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Myer Urges Return of Evacuees to Coast

Catholic Bishop Hits California Race Hatred

Bishop Scher Speaks To Annual Meeting of Knights of Columbus

FRESNO, Calif.—Bishop Phillip G. Scher of the Monterey-Fresno diocese declared in a speech on May 30 before the 42nd annual convention of the Knights of Columbus that he had detected alarming symptoms of growing racial hatred in California.

Deploing the spread of racial hatred and pointing to Europe as a prime example of what it may mean, the Catholic bishop asserted that the California press has overdone its propaganda in berating persons of Japanese ancestry and cited his experiences at the Manzanar war relocation center as an example. There, he said, he saw many examples of piety among the residents of the center.

"There were more adults than children who were converted," Bishop Scher said, "and more men than women."

"Part of this world is going wrong because it turned away from God," he declared as he called on the Knights, through personal contacts, to "turn as much of the world toward God as possible."

Hawaiian Nisei Lauded for Record Of Army Service

HONOLULU, T. H. — Japanese Americans in Hawaii have responded to army service in far greater number than in proportion to their population, according to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Of Army inductions and enlistments in Hawaii between July 1, 1940 and October 30, 1943, 40 per cent were of men of Japanese ancestry. The percentage of persons of Japanese blood in the islands is 33.5, according to the territorial bureau of vital statistics.

"Factually, the answer to the question about the response of Japanese to war duty is that their response, both in percentage of population and in actual numbers, has been excellent," the Star-Bulletin declared.

Mayor LaGuardia Asked to Reconsider Protest on Evacuees

NEW YORK—Mary E. Hurlbutt, professor of cultural studies in the New York School of Social Work at the University of Columbia Saturday made public a letter sent to Mayor LaGuardia on behalf of thirteen members of the school's faculty, asking the Mayor to reconsider his opposition to the relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry in New York City.

The letter urged the Mayor to apply to the relocation situation the leadership he has displayed in the past on behalf of minority groups.

442nd Combat Team Corporal Cables "All Well, Safe"

DENVER—Charles Kamayatsu, a resident of Denver, has received a cablegram from his brother, Cpl. Dave Kamayatsu of the 442nd Combat Team, reporting that "all are well and safe," Joe Masaoka, JACL regional representative in Denver, reported on June 2.

Where Nisei Troops Saw Action



SGT. ISAMU SANEMITSU points out to LIEUT. SHIGERU TSUBOTA and PVT. NOBORU HASHIRO where he was serving in Italy. All three of the men are wounded veterans of the 100th Infantry Battalion and are now recovering at Moore General Hospital, Swannanoa, North Carolina, from wounds received in action. All are from Hawaii.

War Department Announces Death in Action of Nisei Sergeant Who Rescued Major

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced on June 2 the death in action of one of the bravest of the brave men of the United States Fifth Army who have faced the Nazis and death in the hills and valleys of Italy.

He is Tech. Sgt. Gary Hisaoka of Hilo, Hawaii, a member of the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion, whose courageous rescue of a Fifth Army major in the face of German machine-gun fire was reported in an Associated Press dispatch by Correspondent Lynn Heinzerling from the Cassino front on Feb. 29.

Heinzerling reported that Tech. Sgt. Hisaoka had rescued the major who was lying badly hurt on a rocky hillside between Cassino and the abbey of Monte Cassino.

"The major had gone forward with one of the most advanced units attacking a castle above Cassino and had gone too far over the lip of a gully," the A. P. man reported on Feb. 29. "Snipers pinned him down there. His head and upper part of his body were protected by a little rock shelter he had piled up, but his legs protruded and he was hit several times on his legs so that he was helpless—unable even to try a desperate dash to safety."

"Hisaoka (the nearest soldier to the wounded major) began digging a shallow trench toward the major, hoping that he would be able to slide through it and drag the major to safety. Hisaoka had a trench about eight yards long when he suddenly threw down his shovel. There were still ten yards to go."

"Hell I'm going now," the sergeant said. "I'm tired of this shoveling. It's getting late and I won't get there till night at this rate."

"Hisaoka crouched down, slid out to the end of his trench, then sprinted across the ten yards intervening to the officer."

Heinzerling related how Hisaoka, in the face of German snipers and a German tank which covered the ten yards of open ground, got across to the wounded officer and brought him in.

On another occasion Fifth Army soldiers reported that Sgt. Hisaoka rescued a fellow doughboy who had been caught in a terrific artillery barrage and had been buried in a makeshift dugout when a shell had exploded behind it.

"It was Sgt. Gary Hisaoka," the report said, "who went over under fire, dug him out and sent him to a hospital."

The death of Tech. Sgt. Gary Hisaoka, a former student at the University of Hawaii, was announced in a list of casualties issued by the War Department on June 2. There was no mention of the manner in which he met his death in action in Italy.

On May 28 the War Department announced that the following Japanese American had been wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

YAMADA, Pfc. Hifumi—Tokio Sudo, grandfather, Box 111, Aiea, Oahu.

On June 2 the War Department announced the names of the following Japanese Americans as killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

HISAOKA, Tech. Sgt. Gary T.—Ikuo Hisaoka, brother, Box 104, Hawi, Hawaii.

OSHIRO, Pfc. Yeishin—Mrs. Yoshiko Momohara, sister, Mountain View, Hawaii.

WRA Director Reveals 500 Permitted by Army to Reenter Evacuated Pacific Coast Area

Transcripts of Testimony by Relocation Agency Chief Before Congressional Committee Made Public; Myer Says No Sabotage, Espionage Reported

WASHINGTON — Japanese American evacuees from the west coast should be permitted to return to their former homes as soon as the military situation warrants, Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, told a House appropriations subcommittee in Washington recently, the United Press reported on May 25 when transcripts of the hearing were made public.

Myer revealed that about 500 of the 112,000 persons of

Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from their west coast homes in 1942 already have been permitted to return to their west coast homes. Most of these people, he explained, were wives of Caucasian citizens and their children, adding that they are usually American citizens "both by birth and parentage."

The Associated Press reported that Myer had told the congressional committee that he knew of no sabotage or espionage by west coast residents of Japanese ancestry since Pearl Harbor, and that he had found no evidence to indicate that persons of Japanese ancestry had been deliberately placed near strategic military establishments on the west coast by the Japanese government prior to Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Myer said he found no evidence to indicate that persons of Japanese ancestry were deliberately placed near strategic military establishments on the west coast by the Japanese government prior to Pearl Harbor.

"How do you account for the coincidence they were nearly always found near places of strategic and military importance," asked Chairman Cannon, D., Mo., of the house appropriations committee.

"That is easily accounted for," Myer replied, "these people were generally speaking, settled in those areas before any of those strategic developments came about."

The director added that he considers none of the nearly 70,000 in the relocation centers outside of Tule Lake the slightest danger to this country.

He announced that about 100 evacuees from the Tule Lake center will be sent to the isolation camp at Leupp, Ariz. He explained that the Leupp center had been closed since the first of this year but will be reopened to accommodate "a small number of relocation evacuees" from Tule Lake involved in riots last year. It will be operated as part of the Tule Lake center, he added.

Myer also told the House subcommittee that of the nearly 22,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans who have relocated away from war relocation camps, about 20,000 are working—many of them on western farms. For the most part, he said, their records have been highly satisfactory and their employers have been well pleased.

The "big" problem, he said, is relocating those "town and business people and former employers and merchants." He noted that many of the evacuees were trained in fields in which there are shortages, such as domestics, clerical help and nursing.

Myer said that most of the 70,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans now living in war relocation camps are not only "safe" from the standpoint of internal security, but are loyal to the United States and want to continue living here after the war.

He also disclosed that many of those living in the segregation cen-

Japan Government Doesn't Want Tule Lake Group

SAN FRANCISCO—The War Relocation Authority disclosed on May 29 that the Japanese government doesn't want "most" of the segregates at the Tule Lake segregation camp who have requested repatriation to Japan.

The WRA indicated that more than half of the 19,000 segregates at Tule Lake, who are reputedly "disloyal," have requested repatriation.

Dillon S. Myer, WRA national director, told Congress recently that the Japanese government does not want most of the segregates. Persons acceptable to Tokyo include Japanese with money and young persons with college educations, Myer indicated. In some cases, Myer told the congressmen, Japan has tried to get young Japanese American college graduates who have refused repatriation or expatriation.

ter at Tule Lake are not necessarily anti-American, but simply feel they cannot "make a go of it" here because they have cultural or sentimental interests in Japan.

He said that disorders last year at Tule Lake could be attributed largely to about 2000 young men who were born in the United States, grew up in Japan and then returned to this country, some as late as 1940. He said this particular group, although legally American citizens, are more Japanese than American. Myer said he was not certain why these young people returned to this country after having practically grown up in Japan, but that he believed it was to avoid service in the Japanese army.

Generally speaking, he told the congressmen, the attitude expressed toward the evacuees in American communities depends upon the amount of agitation which has been prevalent in their locality. On the whole, Myer added, the attitude is much better than it was a year or two ago, chiefly because "the nation generally knows more about the problem."

The Midwest and mountain states—areas which have received most of the evacuees—have done a "pretty good job" in accepting them, the United Press described Myer as saying, adding that comparatively little relocation work has been carried on in the Atlantic seaboard states because many east coast residents "do not understand the problem yet."

Myer said that the 10,000 Japanese Americans serving in the United States Army are compiling excellent records and some of their work has been "outstanding."

He noted that because of the general feeling against their being assimilated into the army these soldiers suffer disadvantages "to some extent," but there have been very few draft delinquents among those eligible to enter military service.

23 Nisei Soldiers Qualify For Army's Paratroop Unit

Have Completed Initial Training Course at Fort Benning, Report

CAMP MACKALL, N. C.—Attached last week to the 13th Airborne Division for training were 23 Japanese American soldiers, it was reported on May 19 by the Camp Mackall publication, "The Thirteener."

The paper noted that these men are the American-born sons of Japanese parents, all living in the United States or its possessions at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack. Several have lost members of their families in that and other Pacific attacks, it was stated.

All 23 are qualified jumpers, having completed a Fort Benning course, and are now going through schooling in Airborne tactics, it was stated. The majority have been in the army for 18 months.

"Their names are not military secrets, but for obvious reasons no publicity will be given them, for several of the men have relatives in Japanese controlled territory," the "Thirteener" said. The average age of the group is 21, and the majority are from the Pacific coast, and from points as scattered as far as Alaska to the Hawaiian islands. All are at least high school graduates, and several are outstanding in athletics.

The "Thirteener" added that special abilities of these Japanese Americans, "plus their proven loyalty to the United States, and their natural aptitude for military training makes these men extremely important to the army in their future operations."

WRA Pamphlet To Feature Nisei Soldiers

TOPAZ, Utah—Japanese Americans in uniform will be the subject of an illustrated booklet now being prepared by the Washington WRA reports division, the Topaz Times reported here recently.

The booklet will record the history and exploits of the 100th Infantry battalion and the 442nd Combat Team.

