

Gov. Maw Warns Against Nisei Restrictions

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Utah Governor Upholds Right Of Japanese Americans; Says Evacuees Will Return to Coast

State Executive Expresses Hope Time Will Never Come When Liberties of Citizens Are Limited Because of Darker Skin, Slanted Eyes or Religion

OGDEN, Utah—Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah this week warned an Ogden audience that the rights of all Americans would become imperiled if any group becomes strong enough to restrict the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Speaking at a meeting arranged by the Women's Legislative council, the governor addressed the audience following introduction of discussion by Win Templeton, who spoke in favor of a resolution passed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars recommending deportation of all Japanese residents after the war.

"It has been suggested that the constitution be amended or laws enacted so that American citizens of Japanese ancestry may be removed from this country or denied privileges which our constitution guarantees to all Americans," said the governor.

"I hope that the time never comes when the liberty of any American citizen is limited or restricted merely because his skin is dark, or his eyes appear slanted or because he belongs to a minority religious or racial group. If the time comes when this should be done, I would ask: What did we fight for?"

"I don't think I need to remind you people there was a time when the Mormons were hated worse than the Japanese are today and efforts were made to deny to the Mormons the rights enjoyed by other Americans."

Governor Maw said that Japanese settling in this area will return to the Pacific coast states after the war. "They have a right to do this. The governor of California, for instance, has taken an oath to uphold the right of the American citizen of Japanese ancestry to return to California to the extent of using troops if that were necessary."

Speaking on the VFW resolution, Otis Peterson, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, declared that to deport the Japanese, it would be necessary to change the constitution, because that American document forbids discrimination. The Japanese in the vicinity of Ogden today are there because there was great demand for their services from employers, said Peterson. They were released from the relocation centers because there was work for them to do, he declared.

E. J. Fjeldsted, secretary of the Ogden chamber of commerce and selective service board member, said that the situation was a national, rather than a local problem, and suggested that a solution would be (1) deportation of alien Japanese after the war; (2) prevention of the speaking of Japanese in this country; (3) forbidding of the operation of their own schools by the Japanese.

In regard to discussion on the subject of Japanese Americans in the armed forces, Fjeldsted said that citizens are classed as aliens, and therefore deferred for army service unless they volunteer. The volunteer record is low among Japanese Americans, he declared.

Governor Maw declared that the present record of 8,000 men in the armed forces from a total Japanese population of 120,000 is not a bad one. Fjeldsted remarked that these were not all volunteers, that many had been drafted before Pearl Harbor.

In the question period, Win Templeton was asked if he would apply to the Negroes the same program he advocated for the Japanese in this country. He declared that the Negroes were

forced into the country, but the Japanese came of their own volition.

To this statement Peterson declared that the first movement of Japanese to this country was inspired by large employers desiring cheap labor, and that the Japanese were exploited as were the Negroes.

Report Army Arrested Tule Ringleaders

Placed in Special Stockade at Tule Lake, Chronicle Reports

SAN FRANCISCO — Six "ringleaders" of a recent incident at the Tule Lake segregation center were placed in a special stockade by army authorities on Nov. 16, the San Francisco Chronicle reported in a dispatch from Tule Lake.

The Chronicle said the six internees were responsible for a "demonstration" by children at the camp.

These individuals joined an undisclosed number previously "arrested" by the army and placed in the special stockade.

Meanwhile, it was reported that army officials at the camp had relaxed strict curfew orders which had been imposed on the center Saturday following the "demonstration" by the children and reported difficulties in securing mess hall workers.

Speak on Problems of Japanese Americans

PASADENA, Calif. — At the request of the Pasadena Pastors' Union, many of the ministers of this city devoted their sermons on Nov. 7 to the problem of Japanese Americans and its national and international implications.

Chairman of the Pastors' Union is the Rev. Lawrence A. Wilson of the First Congregational Church.

Story of the Week Evacuee Families Located On Inter-racial Farm Project

SEATTLE — Loyal Japanese Americans from the Tule Lake camp in Northern California have been established on an "inter-racial farm" near Spokane, toward which \$5,500 has been loaned by Seattle residents, the Post-Intelligencer reported last week.

Rev. Fred Shorter of the Church of the People said the church sponsored a meeting at which the loan was raised toward the \$18,000 purchase price of the 160-acre farm at Deer Park. Loans from else-

No Bombs, Firearms Found At Tule Lake, Army Declares

WRA Asks for Understanding, Accuracy as Full Story Told Of Incidents at Newell Camp

WASHINGTON—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, pleaded for accuracy and understanding of the situation at the Tule Lake segregation center in a statement issued last Saturday.

Myer said that testimony of "almost hysterical" guards concerning the disturbances on November 1 and 4 was at variance with verifiable facts.

He warned that reports of the Tule Lake disturbances might be made a pretext for abusive action against American civilians and prisoners of war held in Japan, and noted that many sensational reports of events at the relocation center had not stood up after investigation.

A story that the evacuees at Tule Lake sought to burn down the camp administration building with oil-soaked bales of straw was not confirmed, he said.

A camp doctor was beaten up by the internees, Myer added, but the physician, Dr. R. M. Pedicord, acknowledged that he first struck an internee and would not have been so roughly treated if he had "kept his hands in his pockets."

Stressing that many of the reports originating from Tule Lake were "exaggerated and even hysterical," with a strong implication that much of it originated from within his own organization, Myer said that during the incident many members of the WRA staff became apprehensive concerning their personal safety.

"Most of them remained calm," Myer continued, "but a few became almost hysterical. All were offered an opportunity to leave the center until they felt secure in returning there and a number did so. Since the incident 12 people have resigned voluntarily and two have resigned or were separated from the service."

The WRA director issued a 4000-word statement detailing events at Tule Lake from the time "disloyal" Japanese were moved in in mid-October until the army entered the center to maintain order on Nov. fourth.

In presenting the factual statement of events as authenticated by investigations, he said the WRA wished to emphasize that reports of the disturbances were being watched closely by Tokyo.

"Already," he said, "some of the recent newspaper accounts have been used by the Japanese government for propaganda purposes. There is every possibility that they may be used as a pretext for re-

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Chicago Paper Raps Inquiry By Dies Group

Proposed Investigation By Committee Would Be Blunder, Says Editorial

CHICAGO — The Chicago Sun, in an editorial on Nov. 16, registered vigorous opposition to a Dies Committee investigation of the recent disturbances at the Tule Lake segregation center.

The Sun declared that it would be "both a blunder and a menace" to make the Tule Lake situation a "Dies Committee football."

The Sun's editorial declared: "Representative Engle of California contributes the most dangerous idea of the annual congressional silly season by demanding a Dies Committee 'investigation' of the Tule Lake relocation center. If we want to complicate a bad situation with sensationalism, feed material to Tokyo's propagandists and endanger the life of every American prisoner of Japan, action by the Dies Committee is the way to do it."

"The country has had previous evidence of the Dies technique in approaching Japanese American problems. Representative Eberhart, a committee member, felt compelled to denounce a subcommittee report a few months ago as 'wind and fury' which based wild charges on grossly inadequate evidence. Mr. Dies himself once unscrupulously claimed to have uncovered mysterious Japanese 'secret' documents which actually were available in the Library of Congress."

"Mr. Dies is a 'white supremacy' politician from a poll-tax state, and his intrusion into the handling of interned Japanese enemies would be heavily exploited, on racial grounds, by Tokyo's propagandists. To make the Tule Lake situation a Dies committee football, in short, would be both a blunder and a menace. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is making a nonpolitical inquiry and it is the proper agency to do the job."

Native Sons, Legion Urge Army Control Of Relocation Camps

LOS ANGELES — In separate communications last week the Native Sons of the Golden West and the American Legion's Los Angeles County Council urged the President to set up army control of relocation camps as a result of the Tule Lake disturbances.

The Native Sons' demand was issued by Walter Odemar, grand trustee of the organization.

Issues Official Statement on Segregee Camp

Army Version States No Disturbances Noted There Since Nov. 4

The length of army control over the Tule Lake segregation center will "depend on future developments," the Ninth Service Command announced from its headquarters at Fort Douglas, Utah, on Nov. 16.

It was stated by the army that no firearms or explosives were found in an army inspection of the center, although Hearst newspapers had claimed that "bombs" had been discovered.

In a statement contradicting the many wild rumors published in west coast papers regarding incidents at the camp, the army's statement asserted there have been no disturbances, incidents, signs of resistance or unrest since it took over on Nov. 4.

The army's statement came from Major General David McCoach, commanding general of the Ninth Service Command which has jurisdiction over military units stationed at the Tule Lake center.

The army statement in full reported:

"On Nov. 4, 1943, at 9:50 p. m., Pacific War Time, at the request of the project director of the War Relocation Center at Tule Lake, the troops normally stationed at the camp moved in and took over control of the center. At this time a small group of evacuees was dispersed from the administrative area."

"Since the army assumed control of the Tule Lake center there have been no disturbances. While there have been work stoppages among the evacuees in the center, the normal operation, such as feeding, housing, and medical care, has continued without interruption under the supervision of the medical authorities."

"The troops are policing and patrolling the entire area and no incidents or signs of resistance or unrest have occurred."

"In the investigation by the army which followed occupation a few articles of contraband were discovered and confiscated. No firearms or explosives have been discovered."

"The duration of army control will depend on future developments."

FBIS Official Seeks Japanese Translators

Edwin Hullinger, assistant director of the Federal Broadcast Intelligence Service, is now on a tour of war relocation centers, recruiting expert translators for important civilian war work.

Mr. Hullinger, who arrived in Salt Lake this week from Denver, will visit Topaz, Poston, Gila River, Manzanar and possibly Minidoka on his trip, and will interview candidates for positions with the FBIS.

He declared that all those accepted for positions with the FBIS at the present time will not have to undergo prior investigation, but will be placed on salary and put to work immediately. All employees will be subject, of course, to the regular Civil Service investigation. Both citizens and non-citizens of Japanese ancestry with a "better than average" knowledge of Japanese are eligible, he stated.

Rights of Japanese American Citizens Upheld in Congress Debate on Evacuee Problems

Rep. Dickstein Deplores Proposed Investigation By Dies Committee of Situation at WRA Segregation Camp; Comments on Deportation Proposals

WASHINGTON—The Dies Committee's proposed investigation of conditions at the Tule Lake segregation center was deplored by Rep. Samuel Dickstein, D., N. Y., in a statement in the House on Nov. 8.

Declaring that it was "shocking to read about the disturbances created by Japanese internees at the relocation camp," Dickstein said that "it is almost as distressing to see" that the Dies Committee is going to probe the situation.

"It seems that no matter what happens anywhere," Dickstein added, "the Dies Committee is always ready and eager to start a new investigation. It does not seem to matter to them that they have wasted about \$600,000 of the taxpayers' money in previous attempts to investigating without bringing in any constructive legislation to remedy some of the situations they are supposed to have investigated."

Warning against a rising tide of racism in this country, Dickstein declared:

"I am afraid . . . that we are letting our boys down on the home front. The very things they are fighting against—the myth of racial supremacy, racial intolerance, and bigotry—have raised their ugly heads in our own country. There are certain groups in this country who are using the emotional instability of people facing wartime conditions to further their own ends in sowing distrust among our people and poisoning their minds against some of their allies and even against some of their own fellow Americans. Why have no such groups been investigated?"

Dickstein, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, declared his belief that his committee should deal with problems affecting aliens and Americans of foreign extraction and that the problem "does not come under the jurisdiction of the Dies Committee."

