

Nisei Battalion Cited For Cassino Action

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Secretary Stimson Discloses Japanese Americans Engaged In Battle for Strategic City

The United States Army's 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, "has been fighting effectively in the Cassino sector in Italy," Secretary of War Stimson declared Thursday at his press conference in Washington.

Secretary Stimson's announcement was the first indication that the now-famous battalion, which has been in action in Italy from the time of the capture of the Salerno beachhead, was engaged in the bitter battle for the strategic city of Cassino.

Dispatches Thursday evening reported that the United Nations forces besieging Cassino were still contesting the Nazi stranglehold on the town in fierce fighting which raged in the streets and from house to house.

Secretary Stimson's statement was the first official mention of the Japanese American unit since Jan. 21 when he reported that the unit had suffered casualties amounting to approximately one-third of its strength. Japanese American casualties announced at that time were 96 dead, 221 injured and 17 missing. It was believed that most of these casualties were sustained in heavy fighting in the Volturno River front.

Previous dispatches from the War Department and from front-line correspondents have disclosed that the Japanese Americans were fighting as part of a "famous American division," the 34th, one of the first U. S. units to reach the European front. Press dispatches indicated that the Japanese Americans were spearheading the attack of this famous division in the Italian fighting.

In a Columbia Broadcasting System newscast on Feb. 16, Bob Anderson reported over KNX, Los Angeles, that the 100th Infantry Battalion had taken many German prisoners in recent fighting. Anderson said that these Germans were bewildered at being captured by men of Japanese ancestry, and that many of the Germans believed that "Japan had switched sides" when they saw the Japanese Americans.

Story of the Week

Only 11 Nisei Came Back From Dangerous Mission

How a "suicide mission" of Japanese American volunteers secured a vital road junction for United Nations forces on the Fifth Army front is revealed through a news photo from Italy which was published on Feb. 13 by the Des Moines Register.

The Register printed the photo of eleven battle-weary Japanese American soldiers, noting "only these returned from a rendezvous with death."

The caption to the picture reported that these eleven soldiers, members of the fighting

100th Infantry Battalion, "were all who came back out of a platoon that accomplished its mission and secured for United Nations' armies a road junction in Italy that had been heavily defended by a German machine gun crew." The Register published the photo as a method of calling to the attention of persons writing letters condemning Japanese Americans, that men of Japanese ancestry were fighting for democracy.

A platoon normally numbers approximately 50 men.

Canadian Evacuees to Test Forced Sales of Properties

Case Will Be Heard In Ottawa Court in April, Is Report

KASLO, B. C. — The power of the Dominion government to order the compulsory sale of property owned by evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia will be tested before the exchequer Court at Ottawa in April, according to the New Canadian.

A Vancouver dispatch reported by the New Canadian advised that J. Arthur MacLennan, counsel for an organized group of Japanese Canadian evacuees now detained in British Columbia camps, will leave on April 1 for Ottawa and the hearings are expected to be held soon after.

The evacuees, according to MacLennan, are prepared to carry their test case to the Supreme Court of Canada.

"If the government loses the case they will likely take it to the Supreme Court, and if we lose it we will take it to the highest court," MacLennan said.

It was indicated also that the

Exchequer Court may also decide whether the several hundred properties already disposed of under forced sale proceedings can be returned to their evacuee owners. Three properties about which the suits will center are in the names of a Japanese national, a naturalized citizen of Japanese ancestry, and a native-born citizen of Japanese ancestry. Sale of these properties have been held up because they were under litigation.

Three Tule Lake Segregees Sentenced For Liquor Violation

SACRAMENTO — Making an unexpected court appearance, three segregees from the Tule Lake segregation camp pleaded guilty on Feb. 18 and were sentenced to one year imprisonment each for possession of untaxed liquor by Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh.

Those sentenced were Hungiro Shimamura, 42; Masayoshi Sato, 52; and Y. Ihida, 50. All are Japanese nationals and were engaged in farming on the west coast before evacuation.

President Orders Transfer Of WRA to Ickes' Control

Radio Commentator Reads PC Column Over Network

The story of Japanese American loyalty, at home and on foreign battlefields, was told by Arthur Gaeth, Mutual network broadcaster and vice-president of the Intermountain Radio Network, over Station KLO in Salt Lake City on Feb. 4.

Gaeth spoke of the preponderant mass of evidence toward the loyalty of the nisei, as compared to the extremely small percentage of persons interned as disloyal.

He followed his talk by reading a Pacific Citizen column, "A Nisei Comes Home," by Larry Tajiri, printed on January 22.

Gaeth's broadcast will be printed for wider distribution, it was reported.

Nisei Seamen May Ship from Eastern Ports

Passport from State Department Required For Japanese Americans

HUNT, Idaho—Japanese American seamen who possess identification papers issued by the U. S. shipping commissioner before the war or current duplicates of such papers, are eligible to ship from Atlantic ports, according to word received here Feb. 4 from Constance Kyle, personal service director of the National Maritime Union, the Irrigator reported on Feb. 12.

State department regulations require that these persons have seamen's passports instead of a receipt for application only before being able to board ship, said the Irrigator.

120 LISTED FOR DRAFT FROM COAST BOARD

SAN MATEO, Calif. — Noting that twelve Japanese Americans from San Mateo are already serving in the armed forces, Draft Board 105 of San Mateo reported last week that American-born Japanese of proven loyalty are now eligible for induction into the army.

E. T. Marcus of the draft board stated that 120 men of Japanese ancestry, who were evacuated from San Mateo and Hillsborough in 1942, have been listed for induction under the reinstatement of selective service for Japanese Americans.

Marcus expressed the opinion that the Washington authorization to draft Japanese American was made to enable these loyal citizens to do their duty in the services as American citizens, and not because of a lack of available draftees.

Santa Maria Valley Nisei Reclassified By Draft Board

SANTA MARIA, Calif.—One hundred and nineteen American citizens of Japanese ancestry, who were evacuated to inland points in 1942, have been reclassified 1-A by the local selective service board in Santa Maria, it was announced last week.

Department of Interior Will Retain Dillon Myer as Head Of War Relocation Authority

Agency Transferred Intact, Believe Policies, Personnel Will Be Unaffected by Move; Roosevelt Indicates Satisfaction at Work of WRA on Evacuees

WASHINGTON—The War Relocation Authority, heretofore an independent wartime agency, was transferred intact to the Department of Interior Wednesday under an order signed by President Roosevelt.

The presidential action gave Secretary of Interior Ickes supervision over the actions of the agency, but it was announced that Dillon S. Myer, present director of WRA, will remain as chief of its operations.

California Nisei Killed in Action On Italy Front

Sgt. Shiramizu's Wife, Son Now Residing at Poston WRA Center

POSTON, Ariz. — Tech. Sgt. James Kiyoshi Shiramizu, a Japanese American soldier from Salinas, Calif., died on Jan. 11 of wounds suffered in the fighting in Italy, the War Department has advised his wife, Shizuko Ruth.

Sgt. Shiramizu, who enlisted in 1941, was a graduate of Gonzales high school in California where he participated in football, basketball and track. He was captain of the basketball team in his senior year.

Besides his wife he is survived by a two-year old son, his parents, and three sisters, all of Poston, and two brothers in Denver.

Sgt. Shiramizu fought with the famed 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, in Italy.

House Rules Group Denies Gag on Debate

WASHINGTON—The California delegation last week won a fight in the House Rules committee for an "open rule" instead of a "gag rule" in House consideration of a proposed bill to permit any native-born citizen to renounce his citizenship.

The House Rules group denied an appeal of Chairman Dickstein of the Immigration Committee for a rule preventing consideration of any amendments or substitutes after Rep. Phillips, R., Calif., had warned that many western legislators "don't think the proposed bill goes far enough."

Phillips asked for full discussion on the bill. However, Dickstein in asking for the "gag rule," indicated that he believed that the legislation suggested by Attorney General Biddle, "goes as far as we can" without violating the constitution.

First Amache Nisei Ordered to Report For Draft Physical

AMACHE, Colo. — The first Granada resident to be called for a pre-induction physical since the reinstatement of selective service procedures is Frank Suyekichi Fujiwara, formerly of Long Beach, Calif., who received his orders last week.

A White House statement, accompanying the transfer order, declared that President Roosevelt "considered the program of the War Relocation Authority sound in principle, and the work already accomplished by the agency highly satisfactory."

The White House statement said that the President's action was merely designed to simplify administration and to bring the WRA under the supervision of a cabinet officer.

Some members of the west coast congressional delegation have been critical of the WRA and had demanded that the relocation centers be turned over to the War Department. It was understood, however, that War Department officials had testified before congressional committees that the army was opposed to assuming responsibility for the centers, while it was noted that the administration preferred a civilian agency.

The War Relocation Authority at present operates ten relocation centers for persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the west coast under military orders in 1942. Nine of these centers are for evacuees classed as loyal Americans or law-abiding aliens. One at Tule Lake, is reserved for persons whose professed loyalties are to Japan. The centers at present contain about 92,000 of the 112,000 persons evacuated from the west coast.

Approximately 20,000 evacuees, not held in the centers, have been placed in communities outside the west coast military area under the WRA's resettlement program which is now one of the agency's major functions.

It was announced that the WRA was moved in its entirety to the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. It was believed that no changes in policy or personnel are contemplated.

The transfer was effected through a presidential executive order.

Secretary Ickes, in a statement Thursday, officially announced that Myer would continue as director of the WRA. Myer's ouster had been demanded by a bloc of west coast congressmen.

Ickes and Myer, in separate statements, said they welcomed the switch which makes the WRA an Interior Department unit.

Ickes said he would bear in mind the "international implications involved—particularly the effect of this program on the treatment of war prisoners and civilians in Japanese hands."

Topaz Girl Enters Cadet Nurses Corps

TOPAZ, Utah — Tomiko Sutow, a former nurses' aide at Topaz left the center last week to enter training in the United States Cadet Nurses Corps at Mercy Hospital School of Training in Marshalltown, Iowa.

Super-Patriots, Hearst Papers Hinder Government Relocation Effort, Dillon Myer Charges

WRA Director Declares Resettlement Program Obstructed by "Organized, Persistent Opposition;" Describes Practical Problems of Agency

NEW YORK—Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, charged in New York on Feb. 12 that the government's effort to relocate persons of Japanese ancestry from war relocation camps to already inhabited communities was being hindered by "organized and persistent opposition" from "super-patriotic organizations and individuals, and to some extent the press."

Myer spoke at a conference on "The Bill of Rights in War" held by the American Civil Liberties Union at the Hotel Biltmore. He charged that opposition to the government's relocation effort was coming from "super-patriots" who were obstructing "the job we're trying to do, which is based on sound principles."

The WRA director did not name any specific groups or individuals, except in the newspaper category, where he mentioned the Hearst newspapers on the Pacific coast.