In addition the publication will include stories of nisei war veterans who have been wounded and are now recuperating in army hospitals.

WRA Reports Examples of Successful Evacuee Relocation

WASHINGTON — Seasonal workers among evacuees of Japanese ancestry may not be so numerous this year because many of the best workers have found permanent jobs, the War Relocation Authority declared on May 27, according to a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor.

Virtually all of the 22,000 Japanese Americans who have left relocation centers have been well received in communities where they have resumed their normal places in society, the Authority said today in an effort to offset "man-bites-dog" instances where trouble has ensued.

More characteristic than the recent uprising in Great Meadows, N. J., says the Authority, are the following instances of successful resettlement:

Bill Okazaki and his family moved from the Rohwer relocation center in Arkansas to the farm of A. J. Kreyer, near McHenry, Ill., where they have been accepted by adults in the community just as their twin daughters are accepted in the first grade at school.

Fred Doli, who operated a 60-acre vineyard at Fowler, Calif., before the war, went to Elkhorn, Neb., to work on the Omar poultry and dairy farm where he has charge of more than 3,000 laying hens and helps in a dairy herd which supplies milk to one of Omaha's largest hospitals. Neighboring farmers were so favorably impressed with Doli's abilities that three of them are negotiating for evacuee farm workers, WRA

New York Nisei Hangs Self at Home of Employer

NEW YORK — Miss Ruth Kono, 35, an American of Japanese ancestry, hanged herself on May 22 in the home of C. Cordwell Cross in Malba, Queens, where she had been employed as a domestic since before Pearl Harbor.

The police, after questioning Mr. Cross, a New York broker, said they believed Miss Kono had been brooding over the war. Although not favoring the Japanese, it was reported she had a brother who had been placed in a "concentration camp." Recently, boys throwing stones at random hit a window in the house, and since then Miss Kono had been obsessed with the mistaken impression that they had been aiming at her.

War Veteran Assaulted at Tule Lake Camp

Assailant Sentenced To 90 Days in Jail By Project Tribunal

TULE LAKE, Calif.—An American veteran of the First World War of Japanese ancestry, now residing at Tule Lake segregation center, was in the project hospital Saturday with "several fractured bones," and his alleged assailant was convicted by camp authorities and sent to jail less than 12 hours after an altercation between the two, the WRA announced.

Kaoru Nagatami, 50, a former resident of Hawaii who gained American citizenship through his service in the last war, was the victim, but authorities said his condition was not critical.

His assailant, Tatsuo Yokoyama, 33, was convicted Saturday after a hearing before Ray R. Best, camp director, and sentenced to 90 days in the Klamath Falls jail.

Best denied that the altercation had anything to do with the fatal shooting of James S. Okamoto earlier last week.

reports.

Fred Akahoshi, who was a truck farmer at Indio, Calif., and Frank Kuwahara, a florist from Sacramento, bought a small greenhouse business in Lincoln, Neb., where they are raising about a quarter million vegetable plants for Lincoln victory gardens this spring.

Harley Asari, who operated a goldfish hatchery at Huntington Beach, Calif., now handles scrap metal and casings at the U. S. Foundry in Denver. He was the first nisei employed by the company. Now there are about 25 on the pay roll.

One of the biggest vegetable growing enterprises in Utah is Pacific Farms, with 480 acres of carrots, peas, potatoes and onions, operated by Henry Mitarai, formerly of Mountain View, who employs 25 fellow evacuees during the growing season and expects to have an additional 125 at harvest time.

Four transcontinental railroads have employed evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the relocation centers as section workers during the last two years and thousands worked in the beet fields during the 1942 and 1943 seasons, harvesting enough sugar for about 10,000,000 persons each season.

"In 1944, seasonal workers among the evacuees may not be so numerous," WRA officials said today, "because many of the best workers have found permanent jobs elsewhere. But where there is a genuine need for labor, and where the local representative of the War Food Administration offer contracts to do essential agricultural work, the evacuees will be given the privilege of engaging in seasonal agricultural work."

A Soldier Comes Home: Wife of Nisei Hurt in Italy Followed Him from Honolulu To New York and Back Again

HONOLULU, T. H.—Homecoming for a wounded Japanese American soldier, his blonde, California-born wife, and their young son recently in Honolulu meant a lot of travel, some heartaches and a happy reunion in storybook fashion, Lawrence Nakatsuka, staff writer for the Star-Bulletin, reported on May 12.

To reach Honolulu, 24-year-old Cpl. Hideo Uchida traveled half way around the world from Italy where shrapnel wounds missed his heart by one-sixteenth of an inch.

He is the first Hawaii veteran of the Italian campaign to be sent back to the Territory for recuperation and possible medical discharge, Nakatsuka said. Nakatsuka noted that two other wounded veterans who recently returned from Italy from 21-day furloughs in Hawaii are headed back to the mainland for reassignment. Unlike them, Cpl. Uchida expects a medical discharge following observation in an army hospital in Honolulu.

His wife, Helen, literally "chased" her soldier husband from their Honolulu home to New York City to be with him before he was sent overseas about nine months ago.

The third party in the reunion is the couple's 15 months old brown-eyed son, Greydon Robert, whom Mrs. Uchida calls "Keiki" (Hawaiian for baby.)

Helen Uchida is a Caucasian, but "Keiki" is half Japanese and so it was only by special temporary permission of the army's

western defense command that they were able to pass through the evacuated area on the west coast to join the first large group of Japanese Americans, about 40, to return to Hawaii from the mainland.

Mrs. Uchida began her "chase" two weeks after her husband left Honolulu with the 100th Infantry battalion in June, 1942. She lived in Sparta, Wis., near Camp McCoy, where he was stationed for a while, and until her baby was born in January, 1943, six days after her soldier husband was transferred, without her knowledge, to another camp.

She lived near her husband at Camp Shelby, Miss., until he was sent overseas. Then she moved to New York City.

In October, 1943, word came to her that he had been seriously wounded in the chest by shrapnel.

"I had given up hope that I would see him again," she told the Star-Bulletin writer, as she recalled the terse wire she had received from her husband's doctor telling her of the seriousness of the injury.

Then, suddenly, in February, 1944, Cpl. Uchida arrived on the west coast from Italy, painfully wounded, but thankful to be alive. From then on, she followed him as he was transferred from one hospital to another.

Modestly, Cpl. Uchida said in Honolulu:

"The real honor in the fighting in Italy belongs to those who haven't been wounded. They go on and on enduring the hardships and miseries of battle."

Tule Lake Holds Funeral For Evacuee Killed by Sentry

Coroner's Jury Says Sentry Not to Blame

Conflicting Stories On Okamoto Shooting Heard by Panel

TULE LAKE, Calif.—The unidentified military policeman who fatally wounded Shoichi James Okamoto, 30, California-born segregation center, acted "in line of duty," a coroner's jury of white ranchers reported on May 26.

The verdict from six men and two women came after testimony from 18 witnesses, including 17 segregationists and one WRA foreman from which it appeared that Okamoto had refused to show proper passes at the gate, and was shot "after he suddenly made a move as if to grab the soldier's rifle."

Report of the verdict and testimony came from District Attorney Charles Lderer of Modoc county who said his office no longer was interesting itself in the case.

An Army board of investigation began an inquiry into the shooting in the wake of the hearings by the coroner's jury.

Lederer said the jury received "eighteen different stories."

Sifting these stories, he continued, it appeared that Okamoto and the sentry first had words when Okamoto drove outbound through the gate to pick up a load of lumber. When Okamoto returned to the gate, inbound with lumber, he again exchanged angry words with the sentry over the latter's demand to see his pass, the district attorney said. He said witnesses testified that Okamoto was "sarcastic."

"The sentry ordered him from the truck," Lederer said. "But Okamoto refused. Then the guard ordered him again and the driver left the vehicle. The guard then ordered him to the rear of the truck, where a WRA car was

Outdoor Rites at Segregation Camp Attended by 7000

NEWELL, Calif.—Final rites were held here on May 31 for Shoichi James Okamoto, 30, who was killed by a military police sentry on May 24.

The body of the 30-year-old segregationist lay in state on Tuesday in the high school auditorium at the Tule Lake center.

Hundreds of segregationists filed past the bier.

The 7000 attending the outdoor funeral heard Ray R. Best, director of Tule Lake, express the regret of the WRA over the "unhappy" incident, but found in it signs that the camp has seen the end of its turbulent days.

Best was described as saying that he did not know Okamoto, but understood that the dead man was a good worker and well liked.

Camp Shelby Soldier Tells Of Action on Italy Beachhead

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — "I never did much praying before, but I'm a praying man now," writes Private First Class Mitsuru Watanabe, now seeing active combat in Italy with the famous 100th Infantry Battalion, in a letter to Sgt. Yasuo Yatsushiro of the First Battalion of the Camp Shelby 442nd Infantry.

"At present we're in the Anzio beachhead sector and are doing okay. There was many a time that the shells came so close, I thought the world was coming to an end. Yeah! You should've seen me hug the ground and I sure started praying," his letter declared.

parked, and again Okamoto refused."

Lederer said the soldier was holding his rifle at the port arms position across his chest when Okamoto made a sudden move "as though to grab the rifle." It was at that point that the sentry took two steps back and fired.

San Joaquin County Sues For Property

Litigation Initiated On Alleged Violation Of Anti-Alien Law

STOCKTON, Calif. — Charging that two pieces of San Joaquin county land registered in the name of American-born Japanese was in reality owned and used by aliens, Attorney General Robert W. Kenny of California and District Attorney C. E. Watson of Stockton filed suit on May 29 to have the property forfeited to the state.

The suit, one of several such filed by Kenny, was entered in Stockton against Kiyoshi Watanabe and Terumitsu Akita, American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Their ownership, the suit contends, "is merely subterfuge and cover for the transactions of alien Japanese who were the real owners" and received profits from the crops.

CAMP SAVAGE OBSERVES 2nd ANNIVERSARY

CAMP SAVAGE, Minn. — The second anniversary of Camp Savage Minn., was observed with ceremonies on Thursday, May 25.

Beginning with a formal retreat formation, the entire garrison complement, public officials and guests took part in the entertainment to commemorate the day. The program included dancing in the gym, motion pictures in the auditorium and outdoor entertainment on a specially-built stage in which prominent radio stars participated.

Following the formal ceremony, an al fresco picnic supper was served on the lawns. The grounds were beautifully decorated for the occasion with lanterns and streamers.

The Shakopee high school band provided music during the supper.

The camp was taken over by the federal government in 1942 from the state. Previous to its occupation by the army, the camp was a homeless men's camp maintained by the state of Minnesota.

Since activation of the camp under the guidance of Col. Kai E. Rasmussen, it has more than done its part in the war effort, meeting the goal for which it was established and fulfilling the duties assigned to it.

Tule Lake Residents Given Sentences

SACRAMENTO — The Kawazoye brothers, Yoshio and Hideo Ray, were sentenced to one-year prison sentences on May 25 following their conviction on charges of operating a low-power short-wave transmitter at the Tule Lake segregation center last fall.