"There is not any doubt in my mind that some of the Japanese in this country have no business to be here, and there is no doubt in my mind that some are disloyal," he said. "They should be dealt with in a lawful way and I believe it should be left to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to deal with this problem and to determine what should be done. Some time ago our committee tried to get through a resolution to give them authority to investigate certain conditions involving aliens and Americans of foreign extraction. Let us have some action that will eradicate these evils."

Commenting on the fact that there were bills before this committee which proposed the wholesale deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry, Rep. Dickstein stated:

"As a matter of fact, I have a number of bills that, in my judgment, do not hit the point that we are trying to make, and that is to destroy un-Americanism and remove from our shores disloyal people, whether they are Japanese or any other disloyal people in this country. It is a rather delicate situation, but we should be able to find some workable solution."

"In addition to the naturalized aliens of Japanese blood (Ed. note: Japanese aliens do not have the right of naturalization), there is a large group of native-born Americans of Japanese descent. What has the committee before it to justify taking away or canceling of their citizenship? We cannot very well take away the birthright of a person born here, just because he is of Japanese descent. If necessary, however, it would seem to me that in cases of disloyal native-born Japanese we might take away some of their civil rights, which the Congress would have the right to do."

"All . . . of these questions will have to be determined, not by a lot of hysterical publicity but by some legislation which will settle these problems in a legal manner. It is very difficult for any congressional committee to bring out any constructive measures unless it has been given an opportunity to judge the situation and investi-

gate it so that it can intelligently present the matter to the House. Our committee has asked for this authority time and again, but this House—or, rather—a certain group in the House—was able to block it."

Rep. Dickstein pointed out that one of the bills before his committee, introduced by Rep. Harry R. Sheppard of California, would deport disloyal Americans of Japanese ancestry. However, Dickstein declared, the Sheppard bill "is too broad and may endanger the civil rights of native-born loyal Japanese."

"The question is, can we take away the birthright of a man of Japanese birth?" Dickstein asked. "My judgment—and I believe Attorney General Biddle agrees with me along that line—is that we cannot do it that way."

Rep. Sheppard defended his bill, declaring that the cancellation of the citizenship of a disloyal Japanese American would be done under the same conditions affecting "any other American citizen under wartime conditions, if those in power were inclined to function as they should function."

He was countered, however, by Rep. Herman Eberhart, D., Pa., who asked:

"I would like somebody to tell me when this country ever took away the citizenship of a loyal American-born person. It has never been done in the history of this country. It is an entirely new proposal. There are thousands of those persons who are just as loyal to American principles as any other nationality. I think it is wrong to even suggest that we take away the citizenship of decent, loyal, law-abiding citizens who have never committed any wrong."

Tule Lake Incident Has Repercussions In Kent District

KENT, Wash.—The recent Tule Lake incidents have had their repercussions in the White River valley.

Although the names of Japanese American soldiers from Kent, Auburn and Des Moines are on the "honor rolls" of these communities alongside other soldiers from the White River valley, ranchers and businessmen of Kent last week tacked up signs proclaiming, "We Don't Want Any Japs Back Here—Ever."

Mayor Grant Dunbar of Kent, manager of the Grange warehouse and store, sponsored the sign campaign personally, printing 250 posters and distributing them to persons who asked for them.

Although his campaign was directed at all persons of Japanese ancestry, Mayor Dunbar admitted, "We can't do anything about American-born Japanese who are citizens of this country."

Rep. Welch Asks Army Control of Relocation Program

WASHINGTON—Rep. Richard J. Welch, R., Calif., this week called for permanent military control of the Tule Lake segregation center in an address to the House.

"The care, custody and control of the Pacific Coast Japanese, particularly of the 15,000 who openly manifest their disloyalty should have been under the jurisdiction of the United States Army from the beginning," Welch said.

Bare Christmas Faces Soldiers In Fox-holes on Italian Front

Officers of Nisei Unit Have Varying Hopes for Yuletide Festivities

Officers and enlisted men of the 100th Infantry Battalion, the Japanese American unit now fighting on the front-lines in Italy, are not forgetting Christmas in their fox-holes in the hill-country of Campania, H. R. Knickerbocker, chief of the Chicago Sun Foreign Service, reported in a delayed Nov. 5 dispatch from Naples, which was published in the Sun on Nov. 12.

Knickerbocker reported that for many American troops in Italy Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners will have a greater variety and perhaps quantity than their folks at home. "Foods rationed at home are all here in colossal quantities," Knickerbocker said after a tour through an Army quarter-masters' camp.

However, the soldiers actually fighting in the line, and this includes the Japanese Americans, will probably not get any of this, Knickerbocker noted.

"The soldier up in the hills of Campania is going to continue to lie out in his foxhole all night and at dawn open a can of meat and beans and eat it cold, and though he curses it, he will like it," he cabled. "There won't be much of Christmas for him. I have talked to a great many of these boys in the last few days. One ventured that he would like Hitler's town of Berchtesgaden for Christmas, but Lt. Col. Robert McKelvey said: 'You can have Berchtesgaden, I'll take Springfield, Ill.'"

"All these men were officers of our Hawaiian-Japanese troops," Knickerbocker added. "Their senior officer, Lt. Col. Farrant Turner of Honolulu said, 'Give me a new tuxedo with the right to get out in the bright lights and wear it.' Lt. George Carter, Dayton, Ohio, wanted what everybody wants most—pictures of his family and armistice. So did Walter F. Johnston, New York, and Capt. Oscar King of Dilhart, Tex., specified he wanted a picture of his 4-month old boy."

"Lt. Lester N. Fitzhugh of Lancaster—near Dallas, Tex.—wants the longest mustache in his division, and he is sure of having it by Christmas. Lt. Ted Moran of Wichita, Kan., is one of the few who broke down and voted for hard chocolate candy, while his mate, Lt. William McGill of Jackson, Tenn., longed for devil's food cake."

Although all of the enlisted personnel of the 100th Infantry Battalion are Americans of Japanese ancestry, officers of the unit include Americans of many ancestral affiliations, including a large complement of Japanese Americans.

HAWAII RACE SITUATION IS DESCRIBED

NEW ORLEANS—Racial conditions in Hawaii, before and after the Pearl Harbor attack, were described here recently by John E. Livingstone Jr., a veteran of Pearl Harbor, who is now back in the United States on furlough.

Livingstone said that Japanese Americans in the Pearl Harbor area are "well educated and speak English astonishingly fluent."

He said that prior to the war the race question was seldom ever discussed by persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii. Since that time some race frictions have developed, sometimes between Negroes and those of Japanese ancestry. He declared, however, on the whole that persons of Japanese, Hawaiian and Filipino ancestry showed little prejudicial tendencies toward Negroes.

"Pearl Harbor itself is a very cosmopolitan city," he declared. "Here you find Hawaiians, Chinese, Portuguese, Filipinos, Spaniards, Germans, Japanese and Negroes. An American Negro and former star stage comedian is married to a Japanese woman here and they have reared two children."

WRA REVEALS FULL STORY OF TULE LAKE

(Continued from page 1)

taliatory action against American civilians and prisoners of war under Japanese control. Under these circumstances, it is imperative that the situation at Tule Lake be handled with a scrupulous regard for accuracy."

His statement recited these events, according to the United Press:

"On October 15, a truck carrying 18 evacuees to the center's farm overturned, injuring all, one fatally. The next day no workers appeared for duty."

"On October 26, a delegation claiming to represent the evacuee community called on project director Ray Best and said they would not harvest crops for use at other evacuee centers. Best said other means would be found to harvest the crops in that case, and the \$500,000 worth of vegetables subsequently were harvested by Japanese from other centers."

"On Nov. 1, Myer and Robert B. Cozzens, WRA assistant director arrived at Tule Lake. From 3500 to 4000 evacuees gathered outside the administration building to hear Myer speak, and a request for Myer to talk with a committee of 17 was granted. The committee presented a series of demands, including one for Best's ouster."

The U. P. report on the WRA statement continued:

"While this conference was in progress, word was received that Dr. Reece M. Pedicord, chief medical officer, had been badly beaten by a group of evacuees at the center's hospital."

"Myer told the evacuee committee—and the camp as a whole, in a subsequent speech over a public address system—that the WRA would consider requests made by the evacuees provided they were in the framework of national policy; that the WRA would not accede to demands, and that WRA believed the majority wanted to live in a peaceful and orderly atmosphere. The crowd later returned to quarters 'quickly and peacefully.' The only property damage during the meeting was 'slight' damage to a number of automobiles and the smashing of a wooden railing."

"On Nov. 4 work was started on a fence separating the evacuee and administration sections of the camp. That evening a crowd of about 400 evacuees, mainly young men—many of them armed with clubs—entered the administration area. Internal security officers resisted the crowd's advance, and one officer 'tripped, struck his head on a stone and was then struck by evacuees with clubs. No one else was injured. When the crowd closed in around his home, Best asked the commander of the Army unit outside the center to take over control and the troops were sent in immediately."

"An investigation failed to verify reports that oil-soaked straw was placed around the ad of Nov. 1."

Myer was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that there is evidence that a small, well organized group of internees sought to disrupt orderly administration processes at the camp soon after they arrived.

Myer also added that he was not imprisoned on Nov. 1, as reported in news stories, but that several WRA employees and visitors were told by some internees to go inside the administration building. Myer added that a few individuals reported they saw knives and clubs in the hands of some of the internees at the time but most of the WRA staff reported they had seen no weapons of any kind.

Japanese Repatriates Reach Yokohama

NEW YORK—Tokyo Radio announced on Nov. 14 that the Teia Maru, Japanese exchange ship, had disembarked 1,500 repatriates from the United States and Latin Americas at Yokohama.

Gov. Warren May Ask for Army Control

California Executive Considers Making Demand On Tule Lake Issue

SACRAMENTO—Governor Earl Warren announced this week he is considering "representation to official Washington" in seeking to have army control made permanent over the Tule Lake segregation center.

The governor said he is not ready to go into details as to his possible representations to federal authorities. He has taken the position that since Tule Lake is a camp of Japanese avowedly disloyal to the United States, the preservation of public security at the establishment and in the section of California immediately adjacent to it should be under the direction of the military.

Announcing his intention to discuss the problem with federal authorities, Gov. Warren said his report may be made directly to the President. He indicated it would be a temperate one, for he described the situation as a "delicate one" in view of the number of American prisoners held in Japan.

Rep. Engle Raps WRA in Report to Dies

Criticizes Establishment Of Segregation Camp in Northern California

TULE LAKE, Calif.—Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., continued his campaign of criticism of the War Relocation Authority this week by charging that the Tule Lake segregation center was established "without regard for considerations of military security for California or the security of the people."

His criticism was part of a report from him to the Dies Committee, in which he asked the legislative group to conduct its own formal investigation at the center into administration of the camp by the War Relocation Authority.

Engle criticized the concentration of disloyalists at the Tule Lake camp as "in violation of the general order of Gen. John L. DeWitt (former commanding general of the western defense command) establishing the zones from which the Japanese are to be prevented from entering." (The Tule Lake camp was built by army engineers and Tule Lake was chosen as the segregation center at a time when Gen. DeWitt was still the commanding general of the Western defense command.)

Engle, in whose district the camp is located, expected an early investigation by the Dies group.

His "bill of particulars" to the Dies committee charged that the WRA failed to modify its camp administrative policy when the segregates were brought into the center at Newell, Calif.

Loyal Evacuees Should Not Be Penalized Says WRA Official

BOISE, Idaho—Loyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry in Idaho and elsewhere should not be penalized through public opinion because of the riots of disloyal Japanese at the Tule Lake, Calif., center, Otis Peterson, Pacific intermountain supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, said in Boise on Monday of last week.

