

# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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## Butte Council Raps Treatment Of Prisoners

### Gila River Community Asks Opportunity to Defeat Those Responsible

RIVERS, Ariz. — Treatment of Americans and Filipinos captured by the Japanese at the fall of Bataan and Corregidor was denounced as inhuman on Jan. 29 by a special meeting of the Butte community council of the Gila River relocation center.

The Japanese Americans on the Butte council asked "greater opportunities... to defeat those responsible for such deeds" and expressed pride in the approximately 300 men from the Gila River center who are now fighting the Axis, many of whom are in the Pacific area.

A resolution, signed by Harry N. Miyake, council chairman, and Verlin Y. Yamamoto, secretary, was passed unanimously and directed to the War Department. It said:

"Whereas, we have received the news report of atrocities committed by Japanese militarists on American prisoners of war at Bataan and Corregidor, and

"Whereas, we are highly devoted to the United States and to the cause of democracy and fair play among nations,

"Therefore be it resolved; That the community council of Butte Gila River relocation center at Rivers, Ariz., wholeheartedly denounces and condemns the cruelties and inhuman atrocities of the Japanese soldiers, and call upon America, our country, both real and adopted, to give us greater opportunity according to our various abilities to defeat utterly those responsible for such deeds, and

"Be it further resolved: That we reiterate our pride in our many sons, fathers and brothers who are fighting in the Pacific area against this cruel militarist group in Japan to maintain the principles of freedom and democracy, and

"Be it further resolved: That we reaffirm our faith in the War Department which, through selective service, again gives us the opportunity to further participate in helping to win the war."

## Colorado Group Passes Resolution

DELTA, Colo. — A resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Uncompahgre Valley Water Users association of Montrose, Colo., opposing the sale of farm property to persons of Japanese ancestry, was reported here last week.

## California Legislature Asks Tule Transfer to FBI, Army

### Senate Resolution Hits Non-Discrimination Stand Of Agricultural Board

SACRAMENTO—Both houses of the California Legislature unanimously adopted on Jan. 31 a resolution demanding the jurisdiction over the Tule Lake segregation center be transferred immediately to either the army or the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The resolution was introduced by the state senate's fact-finding committee headed by Senator Hugh Donnelly.

Meanwhile, Senators Herbert W. Slater of Sonoma county and Jesse R. Dorsey of Kern county predicted that if the evacuees are permitted to return to California communities there will be bloodshed.

The state senate also adopted a resolution sponsored by Senator George J. Hatfield of Merced county calling on Governor Warren and future governors of California to "obey both the letter and spirit of the laws governing the making of

## Four Japanese Americans Reported Killed In Italy

On Jan. 31 the War Department announced the names of three Japanese Americans killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

HIGA, Pvt. Takemitsu—Giro Higa, father, Kahaluu, Honolulu, T. H.

MAKISHI, Sgt. Matsutada—Matsu Makishi, father, Wahiawa Camp 3, Elele, T. H.

SESHIKI, Pvt. Hihumi—Jutaro Seshiki, father, Box 61, Anahola, Kauai.

On Feb. 5 the War Department announced the name of one Japanese American killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

KINOSHITA, Sgt. Richard K.—Harold M. Kinoshita, brother, 1727 Democrat St., Honolulu, T. H.

## Japanese Canadians Refuse To Accept Japan Foodstuffs In Protest Against Fascism

### Dominion Nisei Group in Toronto Asks Ottawa To Recognize Citizenship; Letters to Papers Condemns "Shoyo Insult" from Tokyo Government

KASLO, B. C.—The substantial Japanese Canadian population of Toronto, Ont., the majority of whom are evacuees from the west coast, has unanimously declined to take any part of the distribution of Japanese foodstuffs which arrived in Canada recently, via the Gripsholm, as a gift from the Japanese Red Cross, the New Canadian declared last week.

In a vigorous presentation of their stand, the Japanese Canadian residents of Toronto are asking on one hand that the Canadian government recognize them as full-fledged citizens of the Dominion, and are taking their position as a protest against Japan's fascist war aims, the New Canadian added.

In prominently-featured letters to Toronto daily papers, the Canadian nisei committee, representing the evacuees in the Toronto area, declared that they were "highly insulted that these goods should be offered to us."

"Such an act on the part of the Japanese government," their declaration added, "to send goods to us can only be construed as an attempt on their part to convert our sympathies to the fascist philosophy. As Canadians our one desire is to align our forces with the United Nations against the fascist aggressors."

The foodstuffs received from Japan through the Red Cross included soy bean sauce, green tea and bean paste.

A nisei spokesman in Toronto said that the approval of the Canadian government to the distribution of the foodstuffs was a clear indication of the government's failure to distinguish between Japanese nationals and natural-born Canadians.

"This shoyo insult from Tokyo passed on by the Canadian government to its own citizens is another blow at the Canadian-born even though they want to take part in the struggle for democracy," he said.

We have been refused admission to the armed forces and most war industries, our civil rights have been curtailed, we have suffered great loss in the sale of our property and have no means of redress, with inevitable results to our spirit.

"What we need most of all is an expression and action from the leadership of our country showing that our government recognizes us as Canadians. That's what Roosevelt has done for Japanese Americans, and that accounts for the service they are giving to their country."

A telegram of inquiry sent to the Dominion government at Ottawa elicited the reply that the government considered the goods to be "available to Japanese nationals only."

The letters to Toronto newspapers were signed by Roger Obata, Kay Kato and George Tanaka on behalf of the Japanese Canadians of Toronto. The committee was elected at a meeting of Japanese Canadians in Toronto on January 16.

## Fifty-Nine Members of Nisei Unit Awarded Purple Heart For Wounds in Italy Campaign

WASHINGTON—Information has been received by the War Relocation Authority that 59 members of the 100th Infantry Battalion recently were awarded the Order of the Purple Heart. Fifty-eight of them are nisei from Hawaii and the other a Caucasian lieutenant from Kansas.

The Purple Heart is the oldest military decoration of the United States, the order having been established by Gen. George Washington during the Revolutionary War and is awarded for

wounds received in action before the enemy.

Those receiving the decoration, by order of their Division Commander, for wounds received in the fighting in Italy on November 28, 29 and 30, follow:

Capt. Jack H. Mizuha, Koloa, Kauai.

Second Lieut. Edward V. Moran, Kansas City, Kans.

Staff Sergeants William K. Oya, Honolulu, and Takeichi T. Miyashiro, Honokah, Hawaii.

Sergeants Jesse L. Oba, Lahaina, Maui; Tokuji Ono, Honolulu; Takeshi J. Miyagawa, Sprecklesville, Maui, and Kiyoshi Ikeda, Puenene, Maui.

Corporals Nobuo Tokunaga, Lahaina, Maui; Hisashi Fujishige, Hauula, Oahu; Raymond Y. Omokawa, Honolulu; Ted T. Kanda, Honolulu and Susumu Hata, Hilo, Hawaii.

Privates First Class Kengo Miyano, Honolulu; Robert H. Karasaki, Honolulu; Roland J. Miyashiro, Honolulu; Hideo Doi, Pahala, Hawaii; Toshio Kikuta, Ewa, Oahu; Wallace S. Abe, Honolulu; Paul T. Hasegawa, Honokaa, Hawaii; Yoshio M. Hirata, Honolulu; Tamiji S. Tsutsui, Pearl City, Oahu; Sakae Ishizuka, Ewa, Oahu; Haruo Kawamoto, Kailua, Oahu; Masato E. Nakao, Mt. View, Hawaii; George T. Inouye, Pepeekeo, Hawaii; Fumi Taniyama, Honolulu; Norio Himura, Honolulu; Norio Himura, Honolulu; Donald M. Nagasaki, Honolulu; Isamu Nakasato, Kaunakakai, Maui.

Privates Motoo Shimazu, Elele, Kauai; Charles K. Yoshida, Honolulu; Masao Ogawa, Paia, Maui; Yasoyuki Kurokawa, Papaikou, Hawaii; Everett R. Odo, Honolulu; Mamoru Takabayashi, Kahului, Maui; Naoto Matsuura, Hamakua, Hawaii; Kazuo Yoshioka, Elele, Kauai; Kazuo Kamemoto, Honolulu; Kiusuke R. Kusaka, Papaikou, Hawaii; Roy M. Watanabe, Honolulu; Richard T. Soo, Lihue, Kauai; Isamu Kihara, Hilo, Hawaii; Jevani K. Higa, Ewa, Oahu; Satoru H. Shiraishi, Pahoa, Hawaii; Charles M. Tanaka, Waipahu, Oahu; George Y. Ikegami, Honolulu; Stanley K. Hayashi, Honolulu; Wallace Y. Miyasato, Honolulu; Susumu Musashi, Pahala, Kauai; Saichi Kawasugi, Honolulu; Soichi R. Hiwa, Lihue, Kauai; Asami M. Okimoto, Naalehu, Hawaii; Seiho Chinen, Honolulu; Shoichi Tengan, Haina, Hawaii; Masato Koga, Honolulu and Hayato Tanaka, Hilo, Hawaii.

## Japanese American Chutist Wants to See Combat Action

CHICAGO, Ill. — Pvt. Junie Kawamura, 22, said to be the only Japanese American paratrooper in the U. S. army, declared in Chicago this week that his highest ambition was to get into action as soon as possible.

"I don't care where I'm sent or who I fight," he said. "I want to go wherever they send me. I'd just as soon fight the Japs as anyone."

Pvt. Kawamura, who was formerly a resident of the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho, visited the Chicago WRA office while en route to Camp Mackall, N. C., after visiting his parents at Minidoka.

## Nisei Soldiers Win Praise of Unit Officers

### Wounded 100th Infantry Officers Have High Praise for Troops

WASHINGTON—Ability, loyalty and gallantry in action are some of the qualities for which nisei members of the 100th Infantry Battalion are praised by their officers, according to a letter received in Washington from Lawrence J. (Larry) Collins, former WRA senior community enterprise adviser, from an American Red Cross hospital in Africa.

Mr. Collins, in a letter dated "Somewhere in Africa" on December 16, said he had been in the hospital for several weeks. Among his fellow-patients are several Caucasian officers of the 100th Battalion.

"I am happy to see that the battalion of American Japanese that has seen action in this theatre has won praise in all quarters for its ability and loyalty," writes Mr. Collins. "Several officers (Caucasians) from that unit are in this ward and they laud them to the skies. Interesting, too, are the praises they receive spontaneously from other officers here that have seen them in action or just worked with them in adjacent sectors."

## Railroad Offers Settlement To Evacuees in Accident Suit

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The Colorado and Southern railroad on Jan. 24 offered two persons of Japanese ancestry, Toshiye and Yatsuko Oda, a judgment of \$1,500 and costs as a result of a \$10,000 damage suit in federal court last October.

The suit named the C. and S., the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Pullman Car company as defendants. The settlement was accepted by the Odas.

The information contained in the suit charged that while the Odas were being evacuated from the west coast to the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming on Sept. 5, 1942, Yatsuko Oda

walked from her car to a Pullman car while the train was stopped between Denver and Cheyenne and that while she was on the platform between the two cars, a sudden jerk of the train threw her off the platform onto the ground.

As a result of the fall, she suffered a concussion, severe spinal injuries and other cuts and bruises, according to her petition, which charged that the injuries were due to negligent operation of the train and failure of the companies to provide a barricade on the platform between the two cars.

No settlement has been offered by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy or the Pullman Car company.



## Hawaii's Japanese Americans Major Factor in Rebuilding Territory's Military Defenses

Remington Stone Tells Lawyers Guild of Aid Given by Nisei; Most of Civilians Killed, Wounded on Dec. 7 Were of Japanese Ancestry

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Americans of Japanese descent were chiefly responsible for rebuilding the defenses of the Hawaiian Islands, and for preparing the way for our offense against Japanese held islands in the Pacific, Remington Stone of Sierra Madre, Cal., assistant to the army deputy district engineer for the central Pacific area, told the Los Angeles Lawyers' Guild at their meeting last Tuesday.

Returning to California after 22 months in supervising the construction of Hawaiian defenses, Stone, a civilian assistant for the army engineers, described to the Lawyers Guild the rebuilding of fortifications destroyed by Japanese militarists.

