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CLIPPINGS - FROM HAWAII PAPERS

1944

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171

January 16

Letters From Hawaii's Boys On Italian Battlefield

(Following are excerpts of letters written by Hawaii's soldiers of Japanese ancestry, who are fighting in Italy with the 5th U. S. army as members of the 100th Infantry battalion:)

Private First Class Masanobu Mukai, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hiramatsu Mukai of Hanamaulu, Kauai—"About a month ago we contacted enemy barrage. Believe me, Malum, it sure made me dive. I never dreamed I'd have to dig a hole with my hands but I was so taken by surprise that I did. Since then we've been through a lot and I'm sure there's plenty more coming, but we're always prepared for it, so I'm not worried at all.

"A few days ago, we had the hardest fight to date. The Germans had their positions dug in on the mountains and it was our mission to take it from them. Guns were popping here and there and she's were falling all around us but we kept on pushing until they finally had to give it up. I guess they had no intention of giving it up cause they sure left a lot of dead Nazis behind and gave our boys a lot of job to bury them.

"The war the Germans are running and at the rate some of them are surrendering when the odds are against them, I'm pretty sure this war will be over soon."

Private First Class Shigeru Ushijima, 26, son of Kyuhachi Ushijima of Kaumana, Hilo, Hawaii, who was seriously wounded in action in Italy on November 5 and wrote to his sister, Shizue, from an army hospital in North Africa:

"Believe it or not, I'm back again somewhere in North Africa in a large hospital having the best of care and I have nothing to squawk about. When I left this rock not long ago, sure as God made green apples I thought I wouldn't see this place again but I was wrong. These filthy Arabs are still here in fact they seem to be everywhere in this large country.

"I'm getting along fine and in no time I'll be fit as I was previously. I'm afraid though, by the time I get out from here I'll put on lot of weight instead of the fighting weight I was in. Good food and rest here will account for those extra pounds.

"Once more civilization is seen here in this ward—electric lights, soft warm beds, hot water, etc. It is just a big happy family here. The patient next to me is a British soldier who speaks in the peculiar English accent, and I understand only half of what he says, but he

is a nice guy.

"We have a radio too in this ward where music and world news are heard once again.

"There comes the Red Cross nurse with cigarettes and candies. I may be able to get stamps from her. The American Red Cross sure is doing a good work out here lot of us back home never realized.

"Not long ago you asked me about the movies we had. The last seen was "Rebecca" in North Africa. It was out in the open with the sky and the stars as our ceiling and we had to bring our own rocks as our seats. There would be a few thousands of Yanks seeing the show, so folks standing in the back could not hear, and, of course, could hardly see what was going on the screen. There is a movie here may be every other night and I hope to be able to see one before long.

"That's all I can write this time—I'll be scribbling soon again. It is hard to write when there is no letter to answer but before long I'll catch up with the mail."

Sgt. George Hagiwara of Honokaa, Hawaii, has written to Matazo Onomoto of The Hawaii Times, as follows:

"Italy is a pretty country, but it's a long ways from the comfort and conveniences that we have at home. All the boys that are here with us wouldn't trade place with these people out here. The boys that we are fighting with are mostly from the midwest and they are swell fellows as well as good fighters. It certainly is a great pleasure to fight with these fellows."

Staff Sergeant Edward Komao Harada has sent the following letter to his family at 1045 Kopke street, Honolulu:

"Received your much awaited letter and boy was I happy to hear from someone. We are kinda short on reading material here and when we find a page of American magazine

we read the advertisement and everything.

"Yes—it really was good news to hear that Italy quit. Too bad, though, that Mussolini had to escape. Boy what I'd give to line my rights on that bastard. Remember the picture—"Man Hunt"—where the hero aims his rifle at Hitler Boy I wish that was real.

"We are still eating mostly canned rations. But now we heat it together with whatever vegetables we can pick up. And it tastes real good. You'd be surprised on how little a man can get along with. So after all the hobos are not so bad off."

Pvt. Masaru Kadomoto, 26, brother of Shigeru and Yutaka Kadomoto of 1442-A Liliha street, Honolulu. Born in 1917, he went to Japan during his childhood, and was graduated from Sanyo Middle school. Returning to Honolulu in June, 1941, he was employed by the Sakuma Shokai in Palama when he was inducted in November, 1941. His parents, and one sister are in Japan. He has two other sisters, Mrs. Tsune Uyemura of Maunaloa, Molokai, and Mrs. Tsutayo Baba of Waialua, Oahu.

His letter written to Mrs. Shigeo Yatagai, wife of the manager of Sakuma Shokai, follows:

"Italy isn't a bad place as compared to North Africa. In Italy there are most any kind of fruit except pineapple. Gee! I sure miss the fresh pineapple. The army issued Del-Monte & Libby canned pineapple. When issued they don't last a minute (first come, first served). If you are last you won't have any. Sometimes we have canned pineapple three times a week or once a month. So we don't worry much about eating or smoking. Since we came over to Italy we haven't bought any cigarets or candies. The army has issued them to us three times a week. By now the boys have so much cigarets and candies that they don't know what to do. The only thing we can't get over here is magazine or paper. Gee! we sure miss lots.

"This country is full of grape vine. On hiking we have seen nothing but grapes. Grapes are all around. Sometimes when we are out of water and get thirsty we just grab a bunch. Oh! Boy it sure tastes good, especially when we are hungry too. It sure helps us lots. If only Tadan were here. I'm sure that he would go right under the grape vine and eat all day. I like to see him eating. If only it was near so that I could send some of the bunch to

him, but too bad, it can't be done.

"Some of the senoyrina (a girl in Italian) are beautiful, but only their dress is bad compared with the girls back home. The thing that has surprised me is that they never paint themselves, but they sure can work. They work more than the men. The men out here do not work as much as the women do. Men wear shoes but women do not wear any, just going barefoot, even when they go out too. So we can imagine how lucky the people back home." (November 4).

Churches Back Loyal Japanese-Americans

Star-Bulletin 12/15/42
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15. (U.P.)—

The San Francisco Council of Churches went on record today as "vigorously" opposed to all legislation proposing cancellation or denial of the "rights and duties of their citizenship" to loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Feb 28

With Hawaii's Fighting Sons

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600 Red Planes Bomb Helsinki! In Heavy Raid

CURTAIN OF FLAK FAILS TO
the instant flames billowed out
Air Force, England-based, the r
bound bombers are pictured st
seen over Europe. The fire enve
The unit tore on their target wi
of Pas de Calais.—(Internation

day that the British had seized
two German strong points in the
beachhead battle area south of
Rome in attacks launched with the
support of shellfire from a United
States cruiser.
The cruiser lobbed heavy shells
into German artillery positions,
battering Allied beachhead hold-
ings.
German efforts to infiltrate the
Allied lines south of Rome were
halted by Yank artillery fire.
British naval craft, meanwhile,
were active in the Adriatic where,
west of Italy, their destroyers bom-
barded installations at Valaluka on
the Dalmatian coast of Yugoslavia.
The strong points from which the
Nazis were ousted consisted of two
houses in the ravines along the
upper Molella River.
Allies Fly 400 Sorties
Allied Mediterranean planes flew
400 sorties against the Germans in
the beachhead area while 20 Ger-
man warplanes attempted to make
stabs against Allied ground forces.
Other Allied planes, including In-
vader bombers, blasted vital Ger-
man airfields in the Rome area.
Soviet bombers, continuing their
aerial pummeling of Finland, had
attacked the port of Oulu on Sunday
South of the beachhead, on the
beachhead.

swimming out there about 200 yards.

With Hawaii's Fighting Sons

Isle Boys at Camp Shelby Develop Into Fighting Unit

Members of the 442nd Infantry combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss., composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii, are striving to equal, if not better, the fine record which Hawaii's other representatives of the 100th Infantry Battalion are making in Italy, and are training vigorously so that they can live up to the high hopes of their folks back home.

Such is the news contained in a letter received from Cpl. Akira (Sunshine) Fukunaga, former member of the English editorial staff of The Hawaii Times, who volunteered for the AJA combat team last March and is now a member of its anti-tank company.

Killed

CPL. TOYOKAZU OKUMURA

Cpl. Toyokazu (Hawaii) Okumura, 23, was killed in action in Italy on January 25, according to a war department notice received by his sister, Miss Shigeko Okumura of 178 N. Kukui street.

Memorial services for Cpl. Okumura will be held Sunday, March 5, at 2:30 p.m. at the Nishi Hongwanji on upper Fort street.

Cpl. Okumura was born in Pepeekeo, Hawaii, on June 15, 1920.

Later moving to Honolulu with his parents, he attended Central intermediate school, and was graduated from McKinley high school in 1938.

After being employed by Wall-Nichols Co. for about a year and a half, he took the civil service examinations and became employed by the board of water supply. He was inducted in November, 1941.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Matsuyo Okumura, five sisters and five brothers.



Cpl. Okumura

SGT. HERMAN T. TERUYA

Sgt. Herman Takeyoshi Teruya, 24, brother of Albert Takeo Teruya, co-owner of Times Grill, 645 Kapiolani Blvd., Honolulu, was killed in action in Italy on January 25, the war department has notified his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ushi Teruya of 1671 Kalakaua avenue.

Born in Ninole, Hawaii, on April 9, 1919, Sgt. Teruya was graduated from McKinley high school in 1938, and was employed by various grocery firms in the city before he was inducted into the army on November 15, 1941.

Besides his parents and older brother, he is survived by two other brothers, including Pvt. Wallace Takekeshi Teruya, who is also fighting in Italy and who is co-owner of Times Grill, and two sisters.

Memorial services for Sgt. Teruya will be held Sunday, March 5, at 3 p.m. at the McCully Higashi Hongwanji, with the Rev. Houn Tamayose officiating.



Sgt. Teruya

Wounded

FIRST LT. E. S. TANAKA

First Lt. Ernest Sadayoshi Tanaka of Waialua, Oahu, has been wounded in action in Italy, according to a V-mail letter written on February 3 which was received by his sister, Miss Edith Tanaka.

The letter reached Miss Tanaka on February 19, two days before she received another letter in which Lt. Tanaka revealed that Staff Sgt. Howard Miyake of Haleiwa had been promoted to second lieutenant in the field in Italy.

In his V-mail letter, Lt. Tanaka said in part:

"Am again in the hospital. Nothing serious, of course. Just knocked out by a shell that fell too close to me. Don't feel bad at all, but the hospital gave me a complete check—X-ray and all. Nothing wrong. Resting for the last five days and am now ready to get out. Slight touch of trench feet cropped out again, but nothing to worry about."

Lt. Tanaka was born in Waialua, Oahu, on June 5, 1918, he was graduated from Leilehua high school in 1936 and from the University of Hawaii in 1941. While at the university, he was enrolled in the ROTC course, and was commissioned a second lieutenant.

Prior to his induction in November, 1941, he was employed as a timekeeper at Hickam field. He was promoted to first lieutenant while in training at Camp McCoy, Wis.

As a student, he was known as a marathon runner.

Lt. Tanaka is the son of Sadakichi Tanaka, proprietor of the Waialua Candy Store, and Mrs. Tanaka. In addition to his parents, he has eight brothers and three sisters.

PVT. SHIGERU NAKATA

Pvt. Shigeru Nakata, 24, of Honolulu, was wounded in action in Italy on January 25, the war department has notified his brother, Robert Saburo Nakata of 1709-B Kamamalu street, Honolulu.

In a letter received here last Friday, Pvt. Nakata said he was wounded but that he was recovering satisfactorily.

Besides his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Genjiro Nakata, and elder brother, he has another brother, Kakuro, and a sister, Mrs. Miyako Tambara.

Pvt. Nakata was born in Honolulu

Revealing that some of the boys have been in maneuvers recently, Cpl. Fukunaga said, "After tramping, digging, eating, riding around the pine-dotted maneuvering grounds near Shelby, for several days, we usually get a 'break' and the situation becomes non-tactical. You can never know the pleasure we get salvaging some semblance of civilization during these rest periods. Just washing the accumulation of dirt and grime from our faces gives us a lift. If we're lucky enough to bivouac near a stream we enjoy the luxury of a chilly bath. The men can now gather and play poker, 'hana,' flirt with the whims of rollicking dominoes. A letter from home is the best tonic. Many read. Cigarette and candy supplies are replenished. Everyone catches up on his sleep. Then another phase of the war game begins and we work for a logical conclusion and another break."

"We've come a long way since that memorable march to Pier 11 about a year ago," Cpl. Fukunaga wrote. "We must have presented quite a sight—crouched over by the weight of barracks bags, our solemn faces flushed with the exertion and the exciting future expected beyond the horizon. We were self-conscious of khaki uniforms that had not received the flattering touch of alterators. You should see us now."

"From an eager group of volunteers we've developed into a fair fighting unit. The 100th is doing a grand job in Italy. We hope to equal, if not better, their record and are training vigorously so we can live up to the high hopes of our folks back home. When the time comes, we will be ready."

"Out in the fields we are also denied the privilege of guessing what we would have for lunch," Cpl. Fukunaga continued. "It's always a baloney, a cheese and a jelly sandwich. Twice this repast was flavored with genuine Hawaiian pineapples. How the boys went for them. Immediately they began swapping stories of summers profitably spent in canneries. Morale went up. Contact with anything that smacks of home invariably gets the same results. "The tourist bureau may be inactivated but it need not worry about the post-war tourist trade. Our boys are spreading the charms of Hawaii by word of mouth. On our furlough travels we have visited practically every section of the country, engaging the more friendly in conversation. Eyewitness accounts of the Pearl Harbor attack still hold the interest of malihinis for hours. Every mainlander I've talked to has expressed the hope of visiting Hawaii after the war. They're not the only ones."

"We've been up here for almost a year now. That's the longest separation for a great majority of us. Some may never enjoy the tingling thrill of a homecoming. Whatever happens, be assured the folks back home need not be ashamed of the 442nd combat team."

on November 15, 1919, and was graduated from McKinley high school in 1939. He was inducted on November 15, 1941, while attending the University of Hawaii.

PFC. TOSHIKATSU NAKAHARA

Private First Class Toshikatsu Nakahara, 25, of Waipahu, brother of Masao Nakahara of 852 Kuhikahi street, Honolulu, who was wounded in action in Italy on October 30, rejoined his unit on the front on December 16, and was wounded for the second time on January 9, according to war department advices received by his brother.

In a letter to his brother, Pfc. Nakahara revealed that he was wounded in his left ear, and narrowly escaped death.

Going to Japan as a child, Pfc. Nakahara returned to Hawaii when he was 17 years old, and was employed by the Oahu Sugar Co. at Waipahu when he was inducted into the army in December, 1940.

Both his parents are in Japan, and he has two brothers in Honolulu.

March -

Families of Isle Soldiers Killed In Italy Given Post

The Job
Vitamin
How Take



Seems

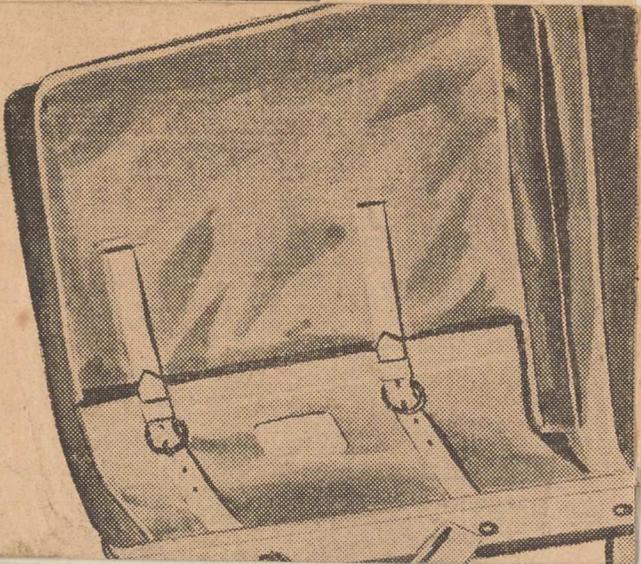
A graduate of the University of Hawaii in 1940, where he received a bachelor of science degree in chemistry, Lt. Kong was employed as a research chemist for the federal government and was working for his master's degree until he entered the army air force in July of 1942.
He was an officer in the unit -
rather than tons.
It is usually weighed in pounds
Tantalum is such a rare metal that
"Tang."
and scientific pilot who did all kinds of Chinese tricks in his Mustang."
His squadron commander recently characterized Lt. Kong as a "daring and scientific pilot who did all kinds of Chinese tricks in his Mustang."
1943 after air cadet training.
field, Phoenix, Ariz., in May of

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Phone 2802

ACCORDION

3/13/44

Hawaii Soldiers Died Fighting As Loyal Americans, Col. Fielder Says



3/13/44

Families of Isle Soldiers Killed In Italy Given Posthumous Awards

By ELMONT WAITE

Associated Press Staff Writer

A proud United States army has given Purple Heart medals to the Japanese-American families of 60 soldiers who died in action in Italy—because, said the colonel to each of his little audiences, “your boy was an American.”

