

# Army Says Sixteen Nisei Wounded In Action

## PACIFIC CITIZEN

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### WRA Has No Right to Intern Nisei Citizens, Says Biddle

#### Attorney General Criticizes Wartime Treatment Accorded Japanese American Group

**Relocation Camps Not Designed as Internment Centers, But as Refuge; Upholds Loyalty of Minority; Backs WRA Program of Resettlement**

NEW YORK—Treatment of Japanese American citizens since Pearl Harbor "hardly accords with signs of greater tolerance," Attorney General Francis Biddle declared here in an Armistice Day address, adding that "public opinion, often hostile or indifferent," has made the solution of the problem of Americans of Japanese ancestry "infinitely more difficult."

The Attorney General, speaking before the Jewish Theological Seminary of America at the Waldorf-Astoria on "Democracy and Racial Minorities," declared that war relocation centers "were not designed as places of internment but as a refuge."

Mr. Biddle discussed "some of the broader aspects of presently existing minority problems in our American democracy particularly as they concern three racial groups, whose relation to the greater body of our nation has been brought into sharp focus by two years of war."

"I refer," the Attorney General specified, "to the Japanese, the Jews and the Negroes."

"It is the very nature of our American democracy that it is made up of minorities—Catholic, and Jewish, Negro and Japanese, Quakers and Indians, organized labor and farmers."

He noted that since the outbreak of war the "Italians and Germans in the United States have not felt the brunt of popular hatred," but that "our treatment of Japanese American citizens hardly accords with these other signs of greater tolerance."

Mr. Biddle declared: "When in April of 1942, the United States Army decided to exclude the 110,000 persons of Japanese origin, citizens and non-citizens alike, from the West Coast as a military precaution to protect our Western Defense Command, the treacherous attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor was four months fresh, and there had been movements of airplanes and submarines which indicated the possibility of attack. On June 3, 1942, Japanese planes raided Dutch harbor in Alaska. The Japanese in the United States were concentrated in vital spots along the west coast—in Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. It was not surprising that public opinion in those states where Japanese were concentrated in large numbers was deeply disturbed over the possibility of sabotage and reacted violently against all persons of Japanese origin, loyal and disloyal alike."

"The legal theory on which they were excluded was that anyone—citizen and alien alike—could be moved out of a war area for its protection. The theory was valid enough. But, like most theories, its ultimate test depended on the reasonableness of its exercise. To say that citizens could be moved out of a war area might depend on the size of that area. If they could be moved away from the two coasts, away from possible points of attack, how far inland could they be taken? Could citizens be retained in any specified part of the country. Roughly two-thirds of the persons moved were American citizens by reason of their birth in the United States, under the provisions of the American Constitution which protected them as effectively as it protected other citizens, irrespective of the col-

or of their skins or the nationality of their ancestry. But in terms of public antipathy no distinction was drawn between citizens and aliens, between loyal and disloyal. In the eyes of the public, all persons of Japanese ancestry were Japs; and we had seen what the 'Japs' had done to our soldiers."

"The relocation centers were not designed as places of internment but as a refuge. In most instances local communities at first would not have them, at least in substantial numbers. Today the loyal Japanese who are American citizens are being gradually established outside the centers in places where they may gain tolerance and acceptance. The Relocation Authority has no power to intern American citizens; and constitutionally it is hard to believe that any such authority could be granted to the government. The decision of the supreme court in the Hirabayashi case, decided last spring, indicates this conclusion. The Court sustained the validity of curfew orders applied by the military authorities prior to the evacuation of the Japanese on the West Coast. The validity of the evacuation orders was not even considered, let alone the far more difficult problem of detention. Even the curfew order was said by Mr. Justice Murphy in his concurring opinion to go 'to the very brink of constitutional power.'"

"I emphasize this particular problem—very special in its aspects because it is far from solution," Attorney General Biddle continued, "and public opinion, often hostile or indifferent, has made its solution infinitely more difficult."

Mr. Biddle added: "We have too casually accepted, I think, this perhaps necessary but obviously temporary meeting of the problem. We have hardly recognized its serious consequences and the fact that it has never occurred before. Would anyone, before the war, have complacently accepted the proposition that the government move 75,000 American citizens out of their homes, and hold them with enemy aliens for relocation."

"I do not believe that among those of Japanese parentage born and bred in America, graduated from our public schools, many of them speaking nothing but English, there are not men and women and young people who are loyal to our country. Of course 18 months in detention camps may have made some of them waver in their loyalty. But I am glad of the policy of the Relocation Authority which is directed towards sorting out the loyal citizens."

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#### Rohwer Schools Start Campaign To Buy Jeep

ROHWER, Ark. — Rohwer schools have started a center-wide campaign to purchase one jeep to be sent to the 100th Infantry Battalion composed of Japanese American soldiers now fighting in Italy.

Students have as their goal the of \$1165 worth of war bonds and stamps, which will purchase the jeep.

The drive is being handled by the National Honor Society of Rohwer high school and the Junior National Honor Society.

#### Sen. Downey Will Conduct Tule Inquiry

**Action by Senate Committee Will Await Report on Conditions**

WASHINGTON—Senator Sheridan Downey, D., Calif., will make a personal investigation of the Tule Lake segregation center, he informed the Senate military affairs committee Wednesday night.

The committee met in session to consider a bill by Senators Ron C. Wallgre, D., Wash., and Rufus C. Holman, R., Ore., to transfer control of the camp from the War Relocation Authority to the War Department.

After hearing testimony by Breckenbridge Long, assistant secretary of state; Major General Millard White, chief of army personnel; Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif.; and, Dillon S. Myer, director of the WRA, the committee decided to delay action on the bill pending Senator Downey's report.

Downey's statement to the committee said:

"I am going to California Friday and I hope while there to go to Tule Lake. If the committee wants to take any action on the bill it is all right with me. Otherwise, I will report to the committee when I get back."

Acting Chairman Edwin C. Johnson, D., Colo., said Myer had worked out a number of reforms for the segregation center which he declared Myer believed can be invoked within 30 to 60 days. He quoted Myer as saying the principal remedy for existing bad conditions is further segregation. He said agents of the FBI and the WRA are at Tule Lake "picking out the trouble makers." He recommended that the camp be divided into separate units surrounded by fences, thereby separating the hospital and administration buildings from the evacuee barracks.

Johnson said Myer held out the hope that all the "bad apples" will be located soon. After segregation is effected, he asks that the army give WRA additional night guards so the camp may be patrolled from "sundown to sunup."

#### State Senator Asks Special Session on Tule Lake Affair

SACRAMENTO—State Senator Randolph Collier of Yreka announced on Nov. 18 that he is asking Governor Warren to call a special session of the California legislature immediately on the "Japanese problem" following the Tule Lake disturbances.

### War Department Reveals List Of Japanese Americans Hurt, Presumably on Italian Front

**No Fatalities Reported as Yet Among Nisei Now In Action in Mediterranean Zone; Capt. Kainuma Among Those Injured in War Against Germany**

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced on Nov. 23 the names of 513 United States soldiers, including fourteen of Japanese ancestry, who have been wounded in action against the enemy.

Tuesday's disclosure brought to a total of sixteen the number of Japanese American troops who have been injured in action in the Mediterranean area, presumably on the Italian front. All sixteen are natives of the Hawaiian Islands.

No fatalities among Japanese American troops serving in the Mediterranean zone have been announced as yet by the War Department.

Those listed as "wounded in action" in the War Department's list Tuesday are:

FUKUMOTO, Pfc. Eddie T.—Mrs. Kiku Fukumoto, mother, Ewe. HEDANI, Pvt. Akira—Tamao Hedani, brother, 330 North School St., Honolulu, T. H.  
KAINUMA, Capt. Richard T.—Mrs. Mildred K. Kainuma, wife, 1346 K St., S. E., Washington, D. C.  
MONKAWA, Pvt. Watari—Mrs. Violet Monkawa, wife, 784 South King St., Honolulu, T. H.  
NAKAGAWA, Pfc. Keiso D.—Mrs. Kikuyo Nakagawa, mother, Box 133, Pearl City, T. H.  
OGATA, Pvt. Masaru—Hichiro Ogata, father, 1713 Fernandez St., Honolulu, T. H.  
SANEMITSU, Tech. 4th Gr. Isamu—Yunosuke Sanemitsu, father, Box 167, Kapaa, T. H.  
TAKENAKA, Pfc. Nobuo C.—Shutaro Takenaka, father, Wailua, TAMANAH, Pfc. Bob A.—Mrs. Uto Tamanaha, mother, Box 542, Puunene, T. H.  
TANIGAWA, Pvt. Kimiwo—Kijiro Tanigawa, father, 529 Libby St., Honolulu, T. H.  
TOKUJO, Pvt. Jenei—Shoei Tokujo, brother, Box 926, Waipio, T. H.  
TOMA, Pvt. Yasukichi J.—Paul K. Toma, brother, 975 So. Queen St., Honolulu, T. H.  
YAMAUCHI, Pvt. Taketoshi—Mrs. Toku Yamauchi, wife, 212 Walker Ave., Wahiawa, Honolulu.  
ZAKIMI, Pfc. George S.—Saibo Zakimi, father, Box 351, Hakalau, T. H.

The names of Pfc. Hisami Fujita and Pvt. Kazuo Sakai of Hawaii were announced by the War Department on Nov. 13 as wounded in action in the Mediterranean theatre.

WASHINGTON—The names of two more Japanese American soldiers were listed as "wounded in action" by the War Department Friday.

The War Department said that these soldiers were wounded in the Mediterranean area, presumably in Italy:

UCHIDA, Cpl. Hideo—Mrs. Helen M. Uchida, wife, 38 West 73rd St., New York City, N. Y.  
OCHIAE, Staff Sgt. Satoru—Hiroshi Ochiae, brother, 1930 South Beretania St., Honolulu, T. H.

### Sgt. Ben Kuroki Completes His Tour of Duty, Volunteers For Another Against Nazis

**Nisei Sergeant Wins Oak Leaf Cluster to Distinguished Flying Cross; U. P. Writer Calls Him One of "Fightingest" Men in Air Force**

Sgt. Ben Kuroki, a Japanese American gunner from Hershey, Neb., "is one of the fightingest men in Uncle Sam's air force," Walter Cronkite, a United Press war correspondent, reported last week in a dispatch filed from a "USAAF Liberator Base, somewhere in England."

Cronkite reported that Kuroki was "so anxious to pot Nazis" that he volunteered for another complete tour of duty in the skies over Axis Europe when he finished his first a couple of weeks ago.

Sgt. Kuroki, according to a War Department announcement last week, was awarded a Distinguished Flying Cross for his part in the great U. S. Liberator raid in August on the Rumanian oil fields at Ploesti. Cronkite's dispatch disclosed that Sgt. Kuroki has been awarded an oak leaf cluster to his Distinguished Flying Cross. Kuroki also has an Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters.

Cronkite's United Press dispatch declared in part: "Ben Kuroki is a nisei. He was

born in America but his parents are Japanese.

"Kuroki has slant eyes, his skin is yellow. He certainly looks Japanese."

"But Ben Kuroki is one of the fightingest men in Uncle Sam's Air Force."

"He is so anxious to pot Nazis from the gun turrets of his Liberator bomber that he volunteered for another complete round of duty when he finished his first a couple of weeks ago."

"He raised so much fuss when his commanding officer turned him down that the C. O. finally compromised on five more trips over Europe for Kuroki. He's busy getting in those trips now."

"Those five are for my kid brother," Kuroki said. "He's in the quartermaster corps back in the States. He's been begging them to let him some overseas, but the situation doesn't look so good—so he asked me to take a shot at the Nazis for him."

"I'm going to get at least one Jerry for him."

"Ben and Fred Kuroki left their

(Continued on page 2)



## Japanese American

## Combat Team News

## Seventy Nisei Enlisted Men Given Good Conduct Medal

One Year's Service  
Required for Those  
Eligible for Award

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Seventy enlisted men of the Infantry Regiment have been authorized to receive the award of the Good Conduct Medal "for exemplary behavior, efficiency, and fidelity."

Army Regulations explain that "The Good Conduct Medal has been established as a reward for those enlisted men who have demonstrated fidelity through faithful and exact performance of duty, efficiency through capacity to produce desired results, and whose behavior has been such as to deserve emulation." In addition to these qualities, an enlisted man must have either, "on or August 27, 1940, had or shall have completed three years of active Federal Military Service, or after December 7, 1941, has or shall have completed one year of continuous active Federal Military Service while the United States is at war" in order to be cited for this coveted award.)