Peterson said he was at Tule Lake at the time of the disturbances.

He said he had taken three carloads of loyal Japanese Americans to the Tule Lake project to help harvest crops when the disloyal evacuees refused.

Peterson also announced that William C. Moore of Moscow, Idaho, had been named assistant relocation supervisor for this area, with headquarters in Boise.

Sgt. Ben Kuroki Awarded Distinguished Flying Cross For Part in Ploesti Air Raid

NISEI VETERANS FROM ALEUTIANS VISIT CENTER

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Three nisei servicemen, veterans of the Aleutian campaigns, were visitors in the Heart Mountain relocation center recently, according to the Sentinel. They are Staff Sergeant Shigeo Ito, Sergeant Harold Nakamura, and Sergeant Masami Mayeda, all Camp Savage school graduates.

Two of them have seen almost a year's service in the Aleutians, while the third has been stationed in Alaska for 18 months, being one of the first five nisei to land in Alaska.

The trio was reticent in the best military fashion, said the Sentinel and when interviewed, only commented on Alaskan weather, food, scenery and their buddies.

The boys were high in praise of their Caucasian buddies. In the beginning the Caucasian boys were somewhat reserved, but a couple of good "bull" sessions broke the ice completely, and they have become warm buddies ever since, it was reported.

Many Oppose Returning of Nisei Group

Assembly Committee Hears Arguments of Santa Maria Farmers

SANTA MARIA, Calif.—More than a dozen farmers, businessmen and vegetable packers paraded before the state assembly committee, investigating public attitudes on evacuees of Japanese ancestry, and declared their opposition to the return of the evacuated group to California, and particularly to Santa Barbara county in the concluding session of the legislative group's hearings here last week.

The only dissenting voice was that of Mrs. Clarence Gillett, wife of Rev. Gillett, who called for fair treatment of loyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

Representatives of business and agricultural interests in Santa Barbara county, however, opposed the return of evacuees now or at the end of the war, holding that such action would be detrimental to the general interests of the present and future advancement of the residents as a whole.

Before evacuation, persons of Japanese ancestry held a strong position in the economic life of Santa Maria valley.

Witnesses opposing the return of the evacuees included J. M. Rutherford, chairman of the county board of supervisors, and Supervisors T. A. Twitchell and C. W. Bradbury; former Supervisor C. L. Preisker, now director of manufacturing for the Union Sugar Co., and W. W. Stokes, local auto dealer.

NISEI STUDENT FINDS NEW FLY IN UTAH AREA

Dan Oniki, a senior at the University of Utah, has found two specimens of the screw-worm fly, heretofore unknown to exist as far north as Salt Lake City, it was reported last week.

The discovery, identified by David T. Jones, professor of zoology at the university, is of medical importance because it deposits eggs in living wounds or mucous membrane, thereby causing infection, it was stated.

A species of blow fly, it differs from the rest of the type by preferring to live on fresh meat rather than on dead flesh, it was stated. The specimens were discovered feeding on a fresh deer's head by Oniki, who is collecting flies for Dr. Louis P. Gebhardt's poliomyelitis experiments.

Nisei Gunner Was Aboard Bomber on Rumanian Flight

WASHINGTON — Announcement of the awarding of a Distinguished Flying Cross to Staff Sgt. Ben Kuroki of Hershey, Neb., was made by the War Department Wednesday as decorations were given 1,548 officers and enlisted men of the United States Army Air Forces who participated in the low-level bombardment attack on the Ploesti oil refineries in Rumania on August 1.

Sgt. Kuroki, one of the war's outstanding Japanese American heroes, has previously been awarded the Air Medal and two oak leaf clusters and was presented to the King and Queen of England at an English flying field.

The Japanese American, who has participated previously in raids on German installations in France and the Nazi homeland, is a turret gunner on a B-24 Liberator.

The raid by the U. S. B-24's on the Ploesti oil fields destroyed 42 percent of the total Rumanian refining capacity and was a devastating blow at vital Axis war economy. The Liberators flew a round trip of more than 2,000 miles on the mission. They were opposed by heavy machine-gun fire, light flak, heavy 88-millimeter antiaircraft fire, barrage balloons and practically every type of aircraft the Axis had in the area. Of the 177 attacking Liberators, 53 failed to return to their bases.

Of the 1,548 officers and men who received decorations, only 50 received Distinguished Flying Crosses or Oak Leaf Clusters thereto.

Topaz to Compile Relocation Records Of WRA Centers

TOPAZ, Utah — Compilation of records required by the relocation planning division in Washington will be started soon at the Topaz center, according to the Topaz Times.

Work on the master file of the ten centers will begin late this month, when 50 resident employees will collect data on form 26, original leave application blanks, arrival and departure notices. The work, which is normally done in Washington, has been detailed to Topaz because of the lack of office space and personnel in the capitol.

Two Hunt Volunteers Called for Duty Camp Savage

HUNT, Idaho — Waesu Kajiwara and George Hayashi of the Minidoka relocation center last week reported for induction at Salt Lake City, from where they will go to Camp Savage, reports the Irrigator.

The two men bring the total of Hunt volunteers to 309, according to Victor V. McLaughlin, leaves and furlough officer.

Norman Thomas Hits Executive Judgment Given Nisei Citizens

DES MOINES, Ia.—"Executive judgment of citizens" is the most dangerous development of the war in this country, Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist party in America, said last Saturday in Des Moines, the Register reported.

According to the Register, one of Thomas' first acts upon arriving in Des Moines was to go to the Japanese American hostel, 2150 Grand Ave., and talk to some of the men and women who came from war relocation centers in the west.

Thomas said the government used "totalitarian justice" in the mass movement of persons of Japanese ancestry out of Pacific coast states.

"I can think of no more dangerous development of the war

Anti-Evacuee Law is Invalid, Biddle Tells Gov. Osborn

Mrs. Roosevelt Hits Religious, Racial Prejudices in U. S.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said here on Nov. 14 "we will never have the kind of peace we hope for" until prejudices are put aside so that peoples of all races, religions and color may live in harmony. "People of all races need to feel that they belong—that they belong entirely. Unless we learn to live in harmony with people of different races, of different religions, and different color, we will never have the kind of peace we hope for."

Arizona Church Group Deplores Bans on Nisei

Evacuees Unable to Get Permission to Attend Annual Convocation

PHOENIX, Ariz.—A resolution deploring restrictions on loyal Japanese Americans was adopted on Nov. 10 by members of the Arizona Interchurch Convocation at their annual meeting.

The resolution declared: "We, members of Protestant churches, assembled as the Arizona Council of Churches, deplore the conditions which exist in our state which makes it impossible for citizens of Japanese ancestry and Japanese loyal to our country to move freely within the state without fear of being set upon by lawless elements motivated by unreasoning prejudice. We call upon all loyal Americans to use every effort to rectify this condition."

It was explained that several evacuees had been unable to get permission to leave a war relocation camp to attend the convocations.

Joe Masaoka Speaks On Nisei Americans At Denver School

DENVER, Colo. — Speaking on the subject of "Japanese Americans—Are they Friends or Foes?" Joe G. Masaoka, regional representative of the National Headquarters of the JACL spoke before eight classes in two meetings at the East High School auditorium in Denver, Friday, Nov. 12.

Masaoka pointed out that Americanism was instilled by the fact that he was talking about American style relocation centers while Max Hill, son of the principal of East High School and former Tokyo head of the Associated Press Bureau, was addressing a public gathering that very same evening on where he was interned. Both of his experiences in Sugamo Prison these talks took place at the East High auditorium.

Arizona Supreme Court Hears Arguments Testing Legality Of State Wartime Legislation

PHOENIX, Ariz.—U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle believes that Arizona's anti-Japanese law, enacted by the 16th legislature, is invalid, contravening the federal civil rights statute, it was disclosed Monday as constitutionality of the act was argued before the Arizona Supreme Court.

Biddle wrote Gov. Sidney P. Osborn last June 29 saying the law "seems to be in direct contravention of the federal law."

Pointing out that "it is evident" the Arizona law "is intended to restrict business dealings with persons of Japanese ancestry," although the act does not specifically so state, Biddle cited to the governor two sections of the civil rights statute.

One of them declares that all United States citizens shall have the same right in every state and territory "as is enjoyed by white citizens to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property."

The Attorney General declared that the other section asserts all persons within jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every state and territory to make and enforce contracts, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white persons.

"These sections," Biddle added in his letter to Gov. Osborn, "have not often been invoked in recent years and it is quite possible the Arizona legislature was not familiar with their provisions when it passed the bill in question."

Concluding, the Attorney General said he was writing the governor "to ask you to call to the attention of your law enforcement officers these two federal statutes."

However, the communication was not made public until Nov. 15 when Assistant Attorney General Thomas Croaff submitted to the Arizona Supreme Court a copy of Mr. Biddle's letter, when the high state tribunal heard arguments on three cases testing the legality of the Arizona law.

Croaff, however, maintained the Arizona law was constitutional, declaring that there has been a question for many years as to the validity of the federal civil rights statute.

Contending that the Arizona law, which restricts business dealings with any "restricted" person, but which is aimed at Japanese American evacuees, is unconstitutional, were Alfred C. Lockwood, former chief justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, Walter Thalheimer, Roulund Hill and Stanley Jerman.

Judge Lockwood represents Tsutomu Ikeda of Mesa, a Japanese American who challenged the constitutionality of the law and won a judgment from the Superior Court of Maricopa county in a civil case. A co-defendant with Ikeda was the Johnson Pearce Commercial Company.

Attorney General Conway of Arizona was an intervenor in the Ikeda case and appealed the decision, on behalf of the state, to the Supreme Court.

In the Ikeda case Judge Phelps of the Maricopa Superior Court declared that the Arizona law was unconstitutional and at the same time denied a motion, filed by the state of Arizona, to dismiss the case which was brought by Ikeda, president of the Arizona JACL, as a test of the law's validity. The state of Arizona then filed an appeal which argued this week by the State Supreme Court.

Combined for purposes of the appeal and argument to the Supreme Court were three other cases involving the same law. They concern convictions obtained in Maricopa County Superior Court against Frank Fernandez, Laine-White Produce company, and the Correct Cooler Air Manufacturing Company.

They were accused of violating the law because they did not file previous public notice they were having business relationships, as required by the law,

with persons whose movements are restricted by military orders or executive decrees.

The court took the cases under advisement at Monday noon. Outcome of it is being watched closely in Pacific coast legal circles, it was stated.

It has been indicated that should the Superior Court's ruling that the act is unconstitutional be reversed, an appeal will be taken directly to the United States Supreme Court.

Proponents of the law told a Dies Committee hearing in Los Angeles last June that its purpose was to restrict evacuee resettlement in Arizona by restricting business dealings of persons of Japanese ancestry. Under the provisions of the law, it was argued that it was impossible for Japanese Americans to maintain normal business relations.

The law requires three publications of notice of any projected business transactions with Japanese Americans in a newspaper of general circulation, and following this, at least ten days prior to the consummation of the transaction, filing a copy of the notice with the secretary of state together with detailed information regarding the transaction, and a report thereon not later than the fifth day of each month. Separate notices were required for separate transactions.

Grange Leader Opposes Move To Deport Nisei

Opposition Expressed On Californian's Stand For Race Restrictions

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The National Grange convention was urged by its California representative this week to go on record demanding that "all Japanese in the United States" be deported to Japan at the end of the war.

A resolution calling for such action was pressed by George Sehlmeier, master of the California State Grange. He asked favorable action also on a resolution urging that all war relocation camps be transferred from the operation of the WRA to the army.

