

"Hawaii should become a State of the Union, our forty-ninth State."

Japanese American Battalion In Italy Highly Respected by Fellow GIs, Says Nisei Doctor

Capt. Kawasaki Praises Combat Spirit of Unit from Hawaii

WASHINGTON — Reports on the fighting spirit of the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of American soldiers of Japanese descent on the Italian front, were brought back to this country recently by Captain Isaac A. Kawasaki, Medical Corps, who was surgeon for the battalion until a leg wound necessitated his evacuation.

"The Japanese Americans now fighting in Italy are a deadly bunch," he asserted. "Most of them were born in Hawaii and have never seen Japan. Many lost members of their families in the Pearl Harbor attack and their feelings toward Japan are the same as the feelings of any other Americans. Besides being loyal American citizens, they fully realize the suspicion with which all Japanese in this country are regarded since the Pearl Harbor attack. They are out to fight for their country, which is America, and to prove themselves to their fellow citizens. They are doing it."

"The Japanese American outfit in Italy is highly respected by other American troops. This bunch wanted to fight the Japs and was keenly disappointed when they learned that they would not be sent into the Pacific theater."

Illustrating the determination with which the members of his old unit fight, Captain Kawasaki told of one soldier who ran away from a base hospital after four days' treatment for wounds. He rejoined his comrades at the front and shortly afterward was severely wounded in the abdomen by shell fragments. He walked and crawled three miles to a first aid station.

Captain Kawasaki was born in Honolulu, of Japanese parents, and was educated in the United States. He received his medical education at the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

When Pearl Harbor was attacked, Captain Kawasaki was serving in the Army as a surgeon at Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu. In June, 1942, he was ordered to take command of the training of a medical unit of Japanese Americans and was sent to Africa with this unit at the time of the Sicilian campaign.

Captain Kawasaki was wounded when he was caring for casualties at an observation post on the front lines. Wearing a brace on his injured leg, he now has been assigned to limited service at Kennedy General Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

Japanese Americans From Hawaii Finish Paratroop Training

HONOLULU — The Star-Bulletin reported recently that thirteen Hawaiian soldiers of Japanese ancestry have been graduated from the army's paratroop school at Fort Benning, Georgia. They are believed to be the first AJAs (Americans of Japanese ancestry) to become paratroopers. They have also completed training at Camp Savage, Minn.

By making their fifth and qualifying jump in March, a night tactical jump identical to actual combat work in Sicily, the thirteen nisei completed their four weeks of parachute training and won the right to wear the wings and boots of the United States army volunteer paratrooper.

These new paratroop soldiers are:

Corporals Masaomi Mita, Richard Y. Suehiro, Robert Kimura, Sueki B. Ntsunaga, Roy Y. Yamauchi, Kazuo Yoshida, Clarence H. Ohta, Yoshinobu Naito, all of Honolulu; Cpl. Susumu Shimada, Puumene, Maui; Cpl. Norman N. Kikuta, Lahaina, Maui; Cpl. Roy R. Soderani, Wailuku, Maui, and Cpl. Takeshi Fujisaka, Kaneohe.

Wounded Nisei Convalescing at California Resort

HONOLULU, T. H. — A Honolulu Japanese American soldier has been convalescing at the army's Torrey General Hospital in Palm Springs, California, from battle wounds received in Italy.

He is Pfc. Tom Fukuda of the 100th Infantry Battalion.

Pfc. Fukuda described German soldiers he had met in combat as young, strong and well-trained fighters who were difficult to take as prisoners.

Before enlisting in the army Pfc. Fukuda was caretaker at Waikiki bird park.

A veteran of several major engagements, Pfc. Fukuda suffered severe wounds in heavy fighting near the Volturno river in Italy on Oct. 19. He was hospitalized in Naples during Nazi bombing of that city and was later evacuated to Tunisia.

Pfc. Fukuda is still unable to walk because of leg injuries which will require extended hospital treatment, it was stated, but he has been enjoying the hospital garden and California sunshine in a wheel chair.

Purple Heart Medals Given At Hilo Rites

Twenty-One Nisei Honored Posthumously At Hawaii Ceremonies

HILO, Hawaii — Twenty-one Purple Hearts were awarded posthumously on March 27 to next of kin of the Big Island's American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who were killed in the Italian campaign.

The presentations were made by Col. Hollis Muller, district military commander.

Attending the solemn ceremony at the army special service theatre were the parents, brothers, sisters and friends of the Big Island soldiers being honored posthumously by the Army.

Col. Muller told the group that the medals which he was presenting in the name of the United States government were a "symbol of your loved ones' bravery and self sacrifice."

"To have made the supreme sacrifice on the field of battle is to earn a place in history and immortality on the scroll of our nation's hall of fame," he added.

Many in the audience were alien Japanese who could understand but little English, but whose sons had given their lives for America, and they listened raptly as Col. Muller's words were later repeated for them by an interpreter.

Col. Muller told them they each should take "pride and consolation" in their relative's death.

"He died a hero's death in the service of his country. He died for the preservation of noble ideals and proud aspirations unsurpassed in the history of organized nations."

"He bore the proudest title in this land of ours. He was an American citizen—and an American soldier."

"Our wealth and population,"

Col. Muller pointed out, "have not been acquired by conquest. From every oppressed land on earth men and women came to us of their own free will. Each race, creed and color brought to America the best qualities of other nations. These immigrants are still being assimilated."

"The process is not easy. But this fusion of many racial stocks into a unified people has consistently produced the greatest nation in history, as exemplified by the Romans, British, French and now by ourselves."

"The willingness of your loved one to fight and die for America is conclusive proof of his fidelity, loyalty and devotion to cause and country."

Racial Intolerance Hit by CIO Leader At Ohio Conference

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Speaking for the first Ohio CIO Anti-Discrimination Conference in Columbus on April 23, James E. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the national CIO, emphasized that equality of economic opportunity is a primary step in the elimination of racial and religious intolerance.

The conference, believed the first of its kind, included approximately 200 CIO local union leaders from central Ohio. In attendance also were students of race and religious relations who came to observe and study the union approach to these problems.

James Carey pointed out that fear was the principal ingredient of intolerance. Said Carey: "The root of discrimination is insecurity. Remove the pressing sense of insecurity, and the battle for tolerance will be well on its way to victory."

George L. P. Weaver, director of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Race Discrimination, outlined the position of the national CIO on the abolition of racial discrimination.

"Those of us, in and out of the labor movement, who have concerned ourselves with this problem have taken heart from the strong and clear declarations of the national CIO. I can see this national policy being implemented on the local union level. In this grass-roots program lies one of our great hopes for the solution of America's number one tragedy—racial and religious discrimination."

New York Judge Heads Group Organized to Assist Move To Open Hostel in Brooklyn

NEW YORK CITY—Prominent Brooklyn clergymen and laymen, at a meeting held last week in Brooklyn, named Justice William F. Hagerty of the Appellate Division to head an inter-racial committee to support the plan to set up a hostel for Japanese American evacuees at 168 Clinton street in the Brooklyn Heights section.

Invitations to the meeting were sent only to persons known to favor the hostel plan, but some of the 136 persons who signed a petition protesting the hostel were present, it was stated. Mortimer Brenner, president of the Brooklyn Council for Social Planning, presided.

Harold Fistere, WRA supervisor in the middle Atlantic district, explained the WRA's policies and program. He noted, however, that the proposed hostel was not an official project, and was not connected with the WRA.

Several persons who objected to the hostel were among the speakers. Their view was expressed by Dr. Vincent P. Mazzola, 133 Clinton Street, one of the petition's

signers. He suggested that the evacuees be "spread around all over the city," rather than concentrated in one small building.

Besides Justice Hagerty, the members of the committee organized at the meeting to support the Brooklyn hostel are Councilwoman Genevieve B. Earle, the Rev. Dr. Hugh D. Daisie, president of the Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation; the Rev. Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, executive secretary of the Federation; the Rev. Dr. Phillip B. Elliott; Harold C. Amos, headmaster of Adelphi academy; Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll, the Rev. Dr. John H. Lathrop, Joseph M. May, the Rev. J. Emmet McDonald of the Catholic Charities, diocese of Long Island; the Rev. Dr. William H. Melish, Mrs. Irving J. Sands, president of the National Council of Jewish Women; the Rev. Albert L. Scott, Mr. Brenner, and George Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Socialist Party Hits New York Mayor's Attitude on Nisei

Goldstein Criticizes La Guardia's Stand Against Evacuees

NEW YORK—Protesting Mayor LaGuardia's statement that he did not want any more Japanese Americans in New York City, the Socialist Party of New York City, through Sigmund Goldstein, executive secretary, declared that men and women of Japanese descent are entitled to fair treatment and lack of discrimination as a matter of justice and right and decency.

"What a curious spectacle we have," Mr. Goldstein declared, "when an American of Italian descent, mayor of a city which proudly advertises that it contains millions of men and women of every race and creed—including a million Italian and a like number of German descent—wants to stop the entry into the city of a handful of Japanese Americans whose loyalty has been absolutely certified by the federal government!"

"The Socialist Party calls Mayor LaGuardia's stand an egregious example of the kind of discrimination and white racialism previously associated with Nazism and especially intolerable because it climaxes the shameful treatment already given citizens of Japanese descent on the west coast by the federal government. The national government is now trying to make up for the harm it has done by attempting to relocate men and women of certified loyalty. It comes with poor grace for any politician to stand in the way."

"The Socialist Party notes with serious concern the amazing expression of white racialism in Mayor LaGuardia's protest to American federal government agencies in Washington concerning the migration of less than a thousand loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to New York City and similarly small numbers to 'any of the states on the eastern seaboard' of the United States," Mr. Goldstein stated.

"Mayor LaGuardia has asserted that 'the settlement of any substantial number of Japanese Americans in this area... would hold potential dangers,'" said Mr. Goldstein. "In view of the fact that every one of the Americans of Japanese ancestry, migrating to New York and the eastern seaboard has been certified by the War Relocation Authority as a loyal American, there is no ground for the Mayor's assertions. To reason otherwise is to impugn the very motives of the WRA."

