

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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## War Department Reports Two Japanese American Soldiers Wounded in Mediterranean

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced on Nov. 13 the first casualties reported from the unit of Japanese Americans now spear-heading an Allied drive in the Mediterranean combat zone.

According to the War Department announcement, two Japanese Americans were "wounded in action" in the recent fighting. They are:

PFC. HISAMI FUJITA, whose "next of kin" is his father, Kyujiro Fujita of 2044-B South King St., Honolulu, T. H.  
PVT. KAZUO SAKAI, whose "next of kin" is his brother, Haruo Sakai of Hanapepe, Kauai.

The names of the Japanese American soldiers were included in a list of 212 United States soldiers injured in action on all fronts.

### Story of the Week

## A Nisei Soldier Returns From Pacific Battlefronts

RIVERS, Ariz. — The story behind Staff Sgt. Kazuo Komoto's Purple Heart award is one that tells "the horrors of modern jungle fighting," the Gila News-Courier reported on Nov. 2. Sgt. Komoto received the decoration for wounds received in jungle fighting against the Japanese enemy.

"The South Seas is no idealist's dream these days," the News-Courier declared in an article on the nisei war hero from Parlier, Calif., whose parents are residents of the Gila River center last week.

The News-Courier said:

On the afternoon of July 15, Sgt. Komoto had been without sleep for a week, and hungry and dead tired. The sniping, the hand-to-hand encounters with wicked, curved knives, the pressure of his particular duties — all had created tension, demanded constant alertness and caused a din which made sleep impossible, and frayed nerves.

"That afternoon had been relatively quiet. He had climbed out of his fox-hole and stretched himself on the ground for a nap. Twenty minutes later, a machine-gun opened up on several men, including Komoto, from a 25 yard range.

"One moment I was on the ground, dozing; the next second I was back in the fox-hole — how, I don't know," he says in wonder.

"But a slug had entered his knee and bored through a bone. Several other soldiers were also wounded. The sniper who had been camouflaged in a tree was dead a few seconds later. Sniping, says the sergeant, is a suicide mission."

From that day Sgt. Komoto started on a homeward trek, with stops at several hospitals, which brought him to Gila River last week. Now his knee is completely healed, and his walk

is normal. He left Rivers for Chicago to see his brother, and will return later to an army hospital at Modesto, Calif.

"When this war is over," Sgt. Komoto told the News-Courier, "Nisei will be co-owners of the flag, for the blood of countless nisei soldiers will have helped put the red in the red, white and blue."

## Santa Marian Backs Return Of Evacuees

### Rev. Heist Appears Before Special State Assembly Committee

SANTA MARIA, Calif. — Rev. A. A. Heist, pastor of the Santa Maria Methodist church, told a State Assembly Committee Saturday that he "decidedly approves the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the valley" after the war.

He said "their return after the war is an economic necessity."

The committee is holding hearings on the postwar problems involving Japanese Americans in California.

Earlier witnesses, Dr. William H. Conser, president of the Santa Maria Valley Chamber of Commerce; Robert E. East, vice president of Southern Counties Gas Co.; and Thomas B. Parks, a Lompoc Valley farmer, declared that the "Japanese" were not needed economically in the area.

Rev. Heist attacked a petition bearing 1,200 names presented to the Assembly committee requesting that persons of Japanese ancestry be prohibited from returning to this area.

"Many names were secured under business and social pressure," he asserted.

He cited the case of a city policeman, whom he did not name, as one of those "forced by such circumstances" to sign a petition.

The American-born Japanese, Rev. Heist said, showed an ability to assimilate, even against great odds and prejudice.

Asked about intermarriage between persons of Japanese ancestry and Caucasians, he said: "Ultimately we will come to it and I believe such intermarriage would be of benefit. . . ."

Rev. Heist said that present orders excluding Japanese Americans from the Pacific Coast were "brought about by selfish interests" rather than through military necessity.

Committee members include Chairman Chester F. Gannon of Sacramento, A. W. Robertson of Santa Barbara, Vincent Thomas of San Pedro and Fred R. Price of Ontario.

## 0 Loyal Evacuees Leave Newell Segregation Center

## Myer Denies News Reports He Was Prisoner of Tule Mob

SEATTLE—News reports that he was a "prisoner" of segregants at the Tule Lake center were denied by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, in an interview here on Thursday of last week.

Myer described his meeting with a self-appointed committee and a mass meeting of 3,000 segregants outside the Tule Lake administration building as an "incident" and not an "outbreak."

"Attempts have been made to blow this up into a bloody incident," Mr. Myer went on. "Such attempts are derogatory to the war effort and dangerous from the standpoint of the safety of prisoners of war,

both civilian and soldier, in Japanese hands."

The Seattle Times said that Myer laughed at the suggestion that he was a "prisoner of war" for even as much as five minutes during the Nov. 1 demonstration at the center.

"I have heard stories that I found when I checked had not happened at all," Myer said. "The stories came from the staff, from visitors at the center, and from people who drove down the road Monday night and let their imaginations get to working."

"I even heard reports that the military had come in (on Monday) and dispersed the crowd with tear gas. The military certainly were on the alert, but not in the center."

## Navy Department Lists Three Japanese American Merchant Seamen as War Prisoners

### Rumor of Deaths In Tule Outbreak Exploded by Facts

TULE LAKE, Calif. — A rumor that two segregants at Tule Lake had been killed in a fresh outbreak at the segregation center was laid to rest this week.

An investigation discovered that the rumor started when the bodies of two elderly evacuees, who had died from natural causes, were sent to a local funeral parlor.

## Strike Called By Segregants At Tule Lake

TULE LAKE—A sitdown strike at the army-controlled Tule Lake segregation center for disloyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry was reported on Thursday to have moved to clerical and administrative offices, with segregants at their desks but refusing to work, the Associated Press reported.

Such action began on Wednesday in the warehouses, where the Japanese complained they were not being allowed to choose their own work leaders under army rule as they had under control of the War Relocation Authority. Operations in the warehouses, however, were resumed Thursday.

Reports from the camp said there was no violence, but merely organized passive resistance. It was said that clerical and administrative operations were at a standstill, the A.P. said.

### Stray Bullet Hits Poston Resident

POSTON, Ariz. — Superficial injuries on the right side were sustained by Shingo Yoshida of this center when he was struck by a stray bullet early last week while he was working on a nearby ranch, reports the Chronicle.

Yoshida was working alone at the time of the accident.

While it was believed that the wound was caused by a stray bullet from a hunter's gun, project officials and Yuma county authorities are making a thorough investigation, said the Chronicle.

### Trio from Hawaii Now Being Held by Enemy, Says Announcement

WASHINGTON—Three Japanese American merchant marine seamen are listed as being held as "prisoners of war" by Japan and Germany, according to the merchant marine prisoners' list No. 2, released recently by the Navy Department.

The Japanese Americans were reported on a list of 440 merchant seamen now in enemy concentration camps.

All three list "next of kin" in the Hawaiian Islands.

Their names and the names of their "next of kin" are:

AKI, George, Rating Unknown — Mrs. Julia Aki, 1920 A Hami Lane, Honolulu, T. H.

MAYEDA, Kenichi, Messman — Mrs. Tome Mayeda, Puihi, Kauai.

OTA, Ben, Scullery — Mrs. Gen Ota, Honolulu, T. H.

More than two hundred American seamen of Japanese ancestry, members of the CIO's National Maritime Union, have left relocation centers during the past year to return to war duty aboard merchant ships, especially in Atlantic service.

It is also reported that the first casualties of Japanese Americans in World War II were reported of seamen who were aboard American merchant ships which were torpedoed by Japanese and German submarines.

### Stimson Says Army Control Only Temporary

WASHINGTON — Although a California state senate committee has strongly urged the retention of army control over the Tule Lake center, Secretary of War Stimson told his press conference Thursday he knew of "no project under consideration," whereby the army would move in permanently.

Stimson said the troops which quelled last week's riotous disturbances were now "maintaining order."

Two national investigations into the Tule Lake situation will begin shortly, one by a subcommittee of the Dies Committee and the other by the FBI.

## Military Police Aid Departure Of Final Group

### Loyal Volunteers Still Harvesting Farm Crops On Tule Project Farm

NEWELL, Calif. — The last group of loyal evacuees, temporarily marooned at the Tule Lake segregation center by last week's disturbances, left Newell Wednesday for new homes in other War Relocation Authority centers, concluding the government's segregation program which had been interrupted by recent incidents.

A total of 370 Japanese and Japanese Americans of all ages, most of them described as apparently joyful, Wednesday night boarded a train to leave the strife-torn Northern California center.

Army convoy trucks, ambulances and jeeps carried the evacuees from their barracks city to the train on a nearby siding.

Babies in arms, young boys and girls, hundreds of the elderly, and a small ratio of young men and women climbed aboard cars which had their destination printed in chalk behind each door.

It was reported the evacuees — last of those to be removed from this center under the WRA segregation plan making Newell a site only for those deemed disloyal or who have requested expatriation or repatriation — were en route to WRA camps in Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Arkansas.

Military personnel, who entered the camp with tanks and machine-guns last Thursday night to quiet repeated disturbances, assisted in the dramatic loading scene as the "last train out of Tule Lake" was prepared for departure.

A few of the loyal evacuees who were still at Tule Lake when the demonstrations started last week, following refusal of the segregants to harvest crops on the project farm, left at their own expense and initiative earlier.

It was believed that there was a "sizable group" of young Japanese American "key workers" who had been frozen in their jobs in order to assist in the segregation program. Members of this group were believed to have been included in the last group leaving Tule Lake.

In addition, there are approximately 300 loyal Japanese American volunteers who were recruited in Utah and Idaho to save the Tule Lake crop which had been endangered by the refusal of the segregants to work in the fields. News reports indicated that these loyal volunteers were under heavy army guard at the camp and were quartered in a separate area from that of the segregation camp itself.

Because these Japanese Americans are doing work which the disloyalists at Tule Lake have refused to do, the fanatics hate them more intensely than they hate Caucasians, one San Francisco newspaper reported.

These volunteers, it was indicated, are harvesting Tule Lake crops which will be used to feed the residents of the nine war relocation camps for loyal evacuees. It has been reported that the Tule Lake segregants refused to harvest crops for the use of the loyal group.

Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., announced again on Wednesday that he would ask the Dies Committee for a "full and formal" probe of the Tule Lake situation.

He added that "I have every reason to believe it will be granted."

## Gila Community Will Set Up Own Judicial System

RIVERS, Ariz. — Gila community councils will set up a judicial commission to try court cases that have until now been heard by the project director, according to the Gila News-Courier.

Stating that it has always been the intention of the WRA to turn over as many of the operating functions as possible to the center residents, Project Director Leroy Bennett last week asked the community councils to set up their own ordinances and try their court cases. "I'm urging the Council to take responsibility as fast as possible and the residents to accept the responsibility and give the Council support," Bennett declared.



## State Senators Urge Army Control of Tule Lake Camp As Hearing Is Completed

California Legislative Body Sends Resolution To President Roosevelt

TULE LAKE, Calif.—Permanent military control of the Tule Lake segregation center was advocated Wednesday following a two-day investigation by the California camp.

State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly, chairman of the committee, announced adjournment of the hearing early Wednesday and said the following resolution had been adopted for forwarding to President Roosevelt and the California delegation in Congress:

"That from our findings, we are unanimously in favor of the United States army remaining in control of the Tule Lake segregation camp. We are going to make further recommendations as soon as we have an opportunity."