Opposition to the deportation resolution was expressed by National Master Albert S. Goss, who said the State Department and the American Red Cross had urged that the matter not be made an issue at this time.

Sehlmeier also said California farmers opposed the return of the evacuees to the coast and that the farmers were also against the release of the evacuees from camps for work anywhere.

Firemen Injured In Poston Accident

POSTON, Ariz.—Three firemen, Yutaka Yamamoto, Bill Nishimura and Bill Mori, were injured at the Poston relocation center when a fire truck overturned at the corner of block 38 on Sunday evening, according to the Poston Chronicle.

Mori suffered a fractured vertebrae, but the other two received only slight injuries. The accident occurred when the fire department truck was answering a call to investigate smoke coming from the northwest end of Camp III.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Behind the Racists

Economic motives behind the racist arguments of west coast pressure groups, which oppose the return of Japanese Americans to the evacuated area, are becoming increasingly apparent.

It is not merely coincidental that the California State Chamber of Commerce, the State Grange, and other industrial organizations are in the forefront of the campaign to make permanent the present temporary military exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast. Nor is it a secret that money has been raised in industries, in which persons of Japanese ancestry were important factors before evacuation, to carry on a pressure campaign on the coast and in Washington for continued restrictions. The cry of sabotage has been raised, even by California's Gov. Warren, but it now appears that it is not sabotage that these groups and individuals fear, but the threat of commercial competition. We have the spectacle of politicians and businessmen sacrificing American principles on the altar of economic and political advantage.

An attempt has been made to exploit the Tule Lake incident in this campaign against all Americans of Japanese ancestry. Wild rumors have been published as fact in an effort to incite the whole population toward a demand for punitive action. This campaign, in fact, has progressed to the point where John Lechner, one of the most vocal of the coast's professional patriots, has spoken through the Hearst news service to threaten congressmen who failed to cooperate in this hate-inciting campaign. Lechner was quoted in a Hearst dispatch on Nov. 12 that "west coast congressmen who have failed to participate in positive action for the reform of the Japanese resident problem will find their attitude a principal issue at election time." Lechner's charge that "fewer than half a dozen" coast congressmen have been stirred to action against Japanese Americans by reports from Tule Lake is a back-handed tribute to congressional decency.

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the State Grange are today attempting to gain national support for a program calling for the permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast. Meanwhile, at the annual California State Farm Bureau convention at Santa Cruz this week the Associated Press reported that the state's vegetable growers "appear to be unanimous" in wanting to keep the evacuees out. A revealing statement was that of Ray Weiser, president of the Farm Bureau, who commented that some of his members oppose letting the Japanese Americans return as farm operators, but would favor allowing them to work as common laborers on the farms.

Meanwhile, the "white supremacy" issue was not neglected last week as the San Fernando Valley Parlor of the Native Sons passed a resolution demanding the "exclusion forever" of persons of Japanese descent from the San Fernando Valley. This resolution was nothing new, following the line of similar demands by Native Sons groups, except that in this instance the resolution boldly included this paragraph: "The San Fernando Valley is a community of homes and small ranches for white people who respect and revere our Democratic form of government and want a clean, wholesome, white community in which

to live with progressive ideals and tradition"

All these manifestations are on the debit side of the democratic ledger. On the other hand, there appears to be an increasing awareness among political liberals, and religious, labor and civic leaders on the west coast that the campaign being waged against Japanese Americans is a definite contributing factor to developing race tensions, and that so-called "public attitudes" opposing fair treatment for Japanese Americans are being manufactured by groups and individuals seeking to exploit such race tensions for commercial gain.

A Courageous Governor

Once again Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah has defied race thinking and defended the right of loyal citizens of Japanese descent to the exercise of their Constitutional privileges.

Speaking earlier this week in Ogden, he warned that restriction of the rights of loyal Japanese Americans endangers the rights of persons. "I hope the time never comes," he said, "when the liberty of any American citizen is limited or restricted merely because his skin is dark, or his eyes appear slanted or because he belongs to a minority religious or racial group."

Though the Governor was speaking particularly in reference to a resolution of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which asked deportation of all Japanese after the war, his words, in effect, were a sharp rebuke to all resolutions, attitudes and laws which restrict the rights of persons on racial and religious grounds.

The nisei can be grateful that the state of Utah is governed at this time by a man who will not be swayed by prejudice. Utah is one of the key resettlement areas for Japanese Americans. As such, perhaps, it is only natural that some abortive moves have been made to deprive them of certain rights. That these moves have been unsuccessful may be in large part due to the fair-mindedness of public officials and the press. Additionally, the people of the state have largely proven themselves to be fair and honest in their relationship with the evacuees.

Utah may well become a key testing ground for the working of democracy in wartime. It may well become a successful testing ground. There is a large group of Japanese Americans here, who at the present time are employed and contributing much to the war effort. Many of these, perhaps, will remain here after the war, having found their experience in this state compatible with their concept of democracy.

We commend the Governor of the state of Utah for his high principles and his forthrightness. We believe that the best interests of not only the evacuees but the best interests of all citizens are served by such men as he.

The Churches Show the Way

The practical, progressive workings of the church have been amply demonstrated to the evacuees time and again. The men and women who have stopped in at one of the eastern hostels, the center children who received Christmas gifts from Sunday school children throughout the country, the church members in the centers who are visited by their former ministers, the Chicago resettler who receives a call from his neighborhood pastor—all will testify to the great-hearted, energetic work of the religious groups.

This is Christianity, strong, militant and progressive. It is religion fighting for the brotherhood of man. And it was only through evacuation and its aftermaths that many nisei came to this realization.

Perhaps some of them will go a step farther now and realize that evacuee work is only part of the work of the churches, though this work itself has been tremendous in scope. Perhaps they will realize that this work is done not solely through love of the evacuees, but love of mankind. They will someday know that the church fights not only discrimination against Japanese Americans, but also discrimination against any group.

It may well be through the churches of this country that the nisei will come finally to a full realization of the whole problem of race.

MR. TOJO of JAPAN

By Taro Yashima



Cross and Doublecross

Nisei USA

Washington's Misguided Zealot

One of the charter members of the Washington lobby against Japanese Americans is a registered Korean agent, Kilsoo Haan, who is, by the way of identification, the Washington representative of the Sino-Korean People's League.

What has puzzled us these many months is the fact that, although the apparently indefatigable Mr. Haan is supported mainly by funds raised by persons of Korean ancestry in Hawaii, his main interest appears to be one of conducting a smear campaign against Americans of Japanese ancestry. We don't know whether the people who keep Mr. Haan in Washington and in funds are really cognizant of the vicious campaign he has been conducting against a fellow Oriental American minority, a campaign based largely on half-truths, exaggerations and just plain lies.

Some of these lies concern the Japanese American Citizens League and its work. On Oct. 20, 1943, Kilsoo Haan and the Sino-Korean Peoples League, 101 D St. N. E., Washington, D.C., issued a handbill which charged:

1. That the Japanese American Citizens League alone raised \$50,000 in 1942-43 to win more and more Americans to do their "fighting for them."

The JACL did not raise \$50,000 in the stated period, or anywhere near that sum, nor were JACL funds expended for the purpose of getting other Americans to do our fighting for us.

2. That they (the JACL) are succeeding in spreading the idea that the Japanese Emperor is a victim of the militarists; hence he must be saved!

The JACL has never taken such a position.

3. That they are getting thousands of Americans to push for a negotiated peace with Japan.

The JACL, through the Pacific Citizen, has spoken out repeatedly against any negotiated peace with Japanese militarists. We refer Mr. Haan to the editorial columns of the Pacific Citizen, particularly to an editorial titled, "No Peace With Murderers."

We do not know where Kilsoo Haan gets his inspiration for such fabrications. We do know, however, that he is a favorite of the race-baiting Hearst press, that he receives much of his publicity from the trained seals of the Hearst menagerie. We believe that he treads dangerous political waters when he allows his hatred of all things Japanese to be utilized in racist arguments by congressional reactionaries, as well as by professional patrioters on the west coast. It is less than a step from the "hate the local Japs" campaign, of which Mr. Haan appears to be an enthusiastic abettor, to a general "yellow peril" scare which would affect not only those of Japanese ancestry, but Koreans and Chinese as well. Mr. Haan is playing with racist dynamite.

Kilsoo Haan, a Korean national, is a registered foreign agent with the State Department as the representative of the Sino-Korean Peoples League. His work ostensi-

bly is the representation of the interests of Korean nationalism. We believe he strays far afield when he engages in a hate campaign against Americans of Japanese ancestry, as he did recently when he made a special trip to Detroit in an attempt to sway the United Auto Workers, CIO, and the people of Detroit generally into opposition to the relocation of Americans of Japanese ancestry in that area. In Detroit Kilsoo Haan placed himself in the position of obstructing the work of a government agency in its program of resettling Americans of Oriental ancestry whose loyalty records are certainly at the very least, every bit as good as his own. The motives which took him in June, 1943, to a Detroit crackling with race tensions to deliver his own vented spleen of racist arguments, may well bear investigation.

Kilsoo Haan's affinity to west coast race-baiters like John Lechner, to the Hearst press and to the Dies Committee is certainly no warrant of any desire for racial unity in the United States. Through his racist, "a Jap's a Jap" type of argument, he is contributing toward the aggravation of race tensions and is assisting, unwittingly, the very Japanese militarists he professes to hate.

Kilsoo Haan has long established the fact that he hates Japanese militarism. It is only when he translates that hatred into attacks upon Americans, who are Japanese only by ancestral origin, that we differ with him. The Korean people can hate the Japanese with that special anger which only the oppressed can know. And Kilsoo Haan is a Korean.

We have been in Korea and we have seen the results of three centuries of "enlightened" Japanese occupation and annexation. There is perhaps no better illustration of the ruthlessness of Japanese imperialism than that of Korea itself. We once spent an afternoon in a police station at Keijo (Seoul) while brutal-visaged gendarmes questioned us about our political convictions about Korea. We saw only what our police escort would have us see that day in Keijo—peonies in a summer garden, a museum with relics of things past, and the quiet green valley of the River Kan, but beyond them there was everywhere the signs of oppression, of an army of occupation squatting full on the millions of Korea.

Every American who believes in freedom will sympathize with the aspirations of the people of Korea for liberation. And Japanese Americans who have known the barbed wires and military guards of evacuee camps have today a better appreciation of what it must mean to be an oppressed group.

And it seems to us that Kilsoo Haan, who today forcefully indulges in smear campaigns against Japanese Americans, could spend his time far better in fighting for the liberation of his people, so that the pall of militarism would be lifted from the Kongos, the Diamond mountains, and the River Kan can flow full and free.

Vagaries

Anti-Fascists . . .

It seems all Japanese in the Far East are not on the side of the Tokyo war lords. Edgar Snow has told in his book, "Battle for Asia," of the Japanese anti-militarists who are now assisting the Chungking government. Last week the China Aid Council of United China Relief in New York reported that one of their four hospitals in Free China was headed by a Japanese, Dr. Matsui. This doctor, a regular Japanese army surgeon, was captured by Chinese guerrillas in 1941. One of 50 Japanese taken in the raid, he was taken to the rear for questioning like all prisoners. He began work in the surgical department of the hospital and for two years he has cared for Chinese wounded in battles against his own country's troops. His work brought him recognition in the form of appointment last July as surgeon-in-chief of the International Peace hospital in southern Shansi, one of four hospitals supported by U. S. funds through United China Relief. Several other Japanese are now under Dr. Matsui as orderlies.

