



## Wounded Japanese Americans



Wounded men of the 100th Infantry battalion, now convalescing at Moore General Hospital, Swannanoa, North Carolina, are shown in the top photo conversing with First Lieut. Shigeru Tsubota who was also injured in action in Italy. The men are Pfc. James Oshiro, Pvt. Kenichi Kawakami, Pvt. Noboru Hashiro, Sgt. Isamu Sanemitsu and Pvt. Shuichi Tengan. All are from Hawaii.

## Ex-Ambassador Grew Reveals Japanese Police Kidnapping Of Nisei From U. S. Embassy

**Fujimoto Had Decided to Return to America With Other Embassy Employees When Snatched From Building, Ex-Envoy Recalls in New Book**

NEW YORK—The kidnapping of an American citizen of Japanese ancestry by the Japanese police from the American Embassy in Tokyo is revealed by Joseph Clark Grew, United States ambassador to Japan from 1932 to Dec. 7, 1941, in his new book, "Ten Years in Japan," published this month by Simon and Schuster.

Ex-Ambassador Grew, now head of the Far Eastern section of the State Department, Fujimoto, a translator at the American Embassy in Tokyo on March 24, 1942, in his new book which is a record of ten years as the ambassador of the United States in Japan.

In a diary entry on March 24, 1942, Mr. Grew notes:

"Fujimoto, one of our translators, a full American citizen without dual nationality, was today actually kidnapped from the Embassy by the police and arrested, charged with some breach of Japanese law about which we are ignorant. The last seen of him was when he accompanied a policeman to the gate, no doubt having been told that someone wanted to see him, and once outside he was quietly taken away. His wife and son are in the Embassy. His family wanted him to remain in Japan, but he decided that he wished to return with us to his home in the United States. Subsequently he wrote his wife that he had decided to remain in Japan, but we have little doubt that pressure was brought to bear on him by the police. The Swiss Minister has made strong representations but so far without avail. The Foreign Office says it is awaiting a report from the Minister of Justice. This is just one more of the outrages inflicted on us by the Japanese police."

Mr. Grew quoted on the following day, March 25, from the diary of Eugene Dooman, counsellor of the American Embassy, on the kidnapping of the American-born Japanese who wanted to return to the United States. Dooman noted that "it appears that Fujimoto's mother has been bitterly opposed to Fujimoto's return to the United States, and that some grave charge had been lodged by some member of his family

against Fujimoto in order to provide a pretext for his detention."

(Several Japanese American members of the staff of the American Embassy in Tokyo returned aboard the exchange liner Gripsholm with American diplomatic and consular officials in 1942. These Japanese Americans, it was reported at that time, had been confined with other members of the American diplomatic and consular staffs from the outbreak of war until their departure from Japan on June 18, 1942.)

## NEW YORK HOSTEL WILL ACCOMMODATE SOLDIER GUESTS

NEW YORK — Servicemen on leave in New York will be invited to stay at the newly-opened hostel for Japanese Americans at 168 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. Ralph E. Smeltzer, the director, said last week.

Since the mission is supported by the Church of the Brethren and Baptists, only members of those denominations will be accommodated, Rev. Smeltzer disclosed. The rate for all guests will be \$1 a day for room and board.

At similar hostels in Chicago, the director declared, "the servicemen and our regular guests got along very well."

Matsunosuke Satomi, his daughter, Midori, and son, Matoi, are the first evacuee guests at the hostel, having arrived last week from the Gila River relocation center in Arizona. The father has already received two offers of jobs as a gardener and his daughter four as a secretary. Matoi is awaiting induction into the army.

## Two Nisei Soldiers Acquitted by Army Courts-Martial

ANNISTON, Ala.—Two Japanese American soldiers charged with refusal to obey orders of their superior officers were acquitted by army courts-martial boards at the infantry replacement center at Fort McClelland, Ala., according to an army public relations officer.

Six other cases involving refusal of Japanese Americans to take military training at Fort McClelland were withdrawn. The eight soldiers involved have resumed training, it was announced. These eight were among the 28 who refused to take military training at McClelland last March. The others have received prison sentences. All were inducted into the army Dec. 7, 1941.

The two soldiers acquitted were identified as T/5 Tadayoshi Morioka and Pvt. Samuel Tsuruta.

## Sentry Kills Segregate at Tule Lake Camp

**Four Transfusions Fail to Save Life Of James Okamoto**

NEWELL, Calif. — James Shochi Okamoto, 30, an American-born Japanese, died on May 25 at the Tule Lake segregation center from a bullet fired on the preceding day by a military police sentry.

The War Relocation Authority, in charge of the camp, said four blood transfusions were given the wounded man after Japanese and Caucasian surgeons had operated in hope of saving his life. Nearly 50 men stood ready at the center hospital during the night to give their blood in transfusions.

Lieut. Col. Verne Austin, commanding the project's military detachment, named a board of investigation.

## TULE LAKE ISSEI COMMITS SUICIDE IN HOSPITAL

NEWELL, Calif.—A 57-year-old bachelor resident of the Tule Lake segregation center, Sadaharu Seino, formerly of Marysville, Calif., committed suicide in the project hospital on May 19 by hanging himself from a sling made of strips of his torn overalls, the War Relocation Authority announced.

Seino was taken to the hospital after he had swallowed a bottle of poison in his quarters.

WRA internal security officers said they found two notes in Seino's room, both indicating he intended to commit suicide. One of the notes asked that he be remembered to friends in Marysville.

## Nisei Made First Bayonet Charge Against Germans

NEW YORK — The Japanese American battalion fighting in Italy was the first Allied unit to make a bayonet charge against German positions on the Italian front, Ed Sullivan, noted Broadway columnist, declared in his column in the New York Daily News on May 10.

"The Nazis, faced with cold steel, broke and ran—at least those who were able," Sullivan said.

He also quoted a Japanese American combat veteran, Pvt. Mac T. Yazawa, winner of the Purple Heart in Italy, and covered with campaign ribbons, who told what he and other American sol-

## Western Congressmen Urged To Permit Return of Nisei To Evacuated Coastal Zone

### Successful Raid In Italy Told by Nisei Soldier

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Word of a successful raiding party in Italy is reported in a letter received at Camp Shelby from Pfc. Richard Chinen, former territorial flyweight champion in Hawaii and a former participant in the Camp Shelby boxing tournament.

Pfc. Chinen, formerly of Cannon Co., 442nd Infantry, when he was stationed in Camp Shelby, is now with the medical detachment of the 100th Infantry Battalion.

In a letter dated May 2 Pfc. Chinen writes:

"We are having a swell climate and everything is rather quiet at the present except for the rumble of the big guns. We were on a raiding party, and thanks to the training I received at good old Shelby, it was a success. As luck had it, our objective was taken without much resistance.

"To give you an idea of my first 'raid,' we were tense while waiting for the zero hour. When it was all over, you can imagine how relieved I was. It reminded me of the boxing bouts I participated in far back and I experienced the same feeling I had just before entering the ring.

"The biggest surprise as yet is the real beer we had on the front lines. Yep, American brewed beer made in Naples. It was good for a change and especially for our morale."

### North Utah, Colorado Closed for Relocation, Myer Informs Group

WASHINGTON—Western congressmen were urged to "permit American citizens of Japanese descent to return without intimidation" to the west coast states "as soon as military restrictions are lifted" by Donald Keim, manager of the Colorado Chamber of Commerce who sponsored a meeting of the western congressional representatives in Washington on May 22.

Congressmen representing Utah, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Montana and Kansas attended the meeting.

The congressmen heard Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, declare that there will be no further relocation of evacuees in northern Utah and Colorado, because the two areas have their full share.

"Colorado is willing to do its share, but it does not want all the west coast Japanese," Keim declared. "We believe it is up to California, Oregon and Washington to assume the responsibility for letting American citizens of Japanese descent return without intimidation as soon as military restrictions are lifted."

Keim noted that Colorado's population of persons of Japanese ancestry had increased from 2700 to 7700 since the start of the war.

## Korean American Lieutenant With Nisei Unit Awarded Silver Star for Gallantry

**Lieut. Kim Presented Self as Target to Enemy Machine Guns**

WASHINGTON—First Lieutenant Young O. Kim, 914 Boston Street, Los Angeles, Calif., recently was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action after he presented himself as a target to lead four enemy machine gun crews, an Infantry platoon, and an ammunition-carrying party to destruction in Italy.

The action took place on the Fifth Army front in the vicinity of Santa Maria Oliveto. Lieut. Kim Santa Maria Oliveto. Lieut. Kim the Japanese American battalion.

Kim, then a second lieutenant, and two other men from the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion, were scouting for a combat patrol and clearing an area known to carry many machine gun nests.

Lieut. Kim deliberately drew fire from members of a German ammunition carrying party, enabling his comrades to destroy the enemy with hand grenades. He used the same tactics to lure four machine gun emplacements to destruction and lead seven Germans into captivity.

A German company began to move into the same area two days later. Kim ordered his men to hold their fire until an entire platoon of the enemy company had entered the area and then, although his patrol was outnumbered, opened a fire fight.

The enemy, in disorder, tried to flee, but was outflanked by Lieut. Kim's patrol and driven into adjacent Fifth Army units. As a result, the entire German platoon was killed or captured.

"Lieut. Kim's outstanding leadership, courage and conduct in the face of grave danger," the citation with the award said, "was highly meritorious and a credit to the Armed Forces of the United States."

## Topaz Draft Evaders Held for Trial by Federal Grand Jury

Three American-born Japanese from the Topaz relocation center were ordered held for grand jury trial after arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Edward N. Garnet on charges of draft violation.

The defendants were identified as Toshio Minemoto, 19, and Masamitsu and Kenchiro Mike Yoshida, brothers.

## Philadelphia Girl Joins Women's Army

PHILADELPHIA — Although her parents are in a war relocation camp, Anna Takano, former Philadelphia dictaphone operator, left for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., recently to begin basic training as a member of the Women's Army Corps.



## L. A. County Social Workers Urge Return of Nisei to Coast At "Earliest Possible Date"

### Resolution Calls on Secretary of War to Restore Rights

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles County chapter of the American Association of Social Workers has passed a resolution urging the Secretary of War to restore the full rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry "at the earliest possible date," according to an announcement this week by Ellen T. Marshall, chairman of the association.

The resolution, concerning the right of citizen evacuees to return to their homes, was introduced by Harry Henderson and seconded by Dr. George Mangold of the University of Southern California at an open meeting on May 19 at the Taix Restaurant.

The resolution reads as follows: "Be it resolved that the Los Angeles County chapter of the American Association of Social Workers respectfully urge the Secretary of War to restore to American citizens of Japanese ancestry full civil rights under the Constitution of the United States at the earliest possible date."

"Be it further resolved that this chapter assure the Secretary of War of its full support in such measures providing they are consistent with national security."

"Be it further resolved that the chairman of the chapter be authorized to submit this resolution to the Secretary of War with copies to the President of the United States and the Attorney General of the United States."

"But it further resolved that the members of the chapter be urged to send letters of import similar to this resolution to the above-named officers of the Federal government."

Speakers on the program which preceded the adoption of the resolution were Miss Ataloe from the Poston relocation center; Dr. John R. Lechner, identified as a member of the American Legion, and Dr. C. J. Taft, director of the Southern California committee of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Miss Ataloe paid high tribute to Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, for his handling of the relocation program. She further complimented evacuees at the Poston center, declaring she had never worked with people "more intelligent or industrious or who worked together better than the evacuees."