Myer added that "strange as it may seem, our major problem is not securing community acceptance of evacuees, but to secure acceptance on the part of the evacuee to enter community life."

"They are not sure they can go out into the community with their families and earn their living free from discrimination," he added.

He stressed that two-thirds of the 115,000 persons evacuated from the Pacific coast and those held in war relocation centers were American citizens, and said that 70,000 Japanese Americans now in camps are eligible for relocation.

James B. Carey, secretary of the national CIO organization, told the conference that another period of unemployment after the war would bring "an onslaught of racial discrimination."

Myer declared that 18,000 persons of Japanese ancestry had already relocated from the centers, and noted that the majority of this group were American citizens. He stressed that the major problem confronting the WRA in its resettlement work was in getting family units out.

He told the gathering that, so far, the WRA's "powers of persuasion" were not so good in convincing family groups that they could go out and be accepted in normal American communities. In the beginning of the resettlement program, he indicated that the WRA had believed that the question of community acceptance would be the major obstacle, but now because of the unexpected favorable reception this had become a minor point.

The WRA director outlined some of the policies and basic assumptions of the agency:

"The practical problems to be faced in the resettlement program include the utilization of the manpower available among the evacuees, since the centers are no place to keep such manpower at a time when there is a nationwide demand for trained workers. We should spend most of our efforts and energies in fighting the enemy, rather than citizens in our own country. Unfortunately, we have in this country organizations and individuals who spend their money and efforts attacking citizens and interfering with the agency in carrying out its program.

"The War Relocation Authority has always assumed that the persons of Japanese ancestry, citizens and aliens alike, will remain here after the war, and that all American citizens have equal rights.

"Loyalty can only grow in an atmosphere of confidence and trust.

"We are furnishing the enemy with valuable propaganda when we indicate by our actions that the principles in which we believe are not quite true."

In the afternoon session on racial discrimination, Myer appeared with Osmond J. Fraenkel, attorney in Supreme Court appeals, Teiko Ishida of the New York office of the JACL, James Yamanaka, Takeo Nogaki and Henry Fukuhara to lead a discussion on the resettlement of Japanese Americans. An audience estimated at 150 attended this panel session.

Conference speakers included

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Norman Thomas, of the National Committee on Conscientious Objectors; Morris Ernst, noted civil liberties attorney; Dr. William Draper Lewis, director of the American Law Institute; Prof. Robert M. Melver; Prof. Karl N. Llewellyn; Edward S. Lewis, secretary, N. Y. Urban League; Arthur Garfield Hays, and others.

Army Chaplain Converts Many Nisei Soldiers

N. Y. Times Writer Says Japanese Americans Show "Great Courage"

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY — The heroic group of chaplains attached to the Fifth Army in the front lines of Italy believe its luckiest member is First Lieut. Israel L. Yost of Nazareth, Pa., who was attached to the fighting Japanese American unit, the 100th Infantry.

The 100th Infantry contained a large percentage of Buddhists and non-Christians when they went into battle, it was reported. Chaplain Yost is credited with having made thirteen converts to Christianity and has accepted 50 more New Testaments for further proselytization.

Cyrus Sulzberger, correspondent for the New York Times, reported:

"The Japanese Americans who have shown great courage in their effort to prove their loyalty to the United States, of which they are citizens, accepted spiritual consolation from Lieut. Yost before battle and he has said the Christian burial service over their dead."

Kent Will Sponsor Public Discussion On Evacuee Issue

KENT, Wash.—Kent will sponsor the first public forum discussion of the relocation problems of persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Puget Sound area at the Methodist church on Feb. 27.

Dr. Frank G. Williston of the University of Washington history department has been selected as discussion leader.

A selection of six persons to carry on the discussion is being made, according to the Rev. William M. Snyder, chairman of the forum committee.

First Heart Mountain Evacuee Gets Army Induction Notice

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The first order to report for induction under the War Department's reinstatement of selective service for Japanese Americans was received at Heart Mountain last week by Gepe Kumagai, an evacuee resident of the center.

Kumagai was among three who were ordered to report. Two others, Bill Omoto, registered at Los Angeles, and George Hirota, registered in King county, Washington, who have been ordered to report for induction have not been residents of the Heart Mountain center.

Other draft-age residents of the center are receiving reclassification notices, placing them in I-A.

Heart Mountain Evacuee Is Buddy of Blinded Soldier

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The war was brought home suddenly and harshly to Sid Kashiwabara, a resident of Heart Mountain, when he picked up a copy of a full-page picture of his buddy, Pfc. Yoshinao Omiya, 24-year-old Japanese American soldier blinded in the Italian campaign.

The tragic picture of Omiya sitting helplessly on his cot, with bandaged eyes that will never see again, took Kashiwabara back to his school days in Honolulu when he played on the same athletic teams as Omiya, the Sentinel reported.

Life Magazine had stated that Omiya was nicknamed "Turtle" because he was so slow.

"But that's not true," Kashiwabara said. "He is not slow. He got that name because he resembled a turtle in his catcher's paraphernalia back at McKinley high, where as captain Omiya led his team to the island championship." Kashiwabara was an outfielder on the same team.

"It's a tough break for him," said Kashiwabara. "Yosh is a quiet, modest, conscientious fellow. When he does anything, he gives all he has, and I know he was fighting every minute over there in Italy."

Japanese American Artists Denounce Negotiated Peace

New York Painters, Sculptors, Writers Form New Art Council

NEW YORK — A public denunciation of "the brutal and depraved acts of the Japanese fascists against every human decency" was issued this week by the Arts Council of Japanese Americans for Democracy through its chairman, Yasuo Kuniyoshi. The Arts Council, composed of anti-fascist Japanese American artists active in all fields of creative endeavor, states that it is "keenly aware that the atrocities committed against our soldiers by the Japanese imperialists, like every other fascist crime, must be avenged. Every leader of the fascist-imperialist clique must be held accountable, for it is they who have perpetrated these crimes, not only against Americans but also against the people of Japan."

The statement further continues with a denunciation of the "Peace Now" movement, terming it a group which would "sabotage democracy's fight by attempting to succor the enemy, to save fascism by working for a negotiated peace. Any step short of unconditional surrender," the Arts Council states, "is contrary to our principle as anti-fascists."

Members of the Arts Council, organized last month and headed by leading anti-fascist Japanese American artists, are pledged to make articulate their belief in democracy, both in principle and action, and to add their strength to the democratic forces. The first purpose of the organization, as listed in its Constitution, reads: "To contribute our full support to the United States and the United Nations, and to take an active part in winning this anti-fascist war."

Yasuo Kuniyoshi, noted painter, is chairman of the Arts Council. Other officers include prominent writers, artists, musicians and sculptors, including Isamu Noguchi, sculptor, and Minoru Yamasaki, architect vice chairman; Eddie Shimano, writer, executive secretary; Asami Oyama, writer, recording secretary; Mitsu Iwamatsu, painter, treasurer; and Leo Amino, sculptor, Tomi Kanazawa, musician, Teru Masumoto, painter, Sono Osato, dancer, Chuzo Tamotzu, painter, Joseph Oyama, writer, and Taro Yashima, painter, members of the executive board.

Headquarters of the Arts Council of Japanese Americans for Democracy are at 240 Fifth Avenue in New York City.

Japanese Americans Urged to Affiliate With Labor Groups

TOPAZ, Utah—Dr. John Embree, professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago, speaking at the community conference here, urged persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States to become affiliated with stronger and larger organizations such as labor and other occupational groups, rather than remaining attached to ineffective small minority groups.

Dr. Embree discussed necessary social adjustments for persons of Japanese ancestry.

Final Rites Held For Amy Murayama In Chicago Church

CHICAGO — Last rites were held for Amy Murayama, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Sadakichi Murayama of Deer Park, Ill., at the Grace Episcopal Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital here on Thursday, Feb. 10, with the Rev. John M. Yamazaki officiating. Miss Murayama succumbed to pneumonia at the St. Luke's Hospital.

The deceased was an active member of the Japanese Episcopal Church in Los Angeles. Both at Santa Anita Assembly Center and Jerome WRA Center she was with the Social Welfare Department. She is survived by her parents, who formerly operated the Nisei Trading Company in Los Angeles, and two brothers, Henry and Herbert.

Colorado VFW Hits Land Sales to Aliens

DENVER—Ownership of Colorado land by Japanese aliens was opposed last week by the council of administration of the Colorado Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The Council voted in favor of a resolution opposing alien property ownership, and offered support to any petition to bar such ownership.

Topaz Official Will Enter Navy

TOPAZ, Utah — James F. Hughes, deputy director of the Topaz relocation center, is leaving shortly for induction into the Navy.

Two farewell parties were given last week in honor of Hughes who has been an official at Topaz since the center was opened in 1942.

U. S. Army Officer Answers Derogatory Comment on Nisei

NEW YORK—Time Magazine this week published two letters from men in the army of the United States, answering derogatory letters condemning Americans of Japanese ancestry.

From Moore General Hospital, Swannanoa, North Carolina, where many Japanese Americans battle casualties are receiving treatment, 2nd Lieut. E. D. Chase wrote Time:

"There are a lot of people in these United States who have nothing but a one-track mind. In some of the articles of your Letters to the Editors (Time, Jan. 17) I saw some of these people in true light.

"I have just come back from Italy where I was assigned to the Japanese 100th Infantry Battalion. I never in my life saw any more of a true American than they are. To these people who don't have any military rank, probably don't even know that these little 'yellow-bellies' (as one writer wrote) are saving his

Fresno Group Asks Seizure Of Implants

State Action to Obtain Stored Machinery Requested in Resolution

FRESNO, Calif. — The agricultural committee of the Fresno county Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution urging the office of the state attorney general, the state department of agriculture, and the state department of finance to set up a means immediately to provide for the confiscation, sale and use of farm machinery stored by persons of Japanese ancestry now to evacuee camps.

The group heard District Attorney James Thuesen discuss the manner in which the confiscation and sale of farm machinery owned by persons of Japanese ancestry previously had been authorized for handling by the various county USDA war boards. He said the war boards' authority ended on Dec. 31.

Toru Matsumoto Ordained in New York Rites

NEW YORK — Toru Matsumoto, a Christian of Japanese ancestry who came to the United States in 1935, was ordained on Feb. 10 into the ministry of the Reformed Church of America in a ceremony at the Marble Collegiate Church.

While the services, attended by 200 persons, took place in the church, two foot patrolmen and a detective shivered in the biting wind outside, on guard against a possible hostile incident. They were assisted by four other patrolmen in radio cars.

The elaborate precautions were unnecessary, however, for no incident marred the two-hour ceremonies.

The newly ordained clergyman lives in Larchmont, N. Y., where last spring his spacious victory garden was despoiled by vandals. An indignant citizenry in the village restored the garden at once and the Matsumotos were not disturbed further.

