

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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Assembly Group Asks Detention For Evacuees

Continued Restrictions Sought by Californians On Japanese Americans

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Voting unanimously, the assembly interim committee on "Japanese problems," in its first meeting Tuesday, adopted a strongly worded resolution urging detention of all persons of Japanese ancestry for the duration of the war, according to Carl Greenberg, a reporter for Hearst newspapers.

Other developments at the session in the state building here were reported as follows by Greenberg:

1. Recommendation by State Senator Jack B. Tenney, chairman of the un-American activities investigating committee, that the interim body make a sweeping inquiry into Buddhist and Shinto properties in California.

2. Testimony that certain groups are working toward a negotiated peace with Japan.

3. Disclosure by Leo V. Youngworth, past grand trustee of the Native Sons of the Golden West, that he is sponsoring an amendment to Article 14 of the Constitution that would exclude from this country anyone who held dual citizenship prior to Pearl Harbor.

The resolution on detention, introduced by Chairman Chester Gannon of Sacramento, reported that in 1939 a naval officer told an assembly group in executive session of Japan's war plans for the Pacific coast.

The officer, according to the resolution, stated that Japanese naval officers, working as crewmen on fishing boats, "were actually measuring ocean depths, testing ocean currents and in particular learning the structure of the ocean floor off the California coast so as to determine where submarines might submerge with safety and rest on a sandy ocean bed rather than on rock formations."

The resolution went on to say that if the evacuees are permitted to return here, "Japanese submarines could put shore these same fishermen who would conceal their identity until the time to strike against America came."

Tenney told the session that definite evidence has been obtained that certain groups are working for a negotiated peace and to "give Japan a Monroe Doctrine in the Pacific." Tenney advocated army control of relocation centers.

Tenney also asserted that the Buddhist churches will constitute a strong anchor for return of the evacuees to the coast after the war, and that there is a "lot of evidence—documentary and otherwise—in those churches."

Youngworth put the present population of America's Japanese Americans and Japanese at 300,000 and predicted that this number would grow to 30,000,000 in less than 100 years and added that he was "very seriously concerned about what's going to happen if we permit the Japanese to remain in this country."

"I've just talked to a very important man in Detroit. Race riots are very serious things, and we're confronted with a serious situation right in this city," Youngworth said.

After voting to call upon the American Legion, Elks, Native Sons and other groups for data, and to cooperate with Tenney and a governmental efficiency and economy subcommittee, the group adjourned with the expectation that hearings will be resumed in Santa Barbara in a month.

Other members of the committee are Assemblyman C. Don Shield, Alfred Robertson, Vincent Thomas and R. Fred Price.

Story of the Week California Chinese Americans Ask Fair Play for U. S. Nisei

BERKELEY, Calif.—A group of young California Chinese Americans, meeting in a conference last week at Lake Tahoe, went on record asking fair play for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The 1943 Lake Tahoe Chinese Christian Youth Conference unanimously passed a resolution at its plenary session on July 25 opposing expressions of racial hatred and discrimination affecting loyal Japanese Americans.

The resolution declared:

"WHEREAS the war with Japan has promulgated well organized propaganda of racial hatred and discrimination affecting loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry, and

"WHEREAS such propaganda as 'No Japs in California' which is gaining prevalence in the State is against all principles of fair play and harmful to a true democracy;

"THEREFORE, be it resolved that we, the Chinese youth of the Lake Tahoe Christian Conference, in consonance with the sentiment of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek as expressed in her speech 'No Hatred Toward the Japanese People,' condemn such activities to be un-American, un-democratic and un-Christian."

The resolution also supported the efforts of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, of which Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California is the honorary chairman, and also urged that local committees be set up throughout the Pacific coast to "counteract this propaganda of racial prejudice and unconstitutional discrimination to the end that foundations for a just and durable peace may be laid."

Beulah Ong of the University of California is the newly-elected chairman of the Chinese Christian Youth Conference.

Native Sons Recognize Nisei Citizenship Rights in Framing Amendment to U.S. Constitution

Proposal Passed by Grand Officers of Coast Organization Will "In No Way" Affect Rights Of Japanese American Citizens, Says Millington

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Recognition of the citizenship rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry was given last week by the board of grand officers of the Native Sons of the Golden West in a formal resolution calling for national support of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding citizenship.

The resolution indicated that the Native Sons had amended their previous attitude which had favored the revocation of the citizenship of Japanese Americans because of racial ancestry and the deportation of all persons of Japanese descent.

The Native Sons, since the beginning of the war, have taken the leadership in the campaign in California for the permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Meeting in San Jose Saturday, the board of grand officers of the Native Sons sought the amending of the United States Constitution to the end that Article XIV, Section 1, be changed to insert two words: "of citizens."

"By the insertion of these two words, the board of grand officers of the Native Sons of the Golden West proposes to accomplish in simple and direct fashion, all that has been attempted in that direction by many west coast organizations," Grand President Wayne R. Millington, who made the announcement was quoted by the San Jose Mercury Herald as saying. "Adoption of this simple phrase will solve all the many and complex problems involving American citizenship," Millington said.

Millington declared that, as it presently reads, Article XIV, Section 1, "Citizenship" reads: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside." The amending phrase calls for the insertion after the opening phrase, "All persons born," of the words "of citizens," so that the section would read: "All persons born of citizens or naturalized in the United States, etc."

Millington explained that under the amended provisions no person born of an alien could become a citizen of the United States through birth, but might acquire citizenship only through process of naturalization. (Under (Continued on page 2)

BERKELEY, Calif. — General David P. Barrows, military authority and former president of the University of California, told the UC Student-Faculty Hour meeting last week that he favored the use of Japanese Americans in the armed services of the United States.

Gen. Barrows said he expected the Japanese Americans to make a fine showing.

He expressed the opinion that it might be best to make use of Japanese Americans primarily in the European zone but that they could be counted on to carry out orders effectively wherever they were utilized.

Protests to Warner Brothers On 'Air Force' Lies Prove Unavailing, Says JACL Official

True, Stirring Story of Japanese American Loyalty in Hawaii Directly Contradicts Film; Nisei Soldier Shot Down Enemy 'Zero'

Efforts of the Japanese American Citizens League and other organizations and individuals in protesting the misrepresentations contained in the Warner Brothers film, "Air Force," have proven to be unavailing, Saburo Kido, national JACL president, declared in Salt Lake City this week.

Protests have been sent to the Warner Brothers, producers of the film, the OWI and to the Hays office, it was indicated.

These protests covered dialogue and scenes in the Warner Brothers film which purport to show disloyal activities of persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The JACL and other agencies have pointed out that rumors of Japanese American disloyalty have been exploded by statements of the War and Navy Departments and the FBI, as well as those of civil authorities in Hawaii, that there were no disloyal acts committed by persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii on or before December 7, 1941, or subsequent to that time.

"In direct contradiction to the lies about Japanese Americans currently being circulated by the motion picture, 'Air Force,' is the true and stirring story of the loyalty of Japanese Americans to the United States during Japan's treacherous attack upon Hawaii," the JACL official declared.

"However, we have been unable to make any headway in attempting to rectify the damage that is being done daily by the showing of the film, 'Air Force,' he added.

The Warner Brothers' picture reopened in a major theatre in Salt Lake City this week. All the lies about the disloyalty of Hawaii's Japanese Americans is contained in the film being shown this week, Kido added, noting that the producers had obviously made no effort to rectify any of the misinformation to which the film gives circulation.

Kido also declared: "At least one Japanese American soldier, Torao Migita, was killed in combat action against the Japanese during the December 7 attack."

"Army officials have told of the fact that the first enemy Japanese to be taken prisoner in this war was captured from a grounded midget submarine by Japanese American soldiers patrolling Hawaii's beaches."

"Blake Clark, in his book, 'Remember Pearl Harbor,' the complete story of the December 7 attack on Hawaii, discloses that one of the first Japanese Zeros shot down by the defending Americans was brought down by two soldiers, a Japanese American and a Portuguese American. Blake Clark writes of the Japanese air attack on Bellows field, Hawaii:

"... In the meantime, the remaining six Zeros were strafing the field. One, shooting bullets at everything on the runway, zoomed toward a transformer station where Privates Hayakawa and Gonsalves were on guard. The two American soldiers—one of Japanese, one of Portuguese descent—did not seek cover. Kneeling in the path of the Zero's fire, they took careful aim with their Browning automatic rifles and squeezed the triggers. The plane passed over their heads, smoke trailing from it. It flew on across the sand dunes, went out of control and crashed into the ocean."

"Blake Clark's book tells of other evidences of the loyalty of Japanese Americans, of the immediate response of Hawaii's Japanese community to the defense of the territory, the co-operation of the Japanese Americans with the (Continued on page 2)

Nisei Captain Promoted to Major In Signal Corps

CAMP CROWDER, Mo. — Robert Saibara, a Japanese American officer in the Army signal corps stationed here, was recently promoted from captain to the rank of major.

Major Saibara, who was born in Texas of Japanese parents, was formerly attached to the Army air corps and was the first Japanese American to graduate from the famous army flying school at Randolph Field, Texas.

He is a graduate of Texas A. and M.

Plan Exchange Of U. S., Japan Nationals Soon

Repatriation Ship Will Take 1500 Persons To Portuguese India

WASHINGTON — Arrangements are being made for another exchange of American and Japanese nationals, this time at Mormugao, Portuguese India, it was learned Monday at the State Department.

Austin R. Preston, American consul general at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, who handled the exchange of some 1500 American civilians for an equal number of Japanese at that neutral port last year, has been instructed to go to Mormugao to make preparations for the new exchange there.

Officials emphasized that all arrangements have not yet been completed and that neither the list of Americans to be repatriated from internment in Japanese-occupied territory through this exchange, nor the probable date of their arrival in the United States, could be given out at this time.

Mormugao is on the west coast of India, south of Bombay, in the little Portuguese colony of Goa. The Swedish passenger ship Gripsholm, which was used in the exchange of nationals last year, is expected to serve in a similar capacity this time, transporting Japanese nationals from the United States to Mormugao and bringing Americans home from there.

No indication was given as to the Japanese nationals who would be included in the exchange. It was not stated whether these would include persons in Department of Justice internment camps for enemy aliens or would include repatriates and expatriates in the war relocation centers. The WRA has recently announced that persons applying for repatriation to Japan would be segregated at the Tule Lake relocation center. It was indicated that some 6500 persons out of the 106,000 in the WRA centers had asked for repatriation.

Evacuee Property Problems Considered by Dillon Myer During Los Angeles Visit

Segregation of Pro-Japanese in Relocation Centers Is "Good Move," National WRA Chief Declares; Inevitable Hardships Told

LOS ANGELES — Segregation of pro-Japanese evacuees from others at the ten WRA relocation centers is a good move which the War Relocation Authority has had in mind for many months, Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director, declared Monday in Los Angeles, the Times reported.

Myer was in Los Angeles conferring with local WRA officials, who have charge of handling property, both personal and real, of the evacuees in the relocation camps. This is a great problem in itself, with which the WRA has had to struggle, Myer pointed out.

Persons of Japanese ancestry in the three Pacific coast states at the time of evacuation had or handled about \$200,000,000 worth of property, both personal and real. The real property was either leased or owned outright, the latter by American-born Japanese, and included farm lands, hotels, apartment buildings and other types of income or home properties.

Some of the WRA warehouses on the coast bulge with the personal properties of the evacuees, the Times reported.

Myer stated that for months the WRA has been working on the segregation problem. Under present plans the mass movement of men, women and children to the Tule Lake relocation center in California will begin about September 1. It will be about November 1 before the movement is completed.

The army has come to the aid of the WRA and will handle the actual transportation of those segregated, picking them up at several relocation centers and depositing them at the gates to Tule Lake.