Dr. Lechner spoke on the subject, "Should the Japanese Return to the West Coast?" He said that "those who love America can come here," adding that "we will extend the hand of friendship" to them.

Dr. Taft urged the return of the evacuees to their former homes and noted that President Roosevelt had promised that civil rights would be restored to the evacuees as soon as it is militarily feasible.

### WDC Restrictions Still Affect Nisei In Western States

The National JACL was informed this week by Dan B. Shields, U. S. district attorney for Utah, that "there has been no change" in the military orders that no person of Japanese ancestry in the western defense command could possess either a camera, arms or short-wave radios.

"Until some new rule is promulgated, we will be obliged to adhere to the original instructions," Mr. Shields said.

An inquiry had been placed by the JACL following numerous queries from Japanese Americans in the western area regarding the regulations restricting the possession of cameras.

The military orders still affect Japanese Americans in the western defense command, including the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada and Arizona.

## Rev. Fertig Will Edit New Coast Interracial Journal

The Pacific Pathfinder, a new magazine devoted to interracial affairs and liberal interpretation of Pacific affairs, will appear late this month in Los Angeles, according to its editor, the Rev. Fred Fertig.

Formerly the organ of the Filipino California club, the new Pathfinder this month comes under an interracial editorial board with widely expanded interests.

In its announced editorial policy the magazine will advocate: the end of political colonialism and economic imperialism in the Pacific; equal rights before the law for all racial and national groups in America; scientific policy of immigration for the Pacific Basin; development of cultural exchange and creative cultural synthesis of Oriental and Occidental civilizations; an effective Pacific charter.

Stanley B. Garibay, editor and publisher of the former Pacific Pathfinder, will continue as publisher and business manager of the new magazine.

Fred Fertig, editor, is well known as the pastor of the Church of All Nations in Los Angeles.

## Case to Test Forced Selling Of B. C. Lands

### Ottawa Hears Sales Of Evacuee Properties Net \$1,500,000

OTTAWA, Canada—It was revealed here last week in the House of Commons that forced sales of property held by evacuees of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia had disposed of 1101 parcels of real estate as of March 31, 1944, and that the total of \$1,560,670 had been realized from the sales.

A test case filed by Japanese Canadians is now pending in a Dominion court questioning the authority of the Custodian of Japanese Property to dispose of the properties.

Funds derived from the sales have been credited to the accounts of the individual owners, and, after payment of any admitted debts, have been made available to the former owner in cooperation with the British Columbia Security Commission.

## News from Camp Shelby

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—S/Sgt. Isami Ebata and T/5 George T. Chinen as guests of Mr. Earl Finch, prominent Hattiesburg business man, traveled to New Orleans especially to hear Ray Kinney and his Hawaiian orchestra in a program honoring the 442nd Combat Team. The boys enjoyed the program immensely and considered themselves especially fortunate to hear Hawaiian music played in the manner in which they were accustomed.

First Sgt. William Sakai, S/Sgt. Katsumasa Tomita and T/5 George T. Chinen of Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 442nd Infantry, with three-day passes left on May 20, accompanying Mr. Earl Finch and Rev. Melvin Hartner, one of the local USO directors, to the Rohwer and Jerome Relocation Centers.

On May 19 S/Sgt. Robert Shimabuka, S/Sgt. Tsukasa Wataya, St. Richard Uto, T/4 Chester Sakura, T/5 Hiroshi Nagakura, Pfc. Dairoka Matsumoto, Pvt. Tadashi Hirose and Pvt. Don Kamachi, all of Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 442nd Infantry, with other members of the Battalion, embarked on the long and arduous bus ride to the Rohwer Relocation Center, Arkansas.

S/Sgt. Noboru Fujii of Co. D, 442nd Infantry, was guest of Mr. Finch on a trip to New Orleans on May 17. While there they visited the Roosevelt Hotel's Blue Room where Ray Kinney and his popular Hawaiian orchestra is

## WRA Holds Nine Men for Threats Against Tule Families

NEWELL, Calif.—WRA authorities today held nine men in the isolation area of the Tule Lake segregation center on charges of threatening several resident families who had refused to send their children to Japanese language schools in the camp.

"We will not tolerate any interference with the rights of resident parents to send their children to any school available here," Project Director Ray R. Best said.

At the sprawling northern California center there are schools operated by the residents at their own expense, Best said. Attendance at either type school is not compulsory, he added.

## Hoffman Will Head Central Utah Project

### Director Ernst Will Leave to Take Post In Overseas Service

TOPAZ, Utah—Luther T. Hoffman, assistant chief of the relocation division of the War Relocation Authority in Washington, D. C., has been appointed project director of the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz, it was announced Thursday by Russell Bankston, reports officer.

Hoffman's appointment was made by Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes. He will succeed Charles F. Ernst who resigned this week to join the staff of the United Nations Rehabilitation Administration.

## Ten Nisei Inductees Leave Pocatello for Fort Douglas

POCATELLO, Idaho — Ten of the eighteen Bannock county men who left Friday for Fort Douglas, Utah, for induction into the army are of Japanese ancestry, selective service officials here reported.

The Japanese Americans are Hitoshi Mike Yamada, Roy N. Okamura, Kiyoshi Murakami, Sam Yokota, Jack Minoru Ishida, Tsumi Mizutani (transferred from Los Angeles, Calif.), Hiroshi Kunitsugu (transferred from Seattle), Kazuya Dave Aoyagi, Frank Gomei Yamashita, and Kiyoshi Yamamoto.

## A Letter from Home



In the above photo Pfc. Kiyoshi Yonemori at Moore General Hospital reads a letter from home. A member of the 100th battalion in Italy, his company was leading an attack when he was hit by shrapnel, receiving a compound fracture and a severe wound in the leg. Pfc. Yonemori has a brother at the Manzanar, Calif., war relocation center and the rest of his family is in Hawaii.

## Nisei Credited With Part in Discovery of Bacteria-Killer

### Dr. Henry Tsuchiya Participated in Tests At U. of Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A Japanese American scientist is credited with a part in the discovery of a new bacteria-killer which the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune reported on May 21 was "a substance allied to penicillin which is now only a bacteria-killer but has special properties which make it unusually important."

The Japanese American is Dr. Henry Tsuchiya who worked on hundreds of experiments in the laboratories of the University of Minnesota with Drs. Ray Bieter, H. O. Halvorson and Charles Drake.

These "special properties," the Tribune reported are today a war

secret and cannot be told except that they are important and will continue to be important after the war.

The scientists are credited with making an ordinary desert plant yield an amazing substance. They were aiming at a substance like penicillin, on the theory that if a mold could yield that bacteria slayer there must be other things in nature which would do the same.

They concentrated on desert plants, because it was known some of these plants were used as medicines by the Indians.

The four scientists have named their product nordihydroguaiaretic acid. In dry form it is an ivory-tinted powder. The discovery adds another to the list of about a dozen bacteria toxins known to science, the Tribune said.

## Nisei Soldiers Fight For Share in U. S. Democracy, Sergeant Tells Rotarians

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — "We are going to try to help preserve the independence for which Americans fought," declared Staff Sergeant Lloyd T. Kawahara last week in an address before the Hattiesburg Rotary club. Before the war Sgt. Kawahara was a high school professor of chemistry, biology and zoology in Hawaii.

"We want to share this independence and to live with those Americans who really know the American way of living," said Sgt. Kawahara. "All this is due to our greatest institution—the American educational system."

In discussing the educational system of Hawaii, Sgt. Kawahara explained that it was modeled after that of America. In the Hawaiian territory there are 30 high schools which offer general courses of education and preparatory training for higher institutions. Attendance is compulsory for children 15 or under. One A-grade university, 10 business colleges and several vocational schools are in the Hawaiian islands. A teachers' college is included in the university, Sgt. Kawahara stated. There is approximately one teacher for every 30 students.

Included among the objectives of Hawaiian schools are: The mastery of English language, a better understanding among racial groups; and better opportunities for securing positions and professional training.

Because of intermarriage in the Hawaiian islands and because the islands are a veritable "melting pot" of all nations, there is no

racial discrimination there, Sgt. Kawahara explained.

Commenting that Hawaiians responded in large numbers for volunteer first aid duties and other war activities following the Pearl Harbor attack, he said that the islands have participated in bond drives and collections of scrap metal and rubber.

"When we left the islands to sail for this country, we could not help but weep," Sgt. Kawahara said. "There were no friends to say goodbye; we received no leis. We merely boarded the boat as ordered and about 100 yards away we could glimpse some people waving at us. The Army band didn't let us down—for the band boys played 'Aloha' and it was more than we could 'take'."

"Our training at Camp Shelby has been like all Army basic training—strenuous. We have walked eight and nine hours, starting at six in the evening at times. We have tramped through rain, mud and swamps. We have slept on the ground in soaking wet clothes and have gotten up to march on."

"The American Japanese soldiers are at present fighting side by side with the Allied troops in the European theater. One of my former students is in Burma, 18 of my pupils are in Europe—they are all fighting for our friends and relatives who were unmercifully mowed down early that morning of December 7, 1941."

"We know how your forefathers fought for this independence of America—and we are going to try to help preserve it."



## First Escheat Suit Filed in Salinas Area

Violation of State's Anti-Alien Law Is Charged by Brazil

SALINAS, Calif.—Violation of the California anti-alien land law was charged against three former Salinas residents of Japanese ancestry, now in the Poston, Ariz., relocation center, in a complaint filed on May 19 by District Attorney Anthony Brazil in superior court.

Superior Judge H. G. Jorgensen set August 15 for a hearing on an order to show cause why title to 72 acres of vegetable land near Salinas should not revert to the state.

Brazil will seek to show that Yeizo and Satsuko Ikeda conspired with Mrs. Toshi Hanazono, an American citizen, to purchase the land in the latter's name.

According to Brazil, this is the first complaint of alien property law violation ever filed in Monterey county.

Evidence gathered by Brazil and by William Gleeson, investigator for the office, will be offered to prove that the Ikedas paid for the property, took possession of it and produced commercial vegetable crops for their own profit, Brazil said.

Gleeson, who has spent months on investigation of the case, has just returned from Poston where he interviewed the defendants.

Brazil said it had not been determined whether or not the Ikedas will be brought to Salinas to testify in the August hearing.

## Congregational Group in Indiana Backs Rights of Nisei

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A resolution urging support of whatever policies the government may promulgate toward the restoration of the constitutional rights of Japanese Americans was passed unanimously at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Indiana Conference of Congregational Christian churches at Kokomo, Indiana, on May 9 and 10, Clarence S. Gillett, executive secretary of the Citizens Committee for Resettlement of Japanese Evacuees, reported this week.

The resolution declared that the conference supported every move toward the restoration of the war-shorn rights of Japanese American evacuees, such as the government's resettlement program and the resumption of selective service procedures.

## Nisei Win Scholarships At Nebraska

RIVERS, Ariz.—Four nisei have won scholarships for the College of Pharmacy, Nebraska university, according to the News Courier.

The winners are Tom Miya, Denson; Misari Sakamoto, Minidoka; Henry Teshima, Poston; and Eugene Kimura, Seattle, Wash.