Pfc. Watanabe is one of the many men of the 1st Battalion, 442nd Combat Team, who have been sent overseas.

Another letter from Pvt. First Class Edward M. Yamane, also serving with the 100th Infantry in Italy and formerly of the First Battalion, reads:

"Yes, spring has come even to war-torn Italy. After acre of uncultivated farm land seem so green and beautiful, so much like our cane fields, and here and there like war wounds the rings of mounds made by the shells. Birds join in to enjoy with us the coming and going of spring—their melodious twitting sounding so sweetly. Cattle and sheep gaze over the ever green fields, so carefree, in the midst of shelling. Yes, my thoughts are in some yonder land, sad, though, to be brought back into this terrible, ugly warfare by the stinking odor of dead cows by the loneliness of deserted houses standing so helpless, and by the occasional bursting of shells close by or whizzing overhead."

Judge Upholds Indictment of Three Women

Will Face Trial for Treason on Alleged Aid to Nazi Prisoners

DENVER, Colo.—U. S. District Judge Symes upheld on May 29 the indictment of three women of Japanese ancestry on charges of treason in allegedly aiding the escape of two German war prisoners from a camp at Trinidad, Colo.

Kenneth W. Robinson, court-appointed defense counsel, spoke for dismissal, asserting the indictment did not allege an intention to further the German war cause against the United States. Judge Symes answered that the women are accused of helping former members of the German army to escape and the success of this plot would "tend to strengthen the enemy, giving them two more soldiers to fight the United States."

The judge also denied an informal request by Robinson to release one of the women, who are being held on bonds of \$7500, on her own recognizance, to care for two children, nine and four years of age, at the war relocation center at Amache. The children are daughters of Mrs. Tsuruko Wallace and Mrs. Billie Tanigoshi. The third defendant is Mrs. Florence Otani. The judge said he could not grant the request unless proof was submitted that the health of the children is being impaired, Robinson having said that they were "pining away and needed attention."

The trial of the three women will begin on June 12.

The Post reported that the three defendants sat together in the courtroom and heard their attorney argue for the dismissal of the indictment.

"The dignity of the gravest crime in law rests upon these defendants," Robinson said, "the crime of treason. Yet this indictment fails to state facts, specific facts, sufficient to constitute any offense against the laws of the United States."

National Group Hits Discrimination Against Nisei

NEW YORK — To discriminate against loyal Japanese Americans with regard to place of residence or occupation is "as untenable as it would be to do so against loyal German Americans, or Italian Americans, or Jews or Negroes, or against any racial or national minority," the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties declared here last week.

George Marshall, chairman of the Federation, set forth these views of the organization regarding the current objections being made against the resettlement of Japanese Americans who have been living in federal war relocation centers.

Vacaville Business Group Opposes Return of Evacuees

VACAVILLE, Calif.—The Vacaville Chamber of Commerce by a vote of 9 to 5 adopted a resolution last week expressing the desire of a majority of its members against the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to Vacaville and vicinity after the war.

Modification of the businessmen group's resolution was sought by a minority group so that Americans of Japanese ancestry would be excluded from its provisions. The resolution as finally adopted, however, does not segregate Japanese Americans from Japanese aliens and recommends the exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

Poston 3 School Accredited by State

POSTON, Ariz.—Poston's Park Valley high school became the first school at the Colorado River war relocation center to be accredited with the Arizona state school system.

A committee from the State Accrediting Committee of Arizona recently visited the school.

Story of the Week Legless Nisei War Veteran Appears on Radio Program

WASHINGTON — "Maybe there is something wrong in America," a legless Japanese American war veteran declared on "Visiting Hour," national network radio show, on May 21 as he told of discriminatory practices against Americans whose parents were born in Japan, "but it's nothing Tojo can fix."

Describing the radio program originating from the auditorium of Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, Bob Considine, syndicate sports columnist, declared that it was "one of the best on the air," and is the idea of Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army. Gen. Kirk is using this program to introduce the wounded veteran to the public.

"There was one boy on the program who startled even the legless, armless boys in the audience. He was (and is) a Japanese American, born in Honolulu," Considine wrote in his column, "On the Line," which appears in the Washington Post and other papers.

"His mother and father were born in Japan. His name is Wallace Y. Hisamoto. We asked him what was on his mind—one of the lively stock questions of the program," Considine related.

"Well," he said, "tomorrow is 'I Am an American' Day, and I'd like to say that despite the fact that both my parents were born

in Japan, I'm an American, too."

"Wallace lost his leg in the battle that followed the crossing of the Volturno River in Italy. He served with the 100th Infantry Battalion of the 34th Division, composed mainly of Japanese Americans. Wally yesterday was carried onto the stage, as a baby is carried, by Cpl. Mark Austad of Ogden, Utah.

"When my people tried to settle down in some places in this country they were driven out," the legless boy protested. "I went to war because the Japanese rulers and the Nazis were trying to prove that there is a super-race. America doesn't believe that, and yet my people, who are American like me, can't stay put because their skin isn't white. It doesn't make sense."

"The inconsistency of it reminded him of his favorite athlete, Sgt. Joe Louis.

"Our people feel just as Louis does," he said. "When the heavyweight champion landed in England, somebody said to him, 'Why are you so happy to be in uniform, your country isn't so nice to your people.' Joe looked at the man and said, 'Mister, I know that there are things wrong with my country, but it's nothing Hitler can fix.' We Americans whose parents were born in Japan feel the same way. Maybe there is something wrong in America, but it's nothing Tojo can fix either."

California Denies Vacation Pay for Nisei Ex-Employees

First Segregues Granted Clearance From Tule Lake

NEWELL, Calif. — Two Americans of Japanese ancestry were enroute to the Rohrer relocation camp in Arkansas this week, the first persons to be granted clearances from the Tule Lake segregation center following hearings to determine their loyalty to the United States.

William Mayeda, 32, a native of Los Gatos, Calif., and his wife, Rislyn, 20, born in Washington state, left last week after clearances had been received.

Nisei Over 26 In Camps Will Be Inducted

Deferments Apply Only To Those in Essential War Industries

POSTON, Ariz.—Possibility of induction of men between the ages of 26 and 37 residing in war relocation centers was voiced here from selective service boards in Salinas, Watsonville and Sacramento in California.

It was stated that, if relocated, men in the 26-29 age group in essential work and those in the 30-38 group may apply for deferment.

The Salinas local board No. 120 wired Poston:

"This board contemplates processing for induction and inducting all Japanese American registrants physically qualified in age group 26 through 37 presently residing in relocation centers. This is in conformity with our state headquarters bulletin No. 180."

Heart Mountain Ranks 26th in Fire Prevention

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Heart Mountain ranked 26th among American cities participating in 1943 Fire Prevention week, the Sentinel reported recently.

The cities were rated by a committee composed of members of the National Fire Protection association and other interested organizations.

Evacuated Workers Failed to File Within Specified Period

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Because their claims were not admitted within the proper period required by law, Attorney General Robert Kenny ruled that on May 25 that two former Japanese American employees of the State Department of Public Works who had been on probationary civil service status before their evacuation are not entitled to a cash equivalent of an unused vacation. The former employees, John J. Fujita and Frank Hiyama, were forced to leave the State's employ when they complied with military evacuation orders in April, 1942.

Kenny said that had these two employees made the proper claim for vacation pay within the year's period required by law, they would have received their unused vacation time in cash.

However, Kenny also ruled that three other regular civil service employees of Japanese ancestry, employed by the department, were not entitled to payment in cash for their unused vacation.

"We know of no authority for the state to pay such civil service employees the cash equivalent of unused vacation time," Kenny said. The regular employees affected by Kenny's ruling are Kazuko Tanabe, Noboru B. Asamoto and Fred J. Ono.

Nisei Sergeant Reported on Duty In South Pacific

MAUNALOA, Molokai, T. H. — Letters recently received by Miss Chiyoko Ikehara of Maunaloa revealed that her brother, Tech. Sgt. Yurikichi Ikehara is on duty in the south Pacific theatre of war with a detachment of soldiers from the United States. Formerly an employee of Libby, McNeil and Libby, Sgt. Ikehara was inducted into the army in 1940. He trained at Camp McCoy, Wis., and later transferred to Camp Savage, Minn., for additional training.

After a stay in the San Francisco area, he sailed with a detachment to New Caledonia, where he spent several months. It was reported that he has again been transferred to another post in the south Pacific.

Cozzens Challenges Disloyalty Charge of Native Sons Leader Against Japanese Americans

WRA Official Declares Millington's Statement "Does Not Jibe With Current History;" Voices "Hearty Agreement" in Comment on Sgt. Kuroki

SAN FRANCISCO—Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, on Monday challenged the statement of Seth Millington, past grand president of the Native Sons and past State commander of the American Legion, before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco on May 26 in which Millington charged Japanese Americans with disloyalty.

Millington told the San Francisco organization that "had one per cent of the Japanese Americans in Honolulu been

loyal the Pearl Harbor attack would not have been possible."

Cozzens said the statement made by Millington, former member of the state assembly from Girdley, "does not jibe with current history."

In a statement issued to the press, Cozzens said:

"He (Millington) charges that not a single Japanese American tipped off the United States that Pearl Harbor was to be attacked."

"It is doubtful that Japan had broadcast any such information any more than our retaliatory raid on Tokyo by General Doolittle's men was permitted to be known by any but those who participated in it."

"Millington stresses the fact that Japanese airmen knew where every ship and military installation was to be found. This is not dissimilar to our airmen's knowledge of strategic targets in Tokyo, although we had not planned war for 20 years, as had the Japanese enemy."

Cozzens, however, declared himself in "hearty agreement" with Millington—on at least one thing. Referring to Millington's speech, Cozzens said:

"The statement that Japanese Americans like Sergeant Ben Kuroki can live next door to him for the rest of their lives is certainly a real assurance by the spokesman (of Native Sons and the American Legion) that the Japanese American soldier of this war will come home to his civil rights."

Meanwhile in San Francisco, Walter H. Odemar, an official of the Native Sons, declared the presence of persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast would constitute a perpetual danger, in a letter of criticism against the proposal to return evacuees to the west coast.

The protest was also sent by the Native Sons to Rep. William S. Hill, R., Colo., who recently suggested that Japanese American evacuees be returned to the coast as soon as possible.

cestry to "prove" their loyalty to this country.

He said that he felt sure that those persons of Japanese ancestry who are loyal to the United States will "eventually be assimilated."

Millington made some charges regarding Japanese American loyalty and intimated that persons of Japanese ancestry residing "at Pearl Harbor" before the Dec. 7 attack knew of the coming attack, but that not "one per cent" of them informed the government of the Japanese plans. He said that had the Japanese Americans told the government of the Japanese raid the attack on Pearl Harbor would not have been possible.

He said that the Native Sons and the American Legion opposed persons of Japanese ancestry, not because of race or color, "but because they act like Japs."