"If there are no 'potential dangers' among the millions of Americans of Italian descent in New York City, of whom Mayor LaGuardia is one, or among the millions of German ancestry and we have been at war with both these countries in the present conflict, we fail to see how the question of such danger arises in the case

of Americans of Japanese ancestry. There is no proof of disloyalty on the part of any one group—there are instances of individual acts of disloyalty, and it is a fact that neither the Italian nor Germans have been certified by the federal government as to their absolute loyalty."

"At this time with thousands of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry serving bravely in our armed forces against the enemy in Italy, it is a sinister sign when an American of Italian origin tries to apply the evil principle of racialism against which we are at war, against loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry. We protest most emphatically against such attempts at discrimination."

Brooklyn Heights Residents Protest Hostel for Evacuees

NEW YORK — Establishment of a hostel for Japanese American evacuees in the Brooklyn Heights residential section was protested on April 24 by 136 tenants and property owners of the Brooklyn Heights area in a petition to Rep. John J. Delany.

Meanwhile, trustees of the Alpha Chi Rho fraternity house, a three-story and basement structure at 168 Clinton street, Brooklyn, where the hostel is scheduled to open on May 10, were reported by the New York Times as denying that a lease had been signed as yet. William Waldron, national secretary of the fraternity, said the matter had only been discussed with representatives of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the Church of the Brethren, which are jointly sponsoring the project.

Opening of the hostel had been announced last week by George Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans. When he formed that persons residing in the Clinton Street vicinity had voiced disapproval of the proposed establishment, Rundquist was quoted as saying that "the citizens of Brooklyn will have to work out the problem for themselves."

He pointed out that similar hostels were already functioning in other cities.

Californian Tells Of Alleged Treachery

EAST LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Allegedly treacherous activities of persons of Japanese ancestry in Montebello, Calif. before and after Pearl Harbor were told on April 28 by Police Chief Maxwell of that community before the East Los Angeles Forum Club.

Maxwell described activities of the Japanese language school in Montebello.

CIO, FEPC Action Ends Walkout Over Nisei Worker

Jerome Evacuee Remains on Job at Detroit War Plant

DETROIT — A walkout staged last week by employees of a local war plant because the company hired a Japanese American ended almost as quickly as it started as company, CIO and the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee officials "went to bat" for the nisei.

When Tom Nakamura, relocated evacuee from the Jerome, Ark., relocation center and originally from Fowler, Calif., reported for work last Tuesday, at the Palmer Bee Co. plant, several workmen on the afternoon shift left the plant in protest.

The demonstration was called to the attention of Edward M. Swan, chairman of the local President's Fair Employment Practice Committee. Swan said that failure of Palmer Bee employees to accept the nisei worker would make them subject to the sanctions of the committee. In the meanwhile, company officials informed their employees that Nakamura had been cleared by the FBI and army intelligence and that his loyalty

to this country was unquestioned. CIO officials, too, came to the support of the nisei.

Nakamura remained on the job and the protest incident was ended as those who walked out returned to their respective tasks on their regular shifts the next day.

Veda Satterfield, acting supervisor of the Detroit office of the War Relocation Authority, said the company has agreed to keep Nakamura on, and, if the experiment proves successful, plans to use several other Japanese Americans.

Additional Groups Will Arrive at Tule Lake Camp

NEWELL, Calif. — Additional units of Japanese segregees from the Manzanar, Minidoka, Gila River, Heart Mountain, Granada and Rohwer relocation centers, numbering 1,725, will arrive at the Tule Lake segregation center before the end of May, it was reported here.

The new arrivals will bring the total population of the compound to 18,500.

From the New York Times: The American Japanese

Are we to treat loyal citizens or residents of Japanese blood more harshly than we treat those of German blood? This question came up immediately after Pearl Harbor. It is still with us, judging by opposition shown in this and other cities to the resettlement of Pacific Coast Japanese in the East. For military reasons and for their own safety these Japanese had to be segregated until those who could not be relied upon had been sorted out from those who were dependable. The Japanese who have been released are the dependable sort. Nature did not consult them when she chose their ancestry. They are no more to blame than the rest of us for what happened at Pearl Harbor and for the Japanese crimes in other areas. If we set them aside because of their parenthood we are simply subscribing to another version of the racial myth which has already done enough harm.

The executive committee of the Citizens Union has written to Mayor La Guardia, that it is "much surprised and disturbed" at his "reported protest against the settlement of law-abiding American citizens and residents of Japanese ancestry in this city and along the Eastern seaboard." Secretary Ickes last week made some similar comments in his own breezy fashion. We are sure that the Mayor hasn't any race prejudice. He may have been influenced by the argument that the presence of groups of Japanese would cause trouble. Well, they have to be present somewhere. Those who were born here and are citizens have constitutional rights, the same as the rest of us. Some are in the army. Others have rendered service as interpreters and in other ways. Sensible people will treat them fairly. Those who are not sensible enough to do this may need to be taught. Mayor La Guardia could help with that.—An editorial in the New York Times of May 2, 1944.

Ickes' Statement Denounces Racial Attitudes of Bricker, La Guardia, Edge on Evacuees

Following is the text of the statement issued by Secretary of Interior Ickes on April 29 in Washington in which he charged Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio and Gov. Walter Edge of New Jersey with "racial discrimination" in their attitudes toward loyal Japanese Americans:

By HAROLD L. ICKES

Within the past two weeks the American people have heard three high public officials giving voice to opinions that seem eminently out of tune in a nation that is fighting for the principles of democracy and freedom.

First, the Governor of New Jersey, then the Governor of Ohio, and now, of all people, the Mayor of New York City, have expressed a belief that American citizens of Japanese ancestry and law-abiding Japanese aliens are not entitled to the same

rights as non-Japanese and should be accorded special treatment.

This is a strange fife and drum to be playing the discordant anthem of racial discrimination. Stranger by far than fiction. The Mayor of New York City, who has fought long and vigorously for racial equality and justice, for the flag, must be shocked and disturbed to find the drummer boy from New Jersey on the left and the fifer from Ohio on the right. I cannot believe that he has joined this company through accident and misunderstanding rather than deliberate choice.

Mayor La Guardia has protested against the relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry in New York City, apparently on the theory that these people are dangerous and subversive. Actually there has not been one proven case of sabotage on the part of Japanese American since the war began—not even in Hawaii. The people who are being relocated from WRA (War Relocation Authority) centers are being mistakenly checked and found, on the basis of their records, to be loyal American citizens or law-abiding aliens.

Approximately 800 of these people are now living in New York City. To the best of my knowledge, they have not caused the slightest trouble, and I am sure they have no intention of doing so. Thus I can see no basis for Mayor's fears or for his protests. I can only say that the Gov. Bricker nor Gov. Edge is the type of bedfellow he ordinarily chooses, nor the type of thinking that most of us expect from Mayor La Guardia. The Governor of Ohio, the Hon. John W. Bricker, is not guilty of prejudice, but of disregard of the facts. In trying to further Presidential aspirations before an Los Angeles audience last week,

Gov. Bricker expressed the opinion that after the war each West Coast community should determine for itself whether the people of Japanese ancestry should be permitted to return to their former homes. He also charged the War Relocation Authority of the Dept. of the Interior with releasing disloyal persons, and cited as evidence the cases of 28 Japanese American soldiers who recently refused to take combat training.

In accusing WRA of releasing men who later manifested disloyalty in uniform, the Governor didn't know what he was talking about. As it happens, all 28 of the men involved in this incident were inducted into the Army before the West Coast evacuation and have thus never been under jurisdiction of the WRA. But when the Governor told a group of Californians that they were wholly justified in preventing an American citizen from returning to his home, his farm, or his business because they don't like his complexion or his grandfather, the Governor deliberately kicked the Constitution in the teeth.

I hold no brief for the Governor of New Jersey the Hon. Walter E. Edge, who was the first of this triumvirate to express his racial-tinged opinions. In talking to a group of farmers who had succeeded in driving five thoroughly investigated and law-abiding Japanese workers from a neighbor's farm, Gov. Edge told the protesting group: "I guess I don't blame you." Prior to the Governor's statement, the farmer who had contemplated hiring the Japanese workers had received anonymous telephone calls, had been threatened with violence, and finally had one of the buildings on his property destroyed by fire. If Gov. Edge can condone this sort of lawlessness and violence in his state and still hold his head up in the company of democratic

New York Papers Publish Interviews With Evacuees

NEW YORK—With Mayor La Guardia's attitude on the relocation of Japanese Americans achieving wide interest, New York newspapers this week published interviews with representative Japanese Americans.

The New York Herald Tribune published on April 30 a long interview with Teiko Ishida, acting national secretary of the JACL. The story by Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, noted women's editor of the Herald Tribune, was headlined "Japanese American Girl Gives Army Captain New Idea of Nisei" and "Talk on Train 'Opens His Eyes' to Many Things and Sheds Some Light on Mayor La Guardia's Protest to Washington."

The newspaper PM, which has given wide publicity to protests on La Guardia's views, published on May 2 an interview by a staff writer Earl Conrad, with Keitaro Tsukamoto, a veteran of the Argonne forest and St. Mihiel in the last war, and his family. The story was headed "Mayor Wants to Kick Out This U. S. Japanese Family."

ACLU Upholds Nisei Rights In New York

NEW YORK — Upholding the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific coast to resettle in "New York or any other city" the American Civil Liberties Union on April 26 in a telegram to Mayor F. H. La Guardia criticized his reported protest to federal agencies against further resettlement.

The communication, signed by Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel and Roger N. Baldwin, director, said:

"As an organization which has sought to uphold the constitutional rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry we are shocked by a protest coming from you based on race discrimination. We are at a loss to understand a position so wholly out of keeping with your record.

"There can be no doubt that the discrimination is purely racial, for you do not protest any potential dangers by German or Italian aliens on the east coast who are free to live where they will. Japanese Americans already cleared by federal agencies as loyal constitute no danger whatever. Not a single charge of espionage or sabotage has ever been brought against any of them.

"It is inhuman to condemn these thousands of our fellow citizens to life in concentration camps which is the inevitable alternative if our communities refuse hospitality. They should be welcomed and everything possible done to mitigate the suffering and injustice imposed upon them by military evacuation. We trust you will reverse a position so contrary to the obvious demands of our democracy."

men then to him the Constitution is nothing but a dust rag.