Myer expects, the Times reported, that between 15,000 and 18,000 persons of Japanese ancestry will be moved to Tule Lake. Those who will be taken include the evacuees who want to go back to Japan or who are more interested in Japan than in this country, or who have not been willing to swear unconditional allegiance to the United States.

Noting that some of those moved will be American-born Japanese, Myer said that among them will be sons and daughters of aliens, whose fathers and mothers are not loyal, but the sons and daughters are loyal to America, but must follow their parents in the family group.

"It will be up to the children to decide which course they wish to follow, but once they make up their minds we cannot interfere," said Myer.

The family group is a very strong influence with the Japanese, Myer pointed out. There may be some tragic cases of American-born children preferring the ways of the United States, but unless they make their own choice the WRA can do little or nothing about it, he added.

Myer, described by the Times as a "man who speaks his mind," said that at the Tule Lake segregation center there will be an appeal board to which any evacuee may appeal from the ruling of the WRA as to segregation. If, upon review by the board and the WRA, it is found a mistake has been made, an evacuee may be returned to a relocation center. No leaves from Tule Lake will be granted except in emergency instances.

"Segregation and greater confidence on the part of the public in those who remain at the relocation centers will be established and the way will be paved for a more permanent solution of the Japanese relocation problem in our opinion," Myer said.

Myer stressed that it is the policy, and will continue to be, of the WRA to get the evacuees out of the relocation centers and back into the normal, every-day life.

"This policy requires, of course, that disloyal or questionable evacuees be not released, and that is the policy we have followed," Myer said.

He said that in handling the relocation centers the job has not been an easy one.

"Consider the WRA, wholly new,

took over the administration of the lives of some 110,000 men, women and children without any preparation," he declared. "We started from scratch. We not only had to establish policies in administration, but we had to set up an entire administration staff and then learn from experience. Some mistakes were made, it is true. These mistakes have been corrected. Mistakes were inevitable under the circumstances. But a lot of things said and published about us have simply not been true."

As to segregation, Myer said that before you could separate the disloyal and the trouble-makers from the others you had to have something to go on and a place to put the pro-Japanese.

"We have no records, but we have been compiling them, with the aid of other governmental agencies and with our own observations and experiences. We now have completed records on about 90 per cent of the evacuees and soon the record will be complete. With the passage of time we have cleaned out the trouble-makers as fast as we have been able to uncover them, and now we have about 175 such ringleaders either in internment or isolation camps. We will take out any others as fast as we can find them."

Asked if the WRA favored the return of the evacuees to California, Myer said that was a matter to be governed by military considerations, and as such was a problem for the military. Whatever the policy is, WRA will follow it, he indicated.

On his visit to Los Angeles, Myer was accompanied by Robert Cozzens, assistant field director of the WRA, with offices in San Francisco. They left for San Francisco Monday night.

Indefinite Leaves From Topaz Hit One Thousand Mark

TOPAZ, Utah—Indefinite leaves from the Topaz center reached the one-thousandth mark as Matao Tomimatsu, 20, received his leave for New York City on a hospitality offer, reports the Topaz Times.

He was accompanied by Mikio Hikido.

Arkansas Legionnaires Seek Deportation Of "Japanese" After War

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Arkansas Legionnaires registered their feelings toward persons of Japanese ancestry by applauding passage of resolutions aimed at the west coast and Hawaiian evacuees now residing in the two war relocation centers located in the southeastern part of the state, the Arkansas Gazette said last week.

Adopted at the concluding session of the state department's annual convention, the resolutions asked that immediately after the war all "Japanese" in the United States be sent back to Japan and that all relocated Japanese Americans be finger-printed and required to report to federal court authorities every 60 days.

Another resolution opposed sales of food to evacuees in towns near the Jerome and Rohwer relocation camps.

The Legion also urged that the state constantly "remind" the government of its "obligation" to remove the evacuees as soon as the war is over.

PC Gets V-Mail Letter From Nisei On New Guinea Front

The Pacific Citizen this week received a V-mail letter from a Japanese American soldier now on active duty on the New Guinea front in the South Pacific.

S/Sgt. Ralph Kimoto, now on duty in the jungles of New Guinea, asked that the paper be sent to him at his new address. He also sent greetings to Mike M. Masaoka, national JACL secretary who is now a private at Camp Shelby, Miss., and recalled attending a JACL conference at Monterey, Calif., in 1941.

Baptist Group Hits Separate Church Plans

NEW YORK—Opposition to the formation of separate churches for Japanese Americans released from relocation centers was voted here by the Committee on Administration of Japanese Work of the Home Missions Council.

"We are opposed to the organization of separate Japanese churches where they do not already exist," stated the recommendation adopted by the committee, "but believe that the evacuees should become members of the existing church and participate in its services."

Wyoming Sends Six Volunteers To Camp Shelby

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Six Heart Mountain volunteers passed their army physical examinations at Fort Warren in Cheyenne, Wyo. last month.

The volunteers are Lincoln Kimura, George Matsumura, Yukio Okamoto, Frank Shimada, Frank Sugihara, and Fred Yamamoto.

All with the exception of Okamoto, have left for the reception center at Fort Logan, Colo.

Native Sons Recognize Nisei Citizenship

(Continued from page 1) the present United States laws, however, aliens of Oriental ancestry are not eligible to citizenship through naturalization.) Citizenship thus obtained, the Native Sons official added, would be revocable if naturalization is obtained by fraud.

Obviously, Millington added, the proposed amendment would in no way affect any Japanese Americans who are now citizens, nor their children, "but it would, forever, render it impossible for whole groups of foreigners, seeking the destruction of the American form of government, to carry on their nefarious work."

(The Native Sons' resolution may be interpreted to indicate that the California organization is amending their racist attack on Japanese Americans because of ancestry and is broadening their program of "safeguarding" American citizenship. The new provision proposed by the group would affect aliens of any ancestry and children born of such aliens.)

Superior Judge Benjamin C. Jones of Lakeport and Raymond D. Williamson, San Francisco attorney and grand vice president, presented the final resolution calling for insertion of the words "of citizens."

The proposal was favorably voted upon by the other grand officers: Lloyd J. Cosgrove of San Francisco, Richard F. McCarthy of Oakland, Grover Power of Colusa, John T. Regan of San Francisco, Walter N. Bailey of Milton, Thomas C. Ryan of San Francisco, Bernard G. Hiss and Walter H. Odemar of Los Angeles, Webster K. Nolan of San Francisco and Charles D. Blaine of Modesto.

It was referred for formal action to the Japanese legislative committee of the Native Sons of the Golden West: Harmon D. Skillin, chairman; Seth Millington, Eldred L. Meyer, Daniel J. Collins and Clarence M. Hunt.

FEPC Ignores Nisei Group, Says Twin Falls Editorial

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Declaring that the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee is taking action against both employers and unions toward ending racial discrimination against workers of Negro or Mexican origin, the Twin Falls, Idaho, Times-News, leading daily newspaper of south-central Idaho, declared in an editorial on Aug. 3 that the FEPC was ignoring discrimination of "tens of thousands" of Japanese Americans.

The Times-News editorial declared:

"The President's fair employment practices committee is taking action against both employ-

ers and unions toward ending discrimination against workers because of 'race, color or national origin.' The announcement specifies Negroes and Mexicans.

"There are tens of thousands of persons available for skilled work, both industrial and agricultural, needed to prosecute the war; who are ignored by employers and banned by certain unions because of race, color and national origin, for whom the FEPC has yet to speak a public word. They are citizens, too—Japanese - Americans against whom there is not even a suspicion of wrong-doing."

Race Hatred Opposed by L. A. Churches in Letter to Dies

'Air Force' Gave False Picture of Hawaiian Japanese, Kido Charges

(Continued from page 1) intelligence services, and of the services of Japanese American doctors in saving the lives of wounded soldiers and civilians and of the contributions of individual Japanese and Japanese Americans to the blood banks.

"The motion picture, 'Air Force,' revives all the vicious rumors which were circulated soon after Pearl Harbor and which were responsible in part for inflaming the people of the west coast against their neighbors of Japanese ancestry. These rumors have now been discredited, but they are revived once more in the Warner Brothers film.

"The movie blames the destruction at Hickam field to 'local Japs' who came out from Honolulu in trucks shortly before the Pearl Harbor attack. In the film an army colonel at Hickam field says: 'Three trucks arrived from Honolulu at 7:30 o'clock this morning—delivering supplies. When the first Jap plane showed up they slammed across the field and wrecked every airplane in sight. Cut the tails off all but three of our fighters.' . . . The letter of Secretary of War Stimson to the Tolan congressional committee declares there was no sabotage.

"The film, 'Air Force,' has a scene in which the Flying Fortress lands on the island of Maui on the morning of December 7 and is attacked by a fifth column of 'local Japs.' This is gross libel against loyal Japanese Americans on the island of Maui whose response to the nation's war effort is indicated by the fact that more than 600 of them have volunteered for special combat duty in the United States army. There was no act of sabotage committed by Japanese Americans on Maui, as charged in 'Air Force,' on December 7 or subsequent to that time.

"The motion picture is a powerful force in the molding of public opinion. If, as in the case of 'Air Force,' a motion picture circulates deliberate lies about the loyalty of a group, such as the Japanese American, it can do great harm to our national unity by stirring racial antipathies. No condemnation can be too strong against those who are responsible

Opposes Present Return Of Japanese Evacuees To West Coast Areas

LOS ANGELES—Racial hatred should not be allowed to influence public action, the executive council of the Church Federation of Los Angeles declared in a communication to the Dies Committee, according to the Los Angeles Times Saturday.

The letter, according to the Times, deemed the present return of evacuees to the Pacific Coast as "most unwise," but pleaded for "thoughtful deliberation" on the situation and held that disloyal evacuees can be separated from the loyal.

The communication, made public by Dr. E. C. Farmham, executive secretary of the federation, was described as a "fair interpretation of the view of the church of the issues involved."

The letter noted that many of the Japanese evacuees have been members of Christian churches in the area.

INTERMOUNTAIN JACL GROUPS PLAN MEETING

A business meeting of the Intermountain District Council of the JACL will be held on Sunday, August 15, at Idaho Falls, Idaho, Bill Yamauchi, chairman of the IDC, announced this week.

The meeting will be held in the Idaho Falls JACL building at 187 First Street, it was announced.

Two delegates are expected from each of the chapters in the IDC which include Salt Lake, Ogden, Davis County, Pocatello, Northern Utah, Boise Valley, Fort Lupton, Yellowstone, and Idaho Falls. It was expected that an invitation would also be extended to the Spokane chapter in Washington.

Plans for JACL activity in the coming fall months will be discussed at the meeting.

Saburo Kido, national president of the JACL, Hito Okada, national treasurer, and Larry Tajiri, editor of the Pacific Citizen, are also expected to attend the meeting. Kido and Okada are expected to remain in the southeastern Idaho area for several days to speak at meetings of interested groups.

for such lies and distortions. We will protest, and continue to protest, tactics such as these."

Church Conference Expresses Good Will Toward Evacuees

Christian Church Meet In Long Beach Deplores Racial Discrimination

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Resolutions expressing good will toward evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry and condemning race prejudice were adopted Saturday at a session of 3500 ministerial and lay delegates attending the convention of Christian Churches and Churches of Christ at the Municipal auditorium.