“Your soldier did not die grabbing land and loot and vassals for the Reich or for the Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere,” he said. “Your boy was an American and he fought and died as hosts of good Americans have always done . . . when the cause of freedom is threatened.”

The colonel and the sergeant made the speeches Saturday and Sunday—Col. Kendall J. Fielder, because he represented Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding army forces in the central Pacific area, and Sergeant Howard K. Hiroki of Honolulu because he speaks Japanese, a tongue more familiar than English to some of the audience.

There were five little ceremonies—widely separated little neighborhood meetings, so the families could more easily attend.

The people came in quietly, some of them rather timidly, with polite bows to each other.

Some of the mothers and widows wept during the speeches, and once one of the grave-faced fathers reached hastily to borrow his wife's handkerchief. He made it look as though he were wiping his forehead.

One woman who looked as though she would always bring the finest cakes to the church socials lost her determined, cheerful air, leaned over against her neighbor and made soft little moaning noises when Col. Fielder came to the part of his speech that said boys didn't need to die to prove loyalty and bravery:

“Your soldier knew, as you must know, that there were some good Americans who out of righteous anger were slow to accept the fact of his wholehearted Americanism.

“He didn't need to die to prove to himself—or to you or to other Americans—that he was fine and loyal and brave. His willingness to serve America by fighting for her proved that.

“Neither did it take his death to prove he was a hero. What he did

on the battlefields of Italy proved that; and it is to our great sorrow that he could not have lived to see the fruits of his bravery, his sacrifice and his suffering.”

The first of the little group meetings was held at the University of Hawaii where many of the absent soldiers had been students.

“I've slept through many a class in this hall,” Sergeant Hiroki confessed.

The sergeant said his knees shook just a little as he unrolled his big manuscript of Japanese characters to translate the colonel's speech.

But it was not like talking to strangers; these were the sergeant's own people, and one of the medals was for Masaharu Takeba, the boy he used to play baseball with.

They were together on the mainland for army training, these two volunteers, before Masaharu went to Italy's battlefield and the sergeant back to the Pacific war.

The recipients of the medals sat in the front row during the presentation speeches, then stood facing the audience to receive the medals.

Gravely Col. Fielder grasped each by the hand, and gave each a medal. The only sound was the voice of the chairman, calling out the names of the dead.

Young, attractive Mrs. Hilda M. Yamanaga, who received her husband's medal, had to bow her head quickly a time or two, and others were near tears, but no one wept. They all stood proudly erect.

Another young widow, Mrs. Edith Y. Wasada, who seemed no older than a schoolgirl, made a quiet little speech of response.

She said all the relatives of the lost soldiers, despite their sorrow, were “happy to know that . . . they have helped to prove Americanism is not and never was a matter of race . . .”

“It is up to us,” she said, “to carry on.”

Sergeant Hiroki, who knows his people well, said afterward that he thought they were taking it pretty fine.

They haven't said a lot about it, he explained, “but they took it all right.”

And when you get a death-in-action notice, he added, what is there anyone can say?



Fielder, Mrs. Edith Wasada, widow of Masaharu; Mrs. Yone Tahira, mother of Goshio Kayo, father of Satoshi Kayo; Masaharu, father of Yutaka Hirayama, and Masaharu, widow of Thomas Yamanaga. — photo.



mother of Ralph Y. Asai (receiving medal); Mrs. Eleanor M. Masumura, widow of Lawrence K. Masumura; Shizuo Ichimura, brother of Kenichi Ichimura, and Mrs. Masa Mashita, mother of Masa Mashita.— Signal corps photo.

Wish Take Vital Golf Results



PURPLE HEART MEDALS are awarded posthumously by Lt. Col. Charles A. Selby to the next of kin of 60 soldiers from Hawaii who were killed in action in Europe. This ceremony was held at the Kaimuki YMCA. Pictured, left to right, are Takashi Miyata, brother of Tamotsu Miyata; Mrs. Tokio Asai,

On and Off
The Job

Depositors of the Hawaii Bank of Commerce, now in receivership, will be given 60 days, starting March 15 to prove their claims, if any, against the bank by making satisfactory proof to Wilder Wight, receiver, according to an order signed in circuit court by Judge Albert M. Cristy.

Interested persons are invited to send suggestions, preferably accompanied by sketches, to Mr. Heen at the city hall or to Dr. Dean at Alexander & Baldwin.

The case was continued for plea and hearing March 16 at 1:30 p. m. Sakai was released on \$250 bail.

Depositors Must Prove Their Claims

Participating troops were troops 29 and 102, Kamehameha preparatory department and the marine ships Resolute and Leah; troop 52, St. Patrick school; troop 13, St. Augustine school; troop 39, Alihoholi school; troop 108, Lincoln school; troop 85, Maryknoll school; troop 37, Berehana Chinese church, and troop 60, Punahou school.

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USED Worker Charged

Futoshi Sakai, 22, 1508 River St., a USED carpenter, was arraigned in provost court Saturday on a charge by the military intelligence division that he failed to register foreign military training allegedly given him in Japan from 1937 to 1939.

ONE OF THE FIRST swordfish to be taken here this year is this 200 pound Marlin hooked off Koko Head and landed in 59 minutes by Herbert Williams, USN, while fish-



ON BEHALF OF the war department and Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding the army's central Pacific area, Col. Kendall J. Fielder presents Purple Heart medals posthumously to families of 60 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry killed in action in Italy at ceremonies here Saturday and Sunday. Left to right are Capt. Millard S. Purdy, Col. Fielder, Mrs. Edith Wasada, widow of Kenneth Wasada; Mrs. Yone Tahira, mother of George Tahira; Yoshio Kayo, father of Satoshi Kayo; Matagihiro Hiramaya, father of Yutaka Hiramaya, and Mrs. Hilda Yamanaga, widow of Thomas Yamanaga. This ceremony was at the University of Hawaii. — Army signal corps photo.



PURPLE HEART MEDALS are awarded posthumously by Lt. Col. Charles A. Selby to the next of kin of 60 soldiers from Hawaii who were killed in action in Europe. This ceremony was held at the Kaimuki YMCA. Pictured, left to right, are Takashi Miyata, brother of Tamotsu Miyata; Mrs. Tokio Asai, mother of Ralph Y. Asai (receiving medal); Mrs. Eleanor M. Masumura, widow of Lawrence K. Masumura; Shizuo Ichimura, brother of Kenichi Ichimura, and Mrs. Masa Mashita, mother of Masa Mashita. — Signal corps photo.

March -

Families of Isle Soldiers Killed In Italy Given Purple Heart

The Job



Seems

Accordion
Jane Kirby
STUDIO
1163 Fort St.
(Coale-Rosen Piano Studio)
Phone 2802

A graduate of the University of Hawaii in 1940, where he received a bachelor of science degree in chemistry, Lt. Kong was employed as a research chemist for the federal government and was working for his master's degree until he entered the army air force in July of 1942. He was an officer in the unit - rather than tons. Tantalum is such a rare metal that it is usually weighed in pounds.

3/13/44

Hawaii Soldiers Died Fighting As Loyal Americans, Col. Fielder Says

(Following is the text of an address delivered by Col. Kendall J. Fielder, USA, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, central Pacific area, on the occasion of the presentation here Saturday and Sunday of Purple Hearts to families of 60 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry killed in action in Italy:)

Families of honored American dead:

This is not a happy occasion for you or for me, but it is a proud one. You are the mothers and fathers—the wives—the sisters and brothers—and the children of American soldiers who gave their lives for our country.

The United States army, through its commanding general in the central Pacific area, Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., sent me here today to honor these brave American soldiers and, by so doing honor you.

For you are the people who, in any war, must be among the bravest of the brave. You are participants in this war, participants in a very real and touching way, through the soldier who bade you a loving goodbye and went out bravely to fight for his country—and for you—but never came back.



Col. Fielder

But his soul has, for he fought in the most splendid cause known to man, the cause of human liberty. He fought as an American; not as our enemies who fight to enslave the helpless in order that people and lands might be conquered for the bloody glory of a Hitler or a Tojo.

Your soldier did not die grabbing lands and loot and vassals for the profit of the reich or the greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere.

Your boy was an American and he fought and died as hosts of good Americans have always done and always will do when the cause of freedom is threatened.

Your American soldier knew that freedom was an ideal, but he knew also that it was much more, for he could see it all around him in the blessed United States of America.

He knew that freedom in America has never been something hollow for propagandists to babble about—as the Japanese babble about Asia for the Asiatics (meaning for the Japanese Asiatics) and as the Germans babble about more living room—(meaning more living room for the Germans only).

Freedom, as your American soldier knew it, was a real, living thing. It found and always will find expression in many ways, but at its roots are the dignity and the decency of mankind.

George Washington fought for that freedom; Lincoln died for it, and many another good American has done the same.

Your soldier is one of a famous legion, the army of those who loved America and loved the practical American ideal—the reality of human liberty.

He—and you—and others of and in America enjoyed that liberty, as all of us are enjoying it today and will continue to enjoy it because

of soldiers such as those we are here to honor now. Your soldier saw that liberty threatened.

He saw the shadow of the swastika and the shadow of the red cannon ball flag fall over it.

He went to the battlefields of the Mediterranean and there fought the Nazi, the pitiless instrumentality of a machine of death and torture and pillage which was the duplicate of one in the Pacific.

He knew it well, because its twin in this ocean had attacked his homeland with stealth and with treachery and with death the morning of December 7, 1941.

He knew the sweetness of liberty and he knew the foulness of the totalitarian system, for he had seen both of them at first hand.

He knew also, as you must know, that there were some good Americans who, out of righteous anger, were slow to accept the fact of his wholehearted Americanism. He didn't need to die to prove to himself—or to you—or to other Americans that he was fine and loyal and brave. His willingness to serve America by fighting for her proved that.

Neither did it take his death to prove that he was a hero. What he did on the battlefields of Italy proved that; and it is to our great sorrow that he could not have lived to see the fruits of his bravery, his sacrifice and his suffering.

I am here today to honor your soldier as we are honoring other American soldiers and sailors and marines who have made the supreme sacrifice for their country.

On behalf of the war department and Gen. Richardson, it is my privilege to give into your custody this Purple Heart Medal, which has been awarded your late beloved American soldier.

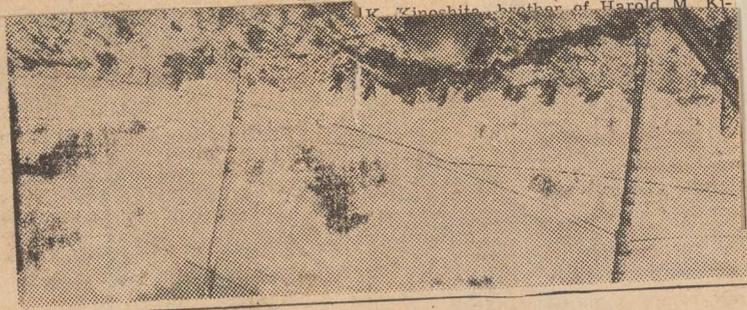
Regulations do not permit you to wear this decoration, because it is rightfully an award to the deceased, to be retained by you as a sign of the homage which the United States government pays one of America's sons who is wounded or is killed in the valorous service of his country.

The war department believes that this Purple Heart Medal, which has a history dating back to its inception by Gen. George Washington, will always occupy a place of honor in your hearts.

The war department through Gen. Richardson wants you to accept this medal as a token of recognition of your soldier's complete devotion to duty and as a symbol of sincere sympathy with you in your bereavement and of our pride in your boy's valor.

March 9

Survivors of 58 Hawaii Soldiers To Receive Purple Heart Awards



K. Kinoshita, brother of Harold M. Ki...

DL 17

Hono. Star-Bulletin

March 9

Survivors of 58 Hawaii Soldiers To Receive Purple Heart Awards

The next of kin of 58 American soldiers from Hawaii, members of the 100th infantry battalion who died fighting in Europe, will receive Purple Hearts in presentation ceremonies here Saturday and Sunday, military authorities announced today.

The ceremonies will be held in five places selected for the convenience of the families and friends of the soldiers, all of whom were killed in action or died from wounds received in action.

The presentations will be made by Col. Kendall J. Fielder, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, for Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding army forces in the central Pacific area.

The medals, although an award to the deceased, will be given to the next of kin of the soldiers as custodians. They will include mothers, fathers, wives, sisters and brothers.

All members of the families and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the ceremonies.

The 100th infantry battalion, made up mostly of Americans of Japanese ancestry, has made an outstanding combat record and received high praise from U. S. army commanders in the European theater where they have been fighting.

The soldiers were killed during October, November, December, 1943, and January, 1944.

The program will open with an invocation, followed by remarks by a member of the emergency service committee, the presentation, response by a recipient of a medal, and a benediction.

The next of kin who will receive the medals will be seated separately in front of the gathering.

Arrangements are being made for similar presentation programs for families of soldiers whose homes are on outside islands.

The two programs for Saturday, sections of towns represented, place of meeting, time and names of those killed and their next of kin follow:

Moiliili-McCully section, meeting in Farrington hall, University of Hawaii, 5 p. m.

Thomas I. Yamanaga, husband of Mrs. Hilda M. Yamanaga, 1231 Rycroft St.; Satoshi Kaya, brother of Yoshido Kaya, 3711 Waiala Rd.; George Y. Tahira, son of Mrs. Yona Tahira, 2229 Citron St.; Kenneth Y. Wasada, husband of Mrs. Edith Y. Wasada, 941 Pumehana St.

Daniel M. Wada, husband of Mrs. Mildred S. Wada, 2723 Koaniani way; Masao Hatanaka, son of Iwakichi Hatanaka, 1041-D Kalo lane; Bert K. Higashi, husband of Mrs. Vivian T. Higashi, 2639 Nakookoo St.

Seiso J. Mana, son of Mrs. Masa Mana, 1017 McCully St.; Hayato Koizumi, brother of Miss Setsuko Koizumi, 1444-E Elm St.; Yeiko Higa, brother of Masao Higa, 2202 Waiola St.; Taro Nishitani, nearest of kin, Mrs. Hazel S. Moriyasu, 1713 Kalauokalani way; Milkio Hasemoto, brother of Hideo Hasemoto, 909 Keheka lane.

Toshio Kawamoto, brother of Miss Yashiko Kawamoto, 2550 Kalakaua Ave.; Masaharu Takeba, son of Magoichiro Takeba, and Shigeo Ashikawa, son of Mrs. Kiyoko Ashikawa, 965 Kahaka lane.

Kalmuki section, meeting at the Kalmuki YMCA, 6 p. m.

Isami Miyasato, nephew of Hoki Shimabuku, 3146 Olu St.; George Y. Ozawa, brother of Miss Dorothy T. Ozawa, 3737 Mahina Ave.

Fred S. Hamanaka, brother of Mrs. Nancy Y. Matsumori, 3327 Martha St.; Richard K. Murashige, son of Mrs. Haru Murashige, 127 Oili Rd.; Edward Y. Kiyota, husband of Mrs. Kikue Kiyota, 4561 Farmers Rd.; Kenneth C. Oshiro, son of Mrs. Uto Oshiro, 3812 Noeau Ave.

Masami Fukagawa, nephew of Keichi Morishige, 1361 13th Ave.; Gerome M. Hirata, son of Mrs. Misao Hirata, 601 22nd Ave.; Tamotsu Miyata, brother of Takashi Miyata, 729 6th Ave.; Ralph Y. Asai, son of Mrs. Tokio Asai, 1409 9th Ave.; Lawrence K. Masumura, husband of Mrs. Eleanor M. Masumura, 3121 Mokihana St.

Kenichi Ichimura, brother of Shizuo Ichimura, 3625 Pahoa Ave.; Masa Mashita, son of Mrs. Masa Mashita, 3345 Waialae Ave.; Yoshio Kuba, husband of Mrs. Chiyoko Kuba, 974 Kapahulu Rd.

Sunday's presentation programs are as follows:

Kalihi section, meeting in Kalihi-kai school, 9 a. m.

Martin M. Naganuma, brother of Mrs. Cecilia H. Freeman, 2017 Puaala St.; Ronald S. Kiyabu, son of Mrs. Uto Kiyabu, 219 Kalihi St.; Richard

K. Kinoshita, brother of Harold M. Kinoshita, 1727 Democrat St. Masaru Ogata, son of Hichiro Ogata, 1713 Fernandez St.; Tsugio Ogata, son of Matajiro Ogata, 515-A Libby St.; Stephen M. Kaya, son of Kaichi Kaya, 824 Puuhale Rd., and Tadashi Otogura, son of Hikotaro Otogura, 527 Kaiwiula St.

Palama section, meeting at Palama Settlement, 10 a. m.