As I pointed out in a recent statement in San Francisco, the relocation of Japanese Americans to a large extent is a local problem. It is a problem of the people of California, Oregon, and Washington, where unfortunately, a few prejudiced and vocal men have created a public clamor that has stirred unnecessary apprehension and bitterness in other parts of the Nation.

I have no hesitancy in saying that an overwhelming majority of the American public—firm believers in fair play and the Constitution—hold no animosity against these homeless and blameless victims of a wartime military decision. As an indication of this, even in the Far West, I should like to call attention to an assembly of more than 500 girls from 10 Arizona high schools who met at Rivers, Ariz., on April 15, with Japanese American school girls from the WRA Gila River, Ariz., project to discuss in a spirit of tolerance and good will their mutual problems. To me such a meeting spells anything but racial intolerance. To me it is indicative of the way the vast majority of our citizens feel, once they have the facts, toward those of Japanese descent, Govs. Bricker and Edge and Mayor La Guardia notwithstanding.

Little children shall lead them.

Liberal Leaders, Organizations Blast Mayor La Guardia for Opposing Evacuee Relocation

NAACP, ACLU, Citizens Union, Socialists
Join A. Philip Randolph, Liu Liang-mo, Others
In Attacking Mayor's Racist Attitude on Nisei

NEW YORK — Mayor La Guardia's attempt to keep loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry from resettling in the New York area drew denunciations from liberals of all shades of color, including Chinese, the newspaper PM reported last week.

Meanwhile, it was reported that plans were going ahead, despite the mayor's protest, for the establishment of a hostel for Japanese American evacuees in Brooklyn.

Criticism showered on Mayor La Guardia following the disclosure last week that he had made representations in Washington to stop the relocation of Japanese Americans in New York.

In addition, it was reported that no public statements had been issued to date by public individuals or organizations supporting the mayor's position.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) pointed out in a statement to the mayor that "our understanding is that no Japanese are being released from custody unless their loyalty to this country has been established without question."

Criticisms of La Guardia's stand also came from the American Civil Liberties Union, Socialist Party, the Citizens Union and the Social Democratic Federation.

PM reported that on his return from Washington on April 29 the mayor was asked why he hadn't said anything about his attempt to exclude the Japanese American group.

"I didn't say anything because I was asked not to say anything," he said, adding, "That doesn't mean I'm not doing anything."

A. Philip Randolph, outstanding Negro labor leader and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, declared:

"Any effort to bar loyal Japanese Americans from being relocated in any state is unjustifiable from the point of view of a basic constitutional principle and also from the point of view of the aims and purposes of the United States to abolish totalitarianism and tyranny."

"Any discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin plays into the hands of the Axis forces and ought to be frowned upon by all lovers of liberty. I was shocked to hear that Mayor La Guardia has been a party to any move that would discriminate against anybody on this basis. I can't understand his taking such action against these people."

Liu Liang-mo, an outstanding New York Chinese, a lecturer for United China Relief and a writer on Far Eastern affairs, decried the blanket discrimination indicated by Mayor La Guardia's attitude. He added:

"There are many Japanese Americans who are as loyal as any American and who have as much right to live in this or any community as any other American. I personally know some of them."

"The mayor is making a mistake in discriminating against a whole group. This is especially so in view of the fact that these people have received the stamp of loyalty from military authorities."

Dr. L. M. Birkhead, national director of Friends of Democracy, criticized Mayor La Guardia for taking such a "narrow view, and one that is contrary to his fundamental philosophy of non-discrimination against all racial groups"

"I'd like to know what the mayor is going to do about the German Americans if he won't permit loyal Japanese Americans to live here," Birkhead said. "To be consistent he would have to run them out, too. Many of them were interned on Ellis Island and later released after their loyalty had been established. They certainly congregate in groups. So do Italian Americans. If anything, it is even worse to discriminate against the Japanese because their presence here certainly couldn't arouse anyone except anti-racial groups."

"The Mayor is sounding an alarm that ought not be sounded. There should be no wholesale con-

demnation or indictment of any race. These people, certified by the proper authorities as absolutely loyal, should be judged solely on that basis. In this country we can live with good Americans no matter what their origin."

The Japanese American Committee for Democracy replied to Mayor La Guardia's charge that the evacuees would colonize in one neighborhood and cause friction with other groups. Ernest Iiyama, chairman of the JACL and an evacuee from Oakland, Calif., declared that Japanese Americans colonize only when forced to do so by landlord discrimination.

Iiyama said his group was seeking a conference with Mayor La Guardia to ask him to clarify his position.

"Our feelings is that these protests are based not on lack of sympathy for Japanese Americans, but rather on misunderstanding and ignorance of the facts concerning them."

Citizens Union Raps Mayor On Evacuees

Social Democrats Add
To Growing Criticism
Of New York Mayor

NEW YORK — The Citizens Union has protested to Mayor La Guardia his recent objection to the free admission of Japanese Americans from relocation centers to the city of New York.

In a letter to the mayor, the Union declared that "we Americans have prided ourselves on our readiness to accord equal rights and opportunities to all regardless of their race, color or national origin."

At the same time, Algernon Lee, national chairman of the Social Democratic Federation, sharply criticized Mayor La Guardia, Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio for their recent public statements on the relocation "of loyal Americans of Japanese descent in Ohio, New Jersey and New York."

The letter of the Citizens Union, signed by its chairman, Richard S. Childs, said: "Large numbers of persons of Italian and German extraction have been living peaceably among us and their national origin has properly not been held a bar in the midst of war to even the holding of high public office. Several hundred loyal Japanese have also been living here and their presence has been accepted without excitement in a liberal cosmopolitan city which is used to welcoming well-behaved men and women from every corner of the globe."

"The Japanese Americans who are coming here from relocation camps have all been thoroughly investigated and their loyalty and readiness to live honestly and peaceably is hardly open to question."

Mr. Lee declared that the 800 Japanese Americans living in New York City "have been as loyal as the Italian Americans or German Americans here and constitute no more of a threat to our security."

Idaho Nisei Girl Chosen Valedictorian

MIDDLETON, Idaho—Sue Matsumoto was chosen this week as valedictorian of the senior class which will be graduated on May 17 from Middleton high school.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Exclusion Order

The recent passage of 33 women and 12 children of Japanese ancestry through the west coast prohibited area en route to homes in Hawaii dramatizes the incongruity of the present military order which excludes Americans of Japanese ancestry from the state of California, the coastal areas of Washington and Oregon and the southern third of Arizona. These 45 persons, who had been confined in relocation centers, were the first to be permitted by the western defense command to pass unescorted through the prohibited zone. It is reported that they traveled singly and in family groups and were permitted to find their own housing accommodations while in San Francisco. They are the first Japanese American civilians permitted such freedom since the evacuation.

The exclusion order, issued by General DeWitt in the spring of 1942 and still in effect, was announced as predicated on military necessity and involved the imminent danger of an invasion of the American coast by enemy forces of the empire of Japan. Today, more than two years later, the military situation has been reversed, and clearly there is no "imminent danger" of any large-scale enemy action. Any justification for the continued enforcement of an exclusion order based wholly on race and ancestry lessens daily. In addition, the segregation program in the relocation centers has separated the so-called "disloyalists" from the very great majority whose hearts and futures are American. The "screening" of the evacuees in the nine relocation centers is near completion.

The fact that 45 persons from a relocation camp are permitted to rejoin families and relatives in the Territory of Hawaii, two thousand miles nearer the war zone than the coast prohibited area, shows up the speciousness of the reasoning displayed by west coast public officials and pressure groups in their recently renewed demands upon military officials for the extension of the present exclusion ban for the duration. There was no wholesale evacuation from Hawaii, and in all about 2,000 of the 160,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the territory were removed to evacuation camps on the mainland. Now some of these people are returning to Hawaii. It is to be remembered that there was no pressure by special interests in Hawaii for the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, similar to that which was exerted on the west coast. Nor is there any clamor against the return of the few who were evacuated. As the argument of military security evaporates, as American forces breach the outer perimeter of Japanese defenses and threaten the enemy homeland, the continuation of the exclusion order will appear increasingly to be a policy maintained through the acquiescence of military authorities to the demands of special interest groups, both racist and economic. It is to be hoped sincerely that this is not the case.

Little Flower and Nisei

Mayor LaGuardia's mission to Washington, protesting the government-supervised resettlement of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry in the New York metropolitan area, is a betrayal of that principle of racial understanding which has been a hallmark of his administration.

Mayor LaGuardia finds himself with strange company in his attack upon the integrity of the Japanese Americans. In his vigorous denunciation of "Racial discrimina-

tion" last week, Secretary of Interior Ickes bracketed Mayor LaGuardia with two Republican governors, Bricker of Ohio and Edge of New Jersey, whose recent statements regarding Japanese Americans find them favoring a selective application of the Constitution of the land. And the mayor of New York, in his efforts to halt the War Relocation Authority's program, has even stranger companions, both in and out of Congress. Such men as Dies, Rankin, Hoffman and J. Parnell Thomas, together with such western congressmen as California's Gearhart, Elliot, Leroy Johnson and Rolph, reactionaries all, have led the opposition to the administration's policy of reestablishing loyal Japanese Americans in normal communities.

But the strangest of the Little Flower's bedfellows are William Randolph Hearst and the California racists.

The Hearst press has been charged by Dillon S. Myer, plain-spoken chief of the WRA, with the incitement of race hatred against Americans with Japanese faces, and with obstruction of the government's relocation policies. Hearst has sought to make concentration camps out of the nine relocation centers. Mayor LaGuardia's opposition to the relocation of the evacuees, if translated into actual policy, would make these barracks cities of the western deserts no less than the concentration camps preferred by the race-baiters.

The Racketeers

The war profiteer, whether he operates on a small or large scale, is one of the most despicable of persons. In his class, too, is the person who capitalizes on war sentiment—the professional patriot, and the race-baiter who schemes to make money through race hatred. But whatever his guise and whatever his method may be, he should be condemned.

Two sorry attempts to profiteer through anti-Japanese American sentiment have come to light in recent weeks.

On April 24, in San Francisco, three persons were arrested, pending trial on charges of petty theft, soliciting without a license and vagabondage. Police reports allege that these persons, after circulating their own petitions against Japanese Americans, attempted to obtain contributions "to further the work."