These are the first such awards authorized by Colonel C. W. Pence, Commanding Officer of the Combat Team and of the Infantry Regiment.

The men so honored are:

Master Sergeants: Sergeant Major Roy I. Otani, James N. Yamamoto, and Jun Yamamoto.

First Sergeants: Bill K. Ishida, Albert K. Kariya, and William I. Sakai.

Staff Sergeants: Francis M. Yano, Mitsuru H. Hattori, George M. Matsuno, Joe M. Tabata, Tetsuji Seki, George S. Eto, William T. Ikeda, Yutaka Seba, Thomas T. Utsunomiya, and Toru Kuramoto.

Sergeants: Tsuneo Nakada, Isamu S. Masahara, Frank I. Mayeda, Kiyoshi M. Shintaku, Noburo Taki, James P. Abe, Isami Yoshiooka, Haruichi Hara, and John S. Shirakawa.

Technicians, Fourth Grade: Henry T. Imori, Takeji Mori, George I. Tanaka, George M. Miyano, Charles M. Sugi, Homer Y. Takahashi, Thomas T. Takata, Kenneth K. Yoshida.

Corporals: Kunio Kikuta, Eddow Ansai, Isami Ebata, Satoshi Ishimoto, Shiro Koga, Noboru Fujii, Roy S. Nakashima, and Tsutemu J. Mochizuki.

Technicians, Fifth Grade: Takashi Hattori, George T. Horishita, James Nakaguchi, Terry T. Itaki, Otosaku Seiji, George M. Tsukahara, Sadamichi Chinna, Jack M. Fujiwara, Mitsuru Oura, and Ute Y. Motooka.

Privates First Class: Megumi Doi, Masami Maeda, Shigeo Takimoto, Toshio Yamashita, Sagesuke Horishige, Koichi K. Sekimura, Masari Shimose, Jimmy K. Uye-hana, Edward S. Yabiku, Tsuguo Kimura, and Sadao J. Sugimoto.

Privates: Masao Hayashikawa, Tsugio Yamaguchi, Kenji K. Nishiyama, Fumio Kuboshima, Tom Nakano, Akira Nagaki, Fred S. Nomura, and Yukio Sakata.

## Shelby Chaplain Wins Promotion

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Chaplain Thomas E. West, regimental chaplain, has been promoted to be captain. He has just returned from the Baptist State Convention in Jackson, Mississippi, where he gave two sermons on "Christianity in Action Around The World."

## Major Russell Takes New Post

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—With Major Oland D. Russell's transfer, 1st Lt. Norman R. Gilbert, special service officer, has been assigned to assume the duties of public relations officer.

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Corporals Mike Masaoka and Toshiaki Hayashi, special service assistants, will attend the Soldiers Show Conference to be held at Fort McPherson, Georgia, next week.

## DESK TROOPERS WIN RECOGNITION AT CAMP SHELBY

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Much abused, greatly maligned, and long misunderstood, the paragraph troopers, pencil pushers, desk soldiers, or what have you—the enlisted personnel of regimental headquarters—have finally come into their own.

This well-deserved recognition for the soldiers who carry out the thankless administrative tasks of running the organization, planning the training, offering special services, promoting public relations, etc., as members of the headquarters staff of the 442nd infantry came in the form of a steak dinner in their honor, given by Mr. Earl M. Finch, Combat Team booster extraordinary, at the best steak house in nearby Hattiesburg.

Charged with holding down the "soft" jobs, accused of being "goldbrickers," most of these desk GIs would gladly trade their pens and papers for rifles and bayonets. But the exigencies of modern war with all its implications dictate that many must serve in desk jobs. The soldiers in the field cannot function effectively, if at all, without these "behind the scenes" office soldiers who must not only draw up the blueprints of activities but also furnish the many ordnance and other necessities required by the fighting man. That's why regimental headquarters exist.

The man in the field must be properly fed, clothed, and housed. He must be adequately equipped with weapons and ammunition to defeat the enemy. He must have maps and plans for operations. He must be coordinated with other men in cooperating units, organizations, and armies so that the pattern of attack will be complete and victorious. The men of headquarters staff are charged with these many responsible duties—and often the success or failure of an engagement may be traced to the efficiency, accuracy, and dependability of the desk soldiers. The real man behind the man behind the gun is the office soldier whose pen shapes the sword of destiny.

The glory and the headlines go to the fighting man—but the desk GIs also contribute to the winning of battles and the war. Such are the men who receive their tribute at Mr. Finch's banquet: Sergeant Major Roy Otani, Master Sergeant William I. Oba, Master Sergeant Thomas Nishitani, Sergeant Gen Ogata, Sergeant Shiro Amioka, Sergeant Earl Kubo, Corporal Walter Matsui, Corporal Toshiaki Hayashi, Corporal Mike Masaoka, Private Ted Yamate, and Private Masami Yamato.

## WIFE LEARNS HUSBAND HURT IN WAR ACTION

HONOLULU, T. H.—The Star Bulletin reported here that word had been received by Mrs. Helen M. Uchida of injuries suffered by her husband Cpl. Hideo Uchida in action in the North African area, presumably in Italy.

Cpl. Uchida, according to the War Department notice received here on Oct. 27, was seriously wounded on Sept. 29. No further details have been received since, it was stated.

The Japanese American soldier is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kiyu Uchida of Honolulu. His father is on the editorial staff of the Hawaii Herald, and his wife is now in New York City.

## Kazu Tanabe Given Fellowship at Utah

Kazu Tanabe, a transfer from the University of California and a graduate research assistant at the University of Utah, has been awarded a fellowship in the school of social work, it was reported by the Tribune last Sunday.

## Rivers Sends Chrysanthemums To First Lady

RIVERS, Ariz.—Gila River kept a half-year-old promise last week when it sent five pounds of home-grown chrysanthemums to Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, it was revealed in the News-Courier.

During her visit to Gila in April, Mrs. Roosevelt passed through the Gila nursery and expressed a desire for fall chrysanthemums. She was promised some for delivery this fall.

The chrysanthemums were were grown at Nursery 1 under Supervisors Itaro and Dan Nakata.

## Non-Resident Fees Waived in Chicago Schools

Appeal By Kikuchi Sisters Results in Action by Board

CHICAGO, Ill.—Waiving of non-resident tuition fees for two nisei girls attending high school and junior college in Chicago is expected to set a precedent for other nisei resettlers attending school in this city, according to a story by Louis Suski in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

The two girls are Bette Kikuchi and her sister Emiko, who paid their non-resident fees under protest and filed an appeal with the board of education through their brother Charles.

In re-appealing to the board, their brother pointed out that he had filed guardianship papers for the two girls, since their father had died at the Gila River relocation center. Guardianship was granted for Bette, 17, but Emiko, 19, was regarded as an individual.

After reconsideration of the case, the board decided in favor of the girls.

## National Grange Meet Votes Down Resolution Asking Deportation

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The National Grange convention defeated on Nov. 18 a resolution calling for the deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the United States after the war.

The resolution had been advocated by the California State Grange and was urged here by George Selhmeyer, master of the California organization.

## Sgt. Ben Kuroki Wins Oak Leaf to Flying Medal

(Continued from page 1)  
aged father's truck farm at Hershey, Neb., one Sunday afternoon and drove to Grand Island, Neb., to enlist.

"I remember the date very well," Kuroki said. "It was December 7, 1941."

"Kuroki is smart, deadly serious. He is now a staff sergeant and under the gunner's wings on his breast he wears the Distinguished Flying Cross with one cluster and the Air Medal with three clusters.

"My debt to the United States is greater than that of most of these fellows," he explained. "That's why I wanted another tour of duty."

"When he has the other five trips under his belt, he wants to transfer to the Pacific theatre and get a shot at the Japanese.

"Kuroki feels that one of the biggest obligations he owes America is the fact that his parents, now in their 80's, have been treated decently in their corner of Nebraska despite their native country's crimes.

"Kuroki himself tells with sadness of his early days in the army when he was looked on with suspicion and shunned by his fellow fliers. Kuroki's intense patriotism and his pleasant personality soon impressed his bunkmates, though, and now he is one of the squadron's favorites.

"His best friend on this base is Sgt. Arthur Jan, a clerk, Sgt. Jan is from San Francisco—from Chinatown."

## L. A. District Attorney Warns Negroes Against Return of Japanese American Evacuees

General Emmons Recinds Exclusion Order on Non-Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO — Exclusion orders banning a number of non-Japanese persons from the western defense command area have been rescinded or suspended, and Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general, said Wednesday he is reviewing all other non-Japanese exclusion cases.

The western defense command said the action was being taken in light of improved internal security measures, additional information from intelligence service and the improved military situation.

## Howser Stirs Hysteria, Says L.A. Daily News

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Fred Howser, district attorney for Los Angeles county, "put another log on the fire of Jap hysteria when he put in circulation an inference that Japanese may be freed to return to Los Angeles county," the Los Angeles Daily News declared recently in a news article reporting that the WRA and army officials challenged Howser's legal knowledge of the California Japanese problem.

The Daily News reported that Howser declared he had sent a telegram to WRA Director Dillon Myer expressing "public concern over the potential return of Japanese to California," a wire that was never received, according to Myer.

"Actually, even if Myer had received Howser's telegram, the WRA director could not have answered it because the message, as released by the district attorney, didn't make sense," said the Daily News.

"Japanese were evacuated by the army not by the WRA, everybody but Howser knows," said the News, "and consequently the Japanese cannot return to coastal areas until the army revokes its exclusion order. . . .

"He sent this wire to Myer, he said:

"Public concern over the potential return of the Japanese to California areas prompts this office in view of possible threats against the public peace and safety to ask respectfully of your office clarification of such relocation plan insofar as they affect Los Angeles county. This information necessary for the preparation of plans to preserve law and order."

"Then Howser called in reporters and added a few more exhausted words—words that have been said again and again by the same people to create hypothetical dangers. . . .

"Howser said he had asked the state attorney general's office to call a meeting of all law enforcement agencies in the immediate future to discuss this 'problem that hasn't been created.

"He said there was 'imminent threat to the welfare and safety of the citizens of this state.'

"One government official branded Howser's outburst as 'words designed for particular publication and distribution.'

"It was pointed out that recent hysterical 'exposés,' designed to alarm citizens by advising them that interned Japanese were being released were 'at least six months outdated.' . . .

"Los Angeles County Japanese, including citizens of the United States as well as aliens, operated 1172 farms here before Pearl Harbor, comprising 25,000 acres of produce farmlands.

"They farmed more economically and marketed their products at lower prices than other farmers, statistics show.

"But since Pearl Harbor there has not been a single instance of Japanese perpetrated sabotage, according to the government.

"All this is pertinent only as answers to those who preach vigi-

## Housing Dislocation Seen by Howser; Cites Reports of Threats

LOS ANGELES—District Attorney Fred Howser of Los Angeles, who told a State Senate Committee that Japanese evacuees would be "murdered" if they returned to Los Angeles, was quoted last week as saying "there will be trouble if Japanese Americans are brought back to their former homes in Little Tokyo."

Howser's comments appeared in the Bronzeville News, a new newspaper which was issued for the first time on Nov. 20, and which purports to serve the new Negro community settled in the former "Little Tokyo" area.

The Bronzeville News quoted District Attorney Howser as saying that "dumping the Japanese back without giving due thought to the housing dislocation would create another law enforcement problem."

"I see no point in beating around the bush—there will be trouble if the Japanese Americans are brought back to their former homes in Little Tokyo," Howser is quoted as declaring. Howser explained that the entire area of Little Tokyo had been renamed "Bronzeville" and settled largely by Negro war workers.

The Bronzeville News also published a radio address by Howser on "details of Japanese violations of the California Alien Land Law."

Howser emphasizes, the Bronzeville News said, that granting the Japanese permission to return to California would "create disorder and violence." He was quoted as having cited letters he has received from "individuals claiming to represent organizations pledged in blood" to "kill any Japanese found in California."

(Ed. note: The "Pacific Citizen" has heretofore not given much space to views of the sort expressed by District Attorney Howser, since we believe such statements falsely represent public attitudes. In this instance this report is published because it shows an effort by the District Attorney to incite Los Angeles' new Negro population against persons of Japanese ancestry. We believe Mr. Howser's attitude is a most dangerous one and one which dishonors the office he now holds. See adjoining column for a comment on Howser by the Los Angeles Daily News.)

The Bronzeville News is published at 111 No. San Pedro St. by Joseph E. Kovner. Mr. Kovner is not of the Negro race.