The AP reported that the State Senate group heard almost unanimously from its numerous witnesses the recommendation that control of the camp be kept in military hands. Several witnesses testified that they would be fearful of their lives if the army were withdrawn.

Meanwhile, Rep. Claire Engle, D., Calif., whose congressional territory includes the Tule Lake area, also called for army control of the center. Rep. Engle, a former state senator, flew out from Washington to sit in at the hearings.

Rep. Engle said the camp was "breathing hatred, enmity and trouble" and declared he would ask Congress for permanent army control as well as "disfranchisement of those thousands of American-born Japanese who professed their loyalty to the emperor." Engle referred to the participants in the Tule Lake demonstrations, reported to be mostly Hawaiian "kibei" who were born in the islands but were educated in Japan.

Tuesday's testimony before the committee included that of Edward Borbeck, assistant chief of internal security, whose beating at the hands of a group of segregants at the camp touched off a situation which was calmed with military intervention. Borbeck said he was unconscious as he attempted to prevent a group of the internees from driving a truck into the prohibited administration area.

The State Senate committee heard testimony on Tuesday from Robert H. Cozzens, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, that trouble at the center was caused by American-born Japanese who had been educated in Japan. They formed a "gangster group," he asserted.

They planned, the INS quoted Cozzens as saying, to gain control of the camp by forcing WRA leaders to recognize their power.

Under close questioning by committee members as to WRA plans for controlling turbulent conditions at the camp, Cozzens asserted plans "for future action" had been discussed between army authorities and the WRA, but that details could not be divulged. He indicated that these plans were still "in a tentative stage."

Cozzens testified, the INS said, that the WRA was bound by administrative orders issued on the basis of conferences between the State Department, Department of Justice and the WRA on the treatment of the segregants at Tule Lake.

"The general attitude was to take a firm hand," he said.

Questioned concerning strikes against harvesting crops, unloading coal, construction work and other tasks at the camp, Cozzens said "there is no law that requires them to work."

The INS said Cozzens testified he viewed the demonstration at the camp on Monday of last week, as of "very serious import."

"I was concerned," he said, "because I saw a group of the ring-leaders on the outskirts of the crowd and knew they were attempting to get control of the camp."

"The demonstration was also a violation of their request for a meeting on Tuesday. The crowd was attracted by a hoax, the ring-leaders spreading the word that

## Editorial in Topaz Newspaper Raps Dictator Complex

TOPAZ, Utah—An editorial in the Topaz Times, project newspaper at the war relocation center here, took a verbal crack last week at the "dictator complex" being displayed at the Tule Lake segregation center.

The Times declared:

"Since evacuation, many latent dictator complexes have blossomed in the centers. We dare say that many have grown to the extent that they can be considered seedy. These persons with Napoleonic dispositions, having suddenly come into powers never before granted them, are abusing their privileges and making fools of themselves."

## Gov. Warren Urges Military Control of Camp

California Executive Opposes Presence of Disloyal Group in State

SACRAMENTO — Governor Warren of California told a press conference last Friday that the presence of "many thousand Japanese in California" constitutes a "positive" danger to the state and a threat to the war effort.

All persons of Japanese ancestry in California, except for a few in sanatoriums, asylums and prisons, are confined in the Tule Lake and Manzanar centers of the War Relocation Authority. At present military regulations exclude any person of Japanese ancestry from free travel or residence in California.

Gov. Warren declared the Army should take permanent charge of the Tule Lake center and disclosed that he had urged the military to take action on Tuesday of last week after reaching the conclusion "that federal authorities had not been telling the truth about the conditions there."

"I concluded no good purpose would be served in negotiating with that authority (WRA) for the protection of the people of our state, so communicated with the proper military authorities and was told the army was not in charge there—that the custody of the Japs was under civilian authority, but was assured the Army had been alerted to the situation and that we could be assured that if the situation got out of hand the necessary military assistance would be forthcoming and danger to the civilian population would be averted," Gov. Warren said.

He added:

"Relying on this information we took no steps at all with the WRA."

"But I firmly believe there is positive danger attached to the presence of so many of those admittedly American-hating Japanese in an area where sabotage or any other civil disorders would be so detrimental to the war effort."

"As long as they are there, our civilian population and the war effort are in danger, and our only protection must come from the army or the small units of the State Guard in that locality."

Gov. Warren called for military control of the relocation of the evacuees. He declared that the "Army should control the entire situation."

The Governor spoke against the individual relocation of Japanese Americans at the national conference of governors in Columbus, Ohio, last May.

Director Best and Mr. Mver (Dillon S. Myer) were to talk.

As a result orders were issued forbidding such gatherings in the future. The demonstration the following Thursday was a violation of this order and as a result the Army was called in.

## Report Linking Evacuee Girls, Nazis Ires Nisei, Says Paper

Federal Authorities Continue Investigation Of Trinidad Incident

AMACHE, Colo. — Japanese Americans don't like the idea of American girls of Japanese ancestry spooning with Nazi prisoners of war as revealed in a recent scandal which shook the Trinidad, Colo. internment camp for German prisoners, the International News Service declared in a Nov. 7 dispatch from the Granada relocation center.

This was disclosed, the INS said, when the Granada Pioneer, project newspaper at the WRA camp in southeastern Colorado, published a protest from a Japanese American.

The letter, addressed to Project Director James G. Lindsey, by a Japanese American employee of a veterans' hospital at Hines, Ill., said, in part:

"I've seen and heard many a man go crazy over some stupid woman, but this beats all. While our buddies are fighting and dying in Italy against the Germans and to find some of our girls at home are making love to German war prisoners. That is enough to make any good man go batty."

The Pioneer also identified one of the girls shown in snapshots "necking" with the Nazis as "Toots" Wallace, a Japanese American girl whose husband is working in a shipbuilding plant in California.

## FBI Investigation Of Trinidad Incident Continued, Report

DENVER, Colo. — Federal authorities are still investigating the alleged "spooning" incident involving five women of Japanese ancestry and Nazi war prisoners of the Trinidad, Colo., camp, the INS reported last week.

Conflicting stories, it was learned, have been hampering the FBI investigation, which has been going on now for three weeks.

What charges, if any, that might be filed will not be announced until the investigation is completed, it was stated. The five girls who were questioned were released last week. The girls, who came to the Trinidad area from the Granada relocation center, have been employed on a farm where German war prisoners were also brought in to assist in the harvest.

Lt. Col. William S. Hannan, commanding officer of the Trinidad prisoner of war camp, still maintained his silence, but there were indications, the INS said, that there had been a shakeup in the personnel of the camp's guard.

This was disclosed, it was stated, when the internal security division ordered a new military police escort guard to the camp.

## Biddle Asks FBI Investigation of Tule

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Biddle Wednesday asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to study the Tule Lake situation with a view of prosecuting any violators of federal law.

## Canadian M. P. Raps Campaign To Deport Evacuee Group

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Canadians who have called for the wholesale deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry were answered here recently by Angus MacInnis, M. P., in an address reported by Vancouver Province.

The Parliament member declared that naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese should be resettled across Canada on a basis of full equality with all other citizens. He condemned existing movements in British Columbia to "repatriate" these Canadians to Japan.

"We cannot punish these people, most of whom are Canadians by naturalization or birth, for the crimes of the ruling class of Japan," he said. "If we are to repatriate all Japanese, including

## Report Threat To Tule Lake Project Chief

Young Gangsters Said To Have Attempted to Force Resignation

NEWELL, Calif. — Ringleaders of last week's demonstrations at the Tule Lake segregation center here were chiefly evacuees from the Hawaiian Islands who were sent to Tule Lake from the Jerome, Ark., camp, WRA officials indicated here.

WRA officials reasoned that the leaders of the demonstrations, all of whom expect to be repatriated to Japan, have been trying to create an "incident" to improve their position in Japan on their return.

It was this group who, wielding baseball bats and pick handles, got to Best's home on Thursday night last week and attempted to break in following Best's refusal to resign.

Best's wife and two sons, 10 and 14, were in the house with him when the gang surrounded it. Another band was invading the administration building, had beaten Ed Borbeck, a guard, and pushed the telephone operator from the switchboard just as Best called the troops into the center.

Best, 48, a four-year marine veteran of World War I, was reported to have been under pressure from WRA employees who wanted him to call the Army following the Monday "siege" of the administration building. Best stood his ground after the Monday demonstration, but warned he would call the army if an attempt were made to repeat the Monday performance.

The Tule Lake project director came to Newell from the Leupp isolation camp in Arizona. He was also previously in important administrative positions at the Minidoka and Manzanar centers.

J. D. Cook, resigned reports officer at Tule Lake, also indicated that the "kibei" were the focal point of the disturbances. Cook announced his resignation following the change in status of the Tule Lake camp from a relocation center to that of a segregation camp. He has been replaced temporarily by John Bigelow, reports officer from Minidoka.

Cook said he quit "because I can't and won't work with the Japanese at the camp now. When I took the job 14 months ago, the evacuees were fine to work with. Then the disloyals were brought in from other camps, segregated at Tule Lake." Previously he was European correspondent for the Chicago Tribune for seven years.

## Sergeants Visit Homes in Idaho

POCATELLO, Ida. — Sgt. and Mrs. Echio Andow were home last week on a ten-day furlough, visiting friends and relatives.

Sgt. Bill Yoden is also home on an emergency furlough to visit his wife. He expects to be here until after the harvest.

## Dies Committee Orders Inquiry On Tule Lake

Two Investigators Sent To Segregation Camp To Get Information

WASHINGTON — A special investigation of the situation at the Tule Lake segregation camp was ordered on Nov. 4 by the Dies Committee, following an appeal from Rep. Clair Engle for "true facts" concerning the alleged disturbance.

James H. Stedman, Pacific Coast investigator in charge of the Los Angeles area, was instructed by Rep. Martin Dies to launch the investigation. Rep. Dies also declared that he would take up with his committee the reopening of last summer's hearings into the operations of the War Relocation Authority.

Simultaneously, Rep. Engle, who was elected in August to the seat left vacant by the death of Rep. Harry Englebright, made new demands that the administration of the Tule Lake center at Newell, Calif., which houses 15,000 "disloyal" evacuees, be turned over to the army in order to provide adequate protection against further incidents.

Rep. Engle said last week that he would urge the Dies committee to recommend legislation putting the War Department in charge of all Japanese and Japanese Americans considered disloyal or dangerous.

While virtually all members of the Dies Committee were absent from Washington, Robert Stripling, secretary of the committee, told the press that WRA officials would be called before the committee for questioning about the disturbance.

Stripling was reported to have said that the matter will be referred to the special subcommittee headed by Rep. John Costello, D., Calif., as soon as the latter returns from an inspection of military installations in Central and South America.

## Ex-U C Students Teaching Japanese

BERKELEY, Calif.—A service flag with 57 stars hangs today in the office of the Oriental Languages Department, University of California, as tribute to men and women who will fight the war and help make the peace with words as well as weapons.

Dr. Peter A. Boodberk, chairman of the department, states that each star represents a man or woman accepted by the Army and Navy Japanese schools after receiving preparatory training on the Berkeley campus.

Many of the former UC students now teaching Japanese are Americans of Japanese ancestry.

## WRA Officials Will Discuss Budget Needs At Denver Conference

AMACHE, Colo.—Discussions on the matter of 1944-45 appropriations for the War Relocation Authority will be discussed at the coming meeting in Denver of all relocation center assistant project directors, in charge of administrative management, and finance officers with Washington officials of the WRA on Dec. 6, according to Henry Halliday, assistant chief of the Granada center here.