It was reported that Mr. Matsumoto is concerned at present with the problem of resettling Japanese American evacuees and has been working with the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans of the Federal Council of Churches. A graduate of Union Theological seminary in 1938, he was executive secretary of the Japanese Student Christian Association before the war.

Hymns were sung by the choir of the Japanese Christian Institute of New York, and two New York ministers of Japanese ancestry, the Rev. Sijito Shimizu of the Japanese Christian Institute and the Rev. Giichi Kawamata, minister of the Japanese Christian Association, participated in the ceremonies.

skin: I only wish that these people could witness these little 'yellow-bellies' fight.

"Ask anyone who has seen them in action against the Jerry to tell you about them. They'll tell you when they have them on their flanks they are sure of security in that section . . .

"They, my friends, are not the little 'yellow-bellies'; you are." The second letter, from a serviceman at Camp Carson, Colo., declared:

"We are just back from overseas where we were trying to preserve democracy for the very same people who say the Nisei should be deported.

"I was bodyguard to an American of Japanese descent who was risking his life to act as an interpreter for us. He was a target for both Jap and American bullets . . .

"I wish to God that some of the people at home who say, 'Democracy is for the white race only, could be made to go out and fight for it.'"

Governor Hunt Bucks Plan to Remove Military

Wyoming Executive Notes Army Reduces Guard Unit at WRA Camp

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — Governor Lester Hunt said on Feb. 4 that he had protested the removal of the military police detachment at the Heart Mountain relocation center.

He declared that he had suggested in a letter to Guy Robertson, director of the Heart Mountain camp, that the military guard unit be detained for the duration of the center.

Gov. Hunt's statement was issued here following publication of a report quoting Sen. Robertson, R., Wyo., as declaring that the War Department proposed to remove the military guard at Heart Mountain and was planning to turn protection duties over to civilian personnel at the WRA camp.

Senator Robertson Warns Against Withdrawing Military

WASHINGTON—Declaring that he had been informed that the War Department is considering withdrawing military personnel from the war relocation centers, leaving protection to camp and local police officials, Senator Robertson, R., Wyo., declared that he was opposed to the removal of the guard units.

He called to the War Department's attention the danger to residents of the relocation camps from "local citizens."

Fire Destroys Parsonage of Buddhist Church

KINGSBURG, Calif.—Chief of Police John M. Croft announced on Feb. 15 he was investigating a fire which destroyed the eight-room parsonage of the Japanese Buddhist Church.

The blaze was the third in unoccupied structures evacuated by and owned by persons of Japanese ancestry in Kingsburg.

The parsonage is owned by the Young Men's Buddhist Association of Kingsburg, all of whose members were evacuated in 1942.

Japanese Americans Invited to Attend Christian Conference

IDAHO FALLS, Ida.—Japanese Americans of all faiths and denominations have been invited to the Intermountain Christian Youth Conference, scheduled for March 11 and 12 at the Trinity Methodist church in Idaho Falls.

Dr. John E. Skoglund of Berkeley Divinity school will be the principal speaker. The Reverend George Roseberry of Twin Falls and Dr. Frank Herron Smith will also be present.

A special morning worship program at 11 on the morning of March 12 will be broadcast over station KID.

Evacuated Farms In Canada Purchased For Veterans' Use

VICTORIA, B. C.—A hint that many of the persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the coastal area of British Columbia may not return after the war was reportedly given by Premier Hart of British Columbia last week, the Associated Press reported.

Premier Hart announced that the dominion government had purchased lands formerly occupied by persons of Japanese ancestry for carrying out the veterans' land resettlement plan.

Speaking in the provincial legislature, Hart said:

"I understand the dominion government has purchased land including that occupied by Japanese, particularly in the Fraser River valley."

War Department Announces Names of Nisei Casualties

The War Department on Feb. 18 listed the following Japanese American as killed in action in Italy:

NAKAMURA, Sgt. Yoshimitsu—Mrs. Semi Nakamura, mother, Wailua, Kapaa, Kauai, T. H.

The War Department on Feb. 14 listed the following Japanese American as wounded in action in Italy:

OSHIRO, Pfc. Nasaki—Miss Betty H. Oshiro, sister, 848 Kapaakea Lane, Honolulu, T. H.

Two Nisei Withdraw Case To Test Legality of Ogden Denial of Licenses

Writ Would Have Forced City to Show Cause For Discrimination

OGDEN, Utah — A case to test the legality of the decision of the Ogden City Commission to deny business licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry was filed in the Second district court in Ogden on Feb. 16 but was withdrawn on the following day.

Tom and Oliver Kinomoto, who have been refused a license to operate a restaurant on the basis of their Japanese ancestry, had entered a complaint naming Mayor Kent S. Bramwell, Commissioners Harold L. Welch and William D. Wood and Recorder Elizabeth M. Tillotson as defendants, and were seeking an alternative writ of mandate, returnable within a brief period, compelling the defendants to issue them a license to operate a restaurant or show cause why they should not do so. It was indicated that the suit was withdrawn at the request of a group of Ogden Japanese.

The Kinomotos, both American citizens, applied on Dec. 15, 1943, for a license to operate a lunch counter at 260 Twenty-fifth street in Ogden and reportedly paid the required fee for issuance. They charge in their complaint that city officials neglected and refused to act until Jan. 6, 1944, when they adopted the following motion:

"It is unwise to issue new licenses to Japanese in the interest of both public safety and the Japanese. It is the intent of the board to renew licenses of Japanese who were in business in Ogden prior to Pearl Harbor."

The petitioners alleged that the denial of the license "caused them irreparable injury in that they are not able to put the building to the use for which it was originally purchased and improvements are a complete loss."

They challenge the city's policy on the grounds that "the respondents' denial is arbitrary and capricious and violative of the rights of the petitioners under the constitution of the United States."

David K. Holther, prominent Ogden attorney, is representing the Kinomotos.

It was indicated that the Kinomotos, who formerly operated a restaurant in Seattle, had filed their test case at a last recourse. They declared that they had been advised by the City Commission to "sell or lease" the restaurant to an operator not of Japanese ancestry. They leased the restaurant in January to Ray W. Coleman of Ogden. Coleman was first granted a temporary license by the city, but granting of a one-year license to him was deferred by the city pending an investigation of the business by T. R. Johnson, chief of police.

Chief Johnson reported that Coleman was employing nine persons of Japanese ancestry, including the Kinomotos. However, he declared that nothing in his investigation could verify the suspicion that a license to Coleman would serve as a subterfuge for actual operation by the owners of the building, the Kinomotos. Subsequently, however, Coleman's application for a license was denied on the motion of Commissioner Wood, "without prejudice in the interest of public safety and welfare."

It was first indicated that Coleman would file a suit against the city, but later Tom and Oliver Kinomoto entered the legal action in order to test the validity of the action of the City Commission in refusing a business license to an American citizen of Japanese an-

cestry on the basis of racial ancestry.

Since the policy of the Ogden Commission has been to deny license applications to all persons of Japanese ancestry who were not engaged in an enterprise in Ogden prior to Dec. 7, 1941, the test case was expected to return a determination of the rights of other persons of Japanese ancestry who have applied for business licenses in Ogden, as well as those now in business whose licenses may be revoked under the present policy of the city officials.

It was also pointed out that the case has already had repercussions in Salt Lake City where a similar policy is being urged upon city commissioners regarding business enterprises operated by persons of Japanese ancestry.

Nisei Soldier Gets Annual Civic Award

Pfc. Jerry Katayama Among Those Honored By Salt Lake Group

Pfc. Jerry Katayama of Salt Lake City was named this week as one of the twelve recipients of the annual citizenship awards made by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Salt Lake City.

Pfc. Katayama was nominated for the honor by the Salt Lake chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League. He was executive secretary of the Salt Lake JACL until his induction into the army in the fall of 1943. He volunteered for military duty and is now in training at Camp Savage, Minn.

The twelve citizen recipients were honored at the annual Americanism luncheon of the junior chamber on Feb. 18.

The annual awards honor outstanding Americans among the various foreign ancestry groups in Salt Lake City. Last year's Japanese American recipient was Shigeo Ushio of Murray, Utah.

WRA Official Says Iowa Attitude Not Altered by Events

DES MOINES, Ia.—Iowans in general have not altered their attitude of tolerance toward Japanese Americans since the publication of the recent atrocity stories, Frank Gibbs, War Relocation Authority supervisor in Des Moines, said on Sunday.

In a recent relocation report issued out of Kansas City, Mo., Gibbs is quoted as saying:

"Resettlers who have taken up farm work in this area mostly are doing the general type middlewestern farming. They are adapting themselves quite readily. This is evidenced by the fact that neighboring farmers in the area having observed these evacuees at work are coming forward with more and more offers, a number of which have not yet been filled.

"General acceptance of the resettler in the area has been extraordinarily good. This applies to the larger districts as well as the rural districts."

There are approximately 275 Japanese Americans in the state of Iowa at the present time, including 34 families. About 100 of the number are students, 67 being enrolled in the universities and colleges, and 14 in war training courses at West High in Des Moines.

Ninety Prominent Salt Lake Citizens Join in Petition For Fair Play for Nisei Group

Mayor Glade Promises No Action by City on Business Licensing Controversy Until Situation Is Thoroughly Explored by Commissioners

Ninety prominent Salt Lake citizens this week joined in a petition for fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry, as Salt Lake City felt the first repercussions of the action of the City Commission of Ogden in denying business licenses to Japanese Americans.

Simultaneously with the filing of a petition by the local Federation of Labor which demanded that the Salt Lake City Commission refuse licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry,

the Citizens' Committee for Constitutional Rights (CCCR) of Salt Lake City presented a petition to the city commissioners which argued that "discrimination because of race, religion, creed or color is the first step to fascism."

The CCCR petition was signed by outstanding Salt Lake public officials, business and civic leaders, clergymen and educators. Among the signatures of those who uphold the constitutional rights of Japanese Americans are those of Chief Justice James H. Wolfe of the Utah State Supreme Court; Third District Judge C. E. Baker; Mrs. Burton W. Musser; Arthur Gaeth, noted radio commentator; Dean Sidney Angleman of the University of Utah; David R. Trevithick, chairman of the state welfare commission; the Rev. Raymond Cope, pastor of the First Unitarian church; Prof. Elmer Smith of the University of Utah; Florence Pearce of the YWCA and others of equal prominence in Salt Lake affairs.

The CCCR petition urged that for victory on the home front and the battle front Salt Lake City should support the battle of "free men for a free world." The petition argued that every person born or naturalized in the United States is a citizen of the United States and the state of residence, and that the Constitution guarantees all citizens exactly the same rights to life, liberty and property.

"We desire to petition your body to reject requests which would discriminate and segregate American citizens of whatever race, color or creed and especially in the case of persons of Japanese ancestry who are American citizens," the petition to the City Commission declared.

