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War Department Announces One Nisei Killed, 6 Wounded In Recent Action in Italy

WASHINGTON — The War Department announced this week that one Japanese American was killed, six others were wounded and four are missing in recent action in Italy. All list next of kin in the Hawaiian islands.

On March 20 the War Department identified the following Japanese American as killed in action:

IKENO, Pfc. James S. — Buichi Ikeno, father, Box 21, Captain Cook, Kona, Hawaii.

On March 19 the War Department identified the following Japanese Americans as wounded in action:

SHIMADA, Pfc. Robert K. — Ematsu Shimada, father, Kahului, Maui.

TOMASA, Cpl. Masaru D. — Mrs. Dorothy H. Tomasa, wife, Box 64, Kailua, Oahu.

On March 21 the War Department identified the following Japanese American as wounded in action:

DOI, Pfc. Haruo — Mrs. Hina Doi, mother, 616-C South Hotel St., Honolulu.

On March 23 the War Department identified the following Japanese Americans as missing in action:

HAMAMOTO, Pfc. Seiichi — Mrs. Misao Fukumoto, sister, 88 Mill Village, Ewa, Oahu.

SHIMATSU, 2nd Lt. Hisao — Mrs. Tomoe I. Shimatsu, wife, Kekaha, Kauai.

SHIYAMA, Cpl. Henry M. — Mrs. Eleanor F. Shiyama, wife, 3230 Lincoln Ave., Honolulu.

YOSHIOKA, Pvt. Susumu — Bunichi Yoshioka, father, Box 51, Papaikow, Hawaii.

On March 24 the War Department identified the following Japanese Americans as wounded in action:

AKAMINE, Pvt. Seitoku — Mrs. Uto Akamine, mother, Honokaa, Hawaii.

AOKI, Pfc. Masanori — Masaichi Aoki, father, Keakakeua, Hawaii.

(In case of divergence between this list and information sent to next of kin, the last War Department telegram or letter to the next of kin is always the appropriate final authority on the status of a soldier.)

Nisei Merchant Seaman Killed In Action Against German Air Raiders, Letter Discloses

Had Taken Over Gun When Navy Crew Was Knocked Out of Action

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The story of the heroic death of an American merchant sailor of Japanese ancestry in action against raiding Nazi planes is told in a letter published last week by the Philadelphia Record. The letter noted that the Nisei sailor had brought down a Messerschmitt.

The letter, signed by Erik O. Hardy, is a protest against news accounts of discriminatory action taken by certain farmers in New Jersey and Delaware against evacuee workers of Japanese ancestry.

Noting that there were two Japanese Americans from Hawaii in the crew of his ship, Hardy declared in his letter to the Record:

"One died when he took over a 20mm. gun after its Navy crew had been put out of action, but he kept his finger on the trigger until he brought down an ME-109. His brother Yoshi came through O. K. and is still with us. He was recommended for a medal. The dead boy's mother got one."

Discussing the Delaware situation, the letter noted that farmers in New Jersey and Delaware were "getting on their ears because Americans whose parents were Japanese or one parent was Japanese are working on farms."

The letter added:

"I thought farmers were supposed to raise food. At the same time these farmers ask for Nazi war prisoners. That smells like bilge water to me."

Speaking of Japanese Americans, the merchant seaman's letter added:

"If they are American citizens with a clean record they have a right to go and work where they please, the same as I have. And if Yoshi goes ashore with any of us and he is picked

on, it will be just too bad for someone.

"In conclusion all I have to say is that none of us are taking the rap in carrying stuff overseas or in fighting or doing any other of the dirty work to let things grow back home like the intolerance of these New Jersey, Delaware and other farmers."

Clean "Bill of Health" Given to Hawaii's Japanese

NEW YORK—A "clean bill of health" for Japanese Americans in Hawaii has been given by intelligence officials in the islands, the New York Sun reported in a recent editorial.

The Sun declared:

"Visiting in Honolulu, a Baltimore Sun staff writer obtained from Col. Kendall J. Fielder, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence there, what may be called an unqualified clean bill of health for the conduct of Japanese Americans in Hawaii."

"... It is true that on the day of the attack on Pearl Harbor and immediately thereafter a handful of Japanese Americans known to be disloyal were seized."

"... More than 600 Japanese Americans from Hawaii are serving as combat interpreters in various parts of the Pacific front. More than 10,000 Japanese Americans volunteered for combat duty in the army but only 2,645 could be accepted."

"... Since the war department long ago held that a large-scale evacuation of Japanese Americans from Hawaii would be impracticable, it is fortunate that by testimony of a disinterested observer from the mainland the policy that has been followed has been successful, or at the very least, unmarked by incidents."

First Nisei War Casualties Sent to California Hospital

SAN FRANCISCO — The first three casualties of the "Puka Puka" unit of the U.S. Fifth Army in Italy were received in California Wednesday at the new Dibble Army General Hospital in Menlo Park.

The three Japanese Americans, all from Honolulu, were injured in combat as members of the 100th Infantry Battalion in the still raging battle for Cassino.

The men are Sgt. Kiyoshi Ikeda, Cpl. Kenichi Iha and Pfc. Takeo Daido.

Soldiers Face Court-Martial; Defied Orders

Report 28 Involved Are "Kibei" Inducted Before Pearl Harbor

WASHINGTON — Informed quarters here indicated this week that the twenty-eight members of a Japanese American battalion in the U.S. army who refused to submit to military training were pre-Pearl Harbor inductees. It was reported that these men, who have been confined to a stockade at Fort McClellan, Ala., to await court-martial proceedings, were "1940 kibei," American-born Japanese who had received most of their formal education in Japan and who had returned to the United States shortly before the war.

It was indicated that these men, who had been on detached duty at U.S. army posts, had recently been called up for combat training with a Japanese American battalion at Fort McClellan. Reports from Anniston, Ala., declared that other members of the unit of 600 Japanese Americans had subjected themselves readily to military discipline and their training had proceeded "without untoward incident."

The disclosure was made at Fort McClellan by Brig. Gen. Wallace C. Philoon, commanding officer of the infantry replacement center at the fort. He said that the men in question "have lived for many years in Japan and have become indoctrinated with the philosophy of the Japanese people."

A United Press report said that these 28 soldiers had refused to obey training orders and would not salute the flag.

Washington quarters stressed that the 28 soldiers involved have been in the army since 1941, and that they were not new inductees from war relocation centers, although some press reports had given the erroneous impression that they were.

Story of the Week "Go for Broke" Adopted As Official Nisei Motto

WASHINGTON — "Go For Broke," a Japanese-American slang term meaning "give your all," "all out in everything we do," or "shoot the works," has been adopted as the official motto of the 442nd Combat Team of the Army, made up of American citizen volunteers who are of Japanese ancestry, the War Department announced this week.

A "Liberty Torch" shoulder patch has been adopted for the unit. Designed by the Heraldic Section of the Office of the Quartermaster General, the patch is an elongated hexagon with a white torch of liberty on a blue background.

The 442nd Combat Team, now

Navy Official Says McCoy's Attack on Nisei Does Not Reflect Department's Policies

"Pacific Citizen" Representative Told Bataan Hero's Views Entirely Personal; JACL Filed Protest on Statement With War Department

WASHINGTON — A high Navy Department official told a representative of the "Pacific Citizen" Thursday that Commander Melvin McCoy's slur against the loyalty of Japanese American soldiers, and McCoy's demand for deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry, "do not reflect the opinion or views of the Navy Department."

The Navy Department official stated the comments by McCoy on Japanese Americans were only "personal remarks" of the speaker, and were not expressions of official opinion.

Commander McCoy, leader of nine other Americans in an escape from a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines, achieved national prominence recently when the "March of Death" atrocity stories were released in January.

He declared in a newspaper interview in San Francisco on March 18 that the Japanese were fighting a "race war" and inferred that Japanese American soldiers in Italy were similarly fighting a "race war" against Germans because they were "whites."

"They are killing white men. They would just as soon be killing Germans as other white men," he was quoted by United Press as saying.

Commander McCoy also stated in San Francisco that "every Japanese in America should be shipped back to Japan after the war."

McCoy's comments were also called to the attention of the War Department on Monday in a telegram from Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League. The JACL telegram protested the attempt to smear Americans of Japanese ancestry now fighting in the armed forces of the United States.

(For editorial comment see Bill Hosokawa's column on page five.)

New Newspaper Started at Tule Segregation Camp

NEWELL, Calif. — The Newell Star, a mimeographed publication designed to provide information for residents of the Tule Lake segregation center, made its first appearance last week.

The paper replaces the Tulean Dispatch, a daily project newspaper which ceased publication shortly after the status of the camp was shifted from a relocation center to that of a segregation camp for disloyal Japanese.

Six pages are printed in English and four in Japanese. The Star will be issued weekly. Iwao Namekawa is editor and Allen Markley, reports officer, is general director.

Secretary Ickes Says 21,000 Have Resettled

Chicago with 3,500 Leads U. S. Cities in Resettlement Program

WASHINGTON — More than 21,000 of the 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated to relocation centers two years ago are now living and supporting themselves outside the centers, Secretary of Interior Ickes said here last week.

More than 19,000 have relocated on indefinite leave, Ickes said. Between 2,000 and 3,000 others are out on seasonal leave, mainly as agricultural workers.

Ickes pointed out that an army battalion composed of Americans of Japanese descent has already served in the Italian campaign.

"A fact that has been widely overlooked," Ickes said, "is that these people are mainly American citizens, entitled to the rights specifically guaranteed to all American citizens. Fully two thirds of them were born in America, and 72 per cent of these native-born Americans have never seen Japan."

Ickes emphasized that both the citizens and aliens have been carefully screened, and that only those who are loyal citizens or law-abiding aliens are permitted to relocate.

"It has never been the intention of the government to hold them in relocation centers longer than was needed to segregate those whose sympathies lay with Japan from those whose sympathies lay with the United States, and to make arrangements for the resettlement of those eligible for leave."

About 7,000 evacuees have relocated to date in the Rocky Mountain states, with Utah and Colorado receiving the largest numbers.

Chicago, with more than 3500 evacuees, has been the most popular city for resettlement. Other cities with considerable numbers of resettled are Denver, 1,083; Salt Lake City, 740; Cleveland, 787; Detroit, 531; Minneapolis, 464; New York City, 406; Washington, 150.

NISEI BOXER DIES SUDDENLY IN HONOLULU RING

HONOLULU, T. H.—Collapsing suddenly in the ring at the Civic auditorium during a boxing tournament on March 6, Tamio Ikeda, 24, was pronounced dead five minutes later after being carried to his dressing room.

Dr. Barney Iwanaga, AAU boxing official and physician, said apparently cerebral hemorrhage or heart disease caused death.

Ikeda had been knocked down once in the first round of his bout with Francis Kapua but did not complain of being ill. He collapsed in the second round. The referee and others at the ring agreed the fight had been fair and clean and involved no rough tactics.

Three Rivers Brothers Win Pasadena Crop Damage Suit

Judge Awards Verdict To Japanese Americans From Relocation Camp

PASADENA, Calif. — Three Japanese American brothers, former Pasadena Junior College students, won a decision in Pasadena Superior Court Friday awarding them damages suffered to their crops through the construction of radio towers by a local radio network.