It was reported that financial estimate reports of the various WRA centers must be returned to Washington by January 15, 1944, which would greatly facilitate the business of setting up an overall budget for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. Halliday will serve on a three-man committee to set up the agenda for the Denver meeting.

## 176 Leave Amache During October

AMACHE, Colo.—With 176 indefinite leaves issued during October, it was reported here that 1411 Granada residents have left the center to resume normal life on the outside.

In addition, 245 seasonal leave permits were issued during the past month.



## Allied Forces Report Gains in March on Rome

**Japanese American Unit Still Believed in Forefront of Campaign**

Allied forces moving on Rome continued their dogged advance up the Italian peninsula this week, according to communiques from the front.

Both General Mark Clark's American Fifth Army and General Montgomery's British Eighth Army repulsed German counter-attacks.

On Thursday it was reported that the Fifth Army had fought off nine counter-moves by Nazi forces but did not yield an inch. Fighting raged along the Garigliano-Sangro line. Thursday reports from the front said that the allied forces had gained six miles in the center of the line, occupying Castiglione, Schiavi, Caravilli and Forli Del Sannio.

Meanwhile skilled American mountain fighters of the Fifth army stormed up the heights and drove enemy forces from two mountains, including Mount Rotondo, northwest of Mignano, where the main inland road to Rome passes through the heavily-fortified Nazi line.

(Although the last report on the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion was dated Oct. 25, it is believed the Nisei forces are still in the forefront of the Allied march on Rome. On Oct. 25, news correspondents reported that the position of the Japanese American forces was the "most advanced" of the entire Allied line in Italy.)

## Hunt Residents Convert Sagebrush Into Farmland

HUNT, Idaho—Out of what was nothing but an almost unbroken line of sagebrush and lava rock, says the Minidoka Irrigator, the Hunt Agriculture department has cleared approximately 270 acres of land, all of which was under cultivation this year and produced a large amount of food for center consumption.

Enough fresh vegetables were produced for the center to be self-sustaining during the summer months. Enough potatoes were grown for a year.

## Heart Mountain High To Have Cage Team

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Heart Mountain Eagles quintet will inaugurate its basketball season on December 15 when it meets the Thermopolis five, reports the Sentinel.

Other games scheduled for the Eagles with outside teams include: Lovell, December 18 and 25; Shoshoni, January 1 and 7; Worland, January 14 and February 8; Burlington, February 25 and 28. Other games are being arranged with Red Lodge, Cowley, Deaver and Byron.

## Attempt Seen to Relocate Whole Families of Evacuees

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Attempts will be made this winter to relocate whole families of Japanese Americans in small farm colonies, George Rundquist, New York, executive secretary of the Resettlement Committee of Japanese Americans, disclosed in Minneapolis last week.

Visiting Minneapolis to address a local relocation board, Mr. Rundquist said the biggest problem facing relocation authorities is finding homes for the older evacuees "who are more timid."

Their fears of insecurity could be overcome to a certain extent by having half a dozen families together in a community settlement where there would be opportunity for some social exchange, Rundquist said.

There should be a chance for some families to start truck gar-

## Young Evacuee Girl Adopted By Family in Iowa Town

DES MOINES, Ia. — The story of an Iowa family which took a Japanese American evacuee girl into their home as a foster daughter is told in a letter to the Des Moines Sunday Register of Nov. 7. The letter was from Mrs. W. D. Perry of Creston, Iowa.

Mrs. Perry wrote: "On Aug. 27 we took a Nisei into our home as a foster daughter. She is 14 and a freshman in high school. She is clean, attractive and very intelligent. Many have asked about her English and my answer is that it is perfect. Before her arrival several warned I would have trouble, that people would

be unkind. We have had nothing but kindness shown her ever since her arrival.

"She attends Cheston high school, where both the teachers and students are very friendly. She attends the Congregational church and sings in the choir. There, too, everyone is friendly.

"I have three children of my own and to them she is a big sister. Her quiet and always polite manner have done much to help my own children to grow up better. I am sure our home will always be better because we have taken this little Nisei girl into our home. I am sure we love her as much as if she were one of our very own."

## Lechner Carries West Coast's Anti-Evacuee Drive to Capital

**Seeks Congressional Action to Deport Japanese Americans**

WASHINGTON — Dr. John R. Lechner, Los Angeles representative of the Americanism Educational League and an official of the California American Legion, is lobbying in Washington for the passage of restrictive legislation against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Dr. Lechner, whose "special mission" has been described by Hearst correspondent Ray Richards as that to "impress easterners with the critical nature of the country's internal Japanese situation," spoke to a general meeting of eight civic clubs in Washington.

Dr. Lechner declared in Washington that he had found "many easterners have accepted the War Relocation Authority's statement that Japanese loyalty to the United States is proved by the lack of sabotage." Dr. Lechner contended that "Japanese and Japanese Americans" had been instructed not to commit sabotage until the order was given by Tokyo. He also disclosed that he had brought to Washington a set of adopted state and national American Legion resolutions asking Congress to keep evacuees in relocation centers for the duration of the war and to pass legislation for wholesale deportation after the war.

He recently met with members of the west coast congressional delegation to urge passage of legislation program against Japanese Americans.

He described in a round of conferences in Washington this week that the disturbances at the Tule Lake center in California was the work of "secret Japanese agents" who aimed at disrupting the nation's food supply.

## Three M. P.'s Die In Auto Accident

POSTON, Ariz. — Three members of the military personnel stationed at the war relocation center at Poston, Ariz., were killed last Wednesday when their automobile overturned.

## Nisei Soldiers Soldiers Visit Congress

WASHINGTON — The national capital was "invaded" by Japanese soldiers recently — American soldiers of Japanese descent from Hawaii who are now training at Camp Shelby.

The group was in charge of First Sgt. Toshi Ansai.

The nisei soldiers spent an hour and a half in the House of Representatives and an hour in the Senate after visiting Delegate Joseph R. Farrington from Hawaii.

## Missing Nevada Slayer Found After Search

**Guard Discovers Body Of Juro Sakai Hanging From Tree Near Farm**

CARSON CITY, Nev. — The body of Juro Sakai, 59, a prisoner under life sentence for the murder of another Japanese, was found hanging on Nov. 8 from a burned tree on the bank of the Carson River, twelve miles east of here.

A leather belt was around his neck.

Sakai was reported to have escaped on October 20 from a prison work gang. His death was believed by officials to be suicide.

Sakai was convicted for a murder of a Japanese in an argument in Pine county.

Warden Richard L. Sheehy said the body was found by Cecil Brown, prison guard, a half mile from the farm where the prisoners were working at the time Sakai disappeared.

Brown said he believed the prisoner had committed suicide. The body was still clad in prison garb and apparently had been hanging from the tree for 21 days.

## Part of Autumn Celery Crop Lost In Box Elder Area

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — Frost, scarcity of labor and a "psychological situation" has caused the loss of one-half of Box Elder county's 1943 celery crop, Robert H. Stewart, county agricultural agent reported this week. The loss totals more than \$50,000, Stewart said.

He reported that "most" of the celery growers in the county were farmers of Japanese ancestry.

Acres planted this year was about 250, several times more than was grown in 1942, and prices have been unusually high, Stewart said.

He added that there were prospects for 300 carloads, but to date only 110 have been shipped and the harvest, for the most part is over.

With a loaded car worth about \$450, producers have already received \$50,000, he added.

He ascribed the "psychological situation" as due to the fact that most of the growers were of Japanese ancestry.

## Gila River Camp Leads Arizona In War Fund Drive

RIVERS, Ariz. — Japanese Americans at the Gila River WRA center have turned over \$750 to the War Fund Drive, it was reported this week.

Paul Loucks, Coolidge, campaign chairman for Pinal county, expressed the belief that the Rivers camp was the first community in Arizona to meet its quota.

The reports officer at Rivers said the money came mostly from residents earning the government allowance of \$16 a month and was collected within two days. Another campaign has been launched to gather \$750 for the Community Chest.

## S. F. Daily Hits Race-Baiters In California

SAN FRANCISCO — The People's World, progressive San Francisco daily, Wednesday put forth an editorial objection "to the political humbuggery of Warren, Dies, Tenney, Hearst and the gang of professional patrioters whose hubbub over the Tule Lake affair is intended to embarrass the Roosevelt administration and to fan prejudice against all Japanese—loyal Japanese Americans and anti-fascist common people of Japan—into a racial fanaticism that will delay our victory and doom our prospects for achieving a durable peace in the Far East."

"Governor Warren's eagerness to exploit the racial prejudices against the Japanese Americans as a means of making political capital for his 1944 campaign among groups in California afflicted with such prejudices has already been recorded," the People's World said.

The People's World editorial declared the newspaper fully agreed with the intention of the federal administration to isolate further the offenders at Tule Lake, and to punish those responsible for the outbreak.

## Lomita VFW Wants Military Control Of Relocation Camps

LOS ANGELES — Following reports of the Tule Lake incident last week, a resolution, branding the War Relocation Authority as "theorists and crackpots" and asking military control of war relocation centers, was placed on file with the Los Angeles county Board of Supervisors by the Lomita Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

## Poston I Law Unit Handles Nearly 5,000 Cases a Year

POSTON, Ariz. — The Poston I Law Department handled 4,993 cases in the one-year period ending September, 1943, according to the Poston Chronicle.

## Report Victory for Tolerance In Spokane Housing Incident

"Fellowship members and other liberals won a victory for tolerance and good will in Spokane, Wash., this fall," the November issue of Fellowship, publication of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, reports.

"As a result the Suzukis are living happily in the home they bought in that city," the magazine adds.

The story of the incident is told in the magazine:

"Dr. Suzuki and his wife came to Spokane with their two small children as a result of the evacuation of the west coast area. They bought a house in a 'not strictly lily-white neighborhood,' after the former owner had gotten fourteen neighbors to sign a statement agreeing that they had no objection to having a Japanese American family move in.

"However, after the move had been made opposition developed. A local real estate man mobilized sentiment against the Suzukis,

## Salt Lake City Realtors Vote Curb on Sales

**Reaffirmation of Code Of Restrictions Aimed At Japanese Americans**

The Salt Lake Real Estate board Wednesday voted to curb sales of homes "in better districts" to persons of Japanese ancestry by reaffirming their acceptance of article 34 of a 1911 code of ethics.

Under the new ruling realtors who sell homes to Japanese Americans in certain prescribed districts will be faced with disciplinary action.

The stand of the Salt Lake City board was taken as a sequel to a meeting on Wednesday of last week when the board's postwar planning committee presented recommendations regarding the housing of persons of Japanese ancestry.

The action was taken, it was indicated, after two hours of heated discussions and it was believed that the stand finally taken by the board was attacked by many of its members.

Following the announcement last week of the recommendation of the postwar planning committee to restrict sales to persons of Japanese ancestry, numerous communications on the matter were received by the board. Some persons approved any action which would "safeguard" property rights and values in residential sections, while others declared that any racial discrimination at present is poorly timed, that it is unconstitutional and contrary to the spirit of Christianity.

A petition sponsored by the Citizens' Committee for Constitutional Rights, opposing residential restrictions, and signed by many leading representative residents of Salt Lake City was presented to members of the board.

Thomas T. Taylor, Jr., chairman of the postwar planning committee, conducted the Wednesday meeting of the entire board and presented the views of his committee.

Text of article 34 of the code of ethics of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, adopted in 1911 and accepted automatically by individuals who become members of the alt Lake Real Estate board declares in part:

"A realtor should never be instrumental in introducing into a neighborhood a character of property or occupancy, members of any race or nationality, or any individuals whose presence will clearly be detrimental to property values in that neighborhood."