Mayor Earl J. Glade indicated on Wednesday, following receipt of the petitions for and against of Japanese ancestry, that no action will be taken by Salt Lake City until "the situation has been thoroughly explored."

Mayor Glade told fellow commissioners he had conferred with Col. H. Arnold Ruth, Utah selective service administrator, and was informed that Japanese Americans of eligible age and physique are now being inducted for military service.

Besides the AFL group, the Central Civic Improvement and Beautification League is also believed recommending drastic action to crush business enterprises by Japanese Americans in the city.

Meanwhile, Sidney W. Angleman, dean of the lower division at the University of Utah, reported

that scores of Japanese American students at the university are in the process of being reclassified or have volunteered preparatory to being inducted into the United States armed forces.

The Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce entered the controversy on Thursday, when it filed a petition with the City Commission asking for the maintenance of the "status quo" regarding business operations by persons of Japanese ancestry.

The resolution, adopted by the board of governors of the Chamber of Commerce, requested the city to recognize the validity of established and licensed businesses operated by persons of Japanese ancestry, but recommended that further license applications be refused. The petition pointed out that "approximately 60 licenses" are now held by persons of Japanese ancestry.

"We appreciate full well that the Japanese who have been granted licenses are American citizens and on that premise are entitled to consideration. But, on the other hand, we feel that the people of this community are entitled to consideration respecting the influx of these people into this community," the Chamber of Commerce resolution declared.

Salt Lake AFL Would Restrict Nisei Permits

Petition to Commission Asks for Policy of Denying Business Licenses

A resolution petitioning Salt Lake City commissioners to adopt a policy of preventing persons of Japanese ancestry from operating places of business has been sent to Mayor Earl J. Glade by the Salt Lake Federation of Labor, AFL.

The resolution said that "Japanese" were going into competition with "American" business and labor by buying, leasing and negotiating for various places of business in Salt Lake City.

"This activity will tend to create disharmony and lead to strife in our city," the AFL resolution said.

The AFL group asked that the commission adopt a policy of preventing the issuance of licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry, "regardless of citizenship."

Three Utah Nisei Girls Train For WACs at Des Moines

Get Send-off from Friends, Relatives In Salt Lake City

Three women of Japanese ancestry were among a large group of newly-enlisted Women's Army Corps members to leave Salt Lake City last week for training in the WAC at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

The new Japanese American Wacs included Private Keiko Nishiguchi of Garland, Utah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Jitsuzio Nishiguchi; Private Priscilla Yasuda of Salt Lake City, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Yasuda, Provo, and Private Michiyo Mukai, Ogden, Utah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kay Mukai, 3070 Washington Boulevard in Ogden.

At Des Moines, the women will receive five weeks of basic training with other new WACs. Fol-

lowing this training, they may be sent to one of the WAC specialist schools or to direct assignment to a non-combat job at an Army post.

The three women were given an enthusiastic send-off by their families and friends, who showered the new Wacs with many gifts.

Speaking for the Japanese American Wacs, Private Mukai declared, "We are thrilled to be able to serve in the Women's Army Corps."

In swearing the women into the WAC, Lieutenant Helen Kooles, commanding officer of the WAC detachment in Salt Lake City, said, "You have responded to your country's call in a time of great need. We hope your loyalty and patriotism will be rewarded by the early return for your loved ones and friends from the battlefields of the world."

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The License Issue

Following shortly upon the heels of the Ogden City Commission, which decided to deny licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry not in business prior to Pearl Harbor, the Salt Lake City Commission this week took under advisement the granting of business licenses to Japanese Americans.

It can thus be seen how quickly on injurious and undemocratic move, directed in the heat of war against a minority group, can take root and spread into surrounding areas.

The Salt Lake action was aided by the Chamber of Commerce and the Salt Lake American Federation of Labor. Petitions by these groups asked that further licenses be denied all persons of Japanese ancestry. The Chamber of Commerce declared that 60 businesses are now operated by such persons and that further population increases among Japanese Americans would lead to a "real challenge to law and order in this order." It need hardly be pointed out that persons of Japanese descent on the west coast had the lowest crime rate of any racial group, that the entire evacuation program was handled without incident, that Japanese Americans have continued to keep a clear record, free of crime. The implication that "law and order" would be upset in this area might be just of the sort that Los Angeles District Attorney Howser made, when he declared that members of "certain" organizations were ready to "kill any Jap" that returned to California.

The Citizens' Committee for Constitutional Rights, the CCR, has jumped into the battle. It presented a petition, bearing the names of 86 prominent Salt Lake citizens who protested the proposed license denial.

But it is not enough that friends of democratic traditions fight in defense of the nisei. Japanese Americans, too, must see that their duty lies in organizing and resisting every anti-democratic pressure group, small or large, that would in one way or another infringe upon the constitutional rights of the minority.

The Japanese American need not, perhaps he cannot, fight his battles successfully alone. But he must be willing to fight along with those who have so often dared public opinion to preserve for the nisei the guarantee of his rights and privileges.

Such anti-race measures as the projected anti-evacuee licensing ban are un-American. They are the first timid flurries of fascism, but fascism, too, grew like the gathering winds of a hurricane.

These things must be checked when they start where they start. And once started, they must be anticipated in other quarters where they might spread, as the Ogden decision moved so rapidly to Salt Lake City.

If court measures must be resorted to, then a test case is in order, first in Ogden, where the ban is already in effect. We have no fear on this score. We feel sure that the courts can only hand down a decision ruling for the constitutional rights of all Americans of Japanese ancestry, deciding that the evacuees, of proven character and loyalty, can operate lawful businesses without discrimination.

Like anti-Semitism and like Jim Crow, the roots of anti-Japanese activity are rooted in false ground. They can be dug out and killed. And if they are not, they spread rapidly, carrying the seed of hatred into all quarters.

How Free Is the Air?

The National Broadcasting Company, in answering protests inspired by the barring of T/Sgt. Ben Kuroki from a network program, has neatly passed the buck to the War Department. Chronologically speaking, the NBC is correct, since the War Department rescinded its permission for the Japanese American war hero to appear on the broadcast. What the NBC neglected to mention, in replying to letters of protest, is that the War Department's action followed upon the presentation of an opinion by NBC executives that the Japanese American question on the west coast was "highly controversial."

It is interesting to remember that Sgt. Kuroki appeared the following week before a large audience at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco. While in San Francisco the War Department permitted the Japanese American to appear as a guest on the program of Sidney Roger, the news commentator. Under these circumstances it would appear that the War Department would not have withdrawn permission for Sgt. Kuroki to speak on the Ginny Simms program if NBC's west coast officials had not been overly cautious regarding the appearance of an American hero on an American radio program. It would be well if the NBC would be similarly cautious, if caution is their byword, in preventing the easy access of hate-mongers and race-baiters to their microphones. One NBC news program in particular has managed to spread a great degree of misinformation regarding Japanese Americans to the listeners of the west coast.

No Indian Reservations

We are glad, in the transfer of the War Relocation Authority, to the Department of Interior this week, President Roosevelt expressed his faith in the program of the WRA and further, that its director, Dillon Myer, has been retained.

At the same time, it does appear that a certain danger lies in the transfer of this agency to the department which controls the bureau of Indian affairs. Any conversion of the present relocation program into a permanent program of living on reservations is to be averted at all costs.

It has always been the hope of the War Relocation Authority that resettlement would progress at such a rate that in short time the agency itself would be dissolved and the centers abandoned.

But this end cannot be attained without the cooperation of those still in the centers. Complete resettlement of the centers' population depends entirely upon the initiative of the residents themselves.

This program that affects the evacuees wholly, that can be solved only by the evacuees. It is up to them to prevent the establishment of permanent centers for those of Japanese ancestry and to prevent all the horrible future implications of such a program.

The Road Back

Two years ago today was issued Presidential Executive Order No. 9066, which set into motion the long, pain-wracked process of evacuation.

From that point on, the road was, for many months, a path of retrogression. From a landed, prosperous and alert citizenry, the Japanese Americans came into a future without homes and businesses, without incentive, and without hope. From a status of progressive assimilation with the rest of America, they could look forward only to retarded integration and stagnation. From a period of productive, useful living, they were brought into a period of sterility. Crop production, so sorely needed in the war effort, was greatly retarded. Selective service stopped. Businesses that were useful and lives that gave without stint were shorn of their worth. The entire process of education, assimilation and growth was obstructed.

Today Japanese Americans are on the road back to normal living, to usefulness. It is to their credit that the many months in the relocation and assembly centers did not break their spirit.

Within the coming months many thousands more will leave the relocation centers. The broken structure of their lives will be rebuilt in areas where public opinion is not hostile, where their value can be estimated truly. And they will come once again into the land they love.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Angry Men on Capitol Hill

The past week has witnessed a variety of strategy meetings and caucuses among a bi-partisan bloc of west coast congressmen who seem determined to force legislation upon Congress. The springboard for Capitol Hill debate appears to be the bill suggested by Attorney General Biddle to denationalize those American citizens who desire to renounce their loyalty to the United States. However, a group of Pacific coast legislators argues that the Biddle bill does not go far enough to punish unloyal Americans, and this group has held conferences to discuss ways to give the proposed measure a set of teeth, or, at the very least, a few additional molars.

Many of these coast congressmen, according to their published comments, seem motivated by a desire for punitive action against Japanese Americans, against the great majority who have remained steadfast through two years of war-bred hysteria, and against the small minority who have shown themselves wanting in their faith and loyalty. It is they who argue that the Biddle bill, which has been reported out by the House Immigration committee, and which is designed to unravel the constitutional tangle presented by the fact that a number of American citizens are being confined in a concentration camp in Northern California for "dangerous thoughts" against the United States. These American citizens at Tule Lake (who number little more than two per cent of Americans of Japanese ancestry) apparently do not wish to be Americans, but they will continue to be citizens unless some way is found for them to strip themselves of their birthright. Meanwhile, the government is placed in the unenviable position of keeping citizens of the United States behind wire in violation of all constitutional guarantees.

The bill which has been drawn along the lines suggested by Attorney General Biddle is designed to legalize the detention of the citizen segregees at Tule Lake. Although this is the proposed law's immediate purpose, it is not directed at any particular race group since it will permit any individual, not just those of Japanese extraction, to expatriate himself by making a statement that he owes allegiance to some other nation. The Biddle bill will presumably cover the majority of the citizen segregees at Tule Lake, although there are some individuals at this American concentration camp who are there, not because of loyalty to another country, but because they, in their bitterness and frustration at the evacuation and what followed, have sold democracy short. This bill is believed to have the support of the administration and, if passed in its present form, will undoubtedly clarify the presently clouded status of the segregees.