The trio, Tochihiwa, 24, Masaji, 23, and Arthur Goto, 18, were brought here for the trial from the Gila River relocation center, in custody of a WRA official on a pass authorized by the WRA.

After hearing testimony, the jury ruled in favor of the Japanese Americans.

The action for \$7000 damages, brought against the Southern California Broadcasting Company, related to the damages to strawberries and other crops on the Goto farm when radio station KWKW erected towers.

The suit had been attacked as a "nuisance suit" by Dr. John Carruthers, president of the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem

League, Inc. The fact that the WRA escort, J. C. Welles, permitted them to remain in the custody of their attorney on the third day of the trial was especially criticized by Dr. Carruthers.

Carruthers' charges were answered by Judge Frank C. Collier who commented on the case, asserting:

"The Japanese Americans in this case are here under direct authority of the United States government and any attempt to make capital of their presence is unfair."

The jurist will fix damages after inspection of the acreage in question.

While here the brothers, accompanied by their escort, went on a Los Angeles shopping tour. They resided at the Federated Mission in Pasadena.

The suit was originally filed in April, 1942, one month after the brothers had been evacuated from their farm.

The youngest Goto brother, Arthur, has been inducted into the army and is now awaiting his call to active service.

New Pasadena Group Urges Restoration of Civil Rights Of Loyal Japanese Americans

Will Work Openly For Return of Evacuees To West Coast Homes

PASADENA, Calif. — A newly-organized group of Pasadena citizens this week issued a statement calling for the return of "full civil rights" to evacuees of Japanese ancestry, including the right of returning to their west coast homes.

Declaring "justice delayed is justice denied," the signers of the statement asked for suggestions of a name befitting the purpose of this newly-formed group.

The statement is signed by Priscilla Beattie, Beatrice M. Carr, William C. Carr, Katherine Fanning, Gertrude Klause, Jerome W. MacNair, Mary MacNair, Margaret S. Moritz, Mrs. Afton D. Nance, Herbert Nicholson, Alice L. Pearson, Esther F. Rhoads, Gale Seaman and Leonard Oechali.

The statement declared: "Americans of Japanese ancestry are drafted from behind barbed wire of the relocation centers to risk their lives as full citizens. As this risk is taken in battle, all evacuees will share the anxieties and responsibilities of citizenship. In a democracy it is imperative that citizenship confer on all both equal responsibility and equal rights.

"Therefore, we, the undersigned citizens of Pasadena and vicinity, declare it to be our conviction that full civil rights should be restored to the evacuees. One of these rights is that of returning to their west coast homes. We believe that the same treatment should be accorded loyal Japanese aliens as loyal German aliens.

"We propose to work openly for these objectives, as we believe the present contradiction in American democratic theory and practice in the treatment of this group should be resolved quickly. Our slogan is, 'Justice delayed is justice denied.' We shall appreciate suggestions of a name befitting the purpose of this newly formed group."

Nisei Mother Enters Not Guilty Plea in Hearing on Slaying

Defense counsel for Mrs. Mabel Takata, 32, of Salt Lake City, Monday entered a plea of not guilty on the charge of choking her infant son, Monroe, on March 6.

The plea of innocent "by reason of insanity" was entered by Edward M. Morrissey, attorney for Mrs. Takata.

Third District Judge Allan Crockett set April 3 as the date of trial contingent upon the results of examinations and other matters pending before the court.

WRA Head Hopes for Return Of Pre-War Status for Nisei

Dillon Myer Speaks On Relocation Problems At Salt Lake Meeting

Hope that the government may be able to close all the relocation centers and allow center evacuees to return to the status they enjoyed before December, 1941, was expressed by Dillon S. Myer of the WRA in Salt Lake City this week.

Explaining that the camp at Jerome will be closed down shortly and its remaining residents sent to Heart Mountain, Granada and Gila River, Myer said, "I would be most happy if we could close all the centers, but a lot will depend upon what happens in the Jerome closing."

The WRA, he said, has no apologies for the relocation of some 20,000 men and women. Chicago, Washington and New York City have accepted comparatively large numbers, but the Japanese Americans have avoided establishing any Little Tokyos.

Utah now has between 6000 and 6500 Japanese Americans now engaged in civilian pursuits. Even before agitation was stirred in Salt Lake City and Ogden against business licenses for persons of this group, the WRA had restricted further resettling in the state and in Colorado, he said.

The WRA director addressed the Kiwanis club at the Hotel Utah on Thursday.

Speaking on the subject, "One Thousandth of the Nation," he discussed the formation of the WRA and its policies, the ten centers, segregation and relocation.

Main reasons for the need of a resettlement program, Myer said, were these: the heavy drain on the taxpayers in supporting the centers, the manpower shortage, and the fact that the centers do not provide normal, American community life.

"We have made every effort to create an Americanizing atmosphere in the relocation centers," he said. "We have established the curriculum for our schools with particularly heavy emphasis on the history of American traditions and American institutions. We have taught these subjects in adult education classes and have stressed them in connection with public discussion forums. But despite all our efforts, I am afraid we never can succeed—in duplicating the atmosphere that prevails in a normal American community. The influences that operate every day and every week to make us a distinctive people on the face of the globe cannot be reproduced within an atmosphere of restriction—an atmosphere which makes a mockery of our American traditions. Relocation centers are and probably always will be essentially outside the mainstream of our national life."

Myer congratulated the people of the state of Utah for showing, in general, a fair attitude toward the evacuees.

Myer Expects to Retain Post Despite Dies Group's Demand

KALAMATH FALLS, Ore. — Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, said here last Friday he expected to retain his post despite congressional demands that he be removed.

Myer declared in an interview he expected nothing to result from a Dies Committee recommendation for his removal. Meanwhile, a minority member of the Dies Committee, Rep. Herman Eberharter, has issued a minority report sustaining Myer's actions and policies.

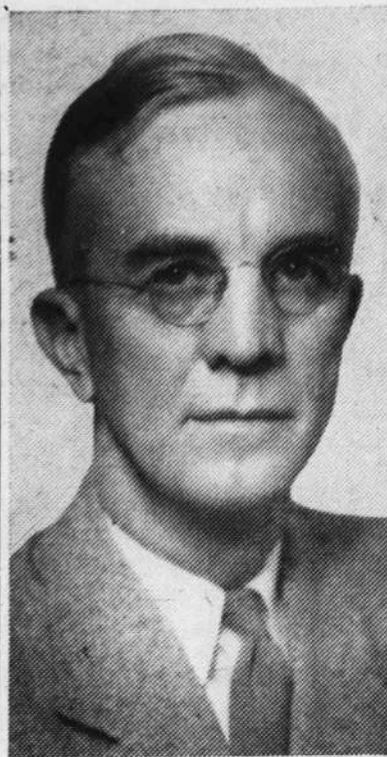
Myer arrived here en route to an inspection of the Tule Lake relocation center.

Eight Minidokans To Be Inducted

HUNT, Idaho — Eight men from Minidoka were slated for induction on March 23 at Fort Douglas, reports the Irrigator.

They are Yoshio Terada, Charles Minoru Itami, Mitsuru Takahashi, Johnny Hikoichi Uno, Roy Takashi Okabe, John Yoshito Sadanaga, Donald Satoshi Maeda and Hitoshi Kanzaki.

Urges Fair Play



DILLON S. MYER, national director of WRA, told a Salt Lake City audience Thursday that loyal Japanese Americans should be returned to the status they enjoyed before Pearl Harbor.

Myer Charges Race-Baiters Hamper WRA

PASADENA, Calif. — Firmly upholding the War Relocation Authority's handling of Japanese American evacuees, Dillon S. Myer, director of the WRA, addressed an audience of 1000 on March 14 at the Tuesday Evening Forum in the Pasadena Junior College auditorium.

The WRA director said he had no apologies to make for the authority's program, and that "it is working to preserve the principles of human decency that distinguish civilization from barbarism."

Mr. Myer charged that "stimulators of racial fanaticism have hampered the work of the authority," and explained that resolutions passed by many groups opposing the release of any person of Japanese ancestry, alien or native-born, ignored the constitutional questions involved in the thousands of Japanese American measures advocated.

"It would mean the return to civilian life and imprisonment of thousands of Japanese American boys who are fighting for democracy, the loss of thousands of agricultural workers, and detention of American citizens engaged on government assignments to gather information regarding the enemy across the Pacific."

Mr. Myer warned that foreign lands are watching this country's stand on the question of its Japanese American minority, and that "we are seriously weakening our position on the battlefield when we give voice to ill-advised utterances that make a mockery of our proudest traditions."

"We are striving to avoid conditions that might encourage the Japanese enemy to inflict more suffering on Americans imprisoned by them. To those who accuse us of coddling the Japanese Americans because we have not allowed the brutality of the Japanese enemy to influence our policies, I say, 'No, we have not taken Japan as a model—thank God!'"

He admitted there was "some trouble" at Tule Lake last November, but said "most of the things you heard did not happen." He called the rumors of a collection of knives and food at Poston, Ariz., "bunk."

Myer said "some people are beating the drums of Japanese hatred on the coast." He said the WRA is looking ahead with the earnest hope that its efforts may minimize the postwar problem of readjusting the Japanese American population to normal living.

Canadian City Debates Nisei License Issue

Evacuee from West Seeks Permit to Operate Restaurant

TORONTO, Ont. — The question whether Canadian evacuees of Japanese ancestry should have the right to operate business is being debated in Toronto, with the police commission deferring action on an application by James Shigeo Hirai for a license to operate a restaurant.

The question of post-war treatment of Japanese Canadians has entered into the discussion with Prof. W. J. McCurdy of the University of Toronto and Dr. John Coburn, United Church Department of Evangelism and Social Service, speaking on behalf of Hirai, a former Vancouver, B. C., businessman.

Prof. McCurdy said that the issue at stake was whether the permit should be refused solely because the applicant is of Japanese ancestry and whether Toronto is to be known as a place where such racial discrimination is countenanced.

Dr. Coburn pointed out that Hirai is a citizen of Canada and entitled the right to earn an honest living.

Eighteen Pass Army Physicals From Granada

AMACHE, Colo. — Eighteen of 34 residents who took their pre-induction physicals in March were passed by examiners, with 11 rejected and 5 held for further observation, according to the Pioneer.

Twenty-five others were called up on March 15 for their physicals at Denver.

Those listed for this examination were Hisamitsu Roy Murakami, Roy Morikawa, Ted Teuro Ito, Hideo Noda, Jack Tadashi Hoshizu, Kazuo Ueyehara, Roy Toshi Nagai, Raymond Yasuo Tadakuma, Frank Tadao Norikane, Mako Oi, Roy Kishi, Louis Mitsuru Watanabe, Hiromu Kitagawa, Jack Nitsuyoshi Yamashiro, Harry Morita, James Kenji Heya, Sunao Hirose, Minoru Imamura, Hideo Ito, Roy Schichiro Furukawa, Gene Akira Matsutani, Joe Junichi Kobayashi, John Noriaki Nishimura, Hiroshi Yamauchi, and Sumito Nabeta.

Ex-Minidoka Girl Represents Nisei In Panel Discussion

PEORIA, Ill. — Miss Chiye Horiuchi of Minidoka and Seattle this week represented the Japanese Americans in a panel discussion here on problems of racial groups. Miss Horiuchi is a stenographer at the local YWCA. She resettled here in the spring of 1943.