## Boston YWCA Group Starts Drive for Center Xmas Gifts

BOSTON, Mass.—The Simmons College YWCA is now sponsoring a Christmas gift campaign for Japanese American children in the WRA centers, according to Betty Akerayd, president.

## Two Evacuees Pass Utah State Board Of Dental Examiners

Two dentists of Japanese ancestry, Drs. Frank Hideo Saito and Joe Yuzuru Abe of Salt Lake, last week passed examination for Utah dental licenses conducted by the state board of dental examiners.

Dr. Saito, who came to Salt Lake from Poston, formerly practiced in Santa Ana, Calif. Dr. Abe formerly had an office in Los Angeles.

lantism, hysteria, and danger to the public peace and safety.

"The important thing to remember now is that the army, not the War Relocation Authority, will determine if and when Japanese are returned to the west coast. And the Army is not likely to be persuaded by hysterical clichés, emotional distortions or political pot-pourri," said the Daily News.



## Legion Asks Army Control Of WRA Camps

Dillon Myer Explains Relocation Program To Veterans' Leaders

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A demand that the War Department assume control of the war relocation program for "Japanese internees" was made here on Nov. 20 as the American Legion's national executive committee adjourned its fall meeting here.

Citing recent "riots" at the Tule Lake segregation center, the Legion group charged the War Relocation Authority had been lax in its administration of the camps.

National Commander Warren Atherton of Stockton, Calif., was authorized "to use all the powers" of the Legion to bring about dissolution of the WRA, either by legislation or by executive order.

The action was taken following an appearance by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, before the Legion executives. The United Press reported that Myer blamed 1500 Japanese for the recent incidents at Tule Lake, but said it was difficult to take action against offenders because of the possibility of reprisals against Americans interned in Japan.

Myer said on Nov. 16 he had attempted to arrange an exchange of disloyal Japanese for American war prisoners, but so far had not met with any success.

He said the WRA was trying to create an Americanizing influence in the relocation camps. He specified that the Tule Lake camp, scene of the recent incidents, was a segregation center for those who had requested repatriation or expatriation or who were otherwise regarded as being of questionable loyalty to the United States.

## Tulelake District Residents Deny Army's Statement

TULE LAKE, Calif. — American Legion and civilian defense leaders in this area, who have asked for permanent military control over the Tule Lake segregation center, last week "hotly denied" an official Army statement which declared there had been no disturbances at the Tule Lake camp since Nov. 4 when the army moved into the center.

Edwin A. Davis, publisher of the Tulelake Reporter, declared that the army statement, issued by the Ninth Service Command, appeared "to be the first move on the part of the army to return the camp to the WRA."

Clark W. Fensler, Legion leader and director of civilian defense in the area, also took issue with the army statement that "no explosives or firearms" and "few articles of contraband were discovered and confiscated" at Tule Lake.

## California Farmers' Group Favors Army Control of Relocation

SANTA CRUZ, Calif. — The California Farm Bureau Federation went on record on Nov. 19 at their annual state convention as favoring army control of the war relocation program.

The resolution, which called for the deportation of all "alien and disloyal" persons of Japanese ancestry, asked that all segregation and relocation camps be moved out of the Pacific coast area.

## California Publishers Score Relocation Agency on News

LOS ANGELES—Alleging that the War Relocation Authority had given "false reports" to newspapers and wire services on the Tule Lake "incident," the California Newspaper Publishers Association scored the federal relocation agency Tuesday.

The association, in a resolution passed at an executive meeting, asked that "this violation of one of America's fundamental principles be publicly condemned."

## Investigate Attempt to Fire California Buddhist Temple

Nisei Evacuee Gets Job as Teacher In Iowa School

DES MOINES, Ia. — Frank Gibbs, WRA relocation officer here, revealed this week that a nisei has been accepted as a school teacher at Galt high school, Galt, Iowa. The nisei is Patrick Noda, formerly of Granada, who has been attending school in Pella, Iowa.

Noda applied for and was given the job on his own. Gibbs said Noda is enjoying his experiences, and apparently has been accepted completely by the community and his students.

## Engle to Ask Army Control Of Relocation

Study of Post-War Plans Will Be Asked By Californian

SAN FRANCISCO—Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., chief congressional critic of the government's war relocation program, announced here last week that he will introduce two bills, one demanding that the army be placed in control of evacuee camps and another asking a study of post-war plans for persons of Japanese ancestry.

Rep. Engle indicated that the army has no desire to operate the relocation camps, but proposed the functions of the relocation program for persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated out of the west coast area be placed by legislative action under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War.

Last Thursday Rep. Engle spoke before a March of Time microphone in San Francisco and declared:

"There are more avowed enemies of the United States at Tule Lake relocation camp than anywhere in the country."

"Controlling these active and admitted enemies of the United States is not a job for stargazers, social workers, or appeasers. That has been demonstrated. It is a job for the United States Army. We want them permanently in control."

## Los Angeles Sheriff Wants to Dispatch Segregants to Japan

LOS ANGELES — A resolution urging the exchange of internees at the Tule Lake segregation camp for American prisoners now in Japanese hands will be suggested at a meeting of the State War Council on Dec. 1 by Sheriff Eugene W. Biscailuz of Los Angeles county.

"I see no reason why this plan couldn't be worked out between the United States government and Tokyo in the same manner as any other prisoner exchange," Biscailuz added.

Agents of the Los Angeles county sheriff's office have recently been investigating conditions of the relocation of Japanese American evacuees in Box-Elder county, Utah.

## Heart Mountain Orphan Seeks New Parents

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — "Little Virgie," 8-month old orphan at the Heart Mountain center, is still seeking a home, says the Sentinel.

The "two-time" orphan was originally to be adopted some time ago, but plans fell through when it was learned the prospective parents were to have a child of their own.

Pictures of the baby will be sent to anyone interested in adopting her, according to Virgil Payne, Social Welfare director for whom the baby was named.

## Growing Resentment Over Tule Lake Affair Blamed By Officials

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—An attempt to burn down the Japanese Buddhist Temple on the Gravenstein highway just south of Sebastopol was being investigated this week, as quick action by men from neighboring farms saved the Oriental structure.

Officers here blamed growing resentment over reported disturbances at the Tule Lake segregation center for the attempt to destroy the building.

Vandals had drenched the floor and walls of the temple with either gasoline or kerosene, police said.

It was reported that residents of nearby farms saw on Nov. 16 flames leaping from the inner walls of the ornate temple building, which has been unoccupied since the evacuation of residents of Japanese ancestry from the area.

Fearful that adjoining poultry houses and other buildings would also be destroyed if the Japanese temple burned, neighbors hastily organized a bucket brigade which succeeded in beating out the fire.

When finally extinguished the flames had burned a hole 20 feet square in the flooring and had swept up the inner walls and partitions. Within a few minutes more the entire building would have been ablaze, according to Constable Les Totman of Sebastopol.

During the past two months all windows in the temple, which is of Oriental architecture, have been shattered and a huge "V" victory sign was painted on the front door, with the words "To Hell with Japan" lettered on the stairs.

Officers here are predicting federal investigation of the fire, since the property is under the care of the Alien Property Custodian for the duration.

It was stated that five or six months ago another unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the ornate structure.

Investigating officers said a water hydrant in the temple's yard was broken by the vandals before the fire was started.

## Rep. Dies Says Committee Will Investigate Tule

JASPER, Tex. — Rep. Martin Dies, D. Tex., chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, said on Nov. 19 that his group was investigating recent events at the Tule Lake segregation camp and "will issue a special report soon."

Dies' statement was in response to a statement in Washington on Nov. 18 by Rep. K. Parnell Thomas, R., N. J., that these events "make it imperative" that the Dies Committee renew hearings on "the un-American activities in connection with the War Relocation Authority."

## Rep. Poulson Asks Army Control of Relocation Program

WASHINGTON — Rep. Norris Poulson, D., Calif., last week asked military control of the Tule Lake segregation center and accused the War Relocation Authority of "pusy-footing" and "appeasement."

Poulson placed in the record a resolution from the Los Angeles Council of the American Legion and a request from the State Senate Investigating committee for army jurisdiction over Tule Lake.

## Sgt. Kazuo Komoto Makes Appearance Over Phoenix Raido

RIVERS, Ariz.—Staff Sergeant Komoto, who was awarded the Purple Heart award in the Southwest Pacific area, was scheduled to appear on Phoenix station KOY on Nov. 18 with Commentator Edwin M. Clough, according to the News-Courier.

## Ex-Ambassador Grew Pleads For "Square Deal" for Loyal Japanese American Citizens

NEW YORK—Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan and now a special official of the State Department, called last Thursday for a "square deal" for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Mr. Grew appealed to Americans to treat their compatriots of Japanese descent "as we rightly treat all other American citizens regardless of their racial origin with respect and support, unless or until they have proved themselves unworthy of respect and support."

Mr. Grew spoke at the annual dinner of the Holland Society of New York at the Hotel Plaza, at which he received the society's medal for distinguished achievement. Specifically, the medal was presented to Mr. Grew for "notable diplomatic service."

Pleading that a distinction be made between enemy aliens and loyal Americans of Japanese extraction, Mr. Grew maintained that, "like the Americans of German descent, the overwhelming majority of Americans of Japanese wish to be and are wholly loyal to the United States, and not only that, but they wish to prove that loyalty in service to their native land."

Mr. Grew pointed out that units of American-born Japanese are serving with distinction in Italy with the Fifth Army and that their officers are proud of their troops and would not trade their commands for any other in the army.

"What I wish to say is merely this," Mr. Grew declared. "Those Americans of Japanese descent have grown up in our country, in our democratic atmosphere. Most of them have never known anything else. Among those few who have been to Japan, most of them could not stand the life there and soon returned to the United States."

"The overwhelming majority of those men want to be loyal to us, and, perhaps surprisingly, the few who don't want to be loyal to us often say so openly. It does not make for loyalty to be constantly under suspicion when grounds for suspicion are absent."

"I have too great a belief in the sanctity of American citizenship to want to see those Americans of Japanese descent penalized and alienated through blind prejudice. I want to see them given a square deal. I want to see them treated as we rightly treat all other American citizens, regardless of their racial origin—with respect and support, unless or until they have proved themselves unworthy of respect and support. That fundamental principle should apply all along the line, to every citizen of the United States of America."

Mr. Grew is at present special assistant to the Secretary of State.

## Attorney General Biddle Lauds Nisei Soldiers in Italy

(Continued from page 1) zens and returning them back into the community.

"Last August a group of Japanese aliens in one of the internment camps operated by the Department of Justice at Crystal City, Texas, was repatriated. This was a 'family' camp, so-called because wives and children of the interned alien enemies were allowed to live with them in family groups. Among them was a Japanese family whose two sons, American born, had already been released on their stated desire to remain in the United States, even though their family was returning to Japan. The morning the repatriates were scheduled to leave, the two Japanese boys returned to the camp to say goodbye to their parents. Just at sunrise, as the American flag was being raised, and as the entire population of the camp gathered about the flagpole for a farewell ceremony, the two young Japanese Americans stepped forward, saluted the flag and sang 'God Bless America.' They then left to join the American Army."

"Recently a report from Fifth Army headquarters made special mention of Japanese Americans fighting side by side with other Americans in Italy. I am told that more than five thousand men of Japanese origin are today enrolled in our army. Neither Japan nor Germany can boast of American battalions in their ranks. The Fifth Army says of these Japanese Americans: 'They obviously believe in what they're doing, and look calmly secure because of it.' Our sons are today fighting side by side with sons of Italians, of Germans, and of Japanese. Is anything more needed to entitle the loyal Japanese Americans to recognition?"

"For this is the essence of our democracy in practice. The Washington Evening Star in a recent editorial, reporting the dispatch I have mentioned, made this admirable comment:

"All races, all colors, make us up. And when wars like the present one engulf us, all races and all colors take up arms for America. When we strike back at our enemies, the American kin of those enemies do the striking—Americans of Italian extraction, of German extraction, even of Japanese extraction. We are of almost every extraction conceivable—black, white and yellow, and so we are tied together not by any mystical philosophy of blood or common ethnic traits, but

solely and simply by an idea—the idea of democracy, of individual freedom, of liberty under law, of a justice before which all of us stand equal."