## Ex-Disney Artist Has Chicago Show

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — An exhibit of water colors of Heart Mountain was shown recently in Chicago at a meeting of the midwest branch of the American Friends Service committee by Robert Kuwahara, formerly of Heart Mountain and one time Walt Disney and MGM studios artist.

and legal efforts were begun to bar them from their home. FOR workers began to mobilize good will against this effort. Calls were made on Protestant and Catholic churchmen in the community, while FOR volunteers also visited most of the families in the neighborhood, including the opposition. A Spokane attorney interested in civil liberties was added to the growing defense.

"The climax of the affair came one evening, shortly after a rock had been hurled through the Suzukis' front window. A delegation of 'neighbors' had threatened to call on the Suzukis in further effort to force them out. When they arrived they found in the Suzuki living-room fifteen people, including a Catholic priest and four Protestant ministers. Their spokesman, somewhat nonplussed, was at first menacing, then apologetic. The whole situation was thoroughly discussed, and before the evening ended everybody shook hands."



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the  
Japanese American Citizens League

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Nisei Girls and WACs

The opening of the Women's Army Corps to Japanese American women was a signal example of the workings of democracy, for it showed once again that the army of our country must and will include persons of all races, even those of enemy extraction.

It was therefore regrettable, in the face of the high degree of enthusiasm first shown by nisei women for WAC enlistment, that the actual number of registrants was extremely small.

Some newspaper accounts and whispering campaigns against the integrity of our women's army have done incalculable damage. These lies have been refuted. The record of the Women's Corps Army has been proven an enviable one, in regard to both the moral and physical health of its members. It is a record high above that for the total civilian population. If any nisei were dissuaded from joining the WAC by these rumors, we hope they will reconsider their decision.

Every WAC has the concern and protection of the United States Army. Her health and morale are carefully watched, and she is accorded the respect due all men and women in the uniform of their country. Prospective WACs and their parents need have no doubts as to the care given all members of the WAC.

The advantages of joining the Women's Army Corps to the recruit herself are many:

1. All members of the WAC are receiving training and experience in activities and professions which will be useful in the future.
2. WAC training is character building. It promotes responsibility and leadership.
3. After the war, service men and women will receive preference in employment.
4. Members of the WAC are persons in uniform and are free to move about in any part of the United States.
5. The WAC is assigning its members to duty in all parts of the United States.
6. The nisei have been assured that there will be no policy of segregation. Its nisei members will receive equal treatment with all other WAC members.

But it should not be necessary to point out the advantages of WAC service. It should be enough merely to point out the need of this country for women in uniform. This is a chance for nisei women to serve their country fully and concretely. Service with the Women's Army Corps is the greatest contribution a woman can make in this war.

Nisei men are writing a brave history for themselves and all Japanese Americans on the front lines of our army in Italy. Nisei women can do no less in showing again that this is their war and that this is their country.

### Yashima's New Sun

The horror of fascism lies in its systematic degradation of those who are ruled by it and those who exercise its power. But if there is anything good to be said of fascism, it is this: it makes anti-fascists of those who are strong enough to resist it.

Taro Yashima was one of those few in Japan who, despite torture and imprisonment—and perhaps because of them—became stronger in their determination to wipe out the despoilers.

In his book, "The New Sun," this anti-fascist painter tells, in words and pictures, the story of his life. The young Taro Yashima

wanted to become a painter. Taro Yashima, the adult, learned that to be a painter in a totalitarian country, he must at the same time become an anti-fascist. Using his brush, the only weapon he had, he became part of the movement that sought to keep the truth before the people of Japan. How strong a weapon a simple artist's brush can be will be realized by every reader of "The New Sun."

This is a book issei and nisei alike should read. The nisei will come to know a deeper appreciation for America and for democracy, reading of the brutality and horror of military Japan. And the issei will gather new strength from the book in knowing that still in Japan are those who will fight on for liberalism and progress, no matter how stringent, how horrible the punishment.

### The Tule Lake Incident

There appears to have been a deliberate attempt, on the part of ringleaders at the Tule Lake segregation center, to provoke civilian and military authorities at the camp to a display of overt action in order to suppress the demonstrators. The fact that military police were called in to maintain order at the camp was immediately exploited by Radio Tokyo in propaganda broadcasts to the peoples of Asia and Latin America.

As a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor reported in a dispatch last week two groups "inside and outside" the center are "juggling dangerously with serious trouble." The inside group, the Monitor's correspondent explained, wants American treatment of Japanese racials in the United States to enter the violent stage for propaganda purposes in the Orient, a fact borne out by the Japanese radio's interest in the Tule Lake situation. The outside group is composed of west coasters "who seek any grounds for argument against the return of the Japanese Americans to their farms and homes." Efforts of these two groups combined to make the Tule Lake situation a matter of greater national and international interest than the actual facts of the situation may have warranted.

### The War Relocation Authority

The War Relocation Authority was created by executive order in March, 1942, and saddled with the difficult mandate of carrying out the wartime relocation of 110,000 persons, the great majority of whom were ordered from their homes for no other reason than that they bore an ancestral affiliation with an enemy people. From the time of its inception, the WRA has been under a constant fire of criticism from those who objected to the fair and humane approach of the federal agency to the problem, as well as from those who are in chronic opposition to administration policies.

It is to be regretted that this problem of the wartime treatment of Japanese Americans, with which the WRA has been entrusted in large measure because the majority of the people of Japanese ancestry are still in government relocation camps, should be made a political issue. It should not be for politicians to play lightly with the lives and future welfare of an American minority.

The WRA's approach to the relocation problem has been justified by the results of two full-scale congressional investigations. Its greatest justification, however, is the fact that it has been instrumental in strengthening and implementing the faith of so many Japanese Americans whose belief in democracy was severely shaken by their experiences in evacuation and detention. The efforts of those who sought to exploit the bitter hangover of evacuation has been largely frustrated by the success of the WRA in proving to the evacuees that their government had not abandoned them.

The recent incidents at Tule Lake have given new impetus to the campaign of those who would make the relocation problem the responsibility of the military. The War Relocation Authority, on its record of achievement, should be able to withstand such pressures. It is doing its job humanely, in full cognizance of American principles of fair play. It is doing its job well, or as well as any agency, civilian or military, could dispatch a situation which finds American citizens in detention because of racial ancestry alone.

### MR. TOJO OF JAPAN

By Taro Yashima



Take It Away! — It Reminds Me of Italy

## Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

### Tilting With Windbags

There is a witches' brew of racism bubbling in the political cauldron of California. Those who feed the flames have a variety of reasons for their interest in keeping the "Jap problem" piping hot. Economic groups benefiting from the evacuation want to return to the status quo ante, and some look to permanent exclusion as a solution. Professional patriots like the Lechners of the California Legion seek attention and esteem, while others chase profits through the exploitation of racial prejudices and advertise for funds to "keep the Japs out." Certain reactionary politicians, like the present governor of California, see political advantages in a local "yellow peril" campaign. The war for the four freedoms and the liberation of oppressed peoples seems far away from the sun-kissed valleys, the sprawling cities and war-born slums of the Golden State.

Race tensions are growing along the coast, and Japanese Americans are only one of the minorities affected. Although Japanese Americans are flogged in absentia, Americans of Negro, Mexican and Jewish ancestry are in daily contact with discriminatory practices and the lashes of racist doctrines. Chinese Americans are in something of a "most favored nation" class for the moment through ancestral affiliation with a fighting Chinese ally, but even they are not untouched.

The picture is not entirely black, for there are forces at work, the forces of an awakening public consciousness, to turn the rising tide of racism. With particular emphasis on the situation faced by Japanese Americans, the West Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, representing outstanding leaders in almost every walk of life, has done much to combat un-American practices through the simple process of disseminating true facts. Groups like the Bay Area Committee Against Racial Discrimination in the San Francisco region have united the forces of liberal, labor and religious groups in a common front against racist practices. Although the California press as a whole has pussy-footed on such matters, occasionally a Chester Rowell will editorially rap the knuckles of an alarmist like Los Angeles' District Attorney Hower whose public statements have been a virtual invitation to violence against the Japanese American evacuee, if and when he returns to the coastal area.

It is probably no mere coincidence that the jaundiced journals of William R. Hearst, which have already nominated Governor Warren as the Republican "favorite son" candidate in 1944, are engaged in what appears to be a systematic campaign of defamation against the loyalty and integrity of the Japanese American group. The trained seals of the Hearst string are no mere amateurs at character assassination, and Hearstian

sentiments often pop up in the mouths of congressional reactionaries who give every indication of being willing accomplices to the plot. It is also illuminating to remember that JACL documents seized by the Dies Committee have appeared in the Hearst newspapers before they were even produced at a hearing.

Governor Warren has given every indication that he will raise the issue of the wartime treatment of Japanese Americans if he enters the 1944 campaign for the presidency. His hysterical outburst against the Japanese Americans last May at the national governors' conference in Ohio was a bid for national attention with a racist issue. But more damning than his public statements has been the tacit approval he has given on several occasions to more violent expressions of racist thinking by speakers at Legion and Native Sons conventions which he has attended during the past year. Whatever his personal convictions on the matter, it seems obvious that Governor Warren is playing the game of the reactionary political and economic interests in the state. On the record, he is the standard-bearer and champion of the race-baiters.

It is evident that the recent rumpus at Tule Lake, occurring in a camp where anti-Americans are segregated, will nevertheless be used to smear every American with a Japanese face, including those tough Hawaiians now wallowing the Nazis on the roads that lead to Rome. Representatives of the California Legion, the Dies Committee and the State Senate Interim Committee, all of which have been engaged in inciting public sentiment against the return of the evacuees, raced to Tule Lake following news of the demonstrations. From here on in, until the smoke of electioneering has cleared and a President has been elected, Japanese Americans will continue unwillingly to be a political issue.

The Japanese immigrants reaped the harvest of California's yellow perilism in legal and extralegal restrictions. They and their children know the shame and sorrow of evacuation. The show is starting again west of the Sierras. A new generation of politicians sound forth with the same lies, stir the same prejudices. But those of Japanese ancestry are immeasurably stronger in the knowledge that they do not stand alone. The aftermath of evacuation has taught them this.

But Japanese Americans themselves must also resist every effort to impress racist doctrines upon the national consciousness, whether that attack is aimed against them or against other Americans who bear the mental scars of race discrimination.

And so it's Rosinante to the road again. We tilt with windbags.



## Vagaries

### UMW . . . .

The United Mine Workers Union, which is very much in the news these days, has a few score Japanese American members, mostly in pits in Utah's Carbon county. One, evacuee, who was chairman of the community council at a relocation camp was elected treasurer of a UMW local a few weeks after he had left the WRA center to work in the mines . . . There are also Japanese Americans in copper and other mining industries in the inland west.

\* \* \*

### Post-Dispatch . . . .

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch published a full-page feature on Japanese Americans in the U. S. Army in its Sunday rotogravure section of Oct. 31. Included in the layout were shots of the 100th Infantry battalion in Italy . . . The buildings of the Merced assembly center, one of the 17 operated by the WCCA to house evacuees immediately after evacuation, are being leased to farmers to house farm workers. Most of the other assembly camps are still intact, but the barbed-wire has been taken down in most cases as the centers are now training camps for U. S. army units . . . Announcement will be made shortly of another decoration for an already well-publicized nisei soldier.

\* \* \*

### Incensed . . . .

Officials of some northern Utah counties are reportedly incensed over the fact that investigators for the county sheriff of Los Angeles have been active in the area. These officials consider the Angelinos to be way off base when they attempt to extend their authority to Utah. . . . The record of the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of Japanese Americans from Hawaii, on Italian battlefronts is a boost for Hawaii's campaign for statehood.

