

PACIFIC CITIZEN



VOL. 18; NO. 13

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1944

Price: Five Cents

Ban on Return of Evacuees May Be for Reasons Other Than Military, Declares "Fortune"

Longer Army Permits Coast Area to be Closed, More Time Is Given Hearst for Hate Campaign Against Japanese Americans, Says Article

NEW YORK CITY—The longer the Army permits California and the rest of the Pacific coast to be closed to everyone of Japanese descent the more time is given the Hearst papers and their allies to convince Californians that they will indeed yield to lawlessness if the unwanted minority is permitted to return, Fortune magazine declared in its April issue in an article, "Issei, Nisei, Kibei," dealing with the evacuation.

"Perhaps the Army forbids the evacuees to return home

less for military reasons than because of strong California pressures and threats," the article declared. "The Hearst papers on the Pacific coast promise pogroms if any Japanese citizen or alien is permitted to come home. New groups like the Home Front Commandos of Sacramento have risen to cry: 'They must stay out—or else.' The Associated Farmers and the California Grange, the American Legion and the Sons and Daughters of the Golden West reiterate the theme of or else. Politicians listen and publicly urge that the despised minority be kept out of California for the duration."

The policy of "protective custody" is as "ominous as it is new," Fortune magazine said in discussing the policy of keeping American citizens in relocation centers.

"The American custom in the past has been to lock up the citizen who commits violence, not the victim of his threats and blows. The doctrine of 'protective custody' could prove altogether too convenient a weapon in many other situations. In California, a state with a long history of race hatred and vigilanteism, antagonism is already building against the Negroes who have come in for war jobs. What is to prevent their removal to jails, to 'protect them' from riots? Or Negroes in Detroit, Jews in Boston, Mexicans in Texas? The possibilities of 'protective custody' are endless, as the Nazis have amply proved," said Fortune.

It was the war, the article declares, that made possible what California had clearly wanted for decades—to get rid of its minority.

"For decades the Hearst press had campaigned against the Yellow Peril within the state (1 per cent of the population) as well as the Yellow Peril across the seas that would one day make war. When that war prophecy came true, the newspapers' campaign of hate and fear broke all bounds. And, when Hearst called for the removal of all people of Japanese ancestry, he had as allies many pressure groups who had for years resented the presence of Japanese in this country."

"The American Legion, since its founding in 1919, has never once failed to pass an annual resolution against the Japanese-Americans. The Associated Farmers in California had competitive reasons for wanting to get rid of Japanese Americans who grew vegetables at low cost on \$70 million worth of California land. California's land laws could not prevent the citizen-son of the Japanese alien from buying or renting the land. In the cities, as the Little Tokyos grew, a sizable commercial business came into Japanese American hands—vegetable commission houses, retail and wholesale enterprises of all kinds. It did not require a war to make the farmers, the Legion, the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, and the politicians resent and hate the Japanese Americans. The records of legislation and press for many years indicate that the antagonism was there and growing."

Attacks on WRA

The War Relocation Authority, says Fortune, has been under "almost continual attack by congress-

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Japanese American Soldiers in Italy



The War Department identifies this Army Signal Corps photo as "Americans of Japanese descent fighting for the United States near Paestrum, Italy."

Evacuee Gives Blood to Save Life of Teacher

POSTON, Ariz. — Tatshimu Harada, an alien evacuee of Japanese ancestry, gave a pint of his blood here on April 11 to save the life of Harold Lehner, a teacher in the Poston schools.

Lehner, who received a medical discharge from the U. S. Army, suffered a severe hemorrhage and physicians said a transfusion was necessary.

A search through the hospital's records disclosed that Harada had the same type blood as the stricken man. Harada was awakened at midnight and when told of the situation volunteered as a donor. He came to the hospital immediately for the transfusion.

Harada came to the United States in 1924.

Wyoming Camp Invites Nisei Aerial Gunner

Sgt. Ben Kuroki Will Visit Heart Mountain Camp Next Week

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Sentinel will report in its current issue that Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, nisei hero of 30 heavy combat engagements over Europe and North Africa, will visit the Heart Mountain relocation center between April 25 and 30.

An invitation for Sgt. Kuroki to visit the Heart Mountain camp was issued by the center's community council.