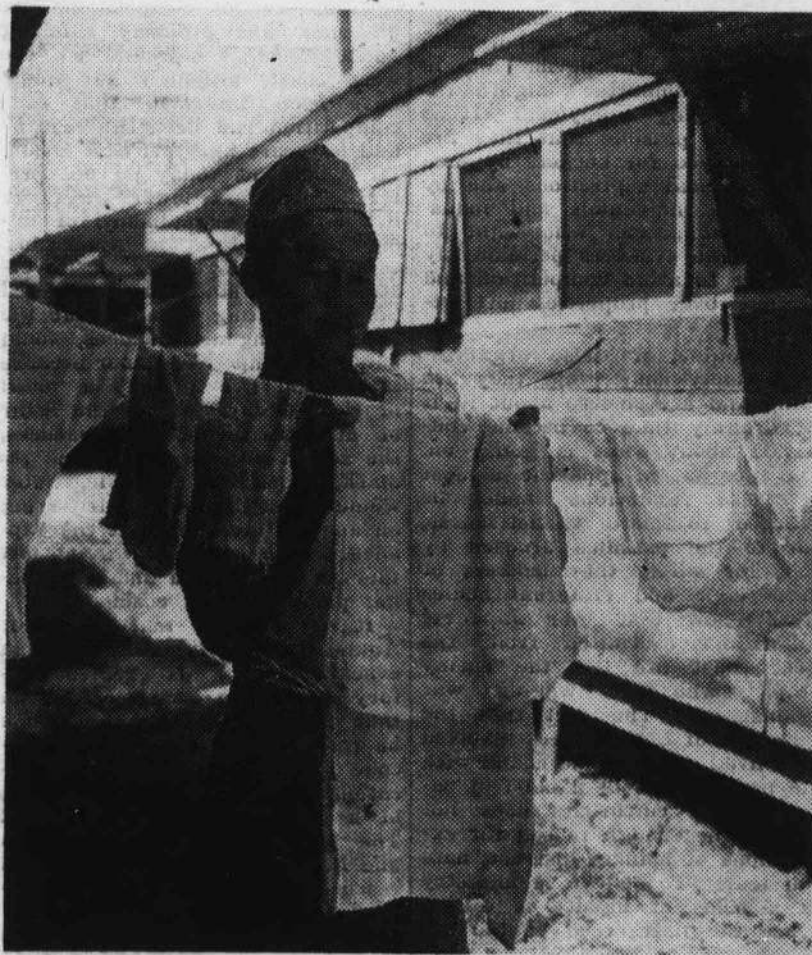
"We extend our sympathy and good will to our Japanese Ameri-

can neighbors whom military authorities for reasons of defense, have evacuated from our midst," read one resolution.

Another commended the War Relocation Authority "for the excellent work it is doing now in establishing these people where they may live and work under conditions as nearly normal as possible."

Deploping racial prejudice and outbreaks, the delegates urged members of their churches "to counteract their effect on our national life by practicing the principles of good will in all economic and social relationships."

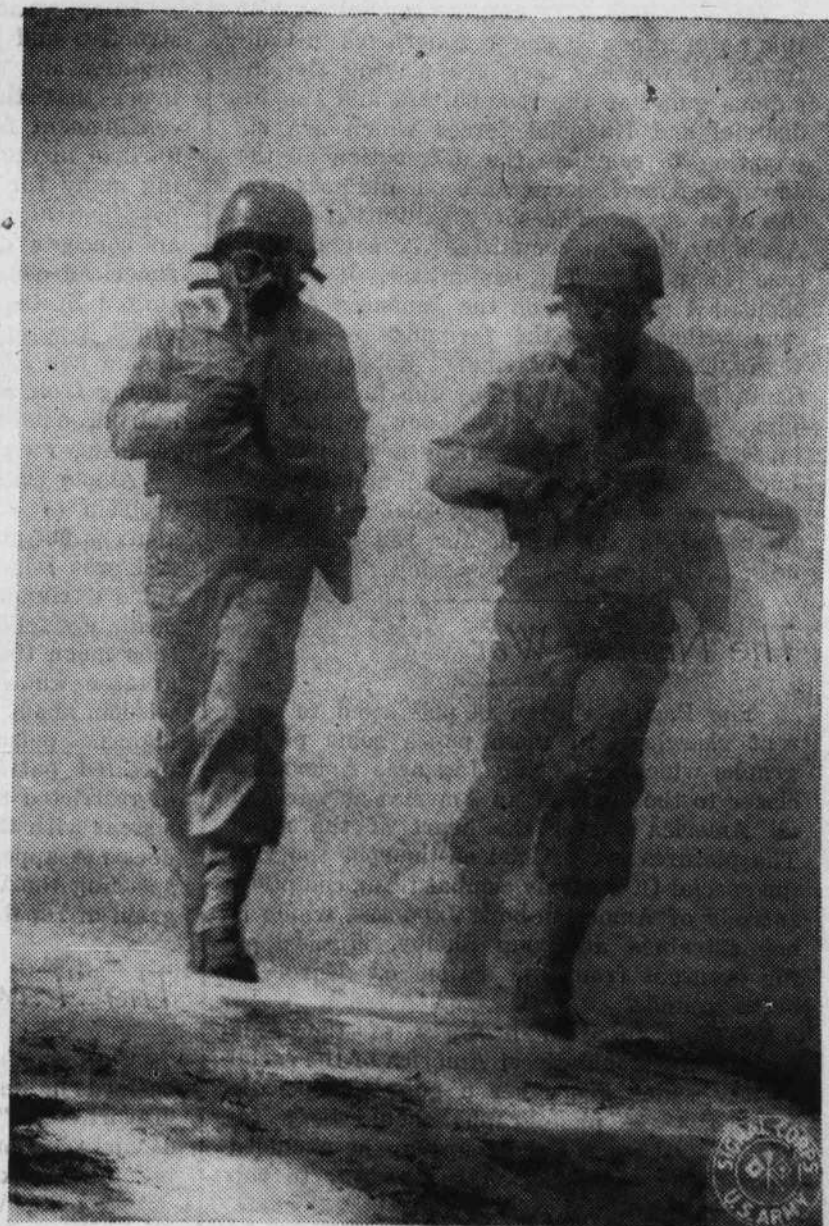
Japanese Americans Train For Combat Duty Overseas



At Camp Shelby amid the southern pines in the red-clay hills of southern Mississippi, the Japanese American combat team is now in training for active service in an overseas theatre of war. The Army Signal Corps photos on this page show some of the phases of the military training program.

Sgt. Nobuo F. Tanigawa (upper left) is one soldier whose chow plate will never be guilty of wasted food. A member of Hq. Co. of the 442nd Combat Team, he is a graduate of Purdue University where he majored in electrical engineering.

Cleanliness is the rigid rule with Pvt. William Okawaki (left center).



Here are three phases of the Army training which is preparing Japanese Americans for combat with the enemy. (Lower left) Leaping across troops who lie across the wire, members of the 442nd combat team, composed of Japanese Americans, go over an entanglement on the Custer Steeplechase at Camp Shelby. (Upper right) The members of the Japanese American outfit prove their ruggedness by scaling another obstacle on the Camp Shelby course. (Lower right) Practicing attack tactics under simulated battle conditions, members of the Japanese American outfit run through screening smoke in gas masks.



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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Campaign in California

Many persons, interested in fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry, have expressed the contention that factors other than strict military necessity were responsible for the creation of the atmosphere of race hatred, tinged with threats of actual violence, which existed at the time of the evacuation. The lead editorial of the Sacramento Union of July 31, 1943, lends weight to this reasoning. Declaring that an organized campaign was necessary to insure the continued exclusion of Japanese Americans from California, the Sacramento newspaper admitted:

"Agitation in California brought about the removal of the Japs soon after Pearl Harbor was attacked. Further agitation and protest must be registered if they are to be kept out of this area."

This week's demand by the interim committee on Japanese problems of the California state legislature, calling for the confinement of all persons of Japanese ancestry in detention camps and relocation centers for the duration, is cut from the same anti-democratic cloth. The activities of these California legislators appear to be a part of this same organized campaign to prevent a return of any of the evacuees to the west coast. It would be interesting to know whether these men are attempting merely to ride the bandwagon of publicity which accompanies any attack of this nature upon Japanese Americans in California or whether they are playing the insidious game of the race-baiters and the industrial and financial forces which are attempting to complete the destruction of the Japanese Americans as an economic power on the west coast. The sorry exhibition of the Assembly interim committee is certainly a case in point. The committee, it seems, adopted a resolution on the Japanese Americans without even the formality of an investigation. Assemblyman Robertson of Santa Barbara is quoted by the Los Angeles Times as having said: "We ought to have an investigation before adopting a resolution." But the committee went ahead and adopted their resolution. It may be that it was not interested in the truth, for the truth can be sometimes quite embarrassing.

The Nisei at War

The Pacific Citizen is privileged to present elsewhere in these pages some photographs which will bring Japanese Americans closer to the heart of an America at war and all America nearer the heart of the nisei. The pictures are official on-the-spot shots of the special U. S. Army combat team, composed entirely of American-born Japanese, which is being trained at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, for eventual front-line action on European battlegrounds.

To those spiritual brothers of the Axis leaders who would divest America of the racial variety which keeps her a going democratic concern, these photographs should be a reminder that no racial group can be excluded from direct participation in the war to rub out the dark blotch of fascism.

Partisanship in the democratic cause never was and never will be a matter of race or ancestry, our President has said. The same has been said in other words and in other ways by hundreds of heroes in other times who refused to compromise their literal interpretation of the responsibility which must be borne equally by all believers in the worth and promise of democracy. And the American soldiers with Japanese faces who have volunteered to serve with gun and bayonet in democracy's

present struggle are a living testament of the nisei's determination to write their loyalty and sense of equal responsibility into the history books with sweat and blood.

The Doubting Thomases and the domestic breed of fascists — they who are so noisily anxious to deny to Japanese Americans the trust which the government has conferred upon them — are the naysayers of democracy. Their alarms and false accusations against the Japanese American minority will continue to sound unpleasantly over the land, but will diminish in intensity as the nation's attention is drawn to the boys at Camp Shelby and the nisei's affirmative belief in democracy.

Rights and Duties

An inseparable corollary of the nisei's fight for his rights as an unrestricted American citizen is his responsibility to do everything within his power to defend his nation from all enemies, foreign and domestic, who would destroy or jeopardize the United States and its institutions.

There is no doubt that the deep-rooted desire to translate this patriotism into action motivates to a considerable extent the efforts of the nisei to seek full-fledged acceptance of himself, his talents and capabilities, on the American battlefield in this total war.

The increasing numbers of nisei who are leaving the relatively sterile life of War Relocation Authority centers to take their places in the armed forces, the war production lines, and in the food production armies of the soil is concrete evidence in proof of this point.

Realization of the responsibilities of American citizenship has without question been deeply ingrained in the nisei character. The disappointment and chagrin which came with the War Department's decision in the spring of 1942 to cease drafting nisei for the armed services is still a poignant memory to all nisei. It will be recalled that the Japanese American Citizens League in emergency conference last November went on record as requesting restoration of Selective Service to the nisei, and despite the opening of the Army to nisei volunteers, we reiterate that our goal will not have been attained until Americans with Japanese faces are permitted to bear arms for their country on an equal basis with Americans of all other national extractions.

In opposition to this policy of positive, constructive and productive Americanism is the negative and defeatist attitude of those who insist that the loyal must willingly accept confinement for the duration because of the disloyal in their midst. The view of penalizing many for the potential, or perhaps even hypothetical crimes of a few, is at odds with all concepts of democracy and repellent to American decency. Practically speaking, the United States can ill afford the loss in her moral position, in manpower, in prestige among her Allies, and in economic waste resulting from the continuance of an un-American inconsistency in treatment of a minority resulting from fear and bigotry.

Ample evidence has been shown that the problem of separating the sheep from the goats is not an insuperable one. Perhaps the task was impossible in the limited time provided during the hysteria-ridden months immediately following Pearl Harbor. But since then much time has passed, bringing with it greater knowledge and considerably more wisdom about basic problems of defense. All logic not poisoned by hate, hysteria and misdirected patriotic zeal demands restoration of restricted rights of American citizens consistent with the national safety, and this last does not appear to be placed in jeopardy by speeding the War Relocation Authority's program of rehabilitating west coast refugees.