"On December 12 after Pearl Harbor it was facetiously said that 12 men in a row boat could have taken the Islands. Now the entire Japanese navy would be welcome," Stone explained. "This is the difference between December 7 and the present. A large part of the work was due to, and would have been impossible without these people of Japanese ancestry."

Stone disclosed that of the Hawaiian Island's population of 425,000, a total of 37 per cent are persons of Japanese ancestry—approximately 123,000 of whom are American citizens and 37,000 aliens who are ineligible for citizenship.

"These people were and are concentrated in the most important U.S. military base in the world where they had all possible opportunity of sabotage and opposition to the military," Stone declared.

"The record of these Americans of Japanese ancestry is important as anything in our generation as the finest example of Americans in action, especially with what happened on the West Coast," Stone stated. He explained that the FBI, the Military Intelligence, and the Police report that no sabotage was committed on the Hawaiian Islands by Americans of Japanese ancestry either before, during or after Pearl Harbor, and that all rumors of such sabotage were found to have no foundation in fact.

"Most of the civilians killed or wounded at Pearl Harbor were Americans of Japanese ancestry, as the chief civilian bombing took place near their homes," Stone revealed. He told of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry capturing the first Jap prisoner taken in Hawaii and of an American welder of Japanese ancestry working 72 hours without stopping to weld back pipe lines burst by the bombs.

Stone explained that after Pearl Harbor a Public Morale Committee composed of a Chinese-American, a Japanese-American, and a Caucasian-American was formed at the direction of Commanding General Delos C. Emmons. He related that an emergency service sub-committee of the morale committee, composed of 12 Americans of Japanese descent carried on a program of education among the Japanese residents of the Islands. "The activities of this committee included:

"1. Sponsorship of a 'Speak American' campaign which was intensely successful.

"2. Supervision of the voluntary dissolution of Shinto shrines, Japanese language schools, and purely Japanese societies.

"3. Sponsorship of the sale of war bonds, contributions to the blood bank and enlistment of volunteers for the army.

"These Americans of Japanese ancestry bought more war bonds per capita in proportion to their earnings than any other group. All the young men volunteered for the combat unit," Stone explained. "If the entire U.S. had as many volunteers in proportion to our population as were found among these Japanese Americans, we would now have a U. S. army made up of eight million volunteers."

Stone attributed the successful handling of the "Japanese prob-

lem" in the Hawaiian Islands to: (1) A comparative lack of hysteria on the part of the general population, (2) the cooperation of newspapers in "busting" false rumors and (3) the positive leadership of a level-headed general, General Emmons who was commanding general of the western defense command, which includes California.

Only a small fraction of one per cent of the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands, both citizens and enemy aliens, were interned after Pearl Harbor, Stone said.

"On December 7 and 8 FBI, the Military Intelligence, and the Espionage Bureau of the Police Department immediately arrested five classes of people: (1) Consular agents of the government of Japan, (2) Shinto priests who had come recently from Japan, (4) the Kibei—young men who had been sent back to Japan for their education, and (5) businessmen who were tied economically to the Japanese Empire and its ruling clique."

"Authorities found that it was a German with a short-wave radio who apparently guided the Japanese in their attack on Pearl Harbor. The Americans of Japanese descent, and many Japanese aliens as well, helped in construction crews to rebuild the damage," Stone affirmed. "We have many foremen and army contractors who are 'those damn Japs!'"

Stone expressed the opinion that it is chiefly the Japanese who have been in Japan since 1932, when the Manchurian incident enabled the military clique to gain control of the government, who are dangerous to the U. S.

"When the military assumed control in 1932 it began a systematic indoctrination of the Japanese against caucasians. But the Japanese who have come to America, came, for the most part, twenty years ago, long before this intensive indoctrination took place."

### Granada Evacuees Take Jobs on New Jersey Farms

BRIDGETON, N. J.—A group of American evacuees of Japanese ancestry have arrived here from the Granada relocation center in Colorado to take over jobs in the plants of the Deerfield Packing Corp., it was reported here.

They will be housed in Federal Public Housing Administration dormitories at Seabrook Farms, which announced their arrival.

### Jerome Community Leaders Denounce Brutality to Prisoners

JEROME, Ark. Many colonists of Japanese ancestry in the Jerome war relocation center have expressed resentment at Japanese brutality to American war prisoners in the Philippines, the War Relocation Authority reported on Jan. 29.

Frank Arakawa, chairman of the Jerome community council, saying he was speaking for the community in general, declared that "Japan's actions are impossible to a civilized people."

"It is hard to believe that any human being could treat another like those three officers were treated on Bataan," he asserted.

"I hope the fiends responsible for it have enough common sense to realize that they will pay," Arakawa, who fought as a mem-

## Story of the Week German Soldier in Italy Fears Japanese Americans

WASHINGTON—The German soldier in Italy has grown to fear the Japanese Americans, whom they call "yellow devils," according to a recent article in the London, Eng., Daily Sketch by the British war correspondent, Leonard Mosley. Selden Menefee, Washington Post columnist, reported in his "America at War" column recently.

Menefee commented:

"Mosley reported in the London paper how a German sentry in Italy had been knocked out and taken behind the American lines. When he awakened he found himself gazing into the face of a Japanese American soldier."

"I thought the Japanese were our comrades," said the Nazi soldier. "Why have you made me a prisoner?"

"The American replied. 'We are not Japanese, you know. We are Japanese Americans and as much your enemy as any other Yankee.'"

"The British writer said that

one of the Japanese American soldiers told him, 'I suppose you think it curious that we should be fighting against the Axis when Japan is German's ally. But we consider ourselves Americans and not Japanese. Our parents came from Japan but many of us have never seen it—and do not want to. We regard the United States as our homeland.'"

"Tokyo has its own explanation for Japanese American participation in the war. A recent Domei news dispatch beamed to the Americas, recorded by U. S. Government monitors, said that reports of Japanese fighting in the American forces in Italy and the Southwest Pacific were merely "confessions on the part of Washington that United States troops refuse to bear the brunt of battle when the fighting is intense."

"The Japanese—like some Americans—apparently find it hard to realize that people of Japanese blood may voluntarily fight for the United States."

## Arizona JACL Group Condemns Japanese Brutalities on Bataan

Delegation Visits Governor Osborn to Discuss Situation

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Four representatives of the Japanese American Citizens League called on Governor Osborn of Arizona on Jan. 29 to give him a statement denouncing "the acts of barbarism and unspeakable torture inflicted upon our gallant American forces who were captured at Corregidor and Bataan."

The delegation, headed by Tsutomu Ikeda, president of the Arizona chapter of the league, declared that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry had fought in the defense of Bataan. Joe Masakaka, chief of the Denver, Colo., office of the JACL, Minoru Yasui, and Carl Sato, vice-president of the Arizona chapter, were other members of the delegation.

"We know too vividly that tortures and agonies of a particularly fiendish brand are especially reserved for those Americans of Japanese ancestry so luckless as to fall into enemy hands," the statement added.

"We join as one with all other Americans in utterly condemning and denouncing the acts of barbarism and unspeakable torture inflicted upon our gallant American forces," the statement continued.

"In our determined and irresistible march to Tokyo, we know that ours are the forces of decency and humanity. We know that if the world is to endure we must exterminate Jap militarism. For the speedy annihilation of that evil, we must direct our energies and our increased participation on the firing lines, the home front, and on the farm front. For the early fulfillment of these aims, we dedicate ourselves."

Mr. Ikeda, a native of Arizona and a graduate of a college in Utah, has one brother in the army.

William Kajikawa, former president of the Arizona JACL and head baseball coach and assistant football coach at Arizona State college at Tempe, is also in the army, a volunteer in the 442nd Infantry combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss.

"We've got to back up our boys," Ikeda told Governor Osborn, "and we'll break our backs to see that we grow our share of the food-stuffs going to the fighting fronts. That's the least we can do."

The JACL delegation discussed various aspects of the situation confronting Americans of Japanese ancestry in their meeting with Governor Osborn.

ber of the United States Army in World War I, added:

"I am very glad that there are Japanese Americans in the United States Army now. I know how they feel about this and I know they want to do something about it."

## Wisconsin Nisei Girl Teaches At University

MADISON, Wis.—A Wisconsin-born Japanese American girl, To-shi Toki, is now an instructor in physical geography at the University of Wisconsin.

One of the few women in her field and believed to be the only geography instructor of Japanese parentage in the United States, 22-year old Miss Toki is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Toki of Madison.

Born in the Wisconsin capital, she received her education at West high school and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1942. She selected geography as her major, she declared, because of her liking for the study of the science of land forms, weather and climate.

A brother, Cpl. Akira Toki, is now stationed at Camp Grant, Ill., and a sister, Aya, is secretary to Miss Helen Farr, city librarian. Another sister, Mari, is a junior at West high school.

"My parents have lived in Madison for the past 29 years," Miss Toki said.

## Withdraw Army Tank Unit from Tule Lake Camp

Action Will Reduce Guard Personnel to Normal Complement

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah — The headquarters of the ninth service command here announced last week that withdrawal of one company of military personnel, including tank units, from the Tule Lake segregation center at Newell, Calif., would be completed this week.

Maj. Gen. David McCoach, Jr., commanding officer of the ninth service command, said the withdrawal was in line with a move to reduce army personnel at the camp to its normal complement.

He pointed out that additional men had been sent to the center during the recent "disturbances" there.

When the War Relocation Authority announced it was ready to assume control of the camp, the army started to reduce its forces there, Gen. McCoach said.

Stressing that there was no need for alarm over the withdrawal of the tank units, he added that the tanks had been replaced with scout cars which are more useful for the use of the troops.

## Dies Committee Issues Report On Yellow Peril

Japanese Plot Against U. S. Continuing, Is Congressional View

WASHINGTON — "The Japanese plot against the United States" is continuing "both in and out of the Japanese relocation centers," the Dies committee reported on Jan. 29 in a report which asked for a halt to the present War Relocation Authority program of releasing persons from the WRA camps.

The report by the house group dealt almost exclusively with Japanese activities and commented that "the complete story of Japanese treachery may never be known, since the Japanese operate with cunning and trickery and also since the Japanese language is almost impossible of comprehensive interpretation and translation by a non-Japanese."

The Japanese fifth column was described by the Dies Committee as considerably more intricate and involved than that of any of the other axis countries."

The Dies Committee, which was recently voted a budget of \$75,000 to continue its investigations, announced that it would keep up its inquiry into the activities of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

## Myer Upholds Rights of Loyal Nisei Group

Seventy-Five Percent Have Never Seen Japan, Says WRA Director

PASADENA, Calif. — Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director, told Pasadena chapter members of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play how he stands on the question of Japanese militarism in a speech on Jan. 24.

"I feel just as anyone else—that we should whip the socks off Tojo," Myer said. "But," he added, in reference to the Japanese Americans now under the authority of the WRA, "let's not take it out on those kids who grew up in our midst for the fact that Tojo and his gang are carrying out atrocities we would never stoop to."

"Seventy-five percent of American citizens of Japanese ancestry have never seen Japan, and to say that their loyalty is to a country other than the United States shows on our part a lack of faith in our institutions and our schools," he said.

More than 400 persons attended the meeting at the Pasadena public library.

## Korean American Wife Gets Los Angeles Divorce

LOS ANGELES—Charging "extreme cruelty," Mrs. Ida Shon Yoshiyama, wife of James V. Yoshiyama who is now at the Granada relocation center at Amache, Colo., obtained a divorce last week from Superior Judge George A. Dockweiler.

Mrs. Yoshiyama is of Korean ancestry.

## L. A. Attorney Will Head Inquiry Into Evacuee Situation

LOS ANGELES — Richard Turner, an attorney, has been selected as chairman of an "executive committee" to inquire into problems which allegedly "confront" southern California with the prospect of the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to their former homes, farms and businesses.

A group of lawyers, meeting in the State Building under the sponsorship of State Senator Jack Tenney and Dr. John R. Lechner, executive director of the Americanism Educational League, also elected James S. McKnight as secretary of the committee, and Lawrence Larrabee, Judge Guy S. Bush, Homer L. Briedenbach and Clyde Woodworth as members of the committee's board of directors.



## Colorado Nisei Group Gives To Blood Bank

Demonstration Answers Reports of Japanese Brutalities to Prisoners

DENVER, Colo. — Thirty-five Japanese Americans, natives of Colorado and evacuees from the west coast, answered the revelations of Japanese brutalities in the Philippines on Jan. 29 by registering at the American Red Cross blood donor center.