It was also believed that Sgt. Kuroki would visit the Minidoka center in Idaho after his stay at Heart Mountain.

Rohwer Youth Saves Child From Drowning

ROHWER, Ark. — Yoshiaki Yamamoto, 19, was hospitalized here recently after he saved the life of Tokuo Katayama, 10, according to the Outpost.

The Katayama child was riding a log in a ditch a few hundred yards west of Block 8, when the log escaped his grasp. Yamamoto plunged in, and with the assistance of others, pulled the boy to the east bank.

Suffering from a gastro-intestinal disturbance believed caused by swallowing large amounts of polluted water, Yamamoto was hospitalized two days later.

Volunteer from Relocation Camp Reported Fighting in Burma in First U. S. Air Commando Unit

A Japanese American volunteer from a war relocation center is today fighting in the India-Burma theatre as a member of the U. S. Army's First Air Commando group, according to an army-censored dispatch received this week by the "Pacific Citizen" from "somewhere in India."

The soldier is Staff Sgt. Tom Taketa, who volunteered for the army in 1942 from Tule Lake relocation center in California.

(Front-line dispatches from the India-Burma war theatre noted recently that U. S. air commandos had landed behind Japanese lines, 60 miles from Mandalay and that air-borne units were operating in the Ye-u, Shwebo and Mawlu areas in Burma.)

Following is the army-censored "dispatch" to the "Pacific Citizen" from Staff Sgt. Tom Taketa of the First Air Commando Group:

The First Air Commando group—that name should strike a familiar chord in your minds. Surely, you must have read about the great doings of this outfit. I don't know what the newspapers have said about the First Air Commando group and its undertakings, but whatever was written must have made good reading material. I may be prejudiced because I happen to be one of its members, the only nisei with this group, but I assure you that whatever I say about this outfit is with the deepest sincerity, and is shared by each and everyone of us.

A year and a half ago, I was one of the evacuees in Tule (Tule Lake relocation center in California); and little did I realize at the time of my enlistment that I would be fortunate enough to join such an outfit as the one I'm in now.

Our "old man," the C. O., incidentally, he isn't very old, and in his thirties—is a hard-fighting leader. He's a go-getter, and that's one of the main reasons that we've accomplished so much in such a short time. Our men are taking the war to the enemy, and I am more than certain that the enemy is feeling the might of our punches. I know it may sound incredible when I say that we're fighting a war of our own, but that's exactly what we're doing; that is, with as much free-wheeling as we're allowed.

If we had more outfits like ours over here, I for one am certain that this bloody mess can be put on the shelf in short order. But, as it is, ours was a special outfit for a special purpose, made up of hand-picked men. Cooperation amongst the personnel was the important factor which contributed largely toward making its main objective such a success. Yes, we've accomplished the main part of our assignment, but that does not mean we can pack up and go home. We've just begun and we still have a long, hard struggle ahead.

As I sit here typing away and look through the window of the bamboo basha from time to time, I can see a peaceful environment—so peaceful, that one wouldn't believe that we are in the thick of it. Towards evening the setting sun, peeking through the edges of the low-hanging cumulus clouds, presents an awe-inspiring sight . . . Now, that the monsoon season is drawing closer and closer, we are getting previews of what to expect — sudden cloudbursts are becoming more and more frequent. With the coming rains our operations are likely to be hampered. But that's to be expected.

Japanese American Soldier Reported Held as Prisoner

WASHINGTON—One Japanese American soldier was reported this week as held by Germany as a prisoner of war, and two others, presumably members of the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy, were reported wounded in action in the Mediterranean area.

On April 16 the War Department listed the following Japanese American as a prisoner of war of Germany:

SHIMATSU, 2nd Lieut. Hisae—Mrs. Tomoe I. Shimatsu, wife, Kekaha, Kauai.

On April 19 the following two Japanese Americans from Hawaii were reported wounded in action:

ANDO, Pvt. Yoshito—Yoshitsugu Ando, brother, Box 44, Kekaha, Kauai.

MIZUTA, First Lieut. Richard K.—Mrs. Stella S. Mizuta, wife, Box O, Hahala, Hawaii.