Richard K. Toyama, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Toyama, 910 Hala drive; Randall M. Ota, brother of Yoshio Ota; Henry T. Mochizuki, brother of Miss Hilda Mochizuki, 1503 Sing Loy lane; Jerry S. Kuraoka, brother of Sadao Kuraoka, 1023 Desha lane; Masaru Yamamoto, son of Mrs. Mitsu Yamamoto, 1119 Desha lane; Kazuo Mito, son of Mrs. Masuno Mito, 1030 Noble lane, and Hachiro Ito, son of Mrs. Tona Ito, 1333 Hale drive.

Aala-Nuuanu-Kakaako-Makiki section, meeting at the Nuuanu YMCA, 11 a. m.

Ted T. Shikiya, son of Koyei Shikiya, 619 Beretania St.; Toyoshi Tamura, brother of Yoshichi Tamura, 516 Lana lane; George Eki, son of Toichi Eki, 681 S. King St.; Mitsuo Hiraki, son of Rikichi Hiraki, 404 N. School St.; Tommy T. Matsumoto, brother of Eddie M. Matsumoto, 419 Damon Bldg.; Donald T. Nakauye, son of Soyemon Nakauye, 655 Lana lane.

Tsuyoshi Furukawa, son of Kurakichi Furukawa, 1011 S. Queen St.; Albert C. Kawata, brother of Miss Clara N. Kawata, 2307 Star Rd.; Minoru Tokuyama, brother of Walter M. Tokuyama, 206-A N. Vineyard St.; Toshio Miura, friend of Mrs. Kayo Yamaguchi, 222 N. Beretania St.; Richard M. Okimoto, son of Mrs. Ritsuyo Okimoto, 701 Twin View.

Yasukichi J. Toma, brother of Paul K. Toma, 975 S. Queen St.; Masaji Kutara, husband of Mrs. Hideko Kutara, 761-B Lanjwai St., and Ichiji H. Kuroda, brother of Miss Kiyoko M. Kuroda, 1535 Fort St.

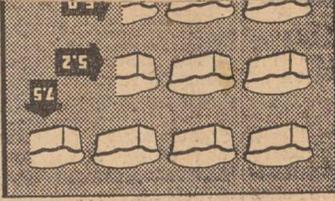
March 13

Hawaii Soldiers D Loyal Americans,

(Following is the text of an address delivered by Col. Kenda J. Fielder, USA, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence in the central Pacific area, on the occasion of...)

In Kalaupap

A proud United States army has given Purple Heart medals to the Japanese-American families of 6 soldiers who...



GREAT BRITAIN

U.S.A.

Noon to 8 P. M.—Closed Sundays
12 TO 3:00 P. M. (Bar closed Sundays)
926 Ward St.
8 please, for dinner reservations
you won't be disappointed

Star Bull



Seems

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One For Hermann

LONDON, March 13. (U.P.)—When the RAF Lancaster bomber S for Sugar takes off from Britain on her 97th raid on enemy territory, the following quotation by Hermann Goering, chief of the German Luftwaffe, will be painted on her fuselage: No Hostile Aircraft Shall Penetrate German Defenses. S for Sugar has been over Berlin at least eight times. Argentina has banned the sale of alcoholic drinks to Indians.

Accordion

Jane Kirby
STUDIO

1163 Fort St.
(Coale-Rosen Piano Studio)
Phone 2802

Star Bulletin

March 13

Hawaii Soldiers Died Fighting As Loyal Americans, Col. Fielder Says

(Following is the text of an address delivered by Col. Kendall J. Fielder, USA, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, central Pacific area, on the occasion of the presentation here Saturday and Sunday of Purple Hearts to families of 60 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry killed in action in Italy:)

Families of honored American dead:

This is not a happy occasion for you or for me, but it is a proud one.

You are the mothers and fathers—the wives—the sisters and brothers—and the children of American soldiers who gave their lives for our country.

The United States army, through its commanding general in the central Pacific area, Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., sent me here today to honor these brave American soldiers and, by so doing honor you.

For you are the people who, in any war, must be among the bravest of the brave. You are participants in this war, participants in a very real and touching way, through the soldier who bade you a loving goodbye and went out bravely to fight for his country—and for you—but never came back.

But his soul has, for he fought in the most splendid cause known to man, the cause of human liberty. He fought as an American; not as our enemies who fight to enslave the helpless in order that people and lands might be conquered for the bloody glory of a Hitler or a Tojo.

Your soldier did not die grabbing lands and loot and vassals for the profit of the reich or the greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere.

Your boy was an American and he fought and died as hosts of good Americans have always done and always will do when the cause of freedom is threatened.

Your American soldier knew that freedom was an ideal, but he knew also that it was much more, for he could see it all around him in the blessed United States of America.

He knew that freedom in America has never been something hollow for propagandists to babble about—as the Japanese babble about Asia for the Asiatics (meaning for the Japanese Asiatics) and as the Germans babble about more living room—(meaning more living room for the Germans only).

Freedom, as your American soldier knew it, was a real, living thing. It found and always will find expression in many ways, but at its roots are the dignity and the decency of mankind.

George Washington fought for that freedom; Lincoln died for it, and many another good American has done the same.

Your soldier is one of a famous legion, the army of those who loved America and loved the practical American ideal—the reality of human liberty.

He—and you—and others of and in America enjoyed that liberty, as all of us are enjoying it today and will continue to enjoy it because of soldiers such as those we are here to honor now. Your soldier saw that liberty threatened.

He saw the shadow of the swastika and the shadow of the red cannon ball flag fall over it.

He went to the battlefields of the Mediterranean and there fought the Nazi, the pitiless instrumentality of a machine of death and torture and pillage which was the duplicate of one in the Pacific.

He knew it well, because its twin in this ocean had attacked his homeland with stealth and with treachery and with death the morning of December 7, 1941.

He knew the sweetness of liberty and he knew the foulness of the totalitarian system, for he had seen both of them at first hand.

He knew also, as you must know, that there were some good Americans who, out of righteous anger, were slow to accept the fact of his wholehearted Americanism. He didn't need to die to prove to himself—or to you—or to other Americans that he was fine and loyal and brave. His willingness to serve America by fighting for her proved that.

Neither did it take his death to prove that he was a hero. What he did on the battlefields of Italy proved that; and it is to our great sorrow that he could not have



Col. Fielder

to see the fruits of his bravery, his sacrifice and his suffering.

I am here today to honor your soldier as we are honoring other American soldiers and sailors and marines who have made the supreme sacrifice for their country.

On behalf of the war department and Gen. Richardson, it is my privilege to give into your custody this Purple Heart Medal, which has been awarded your late beloved American soldier.

Regulations do not permit you to wear this decoration, because it is rightfully an award to the deceased, to be retained by you as a sign of the homage which the United States government pays one of America's sons who is wounded or is killed in the valorous service of his country.

The war department believes that this Purple Heart Medal, which has a history dating back to its inception by Gen. George Washington, will always occupy a place of honor in your hearts.

The war department through Gen. Richardson wants you to accept this medal as a token of recognition of your soldier's complete devotion to duty and as a symbol of sincere sympathy with you in your bereavement and of our pride in your boy's valor.

Families of Isle Soldiers Killed In Italy Given Posthumous Awards

By ELMONT WAITE Associated Press Staff Writer

A proud United States army has given Purple Heart medals to the Japanese-American families of 60 soldiers who died in action in Italy—because, said the colonel to each of his little audiences, "your boy was an American."

"Your soldier did not die grabbing land and loot and vassals for the Reich or for the Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere," he said. "Your boy was an American and he fought and died as hosts of good Americans have always done . . . when the cause of freedom is threatened."

The colonel and the sergeant made the speeches Saturday and Sunday—Col. Kendall J. Fielder, because he represented Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding army forces in the central Pacific area, and Sergeant Howard K. Hiroki of Honolulu because he speaks Japanese, a tongue more familiar than English to some of the audience.

There were five little ceremonies—widely separated little neighborhood meetings, so the families could more easily attend.

The people came in quietly, some of them rather timidly, with polite bows to each other.

Some of the mothers and widows wept during the speeches, and once one of the grave-faced fathers reached hastily to borrow his wife's handkerchief. He made it look as though he were wiping his forehead.

One woman who looked as though she would always bring the finest cakes to the church socials lost her determined, cheerful air, leaned over against her neighbor and made soft little moaning noises when Col. Fielder came to the part of his speech that said boys didn't need to die to prove loyalty and bravery:

"Your soldier knew, as you must know, that there were some good Americans who out of righteous anger were slow to accept the fact of his wholehearted Americanism. He didn't need to die to prove

to himself—or to you or to other Americans—that he was fine and loyal and brave. His willingness to serve America by fighting for her proved that.

"Neither did it take his death to prove he was a hero. What he did on the battlefields of Italy proved that; and it is to our great sorrow that he could not have lived to see the fruits of his bravery, his sacrifice and his suffering."

The first of the little group meetings was held at the University of Hawaii where many of the absent soldiers had been students.

"I've slept through many a class in this hall," Sergeant Hiroki confessed.

The sergeant said his knees shook just a little as he unrolled his big manuscript of Japanese characters to translate the colonel's speech.

But it was not like talking to strangers; these were the sergeant's own people, and one of the medals was for Masaharu Takeba, the boy he used to play baseball with.

They were together on the mainland for army training, these two volunteers, before Masaharu went to Italy's battlefield and the sergeant back to the Pacific war.

The recipients of the medals sat in the front row during the presentation speeches, then stood facing the audience to receive the medals.

Gravely Col. Fielder grasped each by the hand, and gave each a medal. The only sound was the voice of the chairman, calling out the names of the dead.

Young, attractive Mrs. Hilda M. Yamanaga, who received her husband's medal, had to bow her head quickly a time or two, and others were near tears, but no one wept. They all stood proudly erect.

Another young widow, Mrs. Edith Y. Wasada, who seemed no older than a schoolgirl, made a quiet little speech of response.

She said all the relatives of the lost soldiers, despite their sorrow, were "happy to know that . . . they have helped to prove Americanism

is not and never was a matter of race . . ."

"It is up to us," she said, "to carry on."

Sergeant Hiroki, who knows his people well, said afterward that he thought they were taking it pretty fine.

They haven't said a lot about it,

Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Monday

he explained, "but they took it all right."

And when you get a death-in-action notice, he added, what is there anyone can say?

One For Herrmann
LONDON, March 13 (U.P.)—The RAF Lancaster bomber Sugar takes off from Britain on 97th raid on enemy territory following quotation by Herrmann

Star Bulletin

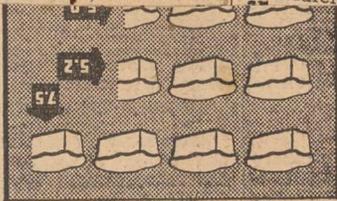
March 13

Hawaii Soldiers D Loyal Americans,

Families of Isle S In Italy Given Pos

(Following is the text of an address delivered by Col. Kendall J. Fielder, USA, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence central Pacific area, on the occasion of the awarding of Purple Heart medals to the families of 60 American soldiers who were killed in Italy.)

By ELMONT WAITE
Associated Press Staff Writer
A proud United States army has given Purple Heart medals to the families of 60 American soldiers who were killed in Italy.



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Tar Bull



ON BEHALF OF the war department and Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding the army's central Pacific area, Col. Kendall J. Fielder presents Purple Heart medals posthumously to families of 60 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry killed in action in Italy at ceremonies here Saturday and Sunday. Left to right are Capt. Millard

S. Purdy, Col. Fielder, Mrs. Edith Wasada, widow of Kenneth Wasada; Mrs. Yone Tahira, mother of George Tahira; Yoshio Kayo, father of Satoshi Kayo; Matagiro Hirayama, father of Yutaka Hirayama, and Mrs. Hilda Yamanaga, widow of Thomas Yamanaga. This ceremony was at the University of Hawaii. — Army signal corps photo.



PURPLE HEART MEDALS are awarded posthumously by Lt. Col. Charles A. Selby to the next of kin of 60 soldiers from Hawaii who were killed in action in Europe. This ceremony was held at the Kaimuki YMCA. Pictured, left to right, are Takashi Miyata, brother of Tamotsu Miyata; Mrs. Tokio Asai,

mother of Ralph Y. Asai (receiving medal); Mrs. Eleanor M. Masumura, widow of Lawrence K. Masumura; Shizuo Ichimura, brother of Kenichi Ichimura, and Mrs. Masa Mashita, mother of Masa Mashita. — Signal corps photo.

Public Invited To Submit Ideas For War Memorial

Members of the governor's Hawaii memorial plaque committee have decided to solicit suggestions from the public as to design and location of the plaque.

The committee, headed by Dr. A. L. Dean as chairman, with Richard C. Tongg, vice chairman, and Ernest N. Heen, secretary and treasurer, will meet again in two weeks for further consideration and possible decisions upon procedure.

It was suggested that in presenting ideas for the memorial plaque the following facts be kept in mind:

1. The memorial planned is for temporary wartime purposes and is not a permanent war memorial. It should be simple and dignified.

It should provide for listing the names of those members of the armed forces whose residence was in the territory of Hawaii who have lost their lives while in the armed forces of the United States during this war.

2. The location should be on public property and readily accessible.

3. Since it is impossible to predict the final number of names, the design must provide for adding names as deaths are authoritatively reported.

4. Materials used must be readily obtainable.

Interested persons are invited to send suggestions, preferably accompanied by sketches, to Mr. Heen at the city hall or to Dr. Dean at Alexander & Baldwin.

Col. Pence Lauds 442nd At Shelby

These calamities need not happen. They are not unavoidable under a free economy. But they will not be avoided automatically by the termination of the war contracts and the dismantling of the war controls and the demobilization of the bureaucrats.

They can be avoided only if the business world is led by its industrial statesmen who realize that though they are returning to the

We can not seriously expect that the system of free enterprise will survive another Harding era, another collapse of world commerce, and another great depression in which millions are unemployed, banks are closed, farms are prostrate, careers, fortunes and men's hopes are blighted.

It must provide reasonably stable markets and acceptable prices to farmers and the producers of raw materials. It must keep open opportunity against monopoly and special privilege. It must satisfy the social conscience and the sense of justice among the people. And it must, though it is not under the control of the government, act voluntarily and wisely in the public interests.

must stabilize the business cycle and maintain reasonably steady and full employment, without gross poverty and gross speculation riches.

regularly appear in The Star-Bulletin New York Herald-Tribune.)

Chamber Music Concert Friday

The last program of the current season in the chamber music concerts by the Liebrecht musical group will be given at the Mabel Smyth

The Governor's Work to congratulate all workers the Silver Star Victory Work

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(From the Public Relations Office, 442nd Combat Team)

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Celebration of the first anniversary of activation of the 442nd combat team composed of Americans of Japanese descent took place February 1 with a message from Col. C. W. Pence, commanding officer, to the unit in training in the field.

The message was the only way possible to note the occasion as the men could not be called in from the field for elaborate ceremonies. The colonel's memorandum read as follows:

"One year ago today, by special order of the president and the war department, the 442nd combat team was activated in Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Today, on the first anniversary of our activation, it will be impractical for us to meet together for appropriate ceremonies—and so I am taking this means of congratulating you upon your achievements during the past year.

"In his public statement announcing the formation of our volunteer combat team, Secretary of War Stimson said in part: 'It is hoped that the Japanese-American combat team will become one of the outstanding units in the American army.'

"In my first formal address to you last spring, you will recall that I stated the secretary's hopes constituted a challenge to us, and were, accordingly, our orders. We were invited, as I put it, 'to make a name for ourselves, for the Japanese-Americans.'

"We have met this challenge! We have met it in every test, in every obstacle. And we have met it successfully. We have carried out every mission, every task assigned to us with dispatch and soldierly conduct.

"That we have succeeded in obtaining our objectives in training, and in validating the secretary's hopes for us insofar as has been possible, is attested by the recent citation of the war department.

"In this citation our outstanding training record is mentioned as one of the chief reasons for the reclassification of persons of Japanese ancestry and once again making them eligible for selective service.

"In one short year, by dint of your cooperation, hard work, and enthusiasm, we have become one of the outstanding units in the American army as far as training records are concerned. I congratulate you upon your achievement—and I can not say too much about my appreciation of your efforts and your support. I am proud to have been, and to be now, your commanding officer.

"The past year has been a year of training and preparation for the tasks ahead. This second year may be far more difficult and dangerous. It may be our 'hour' to prove in combat that the faith of the people who championed our cause is justified.

"Our record speaks for itself. Let us keep that record clean and outstanding—no matter what our status and duty.

"In closing, I repeat what I said last year, for it is just as true today as it was then: 'I believe in this unit 100 per cent—and I know it will come through!'"

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must stabilize the business cycle and maintain reasonably steady and full employment, without gross poverty and gross speculation.

regularly appear in The Star-Bulletin
New York Herald-Tribune.)