Dr. Howard Suenaga, former Guadalupe, Calif., physician, said members of the group called on him early on Jan. 29 and asked what they could do to show their horror of the bestial treatment given American war prisoners.

"All of them wanted to do something immediately," Dr. Suenaga said, "and they seized enthusiastically upon the suggestion that one way was to contribute blood to the American Red Cross blood bank."

Led by Dr. Suenaga, the group marched down to the blood bank and registered.

"And that is only the beginning," Dr. Suenaga said. "By next week many more volunteers will have offered their blood for American soldiers."

The Colorado delegation was headed by Yuji Harada of Rocky Ford, Dr. T. Mayeda and John Inouye of Denver.

## Army Allows Hata to Go To Midwest

General Emmons Warns Restrictions Still in Force Against Evacuees

SAN FRANCISCO—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding officer of the western defense command, Thursday night warned the 11,000 persons in war relocation centers that restrictions are still in force against the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the evacuated area.

Gen. Emmons made his statement as the army released Masanobu Hata, 27, an evacuee from the Jerome, Ark., center, who had been under arrest after having entered the evacuated area to pick up his car at his former Lomita, Calif., home. Hata was freed by the army and allowed to proceed to a new job and home in the midwest.

## Colorado County Officials Oppose Evacuee Resettlement

DENVER, Colo. — Delegates to the Colorado State Association of County Commissioners in Denver are expected to support a resolution opposing resettlement by evacuees of Japanese ancestry in Colorado.

It was reported that the resolution had been drafted by the Brighton Chamber of Commerce. It is said to assail the arrival in Colorado of alien residents of Japanese ancestry.

## Girl Inducted Into Air-WACs

FORT WORTH, Tex. — One of the first Japanese American girls to be accepted by the Air-WACs is Mrs. Tamako Irene Izumi, 20, who signed her induction papers early in Fort Worth.

Her husband, Sgt. Heihachiro Izumi, has been in the army nearly three years and is stationed at a camp in Fort Worth.

## Anti-Evacuee Group Leader Demands Myer's Resignation

LOS ANGELES—A demand that Dillon S. Myer be forced to resign as national director of the War Relocation Authority was voiced by Dr. John Carruthers of the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League in an address last week before a meeting of the American Foundation for the Expulsion of Japanese at the Biltmore.

## Japanese American War Hero

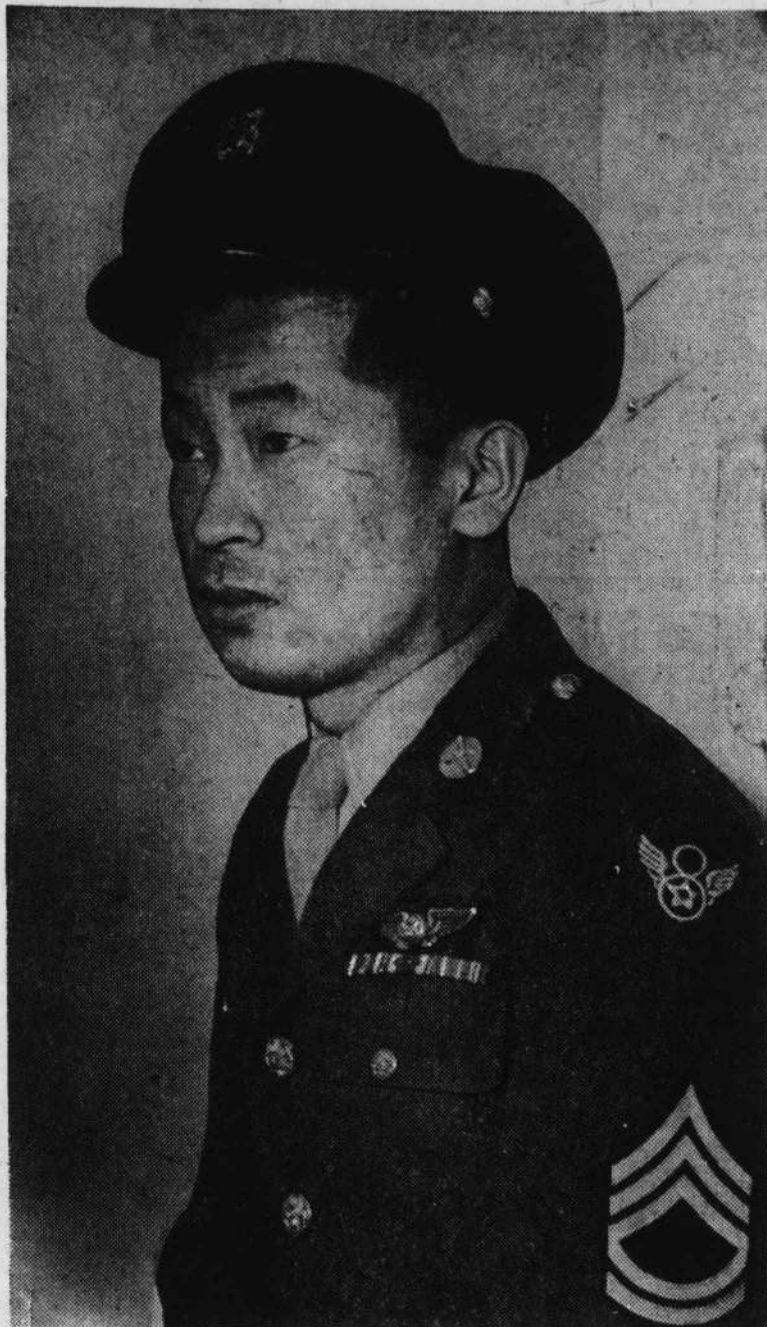


Photo by Westwood Hills, Calif., Press

Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, Japanese American turret gunner and winner of two Distinguished Flying Crosses and six other decorations, was removed from the Ginny Simms program on Jan. 25 when the War Department rescinded permission for him to appear. The National Broadcasting Company questioned the advisability of Sgt. Kuroki's appearance and submitted the matter to the War Department which revoked its original order permitting the Japanese American veteran to appear as a guest on the Ginny Simms show. Permission had originally been granted by Maj. Gen. Alexander Searles, head of the War Department's public relations division. The rescinding order was issued by Col. Ed Kirby, head of the radio branch. NBC declared that the appearance of a Japanese American on the radio show was "controversial." Sgt. Kuroki was scheduled to appear before the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco on Feb. 4.

The Japanese American gunner was honored in a two-page article in the current (Feb. 7, 1944) issue of Time Magazine. The Time article cited Sgt. Kuroki's attempt to get into combat service in the Army Air Force, and chronicled his battle experiences in thirty raids over Axis Europe. The article noted that Sgt. Kuroki was in Santa Monica, Calif., last week "with several hundred other battle-weary U. S. airmen, resting in the luxury of the former Edgewater Beach Club, now an Air Force redistribution center." "He earned his rest," said Time. "Few men can ever have gone through more plain hell trying to find a place in the special hell of battle." Time noted that Ben Kuroki hopes to go to the Pacific theatre when he is ready for combat again. "His roommate at Santa Monica now is Tail Gunner Edward Bates, who lost a brother in the Pacific," Time reported, quoting Ben Kuroki as saying: "I promised him the first Zero I get will be for his brother."

## New York Judge Sets Precedent To Protect Alien's Legal Rights

NEW YORK—Justice Harold J. Crawford of Queens Municipal Court took the extraordinary precaution of obtaining on Jan. 28 a special oath from each member of a six-person jury to insure the full protection of the legal rights of an alien Japanese plaintiff appearing in his court. Judge Crawford conceded that there was no legal authority of precedent for such procedure, the New York Times reported.

This step was taken after the attorney representing the Japanese expressed his fear that as a result of the unfavorable reaction to the story of Japanese atrocities on Bataan against American prisoners his client might not receive a fair hearing.

The plaintiff was D. Sakamoto of 146 65th Street, Manhattan, who as James Shinto, had brought suit against Morris Simmons, Police Department property clerk, to recover \$684.

Shinto said this amount, belonging to him, was contained in a safe seized by the police during a raid on March, 1941, on a Japanese restaurant at 243 East 58th

Street. The police charged the restaurant was a gambling establishment. Shinto said he had merely left his money with the proprietor for safekeeping.

Before proceeding to trial Shinto's attorney expressed his concern to Justice Crawford, who directed him to select a jury.

Along with an assistant corporation counsel representing the Police Department, Shinto's attorney commenced the selection of the jury.

When the jury was chosen, it was found to include in it one man who wore an American Legion button with two service stars. One woman juror was an active Red Cross worker and another was engaged in war relief work in Queens.

All were asked and replied in the affirmative that they would be fair to the plaintiff. Nevertheless, before the jurors were sworn in, Judge Crawford summoned them and the two attorneys into his chamber.

"I am about to do something for which there is no legal authority either by precedent or statute,"

## Liberal Coast Congressmen Present Proposal for Post-War Treatment of Nisei Americans

Seven Democrats Condemn Inflammatory Statements Against Japanese Americans; See Voluntary After-War Resettlement Program

### Life Magazine Publishes Picture of War-Blinded Nisei

Life magazine this week carries a full page picture of an American hero.

It is a picture of 24-year old Yoshinao Omiya, member of the 100th Battalion, sitting patiently in bed, bandages covering both eyes.

Private Omiya will never see again. On Oct. 13, he was fourth in line of a column of Japanese American soldiers who were crossing the Volturno River in Italy. The leader of the column suddenly tripped over a booby-trap wire. The explosion blew out one of Yoshinao's eyes and damaged the other.

The picture of Private Omiya was taken in Stark General Hospital, Charleston, S. C. Since then he has been evacuated to the Kennedy General Hospital in Memphis.

## Colorado Group Wants Special State Session

Urge Laws to Limit Ownership of Property By Japanese Nationals

DENVER, Colo.—Sentiment for another special legislative session—to place on the November ballot a constitutional amendment to prevent the ownership of land by certain classes of enemy aliens—swept through the Colorado Legislature this week, the Rocky Mountain News reported.

Reps. L. D. Shotwell, Jr., R., Aurora; James A. Jones, R., Manzanola, and Senator W. B. Preston, R., Adena, presented Governor Vivian a copy of a proposed amendment, admittedly drawn to prevent real property ownership by Japanese nationals, with a request that he call an extra session to convene at the close of the present one.

The legislators presented the matter to Attorney General Gail Ireland.

The proposed amendment would require nationals of alien countries that attacked the United States on or after Dec. 7, 1941, to surrender title to their property to the state unless they made application for citizenship within one year after passage of the amendment.

The practical effect of such an amendment, according to Shotwell, would apply only to Japanese nationals, who are not eligible for citizenship.

Sen. Fred Norcross, R., Greeley, joined with the legislative trio in advocating the amendment. It was predicted that Republican floor leader, Rep. Jack Evans, and two other leading Republicans, Sen. Walter L. Bain and Sen. James B. Ryan would add their pleas for a special session.

Gov. Vivian stated that before he decided on another session he would confer with Attorney General Ireland, other state and county officials and chambers of commerce and other business groups.

## Chief Wants Tule Under FBI Control

SACRAMENTO — William P. Haughton, state commander of the American Legion, advocated FBI or military control of the Tule Lake segregation center in an address before 600 delegates to the first area meeting of the Legion's California department last Sunday.

Judge Crawford said, "I am going to take special oath from each juror, providing you attorneys will enter a stipulation on the record agreeing to this proceeding."

The attorneys agreed, the stipulation was prepared and placed in the record, after which Judge Crawford administered to each juror the special oath, then the case proceeded to trial.

WASHINGTON—Contesting the demands of a west coast congressional group for all-out restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, seven liberal west coast representatives this week presented their program for present and post-war treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry in a letter to President Roosevelt.

The letter from the coast liberal bloc stressed "the traditional American principle" that undivided loyalty to the United States, and not racial, religious, or economic status be the final test of the "true American."

The congressmen signing the letter, Reps. George Outland, D., Santa Barbara, Calif., Jerry Voorhis, D., Calif., Chet Holifield, D., Los Angeles, Calif., Will Rogers, Jr., D., Beverly Hills, Calif., Thomas Ford, D., Los Angeles, Calif., Ed V. Isac, D., San Diego, Calif., and John M. Coffee, D., Tacoma, Wash., condemned public statements in the press and by officials which inflame Americans against Japanese Americans.