Wider in scope was the attempt made some weeks ago in Salt Lake to panic homeowners in one section of the city into selling their property at bargain rates. Letters circulated in that district declared that the area would be restricted as a "Japanese" district, and that the mayor approved the move. The mayor immediately denied the letter's allegations, and the rumors and panic ceased. Behind these letters, however, was something more than just an attempt to stir race prejudice. Mayor Glade indicated that it was his belief that certain persons, knowing that the city has made tentative plans to turn the area into a civic center, were planning to capitalize on this knowledge and stampede home-owners into selling their property at low rates, and prejudice against Japanese Americans was to be used as bait.

War Hero's Visit

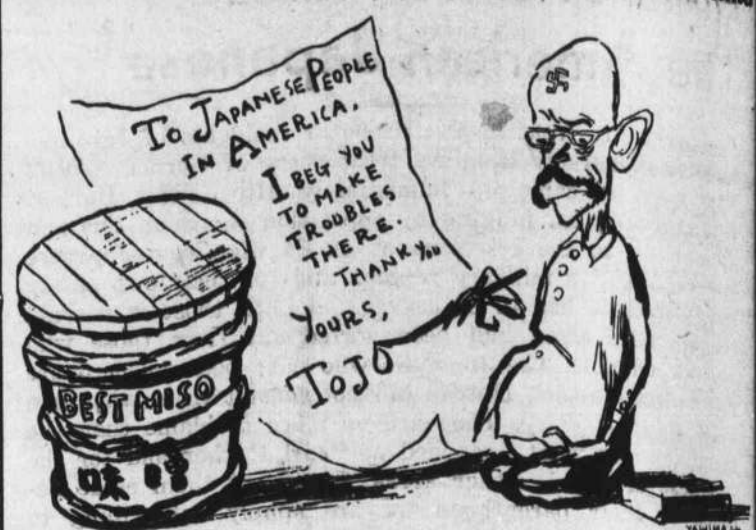
Heart Mountain, Wyoming, has exhibited the worst record of any center in its reception of selective service orders. Though this may be variously interpreted as the actions of misguided youth, or insistence upon civil liberties before acceptance of the draft, the fact remains that some fifty youths are now in Wyoming jails awaiting trial for resistance to the draft law.

And yet, when Sergeant Ben Kuroki visited the camp the week of April 24 to 29, he was honored and respected by the residents of that center. He was mobbed by autograph hunters, and he signed his name over 2,000 times for the bobby-sock brigade, for draft-age youths, and for smiling issei whose own sons were also in the U. S. Army. At mass meetings, at banquets, at informal meetings, Sergeant Ben Kuroki, American war hero, was paid respect by all of Heart Mountain.

We believe this was the reply of Heart Mountain residents to that small minority headed by the Fair Play committee which advocated resistance to the draft. Sergeant Kuroki's visit to their center gave the majority of the residents their first opportunity to show how they felt toward their boys in uniform.

MR. TOJO OF JAPAN

By Taro Yashima



His Letter Went Unanswered

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

During the trying months of evacuation and suspicion, the nisei found that those who fought for fair play were men of liberal mind in the churches, in government, in every walk of life.

The liberal vs. reactionary tug-of-war in America, intensified by the forthcoming national elections, has meaning for every Japanese American, as it does for any American who has known racial, social, or economic discrimination. Reactionaries in politics are already active on the election front. They have hoisted the "white supremacy" standard in the south, while in the west coast they cry that the "Japs," and that includes Americans whose parents were born in Japan, must be kept from returning to their homes. The government agency which has administered the thankless task of caring for the evacuees is charged with coddling—at 31 cents a day.

The fact that some 20,000 of the home front refugees created by the evacuation order have been able to return to normal living is a victory for the liberals in the churches of America. Several "fundamentalist" groups have protested the social action programs of the churches which translate Christian principles into Christian-like activity.

The progressive CIO fights race discrimination, but "old guard" reactionaries in the AFL have asserted "white supremacy" attitudes which discredit organized labor. The AFL, particularly in the intermountain area, has been a leading force in the racist campaign directed against the integration of Japanese Americans into existing community patterns. AFL units have sought to deny membership to nisei and to other non-Caucasians, have raised frantic protests against attempts of the evacuees to earn a living. The CIO, on the other hand, representing labor's liberal house, has been forthright in its defense of the constitutional rights of all Americans. And in Hawaii the CIO is today engaged in a campaign to assure economic equality to non-Haole Americans.

Reactionary pressure groups like the California American Legion, the State Grange and the Native Sons spearhead the west coast campaign to make political and social scapegoats of the Japanese American group.

The congressional campaign to force continued restrictions against Japanese Americans, particularly those of the evacuee group, has been led by the coast reactionary bloc, including the Rolphs, the Elliots, the Gearharts and the Leroy Johnsons. Their supporters in congress bear such names as Martin Dies, Clare Hoffman, John Rankin and J. Parnell Thomas. The only congressmen who have recognized the rights of loyal Japanese Americans in statements on the floor of the House or inserted into the Congressional Record are such men as Will Rogers, Jr., Herman Eberharter, Thomas Ford and Walter Judd.

The west coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, which has done effective work in stemming the tide of race hatred, is composed of men of varying shades of political opinion who are

united, however, in their common belief in an America that is truly democratic and truly free.

Canadians of Japanese ancestry whose problems are in almost every way the duplicate of those faced by Japanese Americans, have learned also that their future as free and equal citizens of the Dominion rest with the forces of social progress. British Columbia, where 95 per cent of Japanese Canadians resided before the war, has even outdone California in its attempt to destroy the social and economic future of those of Japanese ancestry. Japanese Canadians along with others of Oriental parentage, cannot vote in British Columbia, although they are granted the right of franchise in other parts of Canada. An intensive campaign of race-baiting has been conducted by opportunistic politicians and representatives of competitive economic interests against the Japanese Canadians who were evacuated and who are now in "interior housing projects." Yet Canada's "New Deal" party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, recently supported principles as against politics at their recent British Columbia convention and called for fair play for Canadians of Japanese origin.

The journalistic spokesmen of reaction in America, the Hearst chain, the Denver Post, and the anti-labor Los Angeles Times, have made much of the "Jap issue." Leading editorial voices for a decent, democratic approach to the handling of Japanese Americans have come from the Washington Post, Des Moines Register and Tribune, New York Times, Chicago Sun, New York PM, the San Francisco Chronicle and others, among the major dailies.

War-sharpened tensions and the evacuation experience have taught Americans of Japanese ancestry that their future is inextricably cast with American liberalism. America's minorities move forward with those who dare the frontiers of the social future. There was little room for them in the past and there will be little room for them in a world dominated by men who seek the old moorings.

Japanese Americans, and those of the other minorities, would part with scant regret from the status quo. Intolerance and bigotry have haunted them too long.

Murray Citizens Form Mt. Olympus Chapter of JACL

The Murray, Utah, chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League will henceforth be known as the Mount Olympus JACL. Members of the chapter decided by popular vote at their April meeting last week at Jensen House in Salt Lake City.

The meeting was conducted by Frank Tashima, vice-president of the chapter.

A forum on "Wartime Marriage" was a feature of the evening.

Bill Yamauchi gave a brief report on highlights of the recent IDC meeting in Twin Falls.

Community singing, a comic skit, refreshments, and dancing rounded out the evening.

Vagaries

Army Nurses . . .

There are at present about a dozen Japanese American girl nurses commissioned as second lieutenants in the U. S. Army, and the army is reported undecided at present whether to accept any more. Several of these nisei nurses are reported serving overseas. . . . Representatives of the Los Angeles Federation of Women's Clubs apparently failed in their attempt to place the General Federation of Women's Clubs on record as opposing the releasing of Japanese Americans from war relocation centers. The Los Angeles resolution was presented to the national triennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at St. Louis last week. . . . Ruth Eleanor McKee, official historian of the War Relocation Authority in Washington, is the author of two well-known books on Hawaii, "The Lord's Anointed," and "After One Hundred Years." She has also written several novels on California. . . .

The Defender, a newspaper published for GI's stationed on the Island of Hawaii, features photos of pinup girls. In a recent issue the Defender printed the pictures of three Hilo nisei girls, Peggy, Kay and Elsie Watanabe. "These Hilo Belles," said the Defender, "add charm to a stay on the Big Island." . . . The AFL's building trades unions in Utah are spearheading a drive to restrict business enterprises by persons of Japanese ancestry to those which were in operation on Dec. 7, 1942. . . . The citizens of Beaver, Utah, would rather have toothaches than have a Japanese American dentist practicing in town. Beaver was left without a dentist by the war and efforts were made by town officials to secure one. The only dentist available was a Japanese American in a relocation center. The chamber of commerce in Beaver decided after a discussion that they didn't want a Japanese American. . . .

Midwest . . .

Hamilton Hintz, agriculture editor of the McClatchy Newspapers of California, has been touring the midwest, sounding out mid-American opinions on Gov. Earl Warren and on the "Japanese question." Hintz has impressed on midwesterners he has met that "California is determined the Japanese shall not be returned." . . . The new federal housing project in Vacaville, Calif., will be erected in the residential area formerly populated by persons of Japanese ancestry before evacuation. . . . The Sumner, Wash., Standard, perhaps the most vicious of the race-baiting west coast papers, is now distributing free of charge two-color window and auto windshields stickers bearing the legend: "Banish Japs from This Coast Forever." Residents of Sumner are being urged by Editor Garrett of the Standard to display these signs in their homes and on their autos. . . .

The House witnessed some verbal fireworks last Friday between the Southern California New Dealer, Rep. Will Rogers, Jr., and Rep. Richard Welch, San Francisco Republican. In a major speech on American foreign policy in the Pacific, the son of the late great American humorist was criticizing western racial attitudes toward Orientals. Recounting a recent visit to California, Rep. Rogers added that in a restaurant in the northern part of the state he had seen a sign, "No Orientals or dogs allowed." Rogers added: "I submit, gentlemen, that if we are to have peace in the world, such an attitude cannot continue. . . . Race tensions do exist, but if we are to have a stable world order, we must work to diminish them." No sooner had Rogers finished speaking when Welch jumped to his feet. The San Franciscan demanded the "name of the city in northern California" where Rogers had seen the sign. Rep. Rogers demurred, noting that he was a resident of Los Angeles. A fiery exchange followed, but Rogers did not name the city, declaring that he did not believe it indicative of the attitude of the whole city. . . . Rep. Welch no doubt considered Rep. Rogers' statement an affront to San Francisco. Such signs have been posted in certain San Francisco apartment houses, but not in Rep. Welch's district. They have appeared in the district of his fellow congressman, Rep. Tom Rolph. . . .