The "Favorite Son"

California's Governor Warren is being boomed in some quarters as a Republican "favorite son" candidate in the 1944 presidential elections. There has also been some talk of a Willkie and Warren ticket.

Governor Warren, in our minds at least, disqualified himself for any such a signal honor by his hysterical outburst against Japanese Americans at the recent national conference of governors in Columbus, Ohio. The California chief executive's willingness to exploit the racist campaign of west coast hate-mongers for political advantage, his approbation of the persecution of a minority race group and his espousal of Hearstian chauvinism are not qualities to be possessed by a candidate for the presidency of a democracy.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Naziism Is a Nasty Word

Hardly a day goes by without some organization or another on the west coast passing a resolution aimed at Japanese Americans, asking that "Japs" be kept in "internment camps" or calling for the wholesale deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry as soon as passenger service is resumed to Yokohama.

It is not only those organizations like the California department of the American Legion or the Native Sons which are consciously exploiting the plight of the evacuated Japanese Americans, but groups like the Lions, Elks and Breakfast clubs, the Optimists and the Soroptimists which pass these resolutions. These activities raise a question whether these groups really know what they are doing and whether they know who are the Japanese Americans against whom these resolutions are directed.

It would be preferable to believe that these organizations, in their patriotic zeal, have forgotten the Japanese Americans who were their neighbors and have substituted instead the treacherous, sneering Jap of the newspaper cartoons as the object of their attention and hate. It is probable, too, in the absence of the actual exhibits, who have been evacuated by military order, that they are beginning to believe more and more in the Hearstian tales of demon "yellow devils" and in the Dies Committee's nightmares of sabotaging bogeymen. It is also quite possible that they are being played for suckers by men with political aspirations and by avaricious individuals and industrial combinations who want to exclude the evacuees permanently in order to avoid competition and to take over properties left behind.

Of course, if these organizations really know what they are doing and are sincere about it, it is certainly time to become concerned about what is going on. The race hatred apparent in most of these resolutions cannot be charged to mere vindictiveness, nor to the passions aroused by war, for surely the members of these civic and fraternal bodies must know that the Japanese Americans evacuated from the west coast are not the enemy "Japs" who are waging war against us. The fact that the ancestors of the evacuees involved once lived on the same island with the predecessors of a band of sabre-rattling cutthroats does not seem to be enough reason for expressions of blanket distrust, hate and fear. To believe in ancestry as a basis of loyalty is to espouse the Nazi creed of the superior race or the Japanese warlord's doctrine of the "divine right" for him and his crowd to rule the earth, or a considerable portion thereof. It is a certainty that the members of the Lions club of Oroville, Calif., or the ladies' auxiliary of the Native Sons do not wish to proclaim themselves as ideological followers of Hitler and Tojo, although their actions would seem to belie them.

So it would be far more pleasant to believe that these organizations are being deluded into racial attacks upon Japanese Americans, that these are merely evidences of emotional jaundice from a too steady diet of "yellow peril" scares from the Hearst journals. It would be better to be able to believe this than to consider these organizations as playing the Nazi game of covering up economic plunder with a smokescreen of racial antipathies. But Naziism is a nasty word and should not be used indiscriminately.

A similar sort of delusion might be charged to the members of the legislatures of the poll-tax state of Arkansas and the sahualo state of Arizona, both of these states having leered at the four freedoms and passed racial legislation in the midst of a war for those freedoms. Both of these erstwhile democratic commonwealths may have thought, although this is quite difficult to believe, that they were passing legislation against the murdering enemy Jap

and not against American citizens who happen to be of Japanese ancestry. The Arkansas law, which can be called Nazi even though that is a nasty word, forever forbids a person of Japanese ancestry or any descendant from owning an inch of Arkansas soil. The Arizona law, of which the state's spiritual ku kluxers were inordinately proud, was a device by which certain business and agricultural interests sought to effect a legal boycott on any business transaction by Japanese Americans, thereby eliminating them as an economic force in the state. The law forbade any business dealings with Japanese Americans, other than the sale of food, medicine and liquor, without the prior publication of the notice of such a transaction. It is to the credit of the Arizona courts that the law was thrown out in the first hall of justice in which it was contested. It is to the discredit of Governor Osborn and his administration that the state is appealing the court's decision.

Governor Homer Adkins of Arkansas may be another victim of deluded thinking on Japanese Americans. Confusing Japanese Americans with "coolie labor," Governor Adkins has successfully protected his state from the ravages of "coolie" competition. The governor was probably thinking about "coolie" workers on the west coast, although he should have been informed that such competition had been the case 50 and 60 years ago and that Oriental Americans today do not prefer to work at lower wages or live on a lower standard of living than any other Americans. One poll-tax legislator in Governor Adkins' statehouse delivered the illuminating remark that the Japs, meaning the evacuees, would undercut competitive labor because they could live on only a "bowl of rice" a day. This is the nadir of all attacks on the evacuees, the zenith probably being the remark, which this same legislator would think nothing of delivering on another occasion, that the Japanese Americans were living off the fat of the land and were being pampered and coddled, etc.

It is a fact that Governor Adkins has saved Arkansas from evacuee labor. His greatest victory must have been recorded on that day, a few weeks ago, when he refused to allow a young evacuee girl from the Rohwer relocation center to teach handicraft at a girls' camp in the Ozarks. The governor stood his ground and flatly refused the request and rescued Arkansas from the "coolies."

Of course, we prefer to believe that these organizations passing resolutions and these public officials coining political capital with racial attacks are doing so because of mistaken ideas about Japanese Americans. If these groups and individuals really know what they are doing and are truly sincere, then it would be time to be concerned about what is going on. For their actions could be called Naziism and fascism — although these are nasty words.

"Sound of An American"

"My son, Robert Allen, is a civilian prisoner-of-war in the Philippines — at Santa Thomas in Manila. But it would be utterly absurd and unfair of me to harbor any bitterness toward the Japanese or Americans of Japanese ancestry in this country because of that fact. . . I am very happy that so many of your people are being released for resettlement in other sections and sincerely hope that success and happiness will always be with them." — From a letter to the Sentinel Editor, Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Delta Round Up

The high school at Rohwer has published its first yearbook, "Delta Round-Up," for 1943 July grads.

Theme of the yearbook is "Old Man River."

Vagaries

Axis Camp . . .

A group of young evacuees from the Minidoka relocation center are now doing construction work on an Axis war prisoners camp in Idaho. The evacuees are employed by the contractors who are preparing the camp for the U. S. army . . . Although no definite figure has been revealed as to the number of Japanese American women to be accepted into the WACs, it's believed that the figure will be in the neighborhood of 500. During the registration last spring several thousand young women in the relocation centers indicated a willingness to enter the nation's military services . . . It's also reported that Japanese American nurses are being enlisted by the Red Cross.

War Worker . . .

A young girl of Japanese and European ancestry whose stay on the west coast has been approved by military authorities now has a defense job. She's a guard in a west coast shipyard . . . Reports are that Japanese Americans have distinguished themselves in recent campaigns on the war fronts . . . Chances are that the House of Representatives will have still another congressman who will favor restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry. Following the death of Harry Englebright a special election has been scheduled in his California district. Two of the three candidates, Mrs. Englebright and State Senator Clair Engle of Red Bluff, are campaigning on an anti-U. S. Japanese platform . . .

Dies Committee . . .

Indications are that the Dies Committee is through, for the present, at least, with their investigation of Japanese Americans. Representative John Costello, chairman of the subcommittee, is already busy on a number of other investigations as chairman of a house military affairs committee. . . . However, Japanese Americans are not through being used as a political football. A new series of attacks may be expected when the 1944 elections come around. With the advent of the election year and greater concentration of the war against Japan, relocation may become more difficult next year. That's why many believe it's important for eligible evacuees to relocate this summer and fall. It's also hoped that loyal Japanese Americans at Tule Lake, who are to be moved out of the center next month when Newell becomes a segregation point, will relocate on the outside instead of waiting to be transferred to another center.

Japanese Canadian evacuees are relocating as far east as Montreal, the Dominion's metropolis, which is east of New York City. Tom Shoyama, editor of the New Canadian of Kaslo, B. C., recently traveled as far east as Montreal. He found in the city by the St. Lawrence that an issei evacuee was already in business there. . . . Two Japanese American soldiers, now on active duty in the South Pacific, were recently noted in an army signal corps photo distributed by INS. The issei soldiers were shown going over papers taken from a wounded Japanese officer, shortly after the Yanks had driven the enemy from Rendova Island in the New Georgia group.

Navy Language School Head Praises Nisei

DENVER, Colo.—Ninety percent of the instructors at the Japanese language school conducted for the U. S. Navy at Boulder, Colo., are nisei, declared Florence, Walne, director, in an address before the Kiwanis Club of Denver last week. "Boulder is full of them these days, the nisei and their families, and they're doing a fine job," she said.

Miss Walne revealed the school was started before Pearl Harbor. Several classes were graduated in Berkeley, California, where the school was originally started. It was moved to Boulder a year ago.

Maxine Davis in 'Liberty': Magazine Writer Presents A Valid, Lucid Picture of Life in Those 'Jap Camps'

In order to find out the truth about the relocation centers and to note the inevitable changes upon the nisei that confinement must cause, Maxine Davis went to Poston.

The result: "The Truth About Jap Camps," published in Liberty Magazine in the August 7 issue.

"I went with a bias; understand that at once," she writes. "I went out with the American dream as a yardstick; with the conviction that America is a place where men may live in freedom, side by side without regard for race or color; with the belief in the traditional rights of minorities in this land."

She knew first, apparently, what so many persons have yet to grasp, that "two-thirds of the Japanese in this country are citizens of the United States. They were born on our soil. They have been educated in American schools. They speak the language of America. They grew up instructed in the belief that they were Americans, just as boys and girls whose parents were born in Ireland or Italy or Sweden are Americans."

Miss Davis describes Poston with an accuracy any evacuee will respect. She noted that "the floor boards are not close together, and the Japanese use the spaces between them for ash trays," and she noted the "Arizona fog," evacuee for Poston dust.

But "it is not quite so grim now as it was in the beginning," she writes. She points out that furniture was contrived from scrap lumber; air conditioners bought for mess halls; gardens and window boxes created. "Most of the comfort you see has been created by the Japanese themselves; it has not been donated by the government."

And, finger out to feel the political wind, Miss Davis found "political factions which make Washington look 'politically placid arose." But she also noted that the nisei, still holding their franchise, "have not failed, according to the available evidence, to exercise that right."

Problem of Work

Two major problems were found by the writer to exist at Poston. The first of these is the labor problem.

Of the 100,000 acres available at Poston, she declares, only a small portion of the land has been irrigated, this due to the WRA policy of subsistence farming, a policy that would, logically, encourage agricultural workers to get jobs outside.

Problem of Fear

The other major problem found by the author was the predominant emotion of fear. This fear exists both for those who elect to stay in the centers and those who want to leave.

"They are afraid to stay. Afraid they will stagnate. Afraid they will not have enough to eat. Afraid of the present and afraid of the future. What will happen to them after the war if they have not established themselves and found a way to earn a normal living? They are afraid of communities where there are no other Japanese, and afraid to herd together for fear of violence . . .

"The old folks are also afraid. They have no desire to move. They want to stay in the centers until the war is over . . .

"Parents are afraid for the way their children are growing up . . . Professional men and women and merchants particularly worry about their futures . . .

"These fears color the lives of all the evacuees who are still in the center. They regard the future with trepidation and the present with resentment."

Two criticisms are made by the author of the relocation center at Poston:

"The most serious valid criticism of the situation at Poston is that the government policy is confusing. It fluctuates too much. It offers little that is definite. No one is sure what the rules will be tomorrow."