The discussion was termed a World Wide observance and was sponsored by business and professional girls of the YWCA. Similar observances were held in Fort Wayne and Elkhart, Indiana.

Miss Horiuchi said that although relocation camps were set up as a military necessity, many persons keenly felt their new status because German and Italian nationals were allowed to remain in their homes.

Other speakers brought out the fact that racial differences are skin deep only and that organically, psychologically, and intellectually all are alike.

Discussed also were Jewish and Negro problems.

In conclusion, the panel decided that each person by his own actions must show a lack of racial discrimination and work for equal recognition of all peoples. It was added that in Peoria the YWCA last summer held open house for service men of all races.

Acree Is Reports Officer at Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho. — Angus Acree, formerly with the WRA in Washington, has succeeded John Bigelow as reports officer at the Minidoka relocation center.

Bigelow is leaving soon for induction into the Navy.

Japanese American Qualifies for Army Paratroop Unit

FORT BENNING, Ga. — T/5 Yasuo Umezu has won the right to wear the world-famous Wings and boots of the U. S. Army Volunteer Paratrooper, World War II's most feared warrior, it was reported here last week.

The young Japanese American made his fifth and qualifying jump, a night tactical leap identical to actual combat work in Sicily, which completed his four weeks of jump training.

Tule Radios Had Only Short Range, Report

No Evidence Sets Used To Communicate with Enemy, Says Seawell

SACRAMENTO — Two radio transmitting sets which three residents of the Tule Lake segregation camp are charged with operating inside the camp were capable of sending messages "only a short distance," U. S. Attorney Emmett Seawell said here last week.

Seawell indicated that the transmitters had a radius of 17 miles.

"There is no evidence the sets were used to communicate with enemy agents," he added.

Yoshio Kawazoye and Hideo Kawazoye, brothers, and Masamori Hirata were indicted on March 16 by a Federal grand jury for possession of the sets.

Tule Lake Resident Sentenced to Year For Food Theft

SACRAMENTO — Asaichi Walter Imai, 33, a resident at the Tule Lake segregation camp, was sentenced to one year in jail by Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh after he had been found guilty in court on one of five counts of theft of government property.

Imai, testifying in his own behalf, had denied the theft of food, including breakfast cereal, canned milk, eggs and graham crackers, as charged in the indictment.

Imai said that canned milk found in his quarters was accumulated from weekly allotments given by the WRA for his child.

Peterson Says Relocation Flow Shifts Eastward

OGDEN, Utah — The flow of Japanese and Japanese Americans from western war relocation centers, bound for permanent relocation, has turned principally to the midwest and the east, Ottis Peterson, area supervisor for the WRA, told the Ogden Kiwanis club on March 16.

Mr. Peterson indicated that the number of evacuees on indefinite leave in Utah was about 1700. He estimated that this group, together with pre-Pearl Harbor residents and voluntary evacuees who came here in 1942, made up a total of nearly 6000 residents of Japanese ancestry in Utah.

He indicated that the WRA was discouraging further relocation in northern Utah and the flow has virtually ceased. Rather, he indicated, the evacuees are finding that their future lies more to the east and midwest where employment opportunities are greater and discrimination against them is virtually non-existent.

He predicted that because of this tendency of the evacuees to move eastward, there would not be as many evacuees available this year as last to aid in the harvests on intermountain farms. He also noted that the reopening of selective service would make sharp inroads into the number of evacuees available for such work.

Replying to a question Peterson said:

"We should not allow such thinking against minorities. If so, what are we fighting for? Let us go down to a beer parlor and organize our own brown shirts."

Pointing out that 70 per cent of the evacuees in war relocation centers were citizens by birth, Peterson said:

"It is a shame the way we are treating these people whose only offense is their race."

The WRA official described the action of Ogden city commissioners in denying business licenses to Americans of Japanese ancestry as "wrong" and "unconstitutional."

Sister of Nisei War Hero Not Surprised By News Reports

HONOLULU, T. H. — It was no surprise at all to his sister when she learned that Sgt. Gary Hisaoka of Kohala, Hawaii, had distinguished himself in fighting on the Cassino front in Italy, the Star-Bulletin reports.

The sister, Teruo Hisaoka, junior in dental hygiene and science at the University of Hawaii and part-time employee of the house legislative holdover committee, is proud of her brother's record but adds that the pride is "only natural."

"Gary always was my favorite brother," she said. "He left the university in October, 1941, to enter the army. He was a junior in public administration then. When he enlisted Gary told me he was going to do his best because that was the only way he could show his patriotism to his native land. I knew that in his quiet way Gary would do his best."

Sgt. Hisaoka rescued an injured major lying in the rain on the rocky hillside between Cassino and the abbey of Monte Cassino. He crossed 18 yards of open ground in the face of German snipers and an enemy tank. On a previous occasion he rescued another soldier buried in rubble when an artillery shell exploded near his makeshift dugout.

New York Resident Faces Prison Sentence For Stabbing

NEW YORK CITY — Tetsuo Nakamura, 40, was sentenced here last week to two and one-half to five years in Sing Sing for the stabbing last November of two persons in the clubrooms of the Buddhist church of New York City.

Judge James Garrett Wallace also placed Nakamura on probation for an additional seven years for possessing the weapon with which he stabbed Zeichi Movomoto and Sentaro Ishimatsu.

Purple Heart Medals Given Honolulu Families of 60 Nisei Soldiers Killed on Italy Front

Japanese Americans from Hawaii Fought, Died As Americans in Cause of Freedom, Colonel Tells Audiences in Stirring Ceremonies

HONOLULU, T. H.—A proud United States Army has given Purple Heart medals to the Japanese American families of sixty soldiers who died in action in Italy—because, said the colonel to each of his little audiences, "your boy was an American," Elmont Waite reported March 13 in an Associated Press dispatch.

"Your soldier did not die grabbing land and loot and vassals for the Reich or for the Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere," the colonel said. "Your boy was an American and he fought and died as hosts of good Americans have always done . . . when the cause of freedom is threatened."

The colonel and the sergeant made the speeches on March 11 and 12 in Honolulu—Col. Kendall J. Fielder, because he represented Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding army forces in the central Pacific area, and Sgt. Howard K. Hiroki of Honolulu because he speaks Japanese, a tongue more familiar than English to some of the parents in the audience.

There were five little ceremonies in Honolulu—widely separated little neighborhood meetings so the families could more easily attend.

The people came in quietly, some of them rather timidly, with polite bows to each other.

Some of the mothers and widows wept during the speeches, and once one of the grave-faced fathers reached hastily to borrow his wife's handkerchief. He made it look as though he were wiping his forehead.

One woman who looked as though she would always bring the finest cakes to the church socials lost her determined, cheerful air, leaned over against her neighbor and made soft little moaning noises when Col. Fielder came to the part of his speech that said boys didn't need to die to prove loyalty and bravery.

"Your soldier knew, as you must know, that there were some good Americans who out of righteous anger were slow to accept the fact of his wholehearted Americanism."

"He didn't need to die to prove to himself—or to you or to other Americans—that he was fine and brave. His willingness to serve America by fighting for her proved that."

"Neither did it take his death to prove he was a hero. What he did on the battlefields of Italy proved that; and it is to our great sorrow that he could not have lived to see the fruits of his bravery, his sacrifice and his suffering."

The first of the little group meetings was held at the University of Hawaii where many of the absent soldiers had been students. "I've slept through many a class in this hall," Sgt. Hiroki confessed.

The sergeant said his knees shook a little as he unrolled his big manuscript of Japanese characters to translate the colonel's speech.

But it was not like talking to strangers; these were the sergeant's own people, and one of the medals was for Masaharu Takeba, the boy he used to play baseball with.

They were together on the mainland for army training, these two volunteers, before Masaharu went to Italy's battlefield and the sergeant back to the Pacific war.

The recipients of the medals sat in the front row during the presentation speeches, then stood facing the audience to receive the medals.

Gravely Col. Fielder grasped each by the hand, and gave each a medal. The only sound was the voice of the chairman calling out the names of the dead.

Young, attractive Mrs. Hilda M. Yamanaga, who received her husband's medal, had to bow her head quickly a time or two, and others were near tears, but no one wept. They all stood proudly erect.

Another young widow, Mrs. Edith Y. Wasada, who seemed no older than a schoolgirl, made a quiet little speech of response.

She said all the relatives of

Report Twelve Evacuees Face Draft Charges

Heart Mountain Paper Says Group in Camp Opposes Service

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Warrants charging 12 Japanese Americans at Heart Mountain relocation center with failure to report for selective service examinations were issued on Wednesday by U.S. Commissioner M. S. Reynolds at Cheyenne.

The complaints asserted the 12 were registered at the Powell, Wyo., draft board and failed to report there as ordered to receive examinations March 7.

Proceedings were instituted by U. S. Attorney Carl Sackett.

Meanwhile, the Heart Mountain Sentinel, project newspaper at the WRA camp, charged in an editorial that a group of persons at the relocation center were distributing mimeographed forms calling on young men to resist induction into the armed forces.

The Sentinel, edited by Haruo Imura, asserted that the organization, known as the "Fair Play committee" was operating a sort of underground movement at the center, even threatening bodily harm to those who oppose them.

The Sentinel said that leaders of this group had "toned down" mimeographed forms, but were working frantically "behind closed doors" to arouse young men against army service.

37 Rohwer Residents Will Be Inducted In Army Next Week

ROHWER, Ark.—Thirty-seven Rohwer nisei who passed their pre-induction physical examinations last month will be inducted at Little Rock, Ark., on March 28, reports the Outpost.

They are Yoshiaki Chuck Fujikawa, Kaoru Carl Fujimoto, Kiyoshi Fujimoto, Henry Fujimura, Roland Toshiharu Hagio, Nagao Hamada, Shigeo Hayashi, Shizuo Hojo, Motohiko Hori, Shioichi Kajimoto, Kazuo Kamata, Masashi Jackson Kenmotsu, Richard Kimura, Joe Shigeru Koga, Fred Koyama, Akira Kume, Ted Sakaji Kurata.

George Kyoto, Masami Matsuo, Joe Mikami, Takashi Miyamoto, Tsuneo Johnny Muraoka, Shiro Nagaoka, Sumio Nakamoto, Sadao Nakao, Seichi Nakamoto, Harushi Larry Shimada, Yukio Shimizu, Yoshimaru Sugimoto, Bill Yoshio Tomura, Ryoki Tamura, Takeshi Bob Tanaka, Kaoru Watanabe, Hiroshi Watanabe, Eddie Mitsuo Watanuki, Gion Yoshii and Tatsuo Yoshizaki.

the lost soldiers, despite their sorrow, were "happy to know that . . . they have helped to prove Americanism is not and never was a matter of race . . ."

"It is up to us," she said, "to carry on."

Sgt. Hiroki, who knows his people well, said afterward that he thought they were taking it pretty fine.

They haven't said a lot about it," he explained, "but they took it all right."

And when you get a death-in-action notice, he added, what is there anyone can say?

It was reported that arrangements were being made for similar presentation programs for next of kin of soldiers on other Hawaiian islands.

Federal Judge Signs Order Restraining Layton Officials From Closing Nisei's Business

The first case in Utah's federal court testing whether a United States citizen may be denied the right to engage in business because of his Japanese ancestry failed to come before Federal District Judge Tillman D. Johnson on March 18 when a temporary agreement was reached out of court, with Judge Johnson signing a stipulation order temporarily restraining action by officials of Layton, Utah, against Clarence K. Okuda, a Japanese American merchant at Layton.