Exchange Ship . . .

There are no Japanese Americans among the 1500 persons aboard the exchange ship Gripsholm on its present trip. In the first exchange via the Gripsholm last year there were six nisei and a baby on board. All were employees of U. S. consular offices in the Orient, and are now in government work in the United States. All Japanese Americans working in U. S. consular offices and the embassy have not been repatriated, however. . . . Also there's been no definite word on the fate of many Japanese Americans who were known to have been in areas under Japanese domination at the time of the outbreak of war.

War Chest . . .

It's reported along floricultural row in Los Angeles that florists and nurserymen want to keep Japanese Americans out of the California flower industry have raised a sizeable war chest for John Lechner, who is now lobbying in Washington for exclusion and wholesale deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry. Lechner's "mission to Washington," has been described in the Hearst press as an effort to make the "Japanese issue" a national problem.

Congressional . . .

Several bills aimed against the Americans of Japanese ancestry are now being readied by coast congressmen as a result of the Tule Lake disturbances. Reps. Gearhart, Sheppard and Russell are among those submitting prospective legislation. . . . Meanwhile, Rep. Carl Hinshaw, R. California, officially opened the congressional silly season by suggesting that the United States mandate the moon as a relocation site for persons of Japanese ancestry. Rep. Hinshaw's proposal was reminiscent of one made by Chase Clark, then governor of Idaho, who proposed in the spring of 1942 that Japanese American evacuees be used to haul barges up and down Idaho's Snake river. Ex-Gov. Clark, who said "Japs is rats" in reference to the evacuees, later had to eat his words when Japanese American volunteers helped save Idaho's vital sugar beet crop. . . . Sen. A. B. "Happy" Chandler added his two-bits worth to congressional oratory touched off by the Tule Lake incident by proposing to send the segregates at Tule Lake to the Aleutian Islands.

Correction . . .

Walter Winchell corrected his misstatement that a U. S. church group was sending Christmas gifts to Japan, noting that the toys for children were being sent to American children in war relocation camps. He also added a plug for the performance of the Japanese American battalion in Italy in the same broadcast. . . . Certain members of Colorado's state health

The Artist Against Fascism: Taro Yashima, Who Fought Japan's Militarism, Tells His Story in "The New Sun"

THE NEW SUN, by Taro Yashima. Published by Henry Holt and Co., New York City. \$2.75. 310 pp.

By MARION TAJIRI

In the dedication of his book, "The New Sun," Taro Yashima, painter-author, writes: "I thank the America which lets me talk and write freely about people and events which I shall never forget."

Only a citizen of a totalitarian country, perhaps, can appreciate fully that dedication. For Taro Yashima, citizen of Japan, free speech was practiced only at the threat of death. Freedom of the press existed only in smuggled, fiercely protected backstreet publications. Censorship sat on the minds, the tongues and the hands of all men.

Under these conditions, an artist—or any man—makes his choice between servile obedience to tyrannical law or resistance. Yashima, along with a few others, chose to resist. This decision cost him freedom, brought imprisonment and torture. But it also brought intimacy with the people of Japan, and more important, contact with those persons who still fight in Japan's underground movement for democracy.

As part of the movement Yashima helped organize painters into a progressive unit. They held people's art exhibits. They started a progressive art studio. They published literature and political cartoons on the movement.

As Japan moved deeper into China and police surveillance grew more strict, they were forced to go deeper underground. Leaders

were arrested and imprisoned. New leaders, less experienced, took over. The morale of the group suffered.

Finally Taro Yashima and his wife, feeling they had to get back to the realities of the movement, decided to live among the workers. They moved to a slum district in Tokyo.

Shortly afterwards the Tokyo police arrested Yashima and his wife for the first time.

In all Yashima was arrested ten times. His wife, pregnant, was arrested, and Yashima, standing helplessly by, heard her screams as she was tortured.

Here, then, in words and pictures, is the story of Yashima's life. The book is a series of illustrations joined by a running text, but despite the "picture book" form of the autobiography, the simplicity of and care expended on the writing of the text gives the book the continuity of a piece of fiction, while the added illustrations give the dramatic intensity of a novel.

Yashima's drawings are strong and intense. Some are bitterly ironic, as are his illustrations of Japanese military men. Some are caricatures. A few are pure delight—his depiction of his Bohemian friends, for example.

But the strongest point of the book is the realization it will bring to nisei and all Americans that a democratic movement does exist in Japan and that no amount of sadistic torture can quell it entirely. So long as Taro Yashima and others like him exist, there is hope for the liberation of the people of Japan.

Democracy in the Pulpit: Pasadena Pastor Vigorously Attacks Un-American Practices in Treatment of Evacuees

Pasadena, Calif.

Speaking from the pulpit of the First Methodist Church in Pasadena on Armistice Sunday, Nov. 7, Dr. Albert Edward Day charged that the evacuation and detention of American citizens of Japanese ancestry was a "plain violation of Article 14 of the Constitution, which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or denied the equal protection of the law."

"The Supreme Court again and again has defined that general charter of liberty to mean the right of free movement; the right to occupation, home, family; the right to live and work where one will, the right to protection by government in the blessings of life, liberty, property and occupation," he said.

"As for the claim that the evacuation was necessary to protect the Japanese, again and again the Supreme Court has asserted that the state should provide more police protection, rather than deprive the innocent of their rights, and that private rights should be protected even at some risk to the public generally."

Denying that the concentrations of Japanese were any greater than of Germans and Italians, and declaring that testimony has shown Japanese Americans have exhibited "exemplary, even amazing devotion in spite of the most flagrant denial of rights inherent in their citizenship," Dr. Day declared: "In the light of all the facts, this wholesale evacuation of citizens of Japanese ancestry will stand as one of the most

grievous violations of civil liberty and shocking assaults upon the meaning and sanctity of American citizenship in our history. We are not realists if we do not realize the tragic nature of our deed."

Speaking of a recent statement by Fred N. Howser, district attorney of Los Angeles county, who declared that members of three organizations in that county are pledged to kill any Japanese who return to that area, Dr. Day declared: "Such men are as savage as the Nazis who banded themselves together to persecute and exile the Jews. In fact, they are worse, for the Nazis did not contemplate action until at least they had some semblance of state sanction. These Los Angeles thugs are plotting not merely assassination but anarchy. Their nefarious scheme is an assault not upon individuals but upon the very foundations of law and order."

Dr. Day praised the pre-war record of Japanese Americans, citing the lack of a crime record, their absence from relief rolls, and their industry.

"It has been charged that they are unassimilable," he said. "We are largely to blame for that. We have refused them services in barber shops, hotels, restaurants. By an Alien Land Act we made it difficult for them to root in rural communities. By social pressure and restrictive legislation we compelled them to live in Little Tokyos . . .

"The record of these citizens of Japanese ancestry since the outbreak of the war, in spite of the denial of their rights as citizens, their loss of home and business, their incarceration behind barbed wire, their many temptations to lose faith in American justice and democracy, has nevertheless been exemplary. From these Japanese, born in America, growing up under American culture, touched by the influence of Christianity, we have every reason to expect in the future what we have had in the past—a worthy citizen-

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Tule Lake Events Prove Wisdom of WRA Plans

If proof were needed, the recent disturbances at Tule Lake have demonstrated beyond the wisdom of the War Relocation Authority's segregation program.

Individuals self-avowedly disloyal, or at best lacking loyalty to the United States, precipitated the worst disturbance in the history of the WRA.

There were, perhaps, numerous factors leading up to the outbreak of mob action. Probably chief among these was the lack of

widespread realization among the segregates themselves prior to the act of segregation that by their failure to signify positive loyalty to this country they had become virtually prisoners of war.

And while it was unlikely that the WRA treated the residents with the strict discipline of war prisoners, there was all the paraphernalia of a prison camp surrounding the center itself. It is unlikely that this lack of understanding of the significance of their act of voluntary segregation, plus the more generalized lack of understanding that this is war, led to a psychological situation in which the masses were the easy victims of agitators.

Despite Tokyo's quick effort to make capital of the situation by recognizing the rioters, it does not seem likely that the disturbance was foreign-inspired. The tenor of Tokyo propaganda broadcasts as reported in the press indicates that the Lord Hee-Hees have leaped aboard the bandwagon to make the best of a good thing.

There is little doubt that the mobs were instigated by a small group of leaders. There have been hints that the first leaders were relatively reasonable men seeking settlement of grievances, real or imagined, in a not unreasonable manner. But the indications are that the ruffian element seized the opportunity to make it a real riot, and that the situation grew rapidly out of the control of the more responsible individuals.

Fortunately much of the press has been cognizant that Tule Lake is now a segregation center, and dispatches—at least those published outside the zone of evacuee-phobia—have noted that the camp was reserved for the disloyal. Some newspapers have even come out editorially to point out that inmates of Tule Lake are not to be confused with the residents of the other nine centers who have been certified as loyal.

From this unsavory mess there appears an angle that speaks well for the loyalty and cooperation of the loyal residents of the relocation centers. Although the residents of Tule Lake were at one time scattered among all centers, there was but one major incident in the 10 camps in the year and more previous to segregation.

The loyalty of the vast bulk of the residents of the camps successfully resisted potential agitators over that period.

It is no secret that there was agitation. There was pressure put on key evacuee leaders. There were attempts at intimidation and physical violence. There were efforts to aggravate the dozens of minor incidents that were inevitable in such large-scale projects as the relocation centers. But all that resulted in only a single major outbreak.

The officials have recognized

ship, law-abiding, courteous, loyal energetic, faithful.

"The real question before us is not their loyalty to America, but of our loyalty. Do we believe in the Constitution, with its clearly defined conceptions of justice and freedom? Do we believe in the Bill of Rights? Do we believe in Democracy? Do we believe that every individual has a right to be judged by his own performance? Do we believe in equality before the law regardless of race? . . .

"It is not a question of their capacity for Christianity. Nearly half of the evacuees are Christians. It is a matter of our denial of Christianity. Bishop Kern, of the Methodist Church, himself a southerner, has said something which every one of us ought to take to heart: 'You may have race prejudice if you want it; you may have Jesus Christ if you want Him. You can't have both.'"

that not every Tule Lake segregate is a rioter or agitator. There are many there who signified disloyalty only because they sought peace and quiet among their own people in the land of their forebears. It is not our purpose here to question the wisdom of their choice. It is unfortunate that they should be so closely associated with the violence which they abhor as much as the loyal evacuees in the nine other centers.

Yet those are the fortunes of war, and they, like millions of unfortunate souls throughout the world must pay the consequence of their faith or their lack of it, or simply the accident of birth in a circumstance beyond their vision or understanding.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

The Christian Century, one of the nation's outstanding religious weeklies, declared in an editorial on Nov. 17 that newspapers were inflaming race feeling through their coverage of the Tule Lake incidents. The Christian Century declared:

"A bad situation was made worse last week when the Japanese Americans in the segregation center at Tule Lake, California, created a disturbance in an effort to secure better food and oil and the transfer of some of the Caucasian administrative personnel. Although headlines told the nation that 'Bayonets Halt Jap Camp Riot,' the supporting news story indicated that the riot consisted of a demonstration outside an administration building . . .

"It is difficult to imagine how the newspapers could have done more to complicate a tragically involved problem than in their handling of this incident. Their screaming headlines probably did more than all the wild charges of the Dies committee to retard the government's efforts to relocate the 70,000 loyal Japanese Americans who remain in the relocation centers. They certainly added to the difficulties now being courageously confronted by the 20,000 who have left the camps and are making a new start in the central part of the country. Few if any papers stopped to explain that the Tule Lake camp houses only Japanese loyal to Japan, who have been removed from the relocation centers during the past summer. Instead of hanging suspicion on all Japanese Americans, they might have used this incident to show how different the great majority are from the Tule Lake malcontents."

