

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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As Nisei Aided Liberation of Rome



The U. S. Army Signal Corps caption for this radiophoto from the Italian front declares: "Japanese Americans, infantrymen of a Fifth Army division which played an important role in the current Italian offensive, walk along a road toward the front as they take part in the drive on Rome."

Gen. Emmons Transferred to New Command

Maj. Gen. Bonesteel Named as Chief of Western Defense Area

WASHINGTON — The War Department announced on June 21 that Maj. Gen. Charles Hartwell Bonesteel will succeed Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons as commanding general of the Western Defense Command.

It was announced that Gen. Emmons, who succeeded Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt as chief of the Western defense area, had been shifted "to an unannounced important command."

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Robert Lewis, commanding general of the northwest sector of the Western Defense Command, held temporary command until the arrival of Gen. Bonesteel in San Francisco to assume his new post.

Gen. Bonesteel, who commanded U. S. forces in Iceland, was given that assignment by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in April, 1942.

NISEI SURGEON NOW ON DUTY AT BASE IN ENGLAND

Lieut. Norman Kobayashi, formerly a physician and surgeon in Los Angeles and Gardena, Calif., recently wrote to a friend in Salt Lake City from England.

"Now I'm in England billeted in a beautiful suburban village among kind-hearted and hospitable people. Our village is a jewel of attractive homes and gardens, and quaint tidy shops.

"Traffic is busy with bicycles, and the 'pubs' full of soldiers."

Lieut. Kobayashi is one of many Japanese American doctors now serving overseas.

27 Called to Active Duty at Rohwer

ROHWER, Ark. — Twenty-seven evacuees at the Rohwer relocation center, members of the U. S. Army's enlisted reserve, have been called to active duty and will report at Camp Robinson, Ark., on June 30.

The 27 young men constitute the third Rohwer group to be called to active duty since the reinstatement of selective service.

150 Letters From Pasadena, Promising Jobs, Housing for Evacuees, Sent to Washington

Neighbors in California Community Assure Hospitable Welcome When Japanese Americans Are Permitted to Return to Evacuated Area

PASADENA, Calif. — One hundred and fifty letters, sent to the War Department recently by individuals and families in the Pasadena area, promise temporary homes, assistance in finding employment, and a spirit of genuine friendship when the government permits Japanese Americans to return to the west coast evacuated area, Mary T. MacNair of Friends of the American Way (1360 West Colorado St., Pasadena 2) announced this week.

According to the statement issued by Friends of the American Way, a recently-organized group working for fair play for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, these 150 letters promise 50 jobs and 150 homes, temporary or permanent, to Japanese Americans evacuated from the Pasadena area.

"A small informal group, trying an interesting social experiment, sampled the sentiment in one important California community; 150 letters were the response," Mrs. MacNair said. "Goodwill, inarticulate and underground, is rising to the surface. The plan was simple and should succeed in other communities."

William C. Carr, one of the leaders of the American Way group, indicated that the 150 letters resulted from a "small sampling" of a Pasadena neighborhood.

"Hundreds of others in and about Pasadena must want to take a similar part in helping our democracy to correct its own mistakes now," Mr. Carr said. "We hope the idea spreads to other communities."

One of the letters cited, from a west coast manufacturer, declared:

"I should like to go on record as being willing and eager to employ from 20 to 25 former Japanese Pacific coast residents in my factory."

500 Evacuees from Denson Reach Amache

AMACHE, Colo. — More than 500 evacuees from the Jerome relocation center arrived at the Granada WRA camp by train on June 21.

32 Councilmen Elected at Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah — Thirty-two new councilmen were elected to represent the residents of Topaz in the fourth term of the Community Council.

Four of the 32 councilmen are citizens, while the remainder are issei.

John C. Baker Leaves WRA to Join Marines

POSTON, Ariz. — John C. Baker, chief of the WRA reports division for the past two years, was scheduled to leave his job to join the marines on June 15, according to the Poston Chronicle.

Nisei Weight-Lifter Garners National AAU Championships

NEW YORK — Time Magazine reported in its June 19 issue that "Atlas' share" of this year's honors in the National AAU weight-lifting championship at Chattanooga, Tenn., had been won by a 23-year old Japanese American, Emerick Ishikawa of York, Pa.

Competing in the 123-pound class, Ishikawa added 19½ pounds to the two-handed snatch record by lifting 193 pounds. He won the two-hand clean and jerk championship with a record 220 pounds.

Ishikawa, according to Time, was a member of a weight-lifting

First Nisei Volunteer from WRA Center Killed in Action Recently on Italian Front

Pvt. Yutaka Koizumi of San Francisco Was Among Volunteers from Topaz Camp, Joined 100th Battalion After Training at Camp Shelby

TOPAZ, Utah—The first Japanese American volunteer from a war relocation center to be killed in action was identified this week, according to the Topaz Times. He is Pvt. Yutaka Koizumi, 22, who is reported by the War Department to have been killed in action in Italy on May 23 during the U. S. Fifth Army's "march on Rome."

Pvt. Koizumi was among the first volunteers at Topaz when military service was reopened to Japanese Americans in January, 1943.

Nisei Soldier Will Be Decorated for Bravery in Action

Reports received in the United States from the Burma-India theater indicated this week that a Japanese American volunteer with U. S. forces was being recommended for a decoration for gallantry in action.

The reports said that Sgt. Paul Sakauye had saved the life of a British officer under fire.

HAMMER ATTACKS ON TWO ALIENS AT TULE REPORTED

NEWELL, Calif.—Two 51-year old Japanese aliens, Sonosuke Suzuki and Shunzi Tanabe, were attacked by a hammer-armed assailant in their rooms on the night of June 21, it was reported by the War Relocation Authority.

WRA officials said that both were in the hospital at the Tule Lake segregation center, and Suzuki's condition was described as critical.

It was reported that Shigeo Okamoto, 39, an alien who formerly lived in Stockton, Calif., had been arrested in connection with the attacks. Okamoto, one of the segregees who were confined in a stockade after the disturbances last November at Tule Lake, was quoted by the WRA as saying "certain people" have spread rumors about him.

No Civilian Sabotage At Pearl Harbor, Says Hawaii Editor

WASHINGTON — Riley Allen, editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, stressed during his visit to Washington last week that there was not a single case of sabotage by a civilian resident of the Hawaiian islands during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

It was reported that Allen "took pains" while in Washington to clear up misunderstandings about the behavior of Hawaii's civilian population on Dec. 7, 1941.

It was Allen's first visit to Washington since the outbreak of war.

He entered the army last summer from Detroit Lakes, Michigan, where he had relocated in June.

Pvt. Koizumi, a native of San Francisco, was evacuated from that city with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Suyematsu Koizumi, in the army-ordered evacuation in 1942. He is also survived by a brother, Yosh, and a sister, Kiyo. His parents are now relocated in South Minneapolis.

A home memorial service was held for him on June 16 by relatives and close friends in Topaz.

The nisei soldier received his military training with the Japanese American Combat Team at Camp Shelby, Miss., and later at Camp Blanding, Florida. It is believed that he volunteered as one of the replacements for the famous 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy and was killed in action while serving with that unit.

WRA to Close Jerome Camp Within Month

Transfers of Evacuees To Other Projects to Be Completed Soon

WASHINGTON — Transfer of 550 residents of the Jerome Relocation Center in Arkansas to four other relocation centers will be completed by July 1, it was announced at War Relocation Authority headquarters.

The movement of the Jerome residents to the other centers was started on June 6. Twenty-five hundred from Jerome will become residents of the Rohwer Relocation Center which is only 35 miles from Jerome. Two thousand evacuees will move from Jerome to the Gila River project in Arizona. Heart Mountain in Wyoming and Granada in Colorado will each gain 500 new residents from the Jerome closing. These four centers were chosen to receive the Jerome evacuees because of their location and available housing space.

This is the first closing of a WRA center. Eight relocation centers and the Tule Lake Segregation Center remain in operation. D. S. Myer, Director of the WRA, said recently that WRA has no immediate plan to close any more centers. He stated that all centers (except Tule Lake) will be closed within a reasonable time after the War Department determines that military necessity no longer requires the maintenance of the exclusion order.

Many of the members of the appointed staff at Jerome are being transferred to other centers.

Thunderstorm Hits Crops on Farm at Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Complete loss of 52 acres of truck crops and heavy damage to other vegetables as a result of the 30-minute hail and thunderstorm on June 14 was reported by Glen Hartman, agricultural chief, the Sentinel noted.

Federal Judge Takes Cases Of Draft Delinquents Under Advisement as Arguments End

Heated Verbal Exchange Marks Final Day of Trial at Cheyenne

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Trial of 63 Japanese Americans from the Heart Mountain war relocation center on charges of failure to report for preinduction selective service examinations was concluded in federal court in Cheyenne on June 19.

United States District Judge T. Blake Kennedy said he would take the case under advisement.

In final arguments, Defense Attorney Samuel Menin asserted the defendants were unwilling to report for the examination until constitutional rights which they considered had been violated by their evacuation and relocation were cleared up.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Pickett contended the accused were sent notices to report for preinduction physical examinations and had failed to do so with willful intent.

Meanwhile, it was announced at Heart Mountain that 433 men and women from the relocation center were now in the armed services of the country.

On June 16 Judge Kennedy denied two motions of defense counsel to dismiss charges against the Japanese Americans. Loss of the motions was considered a setback to the defense which had tried to prove that the evidence was insufficient and "lacked intention and malice," and further that the defendants had not been identified in open court. Menin's second motion was that the acts and conduct of the defendants did not justify conviction because of the lack of felonious intent.

Menin contended, it was reported, that the government had placed the defendants in a position where they were forced to violate the law. In several cases, he pointed out, defendants had been arrested by the U. S. marshal before they had received their notices of induction.

Angry words between lawyers and offers to translate them into action marked the final phase of the trial, the A. P., reported.

Prosecution attorney Pickett told Menin, chief defense attorney, to "sit down or I'll sit you down" when Menin interrupted the government's final argument with an objection.

"Try it," Menin replied.

"If the court will permit me, I'll do it—in short order," Pickett addressed Judge Kennedy.

"Let him try it," Menin said. Judge Kennedy then asked Menin to sit down and told Pickett to continue.

Maryland Board Opposes Use Of Evacuees in State Work

Governor O'Connor Says Question Considered At Recent Meeting

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — Governor O'Connor announced on June 16 that the Board of Public Works had decided against employment of citizens of Japanese ancestry in any State hospitals or child care institutions.

The decision of the board, which is composed of elective State officials, followed a disclosure earlier in the week by State Employment Commissioner Walter D. Owens that he was investigating the possibility of using Japanese Americans from relocation centers to relieve a critical labor shortage in State institutions.

O'Connor said the board, after consideration, decided that it would be "unwise" to employ persons of Japanese ancestry in State establishments for the care of the ill and where children were under State supervision.

No further reason was given. Owens said he had inquired of the War Relocation Authority about the possibility of obtaining "Japanese of proven loyalty" for long-vacant jobs as hospital and ward attendants, cooks, waiters and similar posts.