Plans For Prompt Care of Disabled Veterans Discussed By Agencies

Plans are under way here for joint attention, by various interested agencies and groups, of disabled and invalided veterans.

Announcement was made today of the results of a meeting Monday of representatives of these agencies.

They discussed a unified plan to care for veterans of the armed forces discharged from active service for physical, psychiatric or other reasons.

The veterans' administration has made arrangements for treatment of all those with service-connected disabilities and for some whose disabilities are not service connected.

The territorial vocational rehabilitation service, using federal or territorial funds or both in connection with other local agencies, is caring for the rehabilitation of those who need it.

The selective service system is assisting in finding reemployment for returning veterans.

For some time, the American Psychiatric association and the National Committee for Mental Hygiene have been working to include psychiatric rehabilitation of discharged and rejected men from the armed forces in a federal rehabilitation project set up under the federal securities agency.

Under the project each state is planning its own organization

through its state vocational rehabilitation bureau.

In regard to the local rehabilitation needs, information and plans requested by the national psychiatric association and mental hygiene committee were gathered and forwarded to them by the territorial representative of the American Psychiatric association following conferences with representatives of local agencies.

Further meetings of the group which met Monday have been planned for coordination and integration of the various services available here.

Those present at the meeting Monday were:
Mrs. Dorothy Anthony, executive

secretary, Hawaii Territorial Society for Mental Hygiene; Leslie F. Deacon, president, Honolulu council of social agencies; Dr. A. L. Dean, chairman territorial board for vocational education; Dr. C. W. Dodge, manager, U. S. veterans administration; Col. Clarence E. Fronk, territorial medical adviser, selective service system.

Dr. R. D. Kepner, territorial representative, committee on public education, American Psychiatric association; Miss Helene Morgan, director, home service department, Hawaii chapter, American Red Cross Eldon P. Morrell, supervisor, vocational rehabilitation of the

physically handicapped, department of public instruction.

Mrs. Louise Root, chairman, program committee, territorial conference of social work; Dr. W. M. Shanahan, acting director, bureau of mental hygiene, board of health; Mrs. Constance Webb, hospital field supervisor, American Red Cross.

At the request of Mrs. Root, the mental hygiene aspects of rehabilitation will be discussed at the annual meeting of the territorial conference of social work during the latter part of April.

This discussion will be arranged by the program committee of the Hawaii Territorial Society for Mental Hygiene.

March 30



Star Bull.

THE ARMY

OUTSCORE PADRES
 # # #
 SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 30. (P)—
 The Camp Pendleton Marines out-
 scored the San Diego Padres 13 to
 11 in an exhibition baseball game
 here yesterday.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 30.
 # # #
 (AP)—Mather Field limited the
 Sacramento Solons to four hits
 but the Solons punched across the
 10th inning last night and won
 the exhibition baseball game
 1 to 0.

March 30



STAR-BULLETIN ON THE WAR FRONT: Private First Class Isami Tsuda, of the Japanese American Combat Team in Italy, eagerly scans The Star-Bulletin for news of home. Not until the Japanese Americans were pulled out of the fighting lines for a rest were they able to get any news or mail from home. They have been given much commendation by army officers for their conduct in and out of action on the Italian front.—Acme Newsphoto.

April 6

Famed U. S. Major Warm In Praise Of Japanese Americans In Italy

Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the president, has friendly conversation with a north sector hospital on Oahu, S. way from the south Pacific.

tell anybody what good men they are and how extremely loyal they are. They're as good as any outfit I've ever been with."

The Hawaiian battalion was organized in Hawaii, trained 15 months in the United States, and joined the 34th division at Oran, Africa, before the division went to Italy. At the front they were under constant fire, day in and day out, battling mud and rain and terrific terrain.



Honolulu Star-Bull.

Honolulu Youth Writes March Song For His Own Unit



Honolulu Star-Bull.

April 6

Famed U. S. Major Warm In Praise Of Japanese Americans In Italy

(From the Des Moines Tribune)
DES MOINES, Iowa.—Maj. James J. Gillespie, 32, who fought with the famous 34th division from the beach landing at Algiers to the mountains before Cassino, came home Thursday singing the praises of the infantry and the Hawaiian Japanese he commanded in Italy.

Gillespie, one of the "kid battalion commanders" in this young man's war who rose from private to commanding officer in one battalion of the 34th division of Iowa and Minnesota national guardsmen, was the greatest hero of his great career at home to his little girl.

He got out of the hospital in 12 days to assume command of the battalion led by Petty. He is a member of the division which has fought the hardest and longest of any in Italy

tell anybody what good men they are and how extremely loyal they are. They're as good as any outfit I've ever been with."

The Hawaiian battalion was organized in Hawaii, trained 15 months in the United States, and joined the 34th division at Oran, Africa, before the division went to Italy. At the front they were under constant fire, day in and day out, battling mud and rain and terrific terrain.

Honolulu Star-Bull.

Landed at Salerno

Maj. Gillespie, who went into Italy at Salerno beach in the battalion commanded by Lt. Col. Lloyce Rockwell of Council Bluffs which took the key road center of Benevento, was placed in command of the Hawaiian Japanese battalion after Benevento.

These Hawaiians, all of Japanese descent and American citizens came in to replace a battalion which was removed from the division before the North African invasion.

They were flanked in all their fighting, which included two crossings of the Volturno river and the mountain fighting before Cassino, by two battalions of Iowans.

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On one side was Rockwell's third battalion of the 133rd infantry and on the other was the first battalion of the 133rd.

"These Hawaiian Japanese," Gillespie said, "call themselves Hawaiians or just plain Americans. They've earned the right to call themselves anything they damn well please. I've never been so mad in my life as I have been since I returned to the United States and have heard cracks made about Japs fighting on our side in Italy.

Are Loyal Americans

"Anybody who calls these doughboys Japs is the most narrow minded person I know of. These kids, so far as I'm concerned, are just as much Americans as I am. I'd like to hear anybody foolish enough to disparage them do it when the two Iowa battalions that fought with them and got shot at with them could hear it.

"The men of these battalions will

Honolulu Star-Bull.

April 6

Famed U. S. Major Warm In Praise Of Japanese Americans In Italy

Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the president, has a friendly conversation with a north sector hospital on Oahu, S. way from the south Pacific.



tell anybody what good men they are and how extremely loyal they are. They're as good as any outfit I've ever been with."

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Honolulu Star-Bull.

Honolulu Youth Writes March Song For His Own Unit

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., April 6.—When the American Japanese volunteers of the 442nd combat team go into battle, they will move up to meet the enemy to the martial music of their own marching song, written especially for them by one of their own members.

Private First Class Harry H. Hamada of the combat team band, a well known and popular musician in Honolulu before his induction, wrote both the music and the words. The theme of the official song is the combat team's motto—"Go for Broke," army slang born of the dice game, meaning "shoot the works" or "risk all."

The song has been copyrighted and will be distributed to combat team personnel in the near future at cost.

A former member of the Philippine constabulary band happened to hear the song when he was visiting in nearby Hattiesburg and offered to write a special band arrangement for it. The offer was accepted.

The words, written for march tempo, are:

Let us "Go for Broke" were the first words we spoke;
Imua lanakila (Hawaiian words meaning forward to victory);
Let us fight, fight, fight!
God will protect the right!
Nothing to fear, we're going to win this strife!
We are proud to bear the colors of our freedom loving brothers;
Blood and tears won't be shed in vain.
Until peace is won, there is so much to be done;
Shoot the works, boys, and let us "Go for Broke!"

Bull.

Few Reserved Seats Are Left

R for Rainbows, W for Walkies.

PHC for Pearl Harbor Civilians, PH for Phones, PO for Police, 7th for 7th AF, Force, S for Shafter, M for Marines, AB for Aieas, HAD for H. A. D., Tankas for Aieas, HAD for H. A. D., Keys—A for Aieas, HAD for H. A. D., Most stolen bases—Jones, Natio and

Most hits—McCosky with 14. Most runs scored—Jones with 12. 24 (Lucadello second with 20). Leader in total bases—McCosky with

cadillo second with 13). Leader in RBI—McCosky with 14 (Lu- four).

Leader in doubles—McCosky with

Leader in triple—Indie with three. ando and Lucadello with two apiece.

Leaders in home runs—McCosky, Bl-

Individual Performances

Player	AB	RBI	Ave.
Marines	279	118	10
7th AF	276	127	21
Aiea	267	111	30
HAD	208	99	18
Shafter	261	133	28
PHC	248	108	26
Police	233	114	26
Rainbows	219	98	24
Rainbows	231	118	30
Walkies	231	112	35
Ave.			.907

Team Batting Averages

Player	AB	RBI	Ave.
Kasparovitch (PH)	38	8	.211
Rodrigues (PHC)	30	6	.200
Kealoha (PH)	25	5	.200
Beard (7th)	5	1	.200
Webster (M)	5	1	.200
Castro (PHC)	5	1	.200
Ave.			.200

Team Fielding Averages

Player	PO	A	E	Ave.
Marines	279	118	10	.975
7th AF	276	127	21	.950
Aiea	267	111	30	.950
HAD	208	99	18	.943
Shafter	261	133	28	.934
PHC	248	108	26	.931
Police	233	114	26	.931
Rainbows	219	98	24	.930
Rainbows	231	118	30	.921
Walkies	231	112	35	.907
Ave.				.917

Player	AB	RBI	Ave.
Holland (A)	19	7	.368
Wolfe (PO)	16	6	.375
McCosky (A)	36	14	.389
Nakagawa (W)	5	2	.400
Hadley (HAD)	10	4	.400
McGowan (HAD)	10	4	.400
Rogers (PH)	7	3	.429
Carvalho (PH)	2	1	.500
Gruenwald (S)	2	1	.500
Geer (R)	10	6	.600
AB	6	2	.600
H RBI Ave.			

April 9 Games:
Those batting over .200 — including

.975.

10 errors to amass an average of a total of 407 chances, and made the best fielding average. They took 279 put-outs, 118 assists, for

The Marines have come up with 114 total bases and batted in 53 329 men to bat, got 64 runs, 79 hits, with an average of .240. They put

Aieas lead the pack in batting with five each.

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BARNY MCCOSKEY



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Honolulu Star Bull

COURT RECORD OF RICHARDSON'S TESTIMONY IN HABEAS CORPUS CASE

Commanding General Testifies On War Conditions in the Pacific

(The Star-Bulletin herewith presents, from the federal court records, the first part of the testimony by Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson in the Lloyd C. Duncan case. This is given textually, from the record made by the official court reporter, because of the commanding general's comment on war conditions in the Pacific, as well as his statements on martial law and the provost courts in Hawaii. The court session Tuesday morning began with Gen. Richardson on the stand under direct questioning by Edward J. Ennis, special representative of the U. S. attorney general assigned to this case. Attorney Garner Anthony represents the petitioner or plaintiff, Lloyd C. Duncan.)

Questions by Mr. Ennis:
Q—General Richardson, will you state your full name and your present position?
A—Robert C. Richardson, lieutenant general, United States army, commanding general of the army ground and air forces in the Central Pacific area.
Q—When did you enter the army, General Richardson?
A—In 1900, June 19, 1900.
Q—General Richardson, will you state very briefly and in chronological order, from 1900, the military positions and experience that you have had?
A—After four years at the U. S. Military academy at West Point, N. Y., I was assigned to the cavalry in the Philippine islands. I then returned to the United States and was stationed in San Francisco in command of I Troop of the Fourteenth Cavalry. For the next four



Gen. Richardson Mr. Ennis years I was instructor at the U. S. Military academy at West Point, followed by a tour in the Philippine islands until 1911. I returned to Texas where I served for three years in the cavalry on the Texas border, returning again to the U. S. Military academy as an instructor until the outbreak of the war. I was then aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry and was with him and observed in the early part of the European war on the western front. I was subsequently detached in December, 1917, to the American general headquarters and served in the G-3 or operations section of GHQ.

I was in command of Gen. Pershing's advance general headquarters at Lyon until the armistice, at which time I was sent to command the city of Trier, Germany. For quite awhile I was in the Allied peace conference, returning to the United States in 1919 for a tour of the Philippine islands in 1921, where I served for two years and one half on the general staff of troops.

I was next detached to the Command and General Staff school at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., followed by two years and a half in the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, or the French War college, from which I was sent as military attaché of the American embassy at Rome. I then returned to Ft. Riley, Kans., for a tour of duty with the cavalry in which I was detached and the U. S. Military academy as executive officer, and subsequently appointed commandant of cadets, in which capacity I served for four years and three months. I then went to the Army War college, Washington, D. C., for a tour of duty, followed by a tour on the war department general staff in the military intelligence

Q—What year was that?
A—1934-35. I was then appointed commanding officer of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Ft. Clark, Tex., which regiment I commanded for two years and a half. I was then appointed brigadier general of the line and assigned to the command of the Second Cavalry brigade at Ft. Bliss, Tex.
I was next detached to command the cavalry school at Ft. Riley, Kans. For 20 months I served in that capacity, was appointed a major general and assigned to command the First Cavalry division at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

I was next detached in January, 1941, to organize the bureau of public relations of the war department, for the secretary of war. After six months in that capacity I was appointed commanding general of the Seventh Army Corps, in which capacity I served for 22 months.
I was then detached and sent to Hawaii and appointed commanding general, Hawaiian Department. My title was subsequently changed to commanding general, Central Pacific area.

Q—General, will you describe the geographical limits of the Central Pacific area?
A—The Central Pacific area includes a sector of the Pacific—the responsibility of the commander-in-chief, Admiral Nimitz—in general terms it is a large sector of the ocean north of the equator.

Q—And what are its limits west and east?
A—It extends to the coast of California, to Japan.
Q—And is that Central Pacific area designated as your command by the war department?
A—It is.
Q—And in addition to its designation by the war department is it also part of the command designated as the joint chiefs of staff?
A—It is. It is one of the subdivisions of the Pacific ocean areas which have been delineated by the

directives of the joint chiefs of staff.
Q—And it includes the territory of Hawaii?
A—Yes, it does.
Q—At what time was the Central Pacific area created?
A—On August 14, 1943. Pardon—correction. I was appointed commanding general of the Central Pacific area on August 14, 1943. The Pacific ocean areas were created by direction of the joint chiefs of staff at some time long prior to that, when Admiral Nimitz was given his directives.
Q—Prior to setting up the command, the command of the Central Pacific area, what was the military command, the army command, which included the territory of Hawaii?
A—The designation of the army command was the Hawaiian department.

Q—And military command in the territory on December 7, 1941, was designated the Hawaiian department, is that correct?
A—The Hawaiian department, correct.
Q—Will you describe very briefly as a basis for your testimony, general, what the territory of Hawaii is within your Central Pacific area, its geographical nature generally?
A—The territory of Hawaii includes those islands of the Hawaiian group beginning with Kauai and ending with Hawaii; in other words, Kauai, Maui, Lanai, Molokai and Hawaii—Oahu, of course.

Q—For purposes of the conduct of the war, general, does this Central Pacific area, including the Hawaiian islands, possess and has it been given any military designation other than the Central Pacific area? I mean, has it any other designation in military parlance in terms of carrying on war activity here?
A—Yes, this whole area under the command of the commander in chief of the Pacific ocean area, Admiral Nimitz, is an active theater of war, and within the theater of war is the theater of operations, of which the Hawaiian department is a part.

Q—Will you explain what you mean, from the military viewpoint, by the terms "active theater of war" and "theater of operations"?
A—Well, an active theater of war is that area which is or may be actively involved in the conduct of the war. A theater of operations is that part of an active war theater which is needed for the operations either offensively or defensively, according to the mission assigned, or a combination of the two, and it includes also the administrative agencies which are necessary for the conduct of those operations.

Q—From the viewpoint of military science and study, so that we may see the situation of the territory in the war picture in the Pacific, will you state very generally the strategic and tactical significance of the territory of Hawaii in the Pacific war situation?
A—From a military point of view, the Hawaiian group of islands is the key to the defense of the western coast of our country; beginning in Alaska, with Alaska and the Panama Canal, it forms a large bastion. The security of our west coast depends upon the security of this bastion. And the Hawaiian islands, of which Hawaii is the most important one, is the apex of this bastion. And, therefore, the preservation of those, and the security of this area, is paramount to the strategic success of our army and navy and also for the defense of our country. Should it be penetrated at any time, we would suffer materially, both tactically and strategically, and it would interfere very seriously with the prosecution of the war.

Q—Now, General, turning from the description of the territory of Hawaii and the central Pacific area, will you state what duties have been assigned to you by the war department and the president in connection with your command here as the commanding general of the central Pacific area?
A—Under my directive of the war department I have been assigned to command all the ground and air troops of the army of the central Pacific area. And in addition to that, I am to execute and supervise any operations which may be assigned to me by the commander in chief of the Pacific ocean areas. I was also designated, I was also given the mission and designated as military governor of Hawaii in my war department order, which assigned me to this command by order of the secretary of war.