"The second criticism is that the centers deprive the Japanese, American and foreign-born alike, of the right to work as men outside work, with the pre-

vailing wage for the job they do."

"Finally," says the author, "there is little excuse for keeping the American-born in the center. The FBI has satisfied itself that it has combed out all who were disloyal and interned them elsewhere for the duration. The rest should be allowed to go where they please, subject only to restrictions in the interest of their security."

It is unfortunate that more magazines with mass appeal have not handled the problem of the evacuee, handled it with the simplicity and lucidity of Maxine Davis' article. The average U. S. reader is more used to seeing flamboyant headlines, oft Dies-inspired, charging the evacuees and the government with every possible crime.

As Miss Davis writes of the Poston swimming pool:

"There is a swimming pool which is merely a wide place in the ditch. From the uproar in Congress, I had expected a marble pool with umbrella-shaded tables beside it and liveried waiters serving champagne. But it's only a ditch and there is no alcoholic beverages of any sort; they are not allowed in Poston. Indeed, there isn't even any soft drink or candy to be had, as a rule."

the copy desk

Before evacuation became a reality it was hard for us to even imagine such a thing. But when it came true, we were able to take it in stride. It was a part of life and nothing we could do would have changed its course. It was just a matter of adjusting ourselves to new conditions and new environments but outside of that, it didn't change our basic philosophies too much. The capacities, talents, honor and sensitivities that we had before evacuation are still ours today . . .

I know, though no one has ever told me, that one cannot hold on to happiness forever but neither is he ever forced to live in eternal darkness. — From Moe's Scratch Pad, Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Junior high school students at Rohwer have published their first annual, "Roar," according to the Outpost. Students carried out a patriotic theme for the book, with a V-for Victory on the front cover.

Topaz Farm

A sight to see is a nisei cowboy . . . the future Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys crowding and jostling each other to get to the feed first . . . high school kids working in a joyous mood on the farm . . . a soulful looking steer that reminds you of someone . . . green grass and trees which bring back memories of sunny California. — Topaz Times.

News-Letter

First regular news bulletin from a WRA regional office is the "News letter," published by the Kansas City relocation office. Publication date is "approximately every other Friday," according to a notice in the first issue.

Evacuee employees at the office include Robert Iki, relocation counselor, formerly of Topaz; and Merian Kanatani, Yuri Sugimoto and Mariko Matsumoto, all on the office staff.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Random Contacts Reveal American Tolerance

She was a graduate student studying pharmacy, and before the war her roommate had been an exceptionally fine nisei girl. Now she sat in the same bus seat with me, and recalled that tragic December 7 when the news of Pearl Harbor had come flashing over the radio.

She recounted her roommate's fear and apprehension and indignation as the implications of the sneak attack became more apparent.

And then she said: "I don't care what they say. I say the whole business is unconstitutional, and I'm going to keep saying that about evacuation and keeping good Americans behind barbed wire without trial or hearing."

She spoke so loudly and with such vehemence in the crowded bus that it was almost uncomfortable.

The crippled youth spoke about the Army with a wistful look, and asked me when I was going in. I told him about the nisei and the draft situation, and about the volunteers.

"But you're not a Jap. Maybe you're Chinese, but you talk like the rest of us. They've got all the Japs locked up in camps, haven't they?" he said.

So I told him about evacuation and leave clearances and the way America's war refugees are making new homes for themselves.

The train bounced over the Utah prairie, and the youth who would never walk without a grotesque lurch looked out over the sagebrush and said softly: "Gee, I didn't know a thing about that."

His best friend's brother-in-law had been a prominent Shanghai lawyer whom I had met, so that gave us something to talk about on the long, hot bus ride across Montana.

He wanted to hear about evacuation, so I told him, and invited him up to the center, if and when he could come.

"There's so much propaganda flying around about these camps," he said, "that I don't know what to believe. I'm glad I had a chance to talk with you. I want to know the truth."

Those were almost the same words used by a young naval reserve officers training corps student who sat next to me while crawling southward aboard a train somewhere in Wyoming. He was curious about the truth.

Almost everywhere one goes the buses, trains, hotels, restaurants are crowded. Help, in many cases, is inexperienced and inefficient. Traveling certainly is not fun, but the amazing thing about the whole thing is the spirit of camaraderie among travelers.

Perhaps that is America's strength—the ability to smile at inconveniences and take things in stride. There is none of the tenseness, the nervous irritability and self-concern that one expects of a people at war. It is almost as if these people did not realize that this nation is in the greatest of conflicts.

These wayfarers, a reasonable cross-section of the American public, discuss the war, their relatives and friends in the service, politics, domestic problems, in a detached sort of way, almost as if they were talking about a test tube experiment instead of vital matters that concern all of them personally.

One wonders when these people as a whole will get fighting mad to a white hot heat, like the people who write letters to newspaper editors. One wonders if they can, if it is in their physical and emotional make-up to feel that emotion while war is still an isolated sort of thing on a foreign shore.

The good old American tolerance (outside of some California circles) as revealed in these random contacts indicates that resettlement can be made successful.

"It is also no exception to the general rule in Hawaii. Here differences of race count less than the fine motives of mercy, pity, humane treatment, sympathy for the unfortunate. The injured woman was not, to these men, the representative of an enemy race, but a suffering, helpless person."

"Such incidents as these help to keep Hawaii, a part of the Pacific combat zone, with all our bitter, tragic memories of Pearl Harbor, peaceful and internally friendly."

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Release the Loyal

The Milwaukee, Wis., Journal on July 26 called for the release of patriotic Japanese Americans from war relocation centers. Commenting on the segregation program to be undertaken by the WRA, the Journal declared "this is a step forward in meeting a perplexing problem."

"It is hard to see why any of the loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry should be supervised after release from internment camps any more than should loyal Americans of German or Italian ancestry," the Journal commented, adding:

"It would seem possible for our authorities to make exhaustive investigations of Japanese Americans, to intern the disloyal ones as is planned, and then free the loyal ones. If the west coast presents a special military problem, they can still be excluded from that region but we want to be sure that it is a military reason and not a west coast attitude that controls."

The Journal concluded: "It is unthinkable that thousands of Japanese Americans, loyal and disloyal, should be kept together in internment camps any longer. The plan to segregate the disloyal and to free the loyal Japanese Americans should be put into effect immediately."

On Segregation

Among the California newspapers which have been generally objective and fair in their approach to the problems of evacuation and relocation are the three San Francisco peninsula dailies, the Palo Alto Times, San Mateo Times and the Redwood City Tribune.

In an editorial on July 29 the Tribune commented on the WRA segregation program:

"Decision of the War Relocation Authority to segregate all of the disloyal Japanese by removing them to a single center is in line with logic, justice and practical wisdom. The mixing of the loyal and disloyal in isolation existence engenders in the minds of the former the sense of being treated as criminals. Internal conditions not only are promotive of unhappiness for the unoffending, but when the two groups are mixed engender danger as well. There is certain to be some bitterness felt by the temporarily exiled people, which in many cases would make them receptive to the anti-American sentiments that the disloyalists are not bashful about expressing."

"It is to the interests of the United States that American loyalty in nisei hearts be preserved wherever it can be found; and that no chances be taken on its contamination by incessant association with anti-American Japanese."

Above Race Barriers

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin told in an editorial on July 19 about an incident in downtown Honolulu when a Japanese woman was hit and run over by a passenger bus.

"Men of three different races—Caucasian American, Chinese and Filipino—rushed to her aid, hurried at highest possible speed to get her to a hospital," the Star-Bulletin declared. "It is noteworthy that representatives of three races who are at war with the Japanese should so promptly reach and aid the injured woman. It is noteworthy."

The Star-Bulletin used this incident as a peg on which to hang an editorial comment about Hawaii's racial harmony in wartime:

CALLING
All Chapters!
By Teiko Ishida

MUST WRITE, MUST READ is today's column . . . that is, according to the boys who handle the mechanical end of getting this paper out . . . they are going to insert a special box referring to a figure in last week's issue.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The National Headquarter service of circulating libraries for its chapters is actually a reality with over 50 books on hand for circulation. These books were acquired by Larry Tajiri on his recent trip back east. Some of the listings are "Behind the Face of Japan," by Upton Close; "My America" and "From Many Lands," by Louis Adamic; "Government by Assassination," by Hugh Byas; "Brothers Under the Skin," by Carey McWilliams; "Berlin Diary," by William L. Shirer; "It Is Later Than You Think," by Max Lerner. The chapters to be given the first chance to read the books will be Davis County, Boise Valley, Yellowstone and Fort Lupton, and the other chapters will be given their opportunity to read them after 30 days in the hands of the above chapters.

Pacific Citizen
Misprint Makes \$50
Into 50 Thousand

Hito Okada, national treasurer of the JACL, was looking for \$49,950 this week.

A few unidentified gremlins sneaked into the Pacific Citizen's composing room last week and kicked out a period, substituted a comma and added an extra zero to a figure quoted in Teiko Ishida's "Calling All Chapters" column of last week. The result:

\$50.00 became \$50,000.

The notice concerned the record of contributions to the national treasury of the JACL which were in the neighborhood of \$50.00 for the period mentioned in the column. Treasurer Okada hit the ceiling when he came across the sober mention that the JACL had received donations totalling \$50,000. He immediately issued a communique that he was \$49,950 shy of that total and that additional donations would be welcomed. The money is urgently needed, he said.

The PC staff blamed the gremlins and Salt Lake's torrid heat spell.

Anyway, it was \$50.00 NOT \$50,000.

MEMBERSHIP CARD
NUMBERS

It is suggested by national headquarters that all correspondence from members to the Salt Lake office be accompanied by the membership card number, so that when the mail is received it can be noted without going through the files whether or not the correspondent is a member of the JACL. It is felt that with the heavy correspondence coming into national headquarters that priority be given those from our members, and this can be facilitated if the membership card number is on the letter.

CONTRIBUTIONS

to the JACL treasury did not hit the high of last week, but still it totaled over \$30, with the following persons coming to our aid: J. Kato, Moab, Utah; Smile Kamiya, Denver; a "no publicity" man, Granada Center; Alice Ikuta and Yoshiko Kajioaka, Shaker Heights, Ohio; James Hirabayashi, Pleasant Grove, Utah, and a "lowly" lieutenant at Camp Shelby, Miss., who has this to say, "It's just an expression of my thought that I'm 100 per cent back of the league and its movements. I wish I could make it more, but as I've not yet received my first pay check you'll have to forgive the small amount."

The Portland chapter, through its president, Newton K. Wesley, now at Earlham college, Richmond, Ind., forwarded a check for \$20.60, renewing for another year their gift subscription of the Portland Journal for National Headquarters and also renewing Pacific Citizen subscriptions for

Hints for War Brides:
Planning Ahead Will Help Give
That "At Home" Feeling
Even In a Strange City

By ANN NISEI

If you're a war bride, newly-married to a stalwart young private in Uncle Sam's army, you may find that for the duration you'll be just as much on the march as your husband.

You may decide to live in some town close by your husband's camp. Or, if your husband is at Shelby, you may decide it's better to try Chicago or any of the larger midwestern or eastern cities. Wherever you go, you're going to feel for a while that you're just living out of your trunk.

You probably don't plan to move into an unfurnished apartment or house and go through a furniture-buying spree, which might go right through your bank account, too. Living costs being what they are, you may start looking for a furnished room.

And housing being what it is, you may have to settle for something pretty drab and small. In fact, for you, life for the next few years may become just a succession of small, furnished rooms.

Nevertheless, your room will be your home. Your husband, "home" on furlough, will want to see you living in attractive and pleasant surroundings. And back in camp, he wants to think of you living in your own home, surrounded by familiar things.

And yet you have to achieve this effect on a slim allowance, and you practically have to do it "out of a trunk." If that isn't a tall order, ask any soldier's wife.