Some of the west coast congressmen are apparently not satisfied to have merely a denationalization bill. They want race legislation. Some of them have been seduced by the continuing yellow peril hysteria of the Hearst editorial pages, while others see in it an easy campaign issue. There are those, no doubt, who, in their anger at the recent revelations of Japanese atrocities, wish to strike at the perpetrators of the "March of Death" through the pitiful people detained at Tule Lake. And there are some in the Pacific coast delegation who would exploit the fact of Tule Lake as a weapon with which to restrict and to infringe upon the very great majority of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii who are loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens.

It is quite possible that in their misdirected zeal these congressmen may force through a bill which will be so patently unconstitutional that they will defeat their own purpose.

The main concern of Japanese Americans is that this present crusade of a large number of west coast congressmen is merely a smoke screen under which legislative commando raids will be made upon the rights of all persons of Japanese ancestry in America. The

hoodlum mind is not the sole congressional possession of John Rankin of Mississippi. Ant it must be remembered that Pacific coast representatives are under constant pressure from the white supremacy boys of the Native Sons, the various wartime reincarnations of Ku Klux Klan mentality, from the old guardists of the AFL who still have nightmares about "coolie" competition, and from professional patriots among past-war veterans.

Contrasted with the fulminations of the angry men of congress from the far west are a few level-headed legislators whose clear voices cut through the general tumult. A few hours after the announcement of the recent atrocity stories, seven congressmen from California joined in a statement to President Roosevelt on their stand regarding Americans of Japanese ancestry. Since any public expression calling for fair play for Japanese Americans may immediately be twisted by hate-mongers and racists to make it appear to be a feeling of sympathy toward the Japanese enemy, and because the Japanese American question is generally regarded as political dynamite, the statement took courage to make. Its thesis was fair play, a wartime casualty in some quarters.

This statement, signed by Representatives Outland, Rogers Jr., Thomas Ford, Voorhis, Holifield Izac and Coffee, was sent to President Roosevelt on the day following the Bataan atrocity story:

"At this time we should like to express to you our convictions on certain problems that have developed since the evacuation from the west coast of Japanese and Americans of Japanese ancestry:

1. Tule Lake. The Camp at Tule Lake is entirely different from other war relocation centers. It is definitely set aside for disloyal Japanese, for those who have asked for repatriation or expatriation, and for their families. Because of this fact, we are of the opinion that Tule Lake should be administered not by the War Relocation Authority, but by the Department of Justice.

"2. Return of Japanese to the west coast. We are of the opinion that the return of any Japanese or American citizen of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific coast should not be permitted for the duration of the war...

"3. Disloyal Japanese. We are of the opinion that those Japanese or Americans of Japanese ancestry who have demonstrated disloyalty to this country, or who have stated their preference for Japanese rather than American citizenship should be returned to Japan at the earliest opportunity.

"4. Public statements. We condemn public statements by government officials, by the press, and from any other source which continue to inflame the minds of the American people on the subject of Japanese Americans in this country.

"5. Loyalty. We reaffirm the traditional American principle that undivided loyalty to the United States of America, and not racial, religious, or economic status, is the final test of the American.

"6. Relocation program. We are of the opinion that easing of tension on the west coast and a solution to many of the post-war problems in this connection will be met through a successful voluntary program of resettlement of loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry in other parts of the United States."

This statement, although it may indicate a compromise with political and wartime expediency on several points, is nevertheless proof that the racist line of some members of the Pacific coast delegation is not an expression of unanimous opinion.

During the open debate on the House floor regarding Japanese American legislation, it would be well for the men of the 78th Congress to remember that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are fighting, even at this very moment, in the street of Cassino, and the jungles and beaches of Pacific islands. Their rights are also at stake.

Vagaries

Vice-President . . .

Vice-President Wallace ducked all questions revolving around Japanese Americans during his west coast trip . . . A representative of the WRA has recently started attending eviction hearings revolving around condemnation action against houses in the San Francisco city area which was the center of the Japanese American community before evacuation. The WRA's interest revolves around furniture involved in some of the cases which belongs to evacuees now in relocation camps . . . Yasuo Kuniyoshi, chairman of the newly-organized Art Council of Japanese Americans for Democracy, was represented in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts show recently. His painting, End of Juanita, was awarded the \$300 J. Henry Scheidt Memorial Prize which is awarded to "an original painting in oil which, in the opinion of the jury, is of special importance in the exhibition."

Two from Tupelo . . .

Both John Rankin, the anti-Semitic, anti-labor, pro-Jim Crow and anti-nisei congressman, and Major Epting, who gave a Japanese American, Ben Kuroki, his first chance to fly in combat, come from the same small town Tupelo, Mississippi . . . According to Premier Hart of British Columbia, Japanese Canadian evacuees must reorganize their whole economic life if they expect to return to the evacuated area. Virtually every boat, formerly owned by persons of Japanese ancestry, is under new ownership. Almost every business has been sold, while much of the farm land has been taken over by the Canadian government for a veterans' rehabilitation post-war program. More than 700 farms, most of them formerly operated by Japanese Canadians, have been acquired for the post-war project.

WRA Chief . . .

Washington sources believe Dillon S. Myer, chief of the War Relocation Authority, will remain as head of the agency. It's believed that Myer and his policies have White House backing . . . Marshall Stalley, chief of community activities of the War Department, has resigned his post and will join the War Relocation Authority. Stalley, who is credited with having turned in a topnotch job for the War Department, will work out the complicated Tule Lake situation . . . Ray Hashitani, JACL member from Idaho, is now working for OPA in Washington.

Touch of Venus . . .

Sono Osato, formerly of the Ballet Russe, continues to be one of the season's biggest hits on Broadway in the revue, "One Touch of Venus," in which she appears with Mary Martin, Kenny Baker and John Boles. Miss Osato is now active in the Arts Council of Japanese Americans for Democracy . . . It's expected that a "blistering report" against the WRA will be released in Congress this week coincident with the opening of House debate on legislation to denationalize U.S.-born Japanese who have indicated that their sympathies are with Tokyo.

Anti-Fascist . . .

One of the leaders of the protest lodged by Canadians of Japanese ancestry in eastern Canada against the Dominion government's policy of distributing foodstuffs received from Japan among native-born citizens of Canada is Montreal-born Betty Kobayashi. Japanese Canadians condemned Japanese fascism in action taken in Toronto recently. Miss Kobayashi is remembered for the "sensational" she created some five years ago for her scathing denunciation of Japanese aggression in China at the Toronto National Youth Congress. This Canadian nisei girl was fighting Japanese militarism at a time when appeasement was still the order of the day in the capitals of the democratic nations.

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Defeat of Colorado's Race Legislation Bolsters Faith In Democratic Processes

The day this Pacific Citizen is issued marks the second anniversary of Executive Order of President Roosevelt (No. 9066) authorizing the War Department to designate areas "from which any or all persons may be excluded." Since that day, terrific psychological shocks have impacted upon those of Japanese ancestry.

So overwhelming has been the visible evidence of evacuation, of confinement within the centers, of seasonal furloughs and not so cognizant of cold facts. Prominent church people of Colorado, labor spokesmen, liberals, and racial minority members voiced their strong objections to the bill. Keynoter of this opposition was Senator Bosworth of Denver who emphasized that the bill was creating race antipathy, that although the bill was directed against Japanese it wouldn't stop there. If mob feeling was aroused, they wouldn't be checking into birth records.

In rebuttal to the accusation that the Japanese were not being assimilated, Senator Bosworth made a dramatic reply. He read from Time Magazine about Sgt. Ben Kuroki's frustrations and discriminations in trying to get into combat. "If you and I were up against what he went through, we'd get out of the Army," he declared.

Senator Bosworth held aloft a copy of Life Magazine. He pointed to a picture of a Nisei soldier whose eyes were swathed in bandages—it was a full page photograph. "That boy will never see again," the Senator stated, "and he suffered that while fighting alongside our boys in Italy. I have heard remarks that the Japanese are not being assimilated. If aiding in the war struggle, if fighting and dying for America isn't assimilation, then what is?"

Another senator confessed losing a son at Bataan, and that when the second session of the Legislature was convened, his heart was full of hate toward all Japanese. Then he asked himself: "Did the people send me up to the State Capitol to allow me to vent personal vengeance, or did they want me to do the best for the State?"

He branded the proposal as a political gesture, un-American because it endangers other minorities. He reminded his constituents that less than 30 families would be affected directly.

Senator Eudocia Bell Smith denounced the measure as political opportunism. She indicated how she had been contacted by the church people, by ministers, the YWCA, and religious organizations. In replying to the implication that the church groups did not represent public opinion, that they were inclined to overlook cold reality, Senator Smith asserted that the good, clean wholesome people were certainly against the bill. She stated that she would far rather be on their side and believed that their vote outnumbered the clamorous few who were urging enactment.

Defeat of this bill bolsters our faith in the democratic processes. We believe that when decent and conscientious elements are aroused and their concerted action is brought to bear on a situation, American principles and fair treatment will be upheld.

To rally the weight and support of democratic groups to lessen the plight of others less fortunate or disadvantaged is the challenge to the Nisei. This is the lesson of "E" (Evacuation) Day—that while the military reason is not ours to question, the motivation of private west coast interests included behind war hysteria, professional patriotism, economic greed, and hypocritical snooperism.

For the safe guarding and watchfulness and vigilance that is the price of democracy, we need men of keen vision and two-fisted doing. Perhaps, the Japanese American having suffered much, is qualified and understanding enough to take that role. Let not to others befall what we have felt.

Proponents of the bill professed to be alarmed by 3,000 aliens having bought land in Adams county. The WRA survey revealed only 23 persons of Japanese ancestry had made such purchases in the last two years.

Other speakers brought out the time-worn bogeyman of the Yellow Peril menace. California, they asserted, had been struggling with it for 25 years. Colorado doesn't want it. The old, old charges were again aired. The Japanese were accused of depreciating lands, they were not Christians, they were not assimilable, that being unassimilable they were not to be considered as equals.

Unique was the argument that the value of citizenship was lessened when equal rights are accorded Japanese aliens. This speaker brought out that he agreed with the founding fathers "all men are created equal for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But he challenged the Legislature in asking who among them believed that African pygmies were their equals. He pointed out between the pygmy level and their level were different gradations.

One senator in urging passage of the measure stated that the church groups had been quite determined in their opposition. He observed that he was considered a "church man" in his devotion and support. However, he wished to remind his hearers something they all knew that church groups are too susceptible to emotion

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

The Two Sides to the Deportation Picture

Not least among the concerns of the vote-conscious gentlemen of Capitol Hill is what to do with the "unwanted Jap." Their proposals range from deportation of all "Japs" to deportation of "all persons of Japanese descent whether native born or foreign born who have indicated disloyalty to the United States."

In their zeal for some catch-all bit of legislation to strike the public fancy the legislators fail, in most instances, to realize that there are two sides to the deportation picture.

First, the American of Japanese descent can no more be deported than Wendell Willkie as a German American or Fiorello LaGuardia as an Italian American.