Commenting on reports of Japanese American heroism on the Italian front, George Schuyler, widely-read columnist of the Pittsburgh Courier, declared on Oct. 30:

"Whereas Japanese American combat troops have been in training for a shorter period than Negro combat units, newspapers have recently been filled with accounts of Nisei heroism in and around the Salerno front and even in New Guinea. There have been no reports of Negro combat troops in action anywhere except in little Southern Cracker towns, in Jim Crow army camps and on trains and buses. Almost all newspaper reports of Negro troops near the battle fronts tell of the magnificent work they are doing unloading munitions, building reservoirs and preparing air fields. When white men are dying in mud and surf, is it fair to them and their families that able-bodied young Negroes should be kept in safe places? No wonder our Southern white friends are disturbed while Negro dependents are quietly jubilant . . ."

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Believes Nisei Neglecting Virtues of Issei Pioneers

Shortly before his death, ex-president Calvin Coolidge said: "Four maxims have made New England great. They are: 'Eat it up,' 'Wear it out,' 'Make it do,' 'Do without.'"

The Scotch had a word for Japanese on the coast—industriousness. The Issei sloganized "Make-girai"—shame for coming off second-best, and "shimbo"—being frugal.

Because of these traits our fathers built up on the West Coast an economic stake of \$40,000,000 in the space of a few decades. This very industriousness is interpreted in many ways. These very qualities of American pioneers when practiced by those of Japanese ancestry were "undermining American labor standards and making American workmen compete with coolie labor and destroying decent living conditions."

To hit back at this "yellow peril menace" communities on the coast reacted in various ways. In Walnut Grove, Isleton, Cortland, Rio Vista, and Florin there were segregated elementary schools. Buses would not carry Japanese passengers. Many eating places would not serve them. The present day repercussion of these discriminations is seen among the more bitter segregants in Tule Lake, many of whom are former residents of these areas.

Recently when we approached an official of a school district regarding a clarification of payment of tuition fees by evacuee school children, he went to some pains to demonstrate that there was no prejudice in his attitude toward those of Japanese ancestry. Then during the conversation he mentioned how a colony of Japanese had cultivated the land near a strategic harbor which other farmers had considered useless. The fact that Japanese had brought this land to productivity, he observed as an instance of their infiltrative tactics.

Envious competitors through devious methods and nefarious campaigns seized upon the war as an opportunity to capitalize on the holdings of those of Japanese and gave impetus to evacuation.

Pioneer Virtues Being Abandoned by Nisei

The summation of issei qualities which gained for these of Japanese ancestry the reputation of being one of the most successful immigrant groups in America seems to be on the wane among nisei. Many, especially those who are single, appear to be living from hand to mouth. Ask them what they are doing with their weekly salary and they admit they can just barely get by from week to week.

Instead of the discipline and self-denial so necessary in building a financial independence, nisei are reportedly allotting too much of their time and income to recreation. Shows, night-clubbing, skating and dancing and pool halls seem to be major interests. 'Tis common talk that a bowling alley in the Japanese-frequented sections of town would be a gold mine.

The times call forth a perverseness from thinking nisei. As others squander their time and money, the far-seeing command themselves to apportion a part of their wages to War Bonds, Savings, or a Credit Union. As others make merry as civilians before military service, the ambitious think in terms of post-war enterprises and products and their preparedness to seize opportunities.

To make a living that would reward them most for their unstinting labor issei took up vegetable gardening. This stoop labor which others shunned as too back-breaking and too exacting carried many families to financial independence. For clock-watchers and those who go through the motions for eight hours, truck gardening just will not do. From truck gardening, issei enterprisers developed the shipping industry to supply eastern markets from the garden spot of Southern California. As always, thrift, application, and perseverance do bring their fruits.

Thrift Of Pioneer Parents Almost Heroic

The hardihood and determination of our issei parents to establish themselves is unmatched by their nisei children today. As nisei relocate themselves, complaints are heard of the hardships of shoveling coal in winter, the bitterness of wintry climes, the lower wage scales as compared to coast levels, the absence of automatic hot water and the paucity of entertainment when snows shut them in. These seem such petty trivia when one recalls our own childhood days.

We remember when a land deal in Nevada turned out to be a swindle for the life savings of our folks. Then we moved out to Salt Lake City where in order to recoup his losses, father became a janitor for two night shifts. He took on a graveyard shift working in a bank sweeping and mopping. We remember collecting the countless rubber bands that lay strewn on the floor and pondering how many bundles of bills they held. After that job was finished we remember father going down to the basement and firing the furnace. Next it was a swing shift as janitor in another office building.

Father's immense capacity for work was matched by mother's many economies in bringing up her progeny. Hand-me-downs from the eldest on down to the youngest was the natural sequence of our J. C. Penney clothing. Until the day of his high school graduation exercises, the tail-end of the family accused his older brothers that he didn't know what a new suit of clothes felt like. We remember the creaking play wagon we helped mother pull in the wee small hours of early morning when we both went to wholesale produce market. When bidding had slackened off and storekeepers had completed their purchases many farmers wanted to get rid of their produce. We bought cantaloupes by the crate and potatoes and onions by the bushel basket. And, tomatoes and peaches and cucumbers in season.

We can recall the time our heavily overloaded wagon overturned and produce lay strewn about the streets. Then a policeman on his way to his early morning beat helped us in picking up the melons and tomatoes and celery. We lived in a modest home a couple of miles from the farmers' market. The rental was cheap because we had spent several days on washing out this long vacant house. A galvanized wash tub served as our bath tub and tubbing of every child several times a week was strictly observed.

As we look back, there was little candy except the kind specialized in stores on bargain days. Oranges and bananas were luxuries that appeared only on holidays and when someone in the family became sick enough to be confined to bed. Movie attendance was a rarity. Yet withal, it was a happy growing-up process for all of us.

Each of us can recall many incidents out of the past concerning our parents' frugalities and economies. These memories come back to us with a pang and heartache. But now when we try to regain our feet and respectable standing in so many strange communities throughout America, perhaps it would not be amiss to face the future with the selfsame courage, and hope, and fortitude, and thrift that our parents practiced.

Helen Fujita Weds Private John Izumi

CHICAGO, Ill. — Miss Helen Fujita, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Shozoh E. Fujita, became the bride of Private John Y. Izumi at an afternoon wedding at the Thorndike Hilton Memorial Chapel of the Chicago Theological Seminary on Friday, October 22.

Officiating at the ceremony was the Reverend Mas Wakai. The bride was attended by Mrs. Eiichi Tsuchida, while Mr. Shigeharu Takahashi served as best man.

Ann Nisei Says: Some Prejudices About Making Good Green Salads

Salad-making, they say, is an art, and like any other art, there are many schools of thought on the subject. There's the girls' luncheon school, which goes for cream cheese, grapes, and shrimps molded in gelatin and served with whipped cream and marshmallows. Then there's the tearoom variety, which goes for Waldorf.

Well, as far as we're concerned, salad means just one thing—a crisp green salad with tart french dressing. We like it day in and day out, and the seasons dictate the actual ingredients. In the spring we're likely to use just greens—lettuce, romaine, chicory and onion. And we break up the greens, we don't cut them. Later on we add sliced tomatoes, green pepper rings and cucumbers and thin slices of crisp radishes. In the fall we're apt to use celery and slices of raw cauliflower. In other words, we use almost anything and everything we can get—provided it doesn't turn the salad into a dietetic nightmare.

For special occasions we add thin strips of salami and sticks of cheese and garnish with slices of hard-boiled eggs.

Have all your salad vegetables cold and crisp. Break up your greens and cut up other vegetables into too lady-like slices. Rub your serving bowl with garlic, if you like. And pass the dressing—don't pour it over the salad. Here's our recipe for salad dressing. If we remember correctly, it originally came from a children's cookbook, but we never serve it but what we have to pass out the recipe, too.

French Dressing

- 1 T. salt
- 1/4 cup sugar
- 1 teas. paprika
- 2 teas. prepared mustard
- 1/2 teas. worcestershire sauce
- 4 T. grated onion
- 1 cup salad oil
- 1/2 cup catsup
- 1/2 cup vinegar
- 1 clove garlic

Mix first six ingredients in deep bowl. Stir well. Add all other ingredients except garlic. Beat with egg beater until thick. Add crushed garlic clove, or put in whole and remove before serving. Instead of using the grated onion, we sometimes add a whole sliced onion. The onion pickles beautifully in about two days and adds a certain oomph to the dressing.

Good salads become better with the right accompaniment. There's always crisp Ritz or cheese crackers. Then there's French bread or Italian bread sticks, if you can buy them in your neighborhood. Failing these, try thin finger strips of bread spread with cheese and grilled in the oven.

And then, by way of garnishes, you can always choose pickles, radishes, olives, celery sticks or stuffed celery. Or pass cheese and salami, cut into strips, along with the salad dressing. Of course this is making quite a ritual of serving salad, but good salads are worth it.

If you have a wooden salad bowl, "season" it with hot olive oil. Wipe the oil off well, then rub with cut garlic. After using the bowl, don't bother to wash it, but wipe out well with a damp cloth. This, of course, so long as you use the bowl only for salads. Most of us would have a dozen uses for a wooden salad bowl; so that bit of advice wouldn't always go.

And for tossing and serving your salad, use a wooden fork and spoon—even your old kitchen ones—in preference to steel or silver.

All of which is a good deal to say about salads—or rather, about green salads—but as we say, we're inclined to be prejudiced on the subject.

Veterans of Kiska Visit Salt Lake City

Veterans of the Kiska campaign in the Aleutians, two Japanese American soldiers, Tech. Sgt. Yoshio Hotta, formerly of Oakland, Calif., and Staff Sgt. Masao Imon, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., visited Salt Lake City last week on furlough.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

What Can Happen To a War Boom

The release of about 8,000 workers from the small arms plant of Salt Lake City by January 1, 1944 came as a distinct shock to the people of this area. It was a bomb-shell which brought everyone back to realistic thinking. And with the removal of the headquarters of the ornith Ninth Service Command to San Francisco, another 1,000 civilians will be out of work unless they go to California. This is just a forerunner of what will happen to any community with a war boom.

In the case of states and communities with a population running into the millions, the loss of lucrative employment by a few thousands may not affect the economy of that area to any great extent. In a state like Utah, however, since the total population is 600,000 more or less, it is a grave problem. Overnight the Salt Lake City area, which was supposed to have an acute labor shortage, becomes a region with a surplus. There may be employment of various types to absorb those who lose their jobs and are willing to take anything in order to remain in the state, but the income will not be as great as heretofore.

The Japanese residents of Utah both the old timers and the newcomers, will not escape the repercussions. Many jobs now being held will be taken over. Those who have been shifting from one job to another most likely will be replaced first. The jobs which had the least contact with the public and a close relation to the employers will not be affected greatly since the employer will not be under pressure to oust his Japanese helper.

Those who are resettling in the free zone should not overlook the lesson of the Utah situation. This is the time to become firmly entrenched in one's job. Government positions and defense jobs appear attractive today; but if they are on an emergency or temporary basis, it is better to take private employment with future security.

Relocation Imperative For Evacuees

The Japanese, especially Nisei, in relocation centers should realize by this time that if they remain in the camps for the duration, they may have greater peace of mind, but their task of resettlement is going to be more difficult than today. It is easy to find employment when there is the cry for manpower. Furthermore, the opportunity to show one's ability will be given. Once industry starts to return to a peacetime footing, the employers may not be able to give a trial or training to the novice.