"What has rendered peculiarly acute any mistreatment of racial minorities—Japanese, Negro, Jewish—is our reiterated insistence on democratic equality of opportunity, irrespective of race, and the total nature of this war compared to the last. Far more now than then, every man, white or black, Jew or Gentile, is enlisted to fight or to work for the common cause," Mr. Biddle said, adding:

"But how can every man believe that the cause is a common one including him as well as another, if he sees discrimination against him as a member of a race or religion; discrimination in the army in which he must fight, in industry, in the civil offices of the government? I do not believe that many will deny the discrimination, or its evil effects on our democratic ideals, except those whose prejudices, though honestly held, blind them to the tragic contradictions involved in such behavior?"

He concluded with these words: "We have talked much of democracy, of the American way of life, in these last few years. But surely it cannot grow into the fullness of realization, as long as we, through indifference or through fear, permit these bitter injustices to continue. What we do today will write the history of the years to come."

He declared his belief that the War Relocation Authority "has no power to intern American citizens; and constitutionally it is difficult to believe that such authority could be granted to the government."

## Three Nisei Soldiers Win Weight-lifting Tests in Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — There were plenty of international champions in the weight lifting contest at the Y on Nov. 12 with Ralph Krasky of Minneapolis winning the heavyweight laurels, Roy Suzy of Minneapolis taking the 165 class and three Japanese entrants from the Savage camp victorious. They were Ted Tsukiyama, 118 pounds; Charles Yoshida, 132 pounds; and Harry Iida, 148 pounds.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Democracy and Total War

Some nisei in all sincerity have been convinced that this is no time to fight the military orders for exclusion. Some, still within relocation centers, are resigned to duration stay under the protection of the WRA. Others, resettled in various parts of the country, are satisfied that having settled their own problems, they can delegate to memory the harsh facts of evacuation and detention.

The war will cease with the signing of the armistice, but it will not be won on that day. For it is a total war, and it must be fought not only abroad for the protection of the American way, but also at home for the institution of rights and privileges now denied America's minority peoples.

Nisei abroad are fighting and dying for the establishment of those rights. Those of us at home cannot fail them. But we will, if they come home to discrimination, race bias and hatred. Those are the things we at home must fight. We can help make the decision whether our nisei soldiers come home to inherit the rights we have won and protected—or the ills we have permitted.

On Armistice Day in New York, Mr. Francis Biddle, United States attorney general, speaking on the subject of racial minorities, declared:

"I know that there are those who contend that any discussion of these tense and difficult relationships in the midst of a war is unwise. Why stir up trouble—so the argument runs—and give ammunition for propaganda and the appearance of disunity to our enemies? Why not put off an attempt at solution until the war is over? If those conditions were sporadic or local in their origin, the argument would have more weight. But they are not. They involve many sections of our country, and are creating a national psychology of intolerance that makes them infinitely more difficult and serious. Moreover, the appearance of national disunity on the outside, serious as it is, seems to be less evil than the actual disunity inside our ranks. It is not exact to say that the recent outbreaks of racial violence in America have been fostered by Axis propaganda. But it is certainly true to conclude that the effect of such violence serves well the enemies' purpose. Immediately after they occurred, the Detroit race riots were reported and commented on from short-wave radios in Germany and Japan; and the news soon traveled into Africa and China and India.

"But when all is said and done, I am less concerned about how the United States looks to her enemies. What I care about is what she looks like to her friends; to those who love and believe in her; to Americans in the field who fight and die for her; to Americans at home and abroad who want to be able to speak with pride and without any mental reservation when they say with Thomas Jefferson 'this government, the best hope of man.'"

The things for which we nisei must work, in whatever capacity we can, must include:

1. Reinstitution of all rights and privileges denied Japanese Americans by evacuation and detention.

This is what Francis Biddle declared in that Armistice Day speech: "The Relocation Authority has no power to intern American citizens; and constitutionally it is hard to believe that any such authority could be granted to the Government. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Hirabayashi case, decided last spring, indicated this conclusion . . . The

validity of the evacuation orders was not even considered, let alone the far more difficult problem of detention."

2. Raising of all Americans, regardless of race, color or creed, to equal status with all other Americans.

The most effective way in which nisei can combat racial discrimination is by fighting all discrimination directed against themselves, if they do it with the knowledge that they raise the level of all other racial groups. But it must be remembered that any nisei who gains social equality for himself at the expense of any person of any other racial group serves only to strengthen racial discrimination.

Let the nisei not be deceived. This is the time to fight for racial equality. This is the time to work to obliterate the evils of evacuation and the injustice of the detention of American citizens.

This is a democratic country. We can fight for our now restricted rights through courts of law and through the many great organizations alert to the dangers of the restriction of personal rights. We can help keep America free by fighting laws and regulations which have unjustly deprived us of certain of our rights.

### Mr. District Attorney

To conspire to commit murder, we believe, is still unlawful in California. District Attorney Fred Howser of Los Angeles admitted before a recent State Senate committee hearing that "I have letters from three organizations informing me that their members have pledged themselves to kill any Japanese who comes to California now or after the war." We have waited since that State Senate hearing, more than a month ago, for Mr. Howser to take some action on these threats, in fulfillment of the duties and functions of his office. It now appears that Mr. Howser contemplates no such action against these conspirators who are known to him by his own admission before the State Senate Committee. In fact, Mr. Howser is utilizing these threats in an effort to influence the type of future treatment to be accorded Americans of Japanese ancestry. By his constant avowal of these threats, the District Attorney of Los Angeles places himself in the unenviable position as an accessory before the fact.

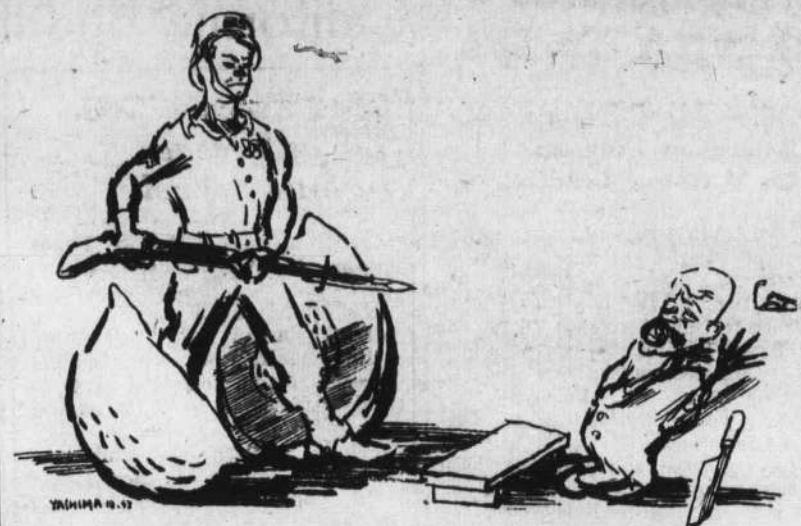
It is still unlawful, we believe, to incite to riot in California. District Attorney Howser last week committed the despicable act of attempting to incite Negro Americans in Los Angeles against evacuated Americans of Japanese ancestry. Playing upon the insecurity of Los Angeles' new Negro population, particularly upon their dire need of housing, District Attorney Howser warned that the return of "even those American citizens who have not been accused of disloyalty" would "create disorder and violence." He insinuated that the return of the evacuees to their homes would mean dislocation in housing for the newly-arrived Negro war workers who now occupy the business and industrial area vacated by the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry. Mr. Howser is apparently attempting to bring home the point that these new Negro residents have a stake in the continued exclusion of Japanese Americans, that they may lose their homes if the evacuees return.

The Christian Century, one of the nation's leading religious weeklies, commented Nov. 3 on District Attorney Howser's conduct before the State Senate committee: "It is still the law of California that murder may not be committed. When two or more persons enter into an agreement to commit a crime, as members of these organizations (which threaten the evacuees) have done, such conspiracy is itself unlawful. With the evidence of conspiracy in his possession in the form of letters from the conspirators reaffirming their intention to commit murder, does District Attorney Howser fulfill the duties of his office? He does not. He attempts instead to use the evidence in his possession to exert pressure on evacuated citizens to prevent them from returning to their homes. It would appear that the Senate committee might investigate a district attorney whose use of information makes him an accessory to the commission of so heinous a crime."

The citizens of Los Angeles could ask why District Attorney Howser is proceeding against the intended victims of a crime, rather than against the perpetrators.

### MR. TOJO of JAPAN

By Taro Yashima



Momotaro --- Courtesy, United Nations

## Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

### Behind the Evacuation

It is no mere coincidence that the visit of a California chamber of commerce official to the intermountain area has been followed by demands for business, residential and other restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry. California's hate-mongers and white supremacy boys are now merchandising their prejudices on an export basis, and they have been sending their salesmen for their brand of "sunkist hysteria" east of the Sierras. The objective seems to be that of selling America a bill of racist goods. California's race bigots and the pressure groups of special interest seem intent on spreading on a national scale the fiction of the unanimity of west coast public opinion against Japanese Americans, along with false doctrines of inassimilability, and all the varied libels which have been and are still being circulated.

It is important for Japanese Americans to know, however, that this nation-wide drive is not making much headway, although a few of the seeds of racism have taken root, as witness the recent declarations against Japanese Americans by three business and real estate groups in the intermountain area. On the whole, however, there is a tendency in midland America to take west coast phobias with a grain or two of salt, to pass judgment on Japanese Americans on the basis of contemporary conduct, and to treat them as a loyal group, as ex-Ambassador Grew said in New York last week, "unless or until they have proved themselves unworthy of respect and support." If this attitude is general, as it appears to be outside the west coast, the loyalty and wartime service record of the Japanese American group will be their own best recommendation. The Japanese Americans, as Drew Pearson wrote last week, are doing "excellent civilian work." The war record of those Japanese American troops who have faced enemy fire is already a celebrated one.

Japanese Americans should be cognizant, however, that they are now in the midst of their struggle for recognition as full and equal Americans. Military restrictions in the western defense command still keep them from the full exercise of their rights and privileges as citizens, while on the west coast the racist drive against them has recently been stepped up through thorough exploitation of the difficulties at Tule Lake. Much of this racist campaign has heretofore been conducted by so-called patriotic organizations, but in recent weeks the economic motivation behind much of the prejudice against persons of Japanese ancestry has become increasingly evident. The active participation of such commercial and agricultural groups as the chambers of commerce, the state farm bureau, and the California Grange in the movement for the permanent exclusion of the evacuee group is a frank admission of the economic stake involved in evacuation and exclusion.

In their verbal attacks on evacuees now relocated in the American interior, the west coast anti-

democrats are playing on the fears of businessmen and farmers in the area, blithely ignoring the wartime necessity of total effort for total production. They have called for legislative restrictions based on race. It was this sort of pressure which Governor Maw of Utah answered last week by his warning that the rights of all Americans would become imperiled if any group becomes strong enough to restrict the rights of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

One of the chief criticisms directed against those of Japanese ancestry is that they resided in semi-isolation in racially segregated areas of the "Little Tokyos" along the west coast, although mention is rarely made that such racial segregation, to which other minority groups are also subjected, is often enforced upon these race groups as the sum of housing and business restrictions. In the face of assertions of the proponents of evacuation and exclusion that such action was necessitated by the existence of the "Little Tokyos," the arguments for housing and commercial restrictions sound shrill and inconsistent. The contradictions inherent in most of the attacks of Japanese Americans were never more glaring.

The recent avowals of prejudice by intermountain real estate interests coincides with open activity by California land groups for the continued exclusion of the evacuees. One organization, whose sole concern seems to be that of enforcing continued restrictions on Japanese Americans, is the Americanism Educational League of Los Angeles. This is the group which sent its executive director, John R. Lechner, to Washington for the wholly undemocratic purpose of denying American rights to American citizens. It is interesting to note, therefore, that the board of directors of the American Educational League is top-heavy with the names of California real estate operators, including Herbert L. Cornish, William May Garland, James C. Dolan, Edward H. Medcalf of the Huntington Land company, and Dr. Walter Scott Franklin, a prominent Santa Barbara land-owner, along with Tom May of May Co., Burt Roberts, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Motor Car Dealers' Association, and Charles P. Skouras, president of Fox West Coast theatres. It may be that not all these members of the board are in sympathy with the all-out attack on Japanese Americans in which Lechner is engaged, but they must at least be familiar with the legislative record of State Senator Jack Tenney who is the chairman of this private organization, the activities of which have paralleled those of Tenney's "Little Dies" Committee of the California legislature. It can be said of Mr. Tenney (who once wrote the song "Mexicali Rose") that he is doing his best to emulate Martin Dies.