\* \* \*

### Translations . . . .

Henry Holt and Co., publishers of Taro Yashima's "The New Sun," have announced that they have a short Japanese translation in pamphlet form of the text of Yashima's story which will be sent on request to issei Japanese who purchase the book. . . . Bud Fukey, former English editor of the Great Northern Daily in Seattle, is now on the editorial staff of the Chicago Times.

## the copy desk

### The Nisei

It seems that the only salvation for the nisei or for anyone in a racial minority is to throw off the narrow interest in local and personal problems and to join in the larger battle for a better world. The nisei must try to lose their identity (which they seem unwilling to do) and must take part in a united effort with people of other racial extractions to defeat Fascism and to reconstruct the world along lines that are more conducive to peaceful and cooperative living. Before this is possible, all of us must join not only in defending our rights on the battlefields, but also in eliminating the Fascistic way of thinking—not only abroad, but also here at home. It might be well for all of us to begin in our own backyards by getting rid of our own prejudices against people of other races and creeds. By being prejudiced against the Negroes, Jews, Chinese, and Filipinos, the Nisei are contributing to their own self-destruction. We cannot take part in a sincere all-out drive for democracy if we are ourselves to foster any part of Fascistic ideology.—By Tom Shibutani, in "The Pen," Rohwer Outpost annual.

## The Tule Lake Incident

The Tule Lake segregation center is a camp for Japanese who are obvious self-confessed enemies of America. It houses only those who, as alien foes, will be returned to Tokyo as soon as possible. A riot by such a group is not surprising:

It would be a mistake, therefore, to make thousands of other Japanese Americans . . . suffer for the Tule Lake incident. The trouble-making of avowed enemies should not interrupt the process of releasing individual nisei — American citizens of Japanese ancestry — whose trustworthiness has been reliably determined.

The country has no reason to tolerate, on the other hand, any more nonsense at Tule Lake. It is hinted that our rioting "guests" hope to create a situation whereby Tokyo can "justify" mistreatment of Americans, but, if so, that is sheer blackmail. Brutality is not necessary. Discipline is, and the Tule Lake Japanese must be forced to accept it.—Editorial in the Chicago Sun of Nov. 6.

## Balance Sheet on Evacuation: Galen Fisher Refutes Untruths Circulated on Coast Regarding Japanese American Group

A series of articles written by Galen Fisher of the executive committee of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play have been gathered into a booklet, "A Balance Sheet on Japanese Evacuation."

Originally printed in the Christian Century, the articles discuss the following subjects: "Untruths About Japanese Americans," "Our Two Japanese-American Policies," "Are the Evacuees Being Coddled?" and "What Race-Baiting Costs America."

Using facts and authoritative statements, Fisher refutes many of the falsehoods freely circulated regarding the nisei, such as charges that sabotage was committed at Pearl Harbor, that the nisei gave no information to intelligence officers, that evacuees have been coddled, and that dual citizenship is peculiar to the Japanese.

### Two Policies on Japanese Americans

"The policy adopted toward the Japanese population on the west coast was a compromise between sound Americanism and compliance with hectic popular pressure," says Fisher in the section of his booklet entitled "Our Two Japanese American Policies."

It is clear, he says, that evacuation was not "exclusively a problem of physical military defense." The "hysterical popular pressure for indiscriminate and precipitate evacuation of the Japanese" might have been averted by a stern appeal to refrain from lawlessness and to honor the Bill of Rights, if it had been issued by the President, and backed up by the secretaries of war and the navy and Western Defense Command, says Fisher. "Failure to make this appeal was a lamentable oversight."

Another important factor was the prejudice of one man, that of Lieutenant General DeWitt, then commander of the Western Defense Command, says the author.

Fisher compares the handling of the Japanese situation in Hawaii with the total evacuation on the west coast: "General Emmons as well as Civil officials and leaders of public opinion did all in their power to preserve the self-respect of the Japanese residents. Only 390 persons of Japanese extraction were interned and half of those were consular and other officials of Japan. A few hundred others were evacuated to mainland relocation centers. The remaining 159,000 Japanese were treated like all other inhabitants although the intelligence services and the large body of unquestionably loyal Japanese remained alert to discover signs of disloyalty anywhere."

The author shows how this fair treatment brought gratifying results to the government officials as well as the Japanese residents of the islands. Japanese Americans volunteered for the VVV's, a volunteer labor battalion. They responded in overwhelming numbers for army service when it was opened to them.

And Fisher says: "There is abundant reason to ask whether a similar policy could not have been applied to advantage on the mainland."

### The Author

Galen Fisher spent twenty-one years in Japan as secretary of the International Committee of the YMCA. He was for 12 years an executive of the Institute of Social and Religious Research. In 1930-31 he directed the research staffs of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry in India, China and Japan.

Copies of "A Balance Sheet on Japanese Evacuation" can be ordered from the Committee of American Principles and Fair Play, 2334 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley 4, California. Single copies are ten cents.

## Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

### On Alton Levy

Dear Editor:

Sgt. Alton Levy, more recently demoted to the rank of Private, and his fight for the extension of equality of opportunity to Negro American soldiers, according to the legal rights as recognized in the present draft law, supported by numerous progressive organizations, should enlist the support of every nisei, and for that matter, every lover of democracy.

(Ed. Note: Sgt. Alton Levy, a former union organizer in New York, was court martialed at the Lincoln, Neb., air base and is now serving a sentence at hard labor. Supporters of Sgt. Levy, who are protesting the sentence of four months at hard labor given him, declare that he was punished for protesting discrimination against Negro soldiers at the army base. The case has won nation-wide attention.)

If the four freedoms are worth extending abroad at the cost of blood, they are worth preserving, first, at home. Certainly Jim Crowism under any pretext endangers a common humanity and brings to light the ugly reality which masquerades under nice-sounding phrases. The nisei must not only apply to himself but to all members of the human family, and all people of good-will must exert more than their share of creative reconciliation these days to close the gap between belief and reality.

Levy, whose case has won nation-wide support, personifies a courageous spirit which is much needed in America today, and in all the world for that matter—a spirit which is holding back a threatened collapse of western civilization, and checking the onrush of totalitarianism here and abroad.

George Yamada,  
Colorado Springs, Colo.

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### Fascists Desecrate Nation's War Aims

Des Moines, Ia.

"Congress further declares that the German government could not have prepared for this war or carried it on for four years if the vast majority of the German people had not been behind it in its war aims. Congress therefore declares that the German people cannot escape their responsibility for starting the war, and for all the crimes that have been committed by the German armies during the war.

"Congress is therefore convinced that the United Nations

will of necessity have to occupy Germany for a long period after the war, until by unilateral disarmament and re-education the German people have learned to fit themselves under a system of democratic government once again to cooperate with the free nations of Europe."

The congress referred to is the British Trade Unions congress which recently held one of its conventions. Many people would object to the severity of the terms outlined in the above two paragraphs, but many others would be in agreement that firm measures must be taken toward Germany after the war.

Yet, the remarkable thing about those two paragraphs is that they were drafted, but rejected, by decisive acclamation by the members of the congress. Their resolution appeared without the paragraphs, and there was not even a call for a show of hands to decide the matter.

Here is material for a penetrating essay on peace aims, war hatreds, and the commonplace but not simple matter of people and people, nations and nations, races and races getting along with each other.

In the light of Britain's suffering in the blitz and the memory of the terror and horror and fear of those dark days after Dunkirk, the action of the Trade Unions congress is a notable, living example of the enlightened way.

In contrast is the loathsome, selfish, despicable actions of a small group of willful men centered in California who toy with human lives when they stimulate artificially a wartime distrust of Americans with Japanese faces.

It is now beyond all doubt that the bigoted racists, the makers of political capital, the real saboteurs and enemies in the midst of American unity, are camouflaging their vicious intentions in the convenient cloak of national security and patriotism.

The Britons have reason to hate the Germans. They might be excused for advocating severely restrictive measures as a guarantee of future security. Yet the Trade Unions congress, a powerful organization representative of a large cross-section of the working populace (which suffered the most from the blitz) took a liberal outlook.

The American breed of fascist has no sound reason to hate and continue its persecution of the Japanese Americans. The nisei and their parents are not the enemy. They have not taken part in sabotage or espionage. They are the producers in the armies behind the front, they are the men who fought and died for their country, the United States, on foreign battlefields. They are the people who uncompromisingly made the sacrifice of leaving their homes and all their possessions to accept exile in desert camps.

And yet because of the racial characteristics, the fact of racial background is enough for these men to continue a loud and better campaign of vilification, of inspired hatred, of threat of violence and blackening of name and defamation of character.

The American people have been patient. They have been busy with the huge task of winning the war. How much longer will they tolerate the desecration of all those ideals for which the nation is fighting by those who grow fat on hatred, lies, misrepresentation and deceit?

### The Pen

The Rohwer Outpost this month published its first annual, "The Pen," an 82-page affair mimeographed in colored ink. Three sections, Literary, Administrative and Highlights, afford a complete story of the Rohwer center during its first year.

### Tule Incident

Most of the editorial comment on Japanese and Japanese Americans last week stemmed from the Tule Lake incident and most of it was sharply critical of the WRA. Many anti-administration dailies used the incident as the springboard for an all-out attack on the administration through the federal agency.

The Los Angeles Times on Nov. 6 considered that the Tule Lake situation was a vindication of the Dies Committee. "Since the Roosevelt administration notoriously is against anything the Dies Committee is for, no attention was paid to the committee's factual report," the Times said.

The Times also described WRA administration of relocation centers as "social experimentation" and Dillon S. Myer, WRA chief, as "New Dealish."

The Times believed the relocation of evacuees had been "mismanaged."

The Salt Lake Telegram's reaction to the imposition of martial law on the Tule Lake camp was "Well, it was about time."

"There will be more monkey business at the Tule Lake center now that the army has taken over," the Telegram declared on November 8, calling for the deportation of all disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

The Oregon Journal of Portland was somewhat confused by the situation at Tule Lake and its editorial last week, "If They Won't Work, They Shouldn't Eat," was aimed at all Japanese Americans. The Journal overlooked the fact that Tule Lake is a segregation center for disloyal evacuees and for those of questionable loyalty.

The Sacramento Bee declared on November 3 that since the function of the administration of the Tule Lake camp was "custodial" rather than a problem of maintenance or rehabilitation, as in the case of other WRA camps, that the segregation center should be turned over to the control of the army or some "quasi military" authority.

Other comments in western newspapers were in a similar vein. The San Francisco Chronicle attacked the WRA on Nov. 5 as a "bureaucracy."

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer advocated adoption by the WRA of army security measures in dealing with such internees as those at Tule Lake. "It is evident," the Post-Intelligencer said, "that disloyal elements among evacuees require a degree of firmness lacking at Tule Lake and elsewhere."

### Wake Up, Amache!

" . . . many an evacuee can testify to the help he received from a Chinese, a Negro, a Catholic, or a Jewish or Gentile friend during that same evacuation. It would be unjust indeed to class all Jews as exploiters, or all Japanese Americans as spies or disloyal persons, just because a few such can possibly be found among them. If we are willing to give up the political and economic rights of another group on racial, religious, or economic basis, then we can hardly expect other groups to fight for our rights, either. 'United we stand, divided we fall.'—From 'Wake Up, Amache! This is War!', a series of articles by Dr. John Rademaker in the Granada Pioneer.