Q—Now, in addition to your delegation of authority from the war department, did I understand you to say that you also have authority delegated to you by the commander in chief of the Pacific ocean areas, Admiral Nimitz?
A—Yes, sir, as Admiral Nimitz has responsibility for the entire Pacific ocean areas which includes, of course, the central Pacific area, as a segment of the Pacific area, he has delegated to me the immediate responsibility

for the security of these islands. Q—In connection with your official duties to carry out the military mission you have described, have you become familiar with enemy actions in your command and in the territory of Hawaii?
A—I have attempted to familiarize myself with every single detail of the enemy action.
Q—Could you state in a general way what enemy actions have occurred and are probable and likely in this territory?
A—We are all very familiar, of course, with the tragic events of December 7, 1941, when the Japanese suddenly attacked the Hawaiian group. We know that it is still within their capability to make an attack of that nature. They are also capable of coming here in submarines and executing raids of a various character. A view of obtaining information which is much more valuable than the destruction of any installations.

Q—Well, now, General, insofar as the requirements of military secrecy will permit, could you state to the court any recent enemy action in this territory?
A—I might review for you, in order to give you the complete picture, the activity of the Japanese in Pearl Harbor. Subsequent to Pearl Harbor there was great submarine activity in these waters. Between December 7 and December 31, there were innumerable reports of the presence of submarines. The records will show that between December 7 and December 31, Kauai was shelled twice by submarines. On December 30, the port of Hilo was shelled, December 30, 1941, by enemy submarines. And on the following day, December 31, the submarines shelled Nawiliwili, Kauai. On January 28, 1942, an enemy transport, the Royal Franks, was sunk by a torpedo from an enemy submarine on a channel between Kauai and Maui. Subsequent to that date there have been recurrent reports and verifications of the presence in these waters of enemy submarines. To illustrate, since last March, one year ago, we have official records of the presence of 30 submarines in these waters, the last one on March 10, 1944, just a few weeks ago, within 20 miles of Oahu. In addition to that, there has been active activity in this area since the attack upon Hawaii. We have definite records of the presence of two planes, at least, and possibly two others. We know that on March 4, the night of March 4 and 5, an enemy plane or planes—

Q—What year is this, General?
A—1942, nearly two years ago—submerged probably from an submarine and dropped bombs on Tanululu Hill.
As recent as October, 1943, just prior to the Gilbert operations, an enemy plane, probably launched from a submarine, reconnoitered Pearl Harbor at night at a time when the entire fleet was concentrated in those waters preparatory to the sortie for the attack upon the Gilbert islands.
Q—From a military point of view, is security of prime element of success in such an attack?
A—It is of paramount, transcendent importance. And, even though that airplane did no damage to the island of Hawaii nor disturb the activity and the routine of life here, had it succeeded in getting the information of the presence of the fleet and transmitting that information to the enemy, it might have caused more damage than the construction of this whole port.
Q—From the viewpoint of the military authorities, do the activities that you have mentioned, air and submarine reconnaissance, constitute the waging of war in this territory?
A—In my judgment as a soldier, I consider that they do.
Q—Now, do your official responsibilities here require you to make military appraisals of an invasion against these islands?
A—Yes, we not only make appraisals but we make them constantly and periodically. We make what is known as an estimate of the situation, which I might explain from a military point of view as estimating the capabilities of the enemy and what you might do to him in view of your assigned mission; the means that are at your disposal for that execution, and the means at the disposal of the enemy for the execution of his mission, taking into consideration, of course, all factors of terrain, weather, etc. We then analyze the lines of action which are open to the enemy and the lines of action that are open to ourselves, and weighing those two we come to a decision. That is known as an estimate of the situation.
Q—Well, have you applied that military function of estimating the military situation to your command here?
A—I have.
Q—Well, now would you state, General, some of the major military factors that enter into your estimate of the military activity that is required of you here?
A—Being charged, as I am, with the immediate security of the Hawaiian islands, under the directive from the commander in chief, I naturally try and project myself

into the mentality of the Japanese commanders, in order to deduce from their estimate as to what they might do and why they should wish to come to Hawaii and launch an attack against these islands. From that deduction I might point out certain factors which should be very attractive to the Japanese high command.
In the first place, we have here in the Hawaiian islands the United States fleet, based in Pearl Harbor. This is a large body of water which offers to the fleet a safe anchorage for rest, recuperation, but above all, for repair; it contains, as you know, dry-docks, storage facilities, large shops, fuel, supplies, and everything that is necessary for the fleet to prosecute this war.
Therefore, if the Japanese could cause any damage to this installation or cause any damage to the fleet units when they are at anchorage at the base, they would succeed in interfering to a disastrous degree with the prosecution of this war.

Pearl Harbor today is the most attractive target an enemy, and in waging war with the Japanese it is in my judgment the most remunerative target in the world today. In addition—
Q—Well, now, are there other military targets in addition to the target available here?
A—In addition to the transcendent importance of the security of Pearl Harbor and the fleet, the Japanese know perfectly well that we have here a large air base, that we have built many fields, that we are concentrating planes at this base, that we are building up our supplies for the prosecution of the war, that Oahu is the center of our communications system for the Pacific area.
And, therefore, putting all of those factors down and weighing them, it is such a tempting prize that I know they are not overlooking it now. It may be held in abeyance for the moment, but capture or attempted capture, but it is certainly in the minds of the Japanese high command.
Q—Well, do you weigh their capabilities of their approaching such a prize. Is that a factor in your judgment?
A—It is decidedly a factor. The Japanese still have the capabilities of launching an attack against this place. We have not—although we have injured the Japanese fleet, we have disturbed shipping—we have not destroyed their capabilities of attacking Oahu.

Q—Well, in view of the successes of our own fleet, General, could you explain how in your appraisal you consider that the Japanese would be able to make such an attack? Would you be more specific about that capability that you mentioned?
A—We know that the Japanese fleet has not been destroyed; it has never come to grips with our own fleet; it has suffered some damage, just as our fleet at times has suffered damage. We know they still have a number of carriers, and we know that it is well within their capabilities of launching a surprise attack against Oahu and Pearl Harbor as they did on December 7, 1941.
Q—How would the Japanese go about launching such an attack and keeping it a surprise? How could a military point of view keep it a surprise?
A—Yes, that is perfectly possible. The Pacific ocean is a very large area. It is impossible for our navy to cover the surface of that ocean either with surface vessels or with forces. They could organize task forces to maintain radio silence, move into this area under the protection of a storm or what is known as a cold front, or a zone in which the cold air from the north meeting the south air from the warm air from the south constitutes a large zone of mist—hide in that front and approach very closely to Oahu and escape detection despite all of the technical devices which have been placed at our disposal, such as radars for the detection of such a force. These devices have their limitations. The Japanese know them and stay out of range of our electric detecting devices.
Q—Well, now, is this cold front that you mentioned an unusual or usual weather phenomena?
A—No, that is a very usual weather phenomena. It occurs all the time; the periodicity is, you might say, regular.

Q—Now, in addition to enemy capabilities to strike from a carrier force, is there any other important way in which the Japanese enemy could attack this territory?
A—Yes, there are several other ways in which the Japanese could attack this territory. In the first place, they could make use of their submarines. In the new technique of warfare the use of the submarine has been highly developed. They approach within hostile shores at night, launch rubber boats, send parties ashore for information. One of our greatest problems is the installation of the security of these islands, and the only way that security can be maintained is by the strictest exercise of counter intelligence to prevent the enemy from gaining any knowledge of our intentions on these islands, of our activities.
Q—By counter intelligence you

mean that branch of military intelligence which seeks to prevent the enemy from obtaining knowledge of your operation?
A—Exactly.
Q—I see.
A—In addition to that, we have here in these islands, as you know, one third of the population of the Hawaiian islands is of Japanese blood, and therefore there is within that group potential danger of the transmission of information to people of their own race. From submarines could be launched small parties, reconnaissance parties; they could mingle with the population here, completely undetected, and obtain information which would be of such value to the Japanese high command that it would transcend any attack launched here with a few bombs.
Q—Well, in addition to sending persons aboard for espionage purposes, are so-called commando raids or raiders from submarines feasible in your military experience?
A—Those are perfectly feasible, and it is a very common practice for submarines to launch commando raids, which would attack our installations, radio, radar, supplies of oil.
Q—Have our own forces used that technique of commandos from submarines?
A—We have used that to a limited extent, but we have used the technique in a very valuable way prior to the occupation of Africa.

Q—You refer to our contact with the French?
A—With the French in Africa, where all the preliminaries were arranged which meant the saving of a great many American lives.
Q—Well, now, General, you have mentioned the character of the population in this territory. As I take it, that is a military factor in appraising the possibility of attack or invasion here?
A—It is a most decided military factor. It is absolutely necessary that the military commander in this area have some means at his disposal for controlling the movements and the activities of people whom he suspects may be potentially disloyal.
Of course, my remarks do not apply to the entire Japanese population. But it would be naive to assume that in a population of 160,000 that we did not find a group of potentially disloyal Japanese.

As a matter of fact, we know that some of them are not loyal to America. They have so stated when they have been brought before the internment boards. And I have been forced to put them in internment camps for the security of these islands.
Q—Will you explain what your internment program is and how it relates to military security?
A—Under the operation of this very modified form of martial law, which exists in the territory, we have an internment camp for interning, whether they be citizens or aliens of any blood, of those whom we suspect of disloyalty and who are necessary to be incarcerated for the security of these islands.
When the finger of suspicion is pointed at any one of them, they are brought before a hearing board, which is composed of three citizens of this community. The recommendations of that hearing board are then referred to a board of officers composed of a representative of the naval intelligence, of the military intelligence, and of the FBI.

The recommendations, then, of both of those boards are forwarded to the office of the military governor, where they are reviewed and final determination passed, whether the accused be placed in the internment camp, whether he be paroled or whether he be released.
In addition to that, the record of every man in the internment camp is periodically reviewed every Thursday afternoon by the hearing board of the office of the military governor. And we release or parole on an average of five or six a week. During the month of March we were forced to intern, I think it was 41; I am not sure but I have the figures.
THE WITNESS: This year, sir,

March of 1944, this past month.
Q—As I take it, a large number are interned, and they keep coming in and going out as you find you can parole them?
A—That is true. On the whole, we have interned since the beginning of the war 1,396, a number of whom have been sent to the mainland.
Q—Now, they include citizens as well as aliens and persons of Japanese blood or persons of other blood?
A—Yes.
Q—Depending upon the particular facts that your intelligence service calls to your attention?
A—Exactly.
Q—I see. Do you find among the Japanese any particular group of citizens among whom you are likely to find persons who are not loyal?
A—As you know, the Japanese might be placed into several categories; there are the aliens, pure and simple; there are the Japanese who were born here and are American citizens; there are other Japanese who have been expatriated, and those who have been born here but registered by their parents in the Japanese consulate and upon whom the Japanese government professes to exercise a certain degree of loyalty and allegiance.
Q—You are familiar with the group of American-born Japanese educated in Japan also, are you not?
A—Yes, a number of whom have been born here and have been sent back to Japan for their education, which they received, and all their impressions have been formed during their adolescence here.
Q—They are known as the Kibei?
A—Yes, that is the name.
Q—Now, General, is it your experience that in addition to finding persons whose loyalty to the United States is questionable, either in the Japanese part of the population or the other part of the population, that you do find individuals in that part of the population who are entirely loyal?
MR. ANTHONY: If the court please, I have listened at great length here to what I consider irrelevant testimony to the issues in this case. I would like now to interpose an objection to his testimony. As the court knows, and counsel knows, under the federal statute any person whom a military commander desires to have excluded may be excluded by the operation of the statute upon application made.
MR. ENNIS: If the court please, on the particular question to which counsel has objected, I think that it is fair that if the military governor, the military commander, in the course of his duties and in the interpose an objection to his testimony. As the court knows, and counsel knows, under the federal statute any person whom a military commander desires to have excluded may be excluded by the operation of the statute upon application made.

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MR. ANTHONY: I think the whole line is irrelevant, your honor. We are trying a comparatively simple issue here, whether this petitioner is entitled to a trial by jury for an ordinary act of assault and battery, assault and battery under the federal statute. I don't see the relevance of this.
THE COURT: Well, we have entertained quite a volume of immaterial matters, without passing on it. You may proceed, General.
THE WITNESS: I would like to say that there are thousands of Japanese here whom I believe to be very loyal, absolutely loyal. They have shown that loyalty on innumerable occasions. One of the most outstanding examples of their loyalty has been the very patriotic response to the colors of the Japanese when they were asked to volunteer.
Their conduct on the field of battle in Italy leaves nothing to be desired. And it is inconceivable that their parents and their relatives, who have so willingly given these men, their sons, for the cause should be disloyal to the United States.
Q—Now, General, in appraising the military situation, including the military factors you have men-

tioned, how do you weigh into the picture the recent great successes of our fleet? Does not that diminish greatly the risk of an attack which you have described?
A—The reasons for the success of our fleet lies in the fact that we have been secure in this base. It is from this base that the fleet is mounted, that all of our operations are mounted. It is here that is the heart of the operations of the Pacific ocean areas. If you take any action which is injurious to that heart, you paralyze the activity of the fleet. It might seem, I know, to the layman that in the Pacific ocean areas achieving successes in the Marshall islands or achieving successes at Palau, that the danger is removed from Oahu. On the contrary, the danger has increased.
And I know, as the military commander who is responsible for the security of these islands, that when the fleet returns to Oahu the danger increases; that I never go to bed at night when the fleet is here, or even any other night, without wondering. Have we taken every single precaution to exercise the authority conferred upon me in the discharge of my responsibilities?
Q—In other words, these successes, from the military point of view, in your opinion, do not lessen the danger of an attack on these islands by the Japanese?
A—Indeed, they do not, and that can not be said too emphatically.

(Note: This court record of Gen. Richardson's testimony will be continued tomorrow, Friday.)
Turn to Page 13, Column 3

Judge Metzger May Give Decision In Writ Case Before Noon Today

Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger has under advisement the issues involved in the Lloyd C. Duncan habeas corpus case and may give a written decision before noon today.
"The court will endeavor to give its decision between now and Thursday noon," Judge Metzger advised attorneys as arguments in the case were concluded Wednesday.
"In such a short time you can't expect a very finished product, but the court is impressed with the requirement that habeas corpus proceedings are summary and should be dealt with as early as possible," Judge Metzger commented.

During Wednesday's session Judge Metzger overruled a motion by Edward J. Ennis, special assistant to the U. S. attorney general, that Mr. Duncan's case be dismissed.
"I move to dismiss on the grounds that on facts established it appears that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus remains suspended and that martial law prevails," Mr. Ennis said.
He added that in the assault and battery charge against Mr. Duncan the provost court, under martial law, had jurisdiction.
Arguments to support government contention that the privilege of the writ is suspended were advanced by Mr. Ennis, with Garner Anthony, attorney for Mr. Duncan, arguing on behalf of his client.

Mr. Ennis expressed the attitude of the U. S. attorney general and his own views in the case.
"As far as the attorney general is concerned, we do not feel that trying an action of this nature is in any way an attempt by Mr. Anthony to take an antagonistic attitude toward the government," Mr. Ennis said.
"We feel that it is entirely proper to bring it. Our relations with opposing counsel have been most cordial. The justice department considers it most helpful to have an attorney who has the courage of his convictions to present such matters."
"It furthers the interest of all of us living under a regime of law. An attack on the authority of the military governor of Hawaii to set

protest courts for the trials of offenses against military general orders was made by Mr. Anthony as he opened arguments in the case this morning. He was followed by Mr. Ennis.
Establishment of provost courts to enforce law decreed by a military commander involves a "philosophy of government wholly unknown to our laws," Mr. Anthony said.
"When all of the evidence is analyzed it can be seen that there is nothing in the testimony to make a basis for the finding that we are in imminent danger," the attorney continued.
"At the most it was shown that if Japan is willing to risk it the enemy can put carrier based planes over the territory; that it is possible for submarines to ply in these waters and that commandos might land."
"What relation has the existence of provost courts to whether there could be a repetition of December 7?" Mr. Anthony inquired.
The contention that provost courts are necessary because Pearl Harbor is the "heart of the Pacific offensive," was countered with argument that great industrial centers of the mainland are likewise important, and by the same token "provost courts should be erected all over the United States."
Mr. Anthony said the reference by Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding U. S. army forces in the central Pacific, to "delays" encountered in civilian courts, was not an "informed criticism."

He added that in his experience he had not seen any examples of "political decisions by this court or by the courts of the territory."
Mr. Anthony closed his opening argument by saying that the provost court has no jurisdiction to try the Duncan case and that there was no lawful order to which makes the acts of the petitioner a crime.
"To determine that provost courts have jurisdiction the government must establish the fact that we are in truth in imminent danger of invasion, that the public safety requires the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and must satisfy this court that military necessity requires the trial of this petitioner in a provost court," Mr. Anthony said.
"There is literally no evidence that public safety requires the trial of civilians in military courts."