## Chinese American, Nisei Girl Members of WAC Team

Pvts. Nakagawara, Fong Assigned to Duty at Air Field

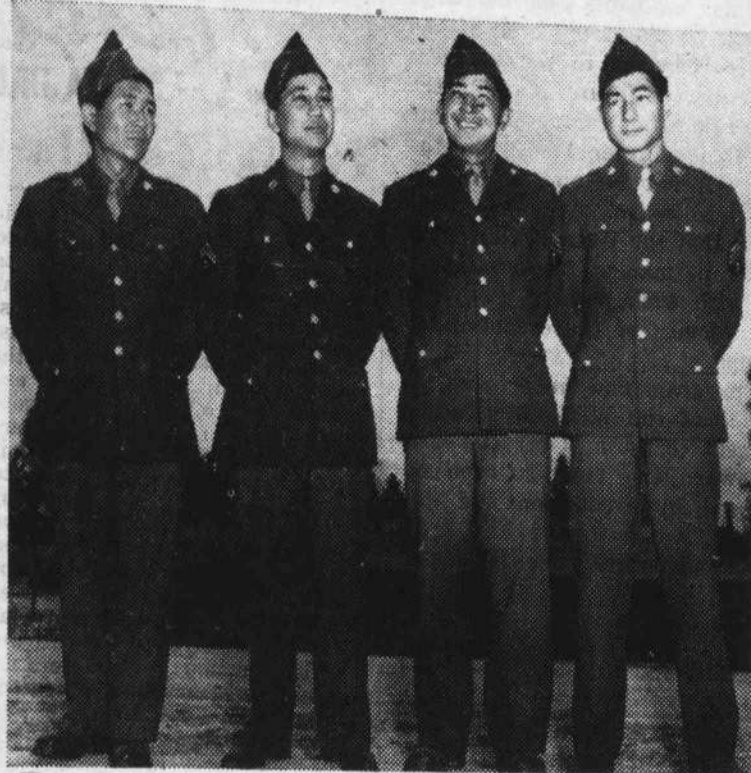
WRIGHT FIELD, Ohio — Two WACs, one of Chinese and the other of Japanese ancestry, are members of the Army Air Forces team at Wright Field.

They are Pvt. Hilda Lee Fong of Richmond, Calif., and Pvt. Cherry Nakagawara of Oakland, Calif., a housewife before she donned khaki.

When she enlisted in the WAC, Pvt. Fong left a job as an electrician with the famous Kaiser shipyards in California, where in September, 1942, she became the first Chinese American girl on the payroll. Prior to that she had spent a summer working as an electrician in the experimental laboratories of Consolidated Aircraft in San Diego.

Assigned now to the flight test

## Brother Act in U. S. Army



The Masaokas, formerly of Salt Lake City, Utah, have one of the largest representations of any Japanese American family in the armed forces of the United States. Four of the five Masaokas now in the service are shown in this photo. All are members of the Japanese American Combat Team. They are left to right: Ben Masaoka; T/5 Mike Masaoka, former national secretary of the JACL; Sgt. Tad and Sgt. Ike Masaoka. The fifth brother, Pvt. Henry Masaoka, is stationed at an army camp in Oregon.—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

## Japanese American Soldiers Aid Navy Gun Crew in Fight Against Sub, Says Captain

### Seabee's Letter Defends Rights Of Nisei Group

KENT, Wash. — The rights of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry were defended vigorously recently in a letter from a Seabee, SF 1/c John A. Lang, in the South Pacific to the News-Journal. Lang, who has had 17 months of experience in the South Pacific, declared that he had "become concerned with the attitude" in the Kent, Wash., district "toward these Japanese Americans after the war."

Noting demands to prevent the return of the evacuees to Kent and the White River valley, Lang asked:

"Is that going to be our democratic walk of life after the war?" He asked those who supported such a stand to reconsider.

"I have been in many phases of this war in the south Pacific for 17 months and have witnessed some things that haven't been written and perhaps never will. I know that to compare the old country Jap with those interned from the coast, is a grave mistake. To condemn a whole race is unjust," Lang said.

laboratory at Wright Field, her job is to install motion picture cameras in planes that are about to be flight tested. When the test pilot brings the ship in, she removes the camera and takes it to the laboratory and develops the film.

Pvt. Nakagawara, formerly Cherry Shiozawa of Oakland, first became interested in the WACs in Texas where she was staying near her husband, an X-ray technician in the Army medical corps.

"War, naturally, was very real to us, and I felt I must do something more than be a housewife," the Japanese American girl said.

Because she had always been interested in welfare problems and people, Pvt. Nakagawara, upon arriving at Wright Field, requested personnel work, and was assigned to the furlough unit of the personnel section at Wright Field headquarters.

### Liberty Ship Chief Has High Praise For AJA Soldiers

CINCINNATI—High praise for Japanese American soldiers was voiced here by Capt. John Harris, U. S. Merchant Marine, and skipper of a Liberty ship, who visited Cincinnati last week.

Capt. Harris told how Japanese American troops, sailing to an overseas station, worked right along with the navy gun crew when the ship encountered a submarine. The Japanese Americans passed ammunition in the fight with the sub, and at other times stood lookout watch with the rest of the crew.

He emphasized that they were "exceptionally good soldiers."

Going through the Mediterranean, Capt. Harris said, was like running between raindrops. "We kept either just one jump ahead or behind the enemy bombs," he added, noting that he had just returned from one of the longest sea voyages on record—a total of 40,000 miles.

He said that he had been told just before sailing that he was to carry passengers, but that he didn't get a glimpse of them until they had boarded the ship.

"We took a group of American-born Japanese soldiers to an overseas station, and they were as fine a bunch of men as you could imagine," he said.

"There was never a dull moment on the voyage," the captain continued. "When we arrived in Italy the ship was on fire, but no serious damage had been inflicted."

Capt. Harris is a native of Baltimore, Md.

### Boise Valley JACL Honors Inductees

BOISE, Idaho—Boise Valley inductees were honored at a semi-formal dance at the Owyhee hotel ballroom in Boise Tuesday, May 16, by the Boise Valley JACL.

Nineteen inductees were introduced by Edson Fujii, JACL vice president and social chairman. Special guests were Mr. Bernard Mainwaring of Nampa, editor of the Idaho Free Press, Mrs. Mainwaring and the Rev. I. L. Shaver of Caldwell.

Committee heads who assisted with plans for the dance were Bill Nishioka, George Nishitani, Harumi Tamura, Mary Inouye and Joe Yamamoto.

## WRA Reports 22,000 Nisei Evacuees Resettled Under Agency's Relocation Program

### NISEI TROOPS INVITE ROHWER GIRLS TO DANCE

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — The First Battalion of the 442nd Infantry will act as hosts to approximately 90 Japanese American girls from the Rohwer relocation center in Arkansas on May 27 and 28 at Camp Shelby.

Highlight of the girls' visit will be a dance on May 27 to the music of the 150th Engineer group orchestra.

A Hawaiian theme will be carried out throughout the program and the decorations for the dance at Service Club No. 5.

Sgt. William Kitagawa heads the dance committee. Other committee chairmen are S/Sgt. Robert Shimabuku, Cpl. Isao Inouye, S/Sgt. Peter Segama, S/Sgt. Unkei and T/5 Jimmy Ichimaru.

## WRA Doubts Right to Bar Resettlement

### Letter Inserted in Minutes of New Jersey State Legislature

TRENTON, N. J.—The New Jersey assembly, at its special session on May 22, inserted in its minutes a letter from the War Relocation Authority in Washington stating that there was "grave doubt of the legality of any act by municipal governing bodies which might attempt to prohibit persons of Japanese ancestry from relocating in the given community."

The letter, signed by WRA Director Dillon S. Myer, was in answer to a resolution passed by the assembly on April 3 requesting the WRA to ask a municipality's permission before assigning relocated evacuees of Japanese ancestry there.

### Salt Lake Resident Injured in Accident

Daijiro M. Fujii, 50, 555 West Fifth North Street, Salt Lake, was injured Wednesday when he walked into the path of an automobile at Third West and North Temple streets. He suffered a fractured left leg and body bruises.

## Urge Japanese American Girls To Join Women's Army Corps

### Pvt. Shinagawa Recruits Nisei Volunteers in Denver Area

DENVER, Colo.—Attractive 21-year-old Pvt. Chizuko Shinagawa of the Women's Army Corps is in Denver to recruit Japanese American girls who desire an opportunity to serve in the WAC.

"It's a wonderful opportunity for my people to participate actively in the greatest battle for democracy the world has ever known," said Pvt. Shinagawa. "By serving in the WAC, I've found the true meaning of democracy—the principle of share and share alike."

"I'm sure that Japanese American girls who join the WAC will develop, as I have, a broader outlook and an increased pride in their native land."

"Before I joined up I felt useless and restless, because I wanted to do something for my country. I wouldn't exchange for anything the experience I've gained in the WAC."

Those who join the WAC, Pvt. Shinagawa pointed out, serve side by side with male soldiers. WACs are performing a large variety of tasks, both in this country and in the battle zones. "All Americans, whatever their ancestry, must remember that they will be judged in the fu-

### Report to Ickes Lists Illinois as Leading in Numbers

WASHINGTON—The War Relocation Authority announced Saturday that 22,000 Japanese Americans have been reestablished in various parts of the country, away from the west coast evacuated area, as a part of its evacuee resettlement program.

The WRA, in a report to Secretary of Interior Ickes, declared that very few of these citizens have caused any trouble in their new homes.

The report listed Illinois as absorbing the largest number of evacuees, with 5,000 finding homes in the state, chiefly in the Chicago area. Approximately 2500 are living in Colorado, while Utah and Ohio each has about 1700, followed closely by Michigan. Idaho has 1000.

The report noted that the evacuees, in moving eastward from the evacuated area, have left behind farms and businesses built up over a number of years.

"But even though the transplantation has been a drastic process for many, it has some compensations from the long range point of view," the report added. "It has tended to break down the prewar isolation of this Oriental minority in the United States and has brought thousands of these people more completely than ever into the mainstream of American life."

The WRA reported that "Little Tokyos" were discouraged, and that its present program was breaking down the "isolation of this Oriental minority" and bringing the residents of Nipponese blood "more completely than ever into the main stream of American life."

The report noted that evacuees formerly engaged in agriculture are the most reluctant to leave the relocation camps. Only 19 per cent of the farmers have resettled, compared with 38 per cent of those with clerical or sales experience and 30 per cent with professional or managerial experience or formerly in skilled labor.

The job of resettling approximately 100,000 evacuees has been "proceeding steadily," the WRA noted.

Summarizing the resettlement program, the report echoed recent remarks by Secretary Ickes on efforts to stir up racial prejudice, and said there have been only occasional instances of "local opposition or discrimination." The American-born Japanese were praised highly for their compliance with government regulations.

ture by the part they play now. If we shirk our plain duty to our country in a time of its greatest need we must be prepared to have our loyalty questioned. Indeed, I think it should be questioned."

Pvt. Shinagawa is a native of Phoenix, Ariz. She was visiting in California when persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from a narrow strip along the west coast shortly after Pearl Harbor. She was sent to the War Relocation Authority Center at Poston, Ariz., in May, 1942, but left there in March, 1943, to return to her home in Phoenix.

She was inducted into the WAC on August 16, 1943, with the consent of her parents, both of whom were born in Japan. She received her basic training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

"I was only 20 at the time," she explained, "and I could not have joined without my parents' consent. This they readily gave because they, like myself, were infuriated at Japan's attack upon the United States."