At the time, however, Owens wrote the WRA that, "I do not

Three Nisei Win Promotions to Rank Of Second Lieutenant

Three members of the 100th Infantry Battalion were given battlefield promotions to the rank of second lieutenant recently in Italy, according to a letter received here by friends here from Lt. Russell M. Otake, one of the men.

Others receiving their promotions were Lt. Kazuma Hisanaga, formerly a technical sergeant, and Lt. Chick Miyashiro, also a technical sergeant before his promotion.

North Baptists Urge Return Of Nisei to Coast

Convention Urges Churches to Fight Racist Attitudes

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Asking that the human issue of Japanese Americans be faced with "Christian principle, rather than on a basis of pagan prejudice," the North Baptist Convention, meeting in Atlantic City recently, advocated that loyal Americans of Japanese origin "be granted the right of movement to return to their homes."

The Northern Baptists Convention, in its meetings from May 23 to 26, declared that "present conditions reveal the unjust, un-democratic, un-Christian and, therefore, dangerous attitudes and practices in relation to Semitic, Negro and other minority racial groups in our country."

The Convention went on record "to seek every possible way of enlarging our fellowship without discrimination" and pledged its members to "actively work for equality in housing, education, and economic opportunity in every field of honorable endeavor. The convention called for the 'unrestricted practice of the privileges and responsibilities of free citizenship with full civil and religious liberty.'"

The Convention commended the WRA for its "considerate and humane adjustment of a complex human problem" in the evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific coast.

The resolution called on the churches to recognize their responsibilities to Americans of Japanese origin as they are resettled in various communities, and that "we welcome them into Christian fellowship."

yet know whether it will be possible or advisable to employ Japanese in these positions, but State institutions are desperately in need of help and we could assure those employed of fair and decent treatment.

"The number we would ask for would be dependent upon how many the institutions could use without upsetting their organization. However, I should say it probably would be around 50 or 60."

O'Connor further stated that though the question of hiring Japanese for farm labor had not arisen among board members, the action relating to State institutions indicated a "blanket" disapproval of using "Japanese" for work anywhere in Maryland.

Evacuee's Camera Study Shown at Chicago Salon

CHICAGO — A camera study by Shuji Kimura, formerly of Auburn, Wash., and at present a resident of Chicago, is included among the photographs on display at the Third Chicago International Salon of Photography in Lincoln Park.

The title of Mr. Kimura's photograph is "Rain."

Nisei Rookies Feted by Company At Camp Shelby

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — "The Army was never like this," according to "old-timers" in the 1st Battalion of the 442nd Infantry, training at Camp Shelby.

After only three days in Camp, new recruits of Company "C" were treated to a party in the company mess hall.

During the party they were honored by the presence of Lieut. Col. Sherman L. Watts, commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, and Captain Paul Rusch from Camp Savage, Minn.

Good food and good entertainment featured the party for the nisei GIs. The food included roast chicken, pork "teriyaki," beef "hekka," soft drinks and beer. Entertainment was supplied by a group which initiated the rookies to some Hawaiian music.

The rookies were also called on to provide some entertainment. Their star performer was Pvt. Albert Saijo who gave out with some classy "jive."

Arrangements for the party were made by Staff Sgt. Ronald Ota and other NCOs.

Expert on Community Adjustment Joins New York WRA Staff

NEW YORK — To help make available to resettlers the full community resources in each town and city where evacuees are relocating in the Middle Atlantic area, the area staff has been augmented by the appointment of Martin Sherry, an expert in community adjustment, it has been announced by Harold S. Fistere, WRA relocation supervisor for the Middle Atlantic area.

Mr. Fistere said that Mr. Sherry would work with the relocation officers and the members of resettlement committees in New York City, Rochester, N. Y., Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., in aiding evacuees to meet problems of health, welfare, education, housing, and employment. Through this program evacuees will be advised in making the greatest possible use of services and facilities provided by social service organizations and other governmental agencies.

"We realize that it ordinarily takes a resettler quite a while to become acquainted with the numerous and excellent community services available to the residents of each town or city," Mr. Fistere said. "We are also aware that, especially on first arriving in a new place or in case of emergency, evacuees often need expert help in meeting individual or family problems. That is why we are augmenting the services of our area staff by the addition of Mr. Sherry, who has been engaged since 1934 in social work in both public and private fields."

"With the aid of our professional staff and the numerous Caucasians and persons of Japanese ancestry who, through organized committees or as individuals, are aiding newcomers in re-establishing themselves in their new homes here in the East, we are confident that these new resettlers will be able to make a speedier and easier transition from the relocation centers to their new fields of activity."

Ex-Topaz Girl Graduates at Cornell College

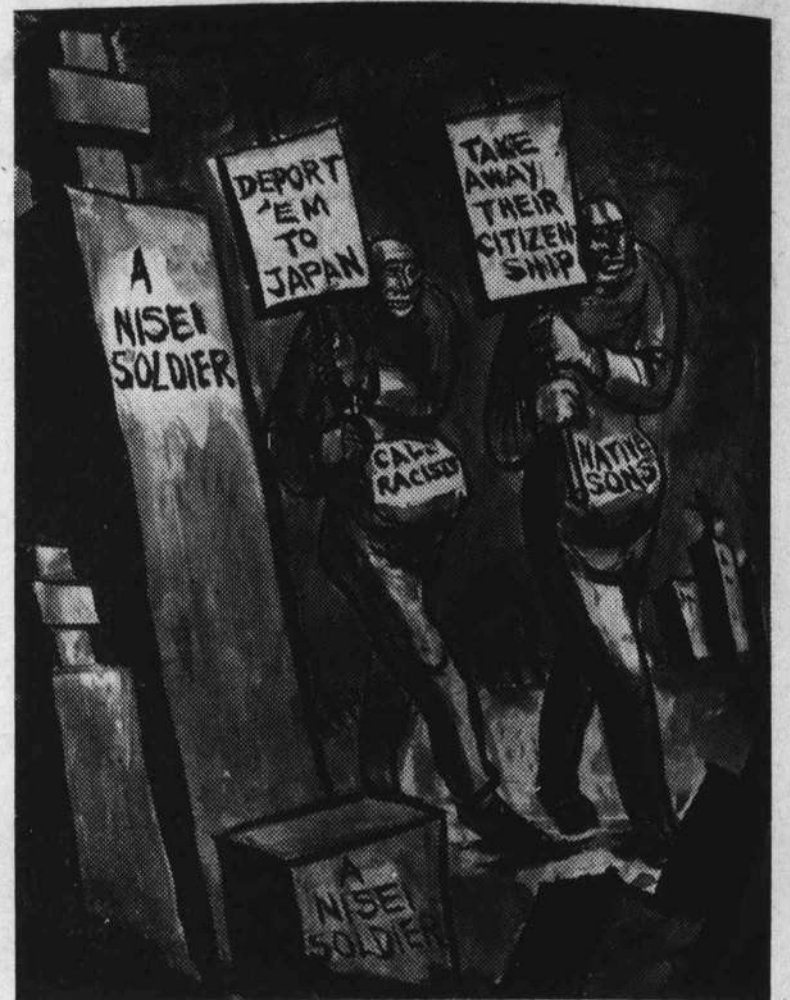
MOUNT VERNON, Ia. — Masako Amemiya, formerly of San Francisco and the Topaz relocation center, received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa, on June 4.

Nisei Participates In Song Festival

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Rachel Mitsumori, an American girl of Japanese ancestry, was among the 300 child singers who participated in the program "Songs of the Two Americas" at the University of Michigan's May festival. The younger singers were accompanied by the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Racist Ghouls

by Cpl. Hero Tamura



California Race-Baiters Promote New "Racket," Paper Charges

People's World Says Proposed Initiative Menaces Citizens

SAN FRANCISCO — "A new racket is blooming in Los Angeles under the aegis of the Japanese Exclusion Association," the People's World, San Francisco daily, charged on June 19.

The People's World noted that E. A. Murray is campaign director of the Japanese Exclusion Association, "but the affairs are being handled by Benton & Benton, a firm which does business under the title of 'California Initiative and Referendum Bureau,' at 333 W. Second Street" in Los Angeles.

"If you want a proposition put on the ballot by initiative petition, Benton & Benton will do it for cash on the barrel-head," the San Francisco paper said. "Their latest promotion — for anonymous payers-of-cash — is this so-called Japanese exclusion petition. A neat circular (with no union label) shows Sheriff Biscailuz (of Los Angeles) signing a petition, which the caption declares is 'to bar Jap aliens from owning or acquiring land in California.'"

"However, that is already barred under existing law, and an examination of the wording of the petition shows that it would ban a lot more people than Japanese aliens. Indeed, the title on the petitions says that it:

"Prohibits persons ineligible to citizenship AND persons of Japanese ancestry OR OTHER ANCESTRY ineligible under U. S. naturalization laws' not only from acquiring real property, but 'watercraft or any interest therein.'"

The Japanese Exclusion Association last week concluded its drive to obtain the 178,000 signatures necessary to place the initiative on the California ballot in November. No announcement has been made whether the drive has succeeded before the June 16 deadline. However, last week Murray issued an optimistic statement predicting the success of the petition campaign. He noted that 60,000 petitions had been circulated throughout the state.

The People's World commented: "Since the naturalization laws define (with the exception of Chinese just made legal by Congress) all 'Asiatics' as ineligible to citizenship, this petition would mean to bar even American-born citizens of Filipino, East Indian, Malayan, Mongol or other 'Asiatic' parents or faintly-traceable 'ancestry' from owning land—or even a rowboat—in California."

"It might even be possible to bar Americans born of parents or grandparents coming from the Soviet Caucasus; as was attempted

against Armenians shortly after World War I.

"In short, this is a vicious 'racist' proposal on par with Hitler's Fascist policies, and shows how the vile propaganda of Hearst and Co. is being capitalized."

"This comes shortly after another similar racket has been exposed by the army, in the case of the 'Reverend' Stephen O. Whitman, who said he was a missionary in the Philippines, and who made quite a stir with phony atrocity tales when (State Senator) Jack Tenney's privately owned 'little Dies committee' was making propaganda for Tenney before the primary election."

"Whitman, it appears, is quite as much of a faker as Tenney. Both disgrace and injure the justified and legitimate anger of the American people at Japanese fascism."

"This so-called 'Japanese Exclusion' petition is a type of thing to be condemned and turned down by every American."

Methodist Relocation Service Unit Will Visit Hunt Center

CHICAGO — The relocation service unit of the Methodist church recently spent several days in Chicago, en route to Minidoka, where it will spend six weeks assisting in the religious and recreational program of the Idaho center.

During their Chicago stay, members of the unit met with a group of former residents of Minidoka and the Pacific northwest at a gathering in the parsonage of St. Paul's Methodist church, arranged by the Rev. Hideo Hashimoto, former pastor of the Fresno, Calif., Methodist church.

One member of the unit is Toshiko Senda, a former resident of Seattle and Minidoka, who has been studying at Columbia University in New York City.