Anti-Alien Land Bill Condemned At Church Meet

Christians in Colorado Urged to Fight Proposed Measure

FORT COLLINS, Colo. — Condemnation of the proposed amendment to the Colorado state constitution which would forbid ownership of land in the state by aliens of Japanese ancestry was voted Saturday in Fort Collins at the Colorado Congregational conference.

A conference resolution declared that the pending amendment "is contrary to the ideals upon which the Christian church, and this country, were built."

The Colorado Congregational conference condemned the proposal as "un-Christian" and urged all to work diligently for the amendment's defeat at the polls in November.

The resolution was proposed on the floor by Robert Colwell of Denver. Not a single dissenting vote was cast.

Congressman Hits WRA Policy on Tule Lake Hearings

WASHINGTON — Rep. John Costello, D., Calif., chairman of the Dies subcommittee which has investigated the relocation of Japanese Americans during the past year, has challenged the War Relocation Authority's recent decision to review the cases of evacuees segregated at the Tule Lake center in California, it was reported this week.

Meanwhile, another member of the Dies Committee, J. Parnell Thomas, R., New Jersey, has bitterly criticized the government's present policy of resettling loyal Japanese Americans outside the war relocating centers in a letter to Secretary Ickes which was released this week.

Rep. Thomas pointed to recent "disturbances" against the evacuees at Great Meadows, N. J., and in Delaware and charged the administration with "silly coddling and social experimenting."

Minidoka Resident Informed of Death of Brother in Italy

HUNT, Idaho — Richard Funai, a resident of the Minidoka relocation center, was informed in a letter from relatives in Hawaii of the death of his brother, Pfc. Stanley Funai, on the Italian front on Feb. 8.

Pfc. Funai was a member of the 100th Infantry Battalion.

News of his death was reported in a letter to Richard Funai from Mrs. Bessie Funai, wife of the deceased soldier. Mrs. Funai is a registered nurse in a Honolulu hospital.

Memorial services were held for Pfc. Funai at the Minidoka relocation camp last Sunday.

Report California Counties Urged by Kenny to File Suits On Illegal Land Ownership

L. A. District Attorney
Congratulated for
Initiating Legal Action

LOS ANGELES—California Attorney General Robert W. Kenny last week urged all California counties to follow legal action under the state's anti-alien land law to return farming lands, allegedly illegally controlled by aliens of Japanese ancestry, to the state.

In a congratulatory message to District Attorney Fred N. Howser, Kenny requested copies of Los Angeles county's legal papers on its suit against five persons of Japanese ancestry be sent to all counties.

"I feel that the context will be of great value in preparation of other contemplated proceedings under the alien land law," Kenny was quoted as saying.

Howser has filed escheat proceedings for return of a four and one-half acre truck farm near Los Angeles, now being held in trust for a family of Japanese ancestry by Stanley C. Mellier, a banker.

It has been stressed that no action will be taken against "loyal Japanese Americans," and that the suits were directed at property controlled by aliens through "dummy" owners.

Pocatello District Nisei Take Army Draft Examinations

POCATELLO, Idaho—Preinduction examinations for Japanese Americans in Bannock county began Friday when 19 reported to the army traveling examining board at the Pocatello high school gym.

Novo Kato, president of the Pocatello chapter of the JACL, said that members of the group are "all anxious to get into service, realizing that military service is their patriotic duty and will be important to them in the postwar world."

Junior Kihara, 19, one of the group has volunteered for immediate induction. From the 23 families of Japanese ancestry in Pocatello and Tyhee, 25 men and women are already in service, and a number are overseas, according to Kato.

Salt Lake JACL To Sponsor Talk On Race Tensions

Rev. J. Raymond Cope, pastor of the Unitarian church in Salt Lake City and an authority on minority problems, will speak on "Some of the Deeper Implications of Racial Conflicts" at the monthly meeting of the Salt Lake City chapter of the Japanese American

Nisei Troops at Camp Shelby See Star-Studded Variety Show

Made Possible by
Funds Contributed by
JACL, Hawaii Committee

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—A variety show of top-notch entertainers was given for the Japanese American Combat Team at Camp Shelby on April 10. A packed house called the star performers back for one encore after another. To top off the evening the staff of Service Club No. 5 gave the men a supper.