Japanese American Teachers Commended By Navy Officials

BOULDER, Colo. — Two U. S. Navy officials commended Japanese American instructors at the Navy's Japanese language school at the University of Colorado for their "devotion to the American cause" at the seventh graduation ceremonies of the school last week.

The services rendered by Japanese American instructors were stressed by both Capt. H. S. Covington, district intelligence officer, 12th Naval District, and Capt. F. H. Roberts, commanding officer of naval training schools at the university.

Dies Committee Investigates New York Group

Committee for Democracy Reported Under Scrutiny Of Congressmen

LOS ANGELES—The Times reported last week in a dispatch from Washington that the Dies Committee had undertaken the investigation of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy of New York.

It was indicated that the activities of the group, campaigning for fair treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry, were under scrutiny of investigators for the House committee.

It was recalled that the Dies Committee last year investigated the Japanese American Citizens League, and seized the Washington files of the organization.

Businessmen's Group In Box Elder Would Limit Land Sales

TREMONTON, Utah—In a program to discourage Japanese Americans from purchasing farm land in Box Elder county, five members of the Tremonton Junior Chamber of Commerce last week were forming plans for a protective association.

The committee was appointed to work out the plans following a meeting last week at which Del Adams, head of the Davis County Protective association, told of the work of that organization in opposing farm sales to citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The purpose of the new organization will be to advise Japanese Americans against the purchase of land in Box Elder county until after the war, committee members said.

Chinese American Soldiers Back Rights of Loyal Nisei

By Nancy Kanow
LOGAN, Utah—David Wan and Norman Ony, Chinese American soldiers stationed in Logan, Utah, have this to say about the nisei. They feel that whether you are white, colored or oriental, as long as you act American, think American, feel American and love America, your looks don't count.

They think that the 100th Infantry is doing a grand job and the nisei combat team in Camp Shelby, Miss., is proving the loyalty of the nisei. (The Chinese also have a combat team stationed in Florida.)

David and Norman are from San Francisco and were inducted

The stipulation, signed by attorneys for Mr. Okuda and Layton officials, was filed shortly before a hearing on the petition for the temporary restraining order was to have been held before Judge Johnson.

The order restrains Layton officials from closing Mr. Okuda's general merchandise and grocery business until the case can come to trial.

Mr. Okuda said that he was anxious to see the matter settled in a fair way, not only for his own sake but for other Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Alleging that officials at Layton had refused him a license "because he was of Japanese descent," Mr. Okuda asked for the temporary restraining order against the defendants because under an ordinance requiring a license for operation of the business Layton officials had threatened to arrest, prosecute, fine and imprison him if he fails to close his general mercantile store.

The complaint named George E. Briggs, Ray J. Dawson, J. S. Adams, Harold Ellison and M. C. Small, members of the board of trustees of Layton; Virgil Cook, clerk of Layton and of the board; William A. Dawson, Layton city attorney, and John Doe Marble, "whose true name is unknown," marshal.

Mr. Okuda, an evacuee from San Pedro, Calif., was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1909, and has resided in the United States all his life, the complaint declared. The complaint added that he had come to Layton in March, 1942, and has operated a general merchandise and grocery business under the name of Okuda company.

The complaint stated that the action of Layton officials "was and is arbitrary, capricious and void and without legal force or effect."

It was also stated that the Layton officials threatened to close and padlock Mr. Okuda's business if he continued to operate after March 20.

Recently the Ogden, Utah city commission voted to ban licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry who were not in business before Pearl Harbor. A test case, prepared by Tom and Oliver Kinomoto of Ogden, and asking for a license to operate a restaurant, was dropped on the advice of an Ogden Japanese group.

The issue was also brought up recently in Salt Lake City by the AFL but no action was taken by the city commission.

Poston Nisei Joins WAC

POSTON, Ariz. — Mary Ryuko Uyesaki, 27, former counselling aide with the Unit I family welfare section, is now in training with the Women's Army Corps at Fort De Moines, Iowa, reports the Chronicle.

about four months ago. They have been stationed in Logan for about two months.

The ideas that David and Norman have are very much like those of the nisei. In fact, it would be hard to tell if they were Japanese or Chinese American. They look very nice in their uniforms with the orange C.T.D. band around their left arm. They both have G. I. haircuts, just like many other typical G. I. Joes, only theirs are much shorter—only an inch. In their opinion, the Chinese as well as the nisei Americans would stand a better chance for advancement and recognition if they were in non-segregated units.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Army's Position

An admitted and recognized breach of civil liberties has been the assignment of Japanese American inductees to specific units, and not to all units of the army.

The entire problem is an extremely difficult one. It is, of course, understandable that such groups as the 442nd Infantry and the 100th Infantry are segregated units for the purpose of focusing attention upon the fact that Japanese Americans are serving in the armed forces. Such dramatization of this fact has, in these cases, been extremely effective.

The problem now relates to the use of nisei soldiers now being inducted.

We believe that the following paragraphs from a letter written by Lt. Col. Harrison A. Gerhardt are self-explanatory in this point of segregation. The letter is reprinted from the Topaz Times:

"I should like to point out that the use of Japanese Americans in specific units is not based upon any discrimination policy. The assignment of personnel in the armed forces is based upon military considerations and not upon special derivation. I should like to explain more fully some of the reasons which make it necessary at this time to assign these inductees to specific units.

"The War Department does not consider it advisable to utilize Japanese Americans in the Pacific theater of operations. If a Japanese American unit were present in combat in the Pacific it would be possible for the enemy Japanese to secure American uniforms from dead soldiers and mingle with American Japanese units, thereby causing considerable confusion and increasing hazards of enemy infiltration. Should this occur it would jeopardize the American Japanese soldier inasmuch as his facial characteristics make it difficult to distinguish him from the enemy infiltrator. Again, if a Japanese American were captured in the Pacific it is felt that retaliation measures taken by the Japanese would be in the form of extreme torture, since it seems apparent from past Japanese actions that such individuals might not be considered as prisoners of war.

"If they were generally assigned to all units it would then be necessary to screen units which are to be employed in the Pacific theater before such a unit could be shipped. This would not only add an additional step in the present process but would tend to delay getting our units ready for combat and would further result in disrupting the efficient operation of the combat unit by removing, in an advanced state of training, personnel from the organization. Since it is impossible to forecast at the time an organization begins its training, in which theater of operations that particular unit will be used, it would be uneconomical to assign Japanese Americans under a general assignment policy. It has therefore been deemed advisable to utilize this group in a homogeneous combat organization. It must be remembered that an organization such as a combat team includes units of Infantry, Field Artillery, Engineers, and Medical personnel in which there is a wide range of opportunity to employ various abilities and skills . . .

"I feel that the Japanese American citizens who will now be inducted should accept their assignments, wherever they may be, with the spirit that they are fulfilling an obligation to their country and that largely upon their manner of performance will be judged the loyalty and sincerity of American citizens of Japanese descent."

Justice in the Courts

It has been extremely encouraging of late to note the tenor of certain court cases in which persons of Japanese ancestry have figured.

In many of these the court has expressed clearly its recognition of the prejudice today felt against all persons of such racial origin, and the court has additionally made it clear that such prejudice would not be allowed to operate in the disposition of the case.

In one such case, a municipal judge, Joe Schell, actually admitted his prejudice, but nevertheless decided in favor of the plaintiff, a Japanese American.

In Pasadena last week three Japanese Americans, the Goto brothers, appeared in court to seek crop damages against the California Broadcasting Co. and others. It was made evident in court that both the court and counsel for the defense would not make capital of the racial ancestry or present status of the plaintiffs, who are residents of the Gila River relocation center.

Defense Attorney Charles C. Hammill states: "Race or ancestry has never entered into this matter from the start." Superior Judge Frank C. Collier likewise commented, "The three Japanese who have been in court during this trial are lawfully here and any attempt to make capital of it otherwise is unfair."

At the close of the case Judge Collier indicated his findings would be for the plaintiffs.

This refusal by both defense and court to allow prejudice in the case and to settle a case upon its facts is a highly commendable act and should reassure many Japanese Americans. The courts of the land, it is thereby indicated, will continue to mete out justice, regardless of the ancestry of plaintiff or defendant, in compliance with the spirit of the law and the letter of the law.

The Twenty-Eight

Twenty-eight soldiers of Japanese ancestry have refused, according to news reports, to comply with military orders at Camp McClellan in Alabama where they were recently sent for combat training. Their action constitutes a most outrageous and disgraceful act committed against not only the army but the integrity of the loyal Japanese American.

It is not enough for us to know that these 28 soldiers are not representative of the very great majority of Americans of Japanese ancestry. They are Americans by birth and as such were inducted into the army before Pearl Harbor, but it is reported that they were among that small minority of American-born Japanese who had been sent to Japan for their formal education. Their treasonable action should not go unpunished. No man or group of men in the United States army, however legitimate their grievances, can dictate to the army in terms of their service. There are in the armed forces of our country thousands upon thousands of Negro troops. They are a group whose civil rights have been abridged since the day of their birth, whose civil rights may not be fully recognized for years or generations to come. Yet they have been willing, in compliance with their dictates of duty and conscience, to serve for the democratic traditions they may not, themselves, enjoy for some time to come.

It may be that behind the refusal of those twenty-eight soldiers to submit to military discipline lies a whole history of maladjustment, of fear and of discrimination. But they must know that Japanese Americans, or Americans of any ancestry, cannot on the one hand demand the rights of citizenship and on the other refuse to comply with the duties implied in those rights. They cannot bargain for the grant of their personal rights.

By their action, whatever its motivation, these twenty-eight willfully have cast a stigma upon the many thousands of Japanese Americans who are today serving in the armed services of the United States. They cast doubt and suspicion upon thousands more who will be inducted in the months to come under the recent reinstitution of selective service procedures.

Their action is a betrayal of the many brave Japanese Americans from Hawaii who are now fighting in Italy. And they have not kept faith with so many of them who lie today in shallow wartime graves.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Report from the Coast

A full two years ago this week General DeWitt's Civilian Exclusion Order No. 1 became effective and all residents of Japanese ancestry on Bainbridge Island in Puget Sound boarded trains under long military guard and began the long journey to the Wartime Control Administration's barracks city at Manzanar, Calif. The evacuation process had begun. By mid-August every person of Japanese ancestry in the state of California and the western portions of Washington and Oregon and in Arizona, as well as a few hundred whose homes were in the Territory of Alaska, were either in the assembly or relocation centers or had voluntarily relocated outside of the west coast military areas No. 1 and No. 2.

Two years ago the first of these new American refugees left behind their homes, farms and businesses for an uncertain future in government-supervised relocation. The story of that evacuation and detention is an old one now. It has been told in magazines, and will be recorded in books. It has been filmed, and may one day be sung in song. The barbed-wire fences, the watchtowers with their stolid sentries, the long rows of tarpaper-covered barracks are familiar scenes, especially to the evacuees. Many of the uprooted Americans in and out of the relocation camps have turned their faces eastward, across the deserts, the Rockies and the plains. Many do not plan to return to the west coast where they were born, and where they lived. But all are interested in what has transpired in two years time in that Pacific coast area, access to which is still forbidden them by martial edict although the justification of the exclusion order diminishes daily.