The congressmen suggested that west coast tension against persons of Japanese ancestry be met by a voluntary program of resettlement of loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry in other parts of the country.

The letter also advocated the transfer of the Tule Lake war relocation center, in which designated evacuees deemed disloyal to the United States are segregated, to the Justice Department.

The letter also expressed the belief that "no Japanese" be permitted to return to the west coast for the duration, and asked the return to Japan of all "Japanese" who have demonstrated of stated disloyalty to the United States.

It was held that the letter indicated differences in opinion among west coast congressmen on the "Japanese question," which were climaxed last week when 13 of the 33 Washington, Oregon and California members voted that signatures to a resolution on the "Japanese question" must be without reservations. Reps. Outland and Coffee, members of a committee of the coast congressional delegation on the "Japanese question," had previously signed a congressional resolution, but had specified that they did not approve a section calling for the dismissal of War Relocation Director Dillon S. Myer.

## Aloha USO Buys Radio Phonograph With Donations

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — Contributions from the Japanese American Citizens League and the Hawaii Emergency Service Committee have been used to purchase a radio-phonograph combination with an automatic record changer for the use of Japanese American servicemen visiting the Aloha USO in Hattiesburg, Melvin Harter, director of the USA unit, declared this week.

Main purpose of the purchase is to provide a high quality instrument for the large number of men who enjoy listening to the fine collection of classical records at the USO, Mr. Harter said.

The first men to enjoy the new instrument were the seventy-five who attended a State of Washington reunion on Jan. 20. As Cpl. Mike Hagiwara turned the dials for the first time, he picked up a news broadcast which was commenting on the fine records of the 100th Infantry Battalion in combat and the 442nd Infantry Combat Team in training. The broadcast noted that as a result of the record of Japanese Americans in service, the War Department had ordered the reclassification and reinduction of Japanese Americans under regular selective service procedures. The announcement was greeted with applause as these Japanese American soldiers learned they had won the fight to assume the same obligations as other Americans, Mr. Harter reported.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Military Necessity

In his message to the Senate last September President Roosevelt promised that the right of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to return to their homes on the west coast would be restored as soon as military conditions permitted. As far as the government of the United States is concerned the unprecedented evacuation of Japanese Americans from the west coast resulted from conditions of military necessity as interpreted by the commanding officer, Lieut. Gen DeWitt. And the government's view has been that evacuation and expulsion could be sustained only so long as that military necessity existed.

"Military necessity" is a rather ambiguous term, and there has been no forthright explanations to clarify it in terms of the Japanese American evacuation. If it is to be used strictly in relation to the security of the west coast from enemy attack, the Pacific coast today seems secure from such attack. Civilian restrictions, such as the dim-out, have been relaxed, and many enemy aliens of Germanic origin who were evacuated under individual exclusion orders have already returned. The War Department has recently announced the reduction of personnel manning coastal installations. The wild rumors of Japanese American sabotage in Hawaii on Dec. 7, which had much to do with creating the atmosphere for west coast evacuation, long since have been disproven. In fact, it is now reported that Japanese Americans in Hawaii, who were not evacuated, were a major factor in the rebuilding of the defenses of the Hawaiian Islands.

There is, of course, considerable prejudice on the Pacific coast against persons of Japanese ancestry, a feeling sharpened by war and exploited by unscrupulous newspapers, ambitious politicians, and grasping business and agricultural interests. Men in responsible positions have voiced threats of violence and bloodshed against the evacuees in jags of emotional oratory. Wild, irresponsible charges have been aired against the evacuees, and it is tragic that the Japanese Americans, because of their absence, could not defend themselves against these charges.

Military authorities on the west coast who ordered and carried out the evacuation have done little to quiet the rising tide of racial prejudice. Groups of courageous men and women, who have fought the growing intolerance and bigotry from the standpoint of common justice and fair play, have been damned for their pains and subjected to the farcical inquisitions of biased legislative committees.

There is today an attempt to intimidate the military authorities into maintaining the present restrictions against Americans of Japanese ancestry. The threat of racial disturbances has been raised in an effort to combat any change in policy which may return Japanese Americans to their pre-war status of equality with other Americans. It is to be hoped that the military authorities will not follow a policy of expediency, for expediency and appeasement are cut from the same cloth, and appeasement, as history has shown, always fails in the end. It is to be hoped that the great American military power, which is today pushing the Axis back on every front, will not bend to the pressure of the yellow peril mongers, the professional patriots and the profiteers. It is to be hoped that the confidence of Japanese Americans in ultimate justice, though sorely tried, will be sustained.

## Not Race or Color

In the righteous anger of the American people against the perpetrators of the unspeakable brutalities against American and Filipino prisoners in the Philippines there is danger that the force of that anger will be expended against a race and not against the fascist philosophy which breeds such atrocities. Max Lerner, in an editorial in the New York daily, PM, stated the case on Jan. 31. We quote a portion of his editorial column:

"One can, perhaps, add a warning—lest in our rightful and healthy anger we rush into a dangerous racism. Stirred as we are to hatred of the Japanese enemy by the knowledge of the atrocities, it would be fatal of us to attribute them to his race or color. I am not surprised, of course, when the Hearst papers play this tune for all it is worth to whip up further the already intense hysteria against American citizens of Japanese descent. But I am dismayed when so intelligent an editorial page as that of the New York Herald Tribune can speak of the Japanese as "monkey-like," as "these sadistic creatures, unhappy human in form," and of their deed as "the congenital bestiality of a subhuman breed."

"This is simply not so. It is not race or breed that makes the Japanese act as they do to the American prisoners. It is their fascist indoctrination, the fanatical sense they have been given of world mission and of racial superiority. In short, the enemy is not race but racism—not the color of men's skins but the doctrine that you can divide men by color and nation and religion into inferior and superior, those born to be conquerors and those born to be slaves. To adopt a racism of our own as a reply to the enemy's is the most utterly foolhardy of foolhardy reprisals; it is to embrace the enemy's spirit in the act of strangling his body.

"Let us see the face of the enemy. It is neither color and race nor is it, as some would have us believe, man himself. To be sure, there is a good whiff of the sadist in each of us: we are all close to the terror and despair from which flows wanton cruelty. But the difference between peoples lies in whether their leadership and their institutions seek to restrain this sadism or give it fuller scope and savage direction. Ours (we hope) do the first—they seek to hem in the barbaric that is in men, even in wartime. It is the nature of the enemy that his leaders and his institutions seek to expand the barbarism that is in men's native endowment, and turn it to their political uses.

"It is the fascist institutions, and they alone, who have such leaders and such institutions. . .

"Only by regaining a passionate intensity can we win through in this struggle. But it will be futile if, in the process, we become the children of anarchy, and lose that base in human reason on which alone a democratic conviction can be built."

## Draft Board and Nisei

Thousands of young Japanese Americans are now ready to be called up by their draft boards for Army service.

Most of these men are still registered with draft boards in California, Oregon and Washington. It seems hardly logical that large groups of nisei in midwestern, eastern and southern states should still be registered with boards thousands of miles away.

The evacuees are now an integral part of their new communities, where they have lived, some of them, for two years. The relocation centers are certainly of the area in which they are located. The evacuees make their living in these new communities. They contribute to the growth of the surrounding area. They benefit from them, they contribute to them.

It would seem only sensible that the nisei draftees contribute directly, then, to the draft quotas of their new home areas.

Certainly from the standpoint of facility and ease and economy of time, the nisei would benefit from transferring their draft boards. Where personal interviews are necessary, both the nisei and the local draft boards would find it far easier to have the nisei within the locality of the selective service bureau, rather than a thousand miles distant.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Race Hysteria by Hearst

The yellow journals of William Randolph Hearst have never been more vicious, more deliberately unprincipled, than they have been in the last few days. They have seized upon the government's announcement of the brutal murder of thousands of American and Filipino prisoners in Japanese prison camps in the Philippines, and have attempted to exploit the horrible truths in an effort to arouse sheer unreasoning hatred against persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

In the face of the continuing campaign of the Hearst papers for all-out race hysteria against Americans of Japanese ancestry, this present editorial attitude is not surprising. But it is an ugly, rotten performance. The Hearst papers have again linked the war relocation centers in the United States, in which persons of Japanese complexion loyal to the United States reside, to the Japanese war prisoner camps. The Hearst papers have callously disregarded the fact that the War Relocation Authority camps, with the one exception of the Tule Lake segregation center, are not for prisoners of war, but are for citizens and legal residents of the United States who are eligible to leave these camps to resume normal lives in American communities. The Hearst papers will not recognize the fact that the American government is drafting men of Japanese ancestry from the WRA camps for combat service with the army of the United States.

In sharp contrast to the cries of the Hearst press and the Los Angeles Times that vengeance be visited upon Americans of Japanese ancestry in reprisal for the crimes of the Japanese militarists, the great majority of the press, including other leading west coast newspapers, have cautioned against this very danger that the anger of the American people might spill over into indiscriminate reactions against Japanese Americans. There have been no such acts, and there will be none. The Hearst papers have misjudged the appetite of the people for such a race war, and by their miscalculation they have grossly insulted the American citizen.

On the day following the announcement of the atrocities, the main story on the front-page of the Hearst paper in San Francisco, the Examiner, was an eight-column scarehead which reported that the War Department was considering the return of the evacuees to the west coast. The only basis for this rumor was a statement allegedly credited to Assistant Secretary of War McCloy. What the Hearst story from Washington did not mention was that Mr. McCloy was asserted to have made that statement in the spring of 1943, so that this story which appeared on the day following the atrocity announcement had been especially concocted by a Hearst writer to capitalize on the west coast reaction to Japanese army brutalities, and had been published for the purpose of diverting that anger into rage against Japanese Americans. This latest Hearst maneuver is more than just cheap sensationalism. It is a deliberate sanctioning of violent reprisals against persons because of race and color.

In this published rumor of the War Department's alleged inclination to restore to the evacuees the right to return to their homes, the Hearst writer also injected a note which is indicative of the approaching national election. The story charged "New Dealers" in the War Department as responsible for the consideration of a policy to return the evacuees to the coast. This tactic is in line with the efforts of certain California politicians to make a partisan political issue of the Japanese Americans.

It is indeed fortunate that the Hearst papers are only about as representative of the American press and public as Adolf Hitler and Joseph Goebbels. Sinclair Lewis, who once wrote a novel

about American fascism, told an audience in San Francisco some years ago that if fascism ever came to the Pacific coast the Oriental American and not the Jew would be the racial scapegoat. And there are certainly deadly parallels between the editorials of Julius Streicher's Der Sturmer and the hate-filled commentaries and cartoons of the newspapers of William Randolph Hearst. It happened in Germany, and there may be those who may reason that it can happen here.

The following quotation is not from a Hearst editorial, nor is it the statement of a Native Son, yet these lines which follow would not look out of place on the Hearst editorial page, nor is it any different from similar statements credited to California hate-mongers. These lines are by Alfred Rosenberg, the Nazi race apostle and one of Hitler's leading subordinates, from his book, "The Myth of the 20th Century."

"The Yellow Peril in California has made the racial problem a burning question. . . . North America today is still a part of the white master caste and as such has the duty of self-preservation to protect its western coast against yellow encroachment. . . . It is a vital necessity for America to remove the Yellow Peril from the young West which promises to be a future center of culture for the Nordic race—a necessity stronger than all paper rights."

These are the words of a Nazi propagandist, and this is the reasoning of the Hearst press and of the west coast racists. Some of them may be surprised that they are echoing Nazi propaganda in their demands for total exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast. Alfred Rosenberg, Hitler's race expert had something to say in his book in the question of other American minorities:

"The nigger problem (nigger-frage) is the most important of all problems in the U.S.A. Once the ridiculous principle of equality and equal rights for all races and regions is dropped, the necessary measures with regard to Jews and Japanese will follow as a matter of course. . . . This is where the American Congress should come in and force a systematic resettlement of Negroes in Africa. . . ."

Here then in the words of Hitler's own race expert is the assurance that those on the west coast who are promoting race hysteria against Japanese Americans, and against Negro and Jewish Americans, are carrying on the Nazis' doctrine of Aryan supremacy and white superiority.