Our advice to the Nisei to go into the Middle West and East for resettlement is still sound advice. The repercussions of a closing down of defense industries in Utah is going to be greater than in the larger industrial centers with larger population. Utah has not been a rich state. Mining, cattle raising and farming have been the main source of employment and income for the people. Manufacturing has not flourished because of its geographical position. The huge steel plant at Geneva may make a difference but it remains to be seen.

Those who are going into agriculture are the ones who may be able to have permanent resettlement in this area. On the other hand, there is no local market. Several who have been experimenting on a small scale as to the type of crops to grow have found this out. There must be sufficient production to make carloads to ship out of the state. Otherwise the local markets will be flooded. This means that the question of distribution is a vital problem for Utah farmers. There are no large population centers to consume any increased production by newcomers.

JACL to Launch Post-War Study

Everyone of us must give serious consideration to this problem of "after the war planning." The JACL is launching its own studies along this line. It will be

interesting to see what the surveys will develop.

The California State Personnel Board is going to commence hearings on the cases of the Nisei civil service workers who were dismissed as soon as war started. It was amusing to see one of our friends receive three registered letters about the forthcoming hearing. Evidently the State of California has an abundant surplus in its treasury or every effort is being made to see that the notices are received.

All Nisei who were former employees should have competent counsel to represent them at the hearing. Even if no appeal has been filed heretofore, steps should be taken to retain an attorney. Out of a possible three to four hundred civil service workers, we know of only about 72 who have banded together and hired legal counsel.

If any of our readers are former civil service employees or know of such persons, we strongly urge them to take steps to protect their legal rights. It is foolish to remain indifferent. The JACL will be glad to assist anyone who writes to us.

Undoubtedly if satisfactory adjustment is not made, the legality of the dismissal or suspension will be tested in the courts. If the personnel board or the department heads have exceeded their authority, adequate compensation will be paid by the State of California. Not only may there be monetary returns, but a test case may prevent state officials from taking such unfair, discriminatory action. In this instance, Governor Warren, who was then the state attorney general, issued a statement questioning the legality of the procedure of the personnel board.

We strongly urge and advise the former state civil service employees from California to take steps to retain legal counsel if they have not done so to date.

Nisei Getting War Jobs in Buffalo Area

Ten Hold Meeting With WRA Officer In City of New York State

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Ten nisei, former center residents now relocated in Buffalo, N. Y., met with John L. McCormick of the WRA on Nov. 1 at his office in the Rand building.

Those present were George Furutani, William Takei, Alice Suzuki, Frank Yamaguchi, Grace Yoshizaki, Akira Kishi, Beatrice Otera, Sachi Yasumi, Haruye Yoshiwara, and Riyo Sato.

Some twenty-odd nisei have relocated in the Buffalo area, most of them working in defense industries.

McCormick, was formerly with the administrative staff at the Jerome relocation center in Arkansas.

He has announced he is anxious to help all prospective Buffalo resettlers. He can be contacted at 1126 Rand building, Buffalo, N. Y. Phone MADison 3160, extensions 55 and 56.

YMCA Official Will Visit Rivers Camp

Masao Satow, special secretary on Japanese American work for the National YMCA, left Salt Lake City Monday to visit the poston and Gila River camps in Arizona.

Satow, formerly Los Angeles YMCA secretary, was recently directed by the national YMCA convention in Cleveland to continue his work among evacuees in and out of the relocation centers.

He reported that he would be in Rivers on or about Nov. 20.

Retirement

With the relocation of Outpost Editor Barry Saiki, the Rohwer newspaper marks the thirtieth staff casualty within a year. Saiki was formerly editor of the Stockton WCCA center publication, El Joaquin. He will relocate in the Chicago area.

JUST Incidentally

By Dale Oka

Most of the experiences of the evacuees in this part of the country (Detroit) are, or have been, rather encouraging. But this week there was brought to our attention the disappointing case of a nisei family, relative to their housing problem.

It seems that this particular family, after weeks of patient search, had found a house and apparently solved their most immediate problem. It was a large nine-room house and the owner of the property was very receptive toward the nisei family. In due time, a contract was drawn up and after so many short weeks (another family was occupying the premises at the time), they were to have moved in.

The couple, elated at their seemingly favorable turn of events, promptly proceeded to buy furniture and sent for their many things from the coast. But just when things took on a rosy hue, they were notified that some of their prospective neighbors had registered strong complaints about a "Japanese family moving into their midst." Last reports indicated that the nisei family was doomed to be terribly disappointed.

Fortunately, the above-cited case is the exception rather than the rule in this busy metropolis.

Of a more optimistic aspect was the interesting, if somewhat brief, session I was privileged to have with a gentleman Detroitier by the name of Miller. Mr. Miller, I was given to understand, was released by the Army, having been a member of the famed Rainbow Division, and is a teacher at the MacKenzie high school here in the city.

He admitted that his interest in the minority problem, understandably emphasizing the Negro situation, stemmed from his experiences as a teacher and, judging from his conversation, seemed to be well-versed in the course of events concerning the evacuation of the Japanese from the west coast.

At any rate, Mr. Miller assured me, as have so many other native Detroiters, that, as a general rule, the nisei would find very little prejudice and discrimination against the Japanese Americans in the midwest. "It's all a matter of geographical differences," he said. "While the Japanese were considered a problem in California, the majority of the people in Detroit are more concerned with the Negro situation. And, generally speaking, you will find that the Germans are considered the biggest menace on the east coast." "As for as Detroit and Michigan is concerned," he continued, "you Japanese Americans needn't worry about racial intolerance. I'm quite certain that you will all like the people here."

As far as this particular scribe is concerned, I'm inclined to agree with him. And if my exchange of observations and experiences with other nisei youths in Detroit during the past four months is any criterion, I would say that so far Mr. Miller is one hundred per cent correct.

A SMALL WORLD . . . I'll grant you it's a trite phrase, but it is a small world, isn't it. It seems only yesterday that we said good-bye to a certain party in Poston, Arizona. And today, figuratively speaking, of course, we are living together in the same flat here in Detroit.

And then, we made a happy acquaintanceship with another couple who knew two or three other people that knew rather intimately back in Cal in the center.

And yesterday, I met a lady (a Caucasian) who is putting up three nisei girls in her home. The meeting with the gracious lady was quite accidental and not likely to happen again in so many years . . . well, months. For of all the stores in Detroit, she happened to wander into the one I happened to be in. And, of course, I knew the three girls quite well from 'way back in California.

And so it goes. Yes, it is a small world, if you don't mind my saying so again. But need I be so repetitious? I'm sure you have all had similar pleasant experiences of

Ten Evacuees Aid Washington Fund Campaign

Many Hope to Get Placed in Government Agencies Shortly

WASHINGTON — Ten young Japanese Americans are employees of the Community War Fund in Washington, D. C., it was revealed here last week.

In an interview with a Washington Post reporter they described the joy of freedom in Washington after a year's confinement in western relocation centers.

All of them American-born but with parents back in the camps, they told of rushing to stores here for flowers, veiled hats, and other feminine frills. After wearing slacks for a year, they went on a buying spree evidenced by their colorful clothes and blossoms in their hair, the Post said.

Most of them expect to work soon in government agencies, they said at War Fund headquarters. Described by Fund officials as "excellent typists and clerical workers," several have passed Civil Service examinations.

Hazel Mizusaki, 20, a native of California, spoke with smiling eyes: "You really can't imagine how wonderful freedom is after a year in the barracks at the Jerome, Ark., camp. The mess-halls and the cooped-up feeling are just like Army life I imagine. The movies they showed us out there were ancient. During my first week here I saw a movie every night."

Mrs. Toshiko Ota, 20, also a native of California, who was at the Tule Lake camp for a year, found not only freedom but a husband in Washington, the Post said. She was married here two weeks ago to a boy whom she met in camp and who is now employed by the War Relocation Authority.

Patrick Kobayashi, 23, another War Fund worker, said he walked for miles when he first reached Washington, exhilarated by the idea that there were no boundaries for him as at the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho. He visited historical points about which he had read in school books.

Rep. Gearhart Seeks Seizure, Sale of Enemy-Owned Property

WASHINGTON — Rep. B. W. Gearhart, R., Calif., laid before the House on Nov. 15 a bill requiring the Alien Property Custodian to seize and immediately convert into cash all enemy-owned property in the United States.

Under the Gearhart bill the Alien Property Custodian would be named the enemy property administrator.

hand-shaking and back-slapping.

NAME-CHANGING . . . Someday I hope to explain why I took on an added name, in view of the queries I have received from some friends who "knew me when" in Cal and who have had patience (and were kind to tell me that they actually read the column in the PC) to bear with me. But not today. For space is running short.

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 Beacon Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Shintaku (12-9-B, Jerome) a girl on Oct. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ishihara (15-9-C, Jerome) a girl on Oct. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Okamoto (27-14-B, Gila River) a boy on Oct. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Murakami (17-12-A, Jerome) a boy on Oct. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Shigeto Aramaki (5-8-C, Jerome) a boy on Oct. 30.

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

To Mr. and Mrs. Toyo Nerio (40-11-B, Topaz) a girl on Nov. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Torao Mizusaki (40-6-A, Topaz) a girl on Nov. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kimura (207-5-B, Poston) a boy on Nov. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hiroshi Kitano (14-10-C, Jerome) a girl on Nov. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Murayama (26-1-C, Gila River) a girl on Nov. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kisoto Ishida (14-4-C, Topaz) a boy on Nov. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eichi Endo (309-3-A, Poston) a boy on Nov. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Atsumi Itow (8K-1C, Granada) a boy on Nov. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nakano (8-2-D, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 4.

To Dr. and Mrs. George Muramoto (11H-11D, Granada) a girl on Nov. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomio Hayashi (36-13-D, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isao Mine (216-13-E, Poston) a boy on Nov. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hizaso Sakaguchi (13-7-A, Poston) a boy on Nov. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Takagaki (19-10-B, Poston) a boy on Nov. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Louie Iriye (17-18-E, Heart Mountain) a boy on Nov. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yoshida (23-8-A, Heart Mountain) a boy on Nov. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Yamaguchi (15-5-B, Rohwer) a boy on Nov. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tameichi Yamaoka (15-1-F, Rohwer) a girl on Nov. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Omori (21-1-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Nov. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Chikami (24-6-E, Heart Mountain) a boy on Nov. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shiraki (23-5-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on Nov. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn Shinichi Sugiyama of Sweetmine, Utah, (formerly of Poston, Los Angeles and Seattle) a boy on Nov. 12.

DEATHS

Zenmatsu Matsumiya, 55, (40-6-F, Jerome) on Oct. 26.

Haruji Ego, (29-2-F, Jerome) on Oct. 29.

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

Mrs. Masano Yamakawa, 64, (41-2-B, Topaz) on Oct. 31.

Fukumatsu Morikawa, 65, (40-12-B, Topaz) on Nov. 1.

Mrs. Mitsuko Ibara, 23, (308-11-A, Poston) on Nov. 1.

Tokuhei Hosokawa, 53, (-23-A, Heart Mountain) on Nov. 5.

Yozo Kunisada, 53, (305-7-A, Poston) on Nov. 5.

Kichiro Mori, 79, (17-9-A, Heart Mountain) on Nov. 11.

Mrs. Ei Agawa (40-5-B, Topaz.)

Johnnie Yagura, 5, (32-5-C, Gila River.)

MARRIAGES

Helen Fujita to Pvt. John Izumi on Oct. 22 in Chicago.