Native Sons' Stand on Nisei Evacuees Told

Millington Declares "Loyal" Japanese Will Be Welcomed

SAN FRANCISCO—The American Legion and the Native Sons of the Golden West will not discriminate against "Japanese of proven loyalty to this country," Seth Millington, past grand president of the Native Sons and past state commander of the Legion, told the Commonwealth Club in an address Friday.

Millington, a former member of the State legislature from Girdley and a leading proponent of anti-Japanese legislation, outlined the attitude of the Legion and the Native Sons groups.

"We're not against the Japs for what they are, but for what they do," Millington said.

He advocated the immediate deportation of "disloyal" persons of Japanese ancestry.

Tracing the history of Japanese immigration into California, Millington defined the problem as economic and social. He charged that "cut throat business tactics and cheap labor policies" of Japanese had virtually forced out the white population in certain parts of the state and had caused land values to depreciate sharply.

He declared that the great majority of the Japanese in this country are unassimilated, and stay that way from choice, through formation of their own Japanese language and culture schools.

"California has never had the sympathy or cooperation of the national government in its Oriental problem."

Millington, however, had a good word to say for one Japanese American—Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki of the Army Air Forces.

"He flew for his regular twenty-five missions against the Germans and volunteered for five more. And so far as the Native Sons and the American Legion are concerned, he has demonstrated his loyalty and he and any man like him can live next door to us for the rest of his life."

"Any Japanese who has offered his life for this country is okay with us," he added.

Millington, however, attacked two other Americans, Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Dillon S. Myer of the WRA. He scored Ickes for the latter's statement regarding the shooting of a segreguee at Tule Lake, and attacked Myer for what he described as asserted unawareness of Japanese racial characteristics.

Millington said the organization he represents want all "disloyal" Japanese deported, and also want all persons of Japanese an-

Washington Attorney General Hits Relocation in Spokane

SPOKANE, Wash. — Pointing out that there are 1500 persons of Japanese ancestry residing in Spokane county Acting Attorney General Fred E. Lewis declared in a newspaper interview last week that it is "difficult for us to understand why they are allowed to settle in this vicinity at this time."

Lewis pointed out that "there are many defense plants in Spokane county."

"With evacuation from the coastal area of the coastal states, a large influx of Japanese per-

sons to Spokane county has resulted," Lewis said. "As nearly as we can determine, there are 1500 Japanese in Spokane county. Of this number approximately 375 are Japanese aliens."

"We have found that in Spokane alone Japanese operate at least seven restaurants and 18 hotels. In most instances the individuals operating these hotels and restaurants are American-born Japanese. In cases wherein we have found aliens having any interest in real estate, we have brought actions to escheat their interest," Lewis added.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Hearst Campaign Backfires

Across the front page of the Hearst *Examiner* in Los Angeles on May 25 was an eight-column story headlined "Eastern Congressmen Seek Japs' Return to West Coast." Hearst's man in Washington, Ray Richards, had sent a frightened dispatch to the west coast Hearst press (six major dailies in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland and Seattle), screaming that "eastern congressmen" were "seeking to prevent Japanese colonization in interior and east coast states." Ray Richards' chickens were coming home to roost, for it was this Hearst smear artist who had carried on a virtual one-man newspaper campaign against the resettlement of Japanese Americans in the east and mid-west. Richards, if his dispatches are to be believed, had even attended a meeting in a little Delaware town which had been called to provoke race hatred against evacuees of Japanese ancestry who had come to the eastern state to supply help vitally needed for farm production. Now Richards is having journalistic shudders because his campaign apparently has backfired to the extent that 30 congressmen attended a meeting in Washington to hear a speaker who urged the return of the evacuees to the evacuated area.

"In a movement started by the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce, congressmen from the western interior states are preparing a demand that the west coast military ban on Japanese be lifted at once so that interior states can rid themselves of their new Japanese populations," Richards declared on May 25. He noted that these congressmen had met "quietly" and had been told by Donald Kiem, executive head of the Colorado chamber, that General Emmons "has announced that the west coast is no longer in danger of Japanese invasion." Therefore, according to Kiem, "there is now no reason why all the evacuated Japanese cannot be moved back there." Judging from the low batting average for accuracy in previous Richards dispatches, it is difficult to divine what truth there is in his story. It is evident, however, that some of the Hearst hysteria on the subject of Japanese Americans has affected a number of the good people of Colorado to the point that they are behaving just like some of the "native sons" of the California coast. A case in point is the constitutional amendment which will be placed before Colorado voters on November 7 to prohibit ownership of land by Japanese aliens in Colorado. The actual purpose of the proposed legislation, of course, is to provide an opportunity for the state's residents of Ku Klux Klannish leanings to carry on a campaign against all persons of Japanese ancestry, not alone against a few Japanese aliens.

The whole tenor of the present Hearst campaign, warning the west coast against the return of its evacuated residents, seems deliberately calculated to arouse threats of mob violence against Japanese Americans. The reasoning seems to be that if "military necessity" can no longer be given as a reason to continue the present restrictions on Japanese Americans, perhaps the threat of violence may deter the military from rescinding the exclusion order.

We wonder how long the military will countenance such intimidation from hate mongers and selfish economic interests who would feed on the flesh of profits at the expense of the spirit of democracy.

Native Sons' Attitudes

It is good to note that the charge of mass disloyalty made by the spokesman for the Native Sons of the Golden West and the California American Legion against Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii has not gone unchallenged. Seth Millington's canards have been answered by Robert B. Cozzens of the War Relocation Authority. Mr. Millington, past grand president of the Native Sons and former State commander of the Legion, made some amazing statements on May 26 before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco.

He declared that if "one percent" of the persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii had been loyal to the United States the attack on Pearl Harbor would have been thwarted. He presumes that all persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii knew of the plans for the "surprise attack on the Pacific bastion, although there is no record that anyone did. Such foreknowledge would only have been important in the event of planned fifth column activity, and there were no acts of treason or sabotage by persons of Japanese Americans on Dec. 7 or subsequent to that date. Mr. Millington and the Native Sons need only to go to military and civilian officials in Hawaii for refutation to his unfortunate aspersions.

The Native Sons, whose membership rolls are open only to white natives of California, claims to have made a study of the "Japanese problem" in California for the past forty years. If the rest of the "information" collected by that organization in the past four decades is constructed of similar lies, rumors and suspicions, this fact would explain the undeviating position of the group against all persons of Oriental and non-Caucasian origin. Since it is difficult to see how any organization can be so naively misinformed over such a long period of time, it must be construed that the Native Sons have been deliberately engaged in a sinister campaign of hate mongering motivated by desires for economic and social preferment at the expense of minority race groups in California.

Mr. Millington's statement that a Japanese American war hero could live next door to him for the rest of his life is a deliberate and cynical attempt to disavow the race-baiting with which he and his organization have been charged. This statement does not jibe with the present campaign of the Native Sons against the relaxation of the west coast exclusion order against loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, and anyway, it would be difficult for even a Japanese American war hero "to live next door" to the Millingtons of the west coast, since persons of the Native Son mind have enforced restricted covenants in residential areas against the occupation of homes by persons not of Caucasian ancestry.

An Editorial Note

It seems to us sometimes that there is not enough sweetness and light in our editorial comments. We have neglected, in weeks past, to observe such editorial signposts as Mothers' Day, and the demise of spring and the oncoming of summer, subjects which are usually good for a stickful of type.

It is also true that good news, such as the successful relocation of 22,000 Japanese Americans outside the war relocation camps, too often passes unnoticed, while bad news makes headlines. But the qualities of sweetness and light are somewhat difficult to achieve in editorial paragraphs at a time when anti-democratic forces within our own country—from west coast race mongers to southern poll-taxers—continue that persecution of minority groups which we now associate with the sterile doctrines of fascism.

These reflections in minor key are occasioned by the fact that this issue marks the beginning of the third year of the *Pacific Citizen* in its present weekly format. We look forward to H-Hour and D-Day, for the liberation of peoples and the utter defeat of those two leading race-baiters, Hitler and Tojo, and toward a new world of promise for all men of good-will, regardless of race, color or creed. Until that day we will continue to use these columns to combat bigotry and intolerance.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Evacuation and Intermarriage

The brave new world of the post-war future may take a more enlightened view toward miscegenation. Today, of course, we are still bound by outmoded concepts in our social thinking. The rigidity of the American attitude toward intermarriage has been legalized in many states by laws prohibiting unions between whites and the various non-Caucasian races. Most western states have laws which prohibit marriages of Orientals and Indians with Caucasians, while in the south a person of Caucasian ancestry might marry one of Asiatic strain but not a member of the Negro race. There is as much consistency in our marriage laws as there is in the various state laws on divorce.

This matter of intermarriage is specially timely at the moment because of an interesting by-product of the military orders on the evacuation and exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry on the west coast. This is the tacit recognition by the government and the military of the validity of intermarriage, state regulations notwithstanding. Although all persons of Japanese ancestry on the west coast were forced to evacuate under the orders issued by General DeWitt in 1942, some families were allowed to return to their homes soon after. These were what the army termed "mixed marriage" cases. Since evacuation some 500 persons, mostly women and children, of the original 112,000 evacuated, have been permitted to return to the coast. Almost without exception the women in these cases were married to husbands not of Japanese ancestry. At first it appeared that only Japanese American women married to Caucasians could return, but it now appears that most mixed marriage couples are so favored.

The argument is too often advanced by the Native Sons and other white supremacist groups that Orientals generally, and persons of Japanese ancestry in particular, are non-assimilable. One of the arguments being used even today against the return of the evacuated Japanese Americans to California is that they cannot be "assimilated," and it is pointed out that Japanese Americans in California rarely married outside of their group. The evacuation, and the family registration undertaken by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, disclosed that there were many more cases of intermarriage than had been popularly supposed. Of course, the percentage of intermarriages among Japanese Americans in California and on the west coast is a relatively small one, and has been limited both by the state law prohibiting such unions and by the semi-segregated character of Japanese American life on the Pacific coast before Pearl Harbor, the semi-segregation being enforced by discriminatory attitudes against Oriental Americans in employment, housing and recreation. Chinese and Korean Americans even today face the same conditions as those encountered by their evacuated fellow nisei. The plight of Filipino Americans, however, is infinitely worse. The Chinese and Japanese immigrants came in family groups, or were able to return to marry or send for their wives before the passage of the Asiatic Exclusion Act of 1924. The Filipinos, the last of the migrant tides from the Orient, have been unable to do so. For them the laws of the western states are criminal in their callous disregard of the necessities of human relationships. It is a reflection on California attitudes in that the only female companionship allowed the Filipino for which there is even quasi-official recognition can be found in the brothels and the taxi dance halls.