Sgt. Murray Zion, radio entertainer, acted as master of ceremonies and made a big hit with his "Latrine Orderly" monologue. Popularity honors were divided between Ruth Talbot, ten year old singer with her version of "Blue Hawaii," and Loretta Wayne, beautiful acrobat who has been a big-time circus performer since she was three years old. Laughs were provided by Julie Austin, former night club entertainer, and Cpl. Eddie Garber who was in the original Broadway production of "Hell's-a-poppin'." Fritz Kobay-

Mrs. Carl Sandburg Seeks Nisei Help On Goat Farm

CHICAGO, Ill.—Almost everyone knows Carl Sandburg as poet and Lincoln biographer. A great many people are coming to know him as a staunch speaker in favor of the resettlement of Japanese-Americans.

Not so many people, generally, know that his wife, Lilian Paula Sandburg is one of the nation's better known raisers of dairy goats. Two nisei are now employed on the Sandburg home and farm at Hargert, Michigan. Miss Sanao Imoto is Mrs. Sandburg's secretary and Kaye Miyamoto is a milker and goat herder.

Mrs. Sandburg is reported most anxious to employ another young man to work with the goats. He should be experienced in milking and she asks that only those who are deferred in the draft make application. Interested applicants should write to the Chicago office of the War Relocation Authority, it was stated.

Nine Soldiers Sentenced at Courts-Martial

28 On Trial for
Refusal to Accept
Military Training

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala.—Five Japanese American soldiers found guilty of "wilful disobedience of an order of their superior officer" and sentenced to terms ranging from five to 30 years imprisonment were identified here last week.

(Reports this week indicated that 28 soldiers involved have been convicted by courts-martial ranging from 5 to 30 years.)

The convicted men and their sentences were listed as Masao Kataoka, 30 years; Richard T. Nakamura, 25 years; Katsumi Taniguchi and Utaka H. Morinaka, both 20 years, and Tim T. Nomiya, five years. Their home addresses were not available.

The army reported that the men in question "have lived several years in Japan." All were drafted before Pearl Harbor.

Citizens League at the Japanese Christian Church.

Rev. Cope is also a prominent member of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Rights of Salt Lake.

Sam Aoki, JACL chapter president, has announced that a dance will follow the meeting.

ashi, Combat team member from Washington, gave a sleight-of-hand performance.

An army swing band played for the show. Frances Natoline, pianist, was with Sammy Kaye for eight years. Vocalists were Frank Gelines, Columbia Broadcasting System soloist, and Virginia Bolton, a blonde with a golden voice. Hillbilly tunes were presented by Texas Slim Hirl, who was formerly with Gene Autry.

"It was the best show yet," the boys reported. "and we want to thank our friends of the Japanese American Citizens League and Hawaii Emergency Service Committee who made it possible."

A Minstrel Show of thirty Negro entertainers was enjoyed by the Combat Team the week before. The jive, jokes, and jitterbugging made a big hit.

Both entertainments were put on by the Japanese American Unit of the U. S. O. with funds contributed by friends for this purpose. During the last few weeks the Hattiesburg Club has been in constant use by various Combat Team units for their own parties.

Majority of Cleveland Area Nisei Report No Discrimination

WRA Office Samples
Opinions of Evacuees
Resettled in Ohio City

CLEVELAND—In a recent poll of evacuees who have relocated in Cleveland, nearly 75 per cent reported that they had experienced no racial discrimination since coming to the city, and 84 per cent said that discrimination was much less in the Cleveland area than it had been in California. These percentages are based on a representative sampling of both Issei and Nisei living in the city and on a tabulation of replies contained in 75 questionnaires.

Asked whether they had experienced any racial discrimination in finding employment, 75 per cent replied in the negative, and 53.2 per cent also said that they had encountered no difficulty or racial prejudice in finding places to live. Forty-five per cent of those replying to the questionnaire felt that their jobs were permanent and offered post-war security.

To find out how evacuees in Cleveland were entering into the life of the community and to what extent they were becoming acquainted outside their own group, they were asked to indicate how many friends they had made with other racial groups since coming to the city.

Twenty-nine per cent claimed they had made better than 50 friends; 42 per cent said they had made between 10 and 50 new acquaintances among other racial groups; 17 per cent claimed less than 10 new friends and 12 per cent said they had made no friends.