But events have shown the need for some procedure whereby nisei who fail to demonstrate loyalty to the United States can be given a chance to expatriate themselves, and become citizens of another country, presumably Japan. But in a unilateral action there is no assurance that these persons would be acceptable to the Japanese government.

The idea of cancellation of a person's American citizenship by a purely arbitrary standard of loyalty is repulsive to American principles. If a person has shown active and positive disloyalty, there are means of prosecuting him for treason, or for giving aid and comfort to the enemy, under existing legislation, and these are the methods that should be used rather than unnecessary and discriminatory means forged in the heat of war and racial hatred.

It is agreed that there is a need for expatriation procedure. The nisei who have chosen to be segregated at the Tule Lake center for the disloyal are proof that some prefer to be other than American. To be fair the expatriation procedure should be purely voluntary, with no hint of compulsion or coercion. In short the action should be similar to naturalization procedure whereby an individual after due consideration voluntarily takes a legal step to alter his national status. So much for the citizen group.

Second, any legislation or action against aliens of Japanese extraction must take into consideration the fact that these individuals are not aliens by choice, but have been forced by law to remain in that status despite having lived two-thirds of their lifetimes or longer on American soil.

Before any action is taken against aliens as a group—in the form of alien land laws, mass deportation, or other discriminatory denial of civil rights—it is the American way to permit these aliens the choice of becoming citizens. On the basis of their long record as law-abiding, industrious, pioneering residents, they deserve that opportunity.

There can be no excuse for Germans or Italians or those of other national origins, who were able to apply for American citizenship, not to have sought that privilege. But it is definitely un-American to act against Japanese aliens on the premise that they are not citizens when the United States has not give them an opportunity to become citizens.

Too many of the speeches and proposals made in legislative halls are based on the presumption that nothing has been done to apprehend or curb the actions of "Japs" disloyal to the nation. The fact that none have been convicted of treason definitely does not mean that no action has been taken against this American minority.

Actually, residents in the United States of Japanese descent have undergone more investigating for basic loyalties than any other group with the possible exception of civil service workers. As a group they have been under constant surveillance of some sort from before Pearl Harbor.

Not Americans of Japanese descent, but Americans of other racial origins have been found guilty of being unregistered agents of Japan in this country or other similar disloyalty. We feel the justice department and other federal agencies are aware of the position of the nisei and their parents. If the legislators similarly could be made aware of the facts, there would be less reason for the well-intentioned but inflammatory remarks which are heard about as often as the malicious words of the hate-mongers.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Something Else to Remember BLACKFOOT BULLETIN

The Blackfoot, Idaho, Daily Bulletin declared on Feb. 7 that "is it disheartening to realize that racial prejudice is quite likely to be much more prevalent in America following this war than it was before." The Daily Bulletin cited race riots against Negroes and the increase of anti-Semitic sentiment, but stressed that "our special and most serious racial problem . . . concerns American citizens of Japanese descent."

"It might help us all to keep our heads if we will remember the story of Sgt. Ben Kuroki of the U. S. Army Air Forces," the Blackfoot editorial added. "Before the war is over, there will be many stories similar to that of Sgt. Kuroki."

Citing Sgt. Kuroki's brilliant battle record, the Daily Bulletin added that "that is not all the story."

"This Japanese American's heroism was more than the heroism of battle. He endured the most trying personal humiliations to achieve the opportunity to fight for his country. . . . It is safe to say that among Sgt. Kuroki's flying companions in the army air forces, the men who faced death beside him thirty times, there is no race prejudice against him. If there is any among the rest of us, we should be ashamed of ourselves," the Idaho newspaper concluded.

The Hoodlum Mind IN FACT

"In Fact," progressive newsletter edited by George Seldes, described as "The Hoodlum Mind," the proposal of Commander Warren G. Atherton of the American Legion to deport all Americans of Japanese descent. Declared "In Fact" on Feb. 7:

"Commander Atherton of the American Legion burst into print Jan. 30 with a plan to deport all Americans of Japanese descent. He said they never can be assimilated. The fighting record of American-born Japanese in Italy is complete refutation. They are as much Americans as the boys of the 32nd Division, most of whose parents came from Germany."

Senate Keeps Its Head ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

"The State Senate refused to be stampeded into sanctioning the anti-Japanese land proposal and insisted that, before it approved or disapproved the measure, it has before it all the essential facts," the Rocky Mountain News of Denver commented on Feb. 10 regarding the Colorado senate defeat of the anti-alien land bill.

A Man's a Man WASHINGTON POST

The evacuation needs no sort of "spurious justification" which Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt provides in his final report, says the Washington Post. "He cites enemy actions which may have been attributable to espionage and suggests elliptically that the evacuated Japanese Americans were responsible. A few of them may have been responsible, although the general's report affords only tenuous indication that this was so. Most of them were undoubtedly good, loyal Americans."

Recalling that General DeWitt made the statement, "A Jap's a Jap," the Post points to a casualty list in the Hawaii Herald, which consists of a long list of Japanese Americans, and asks:

"What was that you were saying, general?"

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

I have just read this week's (Feb. 7) LIFE Magazine. What I read shocked me, and made my blood boil as it will every other true American. But congratulations to LIFE for running in the same issue, a photo of a Nisei hero who has returned from the wars, and will fight no longer as he has lost the sight of both eyes.

We who are close to Camp Savage and have seen our friends in uniform go across to meet the enemy, know that there is a war going on. We hope that this week's LIFE Magazine will make other Nisei realize that there is a war going on and WE are a part of it. Although we find your paper most interesting and helpful, we would like to see you discontinue giving valuable column space to such ignorant people as the Sons of the Golden West and all the rest of the rabble rousers of California. We Nisei do not fear such organizations who have grown up overnight, as we have the CONSTITUTION AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS behind us. For the duration, we would like to see you give more and more space in your paper to more important things, give us more stories and articles on the 100th, the 422nd, Camp Savage, and on the people who have shown the guts enough to come out from their useless life in relocation centers, and make human beings of themselves, and to urge others that are still in camp to relocate and find the true conditions of the outside world.

Those who have settled into the "Little Tokyo's" of Denver and Salt Lake, we wonder if they realize that there is a war going on, with their basketball leagues and socials every week. In the eyes of the caucasian public, we know that they frown upon such activities when the energies of said Nisei are so much more valuable and could be put to a much better use in helping the war effort. Those things were out last DECEMBER 7, 1941!

Wake up nisei, there is a war going on!

Sincerely yours,
LARRY FUJII
47 Glenwood Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn

Canadian Nisei

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

Your "Vagaries" column of January 15, 1944, states:

"The poll did not note that the great majority of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada were citizens by birth, and that most of them had never been in Japan."

I have long understood that Canada, unlike the United States, does not extend citizenship to second generation Japanese. If this is true, then "repatriation" would be the correct term to describe their returning to Japan.

Your comment will be appreciated.

D. C. H.
Chicago, Ill.

(Ed. Note: Persons of Japanese ancestry born in Canada are citizens of the Dominion of Canada. However, in the province of British Columbia, where the great majority of Japanese Canadians reside, Canadian citizens of Oriental ancestry do not have the right of franchise, although they presumably have all the other rights and privileges of citizenship. Japanese Canadians do have the right to vote outside of British Columbia. Also, before Dec. 7, 1941, it was possible for aliens of Japanese ancestry to become Canadian citizens through naturalization processes. For news and suggestions on the present situation of Japanese Canadians, we recommend: The New Canadian, a weekly newspaper published at Kaslo, British Columbia, by loyal Canadians of Japanese ancestry.)

Bridal, Baby Showers Given in Weiser

WEISER, Idaho — A bridal shower for Miss Hime Sasaki of Payette and a baby shower for Mrs. Natsuko Hashitani of Weiser were given last Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. Dorothy Saito. Mrs. Saito and Miss Mary Wakasugi were hostesses.

Nisei Intermarriage Rate Shown in Hawaiian Figures

By John E. Reinecke

Honolulu, T. H.

"The will not mingle their blood with that of other races"—a typical charge leveled against Americans of Japanese ancestry—is not true in Hawaii. Not only has the war failed to check their normal rate of outmarriage, but, as the war has continued, the outmarriage of Japanese women has increased rapidly. During the past statistical year, 1942-43, according to the statistics of the Hawaii Board of Health, one out of every seven Japanese women who married, chose a husband outside her own race.

More than half of these outmarriages—7.44% out of 13.96%—were contracted with Caucasians. Before the war a large number of these Caucasian bridegrooms were Portuguese reared in Hawaii; at present most of them are Americans from the mainland, either war workers or men in the armed forces. The rise in outmarriage from the fairly normal rate of 10.1% in 1940-41 to 13.96% after a year of war with Japan, is the direct result of the great influx of American men from the continent who have found Hawaiian AJA (Americans of Japanese ancestry) girls equally attractive with those of other descents.

To the number legally married must be added a certain number of common law unions. When one adds also the number of young AJA women who have become the "steadies" of mainland Caucasian men, one realizes that there has been a considerable increase in the intimacy of relations between Hawaiian Japanese and mainland Caucasians.

Among Japanese men the rate of outmarriage, much smaller to begin with than among the women, has declined somewhat as a result of the war—not because the men are adverse to marrying out, but because the influx of mainland bachelors has made the competition for local girls even keener than usual in a territory where there has always been a preponderance of males. The enlistment of several thousand AJA young men in the Army has also removed many potential suitors for the hands of local girls. Nevertheless the increase of outmarriage among AJA women has outweighed the decrease of outmarriage among the men, so that the total of outmarriage for the Japanese community has risen nearly two per cent during a year and a half of war with Japan.

JAPANESE MARRIAGES IN HAWAII 1940-1943

	1940-41		1941-42		1942-43	
	JA	JA	JA	JA	JA	JA
Brides	1799	1695	2226	2058	1869	1671
Grooms	1799	1695	2226	2058	1869	1671
Number of marriages	1799	1695	2226	2058	1869	1671
Percent of outm'ges	10.1%	4.6%	11.3%	4.2%	13.96%	3.8%
Percent of int'm'ges	89.9%	95.4%	88.7%	95.8%	86.04%	96.2%
Descent of Spouse in Japanese Marriages						
Hawaiians and Part						
Hawaiians	2.8%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.7%	1.9
Puerto Ricans	Neg.	Neg.	.2%	Neg.	.2%	None
Caucasians	3.8%	.7%	5.2%	.5%	7.4%	.4%
Chinese	.8%	.9%	1.2%	.7%	1.1%	.8%
Koreans	.7%	.4%	.4%	.5%	.4%	.5%
Filipinos	1.8%	Neg.	1.7%	.1%	1.9%	.1%
All Others	Neg.	None	.1%	None	.2%	None

TOTAL JAPANESE OUTMARRIAGES (Both Sexes)

1940-41	7.38%
1941-42	7.82%
1942-43	9.15%

Chicago Baptist Church Adds Evacuee Pastor to Staff

Effort to Integrate Japanese Americans into Community Life Told

CHICAGO — Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa has recently joined the staff of the First Baptist Church of Chicago, Fiftieth street near Drexel Blvd., it was reported last week.