This is of necessity a second-hand report, for the writer, too, is a civilian of Japanese ancestry. We must rely on the impressions carried back by returning travelers, on the news and editorial columns of coast newspapers, on radio and other such media of information.

The cities of the west coast are busy with grim production for war. Housing facilities are overtaxed by an influx of workers called to man the machines of production. California reports a gain of nearly a million in population, with most of these immigrants concentrated in shipbuilding and aircraft manufacturing centers at San Diego, Los Angeles, the San Francisco Bay area, Portland-Vancouver and Seattle. Wages are high but so are prices. Entertainment centers are jammed, for instance some of the big theaters on San Francisco's Market Street are open all night. The lights are on again, but for more than a year after evacuation the dimout was in effect in the hours after sunset.

The Little Tokyos, from south of Yesler Way in Seattle to Island Avenue in San Diego, were virtual ghost towns in the immediate months after evacuation. Homes were vacant, and stores were boarded up. Today the Little Tokyos are again alive with people, war workers and their families. The former Japanese section of Los Angeles in the shadow of the city hall tower is now the center of a predominantly Negro section, Little Tokyo and the blocks adjacent to it being filled with 18,000 persons, the majority being from the southern states. When one remembers that this "Little Tokyo" was mainly a business and industrial district, and not a residential one, it is little wonder that slum conditions are prevalent. And that part of San Francisco's western addition, centering around Post and Buchanan streets has a similar story to tell. It has also been settled mainly by Negro war workers. The Hearst press in San Francisco now calls the whole district, "Jap-town," and has carried on a virtuous campaign against the slum evils allegedly left behind by the departing evacuees. The Japanese-operated dry goods store at Post and Buchanan is now a saloon, and the Cherryland restaurant is a night club. Many of

the former grocery and drug stores have been reconverted into homes. Some 5000 Japanese and Japanese Americans once lived in that section of San Francisco but today the population of that same district has trebled. The Japanese YMCA on Buchanan is now a USO for Negro soldiers.

As for the little truck farms which once were cultivated on the outskirts of the cities, many are still in production although others have been plowed under and overrun by the ever-expanding factories of war production. There is everywhere the evidence of transition from an agricultural to an industrial economy, a fact which is shaping a new economic future in the far west. Meanwhile, in the valleys most of the farms are still in production, although in many cases the intensive agriculture of the Japanese American farmer has been replaced by crops requiring less care, less stoop labor. For instance, corn and grain grow where tomatoes and peas flourished.

There has been a sharpening in race tensions, and the prejudice against Japanese Americans drummed up by professional race-baiters forms only part of the story. Specialists in race bigotry, abetted by the sensationalist press, now traffic in anti-Semitism and in the building of barriers against the growing Negro population, while the continuing struggle of Mexican Americans for economic equality in California has been met, in at least one instance, by violence. On the credit side of the race relations ledger is the work of the various newly-organized interracial committees, while the educational work of the CIO toward achieving racial harmony has extended beyond the ranks of its members.

There are contradictory reports on the extent and depth of feeling among west coast citizens regarding their evacuated neighbors of Japanese ancestry. Returning travelers reflect every gradation from sublime optimism to sheer despair when questioned regarding the possibility of public acceptance of Japanese American evacuees. An estimate of the situation is that a minority is bitterly antagonistic toward any person of Japanese ancestry through fear of economic competition or because of an overdose of war hysteria, while a smaller minority is, and has been, carrying on an active campaign for acceptance of loyal Japanese Americans.

There appears to be a greater degree of prejudice against Japanese Americans in agricultural areas, particularly in certain localities in California's central valleys, and a lesser degree in urban industrial sections. There has been a mushroom growth of such anti-Japanese American groups as the Home Front Commandos, the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League, the League for Expulsion of Japanese, and the like, but the fountainhead of racist propaganda remains the Joint Immigration Committee, which is composed of the Grange, the AFL and the American Legion, together with such Aryan societies as the Native Sons of the Golden West. But the nisei should know that such racist attacks do not go unchallenged, that west coast citizens, conservatives and liberals alike, have interested themselves in the problems of Japanese Americans, as well as in those of Americans of other minorities.

The story of the role that Japanese Americans are playing in the war effort is going to a large section of the west coast public, particularly through such metropolitan dailies as the San Francisco Chronicle and the Los Angeles Daily News which have managed to retain their objectivity on the so-called Japanese American problem. Even the Hearst press and the Los Angeles Times carries news of Japanese American soldier heroes, although these papers may tend to underplay such items or to neutralize them with editorial excitement on the segregation at Tule Lake. The rural areas which are serviced mainly by small weeklies are far more ignorant regarding

(Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Nisei Overseas . . .

At least two Japanese American girls, second lieutenants in the U. S. Army Nurses Corps, are now overseas . . . A business-men's group in Salt Lake City recently sought Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki as a speaker at a luncheon meeting. However, Sgt. Kuroki was not available. The group did hear from an Oriental American aerial gunner at their meeting. He was a Chinese American sergeant who had served with Gen. Chennault's U. S. air force in China . . . Fortune's April issue, which will be devoted wholly to Japan and to persons of Japanese ancestry, will contain a full dress article on the relocation centers by Frances Horn. Taro Yashima, author of "The New Sun," and Mine Okubo, formerly of Topaz, are two artists who were commissioned to do drawings for this special number.

Ballerina . . .

Sono Osato, whose dancing in "One Touch of Venus" is one of the bright spots of the Broadway season, is the subject of a full-page color drawing by Gladys Rockmore Davis in the March 20 issue of Life. Miss Osato, who last year married a young architect, is deeply interested in public affairs and has sent telegrams to Congress opposing the poll-tax and supporting a federal ballot for soldiers and the continuance of food subsidies. She is a member of the Arts Council of Japanese Americans for Democracy.

Singer . . .

A nisei singer who was a resident of Topaz last year is now master of ceremonies at a large night club in a midwest city and has been signed by a nationally-known orchestra. He has also been featured on several network broadcasts . . . A nisei evacuee has opened a lamp shade store in New York City . . . Although hundreds of Japanese Americans, mainly from the west coast, have been in combat action in the Pacific, news regarding them still remains in the "restricted" class. The full story of their exploits may not be told until after the war.

Politicos . . .

West coast politicians expect the so-called "Japanese issue" to be raised if the going gets rough in the forthcoming election campaign. Nearly all of the race-baiting California Congressmen (Rolph, Anderson, Leroy Johnson, Costello, Hinshaw, Engle, etc.) face strong opposition. Japanese Americans in relocation camps are still legal residents of their west coast states and may vote in the coming elections by absentee ballot . . . A high Chinese official was recently asked whether the Chinese government would object to the use of Japanese Americans in post-war reconstruction work. His answer was that there is no race prejudice in China.

Lerner in PM

"I have protested against the two great violations of civil liberties in the war—the conviction of the group of Minneapolis Trotskyites and flagrantly unjust segregation of loyal Japanese Americans in concentration camps."—Max Lerner in an editorial in the March 9 issue of the New York daily, PM.

Nisei USA: Coast Report

(Continued from page 4)
wartime contributions of Japanese Americans.

As for such things as the sun, the wind and the rain, things are much the same as when the evacuees last saw their homes. The Sierra Madres are still as friendly as ever, and the Pacific washes the beaches from Cape Flattery to Coronado. The evening fog still rolls in through Golden Gate from the grey seas beyond the Farallones. The crabs bluish red in the bubbling steaming vats on Fisherman's Warf and ferryboats, carrying war workers now, wait their horns and blink their lights as they cross the bay.

JAPANESE AMERICANS: Fatalistic or Courageous?

By ELMER R. SMITH

The discussion to follow is one I have been reluctant to present because of the complexity of the problem to members of both the persons of Japanese ancestry and to Caucasians. However, due to a number of factors I have been able to observe it is time to consider the main points that are of social importance, as well as of personal importance, to all members of American society, be he or she of Japanese or of any other ancestry.

The first factor to be considered is the attitude of "fatalism" cropping up among many Nisei because of the well-known psychological subterfuge of the "convenience of ignorance." The common type of reaction given by many nisei to problem-situations arising in their present-day activities is one either of "fatalism"—what is to be will be and whatever we do will have no importance to the outcome of our position in American society because the cards were stacked against us at evacuation—or the attitude is one of getting all I can now for I won't have a chance later on. I would like to hurry on at this point and say, however, that this is not an indictment of ALL nisei, but it is an indictment of too large a number. Psychologically this is an attitude either of a person with a "martyr complex," who enjoys being thought of as a "lost sheep," or it is the attitude of a warped personality, who has lost the ability to see the possibilities of a better world through the performing of personal responsibilities. In either case, the results are due to the failure on the part of the individual to see ALL the FACTS in the TOTAL situation of living. It is self-imposed ignorance because of his or her feeling of "convenience," or because of his or her refusal to cease living in the past, and to start living in and for the present and the future.

There are many rumors and stories—some based in fact but mostly in the imagination of "fatalists" and trouble-makers—about the ill treatment and prejudice working against persons of Japanese ancestry. These rumors are especially prevalent in some relocation centers. The rumors of "atrocities" against persons of Japanese ancestry are easily accepted by many of the persons concerned because it "fits in" with what happened to many of them during evacuation. These rumors fit into the pattern of "living in the past." The rumors and sometimes facts are held as proof of martyrdom, and are remembered and talked about long after the many pleasant experiences of contact with other Americans outside of the centers have been forgotten. This type of "thinking" creates a fear reaction (psychoses) and a feeling of frustration which demands some sort of action. This condition in turn breeds more stories and rumors or results in a fatalistic attitude and a running away from social and personal responsibilities.

The habit of "running away" from responsibilities has within recent months developed into two very pronounced trends. The first trend deals specifically with persons in relocation centers. Many persons in relocation centers have developed a "W.P.A." attitude toward working outside the centers, or wanting to leave the centers and shoulder the regular social responsibilities as legitimate members of American society. They seem to have forgotten that certain rights and duties in a society go together. They also seem to have forgotten that people are known in the long run for what they do and try to do. Status or position in a society such as ours is dependent upon work and social activities and not upon some idealistic right alone. The present and the future of all of us depends upon the living and working in the present for the future, and not in living in the past.

The second trend has to deal with persons of Japanese ancestry living in relocation centers and outside the centers. This trend is directly associated with the attitude shown by some Nisei toward selective service. I am aware that most nisei were glad that a type of recognition was given them as legitimate citizens of American society when the selective service was opened to them. I am also aware that others are "gripping" because they were restricted in terms of the branch of the service they could enter, or because they were not deferred because of certain types of work they are doing, or because of the schooling they were getting. This, in terms of the "short view," is understandable, but in terms of "the long view" new and greater responsibilities as citizens have been placed in their hands. To succeed in carrying out these responsibilities is to contribute to the future; to fail is to lose the chance of helping to shape the future destiny not only if themselves but of their children and their children's children, if not of the whole course of American democracy!