## the copy desk

### A Long Step

Over and above the tribute paid and the confidence reposed in the loyal nisei by the War Department, the new policy gives the evacuees, the WRA and interested Americans one of the most potent weapons they have had to combat the "lies, half-truths and exaggerations" regarding the evacuees propagated by the demagogues. The unbiased American cannot help but be assured that if the army can be confident of nisei loyalty, then they can be no less so. And the responsibility that the nisei will assume as service men can engender no less a responsibility on part of the American public in accepting the nisei and returning them their full civil rights and privileges.

The War Department announcement was a long step toward the desired end of full restitution of nisei rights and privileges as American citizens. Without this, even though the nisei may have passed the test, America will fail to pass through the test of democracy, and ten million Americans will have warred in vain.—From the Gila News-Courier.



## Vagaries

### War Bonds . . .

The Salt Lake JACL is planning a war bond campaign to buy ten jeeps for the Japanese American combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss. . . . An American soldier of Japanese ancestry, who was on Bataan, is still believed fighting with U. S. guerrillas, "somewhere in the Philippines." . . . Taro Yashima, whose cartoons are a feature of the Pacific citizen, held a one-man show of his drawings at the ACA galleries in New York City. His book, "The New Sun," has been widely praised throughout the nation.

\* \* \*

### China Aid . . .

All contributions to the National War Fund, recently received by a JACL chapter in the intermountain area, were turned over to United China Relief. . . . Two relocated evacuees, Masao Yamamoto of Cleveland and Takae Mary Mori of Cincinnati, were recently granted the right to practice pharmacy in Ohio. . . . A big intermountain hotel, which probably could not operate without its fifty or more evacuee workers of Japanese ancestry, is refusing to accept Japanese Americans as guests.

\* \* \*

### Sgt. Kuroki . . .

Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki nearly lost his life in his thirtieth and last combat mission over Europe, according to a War Department report. While flying over Munster, a burst of flak blasted the glass completely off the dome of the top turret of the B-24 bomber. The explosion ripped off Sgt. Kuroki's oxygen mask and rendered him unconscious. He was pulled to safety and an emergency oxygen mask applied by the co-pilot and radioman. . . . Sgt. Kuroki has eight decorations, according to the War Department. These include two Distinguished Flying Crosses and an Air Medal with five oak leaf clusters. He has taken part in raids on Ploesti, Wilhelmshaven, Bordeaux, Tunis and other cities on two continents.

\* \* \*

### Senators . . .

A new inter-racial magazine, The New Pacific, is being published in Honolulu. The first issue includes an article on Japanese Americans in Hawaii by Lawrence Nakatsuka of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. . . . Senator Pat McCarran was responsible for the Indian Service's promise that no Japanese Americans would be employed as teachers and in other professional posts on Indian reservations in Nevada. . . . The War Department is considering the removal of all military personnel from war relocation camps, except for Tule Lake, according to Wyoming's anti-administration Senator Robertson who opposes such a move.

### Nisei Sergeant York

I know out of the thousands of marching Joe nisei, there will step forth a "Nisei Sergeant York" who will symbolize the Japanese Americans as a racial group having displayed more courage and loyalty than those self-professed fanatical superpatriots who believe it takes the color of their skin and incessant flag waving to be an American.—Sueo Sako in the Granada Pioneer.

\* \* \*

### Bataan

As we go to press the civilized world is shocked by army and navy announcements of atrocious treatment of U. S. and Filipino soldiers captured on Bataan and Corregidor. Perhaps this report will be reflected in the attitude of some of the American public toward loyal Americans of Japanese descent. We can't help that. What we can do is back our boys in the Army and the rest of the American soldiers by buying war bonds and by contributing in every way possible to the war effort to speed the day when the cruel barbarians of the Japanese military regime will be wiped from the face of the earth. We are thankful that selective service was opened to nisei before this announcement was made so that our nisei boys not yet in the Army can now look forward to revenging the crime of Bataan and Corregidor. — Editorial in the Minidoka Irrigator.

## THE OSTRICH NISEI

By MARIE HARLOWE PULLEY

The other day on a street car in Chicago, I saw a strange and pitiful sight. Others were looking too, some smiling, some puzzled. A young Nisei girl was swaying on a strap in a crowded street-car. She was neatly dressed, but extraordinary high spike heels rather took from the slight height of the girl rather than adding to it. Her hair was dyed a red that included lights of blue, purple and green in the artificial curls.

I did not smile at the incongruous appearance of the girl. I wanted to cry, for I understood what heart-break was ahead for this little "ostrich" Nisei as a result of such action.

Now an ostrich is a big, silly bird who, seeking to escape from a situation, hides his head in the sand and imagines that no one sees the rest of him. Most Nisei in America today are ostrich-like in their handling of the problem which confronts them, though psychologically they have two ways of reacting in this.

To begin with, the Nisei, though born into the American pattern, has much less liberalism than other groups. The (Issei) families do not manifest a heritage of freedom which other types, particularly the Europeans who came to America, "the new, free land." Notwithstanding the fine character of many Issei parents, their family pattern is so restricted by parental authority as to keep the Nisei living within his own group more than other Americans with foreign-born parents.

It has long been a cause of worry to many white Americans that Negroes intermarried into other groups on such a large scale, and it is well-known fact that the second generation of many European nationalities make definite breaks with their parents so as not to be "old country." The Juvenile Courts are full of children who pull away from the old country atmosphere of such homes.

Niseis, probably because of this undue acceptance of family (Issei) influence, have ignored problems which other Americans, particularly of minority groups, have had to face, thus building up within them an ostrich-psychology. They have too often rationalized their materialistic, selfish and narrow group interests as necessary to the struggle for existence, characteristics which have not been generally developed among American Negroes, also a minority group.

At the time of the Relocation proceedings, I was more bitter over it than many who suffered directly. I still am of the opinion that it was prompted by un-American ideas, and that it is un-American to the core. I believe that innocent men, women and children held against their will in America behind barbed wire is no different than innocent men, women and children held thus in Germany, against which idea we are presumably waging a world war.

However, as much as all this is true, and remembering an old proverb, "All things (can) work together for good," I can see that the Relocation program may in the end serve the Niseis well, in that it will break up their too-willing respect for maintaining family (Issei) prejudices, and offers the opportunity—even the necessity—of overcoming the wide-spread ostrich psychology to be found among them.

I have stated above that this ostrich psychology expresses itself in two ways with the Nisei. First, there is the tendency to remain in the security of the camp.

If a man would be free, he must demand the consequences of that freedom. To be free, man must stand, alone if need be. The inevitable relation of freedom and self-reliance cannot be forgotten. If he has a centralized power to protect and care for him, it will limit his freedom. What matter if he meets, here and there, with ostracism and prejudice? Many Americans, as for instance, American Negroes today, meet with such, but are slowly building for themselves a secure place in the American pattern. European "green-horns" were not welcomed into the American social pattern, yet are today an indissoluble part of the American scene. Early American pioneers had their problems of a hostile world of Indians. So, those imbued with American ideals of freedom must expect to have to demonstrate by patience and courage their beliefs in that ideal. One group of Niseis, then fail to face this basic problem courageously by staying in the security of the barbed-wire.

There are groups and forces in America today who are growing very antagonistic to Japanese Americans. Certain interests seek to keep them permanently in camps, similar to the idea of the Indian Reservation. Because of this very fact, I have advised many such in camps to get out of them at their earliest opportunity to the end that they may become assimilated into friendly surroundings where friends, having become acquainted with their fine points, will become a power to speak in their behalf, if ever again necessary. After the war, for some time, if we can judge by Germans after the last World War, Japanese will generally be very ill-thought of. It behooves every American of Japanese ancestry to get out into the stream of American life now, and demonstrate such fine qualities as to offset what will otherwise be experienced. Life becomes more and more socialized, and the cloister idea must vanish as every person willingly accepts real work in the world.

The second phase of manifestation of the ostrich psychology among Niseis is that of the girl on the street-car who attempted to disguise her Japanese lineage by dying and curling her hair, etc.

For years fortunes have been spent by American Negroes on preparations for straightening hair and lightening the skin, in an effort to conform artificially to the pattern of the predominant white American. At no time have those who used these preparations ever been widely accepted socially by the majority group as it was not fooled by such subterfuge. But at all times such struggles have brought derision and mockery; people have always easily recognized the superficialness and dishonesty of such a procedure. Verily, no fraud is so apparent as black hair

(Continued on page 6)

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### Readjustment Problems Face Evacuees

Today we put aside our indignation over the base passions of those who would win the war by violating our war aims at home, to talk about evacuee adjustments. Lately we have run into several evacuees who too obviously have just left a WRA center. They were unattached youngsters, possibly away from home for the first time.

They wore the regulation G.I. peajackets, heavy shoes, and their trousers were rolled up at the bottom in approved center

style. Their hair was long and heavily pomaded, and both chewed gum audibly and vigorously as if making up for time lost when they couldn't purchase gum in the centers.

Such appearance may be taken for granted in the camps, but on the outside they present a definitely alien spectacle which only attracts attention to the fact that the persons are different from everyone else. The public notices them, just as Negro youths in extreme zoot suits are noticed.

Being different is all right in its place, but at this stage of the relocation program evacuees must be careful not only of their own stakes in relocation, but that of every other evacuee trying to make his way on the outside.

We realize, of course, that not all persons dress poorly or walk about with long hair, flying in the wind because they want to. Some don't know any better. Others simply haven't the means to keep their appearances normal.

These are cases for the authorities at the WRA camps. If a fellow wants to go out to take a job and hasn't a decent suit of clothes, a pair of non-work shoes and a decent hat and overcoat, certainly there should be a means for providing them through the WRA's social welfare departments. And since most evacuees are not going to go begging for clothes, decent clothing should be provided without the customary red tape.

As time goes on the problem of appearances and clothing is bound to become more acute. It is difficult, even impossible, for a person to save up enough from meager clothing allowances and work allowances to purchase clothing for the day of relocation.

It's been almost two years now since evacuation took place. Clothing is becoming worn or outgrown. For girls there have been changes in styles. It will become increasingly more difficult for evacuees to leave the centers looking as if they belonged on the outside. Already too many of them appear to be just what they are—recent departees from a wild mountain or desert camp.

As touch with the outside is lost the problems of rehabilitation will go beyond a job, train fare and clothing. All the social graces that have become unfamiliar through disuse in camp life will have to be recalled. Evacuees will have to learn all over again how to act in public, and in public places.

The simplest example is meal-time etiquette. We might ask how many evacuees since they left their homes have had occasion to sit down at a linen-covered table where there is a napkin and an array of silverware. Even Caucasian personnel of WRA centers say they are lost for awhile when they visit the cities. In one case one man admitted to having to think twice before starting on his soup—because soup spoons weren't provided at the administration mess and everyone drank directly from bowls.

For the evacuee there is inevitably a feeling of inferiority, of being looked at as a "Jap," of being different, of being afraid because one is leaving the security of the camps to get a job and start out anew in a strange town in a strange part of the country. The process of rehabilitation is made infinitely more difficult if shabby clothing, poor and rusty table manners and other self-obvious shortcomings are permitted to become the evacuee's lot.

It seems we are coming to the stage now where increasing emphasis must be placed within the camps on conditioning people for the transition to the outside, and not just in terms of finding a job and a place to live.

A confident, poised evacuee is

going to have a better chance of making a success of relocation than one who is plagued by a sense of inferiority, who heads instinctively for Greasy Joe's hamburger stand for a meal because he feels he is at his own social level. Not that we have anything against Greasy Joe and his kind, because personally we like his hamburgers and chili once in a while, but for the reason that the evacuee is going to have a better chance to make a success of relocation and rehabilitation by seeking a higher plane of American society.

## EDITORIAL DIGEST

### Perverved Patriotism PALO ALTO TIMES

The Palo Alto, Calif., Daily Times described as "perverted patriotism" in an editorial on Jan. 26 the action of residents of Martinez, Calif., who "greeted with insults and threats of violence the return of the Japanese American wife of a local resident upon her release from a war relocation camp as a loyal American citizen."

### Citizenship Recognized TWIN FALLS TIMES NEWS

The Twin Falls, Idaho, Times News declared last week that the War Department, in accepting Americans of Japanese ancestry on the same basis as other citizens into the army under selective service, "has repudiated another story the rumor-mongers like to circulate."