Asked how they had made such friends, the evacuees answered as follows in order of frequency of answers: (1) Church, school, YM CA and YWCA; (2) Co-workers at place of employment; (3) Business contacts; (4) Clubs. Suggestions as to how to increase friendships fell into three categories: More inter-racial social affairs and clubs; more Church, club and YM and YW activities; more athletic programs.

Most frequently given answer as to why more persons had not left or were not leaving relocation centers was fear of not being able to support their families. Other reasons included housing worries, fear that the draft would take the wage earners and concern over language handicaps.

Five Segregants Arrested for Threats At Tule Lake Camp

NEWELL, Calif.—Internal security officers at the Tule Lake segregation center have arrested five residents of the camp for allegedly intimidating and threatening internees with bodily harm if they did not stop working, the WRA announced Monday.

The five men were confined to the wire compound area after WRA project officials ordered their arrest and removal from the center residential area.

Those detained were Dentaro Tani, Tosiaki Oku, Goichi Ichimura, Kimitei Hiyeda and Hisashi Yamamoto.

Report Indefinite Leaves Hit New High of 510 for Week

LOS ANGELES — Departures of Japanese and Japanese American evacuees from war relocation centers is being stepped up, with the process of checking the records of former west coast residents of Japanese ancestry nearly completed, the Washington correspondent of the Los Angeles Times quoted a War Relocation Authority spokesman as saying on April 18.

The Times correspondent declared that he was informed that policies governing the granting of indefinite leave to persons of Japanese ancestry in the WRA camps have not been changed despite reports of a more liberal attitude since the WRA was shifted to the Interior Department. The number of camp residents taking outside jobs is mounting because

Sentinel Calls On Center to Save Youths

Face Stigma of
Prison Terms If
Convicted on Charges

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—The Sentinel, weekly newspaper of the Heart Mountain relocation center, last week called on the community to make every effort to save from prison sentences 53 youths who have resisted military induction for a variety of reasons.

The paper said there was still time to induce the youths, all of whom have been arrested, to change their minds and report for preinduction physical examinations. The editorial said that it was obvious the men had no legal defense which would stand up in court and pointed to the blemish on their record that would handicap them throughout life after they were released.

Draft Delinquents Placed in Jail in Four Wyoming Cities

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Fifty-three Japanese Americans from the Heart Mountain relocation center, charged with failure to report for draft preinduction physical examinations, have been placed in jails in four Wyoming communities to await federal grand jury action in May, U. S. Marshall A. A. Sanders announced last week.

Twenty-four of the men are held at Casper, 12 in Cheyenne, 12 at Thermopolis and five at Worland, Sanders reported.

Evacuee Workers Expected to Assist In Farm Harvests

PORTLAND, Ore.—War Relocation centers will supply 2,500 workers for the farm harvests in Oregon, Idaho and Utah, according to plans of the War Food Administration, it was reported here.

The WFA office of labor, however, said the Tule Lake segregation center in northern California would not be among the centers supplying labor.

Some have already been sent to Walla Walla, Wash., and 200 to 300 will go to Malheur county, Oregon, for sugar beet work.

Boise Valley Chapter Holds Meeting

NAMPA, Idaho—The Boise Valley chapter of the JACL held its regular meeting in Caldwell last Wednesday.

Manabu Yamada reported that \$200 had been sent in to national headquarters.

Following the business meeting a program dance was held with Edson Fujii in charge.

Educator Hits Action Taken Against Nisei

Evanston Neighbors
Had Objected to
Leasing of Home

CHICAGO—A prominent member of the Northwestern University faculty, Dr. Frank M. McKibben, last week condemned the action of his neighbors who objected to the leasing of his home to a Japanese American family from a war relocation center.

Dr. McKibben's statement revealed that protests, led by Charles E. Barnes, a real estate operator, had arisen over his leasing his house to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin K. Kitow, formerly of Topaz. The McKibben home is in a well-to-do Evanston neighborhood. Kitow returned the lease upon hearing of the protests.

Action of the neighbors was also condemned in an editorial in the Chicago Sun.