On that point, Mr. Anthony said, the evidence amounted to a single statement:
"We don't want a repetition of December 7."
Mr. Ennis argued that official correspondence in connection with the March 10 proclamation "makes it clear of what the proclamation consists."
He contended that these letters submitted to the president by the various government executives concerned "made it clear in express words" that the intention of the proclamation "was to continue martial law and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus."
Mr. Ennis also contended that if the conditions laid down by congress relative to the establishment of martial law have been satisfied, "then this court lacks jurisdiction and the case should go no further."

"There is no dispute among us," said Mr. Ennis, "that the governor's testimony makes it clear that conditions were properly satisfied as required by the statute."
Turn to Page 13, Column 3

April 13

Professional Race Mongers Are Denounced By Secretary Ickes

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13. (U.P.)—Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior, issued a statement today denouncing "professional race mongers" who oppose the release of loyal Japanese-Americans and said that Americans who oppose decent treatment for "these citizens and loyal aliens" do not believe in the constitution of the United States.

Arriving to speak before the Commonwealth club, Mr. Ickes promised that the war relocation authority would not "under my jurisdiction be stamped into undemocratic, bestial and inhuman action and won't be converted into

an instrument of revenge or of racial warfare."

Mr. Ickes appealed particularly to the people of California, Oregon and Washington and urged their understanding and tolerance for nisei problems.

He said it would be "intolerable" that merely because they lived on the west coast before the war Japanese-Americans "must be wards of the government one moment longer than the necessities of war require."

He said he began to study WRA policies immediately after President Roosevelt transferred it to his department. He said it should be realized that treatment of Japanese-Americans is vitally important not only to the Japanese-Americans involved, but also to Americans interned by the Japanese and to their families.

Hon. Star Bull

WOUNDED VETS OF HAWAII 100TH MAY COME HOME

WASHINGTON, April 13. (P)—Wounded veterans of Hawaii's 100th battalion which saw action in the Sicilian and Italian campaigns may be allowed to return to the territory.

The war department said today it had "under consideration" the possibility of returning Japanese American soldiers who had been discharged, at the completion of hospitalization. Such procedure, the department said, would be in keeping with its general policy regarding the returning of men to the place where they initially entered military service.

Hono Star Bull

April

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WILLIAM F. BARNES of Honolulu, now a flight leader in a fighter
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a teller in the Bishop National bank. He is a graduate of the Roosevelt
high school, and holds the Air Medal with one oak leaf cluster. In the
picture he stands beside his plane, named Miss Waikiki.

April 19

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8/1/4

Supreme Court Aid Sought In Japanese Case

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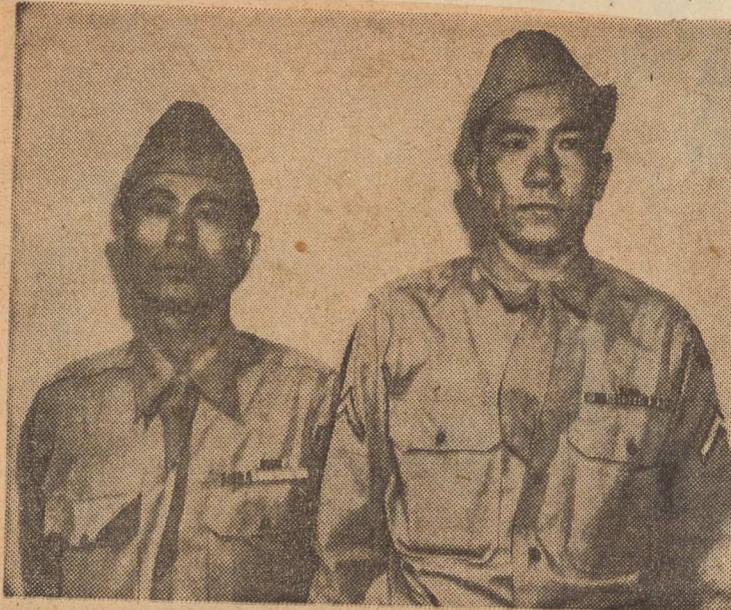
4/22

Supreme Court Aid Sought In Japanese Case



4/24/44

April



PRIVATE FUNAKOSHI, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS TAKENAKA
—Signal Corps photo

Wounded Veterans of Fighting On Italian Front Home On Furlough

Two wounded veterans of the 100th infantry battalion, home after two months of bitter fighting on the Italian front, say Hawaii's young Americans of Japanese ancestry are winning the reputation of being one of the finest units in the European theater of war.

The Hawaii born veterans, Private First Class Charles D. Takenaka, 25, of Waialua, and Private James G. Funakoshi, 30, of Wahiawa, who have been decorated with the Purple Heart for wounds received in action, say the Nazis were "somewhat startled" to learn that Japanese-Americans were trading shots with them in Italy.

"German propoganda must have taken a beating, along with the Nazis themselves, when we went into action," Private First Class Takenaka says. "The German prisoners couldn't figure it out. They had been told the Japanese were their allies."

"They were told we weren't Japanese, but Americans. This confused them still more. About the only thing they were certain of was that they had met some tough people and had been knocked out."

Although anxious to talk about the record and exploits of the 100th, the two veterans were reluctant to discuss their own parts in the fighting.

Private Funakoshi was in the first assault wave at the bloody Salerno beachhead, and Private Takenaka in the third. They were under heavy aerial attack during the initial landing, they said, and met heavy opposition on the beach.

"The Germans moved back, fighting a delaying action," Private Takenaka says, "and we

pushed right in behind them, dodging mortar shells all the way."

It was during this advance that Private Funakoshi was wounded.

"A German .88 shell hit nearby, and I hit a ditch beside the road," he says. "Then we were ordered to advance. Just as I got up, a second .88 burst. This one put me out of action."

Private Funakoshi was hit in the neck and chest by shell fragments.

Private Takenaka suffered three back wounds in a later engagement. He also was the victim of an .88.

"... were approaching the Volturno river," he says, "and the Nazis were laying down a heavy artillery and mortar fire. They were bursting pretty close, so I thought I'd better take cover. I did, but the .88 found me out."

Both soldiers say the German .88 is the bane of an infantryman's life on the Italian front.

"German machine gun fire is not too accurate," Private Funakoshi says, "but their mortars and artillery make you nervous, to put it mildly."

The soldier's lot in Italy is a hard one, the boys, say, and consists mainly of rain, cold canned rations, little sleep and constant shell fire.

"The Germans are tough, well disciplined, and know their jobs," Private Takenaka says, "but we are better men."

The two veterans are home on 21 day furloughs. They expect to go to California at the termination of their leaves. Private Takenaka is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Shutaro Takenaka, and Private Funakoshi the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gisho Funakoshi.



4/22

4/24/44

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picture he stands beside his plane, named Miss Waikiki.

April 19

TULE LAKE TROUBLE-MAKERS

Tule Lake war relocation center gets into front page news again with arrest of five Japanese inmates.

The arrest was requested by the war relocation administration (WRA) after the five had endeavored "to intimidate workers at the center's school with threat of bodily harm if they do not stop working."

Tule Lake is now the internment camp for most or all of the disloyal, disgruntled and trouble-making Japanese evacuated from the west coast at the outbreak of war.

The great majority of evacuees have given no trouble. They have been amenable and cooperative. A small minority are wily agitators and doubtless would be actively working against the United States if they had the opportunity.

* * *

Most of these trouble-makers are either Japanese aliens or American citizens of Japanese ancestry who were sent, at an early age, to Japan for education and brought up as Japanese, not as Americans.

Experience has shown that stern and sometimes drastic measures must be taken with these trouble-makers. They take advantage of their position and the safety they enjoy under the American flag. They mistake mercy for weakness, and kindness for feebleness of supervision.

Their mentalities are not those of people reared in American ways and on American principles but the mentalities of the samurai swashbucklers and the cruel bullies who callously drove our American soldiers and sailors to perish by the roadside in the infamous "Death March of Bataan."

* * *

These Tule Lake trouble-makers should be, and we believe now are, well separated from other inmates of the camp. We will treat them decently, because we will not descend to their own criminal level to treat them otherwise. But as soon as possible they should be sent to Japan, to share whatever fate is in store for the people of the Mikado's crumbling empire in a post-war world.

That will be both appropriate and severe punishment.

The Court Fought In Case



24/44

April

Rev. Alan Hackett
Accepts Call To
Central Union

The Rev. Alan Hackett of the First Congregational church in Stamford, Conn., has accepted the call to be pastor of Central Union church in Honolulu.

Mr. Hackett, to whom the church here extended its call on March 26, expects to be in San Francisco in August to await transportation to Hawaii.

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8/14

Supreme Court Aid Sought In Japanese Case

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22. (AP)—The circuit court requested the supreme court's help today in deciding the habeas corpus case of Mitsuye Endo, regarded as an important test of the right to detain in custody American citizens of Japanese descent.

Miss Endo, 22, formerly state civil service employe at Sacramento and now in a central Utah relocation center near Topaz, has been granted a clearance as a "loyal citizen" to leave the camp but she claims the right to do so without complying with further government imposed conditions.

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The circuit court certified four legal questions to the United States supreme court, asking they be determined "because of the great public need for a decision on the question of the right to restrain many thousands of such citizens in relocation centers, now almost two years since their evacuation from Pacific coast areas.

"The record in case was forwarded to the high court and thus the supreme court may accept the entire case for decision without waiting for the one in the appellate court here."

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May

Capt. Kawasaki, Wounded In Italy, Now On Memphis Hospital Staff

You can afford to give the whole family One-A-Day



Play safe, give every member of your family One-A-Day protection. High in potency, low in cost, one a day is all you take—that is what you get with One-A-Day (brand). Vitamin tablets. For your convenience and economy there are two kinds of One-A-Day (brand) Vitamin tablets, A & B-Complex Vitamins, which are a yellow box, and in the gray box, the D (the cod liver oil vitamins) in the family One-A-Day (brand) Vitamin Tablets. Look for the big 1 on the package.

4/4/45

Farmer For...

Guilty Plea

...with punching Police Straus on chest and head, ...his police badge and ...shoulder strap, William ...22, 103 8th Ave., Steve ...aded not guilty in district ...earing was set for May 10, ...allegedly assaulted Lt. ...after the latter had shot a ...om Adolphino Rodriguez ...Adolphino apparently was ...to stab Clark Tuesday eve- ...his left little finger injured. ...no is hospitalized.



STANDING ONE ABOVE THE OTHER... sets of twins were chosen to present lei guests at Farrington high school's May D...

4/4/45

Waialua Victory Unit Plans Lu...

...ces release of the news that ...S. air transports being fired on ...y Allied aircraft during the ...ilian campaign. ... serious — and ...What's doubly serious — and ...honestly dangerous—is this persis- ...ant suppression of news until it is ...red into the open by pressur- ...om columnists or returning serv- ...men. Pearson has made some ...ra- ...notable record of forcing im- ...ot important news out from under press' ...s. It was Pearson who "broke" ...the story of Gen. Patton's slapping ...incident, which was first officially

5/26

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61 from



GROFE
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Played by Andre Koste- lanetz and Orchestra

3 BESS
Summertime
I Got Plenty of Nuttin
Bess You Is My Woman

GERSHWIN'S—PORGY
Always
Blue Skies
Alexander Rag Time
Band
Remember
All Alone

MUSIC BY IRVING BERLIN

61/5

May

Capt. Kawasaki, Wounded In Italy, Now On Memphis Hospital Staff

(From Public Relations Office, Kennedy General Hospital)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 4.—Capt. Isaac A. Kawasaki, Hawaiian-born Japanese-American, is one of the newest doctors on the staff of Kennedy general hospital here.

Wounded in the Italian campaign, where he was surgeon for a crack Japanese-American battalion, Capt. Kawasaki was assigned to the Kennedy staff after being released from another general hospital as a patient.

At present he is assigned to limited service as he is compelled to wear a brace on the injured leg but he still has hopes of returning to the front.

"The Japanese-Americans now fighting in Italy are a deadly bunch," Capt. Kawasaki assures his listeners. "Most of them were born in Hawaii and have never seen Japan. Many lost members of their families in the Pearl Harbor attack, and their feelings toward Japan are the same as the feelings of any other Americans."

"In fact more so because, besides being loyal American citizens, they fully realize the suspicion with which all Japanese in this country are regarded since the Pearl Harbor attack—they are out to fight for their country, which is America, and to prove themselves to their fellow citizens."

"They are doing it! The Japanese-American outfit in Italy is highly respected by other American troops over there and has made an enviable name for itself."

"This bunch wanted to fight the Japs and was keenly disappointed when they first learned that they would not be sent into the Pacific theater," the captain said. Although to them, fighting in Europe is "second best," this does not detract from the fierceness with which they fight.

"We have been told that the army won't let us fight the Japs because of the possibility that we might be taken prisoners."

In Italy the doctors have a hard fight making them leave the front when they are wounded. The captain told how one man ran away from a base hospital after being treated only four days for wounds, and returned to his outfit.

Shortly after he reached the front, he was severely wounded in the abdomen by shrapnel and walked and crawled back three miles to a first aid station holding his intestines in his body with his two hands.

Capt. Kawakasi was born in Honolulu, of Japanese parents, and was educated in the states. He received his B. S. degree from



CAPT. KAWASAKI

the University of Cincinnati, and his B.M. and M.D. degrees from the medical college of that university. He obtained his Master of Science degree in 1939.

Capt. Kawasaki served in the army on the staff of Tripler general hospital, Honolulu, and was a surgeon there when Pearl Harbor was attacked. In June, 1942, he was ordered to take command of the training of a medical unit of Hawaiian-Japanese and was sent to Africa with this unit, at the time of the Sicilian campaign.

When Capt. Kawasaki was wounded, he was answering a call to do some emergency work for some wounded at an observation post on the front lines.

"I was walking through a clearing, avoiding booby-traps and minding my own business," he said, "when the Jerries spotted me. They got me in the leg."

Shortly afterwards, Capt. Kawasaki and his outfit were highly commended by the commanding officer of their unit.

Capt. Kawasaki is married to a Japanese-American of Washington state. His wife is living in Memphis but her parents are in a Japanese relocation center.

Capt. Kawasaki's mother "has the freedom," as he puts it, because she lives in Hawaii where the Japanese have not been relocated.

His father died about a year ago at the age of 91. An older brother, also a medical corps captain, is stationed at Foster general hospital.

Ickes Scores Race Prejudice . . . Caps Intolerance of Japanese Americans . . .

The following statement by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes was made public in connection with the relocation of Japanese American citizens and friendly law-abiding aliens of Japanese descent from WRA centers in the west to locations in the middle west and east:

Within the past two weeks the American people have heard three high public officials giving voice to opinions that seem ominously out of tune in a nation that is fighting for the principles of democracy and freedom.

First the governor of New Jersey, then the governor of Ohio, and now, of all people, the mayor of New York City, have expressed a belief that American citizens of Japanese ancestry and law abiding Japanese aliens are not entitled to the same privileges as non-Japanese and should be accorded special treatment.

This is a strange fife and drum corps to be playing the discordant anthem of racial discrimination. Stranger by far than fiction. The mayor of New York City, who has fought long and vigorously for racial equality and justice, carrying the flag, must be shocked and disturbed to find the drummer boy from New Jersey on his left and the fifer from Ohio flanking him on the right. I can not but believe that he has joined this company through accident and misunderstanding rather than by deliberate choice.

Mayor LaGuardia has protested against the relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry in New York City, apparently on the theory that these people are dangerous and subversive.

Actually there has not been one proven case of sabotage on the part of a Japanese American since the war began—not even in Hawaii.

The people who are being relocated from war relocation authority centers have been painstakingly checked and found, on the basis of their records, to be loyal American citizens or law abiding aliens.

Approximately 800 of these people are now living in New York City. To the best of my knowledge, they have not caused the slightest trouble and I am sure they have no intention of doing so. Thus I can see no basis for the mayor's fears or for his protests.

I can only say that neither Governor Bricker nor Governor Edge is the type of bedfellow that he ordinarily chooses, nor the type of thinking that most of us expect from Mayor LaGuardia.

(The statement by Secretary Ickes will be concluded in the next issue.)

MUSIC BY IRVING BERLIN
Always Blue Skies
Alexander Rag Time Band
Remember

5719

5/26

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Capt. Kawasaki, Wounded In Italy, Now On Memphis Hospital Staff

You can afford to give the whole family One-A-Day



Play safe, give every member of your family One-A-Day protection. High in potency, low in cost, one a day is all you take—that is what you get with One-A-Day (brand) Vitamin tablets. For your convenience and economy there are two kinds of One-A-Day (brand) Vitamin tablets, A & B-Complex Vitamins, which are a help where peplessness, nervous irritability, digestive upsets are due to insufficient amounts of this vitamin group. Ask for One-A-Day (brand) Vitamin Tablets. Look for the big 1 on the package.