The determined effort now being made by the California land interests, by the agricultural industry, the chambers of commerce and other businessmen's groups to en-

(Continued on page 5)



## Vagaries

### Coast Press . . . .

Although most of them have reported the "discovery" of bombs and guns at Tule Lake, few west coast papers carried the Army's denial, issued by the Ninth Service Command, that no firearms or explosives were found. The Seattle Times, the Portland Oregonian and the Los Angeles Daily News were among the papers, however, which gave prominence to the Army statement which cleared up many of the rumors regarding Tule Lake.

### Reconstruction . . . .

John F. Aiso discussed "Reconstruction in Japan" at the New York Herald Tribune Forum in New York City last week. Other speakers at the fourth session of the forum, at which Aiso spoke, included President Roosevelt, Henry Wallace and Wendell Willkie. John Aiso, one of the country's outstanding Japanese Americans, is a native of Los Angeles. He is now doing important war work for the War Department . . . He and Cpl. Mike Masaoka, who is now at Camp Shelby, are two of the outstanding speakers among Americans of Japanese ancestry. Aiso, an attorney by profession, is a graduate of Brown University and Harvard Law School.

### On Spies . . .

Alan Hynd's new book, "Betrayal from the East," is described as a best-selling follow-up to "Undercover." Hynd's book is a story of Japanese espionage in the U.S. before Pearl Harbor . . . Another book which covered much the same ground was John Spivak's "Honorable Spy." . . . However, the absence of charges against Americans of Japanese ancestry in connection with such espionage speaks more loudly than any protestations of the loyalty of the group.

### Repatriates . . . .

Although no Japanese American names were listed among the roll of repatriates who are returning from Japanese internment camps on the exchange ship Gripsholm, a news photo, published in the Chicago Sunday Tribune on Nov. 14, shows a girl who appears to be of Japanese ancestry among American women transferring from the Tera Maru to the Gripsholm at Mormugao. It may be that the girl, if she is a nisei, is the wife of an American official or missionary.

The racial composition of the hospital staff at the Gila River relocation center in Arizona is an example in ethnic democracy. Working under the Caucasian senior medical officer are seven evacuee doctors of Japanese ancestry, four white and two Negro nurses, one registered evacuee nurse and numerous Japanese nurses' aides . . . Basic English, devised by Prof. C. K. Ogden, which was given international publicity by Winston Churchill, is being used in interesting experiments in the teaching of English to kibe and issei in the Poston and Manzanar relocation camps. At Poston Basic English is being taught to the alien group, while at Manzanar Carl Kondo, formerly of Los Angeles, is teaching kibe students. Basic English is made up of the 800 nouns, verbs and descriptive words most necessary to the English language.

### Soldier Artist . . . .

Cpl. Ken Nishi, formerly of California, has a painting in the Third Annual Missouri Art Show at the St. Louis Art Museum. Cpl. Nishi is also having his second art show at Springfield, Ill., where he has been asked to become an instructor after the war.

### Nisei USA

(Continued from page 4)  
force the permanent exclusion of Japanese Americans is beginning to bear out the contention that wholesale evacuation was determined, not alone in the interests of military security, but because of the desires of certain special interests in California.

## Race Issues Test Democracy: Segregation of Racial Groups Does Not Decrease Tensions, Conflicts, Studies Reveal

By ELMER R. SMITH

Today, yesterday, almost every day in the week of every month, we find somewhere in the United States—this Arsenal of Democracy—conflicts between American citizens upon the basis of color or creed. We can find evidences of all sorts of conflicts between people of various colors and beliefs ranging from outright bloody riots such as we had in Los Angeles and Detroit, or we can find the type of conflict that exists where one group discriminates against another upon the basis of not allowing or hiring certain groups to work at specific types of labor, refusing to allow them live in given areas, refusing them entrance to certain

eating establishments or into certain hotels. Another well known type of discrimination and racial conflict is to refuse certain groups the right to a free and equal educational opportunity for becoming better citizens and better contributors to the community in which they live. I am sure I do not have to take the time to give you long lists of examples of the above abuses of democracy, for we have most of these kinds of acts along the Wasatch Front in the three principal cities of Ogden, Salt Lake City, and Provo.

Any type of discrimination against any group of American citizens of whatever ancestral heritage is undemocratic at any time, but it becomes increasingly glaring in its implications when members of these various groups are dying on the battle fields of the world to make democracy a reality to starving and persecuted millions. Let us ask ourselves for a moment exactly what democracy and the American way of life means to the citizens of these United States!

### Four Fundamentals Of Democracy

Democracy means many things to many people, but in the end it boils down to at least these four fundamentals:

1. The dignity of the individual.
2. The right to individual opportunity—Life should be better and richer and fuller for every citizen of the United States, with opportunity for each according to his ability or achievement. An extension of this principle is that ALL men SHALL be free to seek for themselves and their posterity a better life.
3. The principles of individual dignity and opportunity have led to the establishment of at least six phases of our national life:
  - (1) Freedom of worship.
  - (2) Freedom of thought.
  - (3) Freedom of expression of belief.
  - (4) Freedom of assembly.
  - (5) Universal suffrage.
  - (6) Universal education.
4. Men cannot be thought of as free unless at the same time they are conceived of as equals. Therefore, a part of democratic creed stresses the principle that all men are born free and equal.

The basic fact upon which our democracy is built is that of individual worth. The principle of equality of opportunity for the full development and expression of each individual personality is the only one upon which any type of democracy, in the long run, can be constructed. Any other action that does not take this under consideration is undemocratic.

### Action Against Utah's Minorities

The action of certain groups in Utah and other parts of the United States to deprive some persons of equality of opportunity for the full development and expression of their personality, because these persons happen to have been born to relatives of Negro, Mexican or Japanese ancestry, is undemocratic. This type of deprivation includes the right to live where they please, work where they are needed and where they are trained to work, the right to eat and sleep and seek amusements to their liking. This sort of discrimination is not only undemocratic but, as Wendell Willkie said recently, is evidence of the "Fascist attitude of mind". The Fascist attitude of mind is defined "as the desire to deprive some of our citizens of their rights—economic, civic or political." This type of mind has the

same basic motivation as activates the fascist mind when it seeks to dominate whole peoples and nations. As a matter of fact, this type of mind endangers the democratic rights of all.

Some persons will insist that this type of talk is all right from the point of view of the ideal, but that it is not practical. Some of my friends in real estate will insist that they need to be practical, therefore they must restrict the type of citizens allowed to move into a given area. They tell us, persons in the neighborhood object to persons of a different race moving into the region; that real estate values drop; that other persons insist no good Negro, Mexican or Oriental can possibly exist, therefore all must be kept out of their "white" neighborhood. I grant my real estate friends that these arguments are used, however in so far as they accept them without investigation and with a cooperative attitude, the rights of other so-called minorities are endangered. We can see how this same basic pattern of approach was used in Germany against a few and how it finally spread to include more and more of the so-called "undesirables." When this sort of thing happened or happens in Germany or some occupied territory we increase our indignation against the Germans, but in the next breath we are allowing the same sort of thing to happen in our own towns and cities. Is it not time we made up our mind upon which side our actions and attitudes place us?

### Negative Attitudes On Race Questions

Most of our negative attitudes concerning persons of another race are based, as scientific studies have shown, upon ignorance of the other fellow. We accept as fact rumors from other ignorant persons as to how the Negro, Mexican or Oriental lives, what he thinks, what he does. In the case of persons who are American citizens of Japanese ancestry, we are even more apt to be led into believing rumors because as the heat of war and nervous tensions develop here at home, we desire to wreck our emotional forces against some concrete example of the Japanese nationals. We pick out a person who looks like what we think a "Jap" looks like and spew our hatred upon this person. We forget that this person is an American citizen, that he undoubtedly hates the Japanese Jap just as sincerely as we do, that he—like ourselves—did not have the privilege of choosing his ancestors. We forget that he could not help what the Japanese empire did, any more than many of us could help what the German nation, or the French nation, or the British nation did or did not do. We use the American citizen of Japanese ancestry as a scapegoat to satisfy our own prejudiced, emotional tensions. We should remember in this connection the lesson of Germany, France, Italy and many others from Europe—that as soon as a people start thinking in terms of scape-

(Continued on page 6)

The above article is the transcript of a radio talk by Mr. Smith, assistant professor of anthropology and sociology at the University of Utah, which was broadcast over KUTA, Salt Lake City, on Nov. 20. His talk was sponsored by the Lions Club of Salt Lake and he was introduced by J. Allen Crockett of the Lions Club.

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### California Turns Back the Clock

For a long time now we have been intrigued by the peculiar spectacle of California, dominated by her most vocal and presumably most influential elements, standing against the other 47 states of the union in solitary and bitter defiance over America's so-called Japanese problem.

This is not to deny the fact that there have been individuals in other states who have been vociferous in their ignorance regarding the problem, but in most instances these persons and the states they represent have been but puny imitations of the bigotry which seems to flourish at its most luxuriant worst in the sunny clime of California.

We have pondered over the reason for this phenomena, but it takes no great brilliance to realize that the bitter attacks have continued simply because there are no Japanese Americans in California to defend themselves.

The politicians and self-styled patriots of California are perpetrating a super back-stabbing of the kind we deplored at Pearl Harbor when they strike at a group of loyal American citizens banished from the scene and unable to speak for themselves.

The voices of such splendid groups as the Committee of American Principles and Fair Play, and the isolated protests of a few courageous souls are lost practically amid the concerted thunderings of the opponents, and in any event their voices ever could be nearly so potent as the presence of Japanese Americans in California living as productive, useful, law-abiding citizens.

There is a vast plot, bordering on the invulnerable, when decent citizens cannot get the truth even from the newspapers. Something tragic has happened to a newspaper's conscience when a publication like the Los Angeles Times can say without a blush that the Dies Committee probe on the WRA and Japanese Americans was a "factual report."

In other parts of the country where assimilation is progressing rapidly, the success is due in no small measure to the physical presence of Japanese Americans. The problem is being solved in terms of men and women as personalities, and these individual cases are easier to break down, to view and analyze and become acquainted with, than the great, hulking, imponderable bulk of what is known as the Japanese American problem.

Doubtless there are many Californians today who would say that Joe Suzuki who tended the lawn and the little girl down at the corner fruit stand were good Americans, but of course one never does know about the others. These are the very people who are coerced into signing petitions protesting the WRA's program, or demanding the for-duration exclusion of Japanese Americans from the west coast, because Joe Suzuki and the little girl at the fruit stand are not there in the flesh as examples of good Americans to bolster the courage of their Caucasian American friends to act in a democratic manner in opposition to our native fascist elements.

All this preliminary leads up to one point: The un-American sniping at Japanese Americans in absentia will continue so long as Japanese Americans are restricted citizens and therefore unable to enjoy the freedom, privileges and responsibilities of other Americans.

It is inevitable that people give credence to wild stories regarding Japanese Americans when the government itself does not see fit to restore all the privileges deprived them in the hectic evacuation days when "military necessity" tolerated a quasi-martial law under which anything was possible.

We are aware that there will be a great hue and cry about states' rights, but the time has come for the federal government to take a bold step, a step further, as it were, from the recent ruling that insertion in government contracts of provisions obligating employers not to discriminate against employers on account of race, creed or color is mandatory.

The federal government must declare, with the intention of enforcing its declaration, that American citizens of Japanese descent are to have the same rights and responsibilities of other Am-

erican citizens regardless of national extractions. It must implement this statement by restoring selective service status to the nisei, and permit those evacuees who desire to return to evacuated areas. The government must further be prepared to defend the safety of these individuals against hostility inspired by local residents in the name of patriotism, and prosecute vandalism under federal statute.

While this may seem to be a great to-do about very little, there are fundamental principles involved which would be served best by courageous, drastic action now to prevent a long, drawn-out national shame. The time, we believe, is right for a show-down between the realization and practice of the ideals for which we are fighting, and the selfish, vicious hypocrisy of a willful west coast minority.

At a time when Japanese Americans are fighting and shedding their blood on practically every war front, we can think of no better way to announce this policy than to time it with when the Japanese American combat team of volunteers, now training at Camp Shelby, is given orders for overseas service.

## EDITORIAL DIGEST

### Square Deal

#### NEW YORK TIMES

Noting that there are "two kinds of Japanese," the New York Times commented on Nov. 20 on Ex-Ambassador Grew's plea for a "square deal" for loyal Japanese Americans. Said the Times:

"Former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew is as well qualified as any man to speak about the Japanese. He has been where they live. Out of his experience he makes a plea for a distinction between loyal Americans of Japanese descent and the kind of Japanese who have recently been making trouble in the internment camp at Tule Lake, Calif. As he says, American-born Japanese have in most cases proved their loyalty—some in armed service with the Fifth Army in Italy.