You will have to decide carefully upon what you want to take with you. Your trunk must hold not one single unnecessary item, but it must hold everything you need. There's the rub. You might, for instance, decide not to take an iron — it would be so heavy. But where in these forty-eight states can you buy another one? Better take it. And perhaps, to save space, you won't take enough linens. And you may find out, someday, that the laundries in your city aren't taking in bundles right now.

So it's best to plan ahead for emergencies. Planning your suitcase and trunk space inch by inch, you may manage to get everything packed in about the following manner: clothes, two suitcases; linens and personal effects, your trunk; kitchen equipment, one box.

Clothing

Most women make the mistake of taking too many clothes when they move. Be ruthless about this. Two suits and two dresses should satisfy most all your day-time needs. Outside of that you'll need some play and work clothes, one evening dress. Choose clothes "keyed to one color scheme, and you'll save lots of room by having interchangeable accessories.

Personal Effects

It's here that you'll have to strike a nice balance between choice and necessity. For instance, you may need to take your own sheets and towels. A good many rooming houses provide linen service. But we like the idea of taking our own. We also suggest you take a woven spread and matching drapes. Here again, they're certainly not necessary. But most furnished rooms and one-room apartments are pretty dreary. You're perfectly likely to find a pink spread over your bed or couch and red draperies. So you put a pale blue spread over the couch, hang the matching blue drapes, and your room has improved one hundred per cent.

And again, take along two or three "nice" things that will help take a room out of the "furnished room" class. We might suggest, for instance, one good reproduction and candlesticks. Or a small figurine. We suggest you don't take anything breakable, no matter how nice, or anything too bulky. That would include large bowls or platters, lamps, mirrors.

their advisers back in Portland, Ore. It is hoped that the chapters still having funds in their treasury will renew the Pacific Citizen gift subscriptions that they had given to their friends back on the coast.

It's a good idea to take along one or two luxury tablecloths. They will cover a lot of queer-looking mismatched tables. They'll even make a card table look regal. Four individual place mats in cotton or better yet, woven ones of raffia or straw, will complete your table linen supply. Don't take little embroidered doilies and table mats.

Your minimum linen supply should go about like this: 6 sheets, 6 pillow cases, 6 bath towels, washcloths, 4 dish towels, 2 tablecloths, (with napkins), and place mats. If you plan living in a furnished apartment, you'll need your own blankets and pillows.

Kitchen Supplies

Even in a small housekeeping room you'll want to get your own breakfasts and dinners. Most rooming houses provide kitchen equipment. Some furnished apartments do. But to be on the safe side, we suggest you take a bare minimum of equipment, excluding dishes. That's because it's not safe, these days, to count on being able to pick up odds and ends of cutlery, etc., at the dime store. Inexpensive silver, too, is difficult to pick up, while of course sterling and silver plate is practically impossible to find.

So, we suggest: enough silverware for four; a good-sized skillet, for baking as well as for frying; two pots; a coffee pot; cutlery and serving pieces (absolute minimum, however); and if you have them — toaster and electric grill.

All this may seem like a lot. In your own case, knowing where you are going and what you will need, you may be able to cut down on some of these things.

Or if you feel that for the duration, at least, you will be permanently settled in one spot, you may want to include more things.

But the above list will pretty well cover most emergencies and not load you down any more than necessary. And it will enable you to feel at home in a strange room in a strange city.

Caleb Foote, FOR
Secretary, Chooses Jail
To Objectors' Camp

BERKELEY, Calif.—Reporting that he believes a conscientious objectors' camp is "a part of the war," Caleb Foote, 26, of Berkeley, Harvard graduate, on August 1 took a six-month jail sentence rather than attend one.

"My decision is not to participate in any manner in the war," Foote was quoted by the Oakland Tribune as telling Federal Judge Louis Goodman, "and I believe that the conscientious objectors' camp is a part of the selective service system and so a part of the war."

Offered probation by Judge Goodman on July 31 if he would go to a "C. O." camp, Foote returned to the San Francisco court Monday with his decision.

He was sentenced for violation of the selective service act in failing to report to camp May 17 as ordered by his draft board.

Foote is field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a group devoted to racial brotherhood which has been active in work among Japanese American evacuees. Foote has also visited many WRA centers in his work for the FOR.

Denver Group Will
Combat 'Unfavorable
Publicity' on Evacuees

DENVER, Colo.—The Commission on Resettlement of Japanese Americans of Denver and the Colorado Council of Churches, in a statement here, declared their intention to combat "recent unfavorable publicity" regarding charges that evacuees are receiving more than their share of rationed food in relocation centers and are being paid "high salaries."

Most of the charges appeared in the Denver Post.

JACL News
Colorado
Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA

FAIR WEATHER FRIENDS of the Japanese American avoid the nisei as much as an overweight prizefighter shies away from the weighing scales. Few people can stand and take the sneering epithet "Jap lover" snarled at them. It takes a man of courage and convictions and mental honesty to back unflinchingly the cause of the nisei.

In those pre-Pearl Harbor days, nisei banquets and festive occasions found ready and glib glad-handers who brought the civic greetings to their audience. Their ringing tones of common brotherhood lauded Americanism and its exemplification by the Japanese Americans present.

Today in even stronger and thunderous voices those political and economic opportunists decry their former dinner companions as sinister and menacing aliens incompatible to America. Like baying hounds in the chase, they seek to yelp attention to themselves while finding impunity in numbers and leading the bloodthirsty pack. The alacrity with which they have shunned their one-time nisei neighbors have shown them up to be just what they are—cheap grandstand players to the excited mob.

TRUE - BLUE STALWARTS protecting the Japanese American scapegoats are people who in the more halcyon days of the Japanese communities, were seldom cultivated and more often ignored. Today when ours is such an unpopular cause, let us examine the record and see those who have taken up our unfortunate burden as their own.

There are the leaders of other minority groups who see in the treatment of the Japanese forebodings of events which may engulf their own minority population.

There are the church groups who in their compassion have undertaken to bring light and understanding to their flocks and the circles in which they move.

There are the stout-hearted liberals who champion the underdog whether it be the slum habitue, the dust bowl migrant, the sweatshop exploited, the discriminated by reason of race, or color, or creed, or national origin. The unfortunate and unpopular cause of the Japanese is to them a challenge and a rallying call.

There are the statesmen who steer the course of their country by the light of their own conscience and the dictates of God, and who remain unswayed by the clamor and tumult of the drums and scalp dance of the race baiters.

There are the labor groups who view the condition of the Japanese as the result of oppressive economic and pressure group maneuvering and see in this a danger to their own social advances if the latent fires of propaganda and prejudice are fired up.

These are the friends of the nisei and it is through them that real democracy will be disseminated throughout all the peoples of America.

YARDSTICKS TO THEIR SINCERITY are revealed to the observing nisei. One ardent advocate of the nisei was driving along the traffic lane next to the parked cars. He saw a woman driver come to a stop and prepare to back into a vacant space. A taxi scooted in and beat her to the parking spot. Our friend pulled up to the taxi driver and gently reminded the other that he wasn't doing the fair thing. When the chauffeur became derisive, this friend of ours walked over to the taxi, yanked its driver almost out of the window by the coat lapels and upon the other's acquiescence motioned the balked woman to take the space about to be vacated.

A minister friend, a conscientious objector, was slowly reddening as he listened to another preacher make some utterly dis-

Letter-Box
FROM OUR
READERS

We have said, and we are reminded by a reader that we made the statement, that the "letter box" of a newspaper is its pulse-beat. Here is ours.

We hope to make this column a regular feature of each edition of the Pacific Citizen, and we herewith request your comments, your complaints, and since we're human,—your bouquets.

Maybe This Did It

Dear Sirs: I have noticed in reading the Citizen that you do not carry a regular "letters to the editor" column. In your July 10 edition, under the Copy Desk you stated:

"The 'letter box' of the newspaper is its pulse-beat, its picture of its readers, and oft-times is more revealing than its news columns."

A "letter box" would help to make the Citizen truly an organ of the JACL and would help in many ways to improve the standing of the JACL among the Nisei so that they might really believe that it is their voice.

I hope you will seriously consider publishing letters from your readers.

ART GORAI,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

The following excerpts from a letter by Donald Culross Peattie, noted author and executive secretary of the Santa Barbara chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, give a new slant to the recent Town Meeting of the Air broadcast on the subject, "Should All Japanese Be Continued To Be Excluded From the Coast for the Duration of the War?"

I think those Japanese-Americans who may have heard this broadcast deserve a word of comment from one who was there. They probably heard from the most unequal applause that the overwhelming majority of Santa Barbarans does not favor the return of our Japanese neighbors at this time. I may add that I do not favor it myself, and the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play is not advocating the return of our Japanese friends until the war is over. But this should not be taken to mean that we will not welcome them back afterwards. Our reasons for wishing the Japanese to remain away from the Pacific war zone is in part in anxiety for their safety. Many of us who are warm friends of the Japanese feel that were they to return here, they would be held to blame for every mishap that might be interpreted by anyone as sabotage . . .

I am told by those who know California well that the amount of applause and friendliness exhibited toward the Japanese Americans at that meeting was surprisingly high. This was gratifying to me because I felt a little discouraged at first . . .

DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE
Santa Barbara, Calif.

crimatory remarks to the group on the subject of white race superiority and preservation. It was all his neighbors could do to restrain him from "socking the preacher right on the nose."

Another friend while waiting his turn for his noonday malted milk at the soda fountain saw a man push his way into the head of the line. Gravely and quietly he asked that his place in the line be kept a few minutes for him. With that, he walked to the offender near the head of the line, grasped him by the collar and led him to the tail of the line, then with a polite "thank you" to the victim, resumed his own place.

These are the men who believe in simple justice and honesty and fairness and it is because of them that American ideals of democracy are real and living and vitalizing. And it is because of them that Japanese Americans, as well as other underprivileged and disadvantaged groups, need have no fear of the future, no matter how clouded and troubled our present may seem to be.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Saner Attitudes In California

Even in California, a saner attitude seems to be taking place about the post-war treatment of the Japanese in this country. It was not very long ago that resolutions were being passed to deport all persons of Japanese parentage, aliens as well as citizens, to Japan. But somewhere along the line, the chain was broken. A great deal of credit must be given to the Pasadena leaders when they refused to follow the other communities in its vicinity.

The tide has changed today. The agitation seems to be along the lines of keeping Japanese out of California for the duration of the war.

Even Congressman Costello of the Dies investigation fiasco stated in his talk over the Town Hall of the Air program, "I do not believe that we should take away from the Japanese people in this country the rights which they enjoyed prior to Pearl Harbor. In other words, if they are citizens of this country, they are entitled to the same rights after the war as they had before the war."

I know that a great deal of bitterness within the relocation centers among the nisei was engendered because of their fear of being deported, losing their citizenship through constitutional amendments, losing of property and various other uncertainties pertaining to their future. With renewed confidence now as to their citizenship status resulting from the Supreme Court decision on the Regan vs. King case and the views expressed in the Hirabayashi and Yasui cases, those who desire and intend to make their homes in the United States after the war should begin planning for a new life.

The WRA desires to abolish all centers by sending the residents out into the free zones. Every effort is going to be made to attain this objective. After being uprooted from their homes and business and after one year of center life, it is doubtful if the program can relocate 25,000 people.

Two things must be done: (1) To sell the program to the communities in order that there will be the necessary public acceptance, and (2) to allay the fear of the evacuees that the free zone is not a safe place for them and their families. At the present time, the first part seems to be progressing at a satisfactory pace. The fear to go out seems to be the stumbling block and will continue to be so.

To start life anew requires courage. But sooner or later a start must be made. So why not start now when it is easier? With thousands of friends scattered all over the country, it is not an impossible thing to do. There are only a few who have been disappointed with the outside, compared to the centers. Once a trip is made into the free zone, that person becomes a convert to the idea of resettlement. It undoubtedly will be a slow process, but it is to be hoped that the WRA program will succeed.