Yukiye Mori to T/5 Hideo Shimose on Nov. 1 at Little Rock, Ark.

Teruko Maeda to Tom Oshige on Nov. 3 at Gila River.

Chiyeo Fukumori to Ted Miyamura on Nov. 3 at Gila River.

Kiyoko Kay Araki to Tokitoshi Yoneda on Nov. 6 at Gila River.

Ruth Misako Tsuji to George Sakamoto on Nov. 6 at Poston.

Letters from Our Readers

From Somewhere in the South Pacific . . .

Dear Editor:

The Pacific Citizen has been the only means by which we in the combat area are keeping track of the happenings that's taking place in the present Nisei world. We are interested in their welfare as well as their activities cause we hope to come back to live with you all someday when we've licked the aggressors and the oppressors who would dare to block the road to freedom for the world. The registration and the subsequent segregation has become a part of my life for I was one of the sergeants who participated in the greatest undertaking the government has ever attempted to do—to pry into the hearts of his people.

We out here see the battles that lie ahead of us and you can be assured that we will not fail in our endeavors to make this world a place fit to live in. We are not annoyed, distract-

ed, divided by or afraid of the enemy but it just makes us raved mad when we come across items in the newspapers written by fellow Americans who would dare to question our loyalty and that of our Nisei brothers and sisters back in the centers who have known no other country but America. Before this war comes to an end, many of us will have given our lives for the worthy cause of democracy and we silently pray that it will not all be in vain.

I'm writing this letter tonight to let you know that we are very thankful for the splendid work you and your staff are doing on the home-front. Keep up the good work for I believe truth will eventually win out at the end.

Sincerely yours,
Sgt. Kaz Yoshihata,
"Somewhere in the South Pacific."

Denver Group Plans Gifts for Convalescents

Dear Editor:

The Cornelian Club, a Nisei Women's group of Denver, has undertaken the effort to send Christmas remembrances to convalescents remaining in the West coast evacuated areas.

These people, some young men and women, and others older, are patients in various hospitals, and because of existing circumstances their families or relatives are unable to visit them. Therefore, we are appealing to the public for names of friends, and also, contributions of any amount by which

we can purchase suitable gifts. We feel this is a worthy Christmas project, and would appreciate your kind consideration by publishing this item for us. We believe that since the Pacific Citizen enters many homes, this information will reach a greater number of people.

I have been asked to receive names and contributions at my address by December 9, 1943.

Thank you very much.
Yours truly,
Mrs. Mary Nakamura,
3137 W. 35th Avenue,
Denver 11,
Colorado.

New Words to a Great American Song . . .

Dear Editor:

I have written new words (published below) to the tune of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." These words, I hope and do believe, express the hopes and prayers of millions of people throughout the world.

The Japanese American and the Negro American must lay aside all of the old hates and prejudices that we might have toward

one another. Let us bury the hatchet and remember: The future, peace and justice for each of us depends upon the unity of all of us.

A Fellow American,
Richard Tynes,
Washington, D. C.
(Mr. Tynes is an American of Negro ancestry who is the chairman of the WRA unit of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, in Washington.)

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER

Tune: Battle Hymn of the Republic
By Richard Tynes

When the war is over, all the World will see new light
The glowing torch of freedom will be shining clear and bright.
All the world will be united as one great big family
In peace and liberty.

All the greeds and hates man has known will be scattered in the dust,
The tools of all oppressions will be useless and will rust.
All Mankind will march together, boldly Forward, proudly on—
When the New World is born.

F. D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie, Madam Chiang, Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, Gen'lissimo joins the gang
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Will help the world to rise.

Chorus:

There's a new world in the making
Yes, a new world in the making.
Bless the new world in the making
For peace and joy at last.

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Missing Girl Held Up Last Train from Tule Lake Center

TULE LAKE, Calif.—The departure of 370 loyal evacuees from the Tule Lake Segregation center on Wednesday of last week had its moments of drama, witnesses reported.

A sad-eyed young girl held up the departure of the loyal group from the strife-town segregation camp for more than an hour by hiding in a stack of luggage in the hope she would be left behind to marry her sweetheart, who remained behind in the camp.

Her parents and family friends searched frantically for her and when they found her issued stern parental orders that she board the train. With one last, lingering glance toward the barrack city, she climbed into one of the Pullmans.

Army truck after army truck

carried the departing evacuees to the loading site from their assembly point at the camp. The soldiers courteously placed loading steps at the rear of each truck as it halted near the waiting train so the evacuees could descend from the trucks without difficulty.

A number of the evacuees were carried to the train on stretchers. They had been patients in the hospital when the order for their removal had been given.

One of the elderly evacuees clutched a cactus plant wrapped in heavy paper to his chest as he boarded the train.

The children seemed unaware of what was going on. They were thrilled about the prospects of a trip. One of them asked a newspaper photographer: "Are we going now, mister, can we go now?"

Tule Lake Affair Disapproved By Residents of Poston Camp

Project Director Says Loyal Evacuees Regret Conduct of Malcontents

LOS ANGELES — Everyone at the Poston relocation center disapproved the conduct of Japanese troublemakers at the Tule Lake camp, Wade Head, Poston project chief, said in Los Angeles last week.

Head was in Los Angeles on business, accompanied by Ralph Gelvin, assistant director, and Morris Burge, unit administrator.

Head offered an interesting conjecture as to who was causing the trouble at Tule Lake where troops had to be called in to restore order.

"In my opinion, based upon our own experiences and observations, the trouble up there has been instigated, not by the older Japanese, even though they prefer Japan to the United States, but by Japanese American hoodlums who

have been trained in Japan. We know the type."

Of the 14,000 evacuees at Poston, about 1358 men, women and children were sent to Tule Lake. However, Head said, it should be realized that many of the younger element who went to Tule Lake went because their mothers and fathers preferred to go there.

Because of the family ties, the cross currents of emotions and sympathies for the United States, despite the influence of the elders, it is not possible to lump all those at Tule Lake together and say they are loyal to Japan and disloyal to the United States, Head said. The vast majority at Tule Lake are for Japan, of course, said Head.

He declared that many of the loyal Japanese Americans at Poston are worried over the troubles at Tule Lake because, they feel, there will be a reaction against all of Japanese ancestry, whether loyal or disloyal, Head said.

Evacuee Volunteers Harvest Farm Crops At Tule Lake Camp

NEWELL, Calif.—The harvesting of Tule Lake's \$500,000 farm crop is nearing completion this week with 237 loyal Japanese Americans, recruited from war relocation centers and from the outside, working 14 to 16 hours a day to bring in the crops.

The Japanese Americans were rushed in by train to save the crop when segregation at Tule Lake refused to work in the fields.

Farm products from the Tule Lake farm will be used to feed evacuees in the nine other war relocation centers this winter.

On Nov. 12 Robert A. Cozzens, assistant WRA director, led newspaper representatives through Tule Lake's huge farm project, crops on which are being harvested by the loyal Japanese Americans.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

Contributions

We wish to acknowledge a contribution for \$25.00 from Dr. Kanzo Oguri, Brooklyn, New York to our Civil Rights Fund.

Contributions totaling \$22.25 were received by National Headquarters from the following persons: F. T. Yonemoto, Milford, Utah; K. Sato, Salt Lake City, Utah; Tad Hirota, Cleveland, Ohio; Albert D. Bonus, Seattle, Wash.

To Associated Members

3,000 copies of "A Balance Sheet on Japanese Evacuation," by Dr. Galen Fisher will soon be sent out to Associated Members as one of our services. If you have not notified National Headquarters of your change of address, please do so immediately so that you will not miss this informative pamphlet.

Credit Union Members

To those who have not sent in a deposit for November: Get in the habit of saving a definite amount each month. Post-war planning is a major topic these days, so why not plan your personal post-war plans by saving your money for the time when you will need it, when this war is over? There are many members that will need financial assistance in relocation. If you are well-off, why not let your money help the fellow that needs money for provident or productive purposes?

Every member of the JACL should avail himself of the opportunity of becoming a member of the JACL Credit Union. It only requires 25c as an entrance fee and the will to save a minimum of 25c a week. By becoming a member of the credit union you will not only be learning the meaning of thrift, but you will be making it possible for members to borrow money reasonably and safely when needed. Under the JACL Credit Union set-up, your savings have a life insurance value in that you will have life insurance coverage to the extent of your savings. If you have, for example, \$100.00 in savings, your beneficiary will receive not only the \$100.00, but an additional \$100.00. If you are a JACL member and are interested in joining the credit union, write for an application blank to National JACL Credit Union, 415 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Thanks a Million

Tom Yego from Grandview, Idaho, sent Headquarters a sack of super-deluxe dry onions. Bill Yamauchi, IDC chairman, showered us with cabbages, carrots, lettuce, dry onions, and turnips. Bob and Margaret Tsuda sent us a pleasant surprise from Chicago in the form of a nice box of chocolates.

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Salt Lake Residents Respond To Annual War Fund Appeal

Completing their part of the annual War Fund campaign, representatives of the Japanese American Citizens League chapter here turned over the sum of \$553.63 on Monday to Salt Lake officials of the national War Fund campaign.

Betty Miyazaki, chairman of the Japanese American committee, declared that the drive, conducted among persons of Japanese ancestry in the Salt Lake City area, had topped the collections of all previous years.

Miss Miyazaki named the following, a member of the committee, appeared at the office of the Salt Lake War Fund to turn the collection over to Judge Hugo Anderson, chairman of the drive.

Miss Miyazaki named the following members of the Salt Lake

chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League as having assisted her in the drive among Japanese Americans in Salt Lake, Murray, Magna and Arthur:

Keiko Kiyoguchi, Grace Kawamura, Yuriko Kimura, Mrs. H. Y. Kasai, Kazuo Ikeda, Joe Yamamoto, Toshi Kanegai, Rose Kumagai, Isamu Aoki, Kimi Takeuchi, Mary Okubo, Hito Okada, Atsuko Shigematsu, Atsuko Mori, Momoyo Sako, Frank Tashima, Roy Iwata, Shigeru Mori, Kazuo Kuwahara, Shigeki Ushio, George Fujii, Minoru Matsumori, Masato Namba, George Tamura and Kazue Tanabe.

"The splendid response we have received from Japanese Americans in the community is indicative of their whole-hearted support of our national war effort" Miss Miyazaki declared.

Open Forum Urges Discretion In Appraising Tulean Rumors

LOS ANGELES — The Open Forum, weekly publication of the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, on Nov. 13, urged "discretion in appraising wild rumors concerning evacuees," and originating from the Tule Lake disturbances.

"We hold no brief for those who are actually disloyal to the U. S. A. or to properly constituted authorities who have them in charge. But let us not be too hasty in our judgement of this occurrence at Tule Lake," the Open Forum said.

The Open Forum, which pointed out the loyalty and citizenship record of the great majority of the evacuees, declared:

"What was back of that (Tule Lake incident) we do not know, nor what other difficulties were interwoven in the situation. More light will doubtless break soon

revealing what the causes of the disturbances were and how serious a revolt it was.

"Some of the Washington politicians are stirred up over the matter, and the Dies Committee is making capital out of it by conducting an investigation."

"The commercial pressure groups, who fear the Japanese as business rivals, are spreading nasty rumors, backed vigorously by the super-patriots. But discerning people will not seek to learn the truth from such sources. They will be calm and await the emergence of the real facts later on."

"People who care about civil liberties and repudiate race prejudice of all kinds will do what they can to resist the artificial fury against Japanese Americans which is raging at the present time," the ACLU paper added.

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