Manzanar Photos By Ansel Adams To Be Published

MANZANAR, Calif. — Photographs taken in Manzanar by Ansel Adams will be published in book form by U. S. Camera, leading publishers of photographic literature, according to the Manzanar Free Press.

The photographs will go on exhibit in September at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, after which they will be shown in the west and middle west.

Report Suicide Of Nisei Bride In Colorado

Despondency Over Threatened Annulment Of Marriage Cited

PUEBLO, Colo. — Kimi Takaki, 16, a high school girl of Japanese ancestry, died in a Pueblo hospital on June 18, apparently despondent over possible annulment of her marriage to a Chinese American soldier, Acting Corporal R. J. Blair said.

The girl had taken a bottle of poison.

The Associated Press reported that Detectives Tom Mathews and Harvey Neilson, investigating officers, had said that the girl's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Yasokichi Takaki, told them they had learned recently of her marriage to the Chinese American, whom she met three months ago, and were opposed to it.

The officers said Mr. and Mrs. Takaki described seeing their daughter leave a room in their home after she had been informed the marriage would be annulled. A few moments later, the parents said they heard the girl groan and slump to the floor in another room. She died at the hospital an hour later.

FIND BODY OF AMACHE SUICIDE NEAR WRA CAMP

AMACHE, Colo. — The suicide death of Tomoki Ogata, 61, an evacuee resident of the Granada relocation center, was discovered on June 16 when Ogata's body was found hanging from a tree about three miles north of the Granada camp along the Arkansas river, the Pioneer reported.

The body was found by a sheepherder who reported his findings immediately to the sheriff and coroner at Lamar. The latter announced that Ogata had committed suicide and must have been dead for at least three weeks.

According to Walter J. Knodel, relocation program officer, Ogata, a former resident of Modesto, Calif., had relocated to Montana to work on a railroad, but had returned to Amache and had been reintroduced several weeks ago. He disappeared shortly afterward.

It was reported that Ogata was a bachelor with no living relatives in the United States.

Washington State VFW Would Relocate Nisei on Islands

SPOKANE, Wash. — The Washington State encampment of Veterans of Foreign Wars on June 16 adopted a resolution calling for the transfer of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States to island possessions of this country, "such as the Gilberts and Marshalls."

The resolution also demanded that all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States be placed immediately under Army and Navy supervision.

The resolution, sponsored by a Tacoma post, urged that if such action involved constitutional rights of American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry, Congress should pass a law permitting the drafting of such persons for construction on the islands "a colony for themselves after hostilities cease."

Boise Valley JACL Honors Graduates

NAMPA, Idaho — The Boise Valley JACL honored 1944 graduates at a sport dance in Caldwell on June 16.

Among the group was one college graduate, Tom Arima of Homedale who was graduated from the University of Idaho at Moscow with high honors, ranking in the upper seven of the senior class.

Sixteen grade school and high school graduates were also cited. Committee heads who served with Edson Fujii, social chairman, in arranging the affair were: Martha Nishitani, Connie Nishitani, Mary Inouye, Harumi Tamura, Manaby Yamada, Ben Nukida and Ted Takeshita.

Author of "The Robe" Rapped For Racist Talk at Nebraska

LINCOLN, Neb. — Lloyd C. Douglas, noted author of "The Robe," "Magnificent Obsession," and other novels, was severely criticized last week by The Nebraskan, University of Nebraska newspaper, for racist statements in denouncing all persons of Japanese ancestry as "birds of a feather" in his baccalaureate address at the university recently.

"We have no more love for the Japs across the sea, who are torturing our soldiers, than you do," the Nebraskan said, "but citizens of the United States should be judged individually."

Douglas was described as declaring in his address:

"Don't be deceived by the theory that the more we know about one another, the better we will love one another. We used to refer to the Japanese as 'the polite little brown men who are making such a gallant effort to become fully civilized;' and many of the more ardent of their admirers said that if only we understood the Japanese we would realize that — under the skin — We are brothers. Well, now we understand them; anyone who wants them for his brothers is at liberty to exercise his exotic taste—but they are no relation to me!"

"Frankly, Mr. Douglas, we were disappointed," the Nebraskan declared, "You, a minister of the gospel, who subsequently insisted we must be just, told the students of Nebraska to condemn all Japanese because they happened to be Japs."

"Be just," demanded Mr. Douglas. Are you asking us to be just, and at the same time to condemn all Japs? Before a class which included a dozen nisei students, you ask us, who know and admire many of them, to condemn them. 'They are no brother of mine,' you said. We are proud to say, in reiteration, that they are brothers of ours; that they are our fellow students and they are setting good records here and in other schools and colleges."

Dominion Officials Back Bill To Disfranchise Nisei Group In Canada for Duration of War

OTTAWA, Canada—A bill sponsored by State Secretary McLarty, providing for the disfranchisement of all citizens of Japanese ancestry in the Dominion of Canada, was under consideration in the House of Commons this week.

The McLarty bill is an amendment to the Dominion Elections Act to meet special conditions of wartime elections.

The bill was given its first reading in the House of Commons on June 8.

At the present time Canadians of Japanese ancestry have been barred from the polls only in the province of British Columbia, and many Japanese Canadians relocating in eastern Canada have voted for the first time in their lives in provincial elections in Ontario and other provinces.

The McLarty bill, however, would extend the franchise to Indians and to other persons who have been disfranchised because of their race who have served or are serving in the war.

FULL FREEDOM FOR NISEI ASKED BY CHURCH GROUP

BUCK HILL FALLS, Pa.—Full freedom in the United States for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry has been asked by the General Synod of the Reformed Church which held its annual meeting last week.

Copies of the resolution were sent to the President and the Secretaries of War and the Interior.

No Justification for Proposal Barring Vote, Says Nisei Paper

Wartime Elections Bill Threatens Rights of Japanese Canadians

KASLO, B. C. — The McLarty bill to disfranchise Japanese Canadians during the war will have "gravely disturbing effects upon every Canadian of Japanese origin in the country," the New Canadian, editorial spokesman for Japanese Canadian citizens, declared in an editorial on June 17.

"Of all the many reports and announcements that have come from Ottawa, packing a lethal punch to a needlessly-tenacious spirit of Canadianism within the Nisei, perhaps the latest ranks as the deadliest of all," the editorial declared.

"The proposal of the Government thus to negate all the notable progress we thought had been achieved is one that disturbs us more strongly than these words can convey. Is it a sign that the virus of color prejudice so rampant on the Pacific coast has reached its ugly infection into the hearts and minds of those who frame our country's policies? On the face of it, is there any other explanation? No justification—not even political expediency—seem to exist for this new, total disregard for democratic principle," the New Canadian declared.

In the same issue the New Canadian called for a "national organization among Japanese Canadians," declaring that the need for such an organization continues to "grow more and more evident."

A former national organization, the Japanese Canadian Citizens League, was broken up by the evacuation.

Tehama Farmers Pass Anti-Evacuee Proposals

RED BLUFF, Calif.—Directors of the Tehama County Farm Bureau this week announced the adoption of six resolutions in connection with the state's "Japanese problem," including a request that all persons of Japanese ancestry be placed under army control until the war in ended.

The resolutions, according to Charles Petrie, president, include: Removal of all "disloyal Japanese" from the Pacific coast.

Full use of "American Japanese" in agriculture.

Deportation of all alien Japanese and "disloyal" citizens.

The Farm Bureau also recommended that "no Japanese of American birth be granted citizenship unless their parents were American citizens before they were born."

Salt Lake Grants Permit to Evacuee

The Salt Lake City Commission disclosed last week that a permit has been issued to an evacuee at the Topaz relocation center in Utah to operate a business in Salt Lake.

The petitioner is Mrs. Rae S. Fujimoto, who asked for permission to manufacture soya bean products in Salt Lake. Mrs. Fujimoto declared she had operated a similar business in San Francisco for 20 years, but was forced to close by the evacuation.

The permit is one of the first to be granted since the recent controversy in which the City Commission was petitioned by certain Salt Lake groups to refuse business permits to persons of Japanese ancestry.

Salt Lake Newspaper Asks Return of Evacuees to Coast, Closing of Relocation Camps

No Longer Any Military Justification for Policy Excluding Loyal Japanese Americans from Coast, Telegram Says in Editorial Urging Fair Play

Nisei Soldiers Win New Caledonia Baseball Crown

SAN FRANCISCO — It was reported in a letter in the San Francisco Chronicle last week that a Japanese American detachment stationed on New Caledonia in the southwest Pacific war theatre won the island baseball championship, playing against many larger units from the Army and Navy. The letter, signed by "F. H. Smith," pointed out the recent record of Japanese Americans in sports in refutation to a statement made by Seth Millington, past commander of the State American Legion and the Native Sons, to the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco that Japanese Americans take little part in athletics.

Four Workers Ousted in Farm Labor Dispute

Cache County Group Returns Quartet to Relocation Center

LOGAN, Utah — It was reported here on June 16 that four evacuee workers of Japanese ancestry, who have been employed by the Cache county Farm Labor corporation at the Amalga Farm Mobile Labor camp, have been returned to their relocation center after refused to work at the prevailing farm wage rates.

The announcement was made by Bennie J. Ravsten, county labor supervisor.

Ravsten indicated the evacuees attempted to use "collective bargaining" in order to secure higher wage rates for beet thinning work. After a hearing, the evacuees were returned to their center, Ravsten said.

He declared that the camp supervisor at Amalga, representatives of the labor committee and a representative farmer attended the hearing and voted unanimously to return the workers and passed "recommendations" for their future handling.

Heart Mountain Camp Greets New Arrivals

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Transferred from the Jerome relocation center in Arkansas, 499 evacuees were greeted by 3,000 residents on their arrival at the Heart Mountain train siding on June 15.

Among those who weathered the long, 2000-mile train trip were three octogenarians, Shotaro Miyawaki, 83; Sueno Nakata, 82; and Itaro Nishimoto, 80. Alan Eto, 28 days old, is the youngest of Heart Mountain's new residents.

Rights of Loyal Evacuees Backed by Utah Church Group

OGDEN, Utah—The Utah Conference of Congregational churches, meeting at Ogden on May 26, urged that "in view of the announced passing of danger of invasion of the coast in force" the right to return to the west coast "be gradually given to evacuees found to be loyal to this country."

The conference approved the granting by the Army of permits to Japanese American servicemen to visit the west coast on furlough.

The Utah Congregational conference also approved the decision of the Farm Security Administration to make loans to citizens of Japanese ancestry and expressed the hope that ways will be found

Declaring "there simply is no longer any military justification for keeping those Japanese Americans whose loyalty is not in question out of the Pacific coast area," the Salt Lake Telegram, leading afternoon daily in the state of Utah, advocated in an editorial on June 22 that the War Relocation Authority centers be closed and the evacuees permitted to return to the evacuated zone.

The Telegram noted the WRA's announcement that the Jerome, Ark., center was being closed and that Japanese Americans in that center were being transferred to other camps.