Pvt. Shinagawa will be in the Denver area for thirty days, during which she will be available at the Army Recruiting Office, 104 Old Custom House Building, 16th and Arapahoe Streets, for interviews with Japanese American women, aged 20 to 49, who wish full information about opportunities offered by the WAC.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the  
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 412-15 Beason Building,  
25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building,  
Phone 5-6501

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, New York and Denver.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, \$2.00 year.  
Non-members, \$2.50 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI

EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Japan's Anti-Nisei Policy

A large number of books during recent months have given graphic accounts of Japan during the period prior to war. But of these books, perhaps none is so revealing, so authentic and so informative as "Ten Years in Japan," written by Joseph C. Grew, our ambassador to Japan during the decade preceding Pearl Harbor.

Our war today with Japan, and our post-war peace terms will doubtless be influenced in large measure by the observations of Ambassador Grew.

But for many nisei, no incident related by the ex-ambassador can be more startling or revealing than his story, told in diary entries, of the kidnapping of a young nisei translator employed by the American embassy.

The nisei, who had renounced Japanese citizenship and manifested his intention of returning to the United States with the American embassy staff, was kidnapped by the Tokyo police and arrested. His wife and son, who remained in the embassy, later heard from him by mail, when he informed them that he wished to remain in Japan.

"... We have little doubt that pressure was brought to bear on him by the police," Grew recorded in a diary entry on March 24.

Gripsholm repatriates arriving in this country after waiting for months in Japan, have added, too, to the information available on the nisei still remaining in that country.

This is the story told by one repatriate, a missionary:

There was in Tokyo a young nisei girl who was extremely unhappy there, who could not bear the cultural and military restrictions placed upon her. She had refused to marry a Japanese national, despite strong pressure brought by her parents.

She had on several occasions confided her great unhappiness to the missionary, and she had sought his aid in returning to America. When the war came, she was picked up by the Japanese police and subjected to third degree questioning. Her missionary friend was "interviewed" at length by the police on her Americanism and political allegiance.

The missionary had not heard of her again when he left for the United States.

Over and over again it has been revealed that in fascist Japan there is no middle ground. There is abject allegiance to the military. Hundreds of Japanese Christians and liberals, faithful to a higher cause than fascism and Japanese imperialism, have suffered imprisonment and torture.

### Relocation Over Forty

Tangible evidence that the War Relocation Authority is placing greater emphasis upon the relocation of family groups and older evacuees is found in the publication, "Over 40," issued by the Chicago office of the WRA.

Family resettlement has been the biggest stumbling block of the relocation program. To date, although it has been announced that 22,000 persons have been permanently resettled outside the WRA camps, most of these people are single persons and young married couples.

Until the WRA can find employment and housing for many thousands of the Issei in the centers, the relocation program will be only partly successful, and the postwar

problem of adjustment and resettlement will be greatly retarded. Emphasis on the resettlement of the older residents and the large family groups will be necessary even if the evacuated area is reopened to the evacuees in the not too far distant future. Many of the residents in the relocation centers have cut their ties with their former homes on the west coast and will not be able to return even if permitted to do so.

The possibility that the WRA centers may be perpetuated as permanent "reservations" is strengthened with each passing day, and as long as the majority of the evacuees remain in the camps.

The positive program now undertaken by the Chicago office of the WRA in offering definite employment to those "Over 40" is a vigorous step toward the final solution of the problems posed by evacuation and detention.

The relocation adventure, like life, can begin at 40.

### Two Evacuations

The congressional reactionaries who are still howling over the military evacuation of one man, Sewell Avery, from Montgomery Ward in Chicago are many of the same ones who openly applauded the forced evacuation of 112,000 west coast residents of Japanese ancestry in 1942. Their inconsistency may be explained by the fact that the issue at Montgomery Ward is basically one of property rights, while that of the evacuated Japanese Americans involves human rights.

How these same congressmen would have screamed had the west coast Japanese Americans resisted the evacuation order as Sewell Avery did and had demanded the use of force. The west coast evacuation of 1942 was carried out at a time when the military forces of the nation were being taxed to the limit by the demands of national security. The United States had no backlog of millions of trained troops at that time. Only a token military force was necessary in effecting the evacuation, because of the complete co-operation of the Japanese Americans themselves. This record of the evacuees is, according to Carey McWilliams, "a remarkable demonstration of the loyalty of the Japanese Americans," and Secretary Stimson has pointed out that "great credit is due our Japanese population for the manner in which they responded to and complied with the orders for exclusion." In no instance, adds Mr. McWilliams, did they fail to co-operate with the authorities.

### Inter-racial Publications

An encouraging note in the picture of race-relations is the publication in recent months of inter-racial magazines such as *The New Pacific*, published in Honolulu by an inter-racial editorial board, and the *War Worker*, a Negro-edited publication devoted to minority problems. A newcomer to this group is the *Pacific Pathfinder*, to be released this month in Los Angeles.

Such publications, produced by and for inter-racial activity, are indicative of the growing realization that the minority groups have a common cause. Minority discrimination is one and the same thing, no matter what group is at the moment feeling it most sharply.

It must be realized someday that Negro discrimination in the south, anti-Jewish feeling in the east, and sentiment against Japanese Americans in the west are parts of a whole. Only a united defense can defeat these undemocratic manifestations.

### Little Public Support

California proponents of racial legislation against Americans of Japanese ancestry have filed their first petition with the Secretary of State in Sacramento toward an anti-Japanese American initiative on the November ballot. This petition carries 143 names. The Japanese Exclusion Association which is sponsoring the drive needs 178,000 signatures by June 9 to certify their measure for the November 7 elections.

The Japanese Exclusion Association, whose hopes are to exclude persons of Japanese ancestry from the state of California, needs only 177,857 more names to qualify their racist measure for the ballot. It would seem that the race-baiters are getting little in the way of public support.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Twilight of the Demagogues

It may be a trifle early, at this stage of the election campaign, to look for and to find in the results to date the signs of an approaching twilight for the demagogues. It is true that the defeats of Reps. Starnes and Costello and the withdrawal of Martin Dies have extracted much of the venom from the House Committee on un-American Activities, and the Dies Committee may eventually cease to function as such. Any friend of democracy and fair play knows that the Dies Committee was used as an illiberal force against progressive individuals and movements, as well as against racial and social minorities. And all the race baiters and labor haters in Congress have not been defeated. Many, like Rankin, Hoffman and J. Parnell Thomas, will probably be on hand to carry on the work of a Dies Committee if a sufficient number of congressmen vote to pay with the people's money for the character assassinations and haphazard investigations which were so characteristic of Dies Committee methods.

The Dies Committee served well the purposes of those forces in American life which would retard the processes of democracy. It specialized in sensational accusations, neglecting to give the accused an opportunity in many cases of defending themselves. Its well publicized "yellow books" on Japanese and Japanese Americans were typical examples of its attitude and its methods. And it is to be regretted that these Dies Committee reports are today the source books for the professional race mongers in their continued campaign against Japanese Americans. The lies, the half truths and the exaggerations published by the Dies Committee will probably be circulated long after the committee itself has ceased to function.

The first "yellow book" was issued shortly before Pearl Harbor. The attempt of the Dies Committee to foist these "revelations" on the American people was courageously exposed on the floor of the House by Tom Eliot, then a congressman from Massachusetts. Martin Dies had offered this "report" on the "subversive" activities of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States as having been compiled at great expense and considerable personal hazard to the investigators involved. Eliot showed that the report, as such, was a fraud and that the material contained was available even to high school students in the Congressional Library and elsewhere, and that entire sections of this report had been copied verbatim from a pamphlet previously circulated publicly and available for ten cents. A map, which the Dies Committee declared had been obtained secretly by their agents, was found to have been taken from a Japanese popular magazine widely distributed in the United States.

Later reports of the committee on Japanese Americans and the relocation of west coast evacuees specialized in the testimonies of disgruntled men who had been discharged by the War Relocation Authority. One of these prize witnesses was later arrested for forgery and was also charged with illegal entry into the United States. Two of these later reports on the War Relocation Authority and the Tule Lake disturbances were so patently unfair that they inspired minority reports from Rep. Herman Eberharter, who charged that his colleagues were deliberately attempting to bestir racial prejudices. It is noteworthy that two of the remaining Democratic members of the Dies Committee, Eberharter and Courtney of Texas, are men who have voted against funds for the committee. Eberharter, incidentally, has been renominated and appears assured of reelection. He has been one of a handful of congressmen who have had the quality of courage necessary to answer the race-baiters on the floor of the House. Rep. Eberharter's latest altercation with a race-baiter was his verbal duel with Rep. Costello on the subject of the relocation of loyal Japanese Americans in New York. Events have vindicated the congressman from Pittsburgh, while

Costello and his "black dragon fantasies" have been rejected by his California electorate.

Although the Dies Committee may be dissolved as a result of the retirement of Dies, Costello and Starnes, Japanese Americans probably have not seen the last of legislative inquiries. Although the ranks of the congressional race-baiters are slimmer and may be further thinned in the November elections, some racist diehards are certain to return to Washington. Egged on by the Hearst press, there may be demands for a special congressional investigation on Japanese Americans, although the leadership of such an inquiry is no longer the political plum that it appeared to be before the defeat of John Costello. Racism apparently does not pay political dividends as many California candidates like Jack Tenney, as well as the opponents of Senators Pepper and Hill in the south, have learned.

There are at present two active committees in the California legislature which have been set up for the express purpose of sampling public attitudes on the subject of Japanese Americans, particularly on the matter of the possible return of the evacuees at an early date. However, the past performances of these investigative units, the Gannon and Donnelly committees, have shown that these legislators are more interested in fomenting prejudice than in gauging it. The Gannon committee, in fact, so overstepped the limits of legislative propriety that the Los Angeles Times found it necessary to protest.

An interesting reflection of California attitudes on the question of the evacuated west coast Americans of Japanese ancestry may be gleaned from the questionnaires sent by the Civic Affairs Commission of the Church Federation of Los Angeles to the 111 candidates for the 31 state assembly seats filled by Los Angeles county. Forty-two of the 111 candidates replied to the questionnaires which posed 14 questions on a variety of issues, including international cooperation, postwar employment, labor, subsidies, monopolistic business practices and a state health program. One of the 14 questions was: "Do you approve of the return of Japanese Americans to California if they desire to return?" Only 5 of the 42 candidates replying answered with an unequivocal "No" to the question, and only one of the five was elected at the primaries last May 16. Of the 42 candidates at least 16 favored without question the return of Japanese Americans, eight were elected or nominated. Other candidates answering gave qualified answers, such as "yes, under restrictions" or "if loyal, perhaps yes." Among the assemblymen who were reelected in the primaries by winning both major party nominations, were Lee Bashore, a Republican, and Ernest Debs, a Democrat. Bashore said "the Federal constitution grants them the right to live where they desire." Debs answered that citizens of Japanese ancestry "should be given privileges of all American citizens."

The elections to date have shown that racist demagoguery is not popular with the voters. This knowledge, if sustained in the elections to come, may have a profound effect upon the conduct of state and national legislators on such prejudice-packed issues as those involving American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

### Denson Girl Wins Ballet Scholarship From Metropolitan

JEROME, Ark. — Dorothy Maruki of Jerome has been awarded a ballet dancing scholarship from the Metropolitan Opera company of New York, the Tribune reported here recently.