I did not write the above paragraph for the purpose of giving a "pep talk," but to draw the attention of young nisei men to the fact that to have been a member of the armed forces when peace comes again is to have proved their right to be trusted citizens in times of crisis as well as in times of peace. It is realized that already many nisei have proved their loyalty, but it is also realized that many other American citizens of other than Japanese ancestry do not know this fact. It is up to all nisei to demonstrate to the masses of Americans, as well as many Pacific Coasters, that it is not the ancestry of a person that counts, but that it is the intelligent and courageous actions of Americans that are the measures of a man! Many other American citizens of innumerable races, creeds and colors are fighting with you, and thus taking on added duties as Americans, to guarantee that the future will be the kind of an America in which we will all find more happiness and freedom for the development of our own individual and normal personalities.

(Prof. Elmer R. Smith, associate professor in anthropology at the University of Utah, has written the above article as the result of two years of study on Japanese American relocation in the state of Utah.)

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

A Hero of Bataan Joins the Coast's Bigots

Commander Melvin H. McCoy became a national hero when he led nine other Americans in escape from a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines. In view of his experiences with stupid Japanese brutality Commander McCoy can be expected to hold pointed and bitter views about the Japanese. And as a hero and American fighting man who has had first hand experience with the foe in the Pacific he deserves to be heard.

Commander McCoy, however, steps from the ranks of heroes into the somewhat less honorable role of bigot when he makes unfair charges about nisei troops. He makes the great error of judging the nisei, about whom he obviously knows nothing, by the bestial conduct of Japanese troops whose only point of similarity to the nisei is racial origin.

Commander McCoy was quoted in a United Press dispatch from San Francisco as saying Japanese Americans fighting in Italy with the American army are making good records as soldiers because:

"They are killing white men. They would just as soon be killing Germans as other white men."

And that "Every Japanese in America should be shipped back to Japan after the war."

The kindest view to take of these intemperate statements is to believe that some overzealous west coast newshawk took Commander McCoy off guard and put these bitter racist words in his mouth. In that case a retraction is due.

Commander McCoy's words as they stand are an affront to the uniform of the United States armed forces as well as to nisei soldiers, many of whom have paid the supreme sacrifice in defense of their country.

Commander McCoy would have one believe that the nisei battling in Italy are fighting simply for the lust of killing, killing white men. We wonder what the officers of the 100th Battalion—almost all of them white Americans—and the other men of the 34th Division to which the battalion is attached have to say about this.

We wonder what the men who have fought shoulder to shoulder with the nisei on the Italian front would have to say about Commander McCoy's charges, white Americans whose lives have been saved by nisei heroism, men whose flanks were safeguarded by the nisei, men who shared the same hardships and dangers for the common purpose of American glory.

We wonder if Commander McCoy knows about the hundreds of nisei combat intelligence specialists in various south Pacific sectors who have been cited for their devotion and loyalty, some of whom have been wounded and decorated for their roles in warfare against the same Japs with which he would classify the nisei.

We wonder if Commander McCoy knows that repeatedly nisei troops have asked for action in the Pacific theater so they could help avenge the perfidy of Pearl Harbor.

And we wonder if Commander McCoy knows that in his own navy, a group of Japanese language instructors, both nisei and alien Japanese, have worked day and night to prepare officer candidates for intelligence duty; that these instructors have been given a mass citation for devotion to duty.

It is understandable that Commander McCoy should be bitter. But is his bitterness he becomes guilty of the same racial hates that impelled his Japanese captors to torture Americans. He lowers himself to the same unreasoning depths when he would condemn a people on the basis of race alone.

If out of the suffering and degradation of the prison camp there was anything to be learned, it should have been the lesson that ideals, and not race differentiate men. Commander McCoy tells of Americans reduced to carrying favors from their Japanese guards and taking advantage of their fellow prisoners. These men were no better than the enemy, yet they were of the same race as the men at whose expense they profited.

We deny Commander McCoy's contention that race is superior as a motivator of men than the ideals for which they fight and die. We protest this lowering of

the American ideal to the Axis level of race war.

Commander McCoy is entitled to his personal views, but when he makes misinformed charges highly damaging to the American cause and from the position of an officer of the armed forces, then nothing less than official disavowal of his words is sufficient to right the wrongs thus perpetrated.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Character, Not Color MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

Noting the accomplishments of American soldiers Sgt. Gary Hiseoka, Mike Miyake and others, the Milwaukee Journal on March 11 declared: "Wisconsin will hope, as the men themselves hope, that the bravery and utter devotion to America of these Japanese Americans will convince the rest of us that a man should be judged on his character and his accomplishment and not on his ancestry, the slant of his eyes, or the color of his skin. No better antidote could be compounded for the potent poisons of war bred suspicion and racial hatreds."

On Sgt. Kuroki REPUBLIC TIMES

The Republic Times of Ottawa, Ill., on Feb. 23, noted the war record of Sgt. Ben Kuroki, nisei turret gunner, and praised him as a Japanese American who has twice won the Distinguished Flying Cross and whose present ambition is to bombard Tokyo.

"Kuroki is a proof that not all Japanese are like Tojo and Co., and that Japanese blood is not a curse which inexorably dooms its possessor to damnation," said the Republic Times. "Kuroki deserves a place beside the many good Americans, from generals down, who are of German blood."

FSA and Discrimination HILO TRIBUNE HERALD

The work of Hawaii Delegate Joseph R. Farrington in the fight to keep the Farm Security Administration free of discriminatory rulings was praised by the Hilo Tribune Herald on February 22.

Case in point, the Tribune Herald said, was a recent FSA ruling which would have prevented Japanese Americans from sharing in the FSA program. "A majority of the non-industrial food production in Hawaii comes from the farms of persons of Japanese ancestry. Withdrawing FSA benefits from them would have had a serious effect upon food production essential to the well being not only of the civilian population of Hawaii, but to our armed forces as well," the Tribune Herald said.

"Delegate Farrington, after a conference with Frank Hancock, FSA administrator, was able to report that the FSA does not desire to discriminate against anyone on a racial basis."

Coast Attitude

"I'm glad to be able to report that the agitation against the return of the Japanese to the Pacific slope is suffering from a bad case of lack of support. But in those cases where they ARE able to round up a hall full of 'selective' thinkers, certain elements of the reactionary press have so well beaten the drum for the meetings that a casual reader might be led to believe that the entire Coast is in high fever over the matter."—Mason Roberson in the San Francisco, Calif., People's World of March 6.

Ann Nisei Says: Spring Cleaning Hints Will Save Time and Energy

March, 1944.

Well, March really did come in like a lion this year. There was lots of snow and tangled traffic and stalled busses. A few of the hardier bulbs made tentative efforts to come up, but went back under, apparently waiting for a more propitious moment. But now the breeze is getting soft, the snow has melted save in shady corners, where it still lingers. After months of snow, we can now see the grass on our lawn, still green and showing promise. The sun is low in the sky, but it's warm and soft, and we decide spring is really coming after all. This time, it's here to stay.

Spring, of course, bring that worst of house-hold bogies, spring cleaning. Hereabouts, spring cleaning is a major operation. Months of soot-laden air have darkened the walls and ceilings and work-work. Booted feet have ground snow and dirt in the floors. And the curtains are almost heavy with dirt.

But first we make a check on the minor repair jobs that have accumulated through the winter. There's the bedroom window that needs a new sash. We don't know how that's fixed, but something will have to be done about it. There are some small paint jobs and a couple of big ones—the bathroom will certainly need a complete job. The paint on the sills and around the mirror is peeling in speckled fashion, leaving lurid spots of green showing up from underneath. The porch floor will need a coat of paint. There's linoleum there now, but we plan to give it two good coats of floor paint, which should turn the trick all right.

This is a good time, too, to get at the basement, which has been accumulating paper, waste rags, and odds and ends of everything for a good many months. The scrap drives are a godsend these days. Paper goes first—this week, to be exact. In the meantime, waste rags will go into one box, to be picked up next month.

Scrap metal, which we don't seem to accumulate rapidly enough to merit a call to the collection agency, will be put aside in still another box waiting the next drive.

Spring is a good time, too, to clean and put away your heavy drapes, leaving just net curtains. Fluffy net looks cleaner and cooler, anyway, for which you can be grateful, come June and July.

This spring, too, consider, putting away your heavy carpets. Use a powder or foam cleaner to get them really clean. Then wrap them with plenty of old newspapers and a lot of moth flakes. Lay enough papers on the floor to cover your whole rug, spread the rug down, cover liberally with flakes, then roll.

Blankets and quilts get put away these days, too. Have them cleaned or washed first, then put them into boxes with plenty of moth flakes or balls. Then wrap the box securely with heavy grown paper. Winter clothes get much the same treatment.

After you've rid yourself and your house of all this winter impedimenta, you can get to work in earnest on your cleaning. These days, thank heavens, there are hundreds of cleaning aids that cut your work into half.

Space your work out so that you don't work too hard. Go at it room by room, if you want, or do it job by job—all the windows at one time, the walls at another. But don't tackle too many things at once. Keep at it slowly but steadily, and you'll live to enjoy the spring.

This year decide to do some of the minor repair and re-decorating jobs yourself.

For instance, it's only a matter of minutes to re-cover a dining room chair. All you have to do is unscrew the four screws under the seat, tack new fabric on top of the old, and screw the seat back on. The new material will make your old dining room set look practically new.

You can even tackle things like repairing broken springs in your overstuffed set and recovering heavy chairs. You might try painting the woodwork in your bedroom, and repainting your kitchen furniture. It's these little jobs, too

New Horizons for Nisei: Discovering New America

By MARY OYAMA

Recently a writer in the San Francisco Chronicle described the resettlement of evacuee Nisei as "discovering New America"—the leaving of the old Lil Tokios and Lil Yokohamas of the Pacific Coast with its limited, self-segregating, racial cliques, to find a broader and wider America where the Nisei could be more fully assimilated. This is a process worth noting, for it is a forward step of progress for the Nisei Americans.

In the larger "Japanese" and Nisei communities, however, such as Denver, Salt Lake City, or Chicago, there is a natural tendency to lapse back easily into mono-racial cliquing just as in pre-evacuation days. This is cause for some concern amongst both Nisei and Caucasian American leaders who feel that every individual Nisei should do his utmost to become more fully assimilated into American life. We do not know what the situation is in Salt Lake City, but some Caucasian American friends from Chicago described to us the situation in the Windy City.

For instance, we were told that at first Nisei services were being held on Sundays at one of the Presbyterian churches, but leaders of both the Nisei and Caucasian American groups felt that these all-Nisei services were self-segregating. After much serious thought and consideration, they decided to dispense with the Nisei services so that the Nisei could attend American churches instead; and the Nisei were encouraged to do this by invitations from the various churches to attend their services. Special regular services however, for the Issei were continued at the Presbyterian church in the Japanese language.

Many have suggested that the same idea be followed here in Denver. However, the situation here is a bit different in that a "Japanese" church has been in existence in this city for a long time prior to evacuation. It would not be such a simple matter to disband as in the Chicago case, even though the aspect of self-segregation remains the same. Caucasian American friends of the Nisei as well as the Nisei leaders themselves have wondered about this problem. How can we break down racial cliquing and at the same time promote further assimilation?

Occasional joint meetings with other groups are not enough although they help some in breaking the ice. All-Nisei services are all right and better than no services at all, but mixed congregations of all types of Americans are preferable to all-Nisei congregations and closer to the ideal "Church of All Peoples" which Fred Fertig recently described in this paper.