## JACL News

## Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA

## Two Kinds of People in World

On July 24, 1847 Brigham Young said, "This is the place." He and his hardy band of pioneers were vanguards of Mormons who had been persecuted from settlement to settlement. Finally to seek a new land where they would be undisturbed in their religious beliefs, they determined to cross the Great Plains and look for haven in the fastnesses of the Rockies. After arduous trials they emerged from the mountains and gazed upon what is now Great Salt Lake Valley. Brigham Young pronounced the words which were to bring into fruition and productivity this valley which was then so remote from civilization.

Like Palestine, this valley has a fresh water and a salt water lake. The body of fresh water known as Utah Lake corresponds to the Sea of Galilee and Great Salt Lake is equivalent to the Dead Sea. There is a small stream which flows from Utah Lake to Great Salt Lake. Because of its similarity to those biblical locales, this river was named the Jordan River.

Surrounding Utah Lake are fruitful orchards and cultivated acres. On its shores are resorts. On its waters fishermen haul in their catches. Pleasure craft ply its waves. Children romp under shady trees nearby. Numerous streams sparkle down from the mountains.

Connecting Utah Lake the Jordan River flows north to Great Salt Lake. The briny waters lap silently along deserted shores. It lies deserted and barren in the midst of a salt encrusted desert. There is no sight of life near it. No fish can live within its waters. Except for curiosity or urgent business, travellers avoid it. The air is smelly and lonesome.

Here is the difference. Utah Lake gives as freely as it receives. For every drop that comes in, it supplies irrigation water to the surrounding farms and its surplus it sends on through the Jordan River. The giving goes on in equal measure as its receiving. Because it does this its vicinity is joyful and invigorating. Men build their houses nearby and life is stimulating.

Great Salt Lake is a much larger body of water. It is the dying remnant of a once huge inland sea whose shorelines are still plainly indented along the distant mountainsides. Now it is slowly drying away, although not only the Jordan but other rivers empty into it. It only takes but never gives out. Its waters are not fit for drink, so salty and bitter is it.

This lake is shrewd—what it gets, it keeps. It is a miser which hoards and stores and collects. It never yields to generous feelings. Year by year its circumference is slowly diminishing—it is dying.

The Utah Lake gives and lives in happy fullness.

Great Salt Lake gives nothing. There are two lakes in Great Salt Lake Valley.

There are two kinds of people in the world.

## Center Life Spoils Children

A young mother just out from a center just had a strenuous time during dinner scolding her little girl to be lady-like. She ruefully bad manners. Dining in communal-remarked, "I never realized until now how much my child acquired its mess halls taught her to squirm out of her seat and reach in front of anyone for whatever she wanted. The dessert on the table disappeared early so she got in the habit of helping herself quickly to generous portions before the others.

"She got in the habit of gulping her food wolfishly—we all had to almost bolt our food since lagard eaters in the messhall got a cold stares or a loud banging on the pans by the mess hall attendants who wanted to clear out the place so they could finish up. I couldn't teach Haruko to beg

## Ann Nisei's Column: Hand-Made Gifts Nicest Idea For Wartime Christmas

With Christmas only scant weeks in the offing, it's certainly time to start thinking of buying, making and sending off Christmas gifts. And because handmade things are the nicest, we hope you'll spend at least some of your evenings from now till Christmas making up a few presents.

Choose things that are fairly easy to make, and can be made up quickly. Otherwise you are likely to find yourself in a welter of unfinished presents—something that can happen to most of us, unless we're careful. You might decide on just one object, and then start turning it out wholesale.

All of the pattern companies these days have designs for gifts—gloves, bags, hats, gloves, toys. You might go through your pattern books for new ideas. Other gift possibilities would be embroidered suspenders, slippers, fancy belts, collar and cuff sets. On these collar and cuff sets you can really exercise some ingenuity and come up with super gifts. For instance, you might add a crocheted or tatted edge to your collars and cuffs. Or add neat initials. Or using one pattern, make a set of three collars or dickeys—one in white, one in a stripe, and one in silk.

Your knitting books should be another source of gift ideas and you needn't make sweaters, which take weeks of work. Try making bed booties, or crocheted beanies.

Those lacy fascinators—scarves worn over the head—would make wonderful gifts for any girl. You can make these up in no time—and in any pastel shade. The edges can be plain, crocheted, or fringed. If you don't feel like knitting or crocheting them, try making them up in net and lace. Black net, for instance, with lacy black edgings would be lovely. Make sure the scarf is large enough—a yard square, anyway, and use plenty of lace around the edge.

Or you might try making aprons. Keep them simple in pattern,

anyone's pardon or to use knife and fork correctly—everyone seemed to be violating good table manners. Once when I scolded my child and she cried, every baby in the mess hall seemed to pick it up and cried. The looks I got from the other fretting mothers stopped me from ever doing it again. I wish I had come out a year ago."

## Self-Sufficient Unto Themselves

Many Nisei labor under the delusion that they are self-sufficient unto themselves. Recently a union was being organized within a wholesale drug supply warehouse. It seemed as though whenever a Caucasian employee left, his place was taken by a new Nisei employee. Within the short space of a few weeks, five Nisei workers swelled to 15. The Caucasian workers became alarmed. There were sub rosa rumors that the company was bringing in the Nisei to prevent union organization—that they were buying their way into jobs—that the Japs were slated for early promotion.

In an effort to acquaint the Nisei employees with the issues involved and to point out techniques of building amicable relations with their co-workers, the union sought to contact the Nisei workers. When one Nisei was reached, he bluntly declared, "I'm getting along fine in the plant; the office may even promote me. Why should I give a damn about the rest of the Japs—they're no worry of mine. I've never gotten any help from them and I don't intend to give them any help."

What this rugged individualist fails to realize is that our physical features sets us apart in a distinct class in these times. What is directed against any one Nisei can easily sweep against the rest of Japanese Americans for the same treatment. We are not a law unto ourselves. We are not immune from the repercussions of the shortcomings of others with Japanese appearances. We are all in the same boat—let no one rock it lest he endanger the others.

fancy in decoration. The simplest kind of apron will work perfectly—just cut a rectangular piece for the body and a long belt band. But go to town when you trim it. You might consider: lace, rick-rack, bias embroidery, appliques. You might add huge pockets the width of the apron for a utilitarian apron. Or you might try something fancy with white fabric and cotton lace. For someone who entertains, you might make a real party apron—very full, floor length, and trimmed with wide matching ruffles.

Gifts needn't be plain, just because they're useful. Even such utilitarian objects as shoe bags, coat hangers and laundry bags become luxury products when made up in printed chintz or sateen. And since most nisei seem to be traveling these days, your friends might like envelope cases to hold pajamas and handkerchiefs or possibly a large case to hold slippers and pajamas both. Make them of quilted chintz, trim with contrasting bias. Cut these cases just like envelopes—front, back and flap. They're made flat.

Felt is one of those fabrics you can do a hundred and one things with. Make it up into suspenders and belts, for instance. For trimming you can get appliques—the type you apply with a hot iron. Or did you know you can buy gilt and silver nailheads, triangles and other figures? They're easy to apply, and they give a nice professional look to clothes and accessories.

A few small cans of paint will enable you to touch up ordinary objects and make them distinctive. You might try painting designs on wooden forks, spoons and mixing bowls. A set of three pieces would be nice. Keep your designs simple and your colors bright. Finish off with a coat of shellac to keep the colors.

Head and hair ornaments are easily made at home, and they can be just as fantastic as you please. Use ribbon, net, lace, feathers, flowers—and turn out a dozen in an evening. The simplest ones would use two or three velvet bows firmly attached to combs. Then work up to a feather and veiling fantasy for evening. One of these made with a small bunch of flowers and a length of ribbon will substitute nicely as a hat any day in the week.

## CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

## A MUST READ

A reprint of Dr. Galen Fisher's articles "A Balance Sheet on Japanese Evacuation," in the Christian Century of August 13 and 25, and September 1 and 8, 1943, is now available in pamphlet form at National Headquarters for 10c a copy. "Untruths About Japanese Americans," "Our Two Japanese American Policies," "Are the Evacuees Being Codded," and "What Race-Baiting Costs America" are the main headlines of the 26-page pamphlet.

## DONATIONS

We wish to acknowledge contributions from Mr. A. D. Bonus of Seattle, Wash., Mr. Lyle Kuriaki, Salt Lake City and Miss Anonymous, Missouri. These three are the members of the Buck-a-Month club and as such have been receiving leaflets and pamphlets on the Japanese American problem as part of the service to members of this club.

## JAPANESE AMERICAN COMBAT TEAM USO

A USO for the Nisei of the JA Combat Team is now serving our boys at Camp Shelby. According to a report from one of our members down there, it will be a mobile unit and will accompany the boys when they move up toward the front lines. The USO for Japanese Americans at Shelby needs about \$500.00 to fix up the place for the boys, so we solicit contributions from our members to be forwarded to this Japanese American USO at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Make your

## TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

## Tule Lake Affair Aids Race-Baiters

The Tule Lake incident has given certain anti-evacuee elements of the Pacific Coast the material for which they were searching high and low to discredit the War Relocation Authority. The fiasco of the last much publicized Dies Committee hearings in Washington, D. C., has been a thorn in their side. The glorious opportunity arrived, and the opposition is making the most of the opportunity which appears as a godsend. Investigations and hearings have been urged, which if carried on by an unbiased group or committee should be a good thing. The true facts and a clear picture of the background would be welcomed by all. But a hearing by the Dies Committee or the California Senate Interim Committee is discredited from the start since they are out to get material to blast the War Relocation Authority or the Japanese residents of this country. Their objective is not a constructive one. At the present time, depending upon how the newspapers desire to present the news, the headlines and contents are being distorted.

As far as we are able to ascertain from unbiased news accounts and from evacuees who have just come from Tule Lake, the trouble started as soon as the newcomers began to arrive from the nine relocation centers into Tule Lake. Immediately internal politics got into full swing. Factions desiring to gain power or win the limelight began conspiring as to the techniques to adopt and apply.

The first opportunity to gain support came when a truck carrying about 40 evacuee farm workers turned over on the highway while on its way to the farm. Nine were seriously injured, resulting in one death. About 17 had to be hospitalized. Those who wanted to go to work were intimidated by an organized group.

## Didn't Want to Aid Other Evacuees

One of the reasons offered for not harvesting the crop was that the Tule Lake residents did not have any desire to harvest for the other centers, the leaders making it clear that they were disloyal and therefore did not want to do anything for the camps loyal to the United States. This clarification made it easy for the War Relocation Authority to appeal to the nine other centers to send workers to save the crop. The response was good, some of the centers sending as many as 100.

The leaders wanted to hold a public funeral for the person who had been killed in the accident. A Committee went to see the project director to obtain permission to use part of the project grounds. Inasmuch as their attitude was hostile, the request was not granted. This was used as fuel to further agitate against the administration.

Unfortunately just when the feeling was beginning to mount, a little child was burned and died in the hospital. The blame for the fatality was placed at the doors of the medical staff and Dr. Pedicord, the head of the hospital. This led to the attack against him.

When it was learned that Dillon Myer, the national director of the WRA, had arrived at Tule Lake, the agitators called the residents to assemble in front of the administration building. The innocent and curious people did as they were told. The large number which gathered led to the sensational stories of the "kidnapping" and "imprisonment" of Mr. Myer and other Caucasian personnel.

check or money order in favor of the Japanese American Citizens League and we will see that the money is forwarded to the proper authorities. This is an opportunity to show the boys down at Camp Shelby that we are with them 100 per cent. The new USO center is in charge of Mr. Melvin Harter, 222 West Pine street, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

## Stage Was Set for Final Showdown

The stage was thus set for the final blow-up which brought the military police into the center. The FBI had already come into the picture and was prepared to make arrests, but had decided to wait for further developments in order to ascertain who were the real leaders of all the agitation which had been seething within the camp.