Miss Maruki went to New York in May of last year and studied ballet at the Metropolitan for eight months. She is working part time at Scott Foreman and Company, book publishers.

Prior to evacuation the young dancer studied ballet in San Francisco and Sacramento.



## Vagaries

### Resettlement . . .

The WRA's report on resettlement last week noted that Japanese American evacuees have been resettled as far away as Delhi, India and Melbourne, Australia. These evacuees who are overseas are reportedly doing vital work in the war of words against the Japanese militarists. . . . West coast Chinese Americans are disturbed about the Heart campaign to throw suspicion on our Chinese allies and on people of Chinese ancestry. . . . Several members of the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion, wounded in action in Italy, visited New York City recently. One incident involving these soldiers is characteristic of the reception they have gotten in New York. One of the soldiers was stopped by a colonel of infantry in front of a Times Square restaurant. The colonel, who had also just returned from Italy, said that he wanted to shake hands with the Japanese American and to congratulate him and his fellow nisei for the "wonderful fight" they had put up against the Nazis.

### Coast Return . . .

A Japanese American girl, who was evacuated from California with other nisei in 1942, returned to Hollywood recently with her husband who is not of Japanese ancestry. Her husband, a writer, will work on the Army Air Forces film, "Winged Victory." . . . Scotty Tsuchiya and his wife, Setsu, have received permission from the Army to return to the west coast on business and have taken an apartment in Berkeley. . . . Civil liberties groups are considering cases testing the continued exclusion of Japanese Americans from the west coast.

### Nishimura . . .

In his biography of John Barrymore, "Good Night, Sweet Prince," Gene Fowler recalls that one of Barrymore's last requests before his death was for his gardener, Nishimura, who with his seven children was a fixture on the Barrymore estate. Barrymore had forgotten that "Nishi" had been evacuated to Manzanar, although he had protested the forced evacuation of his Japanese and his family. His friends, unwilling to upset Barrymore, told him that "Nishi" had gone away, but would be back soon. . . . One of Barrymore's closest friends was Sadakichi Hartmann, the artist, poet, critic and author of "The Last 30 Days of Christ." Hartmann, who once presided over the San Francisco art colony and was also a familiar figure in Greenwich Village, was of German and Japanese ancestry, a fact which proved of no little embarrassment to him. Hartmann had thirteen children and named them all after flowers.

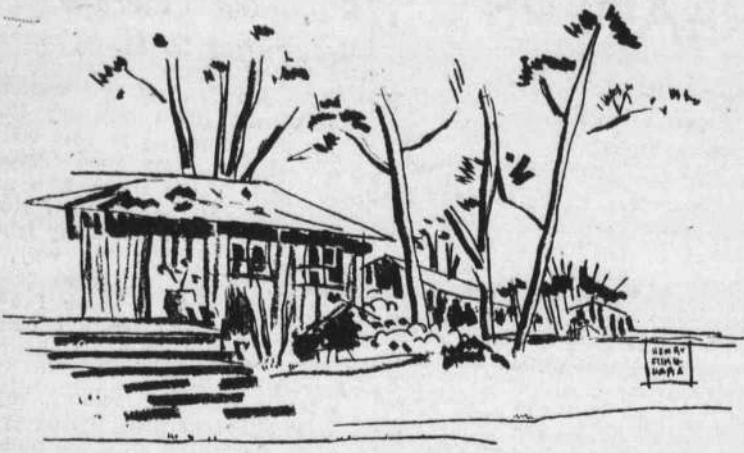
### Mass Meeting . . .

Despite newspaper publicity to the contrary, particularly in the Hearst papers, a mass meeting held in Los Angeles' Philharmonic auditorium to whip up opposition to the return of Americans of Japanese ancestry to the coast proved a dismal failure. It reported that only 90 persons attended the "mass meeting" in a hall which seats several thousand. Among the 90 attending were those who opposed the antidemocratic purposes of the meeting and who were in attendance as observers.

The newly organized southern California group, headed by William C. Carr of Pasadena, which is fighting for the restoration of constitutional rights for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, has been named Friends of the American Way. . . . Manchester Boddy, Los Angeles' sometimes liberal editor-publisher of the Daily News, officially joined the opposition to the return of the evacuees to the coast with a column on May 19 which sets forth his views. Mr. Boddy is not afraid of the Japanese Americans, but says that he is afraid of war-tense Californians.

This is the first time we've recommended a radio program in these columns, but if you're near a radio on Tuesday night, May 30, we suggest you tune in your nearest CBS station at 10 p. m. EWT (8 p. m. MWT), for Norman Corwin's "Untitled," a fine, courageous radio play about the fascist enemy at home.

## Portfolio of Relocation Camp Scenes by Fukuhara Published



ARKANSAS CENTER, DENVER

4-F

The above sketch is one of 50 scenes of war relocation centers by Henry Fukuhara, Japanese American artist, which have been published in portfolio form in New York City.

A portfolio of fifty relocation center scenes drawn by Henry Fukuhara was released this week in New York City by the artist. The fifty pencil sketches depict typical evacuee scenes in all the WRA camps. Among them are scenes of barracks, interiors, mess halls, a view in a shower room and others.

Fukuhara's work is characterized by a clarity and delicacy of line, combined with a strong, emphatic pencil stroke, and by a sparing use of his medium. His work shows a sense of good composition and a fine eye for relevant detail.

In his student days Fukuhara studied art in Los Angeles. After

graduation, however, he became a farmer and it was not until the evacuation that he was able to return to his art work. Since 1942, he had painted and drawn constantly. His first public appearance as an artist came last year when he exhibited a painting in Los Angeles.

One of his sketches, a Manzanar scene, was printed in the Japanese American issue of the "Commonweal."

Fukuhara is at present working on sketches for a book to be prepared in collaboration with Rackham Holt, author of the best selling biography, "George Washington Carver." The book will be published in the fall.—M T.

## A Negro American Writes: It's No Time for Hate

By RICHARD TYNES

An incident was observed at an army hospital here. A colored soldier who apparently had lost the sight of both eyes was being accompanied by a white soldier who had lost an arm. As they strolled through the grounds, the white soldier described the beauty of spring, to his comrade. Just then two WAC's walked by and the soldier to his blind buddy said, "There are two beautiful WAC's. Shall we whistle at them?" "Yes," came the reply. They did. "Good morning, boys, how are you?" said the WACs. "Fine," replied the soldiers, and went on their way talking cheerfully together. "That's a wonderful sight to behold," said a bystander, "It's certainly too bad it takes a war to bring people together like that."

Yes, it is too bad "blood, sweat and tears" are the only stimulants that can be used to make many of us regard each other as human beings. There are no expressions of love shown as the result of war that could not be accorded by peace. Yet, today, as America is engaged in this great war of liberation and freedom, it is shocking to find many Americans who have not awakened to the ideals for which free men throughout the world are fighting and dying. While engaged in this investment of limbs, minds and lives of our loved ones as a down payment on a new world, there are those among us striving desperately to keep some Americans from enjoying and sharing all for which we fight simply because our fellow men differ in color or race. Have we any reason for denying our darker brothers complete freedom and justice? We may think we have, but are not our reasons simply excuses? Then why are we intolerant and why do we discriminate against them? I have found that people so unfortunate as to have prejudice are those with wounded egos, who can't fight life's battles by their own abilities, so they use hatred and other short sighted methods to cover their own impotencies. There are a few exceptions to this, however, and they are the people who have been and are being misled. To confirm this we only have to note how the racial issue, particularly in regards to the Negro and Japanese American, is being used by many for their own selfish, political and economic interest.

We, the people, must not be led nor others into a wilderness of intolerance toward any of our countrymen. We must seek a greater understanding with those whom we come in contact and associate with every day. We must forever strive to win the love, ad-

miration and respect of all. To achieve this we probably must ask ourselves at least these two questions: "What can I do, and what effect will it have upon the future and peace of this country?" Of course the answer could be summed up in two sentences—1. Put the Golden Rule into practice. 2. There can be no peace unless it is based upon full unrestricted freedom and justice for all men, whatever their color might be. Until the day that fair play finds its way into the soul of all men instead of on the skin of a few, we will have no peace because peace is more than just the absence of war.

We must endeavor to seek, listen to and stand with our leaders who seek to find the good in every human and cast aside those who seek only that in man which tends to breed hate, strife, and disunity. The divine teachings of Christ, the spirit of brotherhood of man (that preached but not practiced by many present day pastors and church goers)—must always dwell into the hearts of men.

Our hope of building a better world must have as its aim complete democracy for everyone in these United States, whether they live north, south, east or west. We must work to cut the strings attached to the bill of rights and the constitution that changes citizenship status from town to town, city to city, and state to state. We must give our full support to those who refuse to yield to the demands of the race-baiters. Let us not be afraid to fight back wherever and whenever democracy is being attacked.

We must not fail to let the world know that we oppose and will fight to the utmost to defeat any bill suggesting deportation of loyal Americans (those who have been denied citizenship because of color included) whether they be Japanese, Negro, Chinese, Mexicans or any other ancestry. They are all Americans—nothing more, nothing less. The Negroes in this country are entitled to the same privileges enjoyed by all other

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### General Public Knows Little of Evacuation

To anyone still troubled by a sense of having been wronged in the evacuation, the results of a recent Gallup poll should have been an awakening. The poll revealed that:

Twenty-seven million American adults do not know the Japanese have taken the Philippines;

Fifty-four million have never heard of the Atlantic Charter;

More than half of adult Americans do not know that the

United States never belonged to the League of Nations.

If these rudimentary facts are within the zone of ignorance of such a large percentage of Americans, it is far from surprising that so many have not heard of evacuation and the relocation program.

The other day we were talking to a professional man of more than ordinary intelligence. He inquired about our nationality. Then he asked: "Are Japanese Americans different from Hawaiians and Filipinos?"

That may be an extreme case, but it is indicative of the great ignorance east of the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain regions about the wartime problems of Japanese Americans. If such significant and headline-making historical developments as the loss of the Philippines, the Atlantic Charter and the League of Nations failed to make an impression on so many U.S. citizens, then it cannot be expected that the evacuation commanded any greater public notice.

It is two years and more, now, since something like 110,000 persons of Japanese descent were required by the military to leave their homes for de luxe concentration camps. There has been time enough for development of a sane and sensible perspective on the evacuation.

It would seem that the evacuation must be considered from two angles in order to attain this perspective: from the personal viewpoint and from the viewpoint of principle.

So long as there is a confusion, or an intermingling of the two, there is bound to be resentment. It has been difficult to separate the two. This was especially true at first when there was not time enough to view the situation soberly.

As a matter of principle, evacuation was wrong. It violated the personal rights of citizens under a quasi martial law. It subjected an entire racial group to discriminatory treatment without charges having been filed and without hearing before a jury of one's peers for the individual members of the group.

In execution of a program lacking a full measure of justice, personal injustices, inconveniences and losses were incurred. Understandably, but unfortunately, these personal tragedies have been permitted by many Japanese Americans to distort their perspectives.

We must remember that, no matter how strongly we object to the principles of the evacuation, it is something that has taken place. The clock cannot be set back. It is our responsibility to continue to object to the principle of unlawful removal and detention, for a precedent dangerous to the rights of all Americans has been set by circumstances in which military considerations had a part.

But we must not feel sorry for ourselves because of the personal impact of the evacuation. We must not feel ourselves ill-used, nor expect sympathy from others. Least of all, can we expect sympathy if we fail to do our part in the war? For this is a dynamic world where yesterday's grievance means little.