In the U. S. Supreme Court: Endo Case Tests Legality Of Forced Detention of Nisei In War Relocation Centers

By A. L. WIRIN, Special Counsel, JACL

Passing on to the Supreme Court of the United States the opportunity and responsibility for a decision upon the constitutionality of forced detention in relocation centers of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco last week certified to the highest Court of the land the case of Mitsuye Endo.

The Federal Court of Appeals requested instructions from the Supreme Court upon the following questions:

"(1) Has the War Relocation Authority the power to hold in its custody in a War Relocation Center an American citizen, now more than twenty months after such citizen has been evacuated from her residence in California, without any right in such citizen to seek a release from such custody in a hearing by the Authority with the substantial elements of due process for the determination of facts warranting her further detention, because such citizen is of Japanese ancestry?"

"(2) If under the (WRA) regulations, the War Relocation Authority has determined that an United States citizen of Japanese descent is loyal to the United States and such determination be relevant, may the Authority continue to confine such citizen in a Relocation Center until such citizen establishes to the satisfaction of the Director that there is no reasonable cause believe that she will not have employment or other means of support or that she cannot otherwise successfully maintain residence at the proposed destination of the citizen when she is released from such confinement?"

"(3) If under the (WRA) regulations, the War Relocation Authority has determined the loyalty to the United States of a citizen confined in a War Relocation Center and such a determination be relevant, may such Authority continue such confinement until the Authority determines whether or not there is no reasonable cause to believe that she will not have employment or other means of support or that she cannot otherwise successfully maintain residence at the proposed destination, without any hearing in which such issues may be tendered by the citizen or at which the citizen may be present in person, or by counsel, to offer evidence thereon or at which must be presented the evidence adverse to her contention or at which she is confronted with the witnesses adverse to her contentions?"

"(4) If such requirements of self-support and community acceptance may be imposed upon a loyal American citizen, may such a citizen be confined in such Center until she satisfy the Authority, when despite such satisfaction she must further agree that she will report to the Authority as required by such regulations?"

Miss Endo had filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the Federal District Court at San Francisco urging the illegality of her detention, and seeking release. Judge Michael Roche denied the petition. An appeal was taken by her attorney, James C. Purcell to the federal higher court. In the course of the proceedings pending in the Circuit Court, the WRA and the Department of Justice conceded Miss Endo's loyalty.

Reviewing the case and the WRA "Leave" regulations, the Circuit Court, in a certification of the legal issues signed by six Circuit Court Judges said:

"The case is before us over twenty months after the regulations and administrative orders establishing the War Relocation Centers and the confining therein of American Citizens of Japanese descent evacuated from the Military Areas of the Pacific Coast. The (WRA) regulations controlling the continuance of such confinement of such American citizens are not of a temporary character. These regulations may be summarized as providing for such citizens no release from the control of the War Relocation Authority. They provide only for a revocable 'indefinite leave' from the confinement in the Relocation Center, conditioned upon the agreement of the citizen to make a report to the Director of any change of residence or employment. Such revocable leave is obtainable and is revocable by an administrative

procedure in which none of the elements of due process is present.

"Such conditional and revocable leave may be had only after the citizen has procured the approval of her application for a 'leave clearance' by the Director, who instructs the Project Director, who is restraining the citizen at the Center, of the approval or disapproval of the citizen's application for such clearance. In the administrative proceeding for the procuring of the approval for leave clearance from the distant Director, the Director holds no hearing. The citizen remains imprisoned at the Center while the Director considers the secret reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and determines the granting or denial of the citizen's petition for leave clearance on such and other reports of which the citizen has no knowledge, much less the right to cross-examine persons stating facts likely to lead to the denial of the clearance."

"The granted leave clearance states that its granting does not give the right to leave the Center. The restrained citizen must then apply for one of three types of leave, of which the most favorable is the revocable 'indefinite leave' from the confinement of the Center. This will be granted only after the Director has determined that the citizen has the means for his self-support or employment for such support and that the community in which he intends to reside will accept him. Here, as with the application for 'leave clearance,' the citizen has provided for him no hearing nor any of the essential elements of due process."

The Court then summarized the claims of Miss Endo thus:

"On behalf of appellant are the contentions that she is entitled to an unconditional release from such confinement in the present habeas corpus proceeding (a) because in the absence of any of the rights of due process in such regulations they afford her no such remedy as due an American citizen and that she may ignore their requirements, and that any proceeding commenced thereunder has no relation to the right to release on habeas corpus; (b) Because, if the finding of loyalty to the United States in proceedings under such regulations be relevant, she may ignore all the further requirements regarding means of self-support or supporting employment and community acceptance, since they cannot be imposed upon a loyal American citizen whether or not of Japanese ancestry; (c) because, assuming such latter requirements may be imposed upon such a loyal American citizen, no hearing of any of the rights of due process are accorded her for the establishment of such requirements, and (d) because in no event can she be kept in such confinement until she accept such a revocable indefinite leave from such confinement with the agreement to report to the Authority."

The Circuit Court gave the following reasons for certifying the case at this time directly to the Supreme Court for decision, stating that it was:

"Because of the summary nature of appellant's claim for relief from her alleged wrongful restraint and of the great public need for the decision of the question of the right to restrain many thousands of such citizens in Relocation Centers, now almost two years since their evacuation from the Pacific Coast areas."

At long last the constitutionality of the detention, without hearing, in the United States of a minority racial group, most of whom are American citizens whose loyalty is unchallenged, will be finally determined by the Supreme Court.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Letter Adds Sequel to Ken Omura's Story

This is a sequel to the story of Sgt. Ken Omura, first nisei to give his life in the Southwest Pacific. Sergeant Omura lost his life on Mar. 19 at Cape Cretin, New Guinea. The circumstances of his death are not known other than that he was drowned, but a little has been learned of his activities immediately before he died.

Sergeant Omura was attached to headquarters of the 1st Cavalry division, a dismounted unit which stormed and took the

Admiralty islands off New Guinea early in March. The 1st was General Custer's old outfit, and according to press dispatches on its Admiralties offensives, a rough, tough outfit fighting a bitter campaign against both Japanese and nature.

In a letter to his cousin, Robert Hosokawa, Sergeant Omura just three days before his death wrote about some of his experiences. We quote a few of the passages. "I've been pretty darn busy," he wrote, "but I finally got a little breathing spell. If you're following current events closely you can readily draw your own conclusions as to my present location."

"This unit is a most brilliant and pleasant one to work for. I'm enjoying my work here tremendously. I'm having a lot of excitement and thrilling experiences. Of course the detailed story will have to wait until my return."

"I collected some amusing souvenirs. I might be able to send you a Jap flag, if you want one. To my opinion, the Yanks are the most notorious of souvenir hunters. I'm looking all over for a Japanese sword, some of which are said to be worth thousands of dollars. So far, no luck."

"I took a barge trip to a little island where the day before all Japs had been annihilated. The island was the most gorgeous I had ever seen, despite the scars of bloody battle the previous day. It was just like a Hollywood version of a South Sea island."

"I've been away from civilization for three months now. This 'back to nature' life is fascinating. For several nights we slept in foxholes with the roar of 105 mm. guns as our lullaby. The Japs were so close we could actually smell them."

"A Jap plane swooped down on us one night and tickled my feet with his machine gun."

"But the days of the Japs are numbered. They're trapped like rats, and there is no way out. This war might be over much sooner than we expected."

"I hear everybody back home is being drafted to join the Shelby bunch. That's good news. I'm still looking forward to going home, but I suppose chances are very, very slight."

Sergeant Omura won't be going home. Neither will a lot of good Yanks who fought, not for lust or love of battle, but in defense of the homes to which they wanted so much to return.

It is a sobering experience to get an official notification of the death of a soldier, then, weeks later, to read a letter written by the deceased a few days before death. There is no intimation of impending disaster, just a love of life and a restrained account of dangerous adventure with a touch of nostalgia.

We do not believe that Sergeant Omura's outlook toward the war, toward killing and being killed, was any different from those of other Yanks because of his race or ancestry. His letter reveals the bravado, the pride in his unit, the same hopes that might be expressed by any G. I. Joe.

Nor will he be deserving of less honor than any American, be he white, black, yellow or brown, for they are fighting as brothers in arms for a common purpose, the freedom of the common man.

knew that Secretary Ickes was running for the U. S. senatorship from California, against W. R. Hearst, for whom Jack Tenney quite obviously speaks.

"As for those Americans of Japanese descent who have shown themselves loyal, for the harmless old grandmas, and little kids, we certainly join with Secretary Ickes in denouncing the race mongers who want them persecuted."

"It is absurdly false, and a deceitful trick to defend their in-

(Continued on page 7)

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Japanese American "Joes"

DES MOINES TRIBUNE

"It is perfectly understandable that some of our Japanese Americans would LIKE the worst way to get into combat with the Japanese themselves, in order to demonstrate the more clearly that they have repudiated utterly the philosophy of the Japanese war lords and that they are devoted, to the limit of their capacity, to democracy and their American birthright," the Des Moines Tribune declared in an editorial on April 28.

Noting that the army had announced that Japanese American combat soldiers would not be used in the Pacific, the Tribune added that the "army has to be sensible about these things."

"There are perfectly good reasons for this policy, and the army gives them. Japanese are so easily distinguishable that their presence as American soldiers, in an area where we are fighting Japanese nationals, would cause confusion and would involve positive military risks," the Tribune said.

"And our fine Japanese American soldiers will be just as able to demonstrate their soldierly qualities and their deep loyalty in other theaters—as, indeed, many a grave in Sicily and Italy ALREADY proves that they have done."

Bricker's Amendment

PALO ALTO TIMES

"Governor Bricker . . . made the season's oddest contribution to the symposium concerning the post-war status of the Japanese Americans," the Palo Alto, Calif., Times and the Redwood City Tribune declared in an editorial on April 25. The two peninsula papers noted that Gov. Bricker had said that California communities should have the right to decide whether even loyal Japanese American citizens should be allowed to take up residence among them after the war.