It is expressive of the Native Son mind that their judgment on the qualities of assimilation of any given group is based on the ability of that particular group to intermarry with white Americans. The Native Sons, like the die-hard southerner, will not recognize that the cultural integration of a group, rather than its racial assimilability, is the measure of its Americanism. The American

dream thrives on the vigor of a nation's surge toward social progress, rather than on the exclusiveness or purity of its blood lines. The latter contention seems dangerously akin to some ideas expressed by a one-time Austrian housepainter in a Munich beer hall. Yet the proponent of social equality for non-Caucasian minorities is invariably asked whether he wants his "sister" to marry a Negro, a Jap or a Chinaman.

Among Japanese Americans the rate of intermarriage is higher in areas where there is relatively little or no social discrimination, as in Hawaii and along the Atlantic seaboard. Indicative of the harmonious racial atmosphere of Hawaii is a recent note on the society page of a Honolulu newspaper which declared that a Chinese American couple had announced the marriage of their Japanese American ward to a soldier from Massachusetts. Hawaii has perhaps the highest intermarriage rate among the various non-Haole groups as well as between the Haoles and non-Haoles. The color line has become blurred in Hawaii, and it will be interesting to note what effect the wartime migration of thousands of west coast war workers, and many thousands of servicemen, will have on its racial attitudes. Typical of the news in the "society column" of a GI newspaper in Hawaii is the item that Cpl. Joe Doakes escorted Miss Sumi Sasaki of the Main Street Sasaki to a double feature and a soda last Thursday.

One well-worn argument against intermarriage is the fate of the children of such marriages. In the case of persons of Japanese ancestry in America, however, the children of mixed marriages have perhaps exceeded many of their fellow Americans in their accomplishments. Isamu Noguchi is one of the best-known of American sculptors. Sono Osato is the dancing star of a popular Broadway musical comedy. Art Matsu is a football coach at Rutgers. Eben Takamine, the scientist, has done important work in the development of penicillin. And not to forget Sadakichi Hartmann, artist, poet, critic, and the last of the Bohemians. Others include an important New York advertising executive, a union leader, a star of several Hollywood movies, a golf professional, a newspaperman now overseas with the U. S. army, a screen magazine editor, as well as Count Kalergi, now in the United States who is an outstanding leader and publicist in the movement for Pan-Europe.

Shattered World
SAN FERNANDO SUN
"All Japs are not the same," wrote Bun Browning, front-page columnist for the San Fernando Valley Sun on May 5.

This was columnist Browning's story:

A young man in the uniform of the United States Army, sergeant's chevrons on the sleeve, walked into our office on day last week. This was a sober and serious soldier. I should have recognized him at once, but I didn't. It was necessary for the sergeant to introduce himself.

Emergency leave had been granted, he explained, so that he might take care of some personal business in this area and he had given our office as a forwarding address. While this young man could not go into his duties it was apparent that he is doing some special work for the Army. The past year and one-half have been spent outside of this country. He has been in service for three years.

In just a few minutes I realized why recognition had not been instant as it should have been. From a grinning boy to a bewildered man, in this short period of time, his world had come down around his ears.

I happen to know that his work has been of inestimable value to the United States Army. For him to rise to the rank of sergeant has been an uphill battle.

Never have I seen such sadness as I did in his eyes.

This will not be popular with many people but — ALL JAPS ARE NOT THE SAME,

MR. TOJO OF JAPAN

By Taro Yashima



East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Manchurian Section

Vagaries

The Nisei Speak . . .

"The Nisei Speak," a chapter from Carey McWilliams' forthcoming book on Japanese Americans, "Prejudice," is being published in the summer, 1944, edition of Common Ground. . . . The defeat of Senator Rufus Holman by Wayne Morse, liberal Republican, in the Oregon primaries, removes one of the Senate's leading advocates of the "deport the Japs" school of thought. . . . Jimmy Horio, who once played a season or two with the Sacramento club in the Pacific Coast league, is still in baseball as centerfielder for the Hawaii team of the Hawaii baseball league. Horio isn't the only nisei to play AA ball. Kenso Nushida of Stockton also played for the Solons. . . . Lineups of Hawaii league teams, except for the Navy and Air Force squads, are studded with nisei players. The service teams boast such stars as Walter Masterson of the Washington Senators, Jimmy Gleeson of the Cincinnati Reds and others. Among the major leaguers now performing in Hawaii are Johnny Mize, Pee Wee Reese, Barney McCoskey, Hugh Casey, Bob Harris, Johnny Lucadello and others.

Anti-Evacuee . . .

Hearst news stories from Washington have resulted in several west coast "scare" regarding the return of evacuees to the coast. The most recent one last week resulted in a frantic wire from the Salinas, Calif., Chamber of Commerce to its Washington representative. There was, however, apparently no basis for the rumor. . . . Lobbyists in Washington have been active in attempting to prevent the relaxation of present restrictions against Japanese Americans. . . . A recent resolution passed by the American Legion in Southern California and opposing the return of civil rights to Japanese Americans was written and submitted by the Harrison Gray Otis post of the Legion—composed entirely of employees of the Los Angeles Times. . . . Larry Smith, NBC radio commentator, recently "doubted" that Cpl. Mike M. Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, on leave in the armed forces, was in the army. When Cpl. Masaoka's service record was sent to Smith, the latter announced the fact and "welcomed Mike Masaoka into the ranks of Americans."

Utah Land Law . . .

The issue of Utah's anti-alien land law, passed in modified form by the state legislature in 1943, has been reintroduced in the current election campaign by State Senator Alonzo Hopkins, sponsor of the law. It seems that Governor Maw, in a recent speech in Ogden to a group which favored anti-alien legislation, had declared that he had vetoed Hopkins' original bill at the request of its sponsor. This statement, however, was vigorously denied by Hopkins at a later meeting of the group.

A Challenge to Patriotism: Situation of Canada Evacuee Offers Striking Parallel to Japanese American Problem

Amazing parallels between the situation of persons of Japanese ancestry in America and in Canada are becoming more apparent each month, as the two governments, in working out the destiny of their Japanese populations, move in almost parallel lines of action.

Japanese Canadians, as did the Japanese Americans, resided largely in one province on the Pacific coast. Evacuated to interior camps, they are now being resettled in eastern areas, dispersed in such a manner as to prevent the rise of new "Lil' Tokyos," as they are called even in Canada.

The parallel extends, too, to the suggested solutions for the Japanese Canadian problem, ranging as they do from the rabid proposals of mass deportation to just such sane, humanitarian and liberal programs advanced by church and progressive groups in this country.

Such a program is suggested by Dr. Norman F. Black, chairman of the Vancouver Consultative Council, which has been making a special study of the Japanese residents of Canada, and well-known British Columbia educator, in a new pamphlet, "A Challenge to Patriotism and Statesmanship," published in Toronto by the Christian Social Council of Canada.

It is imperative that the Canadian evacuees find relatively permanent homes and become self-supporting, Dr. Black declares.

"If lifted from despair by wise and human treatment, and scattered—a few families here and a few families there—throughout the Dominion, they would soon cease to present Canada with any problem of great magnitude. Meantime, the situation is becoming more serious with every day's delay in policies of dispersion. In the concentration settlements, social and economic conditions are so abnormal as to ensure the progressive deterioration of people formerly conspicuous for energy and enterprise."

Baseless accusations are retarding the resettlement of Canada's evacuees, says Dr. Black.

Among such accusations are sabotage and fifth column activities, alleged criminal nature of persons of Japanese ancestry, unfair competition, high birthrate, the deviousness of the "Oriental" mind, and miscegenation.

Attacking these accusations as myths, Dr. Black points out that no sabotage had been committed prior to December 7, or after that date, as reported by John Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI.

Statistics given by the noted educator show that the Japanese population of Canada has an exceedingly low crime rate. The charge that Japanese were usurp-

ing the fisheries and other major industries of British Columbia are shown to be statistically untrue.

Charges that Japanese have an extremely high birthrate are also shown to be untrue by Dr. Black, who gives as the average size of Japanese families in three counties the following figures: 4.11; 3.97; and 2.47. Since the days of early immigration, he says, when a higher birthrate was naturally due to the peculiar age group of the immigrants, the birthrate has steadily declined and the age of marriage steadily risen.

As to hysterical charges that Orientals are "different," Dr. Black says: "No responsible psychologist endorses any such theory unless in Nazidom, where unscientific concepts of race and of racial differences have been elevated to the status of religious dogma. The important fact is that character, ideas, ideals, habits, attitudes, and the like are not transmitted by physical inheritance. . . . The thoroughness of the Canadianization of any particular Japanese resident will generally be proportionate to the intimacy and friendliness of his contacts with Occidental Canadians. . . . To assume that children and adolescents, educated wholly in Canadian schools and mingling freely with Canadian associates, will grow up with anything but a Canadian outlook, upon life and this land of their birth, is a preposterous libel on the teachers of this country."

Policy of Dispersion

In Canada, as in the United States, there has been resistance to the government's policy of relocation in new areas, resistance not only from non-Japanese but from the evacuees as well.

Some of this resistance is due to fear, some to resentment at their present circumstances. Their property was seized and sold at public auction.

"It is constantly to be borne in mind that the Canadian authorities, civil and military, have been emphatic in their repeated statements that the evacuation of coastal Japanese was not motivated by any misconduct on their part and involved no reflection upon the loyalty of more than a small minority; and in these there has been ample opportunity to segregate and intern for the duration."

"If for military reasons involving the general security of Canada, it had been necessary to evacuate whites from any region in which they were resident, the evacuees would no doubt have been handsomely compensated; but these unfortunate people were of a different complexion, and their economic ruin, incidental to enforced migration, sits very lightly upon the conscience of Canada."

It is with this thought in mind that Dr. Black suggests the fol-

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Need Understanding to Solve Dilemma

There was a nisei girl among the hundreds that crowded the bridge to watch the flood-swollen torrent of the Des Moines river. She noticed a little boy's eye on her, and as she looked, he smiled.

"Hello," he said.

By now she was used to having strangers say hello to her, and so she smiled right back and said hello, too.

Then, as the boy melted back into the crowd, she heard him say to his companion: "See, I wasn't afraid of her."

If she could have heard more she might have heard a youthful and serious discussion about not all "Japs" being like the "Japs you see in the movies."

The other day we were invited to speak to a small group of young married women of the upper middle class. When we first saw the audience we were surprised that they should interest themselves in the problems of Japanese Americans.

The group appeared as if it would be more interested in bridge parties, in their children, and the trivialities of upper middle class social life.

But they listened with more than ordinary interest to the story of the Japanese Americans, and their questions in the discussion period were pointed and intelligent.

Many of these young women had their own lives disrupted by the war. Many of their husbands were in the services, others had had to make adjustments in their living because of the war's effect on their husband's businesses.

But they could listen to a talk on the evacuation and relocation with understanding and sympathy.

And when it was over, one of them, speaking for the group, asked, "What can we, as an organization, do to help the Japanese Americans?"

To use a word made trite by careless usage, it is understanding that is needed in the problem of Japanese Americans.