Fortune Magazine Article Criticizes West Coast Ban

(Continued from page 1)

sional committees in Washington and by a long list of badgering groups and individuals on the west coast."

Discussing the most frequent charge leveled at WRA, Fortune says: "Most frequently Mr. Myers has been charged with pampering the Japanese Americans. Almost every day the Hearst papers fill the word 'coddling,' with the clear implication that all persons of Japanese descent, citizen or women and infants, should be treated strictly as prisoners of war, which of course they are not."

"No one who has visited a relocation center and seen the living space, eaten the food, or merely kept his eyes open could honestly apply the word 'coddling' to WRA's administration of the camps. The people are jammed together in frame barracks. A family of six or seven is customarily allotted an 'apartment' measuring about twenty by twenty-five feet. It is a bare room, without partitions. The only privacy possible is achieved by hanging flimsy cotton curtains between the crowded beds."

Declaring that "irresponsible yarns" are circulated with faithful regularity about the daily life of evacuees, the article states that the food cost per day is below 45 cents per person, and that since nearly a third of the food requirements are grown at the center fields, the actual cost of food is 31 cents daily.

With only 17,000 "young, uncumbered and bold" nisei now resettled, the main problem of relocation still remains, it is stated.

"No one can gauge how soon the prewar unwillingness to accept charity of government relief deteriorates into a not-unpleasant habit of security. It is too much to expect of any people that their pride be unbreakable. Some of the old farm women who were 'stuck labor' all their lives, even after their nisei sons' landholdings of leased acres became sizable, had the first rest in their history. Most of the old bachelors who have always been day laborers frankly enjoy the security of the centers."

"If the war lasts two more years, and if WRA has succeeded in finding places for 25,000 more Japanese Americans in the next twenty-four months (and WRA hopes to better that figure), it will be a job well done. They would leave some 45,000 in the relocation centers, as continuing public wards, not to mention 20,000 at Tule Lake and the Department of Justice internment camps. Whatever the final number, 25,000 or 45,000, it is certain that the 'protective custody' of 1942 and 1943 cannot end otherwise than in a kind of Indian reservation, to plague the conscience of Americans for many years to come."

The article, "Issei, Nisei, Kibei" is illustrated by drawings made by Mine Okubo, former San Francisco artist.

Other articles in the April issue, which is devoted to the subject of Japan, are illustrated by Taro Yashima and Yasuo Kuniyoshi.

Indiana War Plant Accepts Nisei Workers

CIO Union, Employers Assure Welcome for Japanese Americans

CHICAGO — Another of the great war plants in the northern Indiana industrial area was opened to nisei without prior Provost Marshal clearance recently when the Federated Metals Division of the American Smelting and Refining company, 12230 Indianapolis Boulevard, Whiting, Indiana, was approved by the Army.

Henry C. Cullop, superintendent of the plant, and Sam Thomas, president of the CIO union in the plant give strong assurance of a ready welcome for Japanese-Americans, and help in arranging housing will be given by the plant management.

Whiting is adjacent to Chicago so that workers in that area will have access to all the facilities of the big city.

The plant manufactures brass fittings primarily for military use. Wage rates are good, starting at \$8 per hour with considerable overtime at time and one-half. While the base pay is 78c per hour, individual workers may be started at higher wage rates, depending upon the exact job that is assigned to them. Chances of advancement are excellent.

Applications for employment in this plant will be handled by the Chicago district office of the War Relocation Authority.

Nisei Officer Caps Stand of Draft Dodgers

Lieut. Ozamoto Tells Of Splendid Spirit of Camp Shelby Soldiers

DENVER, Colo.—Army life is nothing less than wonderful," according to First Lieut. Isamu Ozamoto, former Denver surgeon who is on duty with the Japanese American combat unit at Camp Shelby.

Lieut. Ozamoto was in Denver last week spending a short leave with his wife and 10-months old daughter.

The Japanese American officer raised the "esprit de corps" of the unit at Camp Shelby. He said that he expected to be sent overseas soon and had no preference to combat zones.

He is a graduate of Manual high school and the University of Colorado Medical School. He entered the army last September.

Referring to those Japanese Americans who have refused to appear for preinduction physical examination, Lieut. Ozamoto said that "if I were weak-minded I might agree with their stand."