"This is no occasion for sentimentality. We can't give leeway to possible spies and saboteurs because we believe that human nature, including that which is wrapped in saffron-colored skin, is inherently good. But when we have our hands full fighting those who really hate us, it is a waste of time, money and perhaps lives to fight anyone, of any origin, who honestly wants to be our friend.

"The principle goes beyond its immediate application to American citizens of what may be called Axis descent. . . . But we can get some practice here at home in telling the difference between the fraud and the genuine article."

### CLOSE QUOTES

From the Manzanar Free Press: "A friend of mine was sitting in a restaurant near a training camp in Alabama. Since he came from China, his companion called his attention to some men in uniform, and asked whether he thought they were Chinese or Japanese. An officer sitting near them overheard the conversation and came to their table. He said: 'Those soldiers are not Japanese, and they are not Japanese-Americans, either. They are American soldiers, and let me tell you they are the best damned soldiers I ever commanded.' — Story by Owen Lattimore, director of the San Francisco Office of War Information.



## Are Race Riots Coming? Struggle of U. S. Negroes for Democratic Benefits Expresses Aspirations of Other Groups

By JOE GRANT MASAOKA

"Race riots are coming." Already their number since this war has started exceeds the dozen experienced during and immediately following World War I. Race riots have started earlier than they did in the last war. Race tensions in many areas are coming to a head. They're bound to erupt unless headed off. The insistence of some minority groups is coming to be:

"If we must die abroad for democracy we can't have, then we might as well die right here fighting for our rights."

Sometimes, in the struggle to be accorded acceptance in all levels of a society, professedly activated by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, one wonders if minority groups aren't in the position of Johnny, the Negro.

Johnny had been trying unsuccessfully for several months to become a member of a famous white church. One night in a vision the Lord appeared to Johnny and said, "Don't worry, Johnny, I've been trying to get into that church for twenty years myself."

The Negroes have found conditions particularly trying. Every day thousands of Negroes in eleven Southern states are compelled to stand in line for hours before inadequately staffed "jim-crow" ticket windows. Once having got a ticket they must wait until all whites are seated on busses before they can ride. Sometimes this means a delay of hours or even days.

Southern white workers who have moved to the Northern industrial regions have taken along with them their prejudices and social customs. Transplanted in their new environment, they have continued their old habits and have caused violent outbreaks. The pressure of this mass migration has already made worse a critical housing problem.

Attracted by the large supply of cheap labor in the South, industries have located there in increasing numbers. They know that as long as white man and black man cannot get together a strong labor movement will not get under way. Attempts of labor to organize are blocked by sparking up deep-seated color prejudices.

Politically aspiring Talmadges, Dixons, Rankins, and Bilbos are using "white supremacy" slogans. They blame the recent troubles on the Negro press and on "disgruntled, vicious, and unpatriotic" Negro leadership.

The Negro press came into being because no other press would speak for them. No other would represent their interests, their ambitions and their attitude. In the white press there is hardly any mention of Negro attainments or accomplishments in the war effort. When any crime is committed by a colored person, the word Negro is always tacked on to the name of the accused. Because of their militant tone, the Negro press is charged with fomenting black nationalism.

There are many Negroes who have even taken unto their cause the theme of the Japanese propagandists—that this is a race war. As far as America is concerned, they hold that there are only two races—black and white. Many Negroes have so lost faith that they have come to believe that the whites would rather see fascism in America than liberty for the Negro. The time has passed when the Negro would accept second-class citizenship.

Thinking Jews aver that racial tensions throughout the world are heightening. Hitler and the Nuremberg laws have highlighted it. The measures which were legalized under Nazism against the Jews, they feel have a sneaking acceptance among prejudiced groups in America. Many interventionists before the war were prominent Jews and there is sub rosa sentiment that the Jews led us into this conflict. They point to the repeated outbreaks, insignificantly paraphrased in the newspapers, as evidence of the rising tide of feeling against them.

Like the evacuation, any per-

son having Japanese blood being subject to the exclusion orders, so do the Nazis include in their pogrom not only full-blooded Jews but any person of whose parents or grandparents is a Jew, or who is married to one. "Non-Aryans" have no civil rights in Germany. They cannot vote or hold office. They cannot practice law or medicine. They cannot attend universities or higher schools. They cannot work for newspapers, the movies, or radio. They are systematically forced out of business, and their positions given to Aryans. They can obtain few jobs, even at common labor. They are required to register their little remaining property, and most of it has been confiscated.

The Nazis have revived the ghetto, and compel Jews to remain within certain slum areas. Jews cannot buy food, even when they have money, except for two hours in the afternoon, when practically everything has been sold. They cannot attend movies or use public swimming pools or playgrounds. In streetcars and in parks marked benches are reserved for them. All Jews above the age of six are compelled to wear yellow badges with the six-point star of David.

Here in America, this relentless pressure against the Jews in Germany has its counterpart in our colleges and universities. Jewish persons are not admitted to fraternities or sororities—they have to establish their own. Though war may have touched off race hysteria against the Nisei in colleges, they do have a greater acceptance than Jews. One Jew in seeking to further his medical education confided to his fellow medic nisei student that he had been refused in 37 other institutions.

Further evidence of the trend of the times are the violations of American citizenship inflicted against those of Japanese descent. For the first time in history of the United States, legal discrimination against one nationality group has been established. Curfew, registration, confinement, suspension of the equal protection of the laws, presumption of guilt, curtailment of the freedom of movement, and the imposition of penalties without trials or hearings against one single group set apart by name is without precedence.

Like the head of water behind a dam, the terrific pressure is built up by the impounding of inflowing streams. So is the accumulation of resentments and injustices and discriminations building up a frightening head of pressure which may cause catastrophe. Unfortunately, the federal government is doing nothing in the way of a positive program toward correcting this condition. The load falls upon liberals and church groups and minority organizations to make spillways and open the flood gates to relieve the dangerous tensions.

Besides cooperating with others of like minds, it may be timely to re-examine our childhood prejudices and see if they're being perpetuated by present-day youngsters. I remember when it was usual for me to be the object of a group of children chanting:

"Chink, Chink, Chinaman  
Sitting on a fence—"

Then the Scandinavians, considered one of the most tolerant of races, used to be just as cruel to their own when the youngsters yelled.

"Ten thousand Swedes  
Ran through the weeds  
Chased by one Norwegian."

They also said, "A Swede is a Norwegian with his brains knocked out." Then along the Mexican

### Shelby Diary

"Did you know that our boys are served rice at every meal except breakfast in place of potatoes? But that isn't all, chicken dinner is enjoyed once a month—and every Tuesday noon, ice cream on the menu calls for a mad dash to the mess hall. Breakfast is routine stuff only bacon and fried eggs and toast topped off with G. I. coffee.

"A noisy hubbub takes place outside of each mess hall after dinner while waiting for their postman. Finally their Santa Claus appears—then the big fun starts. Invariably and 'unfortunate individual' receives a big package—then his friends push and rip off the wrapping to see if it's something to eat. The motto at Shelby is 'share everything alike.'"—From Just Incidentally, column by Sueo Sako in the Granada Pioneer.

### Armistice Day

The Senate of the United States last month passed a resolution which committed it to international collaboration, a reversal of its stand after the last war. In Moscow last week, agreement to agree on post war international problems was signed by representatives of the U. S., England, Russia, and China. They agreed, among other things, that an international body of all peace-loving states, and open to all states, for the maintenance of world peace and security, will be established at the earliest practicable date.

Today, as the community observed another Armistice Day, we knew that commitments had been made to the mothers and fathers, to the relatives, to wives of fighting men and of men who have died. We knew that the world be at least be better prepared to make the peace, when another armistice rolls around.—Editorial in the Gila News-Courier.

border states, I heard "One American is good for twenty greasers." Then there's the opprobrium attached to the words: wop, frog, dago, and the epithet Jap usually accompanied by the descriptive "dirty."

We need, too, to go through the cobwebs in our own thinking and pull out some like the following statements containing fallacies of ten heard about minority groups:

- a. All Scotchmen are stingy.
- b. Most of our labor troubles are caused by foreign-born agitators.
- c. Refugees are taking away the good jobs from native Americans.
- d. The Jews own the press, radio, and movies; they control the Government.
- e. The depression was caused by the international bankers.
- f. Negroes are an inferior race—their blood plasma will taint.
- g. Conscientious objectors to war can always get a job.
- h. Crime and gangsterism are caused by Italians and foreigners.
- i. Catholics can't be good citizens; they have sworn allegiance to a foreign potentate.
- j. Anyone who wants to work always gets a job.
- k. "Deceit, hypocrisy and treachery are racial characteristics of the Japanese"—that's why they hire Chinese cashiers for their banks.

Prejudice and discrimination is a social disease. As such, it should be treated as a social disease. Modern treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea is not hush-hush. It is popular education and pointing out the dangers which result from neglect of curative methods. Prejudice and discrimination must be subject to identical popular education and emphasizing of the dangers to our democracy inherent in this malady if we fail to attend to its cure and correction.

Propaganda, the carrier of this social disease, is more than persuading people to believe something that isn't true. It's a smoke screen raising false issues, injecting men's emotions with fears and mirages, prodding groups toward economic conflicts, political tournaments, religious prejudice, until the whole nation is broken up in small pieces, incapable of the strength leading toward victory.

On the way to victory, as on the long road home to democracy, we need "hard-headed thinking and two-fisted doing."

## Timely Topics

By SABURO KIDO

### Restrictions Still Bind Loyal Nisei

Salt Lake City has an unusually large number of persons with Japanese faces walking around these days. The reason seems to be that those who are awaiting to return to the Arizona relocation centers after the completion of seasonal work have been unable to obtain transportation because of congested buses. There is only one route whereby they can go back now since the War Relocation Authority has discontinued the practice of sending escorts to Las Vegas, Nevada, to accompany those returning on train through the California military area.

It seems to us that the time has come for the Western Defense Command to give some consideration to the restrictions which have been imposed upon American citizens of Japanese ancestry through the exclusion order of General DeWitt. Dimouts and many other regulations are being cancelled. Furthermore, everyone is agreed that the prospects of invasion by the Japanese forces are becoming more and more remote. The latest victories in the Gilbert Islands should be further evidence that the fortunes of war have definitely shifted and that it is only a matter of time before Japan's mainland will be bombed by the Liberators and Fortresses.

With the changing tides of the fortunes of war, we believe the exclusion orders should be revised. Zone 2 of California was not evacuated until the middle part of July and August since only the area 100 to 150 miles from the coastline was considered the area of military operations. We believe this section of California which was known as Zone 2 should be declared a free zone as the first step towards the restoration of our civil rights as citizens.

### Protective Custody Theory Mistake

Every fair-minded thinking person has come to the conclusions that "protective custody," which was one of the reasons given for the evacuation, was wrong. If anything, the governmental agencies should have strengthened the protection in case of danger instead of removing citizens who have not been found guilty of any crime. A strong stand by the army commander in time of war is believed to be the best cure for any fanciful thoughts of possible violence. Also any public official or individual who tolerates any violence should be indicted of conspiracy to impede war efforts and also for inciting violence. This is particularly true of the District Attorney of Los Angeles and Mayor Bowron. If they know of persons who have threatened the personal safety of persons of Japanese ancestry, they should be compelled to produce the names.

There is a California law which required the posting of peace bonds on the part of anyone who threatens violence or in lieu of such bonds, the persons can be incarcerated. We do not see why such measures are not taken for the public welfare if what District Attorney Howser is telling is the truth. Most likely the public official is sounding off for publicity's sake. Congress, especially the Dies Committee, should investigate such un-American utterances and conspiracies. But of course, it is expecting too much for any such action, particularly from Mr. Dies. The political influence behind the racists is too powerful for the Dies Committee to handle most likely.

A governor who has respect for the law would be taking action when testimony, such as that given by District Attorney Howser, is given from a witness stand. Well, Governor Warren also has taken advantage of the situation, and therefore, one cannot be assured protection from such a man. His political aspirations come first and principle is secondary. If he plays his cards right, he is going to be

### Race Tensions Test Democracy, Says Smith

(Continued from page 5)

goats, a demagog immediately appears who builds his power on this unmistakable indication of social weakness. Then come the Hitlers, Mussolinis, Coughlins, Gerald L.K. Smiths, and Joe McWilliamses. Any organization with power and prestige in a community instead of supporting such action on the part of its citizenry, if it is truly democratic, should aid in an educational program. To follow the dictates of a prejudiced group is not to be practical in fostering the democratic way of life.