The Times and the Tribune commented:

"That would be carrying the local option principle to an absurdity, to say nothing of impossibility. There is no provision in the Constitution whereby any one group of citizens, or any combination of groups, whether organized on racial or other lines, may restrict the citizenship rights of any other group. One is either a citizen or an alien. There can be no half-way status. If he is a citizen of the United States, his rights that are inherent in that status have the same validity in one state as in any other. It would be yet less thinkable to consider allotting to smaller political subdivisions the authority to divest a citizen of his inherent rights."

"If it were legal and otherwise possible for citizens of one racial strain to be exiled under local option, it would be equally so for those of any other strain. Think what a train of commotion, dissension and general disunity that would start."

Ickes Riles Race Mongers

THE PEOPLE'S WORLD

"Professional race mongers" in California have opened up a "stink-bomb barrage" on Secretary of Interior Ickes for his recent denunciation of west coast race-baiters, the People's World, San Francisco daily, reported in an editorial on April 27.

Said the People's World: "Governor Bricker piped off about some Japanese who refused military service, wholly regardless of the fact that these particular people were never wards of the WRA."

"Peewee Larry Smith, the Hearstian radio commentator, added his two cents to the attack on Ickes and our Americans of Japanese descent."

"But it remained for Jack Tenney who wants to be U. S. Senator to make a campaign speech about it. It was the first time that we

CALLING

All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

CONTRIBUTIONS

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FINAL BULLETIN 1943 MEMBERS

The final bulletin is now in the mail for the 1943 members. The last mail to 1943 members includes the pamphlet, Ben Kuroki's Story. The next bulletin from National Headquarters will only go to 1944 paid-up members. May I urge the renewal of memberships at the earliest opportunity, so that the members do not miss any bulletins. Extra copies of "Ben Kuroki's Story" may be ordered at 5c a copy from National Headquarters. The price covers the cost of publication and mailing.

BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

It is with pleasure that we announce the following new members of this financial supporting group: Tsutomu Ikeda, Carl Sato, Keith Nishimoto, Geo. R. Ohashi, K. Patrick Okura, and Fred Ochi. Buck-a-Month Club members will receive shortly Special Bulletins No. 12 and 13. No. 12 is a comprehensive report of Joe Masaoka's trip to Arizona during the early part of the year. No. 13 covers some background material of "Dr." John R. Lechner. It tells you why we have the quotation marks around the title "Dr."

CREDIT UNION

The financial report for the end of April shows that the members have purchased shares totaling \$3,861.55 and have loaned out \$2,260.00. The membership in the credit union now totals 109 members with 14 borrowers.

Some of the members have been sending in their deposits without their pass books. Please be sure to send your pass book as this is required under the By-Laws of the organization.

PLEASE LOCATE

A cadet in the U. S. Air Force would like to communicate with Katsumi Komatsu, formerly of San Francisco and last heard to have been in Heart Mountain Relocation center. He is understood now to be in Chicago. Please communicate with this column as the inquiry is from a Chinese American boy and he states that "There are a lot of my other buddies who would appreciate this favor too."

OUR THANKS

Visitors to National Headquarters may think that all the people working are on the payroll, however we do have volunteer workers, who on their days off drop in to help out on the clerical work in the office. The young lady that you see on Mondays busily wrapping overseas Pacific Citizens, folding bulletins, typing addresses on envelopes, and the many other items that make this office a busy place, is Miss Atsuko Mori of Magna, Utah. She operates a beauty parlor, but on Mondays she comes some 10 to 15 miles to Salt Lake City to spend a full day helping out. We certainly appreciate this help and if there are others in this area that could help us please drop into the office. We are about three weeks behind in our JACL mailing.

Snake River JACL Holds Meeting

ONTARIO, Ore. — The name, "Snake River Chapter," was officially adopted as the name of this new JACL chapter at the last meeting of the group, held Wednesday, April 26, at Ontario. The new constitution and by-laws were accepted by the membership. Reports on the IDC meeting were given by Mamoru Wakasugi.

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Competitors of Nisei Farmers Lead Racist Drive in Arizona Against Japanese Americans

California's counterpart in growing season and similarity of crops is to be found in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Like Southern California, some few weeks of the growing season enjoy a monopoly on the shipping market, inasmuch as no other part of the United States is in production at this time. With the background of experience of raising truck crops in Southern California one would expect many relocatees farming in this sister state.

But, official hostility on the part of the state and various restrictions hemming about the residents of Japanese ancestry all engaged in agriculture preclude the attractiveness of farm prospects for relocatees. With grievances heaped upon discriminations, it was indicated that should this unequal treatment increase, or even continue, the livelihood of the local Japanese Americans would be jeopardized. Because of the seriousness of the situation, the Arizona Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League requested National Headquarters to conduct an investigation.

According to preliminary reports, the problems faced by the Japanese Americans, almost all of whom are farmers, were specifically these Points of Discrimination:

1. Refusal to certify farm products grown by Japanese.
2. Refusal to certify licenses for Japanese American shippers.
3. Refusal of surety bonds by bonding companies.
4. Refusal to insure properties of Japanese Americans.
5. Rigid, unwarranted, and unnecessarily severe inspections of produce.
6. Refusal to sell fertilizers.
7. Refusal to sell shooks (material for boxes and crates).
8. Implied threats: a. Refusal to furnish irrigation water.
- b. Termination of leases upon expiration.
- c. Possibilities of mob action.
9. Possibilities of the enactment of more restrictive laws, such as the recently invalidated House Bill 187.
10. Dealer unwillingness to honor priorities for essential articles.

Upon this call from the Arizona Chapter, National JACL Representatives, attorney Min Yasui and Joe G. Masaoka responded. We emerged from Denver's snow and ice to the warm desert country of Arizona. Around Phoenix we found a summerland of palm-fringed streets, warm cloudless days, and ranges and grapefruit and lemons and tangerines growing on the green trees of orchards near the highway. The verdure of pasture and truck crops carpeted the fields.

Accompanied by "Stoom" Ikeda, president of the local chapter, we spent ten days in calls, interviews, questionings and research. While "Stoom" is a native son, we met other members of the local JACL cabinet who had migrated here. Carl Sato, Vice-President, was operating a farm with his brother, Sanford. Carl is the former President of the Young Buddhists of Southern California. Shig Tanita, Treasurer, is farming an extensive acreage with his 11 brothers and was a former resident of Southern California. Here, as elsewhere, the Nisei are coming of age and direct farm operations while the Issei remain at home.

Searching into the causes of bad feeling toward persons of Japanese ancestry, several sources of ill will were discovered. They can be pointed out as ECONOMIC RIVALRY, FARMER GRUDGES, WAR HYSTERIA, and ARIZONA'S BACKGROUND. All these prejudices were exploited by self-seeking groups and were behind the passage of House Bill 187 which carried by a plurality of 56 to 4 on March 21, 1943 in the Arizona Legislature.

While this notorious House Bill was invalidated by court action sponsored by the local chapter, its existence on the statute books led to numerous discriminatory practices, some of which were downright ridiculous. There were refusals of service at drugstores, service stations, department stores, and dentists couldn't yank aching molars without submitting 10 days notice to the Secretary of State. Long-time residents who had to have teeth extracted had free services performed — charging them

would make the matter illegal operations.

You couldn't get a haircut without the barber sending a detailed statement of the business transaction at least ten days in advance and advertising the fact of the impending hair trimming for three days in a newspaper of general circulation. If the newspaper were to print such an advertisement, they in turn would have to notify the Secretary of State with a ten days prior statement and also carry their own ad to that effect. It is reported that when an Issei died, the necessary 10 day waiting period for the undertaker to file notice couldn't be endured in that 120 degree weather, so that the State did grant an emergency three day permit in this case, of embalming and burial.

From the Governor on down, every public official was unmistakably in opposition to the relocation of Japanese Americans in Arizona. Doubtless, they had been approached by officials of groups antagonistic to the Japanese. The organized opposition is centered in the "Arizona United." Its funds apparently come from wealthy patrons whose donations to such organizations are deductible from income taxes.

The competitors of the Nisei farmers are naturally the most vehement in denouncing the Japanese American. Listen in to what L. C. Holmes, President of the Central Arizona Vegetable Growers Association had to say to us: He pointed out that the Japs are insisting upon their legal rights, but are bearing down heavily on moral and social rights. He was willing to concede that the Japs are intelligent, diligent, clean, hard working, but Holmes felt that because of these very small qualities, they are deadly dangerous.

Holmes voices the same charges of the California racists: "The people of the State of Arizona and the State of California believe that all the Japs knew what was going on before the war. We believe that 90 per cent of all the Japs have had allegiance to the Emperor so inculcated into them that they present a peculiar problem to the American people. No American understands the language and that is why the Japanese is inscrutable and a mystery."

"We believe that the fact that no sabotage was committed on the West Coast is an indication that the word had been passed down not to commit any sabotage yet, but to await the proper time. We cannot understand a race of people who would come to America, to accept its customs on the surface, and treacherously wait for the opportune moment to strike. We believe that there are still tens of thousands of Jap espionage agents actively engaged in their dirty, treacherous work in this country. We look with alarm upon the fact that no such ring has been discovered, and we attribute it to the fact the Japs are such a close knit group of people that they can successfully hide their nefarious activities."

Holmes continued in the same vein: "Italian boys in Sicily have fought against brothers, and the German boys are willing to storm their own home-land—but no Jap would do such a thing." When it was pointed out that loyal Nisei soldiers were dying in Italy for the United States, Holmes calmly admits there are a few loyal Japanese Americans who are not contaminated by the West Coast "Jap" colonies. But he said: "When the show-down comes, we don't know how far we can trust a Jap. We believe that his final allegiance and loyalty is to the Emperor, and if landed on Japanese soil, he would turn traitor against the United States."

Because of these prejudices, Nisei in Arizona are confronted with a challenge to better their position in the public light. Great strides in this direction were achieved by Bill Kajikawa, coach at the Arizona State Teachers College, who volunteered for Camp Shelby and now probably has an APO address. The Governor and a number of other individuals spoke highly of this former president of the Arizona chapter.