As one of the women put it: "I think I understand the situation now. I wasn't hostile toward the Japanese Americans, nor did I ever go out of my way to think about them. But now their story has been personalized by hearing it told first-hand by one of them, and I can understand their fears and hopes and aspirations."

And so it was with the little boy on the bridge. His natural little boy friendliness toward all around made him want to say hello to someone who was a stranger and yet because he could not understand, he was apprehensive about what the reaction would be.

His solution was easier than that of an adult. For him, a person is either friendly or hostile, and there are few intermediate shadings and no explanations are sought as to why an individual should smile back or ignore him.

An adult's world is more complicated, but basically, the issue again is that of understanding.

Experience has shown that this understanding is reached best by personal, face to face contacts. A personable Japanese American can do more toward understanding within his own sphere than all pronouncements of high government officials. Likewise a nisei

lowing solution:

"All Japanese property the transfer of which seems necessary in the public interest should be expropriated at a fair price, not peddled to private buyers who look upon the Tenth Commandment as suspended 'for the duration.' In cases where government purchase does not provide the capital necessary for re-establishment, this Dominion must recognize its moral obligation: it must, if necessary, advance the first payments on the purchase of new homes and of such equipment as may be essential for self-support. The dispersion at which the governmental authorities are aiming must be made not only economically possible but economically attractive."

"The policy here advocated as just and necessary to achieve the geographical and occupational dispersion of our Japanese Canadians is one that will pay us big dividends, irrespective of what procedures may be adopted after the war is over."

among his friends and acquaintances can counteract the vicious insinuations of demagogues and hate-mongers.

On any number of occasions I have had individuals say to me: "Do you happen to know, mmm, ah, well I can't recall his name, but he went to X college in Jonesburg. He was a nisei,—is that the way you pronounce it—and there wasn't a smarter or more popular fellow on the campus."

Now that question is being modified and it sounds like this: "Do you happen to know George? I can't remember his last name but he came out of one of those camps and he's doing a cracker-jack job at the such and such plant." Or farm, or restaurant, or shop.

Every evacuee who leaves the camps for life on the outside is helping to develop understanding for himself, and also for others of his kind. For, inevitably, Japanese Americans are members of a special American minority as well as individuals, and they are likely to be considered in the group category as often as individuals.

And despite all the war relocation authority, other government agencies, and all our splendid friends are doing for us, the ultimate determination of whether we will be re-accepted into the American life stream depends to the greatest extent on each of us.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

There was a considerable amount of editorial comment on the defeat of Rep. John M. Costello, chairman of the Dies subcommittee investigating Japanese American relocation, in the California primaries. Representative of liberal comment were editorials in the Washington Post and the Chicago Sun.

The Post declared on May 19: "Mr. Costello whipped up black dragon fantasies about the innocent Japanese Americans evacuated from the west coast and sought to arouse race prejudices among his fellow-Californians."

The Chicago Sun on May 21 had this to say about Rep. Costello:

"Mr. Costello was a stalwart member of the Dies committee majority, ready to join the chairman in smearing liberals and decent union members under the guise of investigating 'un-Americanism.' He tried to buy some extra election insurance last year by trotting around to Japanese relocation centers and issuing unfavorable reports on the War Relocation Authority—promptly denounced as mere gossipmongering by Rep. Eberharter, a minority member—which Mr. Costello presumably thought would exploit the anti-Asiatic prejudices of his California constituents."

The Washington Post on May 19 also noted that Martin Dies, in withdrawing from the congressional race, presented himself to the people of southeast Texas as a persecuted martyr "not only the CIO but also Negro organizations in the North and the Japanese Americans in WRA camps, he declared, were raising funds to defeat him."

The Detroit Free Press on May 15 summed it up when it declared: "No bugles will honor Dies' departure from Congress. He has been demagog, headline hunter, smear artist, rabble-rouser, opportunist, clown. He leaves no record of constructive statesmanship. In the House committee on Un-American Activities he found himself a public spotlight and danced his dervish way therein, year in, year out, using it for personal publicity and accomplishing nothing of discernible value."

Ann Nisei's Column

Summer Fashions Feature New Designs

Summer fashions this year are quite the cleverest that have come out in many a year. Despite working under fabric shortages, the designers have managed to come through with startlingly new designs.

Summer playclothes feature bra and skirt combinations in bright flower and fruit prints; the backless, strap-held playdress, and lurid bathing suits with frills, ruffles and a good deal of patterned color.

A new idea this season is the hand painted flower motif—generally in a large splash of color on the skirt or blouse. This is something you can do yourself, if you can paint or sew.

Often this one splash of color is found on white dresses, shirts, bathing suit, playsuits, etc. A famous line of blouses is now featuring a simple white shirt with a hand painted design at the upper left front. Lots of playsuits have come out with designs on the skirt.

This is something you can try to give a nice splash of color and a good deal of dash to your summer clothes.

Any white fabric frock will do for your first attempt. If you are going to paint your design, you'll need a set of textile paints, which are designed for use on fabrics. These paints are waterproof and will not stiffen your material. They're also useful in making dish towels, tablecloths and other articles; so you'll get lots of use out of a set.

Select a big, splashy design from a picture or a piece of material, or better still, make your own design. Don't be afraid to use lots of color and big bold strokes. Trace your design on your material or copy it onto your garment. Don't be too careful about getting your design exact, because you want that freehand effect. Work the same way in applying your paint. Keep your work free and open.

If you don't want to try painting, you can use appliques. Get a short piece of flowery chintz or cretonne, making sure that the fabric is washable.

Select a design that has a big, bright group of flowers. If it also has smaller groups of flowers, too, they can be used also. Cut out one large design carefully, allowing a quarter inch margin all around. Press edge under carefully, then applique the pattern onto your dress. Place one or two small flowers on your blouse and skirt.

Here are more ideas for your summer wardrobe:

Use a gay jersey in a border print to make a delectable bra-top, short frilled skirt play dress. Don't be afraid to use a bold, bright print.

If you're tired of your last year's pinafore, turn it into shorts with a bib top. Just remake the skirt into straight, brief shorts and reattach to the original pinafore bib.

Make at least one of the very slim, bare-armed dresses for yourself in sophisticated black crepe or glittering jersey.

Turn your old white shirts into crisp white dickeys.

Nevada Nisei Girl Graduates from Medical College

PHILADELPHIA—Miss Toshiko Toyota of McGill, Nev., was one of 21 graduates of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania who received their degrees from Major Margaret D. Craighill, U. S. Army Medical Corps, at the 92nd commencement recently at Mitchell Hall.

It was also reported this week that Shizuko Toyota, also of McGill, Nev., and sister of Toshiko Toyota, had been awarded a scholarship at the University of Idaho, Southern Branch, at Pocatello.

Miss Toyota was congratulated on her scholastic record by O. D. Garrison of the University of Idaho in a letter announcing the scholarship award.

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Past "Crusades" Reflect Attitudes of Denver Post

Each issue of the Denver Post is scrutinized with a certain suspense. Something startling, some revelation, or some new disclosure is quite apt to jump at you from the front pages of the Post. If you should be the target of its displeasure, then you can expect anything to be attributed to you. Currently, those of Japanese ancestry come under this classification.

Last spring the Post banner-lined stories of Heart Mountain Relocation Center residents as trading food for whiskey and hoarding stores of groceries in secret caches. Since then, at intervals, items on the Japanese have rated front page space.

This trait of the Denver Post to crusade on every issue was the genius of its founder and spark-plug, the late F. G. Bonfils. In its heyday, it is reported that page one was livened by one crusade after another, day in and day out. According to a former Post reporter, nothing equalled the time when the Denver Post campaigned against cannibalism.

Two prospectors had been lost in the high mountains for some time. Finally, one of the men showed up but could not account for his partner, except that perhaps after becoming separated his side-kick had frozen to death in the snowstorm. The Post which had been sensationally featuring the search for the lost men could not accept this rather prosaic explanation.

It bulldozed the surviving prospector for some other spectacular recital, but he stuck to his story. Then Bonfils was struck by a brilliant thought. The presses were brought to a halt and page one was pulled out and entirely rewritten. That evening the people of Denver were paralyzed with the story of a hunger-maddened prospector, who deranged with cold had eaten his partner!

The familiar heading of "So The People May Know" was tacked over a stirring editorial denouncing the practice of cannibalism and indicating the menace to our posterity if such practices continued. It was up to the authorities to curb it and visit the full penalty of the law upon all who violated the sanctity of the human individual and converted it to purposes of food. The spirit of the old west flared and mob spirit was in the air. The district attorney acted, the prospector was arraigned and put on trial.

The Post was hot on a blood scent. Even though due process of law was to be the judge of the man's guilt or innocence, the Post decided cannibalism must cease. Bonfils played the prospector's defense attorney in front page print for defending the accused. He further mounted the heights of indignation by charging that anyone who would defend a person accused of cannibalism must himself indulge in this hideous orgy.

The attorney felt that there were times when justice must mete out its own deserts. He walked into the office of the Denver Post publisher and emptied his gun at Bonfils. Two bullets struck him and the rest went wild when a girl reporter grabbed his arm. Despite bullets and similar excitement, F. G. Bonfils lived to a tardy old age.

The former Post reporter who told the above recently relates another tale in which he had a hand. One day he was abruptly summoned to the presence of Bonfils and ordered to write "the greatest story you've ever written."

"Now, son," Bonfils is said to have directed him crisply, "I want you to tell the people of the city and county of Denver how the B—— Creamery is snatching milk right out of the mouths of babes. And why? I'll tell you why—in order to make a miserable profit! I want you to tell the people how this octopus is plotting to strangle the State of Colorado. Now! Go to it, son, this will be the greatest story of your life!"

Upon thus being dismissed, the reporter went to the managing editor and asked for details. "What's the B—— Creamery done?"

"Dunno," was the answer. "If the Old Man says it's snatching milk out of the mouths of babes, just write it that way."

So in the tradition of Post methods, the reporter wrote unsupported generalities in this crusade for three days. According to his reminiscences, on one day the B—— Creamery would be "SNATCHING milk out of the MOUTHS of HELPLESS babes." Next day, it would be "snatching MILK out of the mouths of helpless BABES." Bonfils liked the liberal sprinkling of capital letters.

When the B—— Creamery contracted for a series of full-page ads in the Post, the campaign against them was stopped. While this reporter said no one was sure of the facts of the anti-B—— crusade, it was rumored that on the day Bonfils was on his way to the office, the president of the B—— Creamery failed to return his nod. This non-nod matter was never substantiated.