### Effect of Non-Whites On Property Values

When we are told that real values drop upon the mixing of racial groups in a community, we should not be too ready to blame the drop—if there is a drop—upon the factor of racial mixing alone. In areas where statistics are quoted to prove this point, upon close analysis it is usually found that the moving into a community of Negroes, Mexicans or Orientals was but one incident associated with the decline of real estate values. Very often this mixing area is on the edge of a slum—or in the slum—or the areas are near an industrial region and thus become a dead zone for residential buildings. Any map of a large city will give you such a picture, and a study of the various factors bringing about such decline in real estate values will show that many factors must be reconsidered, and that one factor alone will not suffice. To say that segregating racial groups in housing districts is practical begs the question. Studies and experience show that segregated housing does not decrease racial conflicts and tensions. As a matter of fact in certain cities where riots have occurred it was found that no white and colored conflicts developed in the few areas where the neighborhood was racially mixed. To say that whites and colored persons cannot work together or live together is to have the facts make a lie to the words. Racial groups in various parts of the world are living and working together and producing for victory and a democratic way of life.

The traditional view that all persons of a given race or nationality are like all other persons of that particular race or nationality is one of the most common errors in our dealing with one another. All persons of whatever group have their own individuality, and it becomes not only undemocratic but, unhuman to treat all Negroes, Orientals, Mexicans, Indians, Germans, Britishers, Irishmen, and so on, as if they all had specific given racial or nationalistic traits. To damn all Negroes because we know one or two nincompoops, or to segregate all Mexicans because we do not like the way one Mexican or family lives, is to refuse to recognize the individual worth of mankind. To foster such concepts by meekly accepting them or even allowing public policy to be formed by them is not a practical way to solve our democratic problems in a democratic manner.

Democracy is either right or it is wrong; American citizenship either is worth having or it is not. There is no middle way! A middle way leads to the doorstep of fascism if not into the inner sanctum of Hitlerism. If Democracy is true and if American citizenship means something more than words and promises—let us dedicate ourselves to making Democracy and American citizenship true and worthy!

the next United States senator from California. Furthermore, the Hearst press is touting him as presidential timber.

The rescinding of the individual exclusion orders by General Emons seem to indicate that he is proceeding in the right direction. Even if persons of Japanese ancestry were permitted to return today, we doubt if a large number would be able to go. On the other hand, it is important that restrictions be lifted whenever the necessity ceases in order that the rights of citizens be fully recognized.



# Sale of Property to Nisei Opposed by Spokane Group

## Ann Nisei Says: Eat Alone and Like It---If You Plan Simple, Hearty Meals

Men who are bachelors it these days can generally do one of two things — they can get used to hash-house food or they can learn to cook and like it.

Just in case you're one of these hungry bachelors, and you'd like to try your hand at cooking, here's an idea or two:

Plan substantial meals with plenty of vegetables. Keep your menus simple (you probably will) but hearty. Don't get into a fry-cook's routine. Bake and boil your foods in preference to frying them. Dispense with dessert, except for fruit.

Men don't worry much about vitamins and minerals, but try to have enough vegetables and fruits. If you don't like fussing with vegetables, learn to make stews, pot roasts, goulashes and other dishes that combine meat and vegetables. And serve double portions of fresh vegetable salad. Buy rye, whole wheat and pumpkin-nut bread in preference to white. Try to get enough fresh fruit. Buy hearty canned soups — bean, vegetable, chowder, etc. And try to use some milk every day.

As for kitchen utensils, you don't need many. But get good, heavy substantial pots and pans. Three pans will be plenty, and be sure one is really big. Have a good-sized iron or aluminum skillet. And get a big iron Dutch oven. You won't need any fancy kitchen gadgets, but do get a few essential ones.

Get a few simple recipes down pat. Learn to fry a steak, to make a mean hamburger, to cook up a good pot of stew and to make a pot roast. Learn a couple of special recipes — like Italian spaghetti or clam chowder, if you'd like to get yourself a reputation as a cook.

And now, if you're ready, here's the way to go about your cooking, with the ABC's of a few simple recipes. We know that men don't follow recipes exactly anyway; so we're trying to give you methods, not exact recipes:

**Steak:** Leave fat on the steak. Get your skillet as hot as possible. Don't put in any fat or oil. Drop your steak into the skillet and let it fry until steak is easily loosened from pan. Turn and fry for one minute. Add salt, pepper and butter, but don't desecrate this steak with ketchup or sauce.

**Baked potatoes:** Scrub good baking potatoes (Idaho russets are the best, if you can get them.) Prick them all over with a fork. Rub with a little shortening or bacon drippings. Put them into a baking pan, salt them lightly, and bake about forty minutes in a moderate oven. To serve, slit each potato across the top. Then take one up in a paper napkin or clean cloth, press in gently all around to break up the insides. Add salt, pepper and a dash of butter.

**Salad:** Almost anything goes in a salad. For your basic salad, however, break up a head of lettuce, add green peppers, onion slices, tomatoes, and whatever else you want. For your dressing, mix one part of vinegar to two parts of oil. Add salt, pepper, a dash of ketchup, shoyu, mustard, and paprika. Beat up well. (Make this dressing in large batches and keep in a jar.)

**Beef Stew:** Two pounds of stew meat will serve four persons amply. Dust meat lightly with flour. Put a bit of fat into your Dutch oven and let it get hot. Add meat and some small peeled onions. Fry till meat is good and brown. Add one cup of water (or better, a can of tomatoes.) Add salt, pepper, a dash of shoyu, a dash of ketchup, a dash of vinegar. Cover and cook over a very small flame for about an hour. Peel enough carrots and potatoes and whatever other root vegetables you want to add. Add to the stew either whole or cut up. Cover, let cook till vegetables are done. Then add a couple of green peppers cut into chunks. Steam a few more min-

## Chamber of Commerce Group Takes Stand Against Evacuees

SPOKANE, Wash.—The first steps in a campaign to block persons of Japanese ancestry from buying farms in the Spokane Valley are being taken under the auspices of the Spokane Valley Chamber of Commerce, Vice-president Sig T. Hansen said on Nov. 19, according to the Associated Press.

Hansen declared a committee was appointed at a mass meeting on Nov. 18 and would ask realtors of the area "not to sell property in the valley to the Japanese" and to urge the Japanese themselves to avoid purchases.

Hansen said the meeting was called "because two or three Jap-families have bought property in the valley during the last few weeks."

He added: "Consensus of the meeting was there was no objection to Japanese seasonal laborers in the valley, but that there is strong objection to having Japanese buy or lease property there."

## Colorado Group Protests Influx Of Evacuees

BRIGHTON, Colo. — Three Brighton organizations last week took steps to discourage the resettling of persons of Japanese ancestry in Adams county, just north of Denver.

The Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion and the volunteer firemen's organization requested Adams county residents cease renting, selling and leasing homes, business establishments and homes to persons of Japanese ancestry.

## Farm Bureau Meet Leaders Oppose Competitive Japanese

SANTA CRUIZ, Calif.—California vegetable growers expressed opposition to the return of competitive farmers of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the West coast in the spring and summer of 1942.

The Associated Press reported that a "number of growers frankly admitted they preferred white competition," during sessions here last week of the annual State Farm Bureau convention.

President Ray Wiser of the state organization said various groups had presented anti-Japanese programs to the resolutions committee for action by the farm group.

## Believe 50 Percent Of Evacuees May Return to Coast

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — A prediction that approximately 50 per cent of the evacuees from California will return after the war was made by Dr. Frederick W. Heckleman, former superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal churches in Hokkaido and Tohoku, during a recent visit to the Heart Mountain center, according to the Sentinel.

Dr. Heckleman had high praise for the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play and other groups which are attempting to balance the prejudiced attitude of reactionary forces on the west coast, said the Sentinel.

utes till green peppers are done. Make a paste of a little flour and water, add slowly to the stew, stirring all the while. Let simmer about ten minutes. It's done — and it's good.

For lamb stew, throw in a can of peas at the very last minute, add a dash of thyme if you have it. The secret in making good stew is to use just as little water as possible. The vegetables are steamed, not boiled. Don't let the vegetables get too soft. And simmering the gravy for ten minutes, at least, does away with that floury taste of the gravy.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenichi Uyeda a boy on Nov. 16 at Tremonton, Utah.

To Mrs. Satsuko Nakagawa (3-9-1, Manzanar) a girl on Oct. 23.

To Mrs. Masayo Ishida (22-1-2, Manzanar) a boy on Oct. 25.

To Mrs. Shizuko Fukumoto (20-2-3, Manzanar) a boy on Oct. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Odama (9K-8B, Granada) a girl on Oct. 28.

To Mrs. Shizuko Oku (8-15-1, Manzanar) a boy on Nov. 1.

To Mrs. Miyuki Fujita (11-4-3, Manzanar) a girl on Nov. 2.

To Mrs. Sakuyo Fukumoto (2-8-5, Manzanar) a girl on Nov. 3.

To Mrs. Tsuruko Ishihara (33-14-3, Manzanar) a girl on Nov. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Tsukuda (7E-9B, Granada) a girl on Nov. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokuyoshi Kawasaki (11F-10E, Granada) a girl on Nov. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Morikuni (39-12-A, Jerome) a boy on Nov. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokuyko Arakaki (16-3-A, Jerome) a girl on Nov. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nishimoto (17-6-A, Jerome) a girl on Nov. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Y. Sasaki (44-9-C, Jerome) a girl on Nov. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Allan Mori (9L-10F, Granada) a boy on Nov. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Kirit (8K-4A, Granada) a girl on Nov. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eki Masuoka (40-6-C, Jerome) a boy on Nov. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jusuke Hayashi (44-13-C, Gila River) a girl on Nov. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kurihara (14-2-F, Jerome) a girl on Nov. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Juma Befu (8K-11E, Granada) a girl on Nov. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiyuki Morimoto (11H-11F, Granada) a boy on Nov. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Asano (7-1-C, Gila River) a girl on Nov. 7.

To Mrs. Satoko Sawamura (19-7-4, Manzanar) a boy on Nov. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasuo Kuwahara (4-9-A, Topaz) a girl on Nov. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tim Hirose (27-12-B, Topaz) a boy on Nov. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Torae Nagami (31-12-D, Jerome) a boy on Nov. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Mike Miyake (44-13-D, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinichi Sugimoto (38-7-A, Jerome) a girl on Nov. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazu Yamakawa (61-10-D, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kay Kuwada (9-5-D, Jerome) a girl on Nov. 10.

To Cpl. and Mrs. Shio Doiuchi (9K-10-F, Granada) a girl on Nov. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lou Minoru Miyasaki (8K-2C, Granada) a boy on Nov. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Imatomi (12G-4C, Granada) a boy on Nov. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kay Kaoru Hirai (27-9-B, Gila River) a girl on Nov. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ken Shiraishi (40-2-F, Topaz) a girl on Nov. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isami Oyama (14-6-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Nov. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Honji (11K-1C, Granada) a girl on Nov. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Hashiba (12-3-B, Rohwer) a girl on Nov. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsuchi Matsumoto (29-15-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Nov. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jim Uyemura (6-10-C, Heart Mountain) a boy on Nov. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Ronald Ota (28-5-C, Gila River) a girl on Nov. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masamitsu Kamigaki (4-6-C, Gila River) a girl on Nov. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Inouye (23-6-F, Heart Mountain) a boy on Nov. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Leo Yamashita (20-16-C, Heart Mountain) a boy on Nov. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takahiro Kai (14-9-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Nov. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasuichi

# Heart Mountain Paper Asks Transfer of Tule Lake Control

## Sentinel Believes Justice Dept. Should Administrate Camp

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Heart Mountain Sentinel last week asked for transfer of the Tule Lake segregation center to the Department of Justice in an editorial published on Nov. 20.

Commending the War Relocation Authority for its "exceptionally good job under unprecedented conditions," the Sentinel pointed out that the WRA program and the management of Tule Lake are not compatible.

"The objective of the WRA program at relocation centers simply and directly is to transplant the people of Japanese ancestry who were uprooted from their West coast homes and businesses to new places where they may again take up the tangled threads of their lives. They are of proven loyalty."

"The objectives of the program at Tule Lake are another matter. Although they have not been defined in so many words, practically all that the residents at Tule Lake can expect is decent and humane treatment. Largely, they are of sworn allegiance to Japan."