And

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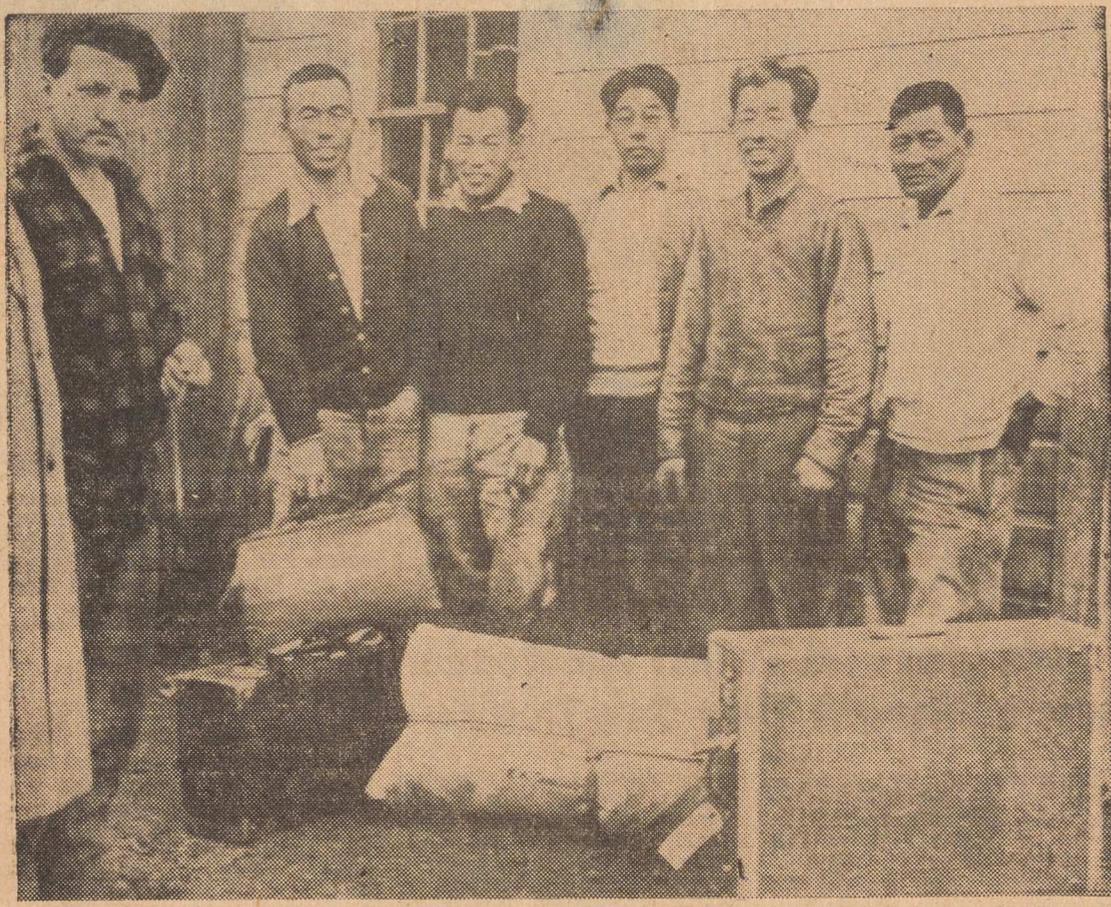
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(at Waikiki)

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Farmer Forced to Fire Japanese-American Laborers



(NEA Telephoto) Fearing further trouble after a shed on his farm burned under mysterious circumstances, Edward Kowalick (left), Great Meadows, N. J., farmer, yielded to public "protest," discharged the five Japanese-American laborers shown with him that he had acquired as "share-croppers" through War Relocation Authority. Neighboring farmers formed a committee of 300, announced that if the Japanese workers were not moved from area, the committee would take action.

5/26

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May

Capt. Kawasaki, Wounded In Italy, Now On Memphis Hospital Staff

You can afford to give the whole family One-A-Day

Play safe, give every member of your family One-A-Day protection. High in potency, low in cost, one a day is all you take—that is what you get with One-A-Day (brand) Vitamin tablets. For your convenience and economy there are two kinds of One-A-Day (brand) Vitamin tablets, A & B-Complex Vitamins, which are a help where peplessness, nervous irritability, digestive upsets are due to insufficient amounts of this vitamin group.

Ask for One-A-Day (brand) Vitamin Tablets. Look for the big 1 on the package.



5/4/44

Farmer For...

Guilty Plea

...with punching Police Straus on chest and head. ...his police badge and ...his shoulder strap, William ...22, 103 8th Ave., Steve- ...aded not guilty in district ...aring was set for May 10 ...e on \$100 bail.

...allegedly assaulted Lt. ...fter the latter had shot a ...om Adolphino Rodrigues ...Adolphino apparently was ...stab Clark Tuesday eve- ...his left little finger injured. ...no is hospitalized.



STANDING ONE ABOVE THE OTHER sets of twins were chosen to present lei guests at Farrington high school's May D...

5/4/44

Waialua Victory Unit Plans Luau For Service Men

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)

WAIALUA, Oahu, May 20.—At a recent meeting of the Waialua Victory unit, the members voted to give a luau for service men in the Waialua area on Kamehameha Day, June 11, at the J. B. Atherton center. The luau will be sponsored by the Japanese community.

Ted Haga, chairman of the unit, was elected general chairman of the luau; Harold Ishimoto, treasurer, and Charles Taketa, secretary. John H. Midkiff and the Rev. Henry T. Ishimura were named honorary chairman and adviser respectively.

Several hundred service men will be guests of the community at the luau. It will be strictly an invitational affair, only those with invitations being admitted.

Speaking for the Japanese community and the luau committee, Mr. Haga explained the purpose of this large undertaking as:

"Our boys have been accorded excellent treatment while at Camp McCoy, Wis., and the boys now at Camp Savage, Minn., and Camp Shelby, Miss., are being accorded kind and generous treatment despite the strong racial prejudice that exists in the south.

"This luau will, in a very small way, reciprocate the kindness and courtesies extended to our boys on the mainland.

"Service men from all over the United States will no doubt be represented in this group and our gesture to create good will, friendship and better understanding between the Japanese people and the service personnel in Hawaii, will be transmitted to their families and friends on the mainland."

The following chairmen were appointed for the various committees to lay plans for the luau:

Mitsuo Shimamoto, food; Genji Santoki, program; Larry Kishinami, transportation; Charles Taketa, invitation; Herbert Tsukada, reception; Edward Matsumoto, publicity; Akira Honke, decorations.

Mieko Sagara, hostesses; Hiroshi Fujioka, Hajime Warashina, purchasing; Cooper Tanaka, grounds and property; Harold Ishimoto, finance; Kumazo Miyasaki and James Yamada, hall; Katsumi Muraoka, general information; Takaji Ishida and Samuel Kawahara, contract.

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in the day and were back and forth fully a slight jolt would have c

Floy Mercer 316 LEWERS (of Waikiki)

Hawaii's Enchanting Hibiscus flower in natural colors!

...sterling silver and enamel—beautifully expressed in expert workmanship... makes his flower as life-like as though it were growing in our garden.

...ged in special ing box

May 19



SGT. HISAOKA

Sgt. Hisaoka, Cassino Hero, Killed In Action

Technical Sergeant Gary Tsuruo Hisaoka, 27, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Keishiro Hisaoka of Hoesa, Hawaii, was killed in action on April 10, on the Italian front, according to information received by his parents from the war department.

It is recalled that Sergeant Hisaoka received nationwide publicity a few months ago for his heroic action in rescuing a wounded major in the face of heavy enemy fire at Monte Cassino.

Born in Kohala, Hawaii, on March 12, 1917, Sergeant Hisaoka was graduated from Kohala high school in 1935 and for a time was employed at the Kohala Sugar Co.

In the fall of 1939 he enrolled at the University of Hawaii and was a junior in the college of arts and sciences at the time he was inducted into the army in November, 1941.

Sergeant Hisaoka was a member of the famed 100th infantry battalion and received his basic and combat training at Schofield Barracks and later at Camp McCoy, Wis., and Camp Shelby, Miss.

A memorial service will be held for Sergeant Hisaoka on Sunday afternoon May 23, at the Kalahikiola church, Kohala, Hawaii.

Friends and schoolmates of Sergeant Hisaoka, now living in Honolulu held a special memorial service for him at St. Andrew's cathedral on the evening of May 20.

In addition to his parents, Sergeant Hisaoka is survived by a brother, Ikuo, who is employed at the Kohala Sugar Co. store; two sisters, Miss Masae Hisaoka, who is stenographer in the industrial relations department of the Kohala Sugar Co., and Miss Teruko Hisaoka, who is a junior at the University of Hawaii.

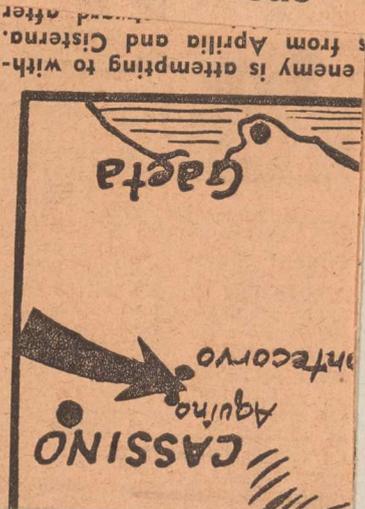
May 44

New Combat Unit of Japanese-Americans Ready To Go Overseas

CISTERNA, May 25. (P)—The last German resistance in the center of Cisterna was crumpling tonight under blows of tank supported American infantrymen as a swift sequel to the historic union of two Allied fronts in Italy today.

By CAPT. JOHN H. CRAIGIE
Correspondent
International News Service
NEW YORK, May 25.—

Junction of Allied forces from Nettuno and the Anzio beach-head, and hard fighting of the main forces slugging their way up the Italian boot represents a victory of great and probably decisive importance on the Italian front.



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5/25

Japanese Shot At Tule Lake Dies

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Japanese Americans Trying To Adjust Selves Outside Camps



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Honol. Star Bull. 6/3

5/25

May 44

New Combat Unit of Japanese-Americans Ready To Go Overseas

WASHINGTON, May 25. (U.P.) — Dillon S. Myer, director of the war relocation authority, disclosed today there are about 10,000 youths of Japanese blood in the U. S. army and that a new combat unit of about 5,000 was last reported "nearly ready to go overseas."

His report was officially released by the house appropriations committee in connection with testimony on the bill to provide funds for the WRA for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Myer's report said "up to April 1 there were about 900 in the armed forces divided about equally between Japanese Americans from Hawaii and from the mainland."

The report especially mentioned the 100th division of the Hawaii national guard now on the Italian front and said "these Japanese boys are making excellent records—outstanding."

"I think most of the boys being taken into the army now will be used as replacements. There may be one or two additional units established. One reason why the war department has taken this position is because at this stage of the war they are not planning to use evacuees for general duty in Pacific. However, a good many of the boys would like to go to the Pacific to fight."

Mr. Myer hinted at the possibility of closing the relocation authority in the not distant future and perhaps allowing the Japanese to return to the west coast.

Mr. Myer said that about 85,500 Japanese remain in 10 camps, of which 17,000 have been segregated at Tule Lake. He said nearly 22,000 have been released to go to work

in various parts of the nation and are no longer supervised except to report their change of address.

He said in addition, 2,400 are on seasonal work leave and said some objection by U. S. communities to releasing the Japanese especially on the east coast has been encountered, "but for the most part the evacuees have been pretty well accepted."

He said that he thought all of the 70 odd thousand outside Tule Lake could be released similarly without the slightest danger to the United States.

"The big work of his office now is to place these peoples in useful and suitable positions, but some of them didn't want to and wanted only to return to their original homes, he stated."

He said the Tule Lake group is comprised of four classes; Those who asked repatriation to Japan; those who refused to swear allegiance to the U. S., those shown by investigation to be undesirable to have in communities and families of those mentioned above.

"In my judgment most of these at Tule Lake are not dangerous people, but simply old people who think they can not readjust themselves in this country and want to go back to Japan," he said.

He added that Japan is unwilling to accept most of them because they are old or with families or without large funds.

He said he saw no necessity as far as defense is concerned to send back to Japan any of those at Tule Lake after the war. Some will want to go back there, he said, but "in my judgment . . . most of the people at Tule Lake will prefer to stay in this country."



INDICTED FOR TREASON, by a Denver, Colo., federal grand jury, these three American born Japanese sisters will face federal arraignment. They are charged with aiding two German prisoners of war in escape attempt at the prison camp near Trinidad, Colo. Left to right: Tsuruko Wallace, 34; Billie Shitara Tanigoshi, 31, and Florence Otani, 33.



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Handwritten notes and scribbles on a piece of paper.

Honol. Star Bull. 6/3

5/25

May 44

New Combat Unit of Japanese-Americans Ready To Go Overseas

NEW YORK, May 25.—German resistance in the center of Cisterna was crumbling tonight under blows of tank supported American infantrymen as a swift sequel to the historic union of two Allied fronts in Italy today.

By CAPT. JOHN H. CRAIG
Correspondent
International News Service



American
And
Benson,

MAIL CALLS • PRESENTED S

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5/30

Japanese Shot At Tule Lake Dies

TULE LAKE, Cal., May 25. (AP)—Shoichi James Okomoto, 30, American born Japanese, died as the result of a bullet fired Wednesday by a military police sentry at the Tule Lake segregation center.

The war relocation administration in charge of the camp said four blood transfusions were given the man after Japanese and Caucasian surgeons had operated in the hope of saving his life.

Nearly 50 men stood ready at the center hospital during the night to give blood transfusions.

One of the blood donors was the wounded man's brother, Jack.

Lt. Col. Verne Austin, commanding the project's military detachment, was named on the board of investigation. The segregation center houses persons of Japanese descent who are admittedly disloyal to the United States.

Army authorities did not release details immediately but eye witness accounts released by the WRA indicated an argument between Okomoto and the sentry preceding the shooting.

An account by an unidentified civilian Caucasian employe at Tule Lake said he was in a truck following another farm truck which stopped and blocked the gateway.

"The guard was talking to this Jap," his account said, "They were arguing. I couldn't tell what it was about. The guard said, 'Don't get out of that truck.'"

"Anyhow, the Jap got out on the driver's side. I'm sure the guard said, 'Don't come any closer, you —'"

"About that time he drew up his rifle butt end. He was going to hit him on the head. The Jap moved. The guard backed up about three feet and shot. That's as near as I can picture it."

Okomoto was born in Garden Grove, Cal.

Japanese Americans Trying To Adjust Selves Outside Camps

By WATSON W. TANAKA
(Note: The writer of this article is a former Honolulu who has been on the mainland for several years and was evacuated from the west coast at the beginning of the war.)
Chicago 15, Ill., May 21, 1944
Editor The Star-Bulletin: One thing that an evacuee must undergo, whether he be in Asia, Europe, or the Pacific coast, is the weather change.

The Japanese evacuees who had enjoyed nice weather along the Pacific coast and Hawaii, have later gone through extreme hot and cold weather. I have "enjoyed" the vigorous winter on farms in Idaho and Oregon, the crispy dry cold in Arizona, and have just gone through the winter in Chicago.

It has been a mild winter in this city, but winters in towns are not as tough as in the open country. Nevertheless, city people gripe more about climate. Great masses of people rush onto heated trolley cars and busses, or automobiles, then work in heated factories and shops.

This artificial heat makes most workers drowsy. I am glad that it is warmer now and I don't have to wear cumbersome overcoats and jackets. It has been a new experience for me to go without seeing sunshine for several weeks during winter. Now I understand why people in these parts go for that sun bathing stuff.

The Japanese evacuees are trying to resettle in new lives. Some are doing well, some going through hard times.

I have been rather lucky, working with congenial people in various states, and not encountering sad experiences as those who tried certain eastern states. But I nearly got into one. I had a job with a produce shipper in southern Georgia, but upon investigation I learned that no Japanese are wanted there. Some people could be vicious.

What strikes me is that some states are so congenial while some put on a blockade.

If anyone asks me where not to resettle, it is along the southern part of the U. S., from Arizona on east, up the Atlantic coast. These states don't seem to understand why American-Japanese boys are wearing the U. S. uniform or why they are fighting for the U. S. We shall be both liked and disliked.

At present in Chicago there are some 4,000 Japanese, though that's a mere drop in a town of nearly 4,000,000 population. The WRA is encouraging them to seek other places. The evacuees have been settling in Chicago during the last year and a half. They have found "homes" in apartments, hotels and private houses and are generally divided between the north and the south side of Chicago.