Nisei Americans And Labor Unions

The Japanese from the Pacific coast have had in the past unpleasant experiences with some segments of labor. The California Joint Immigration Committee, which stands for "California for the whites" doctrine, has the American Federation of Labor as one of its members. Past agitation against the Japanese has had union support. When the Japanese did not join the unions, they were accused of lowering the standards of wages and working conditions. And when they desired to join the unions, they were refused membership. The best that was done for them was to have segregated unions organized without full union membership privileges. Conditions were unhealthy until recent years when union leadership developed a new perspective on race problems. Furthermore, the fact that more and more nisei became of working age may have helped to

change the attitude of the unions to a certain degree.

During the course of my recent travels to the middle west and the east, many reports came to my attention about the union problem. In some localities, the evacuees are disregarded. The type of work they do is non-unionized, such as domestic work and farming. In large cities, however, there is danger of trouble if the course of events is not properly controlled and guided.

The evacuee must be careful not to become utilized as a weapon against labor. I heard of a case where three evacuees went into an auto repair shop which had been picketed for about three years. Unfortunately, the boys applied for jobs independently of the WRA and did not see the picket at the time they entered the shop. They were fair enough to admit the complications which would arise and the hostility which may result against all those of Japanese extraction. They found jobs elsewhere as soon as they were apprised of the situation.

It seems that all evacuees can receive aid from the churches now that various denominations are actively showing interest in their welfare. Also they can become integrated into the community through the labor unions. Many locals seem to have extended invitations to the young people to attend their socials and meetings. The nisei will be doing the wise thing if they can forget the past and enter into this new life through the friendly channels opened to them.

If the unions are hostile like some have been on the Pacific coast, life can be made miserable. To prevent the race hatred doctrine from being sold in the middle west and the east, it is up to the nisei to create favorable impressions. The report from Denver, Colo., declares that the teamsters were imbued with the typical west coast anti-Japanese feeling when the delegates returned from the recent Santa Barbara, Calif., convention. Even in Salt Lake City there are some indications of this poisoning process.

The American Federation of Labor, as well as the CIO, unions outside of the Pacific coast area are in a receptive mood. It is up to the nisei to take the initiative to apply for membership. When one is a worker, he should cast his lot with his fellow workers. This means that the rallying point should be the labor unions. To do otherwise is a foolish and shortsighted policy.

Best Succeeds Coverley as Tule Lake Chief

NEWELL, Calif.—Ray Best has been named as the successor to Harvey M. Coverley, project director at Tule Lake who resigned last week, according to the Tulean Dispatch.

Best, at present on duty at the Leupp, Ariz., isolation camp, formerly served at Minidoka and Manzanar.

Coverley resigned his position to attend the army school for the military government of occupied territory at the University of Virginia. He left Sunday.

Masao Satow Leaves To Attend YMCA Confab in Nevada

Masao Satow, former secretary of the Japanese YMCA in Los Angeles who is now on special work for the National YMCA, left Salt Lake City Tuesday evening to attend a week-long "Y" conference on the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe.

Satow will discuss relocation problems at the meeting which will be attended by "Y" officials from California and other western states.

Following the conference, Satow will visit the Manzanar, Calif., war relocation center before returning to his home in Salt Lake City.

Vital Statistics

DEATHS

J. Ikeda on July 20 at Gila River. Kajiro Tsuchiya, 61, (43-14-D, Poston) on July 21.

Mrs. Nobue Shimasaki, 27, (4-2-D, Rohwer) on July 21.

Bertha Furukawa, 9 months, (6-1-A, Heart Mountain) on July 25.

Tomoko Onoue, 2 days, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josuke Onoue, (8-17-F, Heart Mountain) on July 27.

Enjiro Masatoki, 75, (29-16-D, Heart Mountain) on July 29.

Janice Miyahara, 5 months (1-9-F, Heart Mountain) on July 30.

MARRIAGES

Fumiko Yasui to Harry Yamashita at Rohwer on July 22.

Hisako Ohashi to George Fujii on July 23 at Heart Mountain.

Mae Nakanishi to Joji Kitahara on July 24 at Tule Lake.

Yasuko Ota to Aki Endo on July 26 at Milwaukee, Wis.

Fusako Matsumoto to Tokito Yonemoto on July 27 at Rohwer.

Chizu Hasegawa to James Masao Matsumoto on July 31 at Rohwer.

Tomeo Sagata to Toshimitsu Omote on July 31 at Rohwer.

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Tamotsu Nozawa (8-12-F, Rohwer) a girl on July 15.

To Mrs. Masajiro Ikeda (20-7-B, Rohwer) a girl on July 15.

To Mrs. Ryochi Horibe (9-9-C, Rohwer) a boy on July 19.

To Mrs. Kiyoshi Nitta (25-9-D, Rohwer) a boy on July 19.

To Mrs. James Nakamura (9-11-F, Rohwer) a boy on July 21.

To Mrs. Minoru Okubo (27-8-C, Rohwer) a boy on July 21.

To Mrs. Masao Shimasaki (4-2-D, Rohwer) a boy on July 21.

To Mrs. Minoru Hirata (208-6-D, Poston) a girl on July 21.

To Mrs. Ben Fujinaga (39-7-C, Gila River) a girl on July 21.

To Mrs. Mie Izuka (29-6-F, Topaz) a girl on July 22.

To Mrs. Yoshiko Takiguchi (28-6-C, Topaz) a girl on July 22.

To Mrs. John S. Omura (1-24-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on July 23.

To Mrs. Fred Kinoshita (5902-C, Tule Lake) a girl on July 23.

To Mrs. Eugene Mizuhara (9L-10-E, Granada) a girl on July 23.

To Mrs. Tsugio Nakanishi (222-14-G, Poston) a boy on July 24.

To Mrs. James Takehara (207-5-D, Poston) a girl on July 24.

To Mrs. Kozo Shinoda (305-2-A, Poston) a boy on July 24.

To Mrs. Kiyoshi Shimizu (5611-D, Tule Lake) a girl on July 24.

To Mrs. Henry Yamamoto (7413-F, Tule Lake) a boy on July 24.

To Mrs. Haruo Iwakaki (914-A, Tule Lake) a boy on July 24.

To Mrs. Sensuske Hirashima (23-19-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on July 24.

To Mrs. John Yamaguchi (35-4-B, Rohwer) a girl on July 24.

To Mrs. Yoshiaki Matsui (12-9-F, Rohwer) a boy on July 25.

To Mrs. Ginyomo Kubota (1-6-D, Topaz) a girl on July 25.

To Mrs. Fujiye Abe (39-10-E, Topaz) a girl on July 25.

To Mrs. Tatsuji Watari (2215-C, Tule Lake) a boy on July 26.

To Mrs. Tamiye Matsuyama (23-2-B, Topaz) a boy on July 26.

To Mrs. Yoshio Taniguchi (11H-5F, Granada) a girl on July 26.

To Mrs. Masato Okuda (6G-7A, Granada) a girl on July 26.

To Mrs. Peppy Tanji (13-8-C, Topaz) a girl on July 27.

To Mrs. Shime Ishida (31--C, Topaz) a boy on July 27.

To Mrs. Richard Katai (1-16-E, Heart Mountain) a boy on July 27.

To Mrs. Yoshio Yoshimura (9-13-B, Heart Mountain) a girl on July 27.

To Mrs. Shigemi Muranaka (16-13-B, Rohwer) a boy on July 28.

To Mrs. Masaru Furumoto (16-7-B, Rohwer) a girl on July 29.

To Mrs. James T. Ishida (33-1-F, Rohwer) a boy on July 29.

To Mrs. Shigemi Muranaka (16-13-B, Rohwer) a boy on July 28.

To Mrs. Masaru Furumoto (16-7-B, Rohwer) a girl on July 29.

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The Long View Ahead:

The Church Steps Forward To Assist in Solving Denver Nisei Recreation Problems

By MARY OYAMA

Just as we concluded our observations on the resettled Nisei and their problems, with the conclusion that if the YMCA was not able at this time to aid in solving the recreation problem of the Nisei, "the burden will fall upon the churches or some responsible organization like the JACL"—the church steps forward. So today we are happy to bring to your attention some interesting new developments at the church which was formerly known as the "Japanese Methodist church" of Denver.

Now it is known as the California Street Community church and at the recent annual conference of the Methodist ministers, the young nisei pastor, Reverend Taro Goto was appointed Director of the English Division of the Church. Energetic and forceful, with a broad progressive outlook, the Reverend Goto will no doubt present an active practical program for the nisei Americans. The new name of the church means that it will serve the whole community wherein it is located instead of confining itself just to any one particular racial group or specific denomination; and this is as it should be.

The church is located in a district which sorely needs the ministering of a responsible social institution and much good work can be done in the future. Nearby is the so called "Mexican Town" of Larimer street which adjoins the "Japanese Town," each being the overlapping shabby extension of the other. This is what the social service worker would describe as a "definite field for social work"—the district where the business district encroaches upon the retreating residential district, the "zone of disintegration."

From our sociology studies we remember that this zone is where the crime and juvenile delinquency rates are the highest. Playgrounds, community centers with adequate constructive programs, supervised sports, etc. are important to offset any delinquent tendencies on the part of youth. A church which serves as such a community center as well as ministering to spiritual needs is playing a most important part and should be given the fullest support and cooperation.

A friend relates the following incident, "Once when I was out in the district near the Community church I happened to pass near the 'Gospel Mission.' It was not a regular meeting night but the light was turned on there and the pianist sat there playing hymn tunes on the piano. Before long quite a number of children who were attracted by the music came in from off the streets where

they had been idling and stood around listening to the music. It seems to me that such children living around that district are just looking for something to attract them, and it seems to me that a church or a community center could offer something constructive along that line—"

Now the California Street Community church finds itself in the position of a small church which had been serving a comparatively small Japanese community before evacuation, suddenly confronted with wider field of service than it had ever dreamed of before because of the great influx of resettled evacuees. They need a larger building, better facilities, and of course increased financial support. We sincerely hope that all of these things will be forthcoming as the church really deserves it.

According to the Reverend Goto the Americanization of the nisei and their full integration into American life will be stressed in the program of the California Street Community church. There are also tentative plans for weekday activities in the future, as the program expands as a part of its natural growth. There are unlimited possibilities in the scope of its future ministrations. It is not too visionary to visualize a Community church which will include Mexican Americans and any other racial groups in the immediate neighborhood, with adequate financial support from all the groups to which it ministers as well as from the Community Chest.

A well equipped nursery, a Mothers' clinic, children's summer camps, etc.—all of these are not an impossible dream. A nisei pastor heading such a worthy project would indeed be an inspiration. Those who are now laying the foundation for a worthy Church of Tomorrow, are: the Reverend S. Uemura, pastor of the California Street Community church, Reverend J. Victor Martin, Director of Religious Education, the Reverend Goto and his assistant, Masaji Goto, student at the Iliff School of Theology, and younger brother of Reverend Taro Goto.

They are taking the long view ahead.

Evacuees Make Utah Desert Bloom; Aid U.S. Food Program

Mitarai Brothers Convert Sageland Into Productive 150-Acre Truck Garden

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—A 150-acre truck garden, which will contribute to the nation's "food for victory" campaign, has sprung up out of the desert sagelands of west-central Utah, largely through the efforts of Henry and Ed Mitarai, former Heart Mountain residents, the Sentinel reported last week.

The Mitarais financed a group of ten evacuee farmers earlier this spring to undertake the task. After months of hardships and disappointments, the group will be ready for their first harvest within a month, according to Henry Mitarai, who visited Heart Mountain last week.