"The position of nisei and loy-

Takeuchi (8-9-B, Heart Mountain) a boy on Nov. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Uyeda (9-17-B, Heart Mountain) a boy on Nov. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenichi Uyeda a boy on Nov. 16 at Tremonton, Utah.

## DEATHS

John Tamio Yagura (32-5-C, Gila River) on Nov. 7.

Baby Ichimoto (21-12-D, Gila River) on Nov. 8.

Mrs. Ume Kanazawa (6-12-CD, Topaz) on Nov. 8.

Kohei Shimano on Nov. 9 at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mrs. Asano Adachi, 57, (5-12-B, Topaz) on Nov. 10.

Motonoshin Domoto, 72, on Nov. 11 at Minneapolis, Minn.

Yoshiye Helen Kuwabara, 20, (24-8-C, Rohwer) on Nov. 14.

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Kyokuo Iko (21-23-C, Heart Mountain) on Nov. 15.

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Tokuso Takahashi (17-11-C, Heart Mountain) on Nov. 16.

Mrs. Ito Mizuta, 52, (15-5-F, Heart Mountain) on Nov. 19.

## MARRIAGES

May Akagi to Jun Honda on Oct. 31 in Chicago.

Fumie Mukai to Keisuke Fujimori on Nov. 4 at Jerome.

Dorothy Fukushima to Cpl. Kenji Akaba on Nov. 9 at Gila River.

Mary Yokota to Yoshijharu Ohara on Nov. 10 in St. Louis.

Mitsuko Evelyn Yoshii to Ray Minoru Matsushita on Nov. 15 in Billings, Mont.

Haru Tanouye to Shigeru Yamane on Nov. 20 in Cody, Wyo.

Mari Shimanouchi to Bill Hata in Boston, Mass.

al issei will continue to suffer as long as Tule Lake remains under the jurisdiction of WRA because that center will be the focal point of criticism. Furthermore, while Tule Lake draws the fire of criticism, the WRA will be drawn into the encompassing flame and every relocation center will be caught in the reflected light . . .

"Before any change is made there should be a further weeding out of individuals and families. Not all of the residents of Tule Lake are disloyal. There are those who, for one reason or another, could have legitimately changed their registration but failed to before the designated time. Most pathetic of the groups at Tule Lake are the 'tag-alongs' who simply went to the segregation center because their parents so willed. The majority of the 'tag-alongs' are minors who are much more American than they are Japanese. Some provision should be made for these groups."

## "Little Dies" Group Plans Inquiry Into Poston Conditions

LOS ANGELES—Following recent "scare heads" in the Los Angeles Examiner, a Hearst newspaper, charging that the location of a war relocation center for Japanese and Japanese American evacuees at Poston, Arizona, was imperiling dams and other installations in the area, State Senator Jack B. Tenney, chairman of the California legislature's "Little Dies" committee, said on Nov. 20 he will hold hearings soon on the California-Arizona border concerning movements of residents at the Poston WRA center.

## THOMAS CITES TREATMENT OF NISEI AT FORUM

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Although the English-speaking peoples are against the doctrine of racial superiority, some of the worst practices of that doctrine outside Germany are found in English-speaking countries—in the American south and British South Africa and India — Norman Thomas, four times Socialist party presidential candidate, said here Nov. 16 at an inter-racial forum at First Methodist church, the Star Journal reported.

"Although the legal situation has been improving for the Negro in America," Thomas said, popular custom has lagged far behind, with the result that racial strains between white and black are more pronounced now than at any time in the last 30 years.

Thomas cited the treatment of American-born Japanese. "Congress and the President have created a dangerous precedent by adopting wholesale the totalitarian theories of justice by discrimination on the basis of racial affiliation," he said.

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## A. P. Correspondent Reports Nisei Fighting In Italy Refuse To Leave Front-Line Positions

"It is practically impossible to evacuate to rear areas any of the Japanese American troops fighting in Italy except in the case of very severe battle wounds," an Associated Press dispatch from Allied Headquarters in Algiers declared on Nov. 19.

The A.P. reported:

"These boys don't want to go back, even with injuries requiring days of rest, for fear they'll never catch up with their friends again. Soldiers hospitalized beyond a certain period are sent to replacement centers when they recover, and thus may never team up with their old buddies again. They are more likely under the laws of chance to be assigned to some other unit.

"One Japanese American surgeon who had been injured appeared unexpectedly at the force's command post and was greeted with surprise there by a high ranking officer.

"Thought you were in the hospital, Captain," said the officer.

"I was."

"What injuries did you have?"

"Four broken ribs."

"Four broken—what! Why didn't they send you back to Africa?"

"Well, they almost did," grinned the Captain. "But I'd never get back with the outfit if I once got separated that much. I fixed it up with the division surgeon. They're carrying me on the records of the clearing station."

"And he set off for the clearing station where a man could let his broken ribs heal — if he didn't mind being only 1000 yards behind the battle lines."

### Alaska Nisei Vets Visits WRA Centers On Furloughs

RIVERS, Ariz.—Staff Sergeant Hiroshi Kanagaki, who was with one of the first American landing forces on Kiska, was at the Gila relocation center last week on furlough, according to the News-Courier.

Kanagaki is a pre-Pearl Harbor serviceman, having joined up in Concord, California, his home town, three months before the start of the war.

### Veteran of Attu Campaign Visits Relatives in Rohwer

Rohwer, Ark.—Visiting his relatives at the Rohwer relocation center is Sgt. William Nishikawa, veteran of 16 months of service at Attu, according to the Outpost.

Sgt. Nishikawa volunteered for the army in February, 1941. He received his basic training at Ft. Lewis, Wash., and later at the Presidio in San Francisco.

## Loyalty Pledge Required from Relocating Group, Says Merritt

### Some Given Chance For Rehearing, WRA Director Declares

MANZANAR, Calif. — Director Ralph P. Merritt said on Nov. 17 that loyalty pledges supporting the United States and its war effort are an absolute requirement before Japanese and Japanese American evacuees are released from the Manzanar relocation center.

Merritt pointedly denied published reports quoting him to the effect that Japanese evacuees who twice refused to proclaim their loyalty were later given their freedom.

"No Japanese has ever been re-

leased from Manzanar," Merritt said, "unless they have either declared their loyalty to the government immediately upon being asked, or have petitioned for a rehearing on the grounds that they 'misunderstood' the original oath requested of them.

"Those who petition for a rehearing and swear to the loyalty oath are not released until their petitions have been forwarded to the War Relocation Authority in Washington and WRA officials there have approved their release."

Merritt emphasized that all instructions for satisfactory clearance of those evacuees requesting a rehearing on their cases came from Washington WRA headquarters, not Manzanar.

"The difficulty arose when American born Japanese and alien Japanese were asked to take an identical loyalty oath," Merritt continued. "I was hospitalized at the time and when I learned of the questioning, I requested that two different oaths be asked, one of the American born Japanese and one of the aliens. This change was then made."

Merritt said members of the Manzanar center who did not respond satisfactorily to the loyalty oath were denied clearance.

"Many of these people then came to us," Merritt continued, "claiming they had not understood the questions put to them by the Army officers and asked for rehearings. These were granted and the answers, written by the evacuees themselves, were forwarded to Washington for review. The local administration had nothing to say regarding their release."

## CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

### COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS

The brightest picture in the exodus from the Pacific Coast in 1942 occurred Christmas eve in the many War Relocation Centers as tens of thousands of Christmas gifts were distributed to make Christmas a living thing for the young and old. Nearly a year has passed, and we see another Christmas for those still remaining in the centers. The Home Missions Council and the Protestant Church Commission with the co-operation of the American Friends Service Committee are now in full swing gathering gifts for another "largest Christmas Party." Last year last minute changes and distribution required emergency measures in order to fill shortages in gifts. This was accomplished because there was some money available from cash contributions. To those who are unable to participate in the program of the churches in the gathering of gifts, we suggest that you make a contribution in cash, remitting the money to: Rev. A. Akamatsu, 323 West 108th street, New York City, New York. The three Japanese churches in New York have undertaken the campaign to raise a cash contribution to the Community Christmas program. To our members we urge your remittances be sent as soon as possible. To those evacuees who remember the last Christmas in the Relocation Centers and who are now resettled, I need not urge them to make Christmas a happier one for those who remain in the centers.

### JA COMBAT TEAM USO

National Headquarters wishes to acknowledge the following contributions which will be forwarded to Mr. Melvin Harter, Director, 222 West Pine St., Hattiesburg, Mississippi: Tom Iseri, Ontario, Oregon, \$5.00; Saburo Kido, \$2.00; Larry Tajiri, \$2.00; and Hito Okada, \$2.00. Our goal is \$500.00. Pick up your pen and send that check along today. We cannot have too much money for this USO Unit, as it will be a mobile unit and go along with the boys wherever they go.

### JACL CONTRIBUTIONS

The JACL bank balance jumped up \$12.50 as contributions were received, from A. D. Bonus, Seattle, Wash.; K. Sato, Salt Lake City, Utah; Katherine Sasaki, Dayton, Ohio; and Tom Iseri, Ontario, Oregon.

### CREDIT UNION

The credit union has 62 members as of Nov. 22nd with a deposit on shares and entrance fees, totaling \$1552.75. One loan for \$100.00 was made in October.

### OUTCASTS!

The story of America's treatment of her Japanese American minority is Caleb Foote's message in his 24-page booklet now available at National Headquarters for 15c a copy. It is one of the most complete articles on evacuation and is amply illustrated with evacuation and relocation pictures.

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## Specific Post-War Reforms of Japanese Institutions Urged By Aiso in N.Y. Forum Talk

### Japan Must Be Crushed With Overwhelming Military Might to Make Possible Eventual Reorientation in Unified World, Says Nisei

NEW YORK — Japan must be crushed with overwhelming military might but the post-war reconstruction must make possible her eventual reorientation in a more unified and democratic world, John F. Aiso, an American of Japanese ancestry, told the annual New York Herald Tribune Forum on Nov. 17.

Mr. Aiso, who urged specific reforms of Japanese institutions, was introduced to the Forum as an American-born Japanese who is "performing important patriotic service" which could not be disclosed. Thirty four years of age, he is a lawyer with experience both here and in the Far East.

Seventy-five thousand Americans of Japanese ancestry remain firm in their faith in America, Mr. Aiso said, urging that Japan's military masters be "utterly discredited."

"The myth of the inviolability of Japanese shores by divine edict, which grew out of a chance dispersion of Genghis Khan's invasion fleet by tidal waves," he declared, "must be exploded to free the Japanese people from their mad obsession that the Japanese are God's chosen people."

Mr. Aiso disagreed with those who urge immediate abolition of the emperor system in Japan, saying that the emperor is "the axis of a social structure based on the family system."

"No republican form of government," he asserted, "could function until such time as the family concept is nullified and the populace prepared for allegiance to concept rather than to a ruler. In the interim we shall have a series of intermedial struggles, a tinder box that might lead to general wars."

"If you must mark the advent of a new era in Japanese national and international life, dethrone Hirohito, go as far as setting up Crown Prince Tsugu-no-miya as emperor under the regency of liberal, Oxford-educated Anglophile Prince Chichibu."

Within Japan, Mr. Aiso said, the constitution giving the armed forces power to make or break cabinets must be reformed. Courts must administer speedy justice based on law rather than might. Virtual serfdom in agriculture and the seven-family rule in business must be eliminated.

Economically, Mr. Aiso argued, Japan should receive access to Asiatic markets and raw materials from the United States.

He called for a return of Formosa and Hongkong to China, freedom for the Philippines, an end to French imperialism in Indo-China and a greater measure of native welfare in the Dutch East Indies.

"True," he said, "this would give Japan trade supremacy in consumer goods in China, Asia and the East Indies by virtue of geographical proximity, lower labor costs and lower costs of marketing and transportation. . .

"It would not mean the depression of the American standard of living. It would not mean the end of our trade in the Far East. It would mean greater export to Japan, and through Japan to the other countries, of raw materials like cotton, pulp and oil."

John Aiso was born in Burbank, Calif. He was valedictorian of his class at Brown university a dozen years ago. He was later associated with a New York law firm, and at one time served as a director of tobacco companies in Manchuria.

## Beginners Reader In Kana and Practice Book

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A great aid to the elementary students of the Japanese language is the newly reprinted "Beginners Reader in Kana and Practice Book." Kana words are explained in order to learn Kana quickly, and to read it rapidly. Opposite Kana words are spaces provided for the students to practice in order that a correct way of writing can be mastered.

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