"This action brings up the question of the advisability of closing all of these relocation centers except the one at Tule Lake, Calif., where some 16,000 Japanese are segregated as enemy aliens, self-declared disloyal U. S. citizens, those who have indicated a desire to return to Japan, and their immediate families," the Telegram said in the editorial, "Why Not Close All the Centers?"

"Most of those still in the centers (not including Tule Lake) want to return to their homes and businesses on the Pacific coast and therefore are not interested in relocation elsewhere," the Telegram added. "Why not let them return now and close up these expensive centers?"

The Telegram explained that "the original reason for moving the 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry out of the three coast states was to insure the security of his vital area, which, at that time, was directly menaced by Japan."

Declaring that no military justification exists, the Telegram said that the coast area "is not menaced any longer," and noted that "our situation is so much improved that military restrictions in Hawaii have been relaxed."

"Why not let them return?" the Telegram asked. "Their homes are there. That is where they want to live. If any supervision or safeguards are still thought necessary, certain restrictions on their movements and activities can be maintained."

"The objective of the War Relocation Authority has been officially declared to be the release of loyal Japanese as rapidly as possible and the closing of the centers. It is a sound objective — and the logical and quickest way to accomplish it is to permit the evacuees to return to their homes on the coast now. Why not do it?"

Evacuee at Rohwer Gets Permission to Return to Hawaii

ROHWER, Ark. — The first Rohwer resident to relocate in Hawaii, Eugene Sakasegawa will leave Rohwer shortly for San Francisco.

Sakasegawa arrived on the mainland for schooling two months before the west coast evacuation.

Permission for his return to Hawaii was granted by the 12th Naval District after a year of negotiations.

to provide similar funds for loyal alien evacuees.

The conference also approved the army's resumption of selective service for Japanese Americans.

The conference expressed opposition to the proposal to deport law-abiding persons of any nationality, whether citizen or aliens, except as they may be found by legal process to be hostile to the United States, or desirous of deportation.

Appreciation was expressed of the facilities extended by officials of the War Relocation Authority to the various Christian agencies which are co-operating with the religious and social activities of the Christian groups in the relocation centers.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Western Defense Command

Lieutenant General DeWitt's unfortunate statement, "A Jap's a Jap," and his implication that citizenship was a worthless scrap of paper, still echoes in the sun-kissed valleys of the Pacific west. At the time of his racist attack on the loyalty of Japanese Americans, General DeWitt was the commander of the Western Defense Command and had completed the evacuation of 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from west coast areas. That statement in April, 1943, to a Congressional committee in San Francisco has left the impression that the personal prejudices of General DeWitt played a considerable part in the decision for mass evacuation. That impression is not allayed by General DeWitt's "Final Report" on the west coast evacuation, in which he continues to pursue his racist suspicions. And thus, the personality of the commanding general of the Western Defense Command becomes one of especial interest to Japanese Americans.

Because of these facts, considerable interest has been evoked by the sudden, unheralded announcement by the War Department that Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, who succeeded General DeWitt, had been transferred to a new and active command. The transfer of General Emmons, however, appears to have little to do with any past, present or future policy regarding the Japanese Americans, whose continued exclusion from the evacuated area remains a challenge to democracy.

It is believed that General Emmon's transfer from the Western Defense Command is an effort to achieve full utilization of his knowledge of aerial warfare. It is also true that, as the Pacific war moves closer to the Japanese homeland, the importance of the Western Defense Command itself has diminished. It is true that most of the civilian restrictions imposed at the outset of the war, with the exception of the restrictions against Japanese Americans, have now been relaxed.

General Emmons, who replaced General Short as the commander of the Army's Hawaiian Department shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack, was faced, as General DeWitt was, with the suggestion that all persons of Japanese ancestry be evacuated. Instead of wholesale evacuation with its disruption of production, its heartaches and its constitutional headaches, General Emmons drew on the manpower of Hawaii's residents of Japanese ancestry to aid in the rebuilding of that mid-Pacific bastion after Pearl Harbor. The result has been the complete participation of Hawaii's population of Japanese ancestry, citizens and aliens, in the maintenance of the military strength and the economy of the islands. It might be said that General Emmons was forced by circumstances, persons of Japanese ancestry constituting 37 percent of the territory's population, to trust the Japanese and Japanese Americans. The point is that the Japanese Americans were trusted, and they did not fail that trust.

After taking over the Western Defense Command, General Emmons has generally maintained the status quo. It is not known what new policies are in the offing, nor whether this change in commanding officers will have any effect on forthcoming policies. It is difficult to believe, however, that present restrictions can be continued in the face of what appears to be a complete lack of military justification for such policies.

The Neighbors Speak Out

This week there was proof that the professional race-mongers do not represent the whole people of California when they cry out against the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to west coast homes and farms. From one neighborhood in Pasadena, Calif., a city of 100,000, some 150 letters have been sent to the Secretary of War, in which the writers promise jobs and temporary housing for their evacuated neighbors of Japanese ancestry.

It is significant, of course, that a group of common, everyday Americans—the people who were the neighbors of the Japanese Americans before evacuation—have organized a committee in Pasadena in order to achieve the restitution of those rights which Japanese Americans are denied today on the Pacific coast. This group, Friends of the American Way, have called for the return of loyal Japanese Americans to the west coast, and have undertaken to test community sentiment. The result has been the 150 letters from Pasadenans which offer refutation to the claims of the race-baiters and the calamity howlers that the people of the west coast are united in their opposition to the return of the evacuees. Here is evidence that the Dies, the Little Dies and the Gannon Committees do not choose to recognize. Here is evidence that many ordinary citizens of California are no different from Americans in Des Moines, Milwaukee or Minneapolis, cities in which many of the evacuees have found haven.

These 150 letters should help prove to the authorities concerned that the relaxation of the exclusion order is feasible policy.

Here are quotations from some of these 150 letters from California:

"... we are only too willing to take two Japanese Americans (or more is space permits) into our home for any length of time."

"The house in which we live is large, and we will be glad to take care of four people, preferably men, until they are able to find employment and a place to live permanently. Also I pledge myself to assist in the securing of employment for these and others."

"I am one who would welcome in my apartment one or two evacuees, and will be glad to assist them with the problems of finding a place to live or of getting possession of their own homes, now occupied by tenants."

An architect writes: "If conditions warrant it, I will be glad to hire any one of a number of architecturally trained men who were from this area."

A businessman declares: "Whenever the War Department deems it to be advisable and safe for them to return, we would most gladly welcome them back to our employ. Can we not, as intelligent fact-finding Americans, admit that it is largely an economic factor that is playing so important a part in trying to prevent their return to California?"

A mother says: "I shall do all in my power to help them obtain employment and make them feel that they have a place in our community. When my son returns from Italy, I want him to know we are upholding the four freedoms and democracy at home."

Other Pasadenans write: "We would be glad to have a couple stay with us for a week or two while they were again finding their place in the community."

"As a group of neighbors we would like to offer hospitality to individuals and families of Japanese ancestry and will do all we can to facilitate their adjustment to normal living in this vicinity. We feel that we represent the feeling of other families in this area."

These are but some of the 150 letters to the War Department which offer hospitality, jobs and housing for the returning Japanese American.

It is the hope of Friends of the American Way that similar committees may be set up in other west coast communities. Their first survey has shown that the racists, by their insinuations, have libeled the people of the west coast and have grossly underrated the capacity of the people for practicing the democracy for which our men in uniform fight on foreign shores.

The Pasadena neighbors who wrote the 150 letters to Washington are people who are out to win the war at home as well as abroad. Their actions give meaning to the war, and hope to those who have suffered injustices as a result of it.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Nisei Across the Border

The wartime predicament of Canadians of Japanese ancestry is quite similar to that of the Japanese American, but for the fact that the nisei in the United States faces, at the present time, a far more hopeful future.

In Canada the threat of deportation for persons of Japanese ancestry is far more real than in the United States where the "Deport the Japs" banner is waved on the lunatic fringe of reaction and racism. In Canada the Dominion government has not clearly set forth its concern in the constitutional rights of its Japanese Canadian citizens in the manner that President Roosevelt did for Japanese Americans in his statement to the Senate on Sept. 14, 1943. In Canada the racist ranting is loud and is offset only by the Christian churches, which are awakening to the grave injustices involved, and by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), Canada's "New Deal" political force.

After reading the stories, the editorials and columns of the New Canadian, the only newspaper now published by Japanese Canadians, one is drawn to the inevitable reflection that there is as little difference between the Japanese Canadian and the American of Japanese ancestry as there is between the average Canadian and the average citizen of these United States. Both the Canuck nisei and the Japanese American are products of similar democratic cultures, and speak the same kind of English, from quoting Shakespeare to giving out with the latest in 'jive' talk. They have seen the same movies, read virtually the same news in the newspapers, and listen to the same broadcasts on the radio. It is a fact that when the World Series was broadcast last fall, the games were followed as avidly in the interior housing project (Canadian for 'relocation camp') as they were at Topaz or Minidoka. The Japanese Canadian would be almost as much at home in a relocation barrack at Heart Mountain or on the streets of New York as they would in their native Canada. The point is that the Canuck nisei is as much a citizen of the free world as the Japanese American. And that is why the present drive in Canada, emanating from British Columbia, for post-war deportation of Japanese Canadians is so serious. To deport a Canadian nisei to a land he has never seen is as preposterous as the suggestion for the deportation of Japanese Americans to that same land, Japan. Yet, as far as the Japanese Canadian is concerned, wholesale deportation at the worst and the status of second or third class citizenship at the best is a distinct possibility, unless more of the people who believe in democracy start fighting for it for this small Canadian minority. There are only 23,149 persons of Japanese ancestry in all of Canada.

It is the right of franchise which is today at stake for Japanese Canadians. Although barred from the polls in British Columbia, Japanese Canadians may vote in other provinces. British Columbia, in fact, is the only place in North America where citizens of Oriental ancestry do not have the rights of free citizens. Chinese were also barred from voting in Saskatchewan but that province, which this month became the first in Canada to form a CCF government, recently repealed its restriction against citizens of Chinese ancestry.

In Ottawa on June 8 the House of Commons was given a wartime elections bill, submitted by the State Secretary of the Dominion, which would disfranchise citizens of Japanese ancestry in all parts of Canada. This action, which speaks a lack of faith of the Dominion government in Japanese Canadians, may presage further attempts to impose restrictions upon members of the group. The sponsorship by officials of the Canadian government of such a bill at this time cannot but have a deleterious effect on the Cana-

dianism of the nisei group, and on their faith in the ultimate justice of democracy which they, like the Japanese Americans, have maintained throughout the trials and excesses of evacuation.

Canadian evacuation has been publicized but little until recent months. And it is perhaps this lack of publicity, and the resultant lack of interest among the Canadian people, which has permitted the racists of British Columbia to get as far along as they have with their program of hate and deportation. The same groups are involved in British Columbia's race-baiting that are found on the west coast of the United States. Demagogic politicians are the mouthpieces, and behind them are the competitive economic interests, professional patrioteers and the "native sons" of British Columbia who advocate a doctrine of race purity reminiscent of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Two surveys of public sentiment conducted by the Gallup Poll have shown no overwhelming desire on the part of the whole Canadian people, or even of the residents of British Columbia, to deport or to treat citizens of Japanese ancestry in the anti-democratic manner advocated by the race-baiters north of the 49th parallel. Yet the racist campaigns continue, and if recent actions of the Dominion government are any criterion, they are having an effect on policy.