Across the masthead of each issue of the Denver Post is this motto: "Dedicated in perpetuity to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion and that evil shall not thrive unopposed." At least, the aspiration is there.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

BOISE VALLEY CHAPTER

The Caldwell district of the Boise Valley Chapter has made a preliminary report of their campaign to meet their Intermountain District Council pledge to National Headquarters. The officers of the Boise Valley Chapter wish to thank the following for their contributions: K. Hamada, \$20.00; K. Hara, \$20.00; S. Tsukamaki, \$15.00; \$10.00 contributions from the following: B. Tsukamaki, Tsukamaki Bros. & Co., S. Togawa, G. Mukai, M. Matsumoto, T. Nishioaka, T. Yamaguchi, T. Tamura, T. Uyematsu and G. Nishitani; \$7.50 contributions from S. Miyamoto and J. Kawano; \$5.00 contributions from G. Imabari, T. Mochinaru, G. Morisaki, Y. Takahashi, H. Takahashi, M. Nakanishi, G. Kurihara, T. Yamashita, J. Egusa, B. Nishioaka, K. Shinya and K. Murakami; S. Boadly's Boys, \$3.25; J. Nishimoto, \$3.00; \$2.50 contributions from G. Doi, B. Nakanishi, G. Fukukai and T. Kurihara; T. Mayeda, \$2.00, and E. Toriyama, \$1.75.

PLEASE LOCATE

Our percentage has been very good in locating people, but here is another one to work on. A Caucasian couple is anxious to get in touch with a young woman, May, who worked as a hat check girl prior to evacuation in a Portland, Oregon, tearoom, Sign of a Rose.

PLUG P. C.

The next time you have an occasion to write to an advertiser in the Pacific Citizen, remember to let them know you saw their ad in the Pacific Citizen. Some of our readers have been very good about this matter as attested from letters received by our advertising customers. Patronize your PC advertisers and let them know you saw their ad in the PC.

PAMPHLET 91

Public Affairs Pamphlet 91, "What About Our Japanese Americans" written by Cary McWilliams is now available at National Headquarters at 10c a copy postage prepaid.

BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

We welcome another new member into this supporting group. Henry H. Shimizu of Koen Ranch, Granada, Colo.

Large Audience Attends Exhibition

POSTON, Ariz.—More than 11,000 persons at the Colorado River war relocation center here jammed the auditorium in Unit 1 on May 20 and 21 to see the two-day handicraft exhibition sponsored by Community Activities.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Larimer Street In Mile-High City

Denver, Colo. When I visited this "mile high" city in September, 1943, the first thing I did was to visit Larimer street. I had heard that this section had become another "Lil' Tokyo." Around 10 p.m. I took a stroll to observe first hand to what extent the concentration had taken place. I was surprised to see the place deserted and little sign of a large number of persons of Japanese descent. The reason given was that most of the young people were out in the country working on the farms. They were supposed to return during the winter months.

Upon re-visiting Denver this year, I have observed a great change. The evacuees have opened new shops. For instance, the new Manchu Grill has become the meeting place for nisei from all points. Instead of street corners, the restaurants, soda fountains, billiard halls and other business establishments are serving as meeting places. Thus it helps to make the congregation of any large number less conspicuous.

Action of the city officials is inevitably leading to the creation of another "Lil' Tokyo." Licenses are granted for new business only if operated within certain districts. Dissemination will not be possible as long as such a policy is permitted to continue. We have heard of attempts being made to purchase establishments in the better sections without success because of the refusal to grant licenses.

Compared to Salt Lake City, there seems to be little doubt that Denver has better possibilities. Farming prospects are promising because of the larger acreage and abundant water. Working wage standards seem to be poor. The claim, however, is made that Denver is going to expand as an industrial center because of climatic conditions.

Farming Prospects Better in Colorado

If the farmers are permitted to develop the land on the California scale, Colorado may become a competitor of the west coast. It is difficult to gauge the effects of the new proposed anti-alien land bill which will be voted upon by the electors at the forthcoming November election. But there is no doubt in our mind that Californians will use their influence to hinder the development and expansion of Japanese farms.

If industrialization at high wage levels should create a boom in this state, then there will be much farm land available for operation. Already landowners are going into defense plants because of uncertainty of profits due to market and labor conditions. The only replacement with the required skill and experience and the initiative will be those evacuees who are working as farm hands or are hibernating in the relocation centers.

If this country should face a real food shortage and the production crisis becomes a reality, then the government must take more positive measures to encourage the relocation center residents to come out and help. At the same time, the people must be convinced that their patriotic duty is to accord the necessary public acceptance so that there will be no racial animosity.

Wherever we go, the talk revolves around the question as to whether the evacuee status is a permanent one or not. Opinion seems to be divided. There are those who reason that even if the Pacific coast should be opened for the return of the Japanese to their homes, it is not going to be a simple matter unless government aid is given. Some are contented with the new place they have found for themselves. On the other hand, a certain portion of the population is shifting. It is the same as in Salt Lake City.

The eastward trek has gotten into the blood of the younger men. With the popularity of the WACs increasing, it is a possibility that more of the young women will join the army. Everyone is beginning to think of the future and is realizing that a "service record" will be a valuable asset in the post-war period.

Nisei Evacuees Carefree in Outlook

The nisei evacuees in general are care-free in their outlook on life. Once they settle down to more normal living conditions, they undoubtedly will contribute to the stabilization of the Japanese community of Colorado. At the present time, there is indication that some of the old feuds which wrecked many a friendly relationship is still in existence. The effort to unite the nisei is meeting this obstacle. It must be eliminated for the general welfare and progress. We believe and hope that the evacuee contribution will be to a more understanding co-operation of all nisei in this state.

Because of the stand taken by former Governor Ralph Carr during the time of the evacuation, a large number of the wealthy evacuees have resettled in Colorado. They are not investing in any venture as yet. If they could be induced to take an active part, farming as well as other productive enterprises will benefit. The fear that they may arouse antagonism is one factor which is making these large operators lead a retired life.

The nisei business men have made remarkable progress during the past few months. Many new ventures have been launched. Some show promising signs, although there is the element of uncertainty as to what will happen if the Pacific coast should be opened. This is the only city where we see so many nisei are operating their own businesses. It is a most encouraging sign.

Cities like Salt Lake City, Chicago and New York are very interesting. They are the stop-over points for travelers. Consequently, one meets unexpected friends. People we had not expected to meet for the duration come to the offices; or we meet them on the streets or we run across them in eating places. Salt Lake City, for instance, attracts the Minidoka and Topaz relocation center residents. Denver is the stopping point for many of the Heart Mountain, Granada, Gila and Poston center residents, who are on their way to the Middle West and the East.

Nisei Travel More Since Evacuation

There is no doubt that the nisei are traveling more than they have ever done before. In the days when we used to talk so much about "vocational opportunities," it used to be difficult to entice young men and women away from the Pacific coast. Even in the early stages of the resettlement drive, there used to be hesitancy about going to strange communities. But the number of those moving to points east of Colorado is increasing daily.

Issei who have come out from the centers for short term visits are amazed at the conditions they find. One couple was heard to say that they are going to finance the trip of young friends to see the "free zone" because they believe that seeing is believing and nothing will be more effective than a trip to experience the public acceptance and the opportunities on the outside.

The pessimists say that about 75 per cent of the people will remain in the relocation centers. We are among those who have been optimistically hoping that 50 per cent will be closer to the true figure of migration out of the centers. The realization that the war may last longer than expected may bring about a changed outlook. As more and more nisei establish their homes and call out their parents for visits, resettlement may be accelerated. Also, the Japanese vernacular press is giving greater support and assuming active and constructive leadership. Everything is showing a more hopeful sign. The only dark cloud is the increasing racist ranting on the Pacific coast.

Shelby Nine Visits Rohwer

ROWHER, Ark. — Members of the First Battalion, 442nd Infantry baseball team spent a recent weekend at the Rohwer center.

A dance was held in honor of the team by center residents.

Nisei in Uniform

Letters From Servicemen

Letter from India

Somewhere in India with the British troops, Sgt. Roy Takai writes of the feeling and experiences the men at the front are undergoing.

"Although I've only been in this enchanted land of India for six months, I have already gotten a taste of war. Yes, war conditions and atmosphere are now a reality. Every day while working in bamboo huts, known to us jungle dwellers as bashas, we can hear the big guns roaring away in the very near distance. In fact, we can hear the whine of the projectiles as they fly overhead. At nights while sleeping in tents well camouflaged and hidden in the hills, we can hear mortar fire, machine gun fire and rifle fire just over our hill. Yes, the enemy is that close."

"As a matter of fact, they are all about us lurking in the hills. Air activities have increased lately. From our hill we can watch our dive bombers dropping their load of death on the neighboring hills, and we know, too, that death has taken its toll for after the bombing, a score of vultures is seen circling on the hill just bombed. However, it is not all one sided. We, too, have to run for cover time and time again when the enemy raiders come over."

"Another interesting thing to watch is the reaction of the fellas in a slit trench during an air raid. It is an eerie feeling, mostly of helplessness, when the enemy raiders come over to drop their load of death. You see, we who are in the trenches have no means of fighting back. There are some who become frightened and cringe, there are some who become very silent perhaps murmuring a prayer or two; and then there are those who joke and laugh, letting fate take its course. Yes, it's not very pleasant . . . WAR!"

"There is no doubt about it, 'WAR IS HELL!' But as much as I am against killing, if it is the only way to PEACE hereafter, I shall do so willingly."

"Home, what a lovely thought—people in the 'states' do not know how lucky they are until they have traveled through as many coun-

tries as I have. When we see how the people in these foreign countries live, we, for the first time, begin to appreciate that we are American citizens and are able to live in the 'home of the brave and the free.'"

* * *

Battle Poetry

Sgt. Pete Nakahara sends a poem that a British soldier found imprinted in the sands during the Lybian battle. He writes from new Guinea. The anonymously composed verse expresses a soldier's prayer:

"I am but the son my mother bore
A simple man and nothing more;
But God of strength and gentleness
Be pleased to make me nothing less."

Help me, O God, when Death is near.

To mock the haggard face of Fear,
That when I fall, if fall I must,
My soul may triumph in the dust."

* * *

Oregonian in Italy

First Sgt. Kaz Ohka, who volunteered with the first ROR group, writes from Italy. He is originally from Portland, Ore.

"I'm at the Anzio beachhead now near the front zones, but it is relatively quiet here. Not like anything the boys have gone through before."

"The other night I went up on the line just to look around. Everything was quiet until I started back. About half way back I was caught in an artillery barrage. I heard the first shell coming and dove headlong into the ditch. I was really scared for a while, for this was the first time that I was caught in the open by artillery. The shell landed about twenty yards away."

"I started out again; and again, I had to dive into the ditch. I must have gone in and out of the ditch a dozen times before reaching my company. I wasn't so scared after the first shell, but it was quite an experience."

(The column, "Letters from Servicemen," is prepared weekly by the Crusaders of Jerome Relocation Center in Arkansas.)

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Kono (316-3-D, Poston), a girl on May 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eizo Etow (22-5-D, Poston), a girl on May 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Suyemasa (36-3-C, Poston), a girl on May 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kosaku Shigaki (5-2-C, Poston), a girl on May 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shintaku (15-2-C, Rohwer), a boy on May 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arata Murai (17-22-F, Ht. Mountain), a boy on May 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. M. Otamura (11F-4B, Granada), a girl on May 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Y. Nakahira (12H-7E, Granada), a girl on May 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsugi Ota (14-13-F, Ht. Mountain), a girl on May 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nakamura (25-5-E, Ht. Mountain), a girl on May 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Segawa (12H-2D, Granada), a boy on May 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tad Fujita (31-5-B, Topaz), a boy on May 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Shimono (26-7-E, Hunt), a boy on May 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Sakamoto (17-19-E, Ht. Mountain), a boy on May 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Matsumoto, boy on May 30 in Salt Lake City.