The Times News observed that the War Department's action "is not in keeping with General DeWitt's utterances (a Jap's a Jap) when the relocation program first got under way."

### Keep Cool SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

Americans must keep their heads, the San Francisco Chronicle warned on Jan. 29 regarding any reprisals against any persons of Japanese ancestry for the Japanese brutalities on Bataan.

"In the first place, they must remember that the people of Japanese origin now in this country had no part in the atrocities perpetrated in the Philippines and elsewhere in the Orient. In the second place, any demonstrations or acts of violence toward these people could only do incalculable harm," the Chronicle declared.

### MARTINEZ INCIDENT ARIZONA REPUBLIC

The action of Martinez, Calif., citizens in attempting to oust a Japanese American mother, Mrs. June Arrii Terry, her two-year old son, and her husband, Horton Terry, from their Martinez home on the basis of Mrs. Terry's racial ancestry has stirred a storm of editorial protest and letters to the editors of coast newspapers.

The Arizona Republic in Phoenix published an editorial condemning residents of Martinez for their attitude and asked:

"Is Martinez in the U. S.?"

### Loyal Nisei Excepted SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

The Salt Lake City, Utah, Tribune commented on the Bataan atrocities on Jan. 31 and concluded: "These atrocities are not chargeable to ignorant Japanese actuated by unbridled hatreds and animal ferocity, but they were ordered, witnessed and approved by the educated military leaders of the Japanese troops. Nothing more is needed to prove that the whole Japanese population, always excepting loyal American born and bred niseis, have been asking for extermination as a people and a government."



## MARIE HARLOWE PULLEY: Ostrich Nisei

(Continued from page 5)

dyed red (unless it is a too small shoe on a large foot!)

The American democratic pattern, I grant, has not always and everywhere been practiced in full, but through evolution it is becoming increasingly true that it will function more perfectly in a post-war world if we are to preserve that democracy. Increasing numbers are evolving to perceive that a great America will be one in which the differences of color and creed will play no part. So, increasingly, the Nisei must align himself with the progressive elements in the American Democracy who say to him, "Do not try to hide your back-ground. All Americans are mixed in some degree. What you do and what you are is what counts. 'Whatever you are, be a good one.' Do not slink and try to hide your racial characteristics. If we, the progressive Americans dislike you, it will be because of obnoxious, personal characteristics, not because of your racial types. In America there is room for both the lily and the rose."

There is always offered me, in rebuttal, the bugaboo of ostracism and prejudice by the ostrich type of Nisei, who does not realize that all life, at whatever level, has its problems in expansion. But to these ostrich Nisei I now declare that there is much less ostracism of them from among old American stock than they imagine. For the most part, Niseis have seldom allowed themselves to associate enough with Americans to have a very extended knowledge of ostracism! Of course ostracism is high in California where a good many very artificial and prejudiced people generally reside. We have thousands of Nisei in Chicago who have been offered more than ordinary friendliness—even the Nisei admit this, yet few avail themselves of any contacts with these real friendly Americans. Negrões have gone out of their ways here to be friendly to Niseis, but have been rebuffed by them. I have outlined (in a previous article in the *Pacific Citizen*) some of my experiences with them, and I might add this further experience. I know (through editorial work and otherwise) about 100 or more Nisei in Camps now and a good many outside. Many ministers and others have given my name and address to their friends coming out of the camps to Chicago, and my cordial invitation to visit me. I have even at times written myself, extending my good wishes, and an invitation. In other years when I lived in a "white" neighborhood these Niseis came to me (though not in numbers like other groups similarly placed) and I introduced them around, made business and social contacts for them. But this year that I live in a "colored" neighborhood, not one single Nisei has called on me, with the exception of two who wanted to see my Buddhist library. Niseis withdraw themselves ostrich-fashion more than they are ostracized; they sin more than they are sinned against.

We live in dangerous times, and nothing is so dangerous to the Nisei future, than that they shall now rationalize their problem as one of ostracism against them entirely. There are Nisei characteristics, chiefly that of prejudice, which must be eradicated, and only the Nisei can do it. Such as I can only point out what is not seemingly apparent to them. But let them not go behind a wall of rationalizing that people, all Americans, are prejudiced against them for their personalities as racial entities, but for the disagreeable characteristics which they can overcome if they will. Their failure to meet these problems on the coast only makes the task harder now, but it can be accomplished.

Our times are urgent. Niseis cannot wait the usual course of evolution for another few generations to make this adjustment to American Democracy. The war is bringing prejudices and confused thinking to the surface, and the return of soldiers will soon complicate the employment situation. Niseis may well find themselves in such a set-up, backed by an unfriendliness which contacts could now offset, in a permanent camp similar to the restricted Indian Reservation.

## Nisei Combat Team Members From Northwest Hold Reunion

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—Members of the Japanese American combat team from the state of Washington recently held a reunion on Jan. 20 at the Aloha Center USO in Hattiesburg. About 75 men attended.

Pvt. Howard Sakura, a volunteer from the Minidoka center, was in charge of the reunion program. Mrs. Ari Maruyama and Cpl. Mike Hagiwara led the group in singing, "Bow Down to Washington." Earl Finch, the 442 Infantry's "Dutch Uncle," Melvin Harter, USO director, and Cpl. Harry Yanagimachi spoke briefly. Pvt. Mac Nogaki acted as official photographer. Hostesses who prepared refreshments included Mmes. Alice Sakura, Hana Masuda, Setsu Suzuki, Ari Maruyama, Mariko Hanami and Evelyn Otani.

Among the members of the Japanese American combat team attending the reunion were:

Cpl. Harry Yanagimachi, Pvt. Teddy Karikomi, Pvt. Bob Takiguchi, Pvt. Hiroshi Sakahara, Sgt. Wm. Katose, Pvt. Freddie Kuboshima, Pvt. Frank Mayeda, Pvt. Frank Shigemura, Pfc. Donald Kawawa, Pvt. Sam Asanuma, Sgt. Minoru Masuda, Sgt. Harry Takagi, T/3 T. Momoda, Pvt. Tooru Kanazawa, T/5 Arthur Suzuki, T/5 George Sawada, Angie Aratani, Cpl. F. Kinoshita, Richard Nomura, Bill Yanagimachi, Pete

Kozu, Ed Kirohara, Pfc. D. Hira-hara, Pvt. Mac Nogaki, Pfc. Ken Higashi, Sam Hokari, S. Tsuboi, Noboru Morio, S. Nezu, George Satsumi, George Hijiya, George Minata, Sgt. Harry Abe, Pfc. John Kakehashi, Pfc. N. Tsutsumi, Pfc. Eddie Sasaki, Pvt. Yodi Kato, Pvt. Yoshito Mizuta, Sgt. K. R. Maruyama and Pvt. K. Ota.

### Nisei Volunteer Visits Friend in Iowa Community

WATERLOO, Ia.—Sgt. Shinobu Tofukuji of the United States Army recently visited Cedar Falls, Ia., to visit a friend while en route from Camp Shelby, Miss., to Chicago and Milwaukee to see two brothers, the *Waterloo Daily Courier* reported recently.

Sgt. Tofukuji has but two goals, the defeat of the axis and the defeat of prejudices, the *Courier* said, adding that the friend he had stopped in Cedar Falls to see was a girl, Mrs. Masako Kusumoto, whom he had known in Hawaii.

One of Sgt. Tofukuji's brothers is studying dentistry at Loyola University in Chicago, while the other is an ear, nose and throat specialist in Milwaukee. Sgt. Tofukuji operated a drug store before the war in Hawaii.

## Ann Nisei Says: Keeping Budget Will Help to Cut Down Expenses

Do you keep a budget? If you do, you're one of those women who have brought office methods into the home. You're a woman who knows where her money goes. You know how to keep those dimes and dollars in line. Most important, you have money when you need it.

Budgets are personal and individual things. You can't take a model budget and expect to fit it to your salary and expenses. Your budget depends upon your income first, the number of persons in your family second, and lastly on how you want to apportion your money.

For instance, if you're a working gal and single, you'll probably put a good percentage of money into your clothes. If you're a wife, you might very likely spend less. If you meet a lot of people, if you go out a good deal, if you entertain—then your clothes bill goes up. But you have to cut down somewhere else.

If you have a car, you have to pay a good deal for gas, upkeep and possibly for storage. There's also auto insurance, license fees, etc. If you don't have a car, you have that much going somewhere else on your budget.

These days, too, there's this to consider: sometimes, as in rent, you have to pay not for what you can afford but for what you can get. That is to say, in certain cities you take the house you find vacant. It may be at an exorbitant rent, particularly in relation to your salary. These days it's not unusual to pay one-third of your salary or more towards your rent and utilities bills. If you do, you'll have to allow for that on your budget.

In very general and broad terms, your budget, if it's a moderate income you get, should work out something like this: savings, 25 - 33 per cent of your income; rent, 1/4 of your income; food, 1/4; rent, 1/4.

Twenty-five per cent of your income in savings seems like a good deal, and of course it is. But you must consider that under this item must go your taxes, War Bond purchases, savings and insurance. If your income goes up to \$100 weekly or more, your savings should increase to 1/3 of your income.

First list your expenses six ways:

Savings: bank account, taxes, life insurance, war bonds.

Rent: rent or payments on house, utilities, upkeep on house, gas, light and heat.

Operating expenses: fares, home equipment, furniture, repairs, lunches, fire and theft insurance, laundry.

Food.

Clothing.

Advancement and recreation: auto expenses, medical and dental bills, church and charities, gifts, movies, vacations, etc.

Now figure out exactly how your money does go. You'll have certain basic expenses like rent, possibly food if you board out, fares, insurance, taxes. List these in their proper places. Then allot the rest of your income under the six major lists.

Of course your budget isn't going to work exactly like anybody else's. And these days, especially, certain major items have gone up, like food and rent. Cut down where you can. Increase your savings to include at least 10 per cent in War Bonds.

When you finally work out a budget that seems to fit your needs, you'll find your work is just beginning. Now you have to stick to your budget. Make a monthly record sheet. Every day list your expenses—every penny, and put each item in its correct place.

You'll find that just listing your expenses is one of the best ways to make yourself save. Because every purchase is recorded, you'll find yourself holding your purse strings in check.

At the end of the month add your total expenses and check them against your budget. You may have to make changes in your budget. Or you may learn you just have to cut down on certain items. You may be able to save on clothing, and certainly it's easy to watch your expenses in the advancement and recreation column.

## FOR THE RECORD

### Winchell

"No allied soldiers in Italy fight more bravely than American soldiers of Jap ancestry."—Walter Winchell, in a recent column.

### Ben Kuroki

"I want people to know that we're loyal Americans, just like anybody else."—Sgt. Ben Kuroki, winner of the DFC and five air medals, in a newspaper interview in the Los Angeles Daily News of Jan. 19.

### Dillon Myer

"The one principle above all others which has guided our actions and molded our thinking is the belief that there is a place in this melting pot nation of ours for all people of good will and democratic faith who are now within our borders, regardless of their racial antecedents."—From a statement by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, on the policy of the War Relocation Authority.

## TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

### Many in Centers Get Draft Notices

Induction notices have been received by many in the relocation centers. Under the new procedure prescribed by the Selective Service Board, those who pass the physical examination will have about three weeks' time to clean up their business before going into actual service. In the case of Nisei, a longer time may elapse before the actual call to the colors is made. It remains to be seen what will be the procedure.

The first calls for physical examination came about ten days after the announcement of the re-institution of the selective service for the Nisei. The rapid progress of events seem to have dumbfounded many in the relocation centers. Many Issei were under the impression that those in the relocation centers would be exempted inasmuch as the Nisei are wards of the government and have had their civil rights suspended. This belief was further strengthened by the Spanish consul, who made a tour of the relocation centers after the Tule Lake strike, and left the impression that the government would not draft those from the centers.

Whenever the loyalty of the Nisei was questioned in the past, the only possible answer was to say that the real test in time of war would be the proof. Since Pearl Harbor, this opportunity had been denied to the large majority of the Nisei, who were placed on the questionable list. It is true that a splendid record was being established by the intelligence service volunteers who had gone into the various combat areas of the Pacific against Japan.