The fact that machine guns had been mounted, tanks had been brought in, additional watch towers built, inner and outer barbed wire fence built, and an augmented military police guard stationed outside indicated that the army and the WRA had been taking every possible precaution. The congregation of trouble makers from all the relocation centers made everyone familiar with the situation expect some incident to occur sooner or later. Poor living conditions, dust storms, poor food compared to the diet of those so-called "dangerous aliens" interned by the Department of Justice, and so forth gave a perfect set-up for trouble makers. Furthermore, there is the anomalous situation of aliens having the right to appeal to the Spanish Embassy and having a representative come to listen to their grievances and American citizens having no place of appeal. It is indeed a strange situation.

Those who consider themselves as "prisoners of war" take the attitude that they have nothing more to lose. The worst they can suffer is to be sent to the "internment camp" which has the reputation of having better living quarters and food. Eventually they expect to be sent to Japan. But the vast majority at Tule Lake are not of the violent type. Many of them are citizens who accompanied their parents because they did not want to break family ties.

It is time that the fair-minded American public demands an investigation of the conditions in the relocation centers. The Tolan Committee earned an enviable reputation in all its researches and hearings on various migratory immigration problems. Its hearings on the evacuation problem and findings have become a source of valuable material. Either house of Congress should send forth a well balanced committee instead of those who have an "ax to grind" at the expense of the evacuees or the War Relocation Authority.

The report of the Dies Committee hearings in Los Angeles is a disgrace and a waste of public money. Economy-minded Congressmen should put their foot down on such expenditures. Testimony taken was almost wholly discredited. One key witness was later identified as a coward who ran out of the relocation center when trouble was at its height in Poston, Arizona. Another who made so much about the food at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center is now facing trial for forgery.

A staff of competent investigators should not produce any fiasco, such as that of the Dies Committee. There is no doubt in our mind that the true picture cannot be reported by any prejudiced committee. The relocation center at Topaz, Utah has better housing facilities compared to many centers; but Governor Herbert Maw and other leaders of the state have said that they are not luxurious. No one with any decency and honesty can say a thing regarding the relocation centers.

Let us have the truth. And truth can be found only by those who seek truth.

## THE FEPC

"... the position of race groups cannot become secure until the stigma of negrophobia is wiped out of America. The FEPC, or a similar agency, preferably with more executive powers, working together with liberal social groups throughout the nation, must continue to straighten out the intricate web of race relations through direct executive power, and, more importantly, through the education of the masses. The nisei can contribute greatly towards that education."—From an editorial in the Gila News-Courier.



## Pleas for Fair Treatment Made At L.A. State Senate Hearing

ACLU Weekly Paper  
Notes Witnesses Spoke  
For Japanese Americans

LOS ANGELES — Although testimony given before the State Senate interim committee on resettlement of Japanese Americans was heavily weighed in favor of those opposing the return of the evacuee group, a number of witnesses appeared before the committee to advocate the application of American principles to the treatment of this minority, according to the Open Forum, weekly publication of the Southern California Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The Open Forum commented on Pearl Buck's appearance before the state senators, declaring: "It was a most wholesome experience for the senators to hear such a viewpoint expressed. For three and one-half days they had been listening mostly to a barrage of hostile sentiments against the Japanese evacuees. Witness after witness, representing commercial and agricultural interests, so-called patriotic groups and prejudiced public officials, had told the committee that the Japanese must never be allowed to return, either during the war or after its close."

Discussing the appearance of these witnesses opposing the Japanese Americans, Open Forum said:

"In fact, so many of these bitterly hostile witnesses were summoned to appear before the committee and were given such unlimited time to express their hatred — often consuming many minutes narrating irrelevant matter — that it seemed evident to discerning people attending the hearing that the committee was biased against the Japanese and perhaps gathering material to bolster their prejudices. Witnesses who advocated not only the disloyal Japanese being deported to Japan, but also the nisei — American born Japanese, with full citizenship — were coddled by the committee and reported very fully by the press, while those who opposed harsh, blanket treatment of the evacuees were given scant attention and almost overlooked by the daily papers, with the exception of Pearl Buck. They just could not ignore her."

"Of course, our readers well know that for almost two years the ACLU has vigorously opposed the assumption that the Japanese here and in Japan are to be regarded as one 'life stream' and all equally loyal to Japan," the Open Forum said. "We have opposed equally the doctrine that you cannot tell the innocent from the guilty and that all must be lumped together, without any loyalty test, and treated as potential enemies. We have insisted that such a procedure would be an attack upon the very foundations of our democracy. So, we mobilized several witnesses to tell the committee our convictions as to how the Japanese evacuees should be handled."

The Open Forum noted that through the efforts of the ACLU the case for the loyal Japanese Americans was presented to the committee:

"Atty. A. L. Wirin urged the committee that Japanese, citizens and aliens alike, except those proven disloyal, should be allowed to return to California and the Pacific Coast, both during and after the war; that in any event the only legitimate consideration was that of genuine military necessity; and that neither the selfish interest of economic groups, and the threats of vigilantism and violence by other pressure groups constitute a proper ground for discrimination against persons of Japanese ancestry."

"He urged that the American answer to threats of violence is effective prosecution of those who make threats—not the abridgement of the rights of the victims of such threats."

"Dr. Oliver Hart Bronson, leader of the Santa Barbara ACLU group for the past ten years and a member of the Southern California ACLU Executive Committee, put in some telling testimony on behalf of the Japanese. He read strong resolutions unanimously passed by the Santa Barbara Presbytery and the Ministerial Association of Santa Barbara condemning the treatment accorded the evacuees and calling for their fair handling from this time on, in accordance with our best American traditions."

"Carey McWilliams, author of 'Brothers Under the Skin' and other well known volumes, and Rev. Fred Fertig, a Protestant Minister who has knocked among the Japanese of California for several years, did their best to show the committee that the matter with which they were dealing was one of tremendous significance and that race-baiting tactics should not prevail in finding a solution. The American pattern must be followed or we face the frustration of our democracy."

Belief expressed by some of the state senators that "almost 100 per cent" of the residents of the coastal zone were against the return of the evacuees is not true, the Open Forum declared. True, as Dr. Bronson pointed out from his own personal knowledge, are favorable to their return after the war anyhow.

"It was most disheartening to have public officials take the stand and tell the Senate committee that there are no loyal Japanese, and that feeling against the evacuees is so strong that if they tried to come back after the war they would doubtless be killed," the Open Forum commented, and asked, "Why should not Mayor Bowson of Los Angeles and Fred Howser, District Attorney of the county, have declared to such potential lawless elements that their vigilante tactics would not be tolerated and that returning Japanese would be protected the same as any other people dwelling in this area?"

## Study Living Conditions in 'Little Tokyos'

LOS ANGELES — Living conditions in areas of Los Angeles county from which persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated in the spring and early summer of 1942 are being studied by the County War Council.

Mrs. Joseph Kaplan, chairman of a special "Little Tokyo" committee appointed by the Council of Social Agencies, is investigating conditions in "Little Tokyo" and other evacuated areas of Los Angeles county.

Dr. C. C. Trillingham, director of the County Citizens Service Corps, declared:

"When large numbers of men, women and children move back into an area which has remained unoccupied for almost two years, it presents a problem."

"A recent example of such a serious situation occurred when Little Tokyo was ordered evacuated by the Army; the store buildings, apartments, cafes, business houses remained vacant for many months. Now, thousands of men, women and children are moving to these evacuated areas."

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Akito Ota (12H-3C, Granada) a boy on Oct. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masanobu Tsukida of Gila River, a girl on Oct. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Emahara Yoshimura (45-6-B, Poston) a girl on Oct. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Richard Nakamura (213-5-D, Poston) a boy on Oct. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dentaro Kawamura (26-4-D, Poston) a girl on Oct. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Motoyoshi Sakuma of Gila River, a girl on Oct. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Harry Okino (29-5-A, Gila River) a boy on Oct. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jyohichi Kitagawa (28-7-EF, Rohwer) a boy on Oct. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Isobe (29-1-C, Gila River) a girl on Oct. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsumi Iwata (13-2-E, Rohwer) a boy on Oct. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takuo Togawa (45-5-C, Poston) a girl on Oct. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rietaro Tanabe (11H-6E, Granada) a boy on Oct. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seigo Arikawa (38-11-C, Poston) a boy on Oct. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Hamada (305-3-B, Poston) a girl on Oct. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Saburo Sakaguchi (19-3-C, Poston) a girl on Oct. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Tanamachi (39-12-C, Poston) a boy on Oct. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokuo Matsuura (11H-4E, Granada) a boy on Oct. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshi Miyamoto (6E-12E, Granada) a boy on Oct. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Ted Sugita (28-11-C, Poston) a boy on Oct. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Miyao (12G-3E, Granada) a boy on Oct. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tanimoto (9-5-D, Gila River) a girl on Oct. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomomi Yamasaki (5-11-A, Poston) a boy on Oct. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Oki (24-21-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Oct. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dobashi (23-20-A, Heart Mountain) a boy on Nov. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Hiranaga (10-12-C, Rohwer) a girl on Nov. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaei Kamiya (38-1-A, Rohwer) a girl on Nov. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeki Matsu-moto (7K-4D, Granada) a boy on Nov. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ronnie Sugiyama (29-22-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Nov. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Urushibata (27-24-E, Heart Mountain) a girl on Nov. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Otojuro Tsujiuchi (47-13-C, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yukiharu Niji (72-13-B, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuzo Mori (12-11-AA, Gila River) a girl on Nov. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masakatsu Tanaka (4-9-F, Rohwer) a girl on Nov. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. John S. Toyama (27-21-F, Heart Mountain) a boy on Nov. 4.

### DEATHS

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Hirokawa, Gila River, on Oct. 19.

Fuji Maruki, 65, (29-12-E, Rohwer) on October 22.

Heisaku Nakatani, 58, (13-12-A, Rohwer) on Oct. 22.

Mrs. Dan Endo, 49, (215-8-D, Poston) on Oct. 29.

Kanetaro Domoto, 77, (6F-5C, Granada) on Oct. 30.

Yasujiro Tani, 71, (9L-2CD, Granada) on Oct. 30.

Tooyemon Goto, 83, (29-4-F, Rohwer) on Oct. 31.

Shigemi Yamamoto, 50, (30-12-C, Rohwer) on Nov. 1.

## "Get-Together" Party Held by Evacuees Resettled in Dayton

DAYTON, Ohio—The story of a "get-together" party attended by 35 Japanese American evacuees in Dayton on Oct. 2 was featured on the front-page of the Sunday edition of the Dayton Daily News.

The story by Miriam Haber of the Daily News was accompanied by two large photos of the evacuee group.

Miss Haber's story declared: "In the gaily-decorated living room of the Lynton Appleberry home at 209 Central Ave., 35 young Americans of Japanese ancestry, recently arrived in the Dayton area, met Saturday night in a 'get-together' party sponsored by the women of the Church Federation of Dayton and Montgomery county."

"These Japanese Americans have been trickling into Dayton during the past three months from relocation centers . . . with the co-operation of the Church Federation. They come from California, Oregon, Washington."

"Those who satisfied the authorities as to their loyalty were permitted to leave (the relocation centers) on the condition that they had jobs. And jobs, they found, were easier to obtain than decent living quarters."