When individuals are so wrought up with their own affairs that they have failed to grasp the significance of the League of Nations or the Atlantic Charter, it is too much to expect that there should be widespread understanding of the evacuation's dangers to basic American principles.

If we are good Americans we will continue to fight in defense of those principles. They are too dear to be ignored, even during war. We can fight best by forgetting our personal axes to be ground. For they pale away to insignificance beside the problems of the men and women more close to war, and their families.

## EDITORIAL DIGEST

### CHRISTIANITY AND CRISIS

Following Mayor LaGuardia's racist broadside, against the relocation of Japanese Americans, Christianity and Crisis called for the religious forces in this country to champion the cause of Japanese Americans in an editorial in its May 15 issue.

Declared this bi-weekly journal of Christian opinion:

"The Mayor of New York has contributed to racial injustice by expressing alarm over the few thousand Japanese Americans who have come to New York City. This incident . . . proves how widespread the mania of race prejudice is. Negro-white relations are precarious enough; but Negroes do at least have voting power in many of the larger centers of the North, which gives them some opportunity to effect political policy. Incidentally, when a man like LaGuardia, who has consistently championed the rights of Negroes, joins the obscurantists in his treatment of the Japanese one begins to suspect that he is more the politician and less the Christian than had been previously supposed. The Japanese Americans do not have enough votes to impress any politician. It will be the more necessary therefore for the religious forces of the country to champion their cause."

Americans. So are the Japanese Americans, the Mexicans and the rest. They have all played a great part in making this nation the greatest on the face of the earth. The clamour to deny rights to any American must be made to give way to justice.

To hear some of our colored soldiers, who have been hurt and insulted by the present policy of segregation, Jim-Crow, and humiliation say, "I only want to fight and kill Germans because they're 'white' people," gives us all something to think seriously about. Those boys can, will, and are helping to spell the difference between victory and defeat. We must face squarely our shortcomings and failures to accord full rights to these colored soldiers. Will they be willing to come back after the war to the same conditions they left behind? Why should they? Remember, when any American asks for an opportunity to be judged by his individual achievement and merit, he asks no favor. He is only requesting that which is justly due him as an American. He will never ask for more nor accept anything less. There should be no public clamor in this country to deny any American the services which he and his fore-fathers have fought in every war to preserve.

The past has taught and the present is teaching us, the hard way, that the corrupt seeds of hate grow into trees that bear bitter fruit and spreads a disease that destroys the hearts of mankind all over the world. The task before us now is to destroy the seeds and trees bearing fruit. We must begin first in our own hearts, then our institutions, labor unions (the CIO particularly is doing a fine job throughout the nation) clubs, parties, and friends. We must encourage our organizations or groups to sponsor interracial affairs, meet your fellowman and discuss with him the problems of today and the making of the peace. Perhaps to your amazement you will find that members of the "minority" groups are no different intellectually than the majority.

Mr. and Mrs. America, we hold the key that opens the door into a great new world of peace, justice and equality for all. Shall we enter?



## Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Wild Rumors Are Circulated By Hate Mongers in Campaign Against Japanese Americans

Weird and fantastic indeed are the utterances of those who would see everything sinister in things Japanese. They seem reminiscent of the tales of Manchu and Oriental villains in movie melodramas. Like the sub rosa stories circulated with bated breath after Pearl Harbor and attributed to navy men's wives, these unrefuted fabrications are starting to make the rounds again. Now, again similar stories are being used as a medium of planting the seed of suspicion in men's minds.

Let's drag a few of them into the light of day, and expose them for the lies that they are by their very ridiculousness. When we operated a market in Santa Monica, there was a nursery, Nisei owned, next door. In the gully behind this nursery there was a huge pile of leaves and trash. One of our neighborhood patrons confidentially remarked that the backyard grapevine had it that there was a cache of bullets and firearms hidden at the bottom of that fire-smoldering rubbish stack awaiting the use of the Japs on Invasion Day. This was in those hectic days after Dec. 7th.

Then there was the Nisei amateur radio ham whose insignificant aerial was spotted. The Culver City police took him under custody. The Los Angeles metropolitan dailies featured it. His release and exasperated comment went unquoted. "I've been charged with being a secret operative with a high powered set. My Federal Communications Commission license is in order and if my range is longer than 20 miles, it'll be a surprise to me," quoth he.

Voiced by speakers whose veracity went unquestioned was the accusation that there was an ominous reason for the presence of Japanese farmers adjacent to the coast. Beneath the plantings of lettuce, peas, celery and tomatoes, if you scraped away the soil, you would come across solid concrete. When Jap planes took off from their carriers, the slant-eyed farmers would have plowed away the dirt and have readied these concrete strips for the invaders.

There was a loud hullabaloo raised in the papers when a purported store-room of tubs filled with water and sacks of rice was discovered in the cellar of a farmer. This was surmised to be a way station for the invaders when they came marching up from the beach.

JACL representatives will remember that day in convention when a poll of harvest dates was taken of the delegates. 'Twas in February, 1942 in San Francisco. Season wind-ups moved up from San Diego by advancing dates to Washington. Hopes flamed up high that fortunes sunk into seeds, fertilizers, cultivation, spraying would be recouped. There was talk that military guards would oversee the harvest and as that was completed that district would be evacuated. The evacuation movement would, therefore, commerce from the south and gradually move northward under the army supervision.

The newspapers caught wind of this scheme and blazoned forth with dire predictions that the Japs were going to milk the land dry, squeezing and wringing out the utmost yield. After pocketing the rich harvest these crop saboteurs would poison the land rendering it unfit for further cultivation. Nothing more was heard of the post-harvest evacuation idea.

Recently when we were in Arizona we heard from the lips of a man lately elevated to the position of the Republican national committeeman of Maricopa county some of the selfsame arguments transplanted from California to her neighbor state. The reason a steady flow of scrap iron used to be shipped to Japan in an unending volume was simple to explain, said he. The Japanese being scattered about the country were able to locate these piles of scrap iron and kept agents so informed. This practice drained the United States of its own resources of scrap, so necessary in the manufacture of high-grade steel.

L. C. Holmes readily conceded those of the Japanese race were industrious, of clean and thrifty habits, seldom appeared on Po-

lice blotters, their names were not to be found on relief rolls, they set great emphasis on education, they always supported community chests and Red Cross Drives—and for these reasons, those of Japanese blood are deadly dangerous. These very same qualities have lulled the American people away from vigilance of this menace. When the time comes, Holmes pointed out, they'll stab America in the back again.

As proof of the dangerous traits of the Japanese, Holmes observed that in Asia their differing characteristics from other Orientals have enabled their small nation to advance to the forefront of the major countries in the short space of about eighty years. What no other people have accomplished is indicative of portentous omens as to what might take place here.

Continuing, Holmes came forth with a remarkable declaration. He stated that in Japan's diabolical scheme was the plot on Pearl Harbor. One of the purposes of this attack was the evacuation of the Japanese people on the West Coast and that this forcible eviction would so embitter those ousted that they would be even more united in support of Emperor and Japan and spontaneous in some dastardly sabotage.

He reiterated that this worship of Hirohito and love of Japan is firmly inculcated in all of the Japanese, even unto the second and third generation, and is fostered by the Buddhist religion and the secretiveness of the Japanese language. At this point, we were able to interrupt and say most of us making a comparison between the economic opportunities, political ideology and civil liberties of Japan and America could surely bear little affection and loyalty toward the Emperor and his empire.

Whereupon, Mr. Holmes made a unique observation. He believed that that was where the Japanese had the American people fooled. We have submerged our true feelings and gone underground. Once in ancient history, he pointed out, the early Christians wanted to perpetuate their love and belief in Christ and God. For that purpose, they went underground and lived for centuries in the catacombs of Rome. The Japanese, he felt, have similarly secreted their loyalty to their motherland and will not disclose their true selves.

Because of the prevalence of such clandestine rumors, a variety of discriminations are visited upon the Japanese people. For years "Stoom" Ikeda had been buying fertilizer from one of the largest cattle-feeding firms located in Phoenix. Despite the fact that House Bill 187 had been declared unconstitutional, this company will only sell to him through the name of a Caucasian—because of pressure brought upon them to desist from sales of fertilizers to Japanese, even though he be an American citizen.

In the town of Chandler, en route to Gila River Relocation Center, it is reported that Japanese are refused service in restaurants and sale of merchandise is refused in stores. One evacuee visiting relatives in the center had been asked to bring some flaked soap, unobtainable at that time from the co-op. When he stopped at a Chandler grocery, the proprietor said he was all sold out. The packaged soap was in plain view on the shelves.

Although the law provides for equal license fees and inspections due to pressure, nisei shippers are required to take out licenses and post a \$1000 surety bond, whereas other grower-shippers are not compelled to do so. Furthermore, no surety company will give any Japanese any bond, and the state requires that a surety bond and

## Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Editor, Pacific Citizen:

Please call the attention of your readers, especially the timorous, cynical and faith-shaken minority in the centers, to the four courageous and heartening letters on page 2 of the May 15th issue of "Time," which heartily denounce the expulsion of the "Thin Men" from New Jersey. The "box score" definitely reads 4 to 0 against the people of Meadowbrook and their fascistic treatment of the relocated farmers. How can some AJAs feel that there are no just and right minded Americans left in our country? These people must be made to realize that there are many good Americans going to bat for the AJAs and many others ready to protest any great discriminatory treatment against them.

Just take your May 6 issue of "Pacific Citizen" for instance. Look at the hornets' nest Mayor LaGuardia poked when he opposed evacuee relocation to New York City. The indignant swarm that descended upon the hapless mayor include fiery Secretary Ickes and the mighty "New York Times," down to many such organizations as the NAACP, ACLU, Socialist Party, Citizens' Union, etc., and even a Chinese—Liu Liang-mo! No one is immune from criticism if he veers off from level-headed, tolerant thinking. Out California way, a barnstorming presidential candidate lost a great deal of respect and support, drawing fire from many quarters because he went "Californian" in regard to postwar AJA problems. In the difficult problem of labor employment, the CIO and FEPC have stepped in to pinch hit for the AJAs and have driven in a couple decisive runs. The height of humanitarian kindness was shown by the six Chicago coeds who saved the life of an anti-fascist Japanese professor at Northwestern by giving him blood transfusions.

True, the voice of the intolerant is loud and strong, but such is not the voice of the nation. We only have to add up a "box score" to find that here and there are many, many Americans fighting for tolerance, righteousness and fair play, not only for the AJAs, but for all minorities. Your editorial, "What Side Are You On?" was very effective in presenting the "lineup" in what it summarized and presented both factions involved in the problem of intolerance toward AJAs.

I believe the primary purpose of your paper at this time would be to reinstall faith and confidence in the AJAs as to the essential goodness of the American people and way of life. If the majority of us AJAs expect to live as Americans in this country after the war, then now is the time to get out and express that desire positively, to earn and insure our future status once and for all. The least we can do is to try and live more positively the American way, to live up to the trust and faith that many high minded people and

not even its equivalent in cash can be posted.

Further, in inspections, although officially denied, evidence that farm products grown by Japanese will not be certified for interstate commerce, exists. All other growers are given perfunctory inspections and passed. Under the Vegetable Standardization Act, because of minute details of standards, the inspector has wide discretion, and may legally be within the law in refusing to pass Japanese-grown products. One bunch of four-tie carrots in a shipment of carrots, which under the law might call for a six-tie specification, could be grounds for condemning the entire lot.