The glowing accounts of the fighting ability of the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy served to counteract much of the racists' propaganda. The 442nd Combat Team on maneuvers opened the eyes of the umpires. The intelligence, initiative and stamina of the 442nd have been sung far and wide. There was no doubt in the minds of the officers that the new combat team of volunteers was going to equal, if not surpass, the valor of the 100th Infantry Battalion.

There are many Nisei who would be happier if they were permitted to join the unit in which they can use their civilian training. In other words, there is a dislike for any semblance of segregation in the armed forces. We are in accord with them on this score. We believe that a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation is created when the Nisei are permitted to join units which are not composed entirely of soldiers of Japanese ancestry. The free mingling is bound to have beneficial effects in the post-war adjustment of the Japanese Americans in this country.

### Many Dislike Segregation Idea

On the other hand, there are those who have expressed their

Here are a few sample budgets. Note that as income increases, savings take a big jump. Rent increases slowly, but food allotments go way up with the size of the family.

Income \$200, two in family. Savings, \$45; food, \$42; rent, \$50; operating, \$23; clothing, \$25; advancement and recreation, \$15.

Income \$200, four in family. Savings, \$35; food, \$53; rent, \$50; operating, \$15; clothing, \$35; advancement and recreation, \$12.

Income \$100, single person. Savings, \$20; food, \$30; rent, \$18; operating, \$10; clothing, \$15; advancement and recreation \$7.

desire to join the combat team. Most likely a large number will be used as replacements for the 442nd Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion. If the war department can give the draftees the choice whenever possible, it will be a splendid morale lifter.

Many who are subject to the draft are property owners. Before they go into the army, they are anxious to settle their private affairs. Most of them have not seen their farms or homes for almost two years. It is only natural that they should desire to visit their homes and properties before they are taken into the army. Heretofore, the volunteers for the combat team were given the privilege of visiting California and the rest of the Pacific Coast which is in the restricted area after they were inducted and given a two weeks' furlough.

We believe that it will be a splendid gesture on the part of the War Department if General Emmons could be persuaded to relax the restriction against persons of Japanese ancestry to visit the Pacific Coast even if they are not in army uniform before they are sent into training. Some arrangement should be made to enable the Nisei to settle their private affairs.

### Nisei Soldiers Have Incentive

We have no doubt that the Nisei soldiers will acquit themselves ably. They have the ambition and the incentive to show the nation that they love their country despite all that has happened since the outbreak. Through their actions, they are determined to prove that the race-baiters are the hate mongers and the real saboteurs who are out to disrupt national unity.

Those who respond to the call to the colors have a great responsibility. Their conduct while training and action under fire will be the basis upon which the people of the country will judge the Nisei. The soldier boys are the ones who are going to lay the solid foundations of American citizens of Japanese ancestry in this country. After this war, no one will be able to question the loyalty of those who served their country in actual combat. Even if there should be another war in the Pacific, the record that is made during this war will be the criterion. The test of loyalty of the large majority will have been made today.

Since evacuation, the life of the persons of Japanese ancestry revolved around the relocation centers until resettlement became an actuality through the far-sighted program of Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority. Now that the draft is going to be applied to all loyal Nisei on an equal basis as any other American citizens, every Japanese family in this country will have a direct share in the winning of the war. No longer need we be concerned with the falsehoods spread by the Pacific Coast economic interests, race-baiters, Dies Committee and others of the same breed. By actual accomplishments, the lie will be hurled back at the trouble-makers.

From this point on, we have confidence that every right which we are entitled as citizens will be restored. Ours has been the hard road. We had to win back our rights by discharging our duties and responsibilities as citizens first. Others fulfilled their obligations as part of their duty as a citizen. With patience and tolerance, the Nisei can win the fullest confidence of the fair-minded people. This is the chance to show the true value of the Nisei as American citizens.



# 'Strange Gaps' in DeWitt Report On Evacuation, Says Editorial

**Detroit Free Press Says Racial Distrust Only Feasible Answer**

DETROIT, Mich. — The Detroit Free Press, in an editorial comment Jan. 21 on General DeWitt's report on the west coast evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, declared that "there are strange gaps in the argument" justifying the forced movement of Japanese and Japanese Americans.

Noting General DeWitt's declaration that signals were observed and radio transmitters traced, the Free Press asked:

"Why wasn't there effective follow-through instead of enforced migration of whole Japanese American colonies, the innocent with the guilty?"

"Racial distrust remains the only feasible answer," the Free Press editorial added. "Because of suspicions and long antipathy of West Coast whites toward all persons of Japanese ancestry, the loyal and disloyal had to suffer indiscriminately. The fact may be defended on the grounds of expediency, but not at all from the standards of American democracy. It is inconceivable that peace authorities who have done so magnificently in rounding up spies, traitors, saboteurs and fifth columnists elsewhere, could not have done as discriminating a job in the coastal states if they had been given the opportunity."

## Gannon Group Will Continue Investigation

**Committee Determined To Prevent Return of Evacuees to Coast**

SACRAMENTO—Assemblyman Chester Gannon, R., Sacramento, chairman of the interim committee of the California state assembly on the "Japanese problem," defended recent "investigations" conducted by the committee, and declared that the committee would continue its efforts to prevent the return of evacuated residents of Japanese ancestry to their west coast homes.

Resolutions on the subject are being considered by the assembly rules committee, Gannon indicated.

Gannon defended the record of his committee, and criticized the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Common Council for American Unity, "as primarily interested in bringing back the Japs to California."

## Registration Of Aliens Held at Rohwer

ROHWER, Ark.—A new registration, requested by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, to secure up-to-date addresses of all aliens with the center, began on January 26 and was scheduled to be closed on Feb. 3.

Those planning to relocate will have to send notice of their change of address within five days after reaching their destination.

## Atrocities Justify Stand on Evacuees, Says McCargar

SALINAS, Calif.—Fred McCargar, spokesman of the Salinas Chamber of Commerce, and one of the leaders in the campaign to prevent evacuees from returning to the west coast, declared last Saturday that news of the atrocities on Bataan "justifies our position in opposing their return" to California.

In general, the comment of Salinas officials raised opposition to the return of the evacuees as the answer to the report on the atrocities. Police Chief George Weight, Emmet McMenamin, county clerk, and others were outspoken in their opposition to the evacuees.

## Legion Leader Would Deport U. S. Japanese

**Atherton Sees Move As "Only Solution" To Coast Situation**

BOSTON, Mass. — Warren H. Atherton, Stockton, Calif., national commander of the American Legion, said in an interview here that he favored the deportation of all nationals of Japan in the United States as soon as possible.

Atherton declared the American Legion believed that these Japanese could never be assimilated, and added:

"That belief has been proven in 50 years of trial."

Atherton said it would be dangerous to return to California the "150,000 Japanese" who were moved to relocation camps.

"Nobody wants the Japs back," Atherton said. "Deportation is the only solution."

## Director Tells Policy of Aloha USO Center

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — While the Aloha Center USO was started primarily to render special service to men of the Japanese American combat team and their families, every effort is being made to encourage the participation of soldiers and civilians of other racial ancestries in its programs and activities, Melvin Harter, director of the Aloha USO, said here this week.

The national policy of the USO is to serve all men in uniform regardless of color or creed, Harter added.

The management of the Aloha USO, Harter explained, is under the management of the Army and Navy YMCA, represented locally by a Committee of Management made up of Hattiesburg citizens. Many townspeople, particularly those active in Protestant churches, have helped its work by assisting in finding rooms for married couples, providing home hospitality, and conducting forums and discussions on nisei problems.

Nisei enlisted men receive a cordial welcome and are encouraged to take advantage of programs and services offered at all soldier clubs in Hattiesburg, Harter added.

## Evacuee Girl Opens Beauty Salon in Uptown New York

NEW YORK—The first relocated evacuee known to have opened her own business in this city, Tokiko Ann Tanaka, formerly of Granada, has been successfully operating her own beauty parlor, the Economy Beauty Shop on upper Broadway, since last October.

Most of Miss Tanaka's customers are Caucasians, and she is assisted in taking care of them by an Irish-American girl who worked for five years in the same shop for the previous owner. Business is good, according to Miss Tanaka, and she plans to renovate her shop as soon as she can secure the necessary equipment. She worked for several months as a hairdresser in another New York shop before going into business for herself.

Around the corner from her beauty parlor, in an apartment near Riverside Drive, Tokiko Ann lives with her sister Mae, who is a stenographer in the New York headquarters of the Lutheran Welfare Council. Mae was attending Manual Arts High School in Los Angeles at the time of evacuation. She continued her education at Amache Senior High School and was a member of the first graduating class a year ago. The Tanaka sisters plan to bring their mother, Mrs. Kinuko Ito, and their stepfather, Kumayuki Ito, to New York in the spring. Mr. and Mrs. Ito are now living at 6E-9-B, Granada.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hayashi (19-6-C, Topaz) a boy on Jan. 10.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Masakichi Kanai (73-9-AA, Gila River) a girl on Jan. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. James S. Funayama (7G-12B, Granada) a girl on Jan. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Takeda (13-8-B, Topaz) a girl on Jan. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Mayeda (305-3-D, Poston) a boy on Jan. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hiroshi Tanihara (25-5-C, Rohwer) a boy on Jan. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mamoru Ogata (27-1-B, Poston) a girl on Jan. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. John S. Tokugawa (12K-4C, Granada) a boy on Jan. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Shima (37-9-B, Gila River) a boy on Jan. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kobata (31-6-B, Gila River) a girl on Jan. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kichizo Morita (8F-2E, Granada) a boy on Jan. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuichi Nakaniishi (25-7-B, Heart Mountain) a boy on Jan. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack M. Fukuzawa (20-4-D, Gila River) a girl on Jan. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gene Seichi Kubota (6-12-D, Gila River) a boy on Jan. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gingo Tanaka (46-8-A, Gila River) a boy on Jan. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ted T. Inouye (19-2-C, Jerome) a boy on Jan. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Waichi Yoshida (22-8-D, Heart Mountain) a girl on Jan. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masakane Adachi (32-4-C, Gila River) a boy on Jan. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruto Komatsu (30-9-D, Gila River) a girl on Jan. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuo Kunihiro (73-4-D, Gila River) a boy on Jan. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Katayama (12H-12D, Granada) a girl on Jan. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoto Kawasaki (30-14-A, Heart Mountain) a boy on Jan. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Salvador Jio (24-16-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on Jan. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenjiro Okita (14-5-C, Heart Mountain) a boy on Jan. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuto Miyamoto (23-3-D, Heart Mountain) a girl on Jan. 26.

### DEATHS

Kotaro Yamakawa, (74-5-D, Gila River) on Jan. 16.

Tamano Takeuchi, 62, (26-5-D, Rohwer) on Jan. 17.

Enji Matsumoto, 28, (26-12-D, Topaz) on Jan. 19.

Kise Takahashi, 44, (19-5-A, Poston) on Jan. 19.

Mrs. Ryo Sugiyama, 49, (7-9-D, Topaz) on Jan. 20.

Reizo Kawatsu, 86, on Jan. 20 at Poston.

Minoru Okeya (63-11-B, Gila River) on Jan. 22.

Infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kinoshita, (1-10-B, Heart Mountain) on Jan. 26.

### MARRIAGES

Mary Nakagawa to Richard Maki on Jan. 12 at Ogden, Utah.

Tamako Inouye to George Tokuda on Jan. 14 at Chicago.

Hatsumi Ambo to Takumi Sunda on Jan. 15 at Jerome.

Teruko Mitsui to Henry I. Inouye on Jan. 15 at Jerome.

Tomoko Yatabe to Toshio Kawamoto on Jan. 17 at Jerome.

Eiko Kodama to Sadawo Yonaki on Jan. 20 at Jerome.

Fumi Minami to Fred Yoshimoto on Jan. 22 at Gila River.

Mary Mukasa to T/5 Sam Higurashi on Jan. 22 at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Tae Norimatsu to Isamu Kawashima on Jan. 22 at Billings, Mont.

Yukiko Ideta to Koichi Watanabe on Jan. 23 at Jerome.

## Miyashiro Knocked Out in Fourth Round of Fight

HARTFORD, Conn. — Richard Miyashiro, ex-Rivers resident, was knocked out in the fourth round when he met Phil Terranova, the present world's featherweight boxing champion in Hartford, Conn., on January 18.

Miyashiro is a former featherweight champion of Hawaii. While at Rivers he lived at 55-1-B.