They appreciate the way the people have received them. Some feel nonchalant, some disappointed, some—"Oh, just getting by." I have seen happy ones, going to dances and shows. But the important thing among the boys is the draft, they are taking it in stride, just wondering when they must quit their new jobs in Chicago.

They had commenced at 50 and 60 cents in shops and factories, worked up to 75 or 80 cents, during the year. Those in skilled trade or doing piece work earn much more.

Those in the lower wage scale must work long hours to earn decent wages. Very few are employed in vital war plants; most jobs open are in the industrial plants.

I often hear and read about much money circulating, but like many other AJAs, I don't see much. Some of the jobs offered are: clerical workers, beauticians, greenhouse workers, domestics, laboratory help, dental technicians, hotel and restaurant workers, dry cleaners and laundry help, hospital work. The average wage scale on these would run from 20, 25, 35 dollars per week. After deducting tax, war bonds, etc., there won't be much pay left.

One objection voiced is the crowded transportation facilities and time lost, which reduces the value of jobs any distance from where one lives.

It is a common thing to share apartments and prepare meals. Living costs are a little less in Chicago in comparison to other cities. It seems that Chicago has everything. Small neighborhood stores are congenial and accommodating. Of course there are some that object to us, but they can be avoided. One friendly woman newsstand keeper saves my favorite papers and magazines.

Credit should be given to AJA girls who are working in various parts in different and new jobs after leaving the sanctuary of their homes and mothers. They have secured jobs in office, factory, shop, hotels, restaurant and as domestics and on farms.

They must have their difficulties, hard times, tiredness, but their faces show gumption and cheerfulness. They seem to adjust much more readily to new circumstances than others.

They earn less than men, but are getting along. Their average weekly wage scale centers around \$25.

Last summer while I was located in Ogden, Utah, I noticed large groups of girls doing cannery work. They were housed in camps operated by canning companies, and after the seasonal work was done the girls were returned to their respective WRA camps. The same work might be resumed again when apricots, cherries, pears, peaches and berries ripen in northern Utah. Various vegetables are also canned in Utah, Idaho and Colorado.

Those of the farming group have settled in the valleys of eastern Oregon, through Idaho, on south through Utah and in Colorado and Nebraska. The question is, are they going to be permanently settled or are they to be ousted when food production gets to be less critical.

The non-farm group are settling in towns of Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and towards New York. Most of these towns have never known what Japanese looked like, that is in the flesh, except in cartoons and caricatures which shows the "boggled bucktooth type."

Two of the towns, Salt Lake City, Utah and Denver, Colo., had their quota of Japanese rather quickly. So the WRA had put them "out of bounds" to evacuees. Both of these towns are not new to Japanese, because many have had business concerns for many years.

In entering towns one gets a certain impression. I entered Chicago in early winter, so it seemed just a mass of buildings, noisy, smudgy and dampish cold. But I shall remember Chicago as the town which gave me employment. Its cosmopolitan nature, the neatness of people's clothing make me like it. Salt Lake City facing the great Salt Lake, a well laid city.

I like to enter the majestic Golden Gate and lofty San Francisco. But how could one forget the solid rocks of Koko Head, green Manoa and Tantalus, quiet waters of Honolulu harbor and the Hawaiian band? May they remain the same!

June 44

Arizona Shows No Bitterness Toward Japanese Relocations

By MARC T. GREENE
(Special Correspondent The Advertiser)

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 28.—There is a marked and significant difference of opinion between this State and neighboring California on the question of current dealing with relocation-center Japanese and the future disposition of those now under confinement or restriction as aliens. In the State of Arizona, more than half of whom are American-born and so constitutionally American citizens.

The present anti-Japanese agitation in California, fostered and fomented by a certain newspaper chain, has again brought the question to the fore in this State, also made it one of significance to the entire country. Inasmuch as the Japanese confined in Arizona have been an orderly lot from the first, have shown no recalcitrance of any kind nor even made any verbal complaints, Arizonians have not given the matter of future status much thought. Except, of course, in regions like the Salt River Valley near one of the relocation-centers, where there has been some talk of locating American-born Japanese on the land after the war. Here the white farmers are a good deal disturbed, fearing that if the foregoing should come to pass they might be economically overwhelmed by the cheaper-living, cheaper-producing Asiatics.

But there is not and never has been in Arizona the anti-Japanese bitterness that has always existed as a matter of principle and of race-prejudice in California. Japanese leaders, even some liberal-minded Americans, have of course insisted that this prejudice has stemmed from economic rather than racial considerations. However that may be, it has always existed and today it is stronger than ever before.

Certain Arizonians of prominence insist also upon considering the Japanese question in the light of its constitutional phase, that is to say, as concerns Japanese of United States nativity. These hold that it is a flat violation of any interpretation of the Constitution to put American-born citizens in what are actually concentration-camps, whatever other more polite names may be devised for them. Moreover, it is held that there exists no iota of evidence that these constitutionally American citizens entertain any sentiments of disloyalty to the United States or have been guilty of anything on the basis of which they could be accused of subversive activities.

Japanese in Arizona's relocation-centers are engaged in many different kinds of work and some of it is for the Federal Government. Along these lines, for example, several hundred are employed in making ration-books. Others, of course, are farming and with the usual Nipponese efficiency. As to conditions existing in the camps there is a good deal of difference of opinion among Arizona leaders. One man, among the most prominent in the Southwest in his profession, recently visited the "relocation-center" in the Gila River region. Talking with the present writer the other day, he was exceedingly emphatic regarding conditions in that camp. While the food of the internees was adequate, he said, other conditions were such as to "bring no pride to any American," as concerns treatment of war-prisoners. Among the specific assertions he made was that he found a whole Japanese family of six living in a room hardly more than a dozen feet square. Moreover, as he pointed out, the summer heat of this region is intense, commonly 110 or more in the shade day after day. And inasmuch as most of the "relocated" Japanese are from West Coast districts where weather and climatic conditions are wholly different, their suffering in their present confinement is undeniably great.

Another leading Arizonian, a pioneer fruit and vegetable grower and shipper, told me that he started the lettuce-growing industry in Arizona and did it with Japanese assistance. "I couldn't find anybody here who knew the first thing about lettuce," he said, "so I wrote to friends on the Coast to send me immediately ten Japanese who knew how to grow lettuce. Seven arrived within twenty-four hours—and this originated the now important lettuce-growing industry of Arizona."

This prominent Arizonian takes that very unusual position in current considerations of the question, the humanitarian. He even goes so far as to insist that the average Japanese civilian or worker is a human being. Reminded that such a position, taken in the neighboring State, might have disastrous consequences for him personally, he became even more emphatic on the point. Admitting the highly inflammatory character of the whole controversy, he refused to

recede from the position that the Japanese farmer in the West deserves to be treated humanly, both now and after the war.

Having, as he says, had business dealings with Japanese for more than forty years he was unable to recall in all that time a single instance of double-dealing or of commercial sharp practice on the part of any of them. And, summing up the general position, he expressed the view that the relatively untouched agricultural resources of the State of Arizona, important as they are to the national economy, must be utilized to the fullest extent after the war and that a reasonable number of Japanese laborers could properly and profitably be employed in that work.

The question in Arizona seems to be considered far less in the light of antipathy to Japanese in principle than in connection with the number the State may be expected to receive and to absorb into the agricultural economy after the war. On this point it is generally agreed that Arizona cannot and must not be made a "dumping-ground" for Japanese driven out of California. Editor W. R. Matthews, of the Arizona Daily Star, told this correspondent that Arizona was willing to take "her share" of West Coast Japanese, but did not intend to become a solution to California's problems real or imaginary.

Norman Fane, of Prescott, State Senator, President of the Yavapai County Stock Raisers' Association, and a leading breeder, took very much the same position, and so did Walter Hill, of Prescott, pioneer agriculturalist of the Southwest. None of these expressed any antipathy to the presence in Arizona after the war of Japanese, especially American-born Japanese, as a matter of principle. Each also was inclined to take into serious consideration the constitutional phase. Hill went so far as to express the opinion that it was "un-American" to treat an American-born Japanese as if he were a potentially dangerous foe when no shred of evidence existed or could be found by anybody to support such a contention.

The usual Californian reply to all this is, of course, that Arizona "doesn't know the Japs." But that is not wholly accurate because many Arizonians have had years of commercial dealings with California's Japanese fruit and vegetable producers. Also there have always been a few, though not many, Japanese in this State.

However, in the opinion of many, the constitutional issue is the one on which the matter must finally be determined, as concerns American-born Japanese. And there is every reason to believe that these legal citizens will after the war have no lack of supporters in their fight for recognition of their American citizenship and the rights that go with it. There will, of course, be active opposition from agriculturalists in the districts where it is proposed to settle "relocated" Japanese after the war. Indeed, that opposition is already manifesting itself and actively. Especially in the aforesaid Salt River Valley region the white farmers fear that the thousands of Japanese in the relocation-center there may be turned loose after the war to start farming for themselves. These white farmers mostly employ Mexican labor now and they are not inclined to replace it with Asiatic. But it is not employment as laborers the Japanese seek, here or anywhere. It is the opportunity to start farming for themselves, and that is what the white agriculturalist is uneasy about.

But when all is said and done the position narrows down to this. If the Japanese removed from California, for whatever reason and whether they are constitutional citizens or not, are not to be permitted to go back to California nor permitted to remain where they have been "relocated" and to undertake to support themselves there, what is to be done with them? It is a question of national significance and must obviously be nationally answered. Despite numberless resolutions by California Federated Women's Clubs, American Legion Posts, Natives Sons of the Golden West and anti-Asiatic newspaper set-ups, the matter of the future status of Japanese of constitutional American citizenship must be settled by the people of the United States through their Congressional representatives, and not by the people of any one State.

Fair Treatment, No Mollycoddling His Proposal For All Japanese

Friendly cooperation with loyal Japanese Americans—no mollycoddling of disloyal and subversive citizens or aliens—is the recommendation of Miller Freeman, prominent Seattle publisher.

His comment is given in a recent letter to the Pacific coast Committee for American Principles and Fair Play, 465 California St., San Francisco.

Mr. Miller has for more than a quarter of a century been the leading trade publisher of the Pacific coast. He publishes several large trade magazines. During World War I he was a captain (reserve) in the naval intelligence section and for many years has closely studied Japanese-American problems.

In his recent letter he says:

"I am opposed to the proposal to deprive American-born Japanese of their citizenship, provided they want to be loyal citizens, and not subjects of Japan. It just isn't going to be done, it is a political impossibility and it's idle to talk about it. If we did give the government the power to deprive loyal Japanese of their citizenship rights, (which power the government doesn't have now), it could and would then be applied against loyal-born of German, Italian or any other ancestry which prejudice might be aroused. A step further and that power would be applied against any person the current administration didn't like.

"I am for internment and punishment of the disloyal in whatever manner may be most salutary and effective, to suit the crime. I am against mollycoddling of such persons.

Japanese who are born in the United States should be told in no uncertain terms that they must throw off the control the Japanese government has always had over the entire Japanese colony in this country. They will have to get on the same basis as the rest of us. There must be an end to the abnormal combinations of the Japanese, financed and directed by Japanese-government-controlled agencies.

"I disagree with the doctrine being enunciated by Ambassador Joseph Grew that this nation should uphold and exert its official influence to support and maintain the principles of the divinity of the Emperor of Japan.

"I agree with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's declaration at Cairo, with reference to Japan, in effect advocating creation of a Republic in Japan. In the opinion of this writer this is the first step, promoted by the appeasers, to force a premature peace, "keep Japan strong," etc. The U. S. department

of state has pussyfooted the Japanese question for the past 50 years.

"It is against the historical principles of our nation and our people to support the divinity of the emperor humbug. We can only insure peace in the Pacific by the wiping out of the Fascist gangsters who control the Japanese government.

"There are some renegade whites who have always exploited the Japanese, and who hope to see the pre-Pearl Harbor status restored, with the Japanese colony in this country controlled by the Japanese government, because they personally profited thereby. The comparatively small number of Japanese in this country do not of themselves alone constitute any real problem; but with the strongly organized and powerful Japanese elements among the whites they exert tremendous influence.

"The United States government has been guilty of failing to put a stop to Japanese machinations. It failed to prevent the violation of the so called gentlemen's agreement by Japan, which was designed to shut off further immigration of her nationals. Between 1907 and 1924 Japan added to the population of the Japanese colony in the United States by 100,000.

"It is time we put an end to the propaganda of Japan that the 1924 immigration act was a discrimination against that nation, because it did not single out Japan but applied to all Asiatics.

"Far more discriminatory is the legislation just passed removing the Chinese exclusion acts, and allowing them the quota. While I am for the legislation correcting the situation as applied to the Chinese, it does not go far enough, and is certainly open to challenge by peoples of other Asiatic nations."

6/8

June 44

Arizona Shows No Bitterness Toward Japanese Relocations

By MARC T. GREENE

...The Arizona...
 ...the last will and testament...
 ...FILED a document purporting to be...
 ...ceased, P. 13297...
FIRST CIRCUIT COURT NOTICE
 Estate of SARAH ELLA BARTON, de-
 ceased, P. 13297.
 (Adv. June 1, 1944.)

...of...
 ...Chairman, Real Estate License...
 ...Commission, Territory of Hawaii...
 ...P. O. Box 1141, Honolulu...
 ...Dated, Honolulu, T. H., June 1, 1944...
FIRST CIRCUIT COURT NOTICE
 Estate of ISIDRO VINTERO, deceased...
 P. No. 13282.
 (Adv. May 25, June 1, 8, 15, 1944.)

...of...
 ...Chairman of the Real Estate License...
 ...Commission of the Territory of Hawaii...
 ...P. O. Box 1141, Honolulu...
 ...Dated: Honolulu, T. H., May 24, 1944...
FIRST CIRCUIT COURT NOTICE
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Honolulu Adv. 6/1

Fair Treatment His Proposal

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Honol. Star Bull 6/8

WRA Official Defends Loyalty Of Honolulu Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8. (AP)—Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the war relocation authority has challenged a statement, attributed to a past president of the Native Sons and past commander of the California American Legion, that "had one per cent of the Japanese-Americans in Honolulu been loyal the Pearl Harbor attack would not have been possible."

He said the statement made by Seth Millington of Gridley before the Commonwealth club here "does not jibe with current history" in that regard.

In a statement issued to the press, however, Cozzens said, that Millington's enunciation of the stands of the Native Sons and the Legion showed some common ground with the WRA's program.

"The statement of Millington that Japanese-Americans like Sergeant Ben Kuroki can live

next door to him for the rest of their lives is certainly a real assurance by the spokesman that the Japanese-American soldier of this war will come home to his civil rights."

Of the Pearl Harbor incident, Cozzens said:

"He (Millington) charges that not a single Japanese-American tipped off the United States that Pearl Harbor was to be attacked.

"It is doubtful that Japan had broadcast a such information any more than our retaliatory raid on Tokyo by Gen. Doolittle's airmen was permitted to be known by any but those who participated in it.

"Millington stresses the fact that Japanese airmen knew where every ship and military installation was to be found. This is not dissimilar to our airmen's knowledge of strategic targets in Tokyo although we had not planned our war for 20 years, as had the Japanese enemy."

Hon. Star Bull 6/8

Wounded Hawaii Soldier Tells Of Experiences

A front page, column long interview was devoted by the Boston Sunday Globe recently to the battle experiences of a Honolulu soldier, Private Mac I. Yazawa.

A veteran of the Italian campaign, Private Yazawa gave the interview while visiting Boston on a brief leave from Gardner hospital, Chicago, where he is recovering from shrapnel wounds received in Italy.

A German mine got him about 16 miles south of Cassino and filled his right lung with shrapnel and nearly tore off his right arm and right foot.

In the interview, Private Yazawa told how a German officer captured with four other prisoners by the 100th infantry battalion (comprised of Hawaii soldiers of Japanese ancestry) was dumbfounded when told his captors were Japanese.



Private Yazawa

"Mein Gott!" he exclaimed. "Is Japan fighting against us now?"

A picture of the smiling Hawaii soldier illustrates the news story. He is described as a Honolulu born and reared soldier, five feet five inches tall and weighing about 130 pounds. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Tokuji Yazawa of 1423-C S. King St.

He wears the Purple Heart and service ribbons for European, Pacific-Asiatic, Mediterranean and American theaters of operations and battle stars for service during the Pearl Harbor attack and in the Italian campaign, according to the story.

"We were all dying for a crack at the Jap army when we were fighting in Italy," Private Yazawa related. "Some of our boys couldn't understand why we'd been sent to fight the Germans when we'd much rather fight the Jap forces which attacked our country."

He said the Japanese American soldiers "got along very well" with other troops attached to their regiment.

"I was always accepted as a fellow American soldier by every other American soldier I met overseas," he continued. "I never ran into any bigotry or small mindedness."

"No one ever made any slurring remarks about my Japanese ancestry while I was serving overseas, and none of the other boys in my battalion ran into anything like that."

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