This recital of antagonisms and intolerances in Arizona is not intended to add weight to any persecution complex that may have

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Little Publicity Given Speech-Making Program

The work of the JACL which does not receive adequate recognition is the speech making program of the staff members. For instance, Dr. T. T. Yatabe of the Chicago office is booked generally weeks ahead. The Sundays which he should be spending with his family are often not free because of the heavy engagements. Because JACL is an organization which must be financed, we have sent out instructions from national headquarters to devote more time to attending to the collection of membership dues and so forth. But when there are many requests for speakers, staff members have had to make league matters secondary to the general welfare.

For instance, Dr. Yatabe went to Principia College at Elmhurst, Illinois recently. He spent two days there at the invitation of the School of Government Committee. He participated in a panel discussion in connection with their Public Affairs Conference on Minority Problems. The topic was "The United States: One Nation, One People." The discussion centered around the problem of developing unity in this country where there are so many minority groups.

In his report to national headquarters, Dr. Yatabe wrote:

"I never met a more eager group of people anxious to help, as well as understand, the minority groups. Many students were from California, particularly the Los Angeles area, and were very much interested in our problems. After hearing the stuff that comes from that area, they were surprised at what I had to say. They promised to write back home to their relatives and friends and make them see the light on the issue."

"The whole conference and audience which numbered around 400 people was an inspiration and encouragement. Due to the draft, the number of male students was noticeably few, but the seriousness with which every one viewed the various problems was really worth the trip."

"For two days I was billeted on the campus and hobnobbed with the students. Imagine me going two full days without a single smoke. No one smokes on the campus nor in the dormitories so I had to lock up my cigarettes in my bag to avoid the temptation."

"The only expense incurred by me, was 90c when a few of the students asked me to join them at a soda fountain. They insisted I join them at a village store where they wanted to show me off to the proprietor. In a torrential rainfall and cold wind, I acquiesced and just about froze on ice-cream. However, the bull-session that followed helped to defrost me. People in this part of the country don't really know what we look like and are very curious."

Blackburn College Experiences Told

Regarding his appearance at Blackburn College, Carlinville, Illinois, Dr. Yatabe writes:

"Blackburn is another small Presbyterian college with a student body of around 350 to 400, the lowest in its history."

"The community is rather small, a population of little better than 5,000. By last minute arrangement, I was to speak from the pulpit of the Methodist Church Sunday morning. This is the largest and

best attended church in town. The pastor of the church was good enough to give me his sermon hour and the fact that I wasn't even announced on their program came as a surprise to the people. The attendance here was 300 or a little better."

He had to attend a meeting of the Student Christian Association; social science class and speak before the entire school in the college chapel. Regarding his appearance before the class, he writes:

"This was my first and only experience of being teacher. The earnestness and sincerity in which these students discussed the social problems from the racial angle was most interesting as well as encouraging."

Public Relations Work Goes Quietly

The work of public relations goes on quietly. It is not spectacular. But it continues to win friends, bringing about better understanding. Reports from all sections of the country impress upon us the importance of a personal appearance of the Nisei. In some instances, a friend has the advantage of being able to be brutally frank with the audience. There are other occasions where if the community has not seen a person of Japanese ancestry it is better for a Nisei to present himself and give the community the opportunity of judging him.

When the purposes and ideals of JACL are considered, there is no alternative but to continue to carry on the message to whoever desires to listen. We have reached the decision that the work will go on as long as it is possible, although it may curtail the amount of work in behalf of the organization.

The more we try to please our members, the greater will be the volume of work which will have to be handled through national headquarters. We are, however, carrying out the experiment of bringing all our members, the active and the associated, closer together. In line with this policy, we are hoping to send out bulletins at least once a month.

To all 1943 members, we wish to inform them that even those who paid their dues after June will be considered as "delinquent" if they do not pay their 1944 dues immediately. The fiscal year runs from January 1 to December 31.

Some of our members become very indignant when we drop them from the Pacific Citizen or headquarters' list. Since we are dealing with thousands of members, a general rule must be applied. It is not a question of "trusting one person or not." The mailing is being checked by the secretaries and it is not their fault if those who are considered "delinquent" do not receive JACL mails or their Pacific Citizen.

We are short-handed at national headquarters. We wish to ask the members to help us by promptly remitting their 1944 dues. The last bulletin has been mailed out and a warning has been enclosed.

The volume of work which is expected to be handled can be surmised by the fact that we have contracted for 75,000 envelopes; 310 reams of letter size sheets; and 230 reams of mimeograph paper. To keep up with the work, volunteer workers are being solicited.

Army Chaplain Sends Message To Parents of Nisei Soldiers

HATTIESBURG Miss.—A warm message of encouragement and friendship was sent this week from Chaplain Thomas Eugene West of the Japanese American combat team to the parents of the soldiers in his unit.

The message declared: "I must write this word to

tell you that I am happy to serve your fine sons as chaplain. They have surely given me warm and whole-hearted support.

"I shall do all I can for them under all and any conditions. I shall take your places as much as possible. In every deed and word I shall be thinking of you and will do my best for you and for them. God bless you."

"Faithfully yours,
"Chaplain
Thomas Eugene West."

Chaplain West also sent Special Mother's Day greetings "to the mothers of the ones I love."

Over one thousand soldiers attended the 442nd Central Postal Directory service held on Easter Sunday at Camp Shelby. Thirty-six men were baptized on Good Friday, while eleven more were baptized on Easter.

JUST INCIDENTALLY

By Dale Oka

Lechner in Detroit

John Lechner, the man who ran away from verity in Salt Lake to speak with exaggeration another day, came to (and departed from) Detroit recently with little ado. The director of the so-called Americanism Educational League delivered another one of his perverted accounts of the so-called "Japanese problem here in these United States" before an elite group of local citizens.

Possibly indicative of the disinterest shown by the citizenry to Lechner's comments is the fact that of the three leading Detroit newspapers, only the Detroit Times gave it any space. I say possibly indicative because the other newspapers, the Free Press and the News, generally cover the activities of this influential Detroit organization. Moreover, in the light of two facts, it is not in the least surprising that the Times did devote some of its space to such misleading statements as were attributed to Lechner; the two facts being: (1) The Times is a Randolph Hearst mouthpiece; and (2) the chairman of the group before whom Lechner spoke is a member of the Times staff.

Of interest also was the fact that a young Caucasian American lady who is active, professionally and socially, in the furtherance of the welfare of the nisei, was denied, by the aforementioned chairman of the group, an opportunity to listen to whatever Lechner had to say on the grounds that it was strictly a stag affair and that the program would not be open to general discussion of Lechner's topic.

Apparently Lechner, too, was fearful of the consequences if his topic was thrown open to general discussion because we were told that one reason for the absence of the forum period was that Lechner came to speak at no charge to the sponsoring club.

It was also reported that of the two hundred members who usually attend the functions of this group, only a small number responded to the invitations. It could be that the majority of the members of this organization, who are learned and among the most influential and intelligent citizens of this community, were already cognizant of Lechner's demagogic tactics.

Personally, I don't think there is anything for the nisei to fear from the reaction of Lechner's visit. It brings to mind the time Kilsoo Haan was invited to speak in Detroit. He came and spoke. As usual, he endeavored to discredit the nisei. But the impression he created among his audience must have lived down to his worst expectations. We were told, by people who attended, that by the time he finished his intolerant attack on the nisei, most of his listeners were either bored or had made themselves scarce from the hall.

And in that instance too, while the date of Haan's lecture was noted in all three papers, it was only the Times that played up the appearance of the "Korean patriot."

Incidentally, Haan's appearance in Detroit was sponsored by a CIO local. But today, the CIO in Detroit is one of the nisei's staunchest supporters.

Editorial Digest

(Continued from page 5)

defensible position, for Jack Tenney and Larry Smith to jabber about Mr. Ickes 'insulting all the people of California.'

"He did no such thing. Indeed, he praised, and these are his words, those organizations and individuals on the West Coast who have been brave enough and Christian enough to oppose the vindictive, bloodthirsty onslaughts of professional race mongers."

"It is time that such sensible organizations and individuals give new power to fighting this gang of Hitlerite racists, exposing their daily list of lies and making clear to the rest of the country that they do not speak for the fair-minded and patriotic people of California and the West."

A Colorado Gentleman
SILVER AND GOLD

"A very fine object-lesson in wisdom and psychology" was cited by the University of Colorado's

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Silver and Gold in an editorial on April 11.

The university paper said that a Colorado citizen was approached by another member of his community, an individual of German ancestry, to sound out his opinion on the advent of a young Japanese American and his family as landowners in the community.

Reported the Silver and Gold:

"The man of German ancestry, let us call him Frederick, was in favor of organizing a mob, searching out the Japanese man and hanging him. All this for the sake of law and order."

"Our friend considered the choice of words he should make and replied to Frederick: 'Frederick, suppose I help you get your mob together and we go and hang Kawasaki. Now then, suppose that in a month the Germans do something overseas that makes the folks around here mad. Suppose they start out to kill anybody with German blood in them. That would mean you.'

"Then in another year or so maybe the Scotch or the Irish would commit some act that made people over here mad again. That would mean me. No Frederick, I'm afraid you'll have to look elsewhere for help if you want to hang anybody."

"And so the young Japanese American, and the fourth generation German American, and the wise Colorado gentleman are still alive—together."

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuo Nakanishi (12-7-B, Topaz) a girl on March 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiro Minamoto (8-4-C, Topaz) a boy on March 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kamekichi Uchima (7-10-C, Topaz) a boy on May 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul T. Uyeda (41-3-F, Topaz) a girl on March 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fukuzo Nagao (42-4-E, Jerome) a girl on March 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kunishi Tani (6-3-E, Jerome) a girl on March 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiro Walter Nuibe (38-9-E, Jerome) a girl on April 2.

To Dr. and Mrs. Shizuo Paul Muraoka (38-4-B, Jerome) a girl on April 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Noburo Yoshikawa (35-2-B, Jerome) a boy on April 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Suhekichi Tai (91-10-B, Granada) a boy on April 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Nakashima (36-2-D, Poston) a girl on April 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Koga (2-12-F, Hunt) a boy on April 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Natsuhara (41-4-B, Hunt) a boy on April 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takazu Shiotani (5-11-D, Hunt) a girl on April 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Aramaki (30-11-B, Hunt) a girl on April 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Otojuro Yamaguchi (15-11-D, Ht. Mountain) a girl on April 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Sugimura (31-9-D, Hunt) a boy on April 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kimura (8F-12D, Granada) a girl on April 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Yokoyama (41-9-D, Hunt) a boy on April 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoshi Mikami (23-7-D, Ht. Mountain) a girl on April 28.