A hopeful augury for Japanese Canadians is the awakening interest of liberal and religious groups in the problem. Resolutions have been passed at several recent meetings of Christian church leaders denouncing the deportation proposal. Two pamphlets published recently, and the study by Forrest LaViolette, "Two Years of Japanese Evacuation in Canada," in Far Eastern Survey, have been responsible for a stirring of interest on both sides of the border. The pamphlets are "Oriental Canadians—Outcasts or Citizens?" by Grace and Angus MacInnis, leaders of the British Columbia CCF, and "A Challenge to Patriotism and Statesmanship" by Dr. Norman F. Black, noted educator in British Columbia.

Japanese Canadian leaders have commented that their future as Canadians may rest with the destinies of the party of Canadian socialism, the CCF, which is already a major force in Dominion affairs, with particular strength in the western provinces. The CCF has proven by the victory of its candidates over race-baiting opposition that racist slogans are not a political asset (some California politicians since have learned the same.) In a by-election last year a CCF candidate in British Columbia was Jap-baited because he had the political temerity to violate a provincial taboo and advocate the right of franchise for Oriental Canadians, including those of Japanese ancestry. In the face of a vicious smear campaign on the part of the reactionary opposition, the CCF man won handily.

"It is likely that the CCF will shortly be called upon to administer the affairs of the province," predicts Angus MacInnis, CCF leader and member of parliament. Mr. MacInnis outlined the CCF policy toward Japanese Canadians in his pamphlet, quoting his party: "This (CCF) Convention believes that the Japanese question is but a part of the problem of all racial minorities in Canada and that it must be solved along the lines of social justice set forth in the Atlantic Charter."

The 1943 CCF Convention advocated the resettlement of Japanese Canadian evacuees, and asked that the responsibility for successful resettlement be placed with the Dominion government. The 1944 Convention reiterated the determination of the CCF for fair play to loyal Japanese Canadians. When some opposition developed, the majority of the convention went on record as favoring "principles over politics."

"Quite obviously after two years the subject (of Japanese Canadians) is still a political football," Prof. LaViolette comments. It is a subject which should be of considerable concern to Americans of

(Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Race-Baiters . . .

The Japanese Exclusion Association, in concluding a drive for 178,000 signatures for an initiative measure affecting land-owning and fishing rights of persons of Japanese ancestry in California, last week mailed out copies of petitions to various organizations and individuals. The envelopes were stamped with the name and address of the Japanese Exclusion Association, a pressure group which was organized since the start of the war. Apparently many of the envelopes had previously been printed with the name and address of another organization. When these envelopes were converted to their new use, a piece of paper was pasted over the upper left hand corner of the envelope before the Japanese Exclusion Association label was stamped over it. When the piece of paper of one of the envelopes was removed it revealed the name and address of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 1614, La Crescenta, Calif. . . . The VFW, incidentally, has become far more violent than any of the other veterans' organizations on the question of Japanese Americans. Northwest locals of the VFW have advocated the deportation of even the citizens of Japanese ancestry. . . . Leadership of much of the agitation against persons of Japanese ancestry in the state of Utah is credited to Wyn Templeton, VFW leader in Ogden.

Baseball . . .

Hawaii's leading baseball circuit, the Hawaii League in Honolulu, today boasts of more top major leaguers than any city on the mainland. Some 16 nisei regulars play on the five civilian teams in the Hawaii League, among them Jimmy Horio of the Hawaiis, Dick Kashiwaeda and Harry Kitamura of the Athletics and Eddie Kitamura of the Wanderers. The Athletics, formerly the Asahis, once had an outfielder named Joe Takata. Takata, who enlisted in the army and became a sergeant in the 100th Infantry Battalion, was one of the first to be killed in Italy. He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, second only to the Medal of Honor among the army's top decorations. . . . The five civilian teams in the Hawaii league are being outclassed by the Navy nine, which has several major leaguers including Al Brancato and Bob Harris. The 7th Army Air Force nine, also in the league, is bidding for the championship with such stars as Joe DiMaggio, Walt Juddich, Gerald Priddy, Dario Lodigiani, Mike McCormick, Ferris Fain, Ed Stutz and others. . . . Several former nisei players on Hawaii League teams are now with the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy.

Sports notes: Hawaii's Japanese American lightweight sensation, Yasu Yasutake, was knocked out in the sixth round of his fight with Adolph Samuels of Puerto Rico in a Honolulu ring recently. Yasutake had compiled a record of 15 KO victories before being counted out himself. . . . Lyle Kurisaki, Jr., who led Salt Lake's East high nine in batting during the prep season with a .500 average, recently volunteered for the army and was accepted. While awaiting his orders young Kurisaki, who weighs over 200, has been catching for the Salt Lake Police team in the municipal league. . . . Two Japanese Americans, Francis Itaya and Henry Yui, were the mainstays of the Brigham Young university tennis team this season.

NISEI USA: Japanese Canadians

(Continued from page 4)

Japanese ancestry, and to all persons who believe in democratic justice even for the smallest of minorities. What happens to the Canadian nisei could conceivably happen here. Evacuation and detention happened to both groups. In an American relocation center on a western desert and in an interior housing project in the Canadian Rockies meetings were held this week. The American evacuees opened theirs by singing "America," the Canadians sang "God Save the King." The lyrics were a little different, but the music was the same. We are as close together as that, fellow citizens of the democratic world.

MR. TOJO OF JAPAN

By Taro Yashima



Air Raid Alarms

Elmer Smith on Minorities:

Advocates Improving Status Of Race Groups During War

Three ways of winning civil liberties for minority groups were suggested by Elmer R. Smith, community analyst at the Hunt, Idaho, relocation center, as he pleaded for constructive action now to correct minority injustices at the Utah Conference of Social Workers in Salt Lake City on June 16.

The present crisis is one of ideologies as well as one of guns, ammunitions, tanks, dive-bombers and blood, said Smith. "Racial ideology is a potent weapon in the hands of both fascists and the followers of the democratic way of life. The basic racial ideals of democracy are found in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, and the Four Freedoms," he said.

"If we discover that our minority peoples in the United States are being curtailed in the use of these rights and in the performance of the associated duties, can we, as Americans of foreign parentage or grandparentage, morally and practically recognize a 'free America for free Americans'?"

Discrimination and curtailment of civil liberties in various industries exist in the fields of wages, wages, working conditions, promotion or upgrading of workers, hiring, industrial training and union membership, the speaker pointed out.

In other fields, discrimination exists in schooling, rights to own property, restricted areas of residence, service in cafes and hotels, he said.

"We thus restrict — upon the basis of race or ethnic heritage — the right and duty to live a full life, to work, use and to accumulate property, all fundamentals to the 'civil liberties' of American citizens."

American citizens at present being most viciously discriminated against are those of Negro and Japanese ancestry, Smith declared.

"Is it good democratic policy and good anti-Nazi philosophy to sacrifice American citizens upon the altars of prejudice and scapegoating by forcing them to occupy

a 'caste status' in our society?" he asked.

The problem is one demanding constructive action now, said Smith, and not after the war.

"The policy of improving the status of citizens of minority groups while fighting the war is a sound one," he said. "To postpone such solutions to problems until the postwar period can mean retrogression rather than advance, and can retard progress in making the revolutionary adjustments that will be demanded for all concerned. Can such inaction on the part of members of a democratic society be classed as wise planning for the postwar period?"

To stamp out the "malevolent power" of discrimination in the field of civil liberties, Smith suggested: 1) education in public schools and through adult groups for the insight and understanding of our own processes of thinking and acting as well as those of other groups and races; 2) raising the standard of living for all, social and educational security for individuals, proper vocational adjustments to help prevent feeling of inadequacy and jealousy and the public endorsement of minorities by figures of accepted prestige; 3) legal methods of outlawing discrimination and restrictions upon the civil liberties of minorities.

The legal methods, suggested Smith, would include abolition of the poll tax, additional fair labor practice legislation, establishment by law of equality of educational opportunity for all groups and the establishment of a Department of Ethnic Relations as part of the federal cabinet.

"Democracy is not, cannot, by virtue of its very nature, be a closed, rigid system based upon the whims and desires of a few who desire to see a 'status quo' sustained," Smith declared. "If we are to look beyond victory, we must all strive to create the opportunity of growth and expansion for all the human beings who make up a world and participate in the virtues of a democratic world. We must think now of the rights of groups, which perhaps is after all basic in the principle of the rights of man."

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

B-29s Herald Beginning of End in Pacific

For Tojo and Company, the end has begun. The raid by B-29 Superforts on the steel works at Yawata can be expected as only the first of a long and devastating series on high priority targets throughout Japan and her ill-gotten mainland empire.

In the months to come, look for new raids on places like the great Nagasaki shipyards in Kyushu, the shipyards of Kobe, the factories of Osaka, the aircraft plants of Nagoya, and the countless other war plants of the Yokohama-Tokyo area.

Ann Nisei's Column

Fads Are Fun—Start Your Own

Fads are gay and silly and amusing, but everybody goes for them. We don't mean fads like marathon dancing, which was downright insane. We mean fads like wearing a beret over one eye, or using delicate white lace for hair-ribbons or making button jewelry.

It's fun, too, to start your own. And silly trick, any whimsy in dressing can become a fad. Try out your own ideas. Or:

Start a ribbon- and -lace headband fad. Get an eight-inch strip of black velvet ribbon, 2 inches wide. Cut ends in slight curve, turn raw end edges under. Whip all around with white lace, very narrow and very full. Attach tapes to end. Very pretty.

Names are always good for fads. If you've a full dirndl, plain in color, write your first name in large scrawling letters across the front of the skirt, a little to one side. Embroider in red, black, or some bright color.

Make a short, straight red bolero jacket. Scrawl your name all over, front and back. Embroider in white.

Everytime you make a dress or bright pinafore, save a little strip. Stitch into narrow tape, then tie around your neck or wrist. Or wear it as a hair ribbon.

Wear your heart on your sleeve. Applique a red felt heart on one sleeve of a dress or sweater. Or wear your heart over your heart. A plain white pique dress, for instance, would look quite fetching with two overlapping hearts appliqued on the chest.

Make an informal, sprightly charm bracelet. Make a leather or cloth chain, then dangle anything and everything from the chain. Try buttons, charms, shells, beads, etc.

Lacquer the rims of your dark glasses with red nail polish.

Flowers are always good for fads. Try wearing a bunch of them on the skirt of your playdresses, or always wear a sprig on your wrist.

Next time you go to a dance try wearing a small garland of flowers around the neckline of your dress. Or if your hair is long, wear it page-boy style and try nestling flowers in your hair just above the roll.

Try this with your sailor straw. Split a bunch of flowers and wear one half on each side of your sailor, under the brim.