"Not that jobs were to be had for the asking. But with diligence, they were obtained. In Dayton, most of the group are employed by the Red-Bar Battery company, although several are employed by a milk company, one by a florist and one by the Federal Housing Authority as a stenographer."

"Samuel T. Starbuck, president of the Red-Bar Battery Co., looked to them to fill badly needed places in his production schedule. They are doing an excellent job."

Among the evacuees in the Dayton Daily News' photos of the "get-together" party were:

Al Kimomoto of San Francisco, Teresa Honda of Washington, secretary to Dr. Arthur Morgan at Antioch college; Miss Ikezoye of Oregon; Jiro Shimoda, Mountain View, Calif.; Elaine Shiraki of California; Saden Owamoto, now at the General hospital in Cincinnati; Violet Kumimoto of Turlock, Calif.; Joni Shimoda, Medford, Ore.; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Yamasaki of Sacramento; Lillian Yoshikawa, of Cincinnati; Ray Kishi of Livingston, Calif.; Katherine Sakaki of Sacramento; and Marie Kai, now employed by the FHA in Dayton.

## Evacuation, Detention Present Problem in U. S. Citizenship

Miss Watson Writes Views  
On Treatment of Group  
In Education Magazine

"To all Americans the evacuation and detention of the Japanese constitute a problem in citizenship which is both legal and moral," writes Anne Clo Watson, secretary of Nationality Community Interests of the National Board of the YWCA, in an article, "Americans on the Fringes," published in the Journal of Education Sociology.

"The majority of American citizen Japanese, some of whom are third generation, through no fault of their own are still within relocation centers where by virtue of the set up, their full rights and responsibilities as citizens cannot be exercised," she writes.

"Their experience, unique in American history, brings us face to face with the necessity of deciding whether (1) citizenship is to be defined differently for different groups of the citizenry, thus establishing first-class, second-class, or even third-class citizenship, (2) all young Americans in the words of a second generation Japanese are to be 'brought up alike on hot dogs, baseball, and the

Constitution" and later subjected to what may be to them "a great bafflement," (3) citizenship in its full meaning is to be applicable alike to all who bear it. All race minority groups have a special stake in the answer to these questions which are involved not only in the settlement of colossal problems such as the evacuation, but in day-by-day minutiae which for example may be nothing more than the question of applying consistent administrative procedures to all Americans of whatever ancestry in the handling of 'status documents' such as birth certificates and passports."

Discussing social and legal restrictions upon various of the race groups in America, Miss Watson declares:

"All persons born in this country are American citizens regardless of whether their parents are aliens ineligible to citizenship or of a race classified as indigenous. Nevertheless, the legal status of citizens does not necessarily mean social acceptance, not even in the broad sense of the term, and therefore citizens and aliens alike, particularly where there is appreciable concentration of population, are living in segregated areas familiarly known as Mexican Towns, Chinatowns, or in days gone by Little Tokyos. In skilled and professional occupations, discrimination against them is the rule and the doors to civic participation in general are closed to them even though the third and fourth generations of native Americans have made their appearance . . ."

"The evacuation of the Japanese and the zoot-suit riots are examples of what can happen in a democracy if people of one kind remain isolated in easily identifiable groups. Such separation is a threat to their own welfare, to the social health of the nation as a whole, and to peace among nations."

### MARRIAGES

Chiyoko Sakamoto to Tooru Takahashi on Oct. 11 at Raton, New Mexico.

Minnie Hatsuye Uyeno to George Kuge on Oct. 16 at Gila River.

Tokiye Kinoshita to Cpl. James Noguchi on Oct. 31 at Rohwer.

Ann Tabata to Thomas Sugishita on Nov. 2 at Billings, Mont.

Yoneko Murakami to Joe Y. Oyama on Nov. 6 at Cody, Wyo.

Yasuko Amano to Toku Kojima at Las Vegas, Nev.

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### NOTICE

Due to additional expenses involved in the new system of addressing the mailed copies of the Pacific Citizen, it will be necessary to make a service charge of 10 cents for each change of address in excess of more than one per year. The first change of address within a 12-month period will be made without charge, but it is asked that the subscriber remit 10 cents with each additional request of a change of address.

Subscribers living in cities with new postoffice zone regulations are requested to notify the circulation department of the "Pacific Citizen" of their new zone number. For instance, the complete address of the "Pacific Citizen" is:

415 Beason Building,  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah.



## 150 Evacuees Successfully Relocated in Milwaukee Area

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—One hundred and fifty Japanese Americans from war relocation centers have relocated in the Milwaukee area, the Journal reported last week.

Answering the question of how the evacuees were faring, the Journal reported:

"Much of the supposed feeling against those of Japanese extraction is nonexistent as far as Milwaukee is concerned."

Among the evacuees are George Higuchi from California, a former junior electrical engineer for the U. S. Interior department at Portland, Ore., and Eugene Mochizuki who are employed at the Albert Regan Engineering Corp. in Milwaukee.

Both Higuchi and Mochizuki were full of praise for the treatment accorded them in Milwaukee according to statements given by them to a Journal reporter. Both nisei declared their stay in Milwaukee had not been marred by any unpleasant episodes.

Their employer was equally ready with praise for the two workmen. The Regan firm makes incubators for babies, electrical heating appliances and parts for sealing machines. Regan said he is thinking of bringing another nisei evacuee, who is rated an expert on repair of iron lungs. Higuchi and Mochizuki, Regan said were filling the positions of two skilled men who have gone into the armed forces.

"When I told one manufacturer that I was going to hire two nisei, he tried to talk me out of it, saying that people would wonder about my patriotism. Later the same chap showed 160 pounds of coffee that he had hoarded. Then it was my turn to lay him out."

At other places visited by the Journal reporters, the story was much the same. At the Broadway

House of Music, Inc., were Peggy Tsuchiya, typist, and George Saito, a radio repairman. Their employer, E. F. Cass said he could not ask for better workers. Peggy said Milwaukee reminded her in some way of her home town, Glendale, Calif., except for the weather, and as a loyal native of that state she stuck to her guns in behalf of California weather. She said, however, that she was looking forward to her first snowfall.

"Neat and clean in her work," is the way Jack Roos of Jack's Letter Service in Milwaukee described Nami Shio, who lives with her mother and four sisters, Lily, Susan, Catherine and Mitsue in Milwaukee. Miss Shio learned to operate a multigraph typesetter after she arrived from a relocation center. Roos added his other girl employees were consulted beforehand and were cordial to the idea from the outset.

It was more than a story of fair play for Japanese Americans at the H. O. Stenzel Co., which the Journal reported visited. Besides two nisei, the firm has Indians, Negroes and whites working side by side in the tire shop recapping tires.

One of the Japanese Americans, Henry Sakemi, is the job supervisor at the shop, and another, George Saito, is a tire recapper. Saito formerly worked in a service station in Los Angeles.

Sakemi has extensive holdings at Indio, Calif., including a produce farm, a packing plant and a fleet of trucks, all of which he was forced to leave but is still managing his properties "through remote control."

### EX-Sentinel Editor Takes Post With School Newspaper

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Katsu Oikawa, former society editor of the Heart Mountain Sentinel, is now associate editor of the Earlham (Ind.) Post, publication of Earlham college, according to the Sentinel.

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## Evacuee Child Wins Fight to Enter School

Toshio Sano Enrolled  
In Regular Classes at  
Kansas City School

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Seven-year old Toshio Sano, an American boy of Japanese ancestry, last week entered the Mark Twain school where he had been previously denied enrollment, the Kansas City Star reported.

Action by F. B. Schlegle, superintendent of schools in Kansas City, Kansas, reversed his former position in refusing admittance to the son of Rev. and Mrs. Sankin Sano on racial grounds.

Refusal of the superintendent to admit the child touched off a campaign by the Citizens Committee on Evacuees and the WRA to gain the child admittance to the school.

Vernon Kennedy, WRA supervisor, described Schlegle's reversal of his former position as "a truly democratic gesture and deserving of highest compliments."

The Star reported that "this American-garbed child wore his long, green wool trousers, navy wool sweater, with white shirt collar turned out neatly, and an even part in his glossy black crew-cut hair" on his first day in school.

## Rohwer Groups Join To Plan Center Christmas Celebration

ROHWER, Ark. — The Rohwer Christmas committee, representing the Catholic and Protestant churches, community activities, schools, Red Cross, Boy and Girl Scouts, the YW, P-TA and the Welfare department, held its first meeting recently.

Kaz Ikebasu was elected chairman for the committee, with S. Uematsu as secretary and Wilma van Dusseldorp as treasurer.

## Three Hunt Students Win Scholarships

HUNT, Idaho—Three Hunt residents, Nana Tomita, Mamoru Takashima and Teruko Akagi, were last week announced as recipients of scholarships in the Minidoka Irrigator.

Nana Tomita and Mamoru Takashima have been awarded one year scholarships to the Friends university in Wichita, Kansas, through the efforts of Floyd Schmoee, executive secretary of the Seattle office of the American Friends Service Committee.

A scholarship to the Oberlin Conservatory of Music in Oberlin, Ohio, has been awarded Teruko Akagi through the Student Relocation Council.

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## Employers in New England Satisfied With Evacuee Help

BOSTON—New England people feel that loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry can be trusted as employees and students, the Christian Science Monitor said on Oct. 23, citing a report of Roger F. Clapp, area supervisor for the War Relocation Authority, whose Boston office has made contacts for about 125 citizens of Japanese descent with New England employers and educational institutions.

Describing the WRA official as "a typical New Englander in every way," the Monitor said Mr. Clapp points out that the citizenship rights of the refugees who come to his department from relocation centers of the west are as inviolable as those of any other native, himself, for example. He indicated that there appears to be little difficulty in placing those who are seeking work, especially those trained in agriculture.

Employers in the Boston area thus far have reported complete satisfaction with evacuee employees. A Cambridge firm which took on one evacuee from a relocation camp stated when questioned by the WRA that he is doing an excellent job and making a definite contribution to the war effort. The evacuee, whose name was withheld, is an experienced fleet mechanic from California. His luggage, it was stated, consisted chiefly of 500 pounds of books on technical subjects.

Agnes, an evacuee girl who was graduated from a west coast high school, wished to become a nurse and was taken on for training at a hospital in Hartford, Conn. Rose, her sister, is a secretary for a Boston social agency, and Rose's husband is in the United States Army, assigned to the training school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Between 20 and 30 evacuees arrived in Boston last month. One young man got a job as second gardener in a Belmont nursery. Another entered a Massachusetts hotel as a bellhop and teletypist combined. A third, who had a

master's degree from the University of California, was eager to learn the transportation business from the ground up and took a humble job in a shipping room.

Farm hands, dental technicians, truck drivers, laboratory workers and mechanics are among those arriving on the east coast, according to Mr. Clapp.

He declared that the evacuees prefer the northern to the southern states, for they are reluctant to complicate racial problems further.

## President Backs Stand Against Discrimination

Roosevelt Overrules  
Comptroller General's  
Interpretation of Policy.

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt in a letter to Attorney General Biddle, which was made public on Nov. 6, overruled Comptroller General Lindsay Warren's decision holding as "directive only and not mandatory" the President's order for insertion in government contracts of provisions obligating employers not to discriminate against employees on account of race, creed or color.

Had Comptroller General Warren's interpretation been upheld, the action would have destroyed the effectiveness of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices (FEPC).

The FEPC recently issued a directive to regional directors advising them to act on cases of discrimination against Americans of Japanese ancestry.

A case has been filed against the AFL's Hod Carriers and Common Laborer's Union local of Provo, Utah, charging discrimination against Japanese Americans.

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