"This significant action will enable the church to carry on an effective ministry among Americans of Japanese ancestry," the Baptist Church publication "Church Life," stated.

The Rev. Morikawa is a graduate of the University of California, and of the Louisville Theological Seminary. He will have the title of assistant pastor at the church, and will carry on work generally connected with that position.

It was stressed that this effort to integrate Americans of Japanese ancestry into the life of the church and the community has the complete support of the Council of Hyde Park Churches and Synagogues.

"It is at once patriotic and religious," it was stated.

"We welcome Mr. Morikawa, his gracious wife, and his son, Andrew, into our fellowship. We are assured that this relationship will be a most enriching one for us all," the Baptist paper said.

Henry Sugimoto Exhibits Paintings At Arkansas College

DENSON, Ark. — An exhibition of fifty water colors and oils by Henry Sugimoto, noted California artist, is now being shown at Hendrix college in Conway, Ark.

The "one-man show," which includes paintings and drawings of life at Jerome relocation center, will continue through February.

Henry Sugimoto has also sent several recent works to the annual show of the San Francisco Art Association. He has also been informed by the California Water Color Society, of which he is a member, that his works are being included in a touring exhibit which will be shown in army camps, as well as museums, throughout the United States.

Paintings by Sugimoto, a former resident of Hanford, Calif., are on exhibition at the Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco, and in various other noted galleries. His paintings were also shown in the art show at the 1940 World's Fair in San Francisco.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Ever since last summer, the trend of affairs in the intermountain area was unfavorable. It was known that undercover movements were going to stir up feelings against those of Japanese ancestry. In view of this fact, Northern Utah and the Denver, Colorado area were announced as "closed areas" by the War Relocation Authority.

The final blow-up came this year. The governor of Colorado called a special session of the state legislature to consider a constitutional amendment to prohibit land ownership by alien Japanese. Then Ogden refused licenses to Japanese business establishments owned by those who came after Pearl Harbor. The trouble then jumped to Salt Lake City.

Colorado has had a greater increase of Japanese population than any other state. There was bound to be some repercussion. It should bring to the attention of these of Japanese ancestry the advisability of the program of the War Relocation Authority which is to encourage all to go to the Middle West or the Atlantic seaboard.

Utah is just like a "keg of dynamite." If a few thousand Japanese should migrate into the state, it is a serious problem because the total population of the state is only about 585,000. This fact alone should bring the realization that there is not much future in such a thinly populated area without any great wealth to encourage developments. The only field which holds some possibility has been agriculture, but the lack of water

and distributing facilities has been the drawback.

Many have been taking jobs in Salt Lake City. Somehow there is a feeling that there is no stability as to the future. When firms change hands, jobs may be lost. And this may be the case when the soldier boys start returning to their homes after the war.

When the people in the relocation centers listen to the relocation stories from speakers, what is happening in Colorado and Utah must be taken into consideration. Once the family is moved, it is going to be difficult to change abode again. The better procedure would be to choose a suitable community and then bring the family along.

Story of a Typical Pioneer Issei

The other Sunday we went on a sad mission to Topaz. It was to attend the funeral of my father-in-law, the late Jukichi Harada. Prior to evacuation, he had been a resident of the City of Riverside, California, since 1904.

The personal history of J. Harada is an interesting one, typical of many of the pioneer Issei. He came to America in 1898 and joined the U. S. navy as a steward one one of the coast guard cutters. This was during the Spanish-American War and therefore he qualified as one of the veterans. He did not become an American citizen because the naturalization law passed for Oriental veterans in 1935 covered only those who had served during World War I.

During the initial stages of the alien land law court fights in California, he initiated the first test case on guardianship. The home in Riverside was bought in the name of the citizen children. The superior court judge was a fair-minded person and therefore rendered a favorable decision. Later on when the Yano guardianship case was brought before the California Supreme Court, the Harada case was used extensively by the attorneys representing the Japanese side.

The Japanese population of Riverside was small and therefore the restaurant which he operated did most of its business with other races. His long years of residence made him become a familiar figure with the public officials. For many years, he was the official caterer to the city prison. The police chief, district attorney, judges knew him since childhood so when any Japanese got into the hands of the law, his help was solicited to straighten out matters, both as a friend and interpreter.

There were seven children in all, one passing away in childhood. All the children are citizens, excepting the eldest, who was born in Japan. None of the family had been to Japan, excepting Dr. M. A. Harada. The father had been in this country for 45 years. He was thoroughly Americanized and a very good, devout Christian.

When we look into the records of these pioneer Issei, one cannot help but feel that they should have had a greater reward for their contribution to this country. At least, citizenship rights should have been given to them for their long residence and for bringing up a family of citizens.

As more and more Nisei join the armed forces of this country, we cannot help but think of their parents. If they desire to remain in this country, the privilege of citizenship extended to them would be a splendid gesture. It would bring about a greater unity in the family instead of the present anomolous situation of the older generation being technically "enemy aliens" and the children the soldiers of Uncle Sam.

We believe the people of this country are beginning to have a better understanding of the so-called "Japanese problem." By living up to expectations, the Nisei will be laying a sound foundation for their future. The time to prove with deeds instead of a mere profession of loyalty has come. We know that the Nisei will not fail their friends. The stake is a great one. Another opportunity such as his to dispell doubts about the loyalty of persons of Japanese ancestry will not come again for a long time, if ever. Such being the case, it is important that the Nisei not miff the advantage given them.

the copy desk

No Jap Crow

"Every loyal American is willing to give his life for his country, but in so giving wants the assurance that the principles for which he fights will be preserved. No American of Japanese ancestry wants to give his life for the preservation of Jap Crowism."—From an editorial in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

On Min Yasui

"Yasui is no wall-eyed dreamer. He is aware that America has its faults, many of which are painfully known to evacuees. But he is just as aware that nisei who have been educated in American schools and have matured in this culture, cannot feel at ease in any other society other than that which exists here. He is certain that America's faults and good points are infinitely more desirable than those of the Axis nations or any other nation.

"If he were less certain of the fundamental integrity of America he surely would not have tested the legality of the restrictive orders.

"His fight is on the home front. But in the words of many of the nation's leaders, the home front fight for the preservation of democracy is just as important as winning the war. 'We will not have won the war if we lose the peace.'" — From the News-Courier.

News-Courier

"One of the purposes for which this war is being fought is to reduce to a minimum man's cruelty to man; to bring a larger measure of honor and decency to the world. It is being fought so that the atrocities of the Japanese and German military machines may never again horrify us; so that the dignity of the individual and his right to respect and decent treatment, no matter what his color or race may be, will be recognized.

"We, as people of a democratic nation, are entitled to know the truth of atrocities. Unless we are aware of them, we cannot combat them successfully, nor can we propose preventive measures. It is necessary, that all the people in the world know of existent evils that they learn how terribly unnecessary they are." — From the Gila News-Courier.

Community Acceptance Good, Says WRA Relocation Officer

HUNT, Idaho—Evacuees from the Minidoka Relocation Center and the eight other centers are finding good community acceptance and business opportunities in midwest and eastern cities, Harold S. Fistere, WRA supervisor for the Cleveland area, said yesterday.

Fistere and Dr. P. A. Webber of the Salt Lake WRA office are spending four days in the midwest and east. Dr. Webber, an educator in Japan for twenty years prior to 1940, speaks Japanese fluently.

"Young evacuees who received professional training in western colleges are finding it much eas-

ier to practice their professions in the midwest and east," Fistere said. "Children of relocated evacuees find that most of the other school children have never seen an oriental face before.

"The older evacuees, the Japan-born Issei, find that their situation is quite similar to first generation immigrants from European countries. They have the same language difficulties and the same problems with ration books and shopping.

"The movement of evacuees from the relocation centers eastward is expected to increase as the evacuees learn more about the United States east of the Rockies."

Fistere and Dr. Webber will leave Friday for the central Utah Relocation Center at Topaz.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobu Kawai a son on Feb. 15 at Heart Mountain.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roichi Uyeno (26-11-C, Poston) a girl on Jan. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kubo (227-9-C, Poston) a girl on Jan. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matahachi Fujiwara (54-10-D, Poston) a boy on Jan. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Omura (227-6-D, Poston) a boy on Jan. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Shibata (42-1-A, Poston) a boy on Jan. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matazo Furuya (26-9-C, Poston) a girl on Jan. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Noshō (42-7-F, Minidoka) a girl on Jan. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ichihara (4-12-B, Minidoka) a girl on Jan. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taichi Fujihara (39-3-A, Minidoka) a girl on Feb. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuo Okada (6-4-D, Minidoka) a girl on Feb. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsugoro Jio (15-29-C, Heart Mountain) a boy on Feb. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Okazaki (34-2-D, Minidoka) a boy on Feb. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ted K. Ohi (41-12-A, Minidoka) a girl on Feb. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Kikumura (23-1-D, Rohwer) a girl on Feb. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Date (6-4-A, Rohwer) a boy on Feb. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isao Mukai (26-6-D, Minidoka) a girl on Feb. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ken Saiki (12K-58, Granada) a boy on Feb. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kanemi Ono (12F-10C, Granada) a girl on Feb. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hayao Okano (10H-2C, Granada) a boy on Feb. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Terry Uye-moto (6G-5C, Granada) a girl on Feb. 7.

DEATHS

Infant Itami (41-1-F, Minidoka) on Jan. 6.

Iso Hirayama, 89, (34-6-C, Minidoka) on Jan. 20.

Kitaro Oki, 69, (8-10-C, Minidoka) on Jan. 22.

Yoshiko and Toshihiko Kurokawa, new born twins, (9-5-E, Rohwer) on Feb. 4.

Shigeru Ito (24-17-E, Heart Mountain) on Feb. 6.

Kosaku Kurose, 70, (29-22-F, Heart Mountain) on Feb. 8.

Kaoru Kurokawa, 63, (15-15-B, Heart Mountain) on Feb. 11.

MARRIAGES

Toshiko Murakami to Fred Masuoka on Feb. 6 at Rohwer.

Yuriko Kono to William Zaima on Feb. 6 at Casper, Wyo.

Yuri Takahashi to T/5 George Sawada on Feb. 6 at Minidoka.

Rose Sakaeda, formerly of Sacramento, Calif., to Fred Hashimoto on Jan. 30 at Greeley, Colo.

Amy Hoshiko of Ault, Colo., to Sam Noriyuki on Feb. 5 at La Salle, Colo.

Miwako Udo to Pfc. Harry Fukuyama on Jan. 27 at Crowley, Colo.

Amy Sasaki to Pfc. Hideo Ashida on Jan. 23 at Fort Lupton, Colo.

Kinuye Sakata to Eisaburo Nakamura on Jan. 23 at Fort Lupton, Colo.