Go in for handmade gloves, using cotton or rayon fabrics. Make some of them short and sweet and stubby, with silly embroidery over the top. Embroider bright red finger nails at the tips of the gloves, or scatter appliqued lips over the hand.

Try using silly things like curtain rings, buttons and discarded jewelry in making jewelry, belts, and trimmings of all kinds. A little ingenuity and a few scraps go a long way.

It's fun, this fad business, particularly if it's your very own.

Swan Song

Fifteen months after publication of Volume 1, Number 1, the Denson Tribune, published by the Jerome relocation center, marked a final "thirty" and ceased publication as the center residents started piling into the first buses, which will eventually empty the camp.

Started on March 2, 1943, the Tribune was edited by Paul Yokota, Richard Itanaga, Ayako Noguchi and Roy Kawamoto. The staff at the time the paper ceased publication was headed by Harry Shiramizu and Hiroshi Mayeda.

Raids no doubt will be directed at airports like the one at Fukuoka, just south of the Yawata area, which even before the war was the big jumping off station for commercial and military planes headed for Manchuria, North China and Central China.

And as the tempo of raids is stepped up, the targets will be over a wider area. The great railroad bridge over the Yalu river at Antung, on the Korean-Manchurian border should be a prime target, for it is over this bridge that supplies to and from the Asiatic hinterland are transported across the Korean peninsula.

In conjunction with this step will be the smashing of the docks at Fusan, Korea, eastern terminus of rail lines feeding into both North China and Manchuria after the 60-mile hop across the Straits of Tsushima from the twin ports, Moji and Shimonoseki.

In Manchuria there is the steel city of Anshan, the extensive arsenal at Mukden, and the open cut coal mines and shale oil distillation plant at Fusan, just outside of Mukden.

A civilian is in no position to tell the effects of a bomber fleet-load of incendiary bombs on the Fusan mines—where power shovels dig the coal right out of a tremendous open pit—but it would seem that once fires were started at widespread points in the coal veins the mine would be out of production for a long time. Much of Manchuria's heavy industry would be inoperative without this coal supply.

These, it would seem, would be the leading strategic bombing targets as increasing pressure is brought to bear on Japan from the air.

While the bombings may never reach the tempo of daily thousand-plane hammerings that Nazi Europe underwent, Japan is not going to be safe or pleasant place to live from here on to the end of the war. At this stage bombs and gasoline are too precious to expend on the inflammable cities when there are much more vital targets on which to concentrate.

The effect of the bombing on Japanese morale should be considerable. First there will be surprise and grave apprehension, for the bombers operated from distant bases and not Vladivostok. The Russian Pacific port has been held up as a possible base for air attack ever since the airplane became a weapon of war, and it was the bogey that helped Japan's militarists to push heavy appropriation bills through what at first was a reluctant Diet.

But don't expect an early crumbling of morale. Japanese propagandists have foreseen air attacks and their tactics will be to whip up a do-or-die spirit. It will be a last-ditch stand exhortation: the empire must triumph or be dissolved, and death is more honorable than defeat. That sort of appeal is high powered stuff among the Japanese people, although it remains to be seen how long they will stand up when food and other shortages, as a result of transportation disruption begin to cut in heavily.

As the Pacific war is stepped up, we can expect a rising of war hate in this country. Japanese fanatics can be expected to commit new atrocities, and the Yanks going into battle against the foe will fight with the knowledge that their opponents are fanatics. Some of this hatred, possibly, may react against Japanese Americans here. That is a possibility that we must be aware of.

But at least the end is in sight after the disheartening months when Japan was threatening Australia and Alaska after having swept through bastion after allied bastion. It has been a long road since July 7, 1937, when Japan began her war at Lukouchiao outside Peking.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

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BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

George Kitahara became a member through our Midwest office quite some time ago, but we inadvertently omitted his name in an earlier issue. The latest members are Jiro Omata of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Kimi Kasai of Chicago. If we have to organize a Buck-a-Week Club, our charter member will be Mr. A. D. Bonus of Seattle, Wash. Readers of this column will have noted that Mr. Bonus' name always appears in the section on contributions.

BULLETINS 12-13-14

The above bulletins cover the following items, respectively: Report of Joe Masaoka's trip to Arizona, Dr. Lechner's background, and Lechner's "Race Discrimination or Not." These bulletins are now being mailed to members. A Japanese translation of the Arizona report is being mailed to parents of members and people interested in our work. Bulletin 15 covers a report on the Hamburg, Iowa, incident. A limited number have been mimeographed for our sponsors and Buck-a-Month Club members. Members who desire a copy may obtain copies while the supply lasts.

CREDIT UNION

Members of the National JACL Credit Union are eligible to apply for individual Life Insurance contracts with the CUNA MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY, a company owned and operated by credit unions. Ordinary life insurance is obtainable to the maximum amount of \$5,000.00. For example a \$1,000 policy at age 25 will cost the credit union member \$16.12 per year, including disability premium Waiver. Policies will be written for as low as \$200.00 and a medical examination is not required on insurance in the amount of \$1,000 or less. Another type of insurance which might be of interest to our credit union members having mortgages on their homes is the Single Premium Decreasing Term Insurance. This is a participating non-assessable contract designed to cover the regular decreasing obligations such as mortgages on homes, thereby leaving the dependents without home encumbrances in the case of death. The insured pays a single premium in advance for the desired term and the coverage reduces in equal monthly installments independent of the loan repayment terms. For example, a single premium of \$40.55 at age 35 will cover the balance of a home mortgage for \$1,000 for 10 years.

Pamphlets describing the insurance features will be mailed to credit union members as soon as a quantity of them are received, or you may write direct to CUNA Mutual Insurance Society, Madison 1, Wisconsin, asking for additional information. One of our members has already taken out an Ordinary Life Insurance policy and several others are waiting their application blanks.

Mary Nagatoshi Weds Naoye Suzuki in Chicago Ceremony

CHICAGO — Miss Mary Nagatoshi was married to Naoye Suzuki on June 17 in the John Timothy chapel of the Fourth Presbyterian church in Chicago.

John Merrill was best man, while Mrs. Tadashi Fujimoto, the former Kiku Fukunaga of Los Angeles, was matron of honor. Terry Matsuo of Denver was the head usher.

U. S. Sailor Backs Nisei In Letter From Pacific Front

DES MOINES, Ia. — "Since when was an American a certain color, race or nationality?" asks a U. S. Navy seaman who has spent two years on "very active sea duty" in the June 18 issue of the Des Moines Sunday Register.

The seaman, Loyal E. Hoffman, SK 1c, USNR, whose address is c/o Fleet Postoffice, San Francisco, comments on the "Jap question" in the United States.

"I think I'm pretty well qualified to speak on the subject, at least much better qualified than anyone who has yet to trade punches with those Japs who are citizens of Japan and not citizens of the U. S.," he declared.

"I was taught that Americanism was a certain way of life and a way of thinking. It mattered not the color of your skin, or the way your eyes slanted or didn't slant, nor did the fact that your parents came from some other country have anything to do with it.

"They that preach racial prejudice of any kind, be it against the Negro, Indian, Jew, Jap, Chinese, etc., are the ones who would

cause the downfall of our beloved way of life. When such things are held against a man because he is different in color or race then we are no longer living the American way of life, but are actually living one of the prime beliefs of the Axis way of life."

"The American-born Japanese has been exposed to the American way of life at every turn," Seaman Hoffman declared. "If the community he lived in gave him no encouragement to become a loyal citizen, then the community in which he lived is to blame in the greater percentage of the cases for making him what he is, if he is not a loyal citizen. If they granted him the chance to live as a loyal American the chances are he is one. Don't condemn him until you have something to condemn other than his color and race.

"So instead of just preaching the American way of life, why not live the American way of life. How else can you convince other nations that our way of life is any good if you can't live it as well as preach it?"

Nisei in Uniform

Letters From Servicemen

By the Crusaders
Rohwer, Ark.

From a Chaplain

Chaplain T. E. West, attached to a Japanese American outfit, writes back from "somewhere in Italy." "I wish I could write a lot but of course you understand why I cannot. I hope to tell you one of these days but you will not believe. You just cannot!

"I have seen several friends. It is wonderful how we run up with each other. The Red Cross is rendering a great service in helping us locate friends. Indeed the Red Cross is doing a tremendous job in a mighty way!

"I am sitting in a very large orchard of apricot trees somewhere in Italy. It was the pride and joy of somebody, but also now! I have seen many places visited on my former trips here in 1928 and '37. The change is unbelievable and of course pathetic.

"I conducted several religious services on the ship and shall have our services here under these trees next Sunday. Love to all."

The Fall of Rome

Pvt. Bill Kochiyama of Co. K. says: "The fall of Rome and the invasion of France were great news. The second front has begun; the axis must and will be defeated. In the states while training, we used to gripe like hell and bitch our heads off, but a funny thing has happened. Here we are overseas, and I've yet to hear the boys complain. We've eaten K rations but when possible we get darn good chow. We get free cigarettes, candy, soap, toothbrushes, etc. every two days. The United States Army really treats its men royally."

Kochiyama is an original New Yorker, but resided in Oakland prior to evacuation. He volunteered from Topaz Relocation Center.

Overseas Passage

While still enroute overseas, Pvt. George Ikenaga of 522nd F. A. Bn., Medics, wrote: "The climate or the attitude of the sea has been very favorable except for a mere couple of days when we encountered a slight gale and rain. Otherwise, it's been a joyful ride like being on a furlough and with occasional jolt or two. It's always chilly towards evenings.

"Boxing matches were promoted among the boys and crew members and that certainly drew a gallery of spectators."

Ikenaga, known to his buddies as "Chick" is from Waipahu, Oahu. He pitched for the 522nd F. A. ball team.

The feeling of the 442nd boys at "departure-time" is expressed in Cpl. Kiyoshi Iguchi's letter to Miss Chiyo Suzuki of 11 E. Pearson, Chicago, Illinois. (According to the boys, Miss Suzuki is one of the top letter-writing morale-builders... and is known to many as the "Epistle Packin' Mama."

Says Iguchi: "Just before our

leaving, a band was out and among other selections, it played a medley of Hawaiian numbers. It really was good to hear such familiar numbers as Song of the Islands, Sweet Lileiani, and especially Aloha Oe. It kinda reminded me of sailing day back home. Then, at the pier, was the ever-present Red Cross handing out hot coffee. It's funny, things like this may seem so trivial to the civilian but it makes a heck of a difference in the morale of the soldiers. Then just before leaving, the band struck up Over There. It really perked us up."

Red Cross Work

The extensive work of the Red Cross is again mentioned in a letter from Cpl. Gene Miyatake. Miyatake, however, is on the Southwest Pacific side.

"We left California sometime in April and reached Australia in May. We stayed in Sydney for a while and then came to the GHQ. While we were in Sydney, the American Red Cross invited us to their Grand Opening. They treated us nice. Every minute there was an enjoyable moment. We made lots of friends but we had to move out the next day."

Miyatake, of Hilo Hawaii, came to the mainland with the 442nd Island volunteers, but transferred to Savage last summer.