There is a certain amount of denominational jealousy, if we may put it that way, amongst the American churches; and they wonder why the Methodists in particular should have a monopoly on the Japanese and Nisei here in Denver. (The California Street Community church was formerly known as the "Japanese Methodist church.") They ask, "Why can't all of us other churches do something for the Japanese and the Nisei too? We'd like to have a share in helping to assimilate the Japanese Americans..."

Well, we do not have the exact answer to this question just now but perhaps somebody else who has given thought to this problem might. We'd like to hear about it. The only suggestion that we could make at this time is that a Federation of Council of the various churches and denominations might be able to work together for the benefit of the Nisei. Another point is this: no matter what the churches think, or what ideas on assimilation the leaders may have, or what new plans for progress the minister or the head of the "Japanese" church may have, no amount of discussion or planning will initiate any new worthwhile movement unless the people themselves really want it.

By this we mean that an active expression of desire for broader assimilation and the willingness to plan toward a fully functioning

small to require a professional painter, that keep a house in good repair.

So this month and next, keep at the job of getting your home into the best possible shape. Tear into your work like a March lion, and you, too, will go out like a lamb.

Church of All Peoples must first come from the lay members of the congregation, the Nisei themselves. It would be interesting to know what the Nisei church and the Nisei in general are thinking about along this line.

(To be continued).

CALLING

All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

CONTRIBUTIONS

Mrs. K. Aki of 35-10-D, Denson, Arkansas, contributed to our General Fund \$5.00, as a 34th Memorial Anniversary gift in memory of her mother. We wish to thank her for the gift and her expressions of confidence in our program. The following persons at Grantsville, Utah, contributed \$5.00 each: Msrs. Masaru Yamamoto, Chowa Shibasaki, and Goro Sechi.

In order to defray the traveling expenses incurred by Joe Masaoka on his recent trip into Idaho, the following chapters remitted contributions to take the load off National Headquarters, Pocatello \$72.72, Idaho Falls \$52.10, and Yellowstone \$21.50.

PATRON MEMBER

We wish to acknowledge and thank Miss Annie Clo Watson of San Francisco for her remittance of \$25.00, renewing her Patron Membership.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

National Headquarters' master mailing file, consisting of names of Associated, and Active members will be stenciled for compiling an addressing machine mailing list. If you have changed your address, please let us know promptly before your address is cut on a stencil. Stencils are hard to obtain and also we are sure that you do not want to miss out on the several bulletins that are coming out shortly.

GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS

Do not fail to take advantage of the special offer now being made to Pacific Citizen subscribers. Subscribers may send gift subscriptions for \$2.00 instead of the usual rate of \$2.50. Quoting a recent recipient of a gift subscription, "Thank you for the Pacific Citizen, which is being read by me, I have got a lot of information from it of which I had no knowledge." Very few Pacific Coast papers carry extensive news of the contributions of the Japanese Americans in the war effort. Many of our friends back on the coast are such because of faith in us. The least you can do to back that faith is to supply them with facts. Our friends back home are bucking the tide. Why not send them an extra paddle, the Pacific Citizen.

Records of JACL's Credit Union Audited

Records of the National JACL Credit Union were audited to the end of February, 1944, by the supervisory committee at a meeting held March 7 at the Beason Building in Salt Lake City. The committee has started the auditing of members' pass books by having a number of members send them directly to the clerk of the supervisory committee to be compared with the shares accounts in the general ledger.

Frank Tashima, chairman of the supervisory committee, announced that books and records are in order, and further commented on the splendid progress of the organization. Since Jan. 1, 1944, \$1268.00 in shares have been purchased, making the total shares purchased since organization \$3172.20. Loans outstanding were reported to be \$845.60 with none delinquent.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Misleading Article In Rocky Shimp

A most misleading article appeared in the English section of the Rocky Shimp of March 10 1944. It carried a banner headline in the following words:

"Wyoming Draft Resistance has Authorities Stumped"

The sub-head read as follows: "Five Fair Play Committee Members at Heart Mt. Oppose Draft; No Action is Taken"

The concluding paragraph of the news story stated:

"In the meanwhile, federal authorities and camp officials are said to be obviously stumped as to how to proceed in the matter. The replies offered by the five draft protesters seemingly have created a baffling problem and a delicate one."

The whole article seems to convey the impression that the federal authorities cannot do anything if the "recalcitrant Nisei" should say:

"I do not know whether I am an American citizen or not."

This incident is supposed to have taken place in a relocation center. The boys were supposed to report for pre-induction physical examination and had refused. There is nothing strange that nothing further was done by the project officials because they have no authority. Arresting any person for violation of the federal laws is not within the jurisdiction of the internal security officers or the project Caucasian personnel. This is done by the members of the FBI who visit the centers.

The normal course of procedure will be for the local board in charge of the induction to report the names of the persons who have failed to report to the United States District Attorney. The Federal Bureau of Investigation will then be placed in charge of the case and arrest the party if there is a violation of the law. Merely because a person who does not report for induction is not yanked out of the relocation center immediately and placed in jail does not necessarily mean that the authorities are stumped. The procedure is prescribed and in due course action will be taken.

Type of Reporting Is Reprehensible

This type of news reporting of draft dodging by the Rocky Shimp is a reprehensible thing. Undoubtedly it is going to influence many in the centers. We notice in various previous and subsequent issues the same tactics being employed. The editor evidently seems to believe that his weak editorial, "Let Us Not Be Rash," clears him of any implications. He should know better than to state that the authorities were stumped because those who refused to obey the notice for pre-induction examination were not taken into custody immediately.

The trouble at Heart Mountain center seems to be engineered by the "Fair Play Committee," which has come into existence recently. When this group was first called to our attention, the JACL was mentioned together with the "WRA administrative staff, Christian clergymen and the councilmanic group" as being opposed to the formation of this group. According to the Sentinel, the paper published by the residents, this "Fair Play Committee" is supposed to be composed of members who have agreed "to refuse to go to the physical examination or to the induction if or when we are called in order to contest the issue."

If this matter had been submitted to the JACL for approval, we certainly would not agree with the purposes. We are not surprised that the WRA administrative staff, Christian clergymen and the councilmen were opposed. The Buddhists were omitted, but we believe that their leaders are opposed to any such organized effort to violate the laws of this country.

It was reported that an attorney had been retained in Denver to give legal counsel to the leaders of the "Fair Play Committee." We know that some other center had similar plans under consideration and appealed to a

noted civil liberties attorney for assistance but were refused. This fact should put every Nisei on guard.

Heart Mountain's "Fair Play" Group

Any person who incites or encourages any citizen to evade the draft is assuming a grave responsibility. It is needless to say the offense constitutes sedition. One must remember that one of the most serious offenses a person can commit is to become a "draft dodger." A nation will not easily forgive or quickly forget anyone who refuses to serve when his country calls in a national emergency. It will be a tragic mistake to have young men who are 18 or thereabouts to become stigmatized as "draft dodgers" for the rest of their lives.

For the legal minded, a United States Supreme Court decision may be of interest wherein it was stated:

"The liberty secured by the 14th Amendment this court has said consists in part in the right of a person 'to live and work where he will; and yet he may be compelled, by force if need be, against his will and without regard to his personal wishes or his pecuniary interest, or even his religious or political convictions, to take his place in the ranks of the army of his country.'"

Letter-Box

FROM OUR READERS

Lonely Sergeants

Somewhere in the South Pacific Editor, Pacific Citizen:

For your information I'd like to say that mail out here is few and far between. Letters from back home are what we look forward to the most out here, except for maybe going home again. As the fellows leave the camps for the outside world and the girls marry some 4F-ers because they think it's too long waiting for us to come back, gradually our correspondence dwindles and morale lowers.

So, sometimes in the future, when you have some space in the paper you don't know what to do with, could you sort of mention in a casual way that there are a lot of lonely nisei soldiers out here living in foxholes day in and day out who would appreciate a "sugar report" or "morale booster," especially from some cute chick.

Tech. Sgt. Yukitaka Mizutani

S-Sgt. Harry Fukuhara
(Editor's note: The Pacific Citizen will be happy to forward any "sugar reports" to lonely sergeants Mizutani and Fukuhara.)

Letter from Hilo

Pacific Citizen:

Please renew my subscription to your paper which has been gaining widespread and steady recognition for its factual content, its enlightened outlook, its crusading spirit, and its unbiased presentation.

Enclosed is a check for \$7.50, \$2.50 to be applied to my subscription and the balance, however small, as my contribution to a cause which is, in every sense of the word, worthy of your effort and of the effort of all true Americans who devoutly believe in placing freedom, justice and tolerance over and above racial, economic, and other selfish bigoted considerations that are but qualities possessed by a hydra-headed monster only.

Yours very truly,
Thurston J. Kuroyama,
Hilo, Hawaii.

Nisei Airman

Editor, The Pacific Citizen:

Keep the PC's coming and we'll continue to do our share in the all-out war.

Cpl. Kaz Oshiki
Army Air Forces
MacDill Field,
Tampa, Fla.

Nisei Basketball Team Wins New York Church Loop Title

Will Join With Chinese Americans For Benefit Game

NEW YORK — The Federation "A's," a Japanese American basketball team, won the championship of the Church of All Nations basketball league last week when they defeated the defending champions, the Dukes, 33-14.

In the eight-team league sponsored by the Church of All Nations, located in the heart of Manhattan's lower east side, the Japanese American Christian Federation of New York entered two teams. The "A's" won the championship with 11 victories and 3 losses, while the "B's" landed in seventh place. The majority of other players in the league were descendants of immigrant parents, being mainly of Italian, Jewish, Russian, Polish and Chinese ancestry.

The two nisei Federation teams, together with several Chinese American players, will combine to form the Oriental American All-Stars which will play the Caucasian All-Stars in a benefit game on March 31. Proceeds of the game and the dance to follow will be used to help send underprivileged children of the lower east side to summer camps.

The Federation "A" team was built around several evacuees who have resettled in New York City. They were led by Shig Murao, formerly of Minidoka and one-time All-City high school star of Seattle, Wash. Other Minidokans were Jugo Hata and Norman Sato. From Heart Mountain came Willie Mori, three-year letterman from Chapman College, Los Angeles, and Hideo Furukawa, formerly of the Palo Alto Hinodes in California. Granada's contributions to the team were George Karatsu and Grove Yoshiwara. Min Arita, Asao Inouye and George Buto were New Yorkers who rounded out the team.

The squad was managed and

coached by Toge-Fujihira, formerly of Seattle, Wash.

Evacuees on the "B" team included Archie Hirashima, Jack Mizono, and Kaz Nomura from Topaz; Gunji Watanabe and Mas Matsuo from Rohwer; George Sakamoto, Tule Lake; George Tamaki, Heart Mountain and Bob Suzuki, Granada.

Cleveland Nisei Cagers Win City League Contest

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Cleveland's first all-nisei basketball team, the Cal-Jays, an abbreviation for California Japanese Americans, gained their first victory in the top-flight local municipal "A" league by upsetting the Cleveland Buckeyes, 35-33. Their initial victory was over the all-Negro squad which has been considered one of the finest in local cage circles for many years and past winner of the league championship.

Originally formed to show Cleveland sports fans a scrappy squad with good sportsmanship, the Cal-Jays dropped their first four games of the league season, mostly by a scant margin.