Whatever there be of discrimination, whether it be legal or administrative or social or informational, no longer can we afford to allow it to go unchallenged, lest by sufferance it become perpetuated. Attitudes of passivity, aloofness, and detachment will bring little constructive development. If we can bring to our problems and grievances a finesse of approach and an intelligent presentation, much can be accomplished toward complete and universal acceptance in these United States.

## TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

### Wounded Veterans Returning to U. S.

More and more of the wounded boys of the 100th Infantry Battalion are returning to this country. And it was my good fortune to be able to see those who are convalescing at the Bushnell Hospital, about sixty miles away from Salt Lake City. On the way, I wondered if any of them were related to friends of mine I had left 23 years ago when I came to the mainland after finishing my high school.

When I saw the soldier boys without either an arm, leg or eye, it made me realize why the members of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team felt bitter towards the agitation against the reinstitution of the draft waged in the relocation centers. The Hawaiian borns who constituted the 100th Infantry were reported to be particularly bitter because they felt that their sacrifices were being undone by the draft dodgers.

Those boys in the 442nd who were training to go overseas had volunteered for the combat team because they believed they were helping the nisei cause. They were going to show the American public that the citizens of Japanese ancestry were loyal to the land of their birth and were willing to give their lives in her defense. Through their contributions, they were hoping to build a more promising future for all nisei. They knew that the draft dodgers were undoing whatever good they would have accomplished through the sacrifice of their lives.

In the initial stages of the training of the 442nd Combat Team at Camp Shelby, the mainland nisei were subjected to severe criticism and suspicion. It was not uncommon to read about accusations that the mainland nisei were cowards, they were afraid to fight, that all the agitation on registration and draft was being waged because they were using this as an excuse not to go into the army. As time went by, misunderstandings dis-

groups have in the AJAs. We must justify their staunch defense of our rights and status as Americans.

If we are to judge the whole American populace by the "storm trooper" psychology of the "Hearst-Legion-Grange Sons and Co.," we ourselves in turn will be left vulnerably open for other Americans to judge and formulate opinions of us on the basis of our worst elements. This is our game, and we're playing for high stakes—to win! In the long run, this game will have to be won by us ourselves—and we will win by our own "fight," and initiative and courage, by more confidence in ourselves and greater faith in the American people.

Sgt. Ted Tsukiyama,  
U. S. Army Air Forces,  
McDill Field,  
Florida.

### Sarah Imura Weds William Oshita

CRICHTON, Ala.—Miss Sarah Oshita of Crichton, Ala., became the bride of Mr. William Takashi Oshita on Tuesday, May 9, in New Orleans at services conducted by the Rev. H. Mitchell at the Central Baptist church.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Sahei Imura. The bridegroom is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Oshita, formerly of Woodlands, Calif., and now of Jerome, Ark.

While her husband is stationed at Camp Savage, Minn., Mrs. Oshita will continue to make her home with her mother and family at Crichton, Ala.

### Nisei Appointed To Faculty of Nebraska School

RIVERS, Ariz.—Peter Mitsuo Ida, former Stanford track star, has been appointed coach and physical education director at Teachers' College high school, Lincoln, Neb., the News-Courier reported recently.

appeared and a real "esprit de corps" was developed. Those in uniform became determined to prove their loyalty even though the home front was betraying them. The letters we received, pleading for us to carry on the work that the JACL was doing for the duration and that if they were fortunate to return they would take the load off our shoulders, were pathetic.

We hope more cheerful and encouraging news could be conveyed to the boys on the fighting front from now on. And yet with the life in the relocation centers dragging the morale of the youth to a lower level, making them become self centered so that they do not care what happens to the nisei future we are not too optimistic.

### Army's Hawaiian Policy Aided Morale

Those citizens of Japanese parentage raised in Hawaii have been fortunate in that they have had understanding community leaders who helped them to strengthen their faith in America. Americanism was a word heard from childhood, through grammar school and high schools. The burning hope inculcated into everyone has been to live up to the highest ideals of American citizenship. And when war began, Lieutenant General Emmons who assumed command of the islands showed his statesmanship by taking a realistic view of the situation. His policy enabled the Hawaiian borns to maintain their zeal to prove their loyalty on the battlefield. The 100th Infantry Battalion was organized under a favorable atmosphere and environment. And therefore, it went to the Italian battlefield with the burning desire to show the nation what a citizen of Japanese parentage can do for his country.

The developments of the war undoubtedly have brought about a better understanding of the problems confronting the citizens of Japanese parentage in the United States. Prior to the war, those on the mainland were considered to be loyal. The California Joint Immigration Committee, while under the guidance of the late V. S. McClatchy was friendly to the mainland nisei. Many leaders used to have conferences with Mr. McClatchy on various aspects of the Japanese question in California. The attacks against the Hawaiian borns were chiefly to offset the movement for statehood for Hawaii. Charges about assimilation of the Japanese in Hawaii, the influences of the language, schools, dual citizenship, the same old charges now being leveled against the mainland nisei, were being fired at the Hawaiian borns. The brunt of the campaign for better understanding of the citizens of Japanese parentage was then carried on by the mainland nisei through the JACL. Today the tables are turned. The Hawaiian borns, through the splendid record established after the outbreak of war, are the ones in the favored spot.

### Agitators Make No Distinctions

The agitation which has been carried on, however, has made all the leaders of the citizens of Japanese parentage and their friends realize that the problem is one. Any attack upon the mainland nisei inevitably affects those in Hawaii and vice versa. The facts of the 100th Infantry Battalion have been a credit to all nisei. The American public has been made to realize that the citizens of Japanese parentage are fighting for their land of birth, the United States of America. Any measure introduced in Congress affects all citizens of Japanese parentage. No distinction is being made between those of Hawaii or the mainland.

Greater cooperation is expected as a result. Those from Hawaii are more understanding and sympathetic to the plight of those in the relocation centers now. We look forward to the day when citizens of Japanese ancestry will combine their efforts to bring about racial tolerance whereby all citizens, regardless of race, color or creed, will be given fair and equal treatment.



## Nisei in Uniform

## Letters From Servicemen

A simple but emphatic "aloha" expresses the thoughts of the 442nd Combat Team, through the medium of Chaplain Yamada who sent the message.

"As we leave, don't think we are gone to a distant land. Our bodies go, but our minds and hearts are all with you, back there. We go because we want to. We go because we know it means just as much to those who are at home."

In a lighter vein, some of the sentiments expressed by way of letters, are as follows:

T/Sgt. James Kamo of Cannon Co.—"The boys are with high hopes and are hoping that they won't let the dear ones back home down. They are determined to get there the 'fastest with the most' of the best."

Pfc. David Izumi, 522nd F. A. Bn.—"As the train pulled away and gradually picked up speed, there were a jumble of thoughts in my mind; not remorse or regret, but of exultation and a feeling of well being. We also want to see new scenery, new faces and above all, a different place to hang our hats."

Pvt. Toshio Nakahara, Co. L—"Our spirit is already above normal."

Pfc. Richard Sugiyama, 522nd F. A. Bn.—"Thanks to all of you who made our stay in the mainland a pleasant one."

Sgt. Katsuji Nakamura, Co. F—"Life is still weary and monotonous, but I love it!"

Somewhere already out at the front, three former 442nd boys, now with the veteran 100th Infantrymen, write of their new experiences:

Pfc. Mits Watanabe of Co. B. says:

"I'm now at the Anzio beach-head and doing okay. We met a lot of our old friends from the 100th Infantry and it was swell seeing them."

"We moved to the front and boy! You can hear and see the shells burst here and there; first a whistling sound, then an explosion. At the start, I used to get cold chills whenever I'd hear the whistling sound, but now I'm getting used to it. A few days ago, some shells came about five yards away. Boy! You should of seen me hug the ground and I sure started praying. No matter how good or bad you are, you shiver and pray when the Jerries start blasting you."

From Pvt. Satoru Onodera, Co. C.:

"We are in Anzio now, prepared to fight for the road that leads to victory and to home. Life is different from what I had known back home. Yes. Quite different. But it's temporary, I'm sure, and it won't be long before we all say 'hello.'"

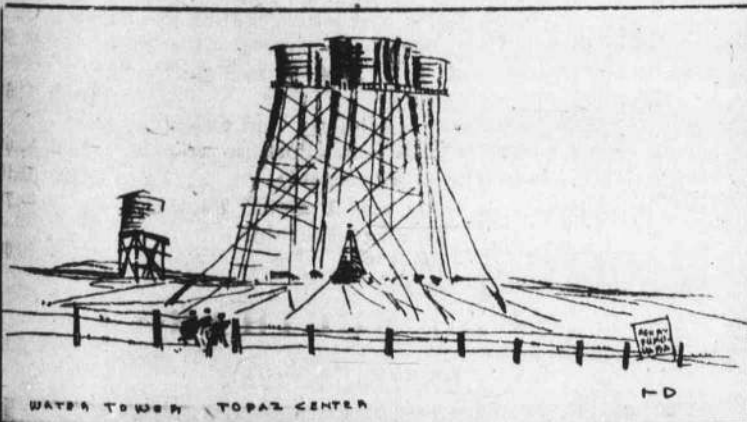
"We're somewhere on the front at Anzio and believe me, it's really tough and rugged out here. The Jerries are no slouch in this game and they sure can throw 'em. Wish I were back with you people, but then we're here for a definite purpose and the sooner we do it the better for us all. You know when the shells start falling, there isn't a thing you can do but hug 'dear Mother Earth' and pray for all you're worth. No foxhole is deep enough. You always find everyone digging, whenever shells start falling nearby."

Pvt. Kazuo Matsushima, Co. B.: Things here get darn "hot" at times. I'm getting used to it gradually. It's different from that of the states. In the movies . . . and some people, too, glorify war. It's not like that here. It's a cruel and fearful thing."

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## Vital Statistics

## BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ishimaru (43-3-B, Jerome), a boy on April 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasutaro Ishii (28-1-F, Jerome), a boy on May 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ukio Furiike (208-6-D, Poston), a boy on May 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Takenaga (215-12-C, Poston), a girl on May 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nakano (59-6-C, Rivers), a boy on May 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takaji Ozaki (42-10-A, Jerome), a girl on May 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Yoneo Tanagi (36-12-D, Poston), a girl on May 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Tadashi Shigenaka (49-13-A, Rivers), a boy on May 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carl Asanuma (44-12-F, Hunt), a girl on May 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Nakamura (22-8-D, Hunt), a girl on May 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasuyuki Kono (12-7-D, Hunt), a girl on May 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Mizukami (6-11-B, Topaz), a girl on May 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Shigeru Hirota (4-3-F, Hunt), a boy on May 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hoshitaro Tamai (7F-2D, Granada), a girl on May 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gishiro Tokubo (11E-6D, Granada), a girl on May 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Osaki (2-11-F, Hunt), a boy on May 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Minami (30-4-C, Topaz), a girl on May 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Suzuki (8-8-C, Ht. Mountain), a boy on May 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Okuda (21-24-D, Ht. Mountain), a boy on May 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Susumu Kawata (330-4-C, Poston), a girl on May 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Ichihashi, a girl in Detroit.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ted Yamada (12-1-F, Jerome), a boy on May 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Taketa (9-5-A, Jerome), a boy on May 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiro Tahara (9-3-C, Jerome), a girl on May 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Okasaki (44-1-C, Jerome), a girl on May 15.