DEATHS

Tamekichi Miyagishima, 55, May 27, in Ogden, Utah.

Takeo Satomura, 21, May 27, in Layton, Utah.

Ichiro Shingai, 4 (17-9-C, Poston), on May 20.

Otokichi Fujii, 69 (4-11-A, Topaz), on May 21.

Fukushima, 53, on May 21 at Hunt.

Matsusuke Azama, 56 (17-14-A, Ht. Mountain), on May 22.

Tsuneo Kanemori, 70 (40-4-F, Topaz), on May 26.

MARRIAGES

Shizue Fujihara to Pfc. Sadao Hamaoka on May 20 at Granada.

Chizuko Kawaguchi to Harris Noboru Matsushige on May 22 at Heart Mountain.

Chizuko Sameshima to Roy Manshiro on May 25 at Cody, Wyo.

Alice Itsuye Inouye to George Makoto Santo on May 18 in Poston.

Yeiko Gota to Tadao Fujita on May 16 in Poston.

Notice to Group Leaders of Inductees and Soldiers Going Through Denver

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H. V. Kaltenborn
Praises Work of
Santa Maria Church

SANTA MARIA, Calif.—The work of the Rev. Aaron Allen Heist and his church, the First Methodist church of Santa Maria, was declared "a magnificent example of applied Christianity" by H. V. Kaltenborn, noted radio commentator, in a recent letter to Rev. Heist.

Congratulating Rev. Heist for the April 30th bulletin of his church, which was devoted to the cause of Japanese Americans, Kaltenborn declared: "Yours is the first California publication I have seen, which dares tell the truth about Americans of Japanese ancestry."

"It is the people of California who unhappily are primarily responsible for the unfair treatment that has been accorded to American citizens, whose only crime is that they were born of Japanese parents. I am very happy to know that some of the good Christians of California are speaking out for truth and justice."

Col. Johnson
Interested in
Draft CasesSelective Service
Official Confers With
Nisei Leaders

DENVER, Colo.—Particular interest in the manner in which local draft boards handle the cases of Japanese Americans was manifest by Col. Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to General Hershey, national selective service director, in a talk with JACL officials in Denver recently.

One of the highest ranking officers among the 14 Negro Americans who hold the rank of colonel in the U. S. Army, Col. Johnson is making a tour of the country to study the problems of minority groups with regards to selective service.

The 4-C draft status of many nisei will probably be changed, Johnson declared, through a general reclassification of citizens of Japanese parentage in the near future.

Col. Johnson declared that any nisei who feels he has been discriminated against can write to him at his Washington office, where he will take the matter up with the proper authorities.

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Kido Reports
On JACL at
Denver MeetDeclares National
Convention May Be
Called This Fall

DENVER, Colo.—Meeting with the Denver JACL Chapter cabinet and committee members, National President Saburo Kido stressed the importance of membership and sound financial budget in the JACL program. At this May 25 meeting, Kido noted the drop in membership from a pre-evacuation high of 20,000 to the present low of 5,000. He stressed that at this time when the need for integration of the Japanese Americans is the greatest, insufficient support was forthcoming from the group most affected.

Kido warned curtailment of the JACL operations due to inadequate funds might result in the moving of personnel of the Tri-State Regional Office to other needed areas. He observed that developments along many fronts warrant a national convention to be called sometime this fall.

George Kashiwagi, president of the Denver Chapter, presided at this dinner meeting. As evidence of the concrete faith in the National JACL objectives, he stated that substantial pledges for funds could be assured from Denver residents.

Milwaukee College
Group Holds Tea for
Nisei Evacuees

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Honoring Japanese American women in the city, Milwaukee-Downer College was host at a beautifully appointed tea on Sunday afternoon, May 21, in its Greene Memorial Lounge.

The City Students' Organization was the immediate sponsoring group.

Nisei girls attending the school at the present time include: Mitsuko Yakura, Rohwer; Elaine Ishikawa, Newell; Chiyoko Nishimura, Hilo, Hawaii; Yuki Ideta, Marjorie Horagami, Mariko Fujioka, Yoshiko Uchiyama, Minidoka, and Martha Kitaoka, Mary Naganuma, Mariko Iwashita, Shizuwa Fukuhara and Rose Sakemi.

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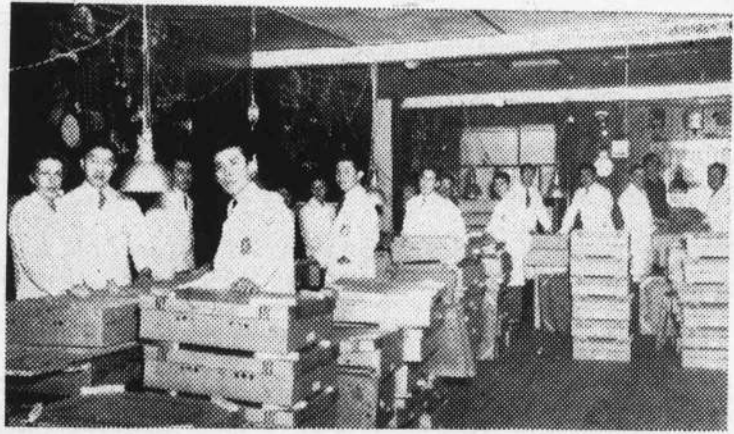
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Nisei Soldier Visits Friends On Chicago White Sox Nine

Yosh Kawano Was Once Batboy For Major League Club

DETROIT—A story of a Japanese American boy and a major league ball club was told by Sam Greene, sports writer of the Detroit News, in an article on May 14.

Greene wrote that before Pearl Harbor, life had been lovely for Yosh Kawano. He was a Japanese American boy with a zest for baseball, plus a secret hope that was to be revealed later.

For several years young Kawano had a job as clubhouse attendant for the Hollywood Stars of the Pacific Coast League and each spring he had a chance to touch elbows with the White Sox, Cubs, Pirates and other big league nines, which trained in California.

Greene quoted Kawano as saying:

"Everybody gave me a pat on the back."

After Dec. 7, 1941, a change developed.

"Everybody gave me a kick in the pants."

Though Yosh Kawano had never been in Japan, Greene noted that the Japanese American was evacuated to a relocation center, "convicted by his ancestry." Kawano appealed to some of the men he

knew in baseball, including Manager Jimmy Dykes of the Chicago White Sox.

Last week, while the White Sox were in Detroit, Dykes received a visit from Yosh Kawano. The Japanese American was in the uniform of the United States Army. He sat in the lobby of Hotel Fort Shelby to chat with Dykes and Bing Miller and Mule Haas and others he had first met when the Sox did their spring training in Pasadena, Calif.

"I'm on furlough," explained Yosh Kawano, adding that he was stationed near Minneapolis and had come to Detroit to catch up with the Sox, for whom he had at one time been a bat boy. He arrived in time to see the Chicago team take a double-header from the Tigers.

Yosh Kawano was happy again, reports Green, proud of his uniform and his assignment in the U. S. army. He asked about ball players he had known in Hollywood and in a brief turn as substitute clubhouse boy at Comiskey Park, home of the White Sox in Chicago. He related some of his own experiences since Pearl Harbor.

While he was in the "concentration camp," Kawano told Manager Dykes, he organized baseball teams among his "fellow prisoners." It was here that his secret hope was revealed—a hope nursed while he was working in the locker room in Hollywood or watching from the sidelines as Lou Novikoff, Zeke Bonura, Babe Herman and other Coast League stars swung for the distant fences.

"I always wanted to hit clean-up," confided young Kawano.

So, when opportunity came in the relocation center to serve as a sort of recreational director, with emphasis on baseball, Yosh Kawano seized it with undisguised eagerness.

Leaves Hunt

HUNT, Idaho — John Bigelow, reports officer at the Hunt relocation center since its inception, left last week for Washington, where he will act as senior information specialist with the WRA.

Anti-Alien Unit Seeks New Law In Colorado

American League Will Campaign for State Amendment

DENVER, Colo. — Articles of incorporation were filed here on May 25 for the American League of Colorado, an organization which proposes to campaign for the adoption of a proposed state constitutional amendment to prohibit property ownership by aliens of Japanese ancestry.

Among the objects of the league, set forth in the articles, is "to hinder and discourage ineligible and undesirable foreigners and aliens from immigrating and gaining admission to or remaining in the United States, by lawful means and practices, and to aid in their identification, detection and deportation, and to institute and defend litigation involving the determination of basic questions of citizenship and of the American principles for which this corporation stands."

Directors of the organization are Mayor J. William Wells of Brighton, Thomas W. Beede of Loma, C. H. Bell of Keensburg, Frank L. Demaree of Brighton, Bert Brenton of Glenwood Springs, R. C. DeWeese of La Jara, Clinton O. Gosorn of Denver, Wayne T. Jones of Eagle, W. F. Peer of Brighton, C. H. Patterson of Grand Junction, J. L. Penford of Fort Lupton, R. C. Edithrope of Del Norte and F. R. Stearns of Delta.

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4500 Soldiers from 39 Posts Have Visited Jerome

DENSON, Ark.—Since the inception of the Jerome relocation center in October, 1942, at least 4535 American soldiers of Japanese descent from 39 army posts in 22 states have visited the project, the Tribune reported on May 23.

Nisei soldiers visiting Jerome included all ranks from buck privates to captains, the Tribune said. In addition, Japanese American baseball teams from the 100th Infantry, the 442nd Combat Team and Camp Robinson, Ark., have played project teams, while a basketball team from the Cannon company of the Combat Team has also competed in Jerome.

Visiting servicemen are charged 20 cents a night for apartments expressly furnished for them and 20 cents for each meal.

The Denson USO has been active in entertaining the visiting soldiers.

Japanese American servicemen visiting Jerome last week hailed from such camps as Camp Shelby, Camp Savage and Camp Robinson,

as well as from Camp Rucker, Ala., Fort Harrison, Ind., Camp Polk, La., Cat Island, Miss., and Camp Atlanta, Neb.

Self-Styled Attorney Steals Stored Goods

LOS ANGELES — A self-styled "San Francisco lawyer" and two helpers, arriving at 722 E. Adams Street in a flat-bed truck during the absence of the proprietor of the apartment, Miss Bessie Mae Cunningham, forced their way into a store-room where crated furnishings of the evacuated Japanese owner were stacked. They made away with \$2500 worth of furniture, washing machines and other household goods.

Willie Burrell, a neighbor whose aid was enlisted in loading the truck, said the "attorney" thanked him and said he would be back for the rest the next day. The "attorney" failed to show up.

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