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Ann Nisei's Column: Women's Army Corps Offers Opportunity for Nisei Girls

Twenty-nine Japanese and Japanese Americans watched with pride last week as three nisei girls, Kay Nishiguchi, Priscilla Yasuda and Michiyo Mukai were sworn in as members of the Women's Army Corps in Salt Lake City ceremonies.

The three are no different from thousands of other young nisei women. They are all in their twenties, young, attractive and energetic. Kay Nishiguchi lived on a farm in Garland, Utah. Michiyo Mukai is the daughter of an Ogden restaurant owner. Priscilla Yasuda was a secretary in Salt Lake City.

Priscilla is one of a pair of attractive identical twins. The question in the Yasuda family was not whether Priscilla might join the WACs, but which of the twins might go. The family needed one girl at home. Priscilla and her twin, Lily, argued about it for weeks. The question was a toss-up, and Priscilla won.

Today the three are training at Fort Des Moines in Iowa. They will have five weeks of basic training — drilling, of course, but also courses in military operations, world events, map reading, company administration and other subjects. After those five weeks, they will be sent on active duty. Or they may be sent to a specialists school or be accepted for Officer Candidate School.

In short, in most instances, a girl, within five weeks of joining the WACs, takes an active, important part of winning the war.

Requirements

WAC requirements are not hard. Check these against yours: Age, 20 to 49. Citizenship, of course. Marriage, either married or single. Dependents, no children under 14. Character must be good. Education, two years of high school and a satisfactory aptitude rating. High school requirement waived when aptitude rating shows equivalent ability. Health, good. (And WAC requirements were especially lowered for nisei women, you remember, to 100 lbs. and 59 inches in height.)

A mental alertness test is given all candidates as well as physical tests. The mental test, we are told, is passed easily by practically everyone. But you can get a copy of a sample test at the recruiting office, if you wish.

Work in the WAC

Because so many nisei girls in the WAC are crack secretaries, they have been given that type of work. But there are exactly 155 Army jobs that the WACs handle. They need women for jobs such as technicians, public relation experts, chemists, photographers interpreters and translators, librarians, draftsmen, radio operators, airplane mechanics, accountants, chauffeurs, dieticians and stock clerks.

But whether or not you can qualify for one of these jobs, the Women's Army Corps can use you. The WAC has specialist schools for enlisted women. They include the administrative specialist school, the cooks and bakers school, and the motor transport school. In addition, army schools give special courses in photo lab work, coding and decoding, finance, medical and surgical, dental and X-ray technique.

In other words, you can start

training now for that after-the-war job. When you enlist, you will cite your abilities, training and the type of work you want to go into. Within reason, you will be placed where you want to go. That is to say, if you've already proven yourself a terrific stenographer, you'll probably be put into stenography, even though you may have faint desires to become a photo technician. But if you just detest stenography, you'll probably be given a chance to become a photo technician. The main thing—the WAC fills a need first.

There are a dozen good reasons for joining the WAC, aside from the main one—a desire to serve.

First of all, there is no segregation in the WAC. You will bunk with, train and live with hundreds of girls from all over the country. It will prove an educational, inspiring and broadening experience unlike any other. It will enliven your personality and broaden your horizons.

Secondly, this is the way to back up your brothers and husbands now overseas or at Shelby or any other Army camp. The Nisei Wac will be further testimonial to the faith and loyalty of all Japanese-Americans. This is the most positive step you can take toward helping to win the war.

You can train for a lifetime job while you are being paid and supported as a member of the U. S. Army. You can pick your career and start going at it now. You will have experience in this field when you start out again on your own.

When the war is over, you will have standing as a veteran of our army. And when the war is over, you will know you have helped toward victory.

If you're interested, apply at once at your nearest recruiting office. If you live in or near Salt Lake City, call on or write Private Mary Holbrook, 224 South West Temple.

Talk to Private Holbrook. She has helped several nisei girls get into the WAC. If you wish, she will discuss your problems with your parents—and in Japanese. Private Holbrook lived for several years in Japan, and as the mother of a young man in the navy, she knows, too, the fears of all parents for their sons and daughters.

The Women's Army Corps needs hundreds of thousands of more recruits.

But don't join if you are looking for a thrill. Don't join up if you expect glamor in war. No part of the war effort is glamorous. No part of it is thrilling. But if you're healthy, intelligent and can do a good day's work, the Women's Army Corps can and will use you.

Michiyo, Kay and Priscilla, now Privates Mukai, Nishiguchi and Yasuda are no different from all other nisei girls—save in this respect: that they have in the most concrete way possible, shown their desire to help their country.

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- Renewal 1943 Membership Card No.
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Dues:Outside of Relocation Centers:

\$3.50 for Head of Family which includes one year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen.

\$1.50 for Head of Family already a subscriber to the Pacific Citizen or additional members of the family.

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\$3.00 for Head of Family which includes one year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen.

\$1.00 for Head of Family already a subscriber to the Pacific Citizen and 50c for additional members of the family.

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CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

ALOHA USO

It seems that the correct title of the Japanese American USO at Hattiesburg is "Aloha USO." I had just about figured that my report on the contributions as given in the February 12th issue would be the last, but our total now is \$355.00 with two contributions received this week; Mary Inouye, 556 W. Wellington Ave., \$2.00 and Susumu Togasaki, 3426 W. Adams St., Chicago, Illinois \$5.00.

CONTRIBUTIONS

National Headquarters received a total of \$236.00 in contributions this week. Mr. Kay Mukai of Ogden, Utah contributed \$100.00 to our General Fund. The Arizona Chapter remitted a check for \$125.00 "to defray the expenses incurred by Joe Masaoka and Min Yasui," who made a survey trip to Arizona to study the discriminatory conditions confronting Japanese Americans there. Mr. M. Shiinoki of Salt Lake City brought into our office a contribution of \$10.00 as a memorial contribution in memory of Mr. Unokichi Sumida, who passed away a short while ago. Our friend in Seattle, Mr. Albert D. Bonus, remembered us again this week with a contribution of \$1.00. At this rate we may have to organize a "Buck-a-Week" Club for him.

BUCK-A-MONTH

Many of you may have wondered how the "Buck-a-Month Club" got started. The suggestion came from a young lady, who insists on being anonymous; however we will call her "Miss Missouri." Last April I received a letter from Miss Missouri in which a dollar bill was inclosed. The letter stated that she wasn't earning much being a student, however she was appreciative of the work that we were doing and was going to send us monthly \$1.00 as her contribution. Mr. Albert D. Bonus of Seattle was our next member and now we have fifteen members.

Miss Missouri wrote to me last week, telling me the source of her idea. It seems that a religious group in the South was indebted for about \$100,000. Members of the group were asked to contribute monthly one dollar, and becoming a member of the "Hundred Thousand Club." The story goes on to a happy climax with the \$100,000 indebtedness paid off in two years. My ambitions were not so highly pegged until this letter came along, as I had hoped that the Buck-a-Month Club would build itself up to a point, paying

Idaho Falls JACL Will Hold Tri-City Basketball Event

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — The Idaho Falls JACL will be host to a tri-city basketball tournament on February 23, 24 and 26 at Ammon high school with eight teams vying for honors.

Three teams from Rexburg and Idaho Falls and two from Pocatello are expected to participate.

The tournament will be a single elimination affair with championship and consolation matches being played on Saturday, Feb. 26. Trophies have been offered by the First Street Confectionary, the Idaho Noodle Parlor and the JACL.

A sports dance will follow the final game of the tournament.

the Headquarters rent expenses. Miss Missouri suggested that this has to be a spontaneous movement in order to be a success. I heartily agree with her, so that I have not put the "Sim technique" on those who have visited Headquarters. I had a dream last month being showered with 1,000 dollar bills all ear-marked "Buck-a-Month Club" and we obtained four new members. Experts tell me that my dream was too general, and that I should dream of specific persons, so if you see me in your dreams in the next couple of weeks, the correct interpretation is to immediately join the "Buck-a-Month Club."

National Headquarters certainly appreciates the many contributions that we have received, but the uncertainty of the source of operating funds still haunts us. However with a group definitely pledged to give a specified amount each month the work of the organization can be well-planned on an income assured beforehand.

BLOOD DONORS

This is a belated acknowledgment and thanks to the five boys, who took a blood test in order to help a fellow Nisei, who was seriously ill and needed a blood transfusion. After an all day search the following boys offered their blood, N. Kobayashi, Ichiro Doi, Howard Kawato, Maki Kaizumi, and George Doi, all of Salt Lake City. Yours truly took the boys up to the hospital for typing and the readers can figure out themselves as to who finally gave the 400 c.c. of blood.

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Joe Kumoto Will Head Oregon Group In Boise JACL

WEISER, Idaho — Joe Kumoto of Nyssa, Ore., was elected chairman of the Oregon district of the Boise Valley JACL at a district meeting held recently.

Other officers elected were Masa Mukai, Weiser, vice-chairman; Harumi Wakasugi, Payette, secretary; Abe Saito, Weiser, treasurer; Tom Iseri, Ontario, councilman to the Boise Valley JACL, and Paul Saito, Ontario, social chairman.

George Hashitani reported that the Oregon district had raised \$201.00 as its share of the Boise Valley chapter's contribution to the Aloha USO at Hattiesburg, Miss. Reports were also given on the public relations work done by the chapter and on latest information regarding selective service.

The membership was asked to participate in the Fourth War Loan Drive by buying their bonds in their local communities.

Members were also urged to register so that they will be eligible to vote in the coming elections.

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GALLON BOTTLES

Roy Saito Stars as Worland High Beats Heart Mountain Team

WORLAND, Wyo. — With Roy Saito, all-conference football star, playing a bang-up game, the Worland high school basketball team defeated Heart Mountain high school, 37 to 26, in a game at Worland.

The taller squad from Worland high proved too much for the all-nisei team from the evacuee center, although Yoshiyama and Ikeda starred for the Japanese Americans with sensational long shots, many from mid-court.

US. Official Lauds Cooperative Attitude Of Interned Japanese

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Japanese have been more cooperative than other potentially dangerous aliens interned in enemy alien camps of the Department of Justice under the immigration department's jurisdiction, Earl G. Harrison, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration said on Feb. 8.

In addition, these interned Japanese aliens have kept their camps the cleanest, Harrison told the Women's University Club.

Reveal Engagement Of Kiyoka Kumagai To Tom Kurumada

The engagement of Miss Kiyoka Kumagai to Tom Kurumada was announced recently at a party in the Seagull room of Hotel Temple Square in Salt Lake City.

Miss Kumagai, a former resident of Seattle, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Masaji Kumagai, at present residing at Hunt, Idaho.

Tom Kurumada is the son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Kurumada of Salt Lake. He attended schools in Salt Lake and graduated from the University of Utah in 1937.

An early spring wedding is planned by the couple.

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