## DEATHS

Chonosuke Tsuji, 74 (38-12-A, Poston), on April 30.

Seitaro Kanda, 74 (317-7-C, Poston), on May 4.

Kaichiro Carl Kaku (36-8-AA, Rivers), on May .

Kenji Kadanaga, 31 (226-14-G, Poston), on May 10.

Jinnosuke Hayashi, 77 (17-7-B, Hunt), on May 11.

Toshiko Hashiba, 6 months (13-12-A, Rohwer), on May 14.

Gorobei Morikawa, 57 (5-6-C, Topaz), on May 14.

Frank Yamamoto, 36 (8F-1D, Granada), on May 14.

Hiroshi Kato, 8 (6-6-E, Hunt), on May 15.

Shimo Mikami, 57 (17-8-E, Ht. Mountain) on May 16.

## MARRIAGES

May Yoshiko Asawa to Riyousaku Oye on May 12 at Rohwer.

Miye Oshima to Sgt. Ernest Kashiwase on May 13 at Minneapolis.

Peggy Sachiko Tsuchiya to George Saito on April 15 at Milwaukee.

Emiko Kuraoka to Kay Tomie on May 18 at Billings.

Jitsuko Nakano to James Matsushima on May 6 in Cleveland.

Masako Masuda to Dr. Minol Ota in Cheyenne.

Yone Mochizuki to Donald Nakamoto in Detroit.

Mary Hayashida to Susumu Mizusaki in Detroit.

Helen Sakanari to George Fujiwara in Detroit.

Emily Kimura to Tadami Ishida in Detroit.

Fumi Takata to Pvt. Thomas Ige in Detroit.

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## Ann Nisei's Column

## Look Natural Is Makeup Rule

When it comes to makeup, the only rule is: Look natural. Never wear one smidgen more makeup than necessary. The trend today is toward a natural, clean look.

If you're in your early teens, all you need when you go out is a swish of face lotion and a dash of lipstick. Rouge makes you look older; so leave it to persons who need it. You don't. For evenings out you'll want to use powder, of course, and be sure you select a shade that blends in perfectly with your skin tones. Don't make the mistake of buying lighter powder, which will make your skin look flaky and uneven.

Older persons will need a more exact makeup routine, of course. You may want to use a light foundation cream, a vanishing cream, a liquid base or the pancake type. The liquid and pancake types give a very smooth, slick look and are particularly good if your complexion isn't quite as good as it should be. They're also particularly effective for eveningwear, but if applied carelessly for daytime wear will give you an overly theatrical makeup look.

Apply your foundation carefully, going to the hairline and covering your neck and throat. Then apply your rouge in an inverted triangle. If your face is narrow, make the triangle wide at the top. If your face is full, make a narrow triangle. However, a word of caution here. Rouge must be applied very thinly so that it appears to give a light glow on your cheekbones. Never, never use too much. Perhaps the greatest makeup sin is the use of too much rouge. It coarsens your face and ages it; so be sure to go lightly with it. When correctly applied, it brightens your eyes, gives your face a warm glow.

Next apply your powder, using a cotton puff, which you throw away immediately after using. Dust it on lightly and take off all the excess by patting lightly.

Lipstick comes next. You can do a good deal with your lipstick. It can make a small mouth larger, a larger mouth smaller, and so on. Don't exaggerate, however. Chances are you'll do best if you follow the lines of your lips. And when you're through, put a piece of tissue between your lips to remove any excess lipstick.

Finally comes your bout with eye makeup. Last week we suggested you have an eyebrow pencil and mascara, but eye shadow only if you can use it. Few nisei girls can use eye shadow. If your eyes are double-lidded, however, you can.

But start with your eyebrow pencil. Use it only to extend your eyebrows at the ends, and then to emphasize the curve of the brow, if necessary. Most of you won't find this necessary at all. Mascara is mainly for evening use, but using it carefully and mainly on the outer lashes will make your eyes seem larger and your lashes longer. Train your lashes to curve upward by brushing them daily. If you wish you can brush them with vaseline instead of using mascara.

Use your tweezers as often as necessary to keep your brows trim and neat, but don't make a

thin, highly arched line. Keep the brows in their natural position, and bring the ends out, not down. Daily brushing will help keep your brows looking neat.

And there's your makeup routine for morning and evening.

## Color Scheme

In the last three weeks we've discussed your figure, exercises and makeup. If you've been following your exercises regularly, you should by now begin to see results.

A last word now about clothes. Because we've talked of this often, we'll just summarize some things we've said before about color and dress figure problems.

There's only one way to find out what colors to wear. Try them out.

Do this by getting scraps of cloth of every color possible. Then sit down in front of a mirror, have a good light on your face, and then hold each scrap before your face. Put aside the colors that look good on you. Note whether they are shiny or dull, whether they are bright or dark, if they are greyed tones or clear colors.

Once you've gone through as many colors as you can find, paste squares of those colors you should use in your scrapbook. And refer to them the next time you buy a dress.

If you want to wear black but find it doesn't look right on you, you can remember to wear white, or some more flattering color next to your face.

## Figure Faults

Problem No. 1 is the short gal. She should wear vertical, lengthening lines. She should wear solid color suits and dresses, with color contrast that goes up and down or is concentrated at the neckline. She should wear simple pumps, height-adding hats, accessories that are in correct proportion to her size. She should not wear long, contrasting jackets, wide hats, heavy shoes that cover the instep, big accessories. She must beware of contrasting yokes, wide belts, very full skirts.

The second major figure problem is the heavy gal. In certain respects she follows the rules set down for the short girl, since she, too, wants to add height to her figure. She wears vertical lines, but softened ones—slightly flaring skirt, softer dresses and dressmaker suits. She definitely must not wear tight, form-fitting, overly tailored suits and dresses. She must be careful not to wear shiny or stiff fabrics, or large, bright prints.

She wears plain pumps, even if she is tall. She is careful not to wear heavy, contrasting belts, horizontal lines in design or fabric, heavy ornamentation.

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## New York Meeting Protests Racist Attitude of Mayor

NEW YORK—"The people of New York should redeem their city from the type of racism expressed by their mayor," stated Norman Thomas, referring to Mayor LaGuardia's recent statement that he wanted no more Japanese Americans in New York City, to a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Minorities Workshop of the Socialist Party held at Labor Temple, 242 East 14th Street on May 17.

Other speakers were: Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis, organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Fred Hoshiyama of the Japanese American Citizens' League; George S. Schuyler, assistant editor and columnist of the Pittsburgh Courier, and Sam Bloch. Amicus Most presided.

The meeting passed a resolution on Americans of Japanese descent to be sent to the mayor, the press and wherever else it may be needed to give it effect.

The resolution put the meeting on record as demanding that "no barriers be placed on Americans of Japanese ancestry coming to New York City or any other place on the eastern seaboard or anywhere else in the United States."

The resolution also called on Mayor LaGuardia to withdraw his

protest against the resettlement of loyal Japanese Americans in the New York area.

"The fight for liberty doesn't mean much when each minority fights for its own liberty," said Mr. Thomas. "It is when people begin fighting together for common sense that I become encouraged. New York ought to call into account its mayor, New Jersey ought to call into account its governor and Ohio ought to call into account its governor, because it is very strange that American citizens should cease to have rights if they were born of Japanese parents.

"The crux of the evil is to be found in the capitulation of the American government and the American press to adopting a totalitarian justice. The evil of concentration camps is concentration camps; the evil of brutality is an extra evil. And so long as we have concentration camps, none of us is free."

"The worst minority in the world is that small group of people who own big business, control the press and keep the people thinking what they want them to," stated George Schuyler. "And this minority is the one which we have to watch in solving all minority problems, for after all, the racial and religious minorities put together really make a majority."

Mr. Schuyler pictured discrimination on the west coast prior to the evacuation—how young Japanese Americans had not been able to find jobs or live where they wanted to, etc. He said that the war gave the people who were ambitious and wanted the land owned by the Japanese Americans a double opportunity to secure it, at the same time getting rid of competition and working up a needed war spirit.

"If the city of New York where 7,700,000 people reside cannot absorb 700 Americans of Japanese descent, we are in a very sad state indeed," said Roy Wilkins. He pointed out that Negro Americans had been quick to see the discriminatory nature of the evacuation as soon as they heard about it because they knew that the American people had been accustomed to patterns of discrimination for three centuries.

## CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

### BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

The total membership in the Buck-a-Month Club is now 71, which gives National Headquarters an assured income sufficient to pay the monthly rental bill for the Salt Lake City office. To accommodate the staff necessary in order to carry on the work efficiently, it has been necessary to take an additional room. It was planned to have the front room as a reception room, but at the present time the 500 reams of mimeograph paper, recently purchased, take a goodly portion of the space. The additional members include: Chuck C. Ito and Joe Yamamoto of Salt Lake City; Dorothy Kitow and Ruth Yoshihara of Chicago, Ill.; Henry Sakemi of Milwaukee, Wis., and Marjorie Kwok of Denver, Colo.

The Buck-a-Month Club members have just been sent "The Displaced Japanese Americans," published by the American Council on Public Affairs. The text of this pamphlet originally appeared in Fortune magazine under the title "Issei, Nisei and Kibei."

The next pamphlet to be mailed will be Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 91, "What About Our Japanese Americans" written by Carey McWilliams.

### CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to acknowledge the following contributions received at National Headquarters the past week: Harry Hayashida \$5.00, Brigham City, Utah; Roy Nishimura, former prexy of the Wapato Chapter, \$9.50, Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. Stanley Matsuura \$1.50, New York City; Frank F. Nakamura 50c, Amache, Colo.; Harry Nakamura \$5.00, Ogden, Utah; H. Sada \$3.00, St. Paul, Minn., and Tad Masumoto \$2.00, Rivers, Ariz.

The Mid-West office announced two contributions, specially earmarked for the Chicago office from Tom Shimasaki \$10.00, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Sanzo Matsu-shita \$5.00, Chicago, Ill.

Through the courtesy of Frank F. Nakamura of Amache, the YSBC Chapter presented three JACL pins that they had on hand for disposal by National Headquarters with the proceeds from the sale of same to go into our General Fund.

### IDC PLEDGE

The second chapter to come through with their IDC pledge quota is the Davis County Chapter. Their \$600.00 check was delivered a few days after the deadline of May 15th, but the warm weather that we were having at that time made it a busy time out in Davis County, so that they were unable to deliver the check. However on the first rainy day after the 15th we were quite pleased to write a receipt for the money.

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## Ogden's Lieut. Kato Promoted to Captain

OGDEN, Utah — First Lieut. Hideo H. Kato, son of Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Kato of Ogden, has been promoted to the rank of captain in the 272nd Infantry medical detachment at Camp Shelby, Miss., according to word received here.

Capt. Kato is a graduate of Weber college in Ogden and the school of medicine at the University of Utah. He received his degree at the University of Louisville in 1941 and served his in-

## Ayako Noguchi Weds Saturday

DENSON, Ark. — Miss Noguchi will become the bride of Mr. Kiyomi Nakamura on Saturday, May 27, at 7:30 p.m. at Denson. The bride-to-be was formerly editor of the Fresno Grapevine and the Denson Tribune. She is at present executive secretary of the Relocation Planning commis-

sion. He was called to active duty in May, 1943.

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