DEATHS

Jin Tsutakawa, 52, (2-6-D, Hunt) on April 5.

Keichi Iwama, 69, (1-12-B, Hunt) on April 7.

Sanford A. Sato, on April 12 in Phoenix, Ariz.

Saburoemon Oda, 55, (53-10-B, Poston) on April 17.

Nobuji Hatashita, 45, (37-8-B, Topaz.)

Kyo Naka on April 11 at Poston.

MARRIAGES

Mary Nomura to George Okamoto on April 16 at Topaz.

Kazuko Ida to Yasuo Tanaka on April 27 at Hunt.

Fumi Hayashida to Yosie Ogawa at Idaho Falls.

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Ann Nisei's Column

Your Beauty—It's Up To You

We love these glowing, eye-opening ads put out these days by the beauty-course companies . . . ads showing what a course in beauty treatment can do for YOU. Picture one shows a heavy, dowdy gal coming at you, her waistline adrooping and her bulges abulging. In picture two she's taken profile-view, her waistline right where it should be, her head back and shoulders up. Picture two, taken two months and fifty pounds later, shows her taken profile-view, her waistline tucked in, her head back and shoulders up, and every last bulge in the right place.

Now, discounting the angle of the photograph and the fact that fifty unnecessary pounds have been taken off, these pictures still show one thing. They do prove that any girl can become better looking, that most girls can be beautiful—if and when they want to be. Now if the little lady in the photograph goes back to eating chocolates and letting her hair go and being half-wayish about her make-up, then what she's learned in her beauty course hasn't done her any good.

There is one other angle, too, to this whole business. That is, when we pay good hard cash for a beauty course, when we get all our supplies in a pretty box, when we get a diet and beauty treatment and general personal estimate all made up for us—then we get serious about our looks. For a while we can buckle down and follow directions very faithfully, because everything's planned for us, everything is prescribed for us.

But there's nothing in a beauty course, whatever the price, that you can't do for yourself. You don't have to have it written down for you to know that too many candy bars between meals is bad for your skin and your figure. If you're overweight you don't have to have exercises written out for you. Only, when everything comes in a pink package, you're more inclined to be faithful about following directions and all, especially when you've paid a good stiff price.

You can, if you want to, make up your own beauty course. You can gather your own cosmetics, list your own diet and exercises, make your own rules. You can be just as successful as the little lady in the photograph. You can, if you're willing to be faithful about it.

Probably the main secret in beauty is to look in top-notch condition at all times. If, once in a while, your friends say, "Darling, you look wonderful today!" then probably you don't always look wonderful, but you can if you want to.

So, starting today, write out your own prescriptions for a beauty course designed for you.

And starting today, we'll give you a sort of skeleton course; you fit in this basic course, depending upon your needs.

First of all, start off with a rugged box to hold your cosmetics and a notebook to serve as your beauty scrapbook.

Now, if you've a good candid

snapshot of yourself, put it on the first page of your notebook. We mean candid—tummy out, hair down.

On the next page, list your present weight and then all your measurements—height, bust, waist, hip, thigh, calf ankle.

Then list the measurements you'd like and the best weight for you. But let's use a little caution here. Don't try to lose weight, unless you're twenty pounds or more overweight. An extra inch or so on your hip or waistline isn't worth getting grey hairs over.

A rule of thumb guide for your measurements goes like this: your hips and bust should be about the same, your waist about 9 to 10 inches smaller. But as we said, don't worry about a couple of inches here or there. Unless you're drastically overweight, you don't want to diet.

If you're five feet tall, a weight of about 100 pounds or thereabouts is right for you. If you're 5 feet, 3, you're pretty safe weighing around 120 pounds.

Next week we'll go on with this, with special emphasis on exercises.

Sanford Sato Passes Away In Phoenix

POSTON, Ariz. — Sanford A. Sato, prominent nisei leader, passed away in Phoenix, Ariz., on April 12 following a month's illness, according to an Arizona Republic story in the Poston Chronicle.

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CIO Union Launches Drive To Organize Hawaii Workers

ILWU Charters New Unions in Hawaiian Milling Industry

SAN FRANCISCO — The CIO's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) has launched a drive in the Territory of Hawaii to organize 35,000 workers in the great Hawaiian milling industry.

Charters have already been granted to four new locals, according to the ILWU publication, The Dispatcher.

Majority of the 35,000 workers are of Japanese ancestry. A large number are of Filipino descent.

The organizing campaign is under the leadership of International Representative Matt Meehan and officers of Hawaiian locals.

The Dispatcher reported recently that substantial majorities have been signed up in three mills on the Island of Hawaii, and formal union recognition has been asked. Companies involved are the Hawaiian Agricultural Co., in the Kau district; the Hamakua Sugar Co., in the Hamakua district, and the Pepeekeo Sugar Co., in the Hilo-Puna district.

Working with Meehan are President Jack H. Kawano, Japanese American labor leader in Hawaii, and Secretary Frederick Kama-hoahoa of Longshore Local 37 of Honolulu, and Secretary Bert Nakano of Longshore Local 36, Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

The Dispatcher said that the workers in the milling industry were mostly of Filipino and Japanese ancestry, the others being Hawaiians, Portuguese and haoles (whites). Employers, almost entirely haoles, have for the most part barred men from other national groups from obtaining promotions to better-paid jobs, the Dispatcher added, noting that one of the chief demands of the workers will probably be the right to promotion on the basis of skill and experience, with no regard to ancestry.

Meehan issued a statement stressing the loyalty of the Japanese American group in Hawaii:

"The American-born Japanese here are as loyal as any American on the mainland. I can't understand why they are called

Union Protests Army Action On Organizers

HONOLULU, T.H.—The expulsion of five labor organizers of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, from the Island of Maui by Army officers is being protested here by the ILWU local 1-37.

The ILWU forwarded the protest in a letter to Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., military governor of Hawaii, charging that military authorities had interfered with the work of the CIO organizers in assisting workers on Maui "in exercising the rights and privileges guaranteed them under Section 7 of the national labor act."

Three of the five CIO organizers are Japanese Americans. The organizers involved are Yoroku Fukuda, Benjamin Kahawainui, Jack Osakoda, Simeon Bagasol and David Kawahara.

The CIO protest said that the men "were concerned particularly and primarily with assisting workers employed in the sugar industry which industry was returned to civilian control in March of 1943."

The protest charged that Maj. John D. Hagon, Maui provost marshal, ordered the CIO representatives brought before him by military police and informed them that they must return immediately to Oahu.

Declaring that Maj. Hagon had no authority to issue "any such ukases to civilian workers," the CIO protest added that Maj. Hagon "was giving aid and comfort to those persons would deny workers their legal right to organize and bargain collectively with their employers."

The union declared it would test the right of the military to oust the organizers.

Japanese because their parents were born in Japan, any more than why I should be called Irish because my parents were born in Ireland.

"These people are as American as apple pie. The Japanese longshoremen in Honolulu, immediately after the blitz, donated one day's pay to the army, which amounted to \$7,500, to buy bombs for Tokyo."

"Shortly thereafter, they started a fund for army relief to which they donated \$6,000. They neither asked nor received anything for these donations—they merely did this to prove they are good Americans."

Meehan came to the islands in March. A veteran Portland longshoreman, he was international secretary-treasurer of the ILWU for the first five years of the union's existence, and has been working on the docks in Portland for the past two years.

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RFC Loans Available to Relocated Nisei

Program Designed To Assist Small Business Enterprises

TOPAZ, Utah — Evacuees who wish to reenter business may receive financial aid from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation lending program, which is designed to aid small business enterprises, the Topaz Times reported here recently.

Applications for loans to establish or re-establish small businesses will be considered from any type of business enterprises, including corporations, partnerships or individual businesses.

No loans will be made for the purchasing of farm real estate, newspapers or liquor manufacturing or dispensing firms.

As security a first mortgage or real estate, he plant and equipment, or a first mortgage of chattels, or an assignment of accounts received are requested by the RFC. All loans mature in 5 years and are amortized on a monthly basis.

Utah Student Named To Honor Society

Noboru Enow, a chemistry major, was named by University of Utah officials this week as one of its students who were honored by membership in the university's chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic fraternity. He is the son of Mrs. Nobuji Endow of Nyssa, Ore.

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GALLON BOTTLES

Bricker's Plan Has Dangerous Implications, Says Dr. Deutsch

SAN FRANCISCO — Commenting on the recent proposal of Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio that each west coast community decide whether or not to allow the resettlement of Japanese Americans, Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, provost of the University of California and president of San Francisco's Commonwealth Club, declared in a letter in the San Francisco Chronicle on April 25 that such a program would have dangerous implications to other minority groups.

"Does not the Governor see that the step he has proposed is one which is utterly out of harmony with the spirit of our Government and the spirit of democracy?" Dr. Deutsch asked.

Dr. Deutsch made special reference to Gov. Bricker's statement that "as the resettlement of the Japanese after the war is concerned, I believe that is a matter that had been left to each community."

In his Chronicle letter Dr. Deutsch commented:

"Governor Bricker has been

trained as a lawyer, and I should hope that he would know the law of his country. I cannot by any possibility conceive of the adoption of national legislation which would give each community the right to determine what individuals shall reside within it and which individuals shall be excluded. If this cannot be done by law, how is it to be done? By vigilante methods? Certainly, an official sworn to obey the law cannot approve of such action.

"Besides, think what this means, if each community had the right to say that it will admit or keep out American citizens who happen to be of Japanese descent, including those who have fought and been wounded in fighting for their country in far parts of the world, then what is to prevent a community to refuse to admit Negroes, refusing to admit Chinese, refusing to admit Filipinos, refusing to admit Mexicans? They may go further and refuse to admit Jews, refuse to admit Catholics; they may refuse to admit Poles, Germans, Italians, Irish. They may refuse those descended from such stock."

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