Box score:

CAL-JAYS—35

	G.	F.	T.
George Mizuno, f.....	3	1	7
Joe Tanaka, f.....	0	0	0
Ted Tajima, c.....	4	0	8
Joe Kadowaki, g.....	3	1	7
George Tatsuno, g.....	3	0	6
Jimmy Okura, f.....	3	1	7
Kaz Furusho, f.....	0	0	0

BUCKEYES—33

	G.	F.	T.
Falks, f.....	3	1	7
Wilber, f.....	4	1	9
F. Belcher, c.....	2	1	5
Moore, g.....	4	0	8
Williams, g.....	2	0	4

Other players on the Cal-Jay squad are Min Nitta and Morey Egusa.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Taro Saika (5-12-D, Gila River) a girl on Feb. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Iwahashi (24-13-B, Gila River) a girl on Feb. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Fujii (3-1-C, Gila River, a girl on March 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kikuo Hirasuna (15-3-B, Jerome) a boy on March 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuro Masuda (25-6-C, Gila River) a girl on March 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kimura (22-12-C, Poston) a boy on March 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mikizo Yoshikawa (28-6-C, Rohwer) a girl on March 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Okubo (7F-10D, Granada) a boy on March 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hichiro Masuda of Rohwer a boy on March 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nakamura (31-5-B, Poston) a girl on March 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshito Harada (5-10-C, Hunt) a boy on March 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kuwata (32-2-A, Rohwer) a boy on March 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsumoto (32-3-E, Rohwer) a girl on March 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Matsushita (14-12-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on March 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kuwahige (6E-6F, Granada) a girl on March 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Yamaguchi (7E-1A, Granada) a girl on March 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazo Kawato (1-4-D, Hunt) a boy on March 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seiji Baba (7-8-A, Hunt) a girl on March 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Genichi Nakano (6-23-C, Heart Mountain) a girl on March 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Ozeki (17-24-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on March 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiaki Idota (16-3-E, Topaz) a girl on March 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masuji Fujii (7-1-B, Topaz) a boy on March 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Aso (29-2-B, Topaz) a girl on March 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimasa Yamasaki (6-12-A, Topaz) a boy on March 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hisakazu Nakagawara (9-3-D, Topaz) a boy on March 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keita Tanaka (16-5-A, Topaz) a girl on March 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Onishi (16-9-A, Topaz) a boy on March 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Yama-

Marine Salutes Courage Shown By Japanese American Troops

BERKELEY, Calif.—A Guadalcanal veteran, Marine Private Terrell Tennant, recently saluted the courage of Japanese American soldiers, and of Sgt. Ben Kuroki in particular, in an interview given by Betty Sullivan of the Daily Californian.

Marine Private Terrell and Sgt. Kuroki met at a YMCA Student-Faculty hour recently in Berkeley.

"They talked and they agreed," wrote Miss Sullivan. "They both feel that victory in the war against the Axis will be meaningless unless it is accompanied by victory in the war against intolerance — intolerance everywhere — and they are fighting to win both wars."

"The thing that I felt and that a lot of the boys feel when they come back from the Pacific area is disgust at the attitude of the man on the street," Terrell told his interviewer.

"He assumes that he knows what we are thinking and feeling. He tells us that because we have been taught to hate the Japanese

we are fighting, we naturally will hate every Japanese.

"That assumption is erroneous. Of course there are exceptions, but often a feeling of having been let down arises when we come back home and find that the things we are fighting against over there are believed and expounded in our own country.

"Disillusionment and apathy should not be our answer, however," Terrell added. "We must counteract these feelings through education and rational realization of the problems rather than through emotional hatred.

"Sergeant Kuroki is doing a great job. He is fighting both the battles in which we are engaged and so are thousands of other Japanese Americans. The man on the street owes them a debt—a debt that could be partially paid by honest acceptance of them and their families."

Marine Private Terrell, who wears a presidential unit citation for the First Marine division, a Blue star double citation, and the Pacific campaign ribbon, is now stationed on the Berkeley campus in the V-12 unit.

saki a girl, Carol Ann, on Feb. 20 in New York City.

DEATHS

Tamakichi Wada, 64, (4-2-B, Poston) on Feb. 24.

Chokichi Nakashima (54-11-C, Gila River) on Feb. 26.

Shinichi Fukuma (51-5-C, Gila River) on Feb. 29.

Bunichi Zenihiro, 64, (39-11-C, Poston) on March 1.

George Nosaka (59-14-A, Gila River) on March 2.

Toyojiro Inmaru, 67, (209-8-A, Poston) on March 3.

T. Kusatake on March 4 at Tule Lake.

Mrs. Tome Nishida, 65, on March 6 at Poston.

Kumejiro Nakashima, 78, (33-8-A, Rohwer) on March 8.

Hisakichi Emi, 68, (10H-4F, Granada) on March 9.

Komakichi Koyama, 55, on March 12 at Granada.

Jiro Matsuo, 64, (1-3-E, Heart Mountain) in Billings, Mont., on March 13.

Arthur Kurimura, 10, (6-7-B, Minidoka) on March 15.

Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fujii (29-21-F, Heart Mountain) on March 16.

Saikichi Yamada, 66, (9-9-B, Topaz) on March 5.

Yasutaro Sakuyama, 61, (38-5-E, Topaz) on March 5.

MARRIAGES

Mae Tomita to Stanley Watana-

be on Feb. 27 at Ontario, Ore.

Thelma Toshiko Arima to Hideo Robert Takahashi on Feb. 29 at Gila River.

Nettie Haruye Mitsuda to Pfc. Masao Funamura on March 1 at Rohwer.

Mitsuye Takasaki to Tom Mori on March 4 at Poston.

Nancy Michiko Seiji to Yoshio Takashiro on March 5 at Gila River.

Anna Yamada to Tok Yamamoto on March 6 at Poston.

Kazuo Shikuma to Pvt. Hiroshi Shigenaka on March 8 at Jerome.

Kimiko Kimura to Shizuo Yoshida on March 10 at Syracuse, Kansas.

Tsuneko Nakamura to Sakichi Nabeshima on March 13 at Syracuse, Kansas.

Kikuye Akamatsu to Tadashi Yamamoto on March 16 at Cody, Wyo.

Ruth Kawano to Kaz Arai on March 18 in Salt Lake City.

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Camp Shelby Soldier Appointed to OCS

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Even though very few aspirants in the army now are being sent to officer candidate schools, T/4 Shiro Amikawa, regimental clerk in the 442nd combat team at Camp Shelby, has been appointed to the school at Fort Benning, Ga.

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Correspondent Has High Praise For "Puka Puka" Battalion

DES MOINES, Ia. — Gordon Gammack, Des Moines Register correspondent with the 5th Army in Italy, writing a series on the 34th Division, had high praise for the nisei battalion serving with Iowa "Regiment B."

In describing the personnel of the regiment, Gammack wrote:

"The regiment also included a battalion of brave Japanese Americans — the hard-fighting, uncomplaining soldiers who are trying to prove that they are as good Americans as the self-appointed patriots in the United States ranting that nothing of Japanese origin is good."

"The soldiers suffered in those mountains, particularly the Japanese Americans, who are more vulnerable to freezing weather than most soldiers."

The story of the 34th "is a great one—but a sad one, too," Gammack wrote.

"During the first part of the drive from San Vittore to Cassino, Iowa Regiment B took over the cruel task of going up one tortuous mountain after another, fighting in snow banks above the timber line on the extreme right flank."

"The regiment came down from the mountain, softened up the Gustav line prior to the assault by Iowa Regiment A and tanks, and then broke into the city of Cassino for days of fierce street fighting."

"The staff of the 34th Division wouldn't begin to single out one regiment or one battalion or one company above another as more deserving."

Gammack wrote that the 34th was made up of three regiments, A and B, mainly of Iowans and one from Minnesota.

The nisei were attached to B regiment with companies from Sioux City, Le Mars, Sheldon, Dubuque, Waterloo and Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Miyamasu Tries Out for Illinois University Nine

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — Edward Miyamasu, a native of Hawaii, is a candidate for the University of Illinois baseball team. He plays third base and in the outfield.

Last year Miyamasu, an all around athlete, competed in the Golden Gloves last year out of Gary, Ind., and reached the semi-finals.

He is a student in architecture at the university.

Minidoka Students Give to Red Cross

HUNT, Idaho — In a recent Red Cross drive, the students of Hunt high school contributed \$54.59, according to Julius Numata, chairman. The money was sent to the Jerome County headquarters.

Sakamoto Volunteers For Early Induction

POCATELLO, Idaho—Max M. Sakamoto of Pocatello was one of three southeastern Idaho men to volunteer for immediate induction into the U.S. army after taking his preinduction physical here this week. He was sent to the army reception center at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Baby Girl Born to William Hoshiyamas

CHICAGO, Ill. — A baby girl, Patricia Gail, was born March 7 to Mr. and Mrs. William Hoshiyama of this city.

Mrs. Hoshiyama is the former Fumi Yagi.

Wat Misaka Performs In N. Y. Tournament

NEW YORK — Wat Misaka, the University of Utah's nisei guard, scored four points as the Utes lost a close 46-39 game to the University of Kentucky in the semi-final round of the national invitational basketball tournament at Madison Square Garden.

Misaka left New York with the Utah team after the game to participate in the NCAA championships at Kansas City.

Alice Kaneko Enlists in WAC

AMACHE, Colo. — Alice M. Kaneko, a third generation Japanese American, enlisted for the Women's Army Corps at the Pueblo recruiting office on March 9, states the Pioneer.

Her enlistment was the result of a desire to do something real in helping this country on its road to victory, said the Pioneer.

Miss Kaneko's grandfather became a naturalized citizen in 1896. Her mother is a resident of the Amache center.

Nisei Couple Wed in Missouri

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Miss Tasuko Kawamoto, daughter of Mrs. Chirono Kawamoto, became the bride of Mr. Hiroshi Kanada on March 16 in St. Louis, Mo.

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Report Betsuin's Contract with L. A. Cemetery Expires

LOS ANGELES—The two-year contract held by the Los Angeles Nishi Honkwanji Betsuin with the Evergreen cemetery for the storing of ashes has expired as of March 18, the Rev. Julius A. Goldwater announced here recently.

Persons wishing to have the ashes of relatives sent to them should write to Rev. Goldwater. Those who wish to have theirs kept in the Evergreen vaults should also write to him, enclosing the same amount paid before.

Non-Christians Aid Japanese Methodist Church in Spokane

SPOKANE, Wash.—As an expression of appreciation for the service of the Japanese Methodist church to the community, non-Christian Japanese contributed generously to the repainting and repair of the Japanese church in Spokane, according to their pastor, the Rev. John B. Cobb.

Gladys Onoye Weds Ira Shimasaki

MONROE, Mich. — Approximately forty friends witnessed marriage rites uniting Miss Gladys Onoye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sempachi Onoye, and Mr. Ira Shimasaki, son of Mrs. Hatsu Shimasaki, at the First Presbyterian church of Monroe, Michigan, on March 4.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wilfred Simpson. Acting as best man was the brother of the groom, Tom Shimasaki, of Ann Arbor, Mich. Miss Sada Inoye, sister of the bride, served as bridesmaid.

Following the wedding a short reception was held in the chapel room.

Thirty-Eight Pass Army Physicals

AMACHE, Colo. — Thirty-eight nisei residents of Amache recently passed their army physicals in Denver, according to the Pioneer, and are now subject to call for army service.

Nine others were rejected for physical reasons.

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