Anzio Beachhead

Cpl. Tad Kanda of Co. D, 100th Infantry writes: "We are now at the beachhead in Anzio, picking up where we left off in Cassino. It's a nice place up here as far as the countryside goes; better than places down South where we'd been through. It's said that this area hereabouts was one of Mussolini's pet projects. It's also historically noted for the fact that Nero fiddled here while Rome burned... or something to that effect. The homes around here are nicer in general than any place we've been to in the South. This is more of what used to be a resort town."

An unexpected letter postmarked, Pahala, Kau, Hawaii, arrived last week. It was from Paul Kunihiro, who was formerly attached to Co. D, 442nd Infantry.

"I guess this is a surprising letter, because I'm writing from here in Hawaii. While I was in Camp Shelby my eyes became bad, so the doctors ordered me to go back home and take care of them. "Please give my regards to Jane Ogata, May Matsuzaki, and Mary Yamada."

(All others who knew him, may reach him by writing to: P. O. Box 302, Pahala, Kau, Hawaii.)

From a Hospital

Pvt. Everett Umea who was recently returned to the mainland, is now at Northington General Hospital in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. He writes: "As for my side, I am walking around. Last night I went on a pass to Tuscaloosa just to keep away from the hospital.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

The Race-Baiting Of Larry Smith

Larry Smith, a Pacific coast radio commentator, has been touring the Rocky Mountain region on behalf of the Fifth War Bond Drive committee. We hope he is doing a good job selling bonds. Since he is considered an authority on Far Eastern affairs, his blood curdling atrocity stories must have infuriated listeners and spurred them on to buy more bonds. We do not have any quarrel with him while he is discussing Japan and the Japanese soldiers, posing generally as an authority on the Orient.

But when this radio commentator starts to join the hate mongers of the Pacific coast to slander the good name of all nisei and loyal persons of Japanese parentage or to misrepresent them, we believe we should take issue. It is most unfortunate for us to have such a miniformed individual on Japanese Americans pose as an authority and foment suspicions and hatred against us.

Sometime ago, when he was advocating the deportation of all "Japanese" to Japan after the war, he evidently received many letters of protest. Then he retracted and said that he meant only the disloyal and wanted his listeners to differentiate between the loyal and the disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry in this country.

His speeches and interviews in Utah and Colorado seem to confirm our suspicion that Mr. Smith is not as fair-minded as he tries to pretend. For instance, in Salt Lake City, he made the statement that "almost no one in America really understands the Japanese mind and psychology," and then proceeded to say that the Nisei-Japanese-Americans in the United States could do a great service for themselves, their people and the United States if they would undertake the job of returning to their country and educating the Japanese to a peaceful way of life." He did not dare expound his pet program of deporting all persons of Japanese ancestry back to Japan. He must have heard about the John L. Lechner fiasco in Salt Lake City where there are a large number of community leaders who are not afraid to espouse fair play for the nisei and who believe in the rights of all citizens, regardless of their color or ancestral background.

It seems to us to be a height of ignorance to mention Japanese Americans and say, if they would undertake the job of returning to their country." To consider Japan as the native land of American citizens is a new angle and a queer interpretation to come from an "authority" on this subject.

His vicious intent can be further ascertained when he told the Salt Lake Exchange club members that "10,000 Japanese army reservists were planted in the Hawaiian islands at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack." If pinned down for proof, he may dodge the matter by stating that he has confidential information from a source which he cannot divulge at the present time. This seems to be the technique being used by the race-baiters in California when they persist in repeating the vicious rumors about the conduct of the Japanese Hawaiian at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, which military intelligence, the FBI, the War Department and most recently Admiral Hart, who was sent to investigate, have unanimously denied.

The pretense of fair mindedness dissipates when he makes a statement, such as follows:

"A Japanese is always what he is and not to be trusted no matter where he was born."

The statement is the same doctrine which Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt uttered, "A Jap's a Jap."

There is a strong suspicion in our mind that Mr. Smith is among

What a life! It's a great difference to be back in the states."

S/Sgt. Tokiuchi Koizumi is also convalescing there. He is in the Reconditioning Section. Bob Katayama, who was first hospitalized in Starr Gen. Hosp., South Carolina, is now at England General Hospital in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Hideo Kame, another 100th Infantry Purple Heart holder, is stationed in some service command work at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

those who are working against the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific coast. He broadcasts every morning over the National Broadcasting system and therefore is a powerful factor in moulding public opinion against all nisei. Furthermore, it is unfortunate for those living in this intermountain region that it is being sponsored by a company owned by a person belonging to another minority group.

Evacuee Volunteers Aid Farm Production

A large number of seasonal workers are pouring out of the relocation centers to help in the "Food for Victory" program. This is a distinct contribution to the war effort since the labor shortage is the biggest worry for all farmers. School children have been used in the past but unless they are of high school age at least, they have been found to be unsatisfactory. Because of the experience and aptitude for farm work, evacuee workers have been preferred by most farmers.

In this connection, we are hoping that the War Food Administration and the War Relocation Authority will exercise good judgment in assigning the workers to various regions seeking farm laborers. As much as possible, when the workers are sent to an erstwhile hostile territory like Provo, Utah, there must be a citizens' committee as well as definite assurance of the authorities to give full protection to those who come out from the relocation centers to aid the war effort.

Once the workers are located on a farm, it will be inadvisable for them to leave even though they are mistreated by irresponsible segments of that district. To do so would be to penalize the good farmers whose crops may be ruined if the workers should desert their farm suddenly. From a public relations' standpoint, it would be bad in that even a fair minded person may become embittered through the loss he may suffer. The workers will have to continue to fulfill their contract.

When incidents, such as the recent mistreatment of seasonal workers at Provo, occur to disturb the peace, the reaction in the relocation centers will be unfavorable. Furthermore, the impressions that the seasonal workers bring with them will have an important effect upon the entire resettlement program.

The responsibility of the WRA is not only to find the workers to meet the farmers' needs, but also to see that the community acceptance will be friendly. After all, the center residents are not chattels to be peddled to the highest bidder.

We would like to see more evacuee farm laborers sent to the Middle West and the Atlantic seaboard in order that they learn through actual experience the prospects of farming in these new regions. This is one of the contributions that can be made for the dispersal of Japanese in this country and for permanent resettlement.

May Murakami Weds James Sugihara

Miss May Murakami of Salt Lake City, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Murakami, was married to James Sugihara at Christ Church in Salt Lake City on June 5.

The Rev. Warren officiated. Both the bride and groom were well known in church activities in California where both attended the University of California. The groom was doing research work at California before coming to the University of Utah where he is now a member of the faculty.

Thirty Evacuees Find New Homes In Rochester Area

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Of the 649 Japanese Americans who have resettled in New York state since Pearl Harbor, 26 have found homes in Rochester, according to a WRA announcement reported by the Gannett News Service.

Since the report was compiled, several others have moved into the area, bringing the total to 30, according to the Rochester office.

WRA Officer Tells of Nisei Contributions to Economic, Social Welfare of Illinois

Vernon Kennedy Speaks On Japanese Americans At Inter-Racial Meeting

CHICAGO — The contributions which minority groups have to make to communities in which they live was stressed by Vernon R. Kennedy, North Central Area Relocation Supervisor, in a talk given at Springfield, Ill., on June 9. Mr. Kennedy's discussion of "The Federal Government and American Citizens of Japanese Descent" was a feature of the Illinois Inter-Racial Commission's conference on "American Democracy and Racial Minorities," one of the largest and most inclusive state gatherings ever held on the subject of minority groups. At the request of Governor Dwight W. Green, each city of more than 5,000 population in Illinois was asked to name delegates to this state conference with a view to setting up inter-racial communities in every sizable community throughout the state. The success of the conference's program will mean much to the relocation program in Illinois. Hundreds of delegates attended the conference.

After briefly discussing the background of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and describing the evacuation and hardships attendant on it, Mr. Kennedy told of the contribution which the 5,000 nisei and issei resettled in Illinois are making both to the economic and social well-being of the state. He said:

"In discussing this program of resettlement we frequently encounter a curious point of view. People frequently act and speak as though the acceptance of these resettlers was a sacrifice they were being asked to make without expectation or gain or reward. It is the feeling that these people are charity wards who have a right to claim Christian tolerance, but in themselves have nothing to offer in return for their acceptance. Such a position does scant justice to these people and reflects little credit on those who hold it. Illinois, over the past year, has

been host to approximately 5,500 resettlers. Even if they were non-productive and unemployable this number would not be large for it represents less than one person to a thousand throughout the state. Far from being incapable of entering into the economic life of this state, however, they have become important cogs in the commercial, agricultural, and industrial life of the state. Recently we inquired of several hundred employers concerning their experience with Japanese American employees, and I would like to share with you some of their reactions.

"A large motor express company operating throughout northern Illinois, has this to say: 'This company was one of the first in the Chicago Area to employ these people, and we are very glad to say our experience has been exceptionally good. The first employment was two in our Accounting Department, and then our shop became critically short-handed, and we employed another ten or twelve there. Had we not been able to secure these employees, we would have had a serious situation on our hands, and a breakdown in our Maintenance Department in our Chicago shop. We were unable to secure any other mechanical help.'

"And a manufacturer of naval landing craft informs us: 'Japanese Americans are much like white or any other Americans. Some are very good, some medium, occasionally a poor one. But, in the main they are very satisfactory. Some of our very best welders are Japanese Americans. We have at least three or four of them.'

"A large scale farm operator reports: 'Answering your specific questions, I desire to mention that they are good and industrious workers, dependable and able to adjust themselves in their relationship with other employees. . . . In their conduct with agricultural agencies, and the stores which they frequent, they have proven themselves to be tactful and have gained the confidence of those persons with whom they have had contact.'

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruo H. Yanagita of Ann Arbor, Michigan, a boy on May 27.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ed Uyesugi (28-3-A, Rohwer) boy and girl twins on June 10.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ogawa (41-2-5, Rohwer) a girl on June 8.
To Mr. and Mrs. Uyetake (15-5-A, Rohwer) a boy on June 10.
To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miyahara (1-9-F, Heart Mountain) a boy on June 13.
To Mr. and Mrs. Masatsuki Ikeda (18-10-A, Poston) a boy on June 5.
To Mr. and Mrs. Shigezo Iwata (42-7-D, Poston) a girl on June 6.
To Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Uyeda (220-14-A, Poston) a boy on June 6.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Iwai (35-4-F, Jerome) a girl on May 19.
To Mr. and Mrs. Atsumi Eto (17-8-F, Jerome) a boy on May 20.
To Mr. and Mrs. Sumio Miyamoto of Boulder, Colo., a girl, Patricia, on May 7.
To Mr. and Mrs. James Hirano (11-2-B, Topaz) a girl on June 5.
To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeyoshi Isaki (26-11-F, Topaz) a boy on June 5.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoji Kanehara (14-1-F, Topaz) a boy on June 10.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kuruma (6-10-A, Topaz) a girl on June 13.
To Mr. and Mrs. Takeuchi (12-6-C, Rohwer) a boy on June 14.
To Mr. and Mrs. Iwao Yanemoto of Blanca, Colo., a boy on June 9.
To Mr. and Mrs. Jitsuo Horimoto (7-3-D, Rivers) a boy on June 4.
To Mr. and Mrs. Yutake Richard Migaki (24-12-D, Rivers) a girl on June 7.
To Mr. and Mrs. Katsuto Tommy Onishi (36-6-C, Rivers) a boy on June 12.
To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Toshio Furuhashi (22-6-B, Rivers) a girl on June 12.