The group met their first reversal this spring when a swarm of crickets descended upon their original carrot crop. Months of hard labor were wiped out in a few days, and what the crickets failed to demolish a sandstorm finished.

The men went back to work,

this time planting onions and peas. Mitarai reported that the crop was thriving.

The development is near Milford, the county seat of Beaver county, about 80 miles south of the Topaz relocation center in adjoining Millard county.

Mitarai, former president of the Mountain View, Calif., chapter of the JACL, commended the friendliness of his neighbors in Beaver county. In order to help alleviate the shortage of farm labor, he said that the district school board has decided to close school next month so that the children may be free to help in the harvesting of the crops on the farms in the area, including Mitarai's. This spirit of cooperation and willingness to help is prevalent in that area, he added.

Before evacuation, Mitarai, a community leader in Mountain View, was interested in a large group relocation project in southern Utah.

Mitarai declared that farming and producing more food is one definite way by which Japanese Americans can contribute to victory.

Presbyterian Synod Deplores Campaign Against Evacuees

Petition Seeks New Restrictions On Evacuees

LOS ANGELES — A petition sponsored by the California Citizens Council, Inc., and seeking an initiative amendment to the 1930 exclusion law, received an official title last week and will soon be circulated for voters' signatures, according to a Los Angeles Times report.

Proposals contained in the petition will go on the ballot in the 1944 general election if sufficient signatures are obtained.

According to the official title, the petition would amend the present exclusion act to prohibit persons ineligible for citizenship or persons of Japanese ancestry owing allegiance to any foreign government from acquiring, possessing, leasing or transferring real property or water craft, or any interest in either in the state. It also bars other persons from engaging in transactions with aliens or designated persons of Japanese descent.

The Citizens Council has declared that its petition is aimed at strengthening the original act and make it possible, through a state-wide vote, to eliminate all disloyal evacuees from California.

Evacuee Laborers' Problems Discussed By Officials

NAMPA, Idaho — Food, housing and transportation problems of twenty evacuees at the Melba farm labor camp were discussed Monday night at Melba by representatives of the War Relocation Authority, the U. S. Employment Service and the War Food Administration, the Boise Idaho Daily Statesman reported.

Details of the solutions proposed for the difficulties faced by the evacuees, who were recruited last week by L. E. Newcomb, a Melba farmer, were not available.

The evacuee farm workers, according to the report, are sponsored by nine Melba farmers who guarantee them four months of work and transportation to and from their jobs. They are also available for other farmers in the area.

At the Monday night meeting

Urges Churches to Aid In Resettlement of Japanese Americans

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The Presbyterian Synod of California, through its social education committee, last week condemned agitation to detain all persons of Japanese ancestry in restricted centers for the duration of the war.

The committee report, issued during last week's conferences in San Jose, deplored what it called "unproved charges" made against the War Relocation Authority by the Dies Committee and "other prejudiced" groups.

It suggested that churches sponsor Japanese American evacuees in resettlement areas and that colleges accept Americans of Japanese ancestry as students.

With more than 600 persons in attendance, the synod urged the churches to oppose all agitation and legislation which involve discrimination against citizens of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

The repeal of the Chinese exclusion act was also favored by the group.

On the recommendations involving racial relations, the San Jose Mercury-Herald quoted one of the synod's resolutions as stating: "We call Russia godless, yet she does better with the race problem than we. Healing should begin at the house of God. Racial discrimination must be eliminated from the churches."

It was declared that the Presbyterian Synod of California is "opposed to all policies involving racial discrimination of any kind," and commendation was given the "United States government for its adoption of policy of releasing all loyal American citizens and law-abiding aliens of Japanese descent from the relocation centers."

"We deplore the utterly unproved charges," read the recommendation, "which have been made against the official government agency by the Dies committee and other prejudiced groups."

were Jan Hansen of Caldwell, representing the War Food Administration, formerly the camp division of the Farm Security Administration; Granger Longstroth of the USES, and Frank Riggan of Boise, representing the War Relocation Authority.

Minidoka Evacuees Praised For Work In Fighting Fires

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Volunteer fire fighters from the Minidoka war relocation center at Hunt won high praise this week for their part in combating range fires in southern Idaho.

John A. Kieth of Shoshone, U. S. grazing service official, highly commended the Japanese American volunteers from Minidoka. The evacuee crews, which have undergone serious training since early last spring, "have consistently proven their ability in combating fires in the region," Kieth stated.

Keith pointed out that volunteer fire crews and the forestry service were responsible in bringing under control the large range fire southeast of Rogerson and south of Kimberly which caused the death of three men and seriously injured two others Sunday evening.



Italian Scene

The possibility of an early peace with Italy dimmed this week, as it became clearer that the Badoglio government is not yet ready to accept unconditional peace, and it was apparent that Fascism did not die with the political death of Mussolini, its maker. Many portions of Italy, however, and especially Milan, witnessed peace riots, as the people found voice for the first time since Mussolini marched on Rome in 1922. Badoglio, however, laid down strict curfew regulations upon the populace, regulations particularly affecting those towns and cities where the popular uprisings were strongest. London dispatches indicated that the Allies may have to invade Italy before complete capitulation of that state becomes a reality.

* * *

No Prince of Peace

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, who was ousted as premier of Japan in 1941 to make way for the Tojo reign of war, has been called back to government service in a key advisory position in Tokyo, according to Radio Tokyo. Konoye was regarded before the war as "the balance wheel between the ultra-nationalist army group and the more conservative elements in Japan." Of his son, "Butch" Konoye, who delighted Princeton with his clothes and his golf, if not his scholastic standing, nothing has been heard since the report of his arrest in Japan.

* * *

The Optimist

The man who annihilated the United States Pacific fleet several times over as naval chief press of the Japanese navy has been relieved of his post and attached to a sea command, according to a British broadcast. The optimist who found there was no room for further optimism in his country is Captain Hideo Hiraide.

* * *

Confusion

The Japanese government had a lot of trouble explaining and admitting the fall of Mussolini to her people, more trouble, in fact, than did Rome. Japan's people did not hear of Mussolini's fall till 16 hours after Rome Radio announced the news, and then reported "ill health" as the reason. Later reports identified Badoglio as "a very prominent member of the Fascist party" and claimed that the change in governments in Italy would make no difference in Japan's conduct of the war.

* * *

Sicily

The fall of Sicily was imminent this week, with only the north-eastern tip of the island still holding out against advancing British, American and Canadian troops. German and Italian troops are being pushed northward, each minute closer to the Italian mainland.

Former Tulare News Staff Gives \$150 to Pacific Citizen

Contribution Closes Account of Newspaper At Tulare WCCA Center

A contribution of \$150.00 was received by the Pacific Citizen this week from former members of the staff of the Tulare News, publication of the Tulare, Calif., WCCA assembly center.

The majority of the staff members of the Tulare News are now at the Gila River relocation center at Rivers, Ariz.

The letter to the Pacific Citizen, accompanying the money orders, and written on the letterhead of the Gila News-Courier, explained the bequest:

"Enclosed with this letter you will find money orders for \$100.00 and \$50.00 respectively drawn in favor of the Pacific Citizen. The two checks close the accounts of the Tulare News, Tulare Assembly Center paper.

"Former members of the Tulare News staff felt that the money had no further use as far as the ex-newspaper went, and that it would be fitting to send it to the 'Pacific Citizen,' which is the spiritual father of all center papers anyway.

"The Tulare News was an evacuee-financed publication, supported by Tulare assembly center people while in that center in the form of donations, which makes possible this further donation.

"The Tulare News was edited by Mr. Brownie Furutani, Route 37, Box 106-V, El Paso, Texas. Staff members were:

"Paul Hagiya, Southwestern University, Winfield, Kan., Alice Uchiyama, Des Moines, Iowa, John N. Fujimoto and George Nakamura, 442nd combat team, Camp Shelby, Miss., and Hiroshi Takasagawa, volunteer for the U. S. army.

"Ruthe Y. Araki, 52-6-B, Michiko Yamamoto, 72-13-D, Sunao and Yasuko Tsutsumida, 64-12-D,

Minidoka Evacuees Lose in Bid For Idaho Championship

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — After defeating the military police nine from the Minidoka relocation center, 14-1, for their second victory, the Minidoka evacuee baseball club lost their chance for the Idaho semipro championship when they bowed to the Idaho Falls Merchants, 7-3, last Friday.

Legion Asks Study Of Evacuee Return Plans By Agencies

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Any plans for the eventual return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the west coast should first be studied by governmental agencies, according to a resolution which had been adopted on July 26 by the 19 American Legion posts of the 16th district.

George Iwasaki, 47-11-B, Shigeo and Isamu Otsuki, 61-13-D, Jessica Hoshino, 58-9-A, Tokiko Inouye, 48-11-D, May Moriguchi, 63-6-B, John Tachihara, 40-6-D, Chizuko Yamamoto, 58-6-B, Tadashi Masumoto, 57-8-B, all of Rivers, Arizona.

"We realize that the Pacific Citizen has been published under considerable financial difficulties and we trust that the amount remitted herein will help iron out the wrinkles."

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Japanese American Combat Team News

NISEI OFFICERS, MEN ENTERTAINED BY PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS

CAMP SHELBY, Miss — News notes from the Japanese American Combat Team in training here:

Fifty-four officers and men of the 442nd Infantry enjoyed a weekend junket to New Orleans. Leaving Saturday afternoon, they arrived in time to have dinner at Antoine's and at Arnold's, famous dining houses in the French Quarter of the Louisiana metropolis. The men were the guests of the British Seaman's Club in the evening. Sunday morning a group of girls from the Seaman's Club gave them a swimming party. In the early afternoon, the men visited the local amusement park. In the early evening, they were again guests of the British Seaman's Club at a dance where light refreshments were served. The party returned to Camp Shelby Sunday night. Arrangements were in charge of 2nd Lt. Norman R. Gilbert, special services officer.

Included in the party were the following officers and men: Lts. Richard Betsui and Ralph Yampuku, and George Eto, T. Nogano, P. Takabayashi, H. Shimada, H. Yamata, J. Itagaki, J. Kamo, E. Kubo, W. Nunotani, J. Yoshida, S. Suzuki, S. Amioke, J. Miyake, S. Sakai, R. Namba, C. Yoshinara, T. Tanaka, M. Yamato, G. Maeda, R. Furuno, H. H. Goshio, C. Ishii, R. Arai, F. Inaba, R. Kimura, M. Ichinose, D. Izu, H. Imai, M. Inouye, J. Kanazawa, G. Hagiwara, S. Rokutani, G. Sonoda, H. Masuda, F. Yamamoto, J. Uchida, G. Kaku, W. Nakako, G. Shimizu, T. Taketa, S. Yakawa, and E. T. Yamamoto.

Thirty members of the 442nd Infantry visited the Jerome Relocation Center, Denson, Arkansas, over the weekend. The goodwill visit was sponsored by the Center USO.

On their arrival, the soldiers were greeted by USO hostesses and members of the Crusaders club. They were guests at an open house at the Hospitality Center, which was followed by a dance in their honor Saturday night. The infantrymen attended church services Sunday morning, were guests at a USO luncheon, attended another open house, and were "sent off" with a special aloha program at the gates.

The 522nd Field Artillery unit of the Combat Team will be hosts to 100 young ladies from the Rowher and Jerome relocation centers in Arkansas August 7 and 8, according to Lt. Paul Brandeis, special services officer. Feature of the ball in honor of the visitors will be the debut of the All-Combat Team orchestra under the direction of Sgt. John Yamamoto.

Sergeant Vincent T. Tajiri of Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 442 Infantry, was married to Miss Akiko Hayashi in Hattiesburg Wednesday. Sgt. Tajiri is from San Diego and his bride is from Salinas, California.

In winning their second consecutive victory in the second half, the 442nd Infantry baseball team defeated the 896th Ordinance nine 13 to 0.