He said that this group, who are demanding the fulfillment of certain conditions before they enlist, are hurting both themselves and the great majority of their comrades who are loyal to the United States.

Lieut. Ozamoto is en route to a new assignment at Fort Benning, Ga.

CALIFORNIA LEGION GROUP HITS ICKES' STAND ON NISEI

LOS ANGELES—A demand for the resignation of Harold L. Ickes as his capacity as chief of the War Relocation Authority was met by a resolution passed at a meeting of the executive committee of the California department of the American Legion on April 16.

The resolution, prepared by the Americanism committee of the California Legion, quoted remarks which it attributed to Ickes, in defense of WRA policies concerning persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific coast.

The Legion resolution declared that Ickes placed the problem of Japanese American evacuees upon California, Washington and Oregon and quoted him as stating April 13 that to a large extent, it is their problem to see that Japanese evacuees be restored to normal living soon after the war ends.

Proud to Fight Side by Side With Japanese Americans, Iowans in Italy Declare

Letter to Des Moines Register Says "It's About Time Some Folks at Home Were Put Straight" Regarding Record of American Soldiers of Japanese Ancestry

DES MOINES, Ia. — Declaring "it's about time some of the folks back home are put straight on some things," six Iowa soldiers and one from Kansas have signed a joint letter to the Des Moines Register in which they declare they are proud to fight side by side with Japanese American soldiers.

The letter in the Des Moines Register which criticized Japanese Americans in Iowa.

"We are Iowa boys of an Iowa N. G. (National Guard) unit, and have fought side by side with the boys of Japanese descent whose pictures appeared in your edition of Feb. 13," the soldiers, "somewhere in Italy," wrote to the Register.

The soldiers' letter added:

"We know plenty of folks that call themselves Americans that have done much less to prove they give a hang about their country.

"Whenever you have been near enough to see these boys die for their country, then is the time to voice your opinion. There have been times when these Japanese, as you call them, have saved many lives, only because they have proven themselves better Americans than some that were not of Japanese descent.

"When you have seen these boys blown to bits, going through shell fire that others refused to go through, sleep, when they could, in fox holes half full of

water, and other horrors not to be mentioned—then is the time to voice opinion. Not before.

"This perhaps doesn't apply to all folks of Japanese descent, but you should see some of the others that call themselves Americans. If you care for any more opinions of other members of this division, ask for them.

"We who have had the privilege to be beside them in combat are proud of such a fact. From some papers we have had the privilege of reading, it seems a few are glad to give these boys a small amount of credit, which belongs to such Americans. To those concerned we also hope 'our boys' may continue to prove their courage and ability to gain more valor and distinction."

The letter declared that "it made our blood boil" to read some of the letters submitted to the Register from Iowa readers.

The letter was signed by the following soldiers from "somewhere in Italy": Staff Sgt. Edward G. Schoa, Pvt. Harold Zollner, Sgt. Harold Knude, Sgt. Harold Kerch, Cpl. Robert Howell, Staff Sgt. George R. Vipoud, and Tj5 Harold A. Allen of Kansas.

News reports from Italy have noted that the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed mainly of Japanese Americans from Hawaii, has been fighting as a unit of the 34th Division, made up of national guard companies from Iowa, Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

Michigan Employer Wins Fight To Employ Evacuee Workers

Industrialist Takes Case of Nisei Employee To Washington

KALAMAZOO, Mich. — A test of American democracy is being conducted in Kalamazoo with the adjustment into the community of some 50 U.S.-born persons of Japanese ancestry, according to an NEA report by S. Burton Heath, on April 15.

Kalamazoo is a rather conservative small industrial city, which until recently had scarcely ever seen a person of Japanese origin, says Heath. Its record in connection with the 50 evacuees has not been perfect, but it is very promising, and the case of Tom Harada is an example.

Harada is interesting both because of the impression made by his personality and also because he was once fired by his employer by flat order of the army's provost marshal, and then rehired after his employer went with him to Washington and put up a successful fight in his behalf, says the article.

Heath visited the employer, Monroe Shakespeare, to talk the case over with Shakespeare and Harada himself.

The employer told Heath he had heard there were Japanese Americans talented in engineering, designing and drafting; so he obtained the names of some from the WRA. Two of them were hired.