DEATHS

Ben Nishimura, 22 (11-6-B, Jerome) on May 26.
Yoshimatsu Miyazaki (3-14-D, Rivers) on June 7.
Tatsujiro Iwahashi (24-12-B, Rivers) on June 12.
Hidematsu Tamura, 61, (23-7-A, Topaz) on June 2.
Mrs. Toku Harano, 56 (20-3-E, Topaz) on June 3.
Chojiro Nishikawa, 66 (29-7-B, Topaz) on June 4.
Genkichi Tanakatsubo, 63 (19-10-D, Topaz) on June 15.

MARRIAGES

Mitsuko Sonoda to Joe Matsu-shita on June 3 at Poston.
Mrs. Namai Kosobayashi to S. Lloyd Shingu on June 11 at Rohwer.
Mary Sugimoto to Yoshio Tsukamoto on May 21 at Jerome.
Kaoru Shimada to Kikuo Ogawa on May 22 at Jerome.
Ellen Ayako Noguchi to Kiyomi Nakamura on May 27 at Jerome.
Yoneko Yonekawa to Ray Harumi Imara at Rivers on June 12.
May Murakami to James Sugihara on June 5 in Salt Lake City.
Mary Nagatoshi to Naoye Suzuki in Chicago on June 17.
Sara Imura to Pfc. William T. Oshita in New Orleans, La., on May 9.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

To Beverly T. Kawata and Sam-mey I. Yamada of Denver, Colo., on June 9.
To Lily I. Narita and Rinzi Manaka of Denver, Colo., June 9.
To Masuye Hosoi and Shigeo Inamura of Denver on June 12.
To Frances N. Nakamoto and Seichi H. Kagawa of Denver on June 13.
To Mary T. Horino and Arthur J. Mitani of Denver on June 14.
To Susie S. Sakamoto of Denver and James J. Kajioke of Camp Hale in Denver on June 14.
To Thomas N. Kodama and Helen Takemura of Brighton, Colo., on June 20.

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Joe Grant Masaoka's Column:

Joy, Pain, Heartache Fill Week at Denver JACL Office

Joy and pain and heartache move through the doors of our Denver JACL office. The past week was filled with mixed emotions—and regrets.

Our office secretary, Sue Noma, left us to become the bride of Sgt. Kay Obayashi in Minneapolis. She had been with us for over a year. Sue was always willing to extend even a ready purse to those in distress. Once a soldier acquaintance was stranded in a Nevada town while driving back a friend's car from California. The car owner was to have met him in Reno but sudden illness kept the owner from sending word. The soldier waited several days at the rendezvous until his funds ran out. Sue wired him funds.

She was always quick to defend her friends. Chick sexors embroiled in a beer parlor bust found her needful to help them out of difficulties but just as ready to give them a verbal lashing for their misadventures. Associates unjustly criticized in private or public found in her an instant champion. She flung "Liar!" at a critic who twisted facts. Her denunciation went with the force of a speed-ball pitcher and the devastation of an exploding hand grenade. Hell hath no fury like a woman aroused.

Happiness beamed from the faces of the young couple who came to bid us adieu. The young nisei woman was radiant. It was their wedding anniversary and her husband, a Chinese American, had flown in from Los Angeles to be together with her. For two years she had continuously besought permission to reenter the West Coast in order to be united with her husband. For over two interminable years the Western Defense Command has written her, "Your request is refused." If only she had "unemancipated children" she would have qualified for permission. Reunion seemed to be so far off as to be hopeless. Then came her anniversary present: authorization to return to the West Coast, and a laminated identification card with official permission. Aside from her personal delight, she was articulately overjoyed at the notation restoring her to the status of a full-fledged American citizen — "exempted from all proclamations pertaining to persons of Japanese ancestry."

Then there was the Issei woman who came in to see us about domestic work. We asked her if there was any real need of her working. She said she lost her only son years ago and her husband died just before evacuation. Furthermore, she didn't want to be indebted to her friends, and she couldn't endure life in a center. We asked her how old she was. She told us 49 years. We knew from the edges of gray that she had dyed her hair and she knew we knew that she couldn't be a day under 65 years. Nevertheless, a position was secured for her. When as often happens, her employer phones and complains that the Issei obasan is hard of hearing, we have to smooth her ruffled feelings. When the obasan rises bright and early and energetically banes pots and pans wakening the household, we have to caution obasan in as tactful Japanese as we can command to be as quiet as possible. We see in her the mothers of many of us wondering where they can turn to for aid in the uncertain years ahead.

There came in to see us again today the bride of a 442nd Infantry soldier. She's a college graduate and when her soldier boy had a 24 hour pass, they suddenly decided to get married. She doesn't want to take up domestic work again, preferring to secure office work. She was downhearted—ten days of disappoint-

ment. We couldn't give her any definite hope—Denver is still lukewarm to hiring nisei secretaries.

A nisei family man received word of an opportunity to better himself in a job more fitting his talents. He didn't have the funds to pay for his transportation East. The JACL Credit Union was brought to his attention.

Denver, like Salt Lake City, is bedeviled with traveling pseudo authorities on Japanese, such as James R. Young and wife, John R. Lechner, secretaries of California chambers of commerce, and Larry Smith. When the Youngs arrived in Denver at a time when anti-Japanese American agitation was rife, they advocated separate relocation centers for men and women so that "Jap internees couldn't breed." Now Larry Smith is in town plugging the War Bond Drive. We are hopeful that should too rabid remarks be directed at Japanese Americans, the other side of the story will be given opportunity to be heard.

We can remember how biting remarks and "cold shoulder snubbing" can make scars in our memories of high school days. So when a nisei high school girl came to see us about a recitation on Japanese Americans in one of her classes, we listened attentively. She told of Jap spies on the Pacific coast using scarecrows as signals being whispered among the girls when she passed by. For her, there were no invitations to join clubs and girls' activities. In classes when the war in the Pacific was being discussed, there were always undercurrents of remarks that no Jap could be trusted. She said that if it wasn't for an understanding teacher, she would have quit school. We hope that her report on Japanese Americans will clear the air for her. She will illustrate her talk with photos of nisei in the Army so what she says ought to be well received. Bully for her challenging attitude.

Once at a Parents'-Sons Banquet, we Scouts served a stew we had proudly prepared in the only dishes that were available—absorbent paper plates. In the Girl Scouts Parents' Banquet a few days ago they made no such mistake. We were on hand to say a few minutes on behalf of Japanese Americans; it was an interracial theme. Before the audience of over a hundred, ours was a plea for inter-racial understanding so well exemplified in the complete friendliness and acceptance of the Nisei Girl Scout and Cub Scout present there.

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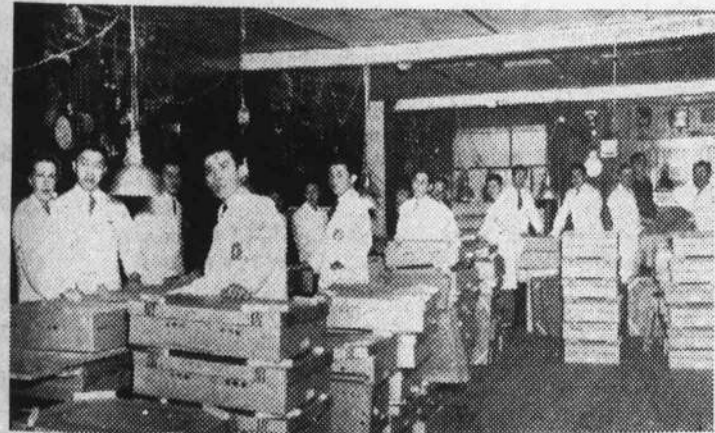
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Penn Revises Policy Toward Nisei Student

University's Decision Had Been Protested by Individuals, Organizations

WASHINGTON — The University of Pennsylvania has reversed its decision to bar Miss Naomi Nakano, Philadelphia-born honor student, from accepting a graduate scholarship at the school, according to information received today.

Miss Nakano, a student at Penn since 1940, was advised by officials of the university to reject the proffered scholarship due to a misunderstanding of governmental regulations regarding the acceptance of nisei students. Under the rules of the War Department, all students of Japanese descent desiring to enter either the graduate or undergraduate schools of

Legion Post Formed

NEWELL, Calif.—An American Legion post has been organized among WRA and military personnel at the Tule Lake segregation center, it was reported on June 3.

institutions engaged in certain types of research or training activities for the Army or Navy must obtain clearance from the Provost Marshal General's office before enrollment.

Disapproval of the university's previous decision by campus individuals and organizations, and widespread interest in the case resulted in immediate clarification of the situation. Applications filed with the Provost Marshal General's office jointly by Miss Nakano and the University of Pennsylvania, asking permission for her to continue her studies, have now been approved by the PMGO.

Miss Nakano has indicated, however, that she will not change her decision to take graduate studies at Bryn Mawr College.

Nisei Girl Student Heads Co-op House at Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis. — Under the title words: "Ruby Kubota, American Girl: Co-Op Leader Is of Japanese Descent, But Her Heart and Mind Are American," the Sunday issue of the Wisconsin State Journal on May 21 presented a guest editorial by, a picture of and a story about this 19-year-old Washington state nisei girl.

She was honored by fellow students when they elected her, a freshman, president of the Groves Women's Co-operative House, a rooming house for women students on the university campus.

In her editorial about the co-operative house, Miss Kubota of Metaline Falls, Wash., declared: "The Co-op housed 23 girls this semester of different races, colors and creeds, and we've lived together with no disruptive elements that would indicate non-cooperation except for a few purely feminine idiosyncrasies."

"... The idea to the women in Groves House is this: A co-operative provides low-cost living, inter-racial and inter-mixed living, promotes the co-operative movement by training future leaders, and permits us to become educated to our fellow beings."

Praising the co-operative way,

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GALLON BOTTLES

109 Evacuees Inducted Into Army at Hunt

Ceremony Held for First Time at WRA Center in Idaho

HUNT, Idaho — For the first time at any war relocation center, Army induction ceremonies were held at the Minidoka WRA camp as 109 Japanese American evacuees were sworn into service by Lieut. B. M. Harrington of Fort Douglas, Utah.

Heretofore, all inductions had been conducted at Fort Douglas.

On the same day as the induction, 17 draftees took their pre-induction physical examinations.

Meanwhile, six Hunt candidates for participation in the Army Specialized Training Reserve Program left on June 14 for Fort Douglas, Utah, for induction.

lief. In her spare time she swims and plays golf. This summer she is going home to Metaline Falls, which is outside the evacuated area, to work in her father's store.

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