# Oregon Nisei Is Member of Famed 100th Infantry Unit

HOOD RIVER, Ore. — Under a headline, "Local Boy with Famous 100th Battalion," the Hood River

News last week reported that a Japanese American from the Hood River Valley was a member of the U. S. infantry battalion, composed of Japanese Americans, who have been featured in newspaper stories recently.

He is Warrent Officer (j. g.) Hideo Kajikawa whose family was evacuated, along with other residents of Japanese ancestry, to war relocation camps in 1942.

Warrent Officer Kajikawa recently wrote to the News:

"It is good to be able to read the news pertaining to Hood River valley, where I was born and brought up, and where I have learned to know so many fine people."

"It may be of interest to you to know that I am still somewhere in Italy with my battalion, which has received much favorable publicity lately. Needless to say we are doing our very best to bring this terrible war to a victorious finish."

## Coast Mayors Oppose Return Of Evacuees

**Mayor Bowron Reports Action Taken at Recent National Conference**

LOS ANGELES—Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles reported last week that reports that federal officials are again considering the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to Pacific coast areas has led to a protest from west coast mayors to Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the western defense area.

Mayor Bowron made his report following his return home after attending the United States conference of mayors in Chicago.

"We were informed from reliable sources that feelers were being put out to see how the people of the Pacific coast areas would react to a plan to return evacuated west coast residents of Japanese ancestry to their former homes."

Mayors of west coast cities at the conference promptly collaborated in a round-robin letter to Gen. Emmons, denouncing such a proposal and declaring that it would be extremely harmful to the war effort on the west coast.

Bowron said the letter was signed by himself, by Mayor Knox of San Diego, Mayor Wagner of Long Beach, Mayor Riley of Portland and Mayor Devin of Seattle. Bowron said General Emmons in reply asserted there was "no change contemplated in existing exclusion policies by this headquarters."

The Mayor was unable to quote the source of the reported "feelers," the report said.

## Salt Lake JACL To Buy Jeeps For Camp Shelby

Sixteen jeeps will be presented to the Japanese American soldiers at Camp Shelby, Minn., with funds raised by the Salt Lake City JACL War Bond drive, announced Isamu Aoki, president of the chapter, this week.

The Salt Lake group plans to raise \$25,000 in bonds and stamps during its drive, which will continue until Feb. 19.

A War Bond dance is scheduled for the closing day to celebrate successful closing of the drive.

## Boise Valley JACL Members Attend School in Chicago

CHICAGO — Mas Hayashi and Kaye Uriu, both members of the Boise Valley, Idaho, chapter of the JACL are now attending school in Chicago, Ill.

Miss Uriu, a native of Ontario, Ore., is attending Vogue Magazine's school of dress art and design.

KALIFORNIANS' GRAND DEBUT IN CHICAGO  
"For the Best in Nisei Dance Entertainment, make plans to Attend"

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"We look forward to seeing our many friends"

Joe 'Jelly' Komaki

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Chicago . . . . KALIFORNIANS . . . . Denver

Nisei Servicemen and Servicewomen Free  
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## Nisei Wife of Seattle Chinese Returns Home After Two Years

**Children Start School Again as Army Action Reunites Family**

SEATTLE—After spending almost two years in assembly and war relocation centers, Mrs. Lun P. Woo, Japanese American wife of a Seattle Chinese restaurant operator, and their two children were back in their own home in Seattle.

Mrs. Woo and the two little girls, Hazel Joy, 9, and Grace Gay, 7, returned to their home in the west coast war zone under authority of a permit issued by the civilian affairs division of the western defense command at San Francisco. The permission was granted because of the mixed marriage.

In the midst of reestablishing her family in the Woos' modest brick home, Mrs. Woo said she believed about a dozen Japanese Americans have been allowed to return to the Seattle area under similar circumstances, to pick up the threads of living broken by the evacuation in May, 1942, the Seattle Times reported.

Returning from the Minidoka relocation camp at Hunt, Idaho, the Seattle woman had praise for the War Relocation Authority's administration of the evacuee relocation program.

"They are as humane as it was possible to be under the circumstances," she remarked.

A graduate of the University of Washington and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Mrs. Woo declared that she had an opportunity to carry out one of her personal ambitions while a resident of Minidoka. She had "always wanted to do social work," and she was employed as a junior counselor at the project by the War Relocation Authority.

"We came home Wednesday," Mrs. Woo said. "The city looked the same, the neighborhood hasn't changed, and when we looked in at the school, we saw just about the same teachers there."

The girls resumed their studies at the Horace Mann grade school this week.

### Iowa Magazine Hit for Suggesting Evacuee Helpers

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Farm and labor spokesmen in Kentucky angrily blasted an article subtitled "Kentuckians or Japs?" in an Iowa farm magazine when it was read before a legislative committee in Frankfort last week.

The article reported that Iowa farmers had been asked if they wanted Kentucky mountain farm families brought into the state to relieve a labor shortage. At the same time, Iowa farmers were asked if they wanted Japanese American farm families.

J. O. Matlick, Kentucky farm editor, branded as insults passages from the article which listed the replies, among which were: "I don't trust the Japs and I don't like Kentuckians. It seems we can manage if we get a little more machinery."

"Let's give our American-born Japs a chance. They are more like us."

"Japs couldn't be satisfied here. Our ways are too different. Kentuckians would blend completely with us in another generation."

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## Arsonist Set Fires in L. A. "Little Tokyo"

**Firebug Confesses To Firing Hotels in Japanese Section**

LOS ANGELES — An arsonist, who boasted that he had set more than 200 fires, was revealed this week as the man responsible for fires in Los Angeles' "Little Tokyo" in 1941 and 1942.

Clarence Everett Steepleton, 40, night clerk in a hotel at 458 1/2 So. Main St., confessed to police that he had gone around setting fires to hotels and rooming-houses operated by persons of Japanese ancestry in the "Little Tokyo" section.

Steepleton told Capt. Carl Halter, chief of the Fire Department arson squad that he had set more than 200 fires during his career as a firebug.

"I've set plenty of those Jap joints in Little Tokyo afire," he bragged. "I started just before the war, when I got convinced that the Japs were going to attack us. And after the war broke out, I really got busy."

"I tried to get 'em before they were chased out. I wanted to burn the Japs as well as the joints they were running."

Steepleton was finally arrested by police after two outbreaks in the hotel in which he was employed.

### Evacuees Assist Farm Harvests in Intermountain Area

A total of 7,523 loyal Japanese Americans from war relocation camps participated in agricultural and other work of a seasonal nature in the Pacific intermountain states during 1943, Ottis Peterson, relocation supervisor of the WRA, reported in Salt Lake City Wednesday.

Latest figures compiled by the centers showed a total of 11,023 evacuees on seasonal leave to all parts of the United States, Mr. Peterson declared. Nearly 75 per cent of these workers were in the Pacific intermountain states, indicating the very considerable assistance extended by the evacuees in the farm harvests.

Idaho topped the individual states in the number of evacuees employed with 3,926, while Utah was second, with 1,921. Evacuees went to other states in the Pacific intermountain area on seasonal leaves in the following numbers: Montana, 653; Washington, 630; Oregon, 341, and Nevada, 22.

Requests for similar help from the evacuees during the 1944 season is indicated, according to Mr. Peterson, by the number of requests already received for similar evacuee labor.

He indicated that the seasonal leave program was now being set up by the WRA and should be available shortly.

### Engagement of Nyssa Girl Told

CALDWELL, Idaho — Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Hashitani of Nyssa, Oregon, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Alice, to Master Sergeant Tom Nishitani, son of Mrs. J. Nishitani of Caldwell, Idaho.

Miss Hashitani is a graduate of Nyssa High school and attended the College of Idaho, where she was a member of the Myra Tella sorority.

Sgt. Nishitani, who was formerly from Seattle, is at present stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss.

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## CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

The first annual meeting of the Credit Union was held January 29 at the Salt Lake Civic Center. The members of the credit union and their families and friends enjoyed an hour and half of movies, including the War Relocation Authority picture "Go For Broke," which showed in Technicolor the Japanese American Combat Team in training.

Between the movies a short business meeting was held with Hito Okada, treasurer, presiding, due to the absence of Mr. William Yamauchi, president, who wired of his inability to be present.

The following persons were elected to the office of the Board of Directors: Yukus Inouye and Kenji Kawaguchi for a one year term; Dr. Jun Kurumada and Shigeki Ushio for a two year term; and Mr. William Yamauchi for a three year term. The new member to the Board of Directors is Kenji Kawaguchi of Salt Lake City, formerly of Seattle, Wash. Mr. Kawaguchi was one of the partners operating the Queen City Fuel Company which was one of the up and coming business enterprises among Nisei businessmen at the time of evacuation. His addition to the Board should be of much value, as his business experience plus his energy in whatever he undertakes will make him fit in with the hold-over directors.

The Credit Committee was placed in office again, and the committee lines up as follows: Kay Terashima, 3 year term; Jim Ushio, two year term; and James M. Yamamoto, one year term. The solvency of the credit union depends upon the decisions of this committee in making loans. The committee is well balanced and is certainly not a rubber-stamp committee for the treasurer.

The supervisory committee that has the task of auditing the books and records of the credit union was elected as follows: Mr. Frank Tashima, three year term; Miss Grace Kawamura, two year term; and Mr. Fred Nomura, one year term. The new member of the committee is Mr. Fred Nomura of Salt Lake City, formerly of the Oakland Chapter. Fred is an old-timer in the JACL and his experience in the field of business, makes him a valuable addition to the committee.

The expenses of the meeting were paid by those attending, and we wish to thank Lyle Kurisaki for the contribution of ice cream and popicles for the kids. Shigeki Ushio contributed the cookies, punch, and miscellaneous items for refreshments.

### Nisei Chosen For YWCA Board In Spokane

SPOKANE, Wash. — Mrs. Paul Suzuki has been chosen to the YWCA Board of Directors for 1944-47, it was announced at the Annual YW dinner held by Mrs. E. E. Sargeant, chairman of the nominating committee, at the annual YW dinner held here recently.

Mrs. Suzuki's appointment marks the first time that a person of Japanese ancestry has been so honored by the local association.

On the nomination slate Mrs. Suzuki was identified as a member of the Business and Industrial Committee, sponsor of the Quest club, former member of the Seattle YWCA board of directors.

She and her husband, Dr. M. Paul Suzuki, relocated from the Minidoka center in September.

Elected along with Mrs. Suzuki to the board was Mrs. Willa Boot, representing Negro members. She is also the first of her race to become a board member.

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## First Nisei Paratrooper Visits Parents at Minidoka Camp

HUNT, IDAHO—The first, and to date the only Japanese American paratrooper, is visiting his parents in the Minidoka Relocation Center.

Private Junichi Kawamura, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Y. Kawamura, wears the wings and the words "Air Borne" identifying him as a full fledged paratrooper of the 460th Parachute Field Artillery Bn., Camp Mackall, N. C. This is his first furlough since he volunteered last June while attending the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.

Junie, as he is called by his friends here, has made 11 jumps. The first one "felt like a circus" he said. To become a paratrooper, he explained, four consecutive day jumps and one night jump are required. The first jump is made at 1200 feet, the second at 800 feet and the next three at 600 feet.

"Since jumping is not the objective of the paratrooper, but only a means to an objective, we receive plenty of hand-to-hand combat training," he said. "Our physical training includes rope climbing, tumbling, judo and calisthenics. We also learn to pack our own chutes and we are mighty careful when we are packing our first one. It took me from early morning until three in the afternoon."

Private Kawamura attended the

University of Washington at Seattle prior to evacuation. He is a 1931 graduate of Garfield High School in Seattle.

While visiting Hunt, he met many of his friends also home on furlough. Hunt has seen more home-town boys in uniform than usual this week because many training at Camp Savage, Minn., were given furloughs at graduation time. Most of these Nisei soldiers receiving this special training will join other Nisei on the Pacific battle front. Other Nisei soldiers are fighting with the 100th Battalion in Italy and training with the 442nd all-Nisei Combat Team at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Following the reinstitution of selective service for citizens of Japanese ancestry, announced recently by the War Department, many more Hunt boys are expected to join the 437 from the Minidoka Relocation Center who are already fighting in Uncle Sam's Army. Of these 204 were volunteers.

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