"We used to manufacture fishing tackle, but now we're devoted exclusively to war work," Shakespeare told Heath. "I notified the army air forces that I was hiring these two nisei. They wrote that we needed clearance, but that this could be obtained after the men arrived. We filled out forms answering a wide variety of questions. Two representatives of the AAF came here and quizzed the men, and we received permission to employ them.

"They had been working five or six months when we were informed that control over them rested not with AAF but with the provost marshal's office. From there came a letter ordering us to discharge Harada. I asked on what charges. 'We don't make any charges,' I was told. 'We order you to let him go. If he wants to

appear himself or with counsel in Washington, he can, if he seeks permission."

Shakespeare got permission for Harada and himself to appear. They spent three or four hours, during which Harada's life was reviewed in great detail. They returned to Kalamazoo and Harada worked at odd jobs. Then came a letter from the provost marshal's office, saying that Harada had been properly discharged, was not entitled to back pay and could not be given war work. A week later a phone call, later confirmed by letter, declared that Harada had been properly discharged, was not entitled to back pay, but could be employed in war work.

Harada has been with the Shakespeare company, except for his involuntary layoff, since January 1943.

Harada is the father of two children, Susan, aged 2, and Jane, born a month ago.

Los Angeles Women's Clubs Oppose Early Return of Evacuees

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles District Federation of Women's Clubs has gone on record as opposed to the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the west coast for the duration. A resolution to this effect was adopted at a meeting of the district board recently.

The federation also recommended that control over persons of Japanese ancestry be transferred from civilian to military authority.

It also seeks Congressional investigation of persons of Japanese ancestry with a view toward control of Japanese aliens after the war.

Pulitzer Winner Speaks at Rohwer

ROHWER, Ark. — John Gould Fletcher, winner of the 1939 Pulitzer prize for poetry, spoke recently at the YWCA clubroom at Rohwer.

Mrs. Fletcher, writer of children's stories under the name of Charles May Simon, also spoke.

Gov. Bricker Asks for Local Control of Decision on Evacuees' Return to Coast

IDAHO NISEI SENDS GREETINGS FROM SOUTH PACIFIC

BOISE, Idaho — From "somewhere in Australia" a Japanese American son of Idaho has joined with other Idaho men in Pacific service to send "greetings to our folks in Idaho."

A photograph published by the Boise Statesman on April 19 shows Staff Sgt. Henry Suyehiro of Route 1, Emmett, together with four other Idaho servicemen. The photograph was taken at a party at a Red Cross service club in Australia.

Sgt. Suyehiro has been in service in the south Pacific for more than 19 months.

Report Omura Discharged by Denver Paper

DENVER, Colo. — James Omura, English section editor of the Rocky Shimp, a Denver tri-weekly, was reported to have been discharged this week by the Alien Property Custodian in control of the Denver newspaper.

One other employee of the Rocky Shimp was also reported discharged.

The Rocky Shimp is the only one of the three Japanese vernacular papers published outside of war relocation centers to be in the custody of the Alien Property Custodian.

Omura had been charged by the Heart Mountain Sentinel with "wrecking the lives" of 41 draft delinquents at the Wyoming center. The Sentinel noted in an editorial that "the Rocky Shimp has taken issue with every nisei newspaper which has advocated compliance with the selective service laws."

"Through its sensational policy it has sought to pit nisei against nisei and evacuees against the WRA," the Sentinel declared.

Omura had also been called on by the Heart Mountain community council to retract an article which alleged that the center's council approved a demand of the Heart Mountain Fair Play committee for the removal of Project Director Robertson. The council charged that Omura's story was a "false statement" of its position.

Poston Teacher Learns of Death of Son in Enemy Camp

POSTON, Ariz.—A War Relocation Authority teacher at a school at the Colorado River relocation camp received word last week that her soldier son had died in a Japanese prison camp.

Mrs. Ruth Harris, elementary school teacher, came to Poston to teach in September, 1942 a few months after her son, Joe de Gafpenred, was reported missing at the fall of Bataan.

Deportation of 'Disloyal' Group Urged by Ohio Governor in California

LOS ANGELES — Deportation of "disloyal Japanese Americans" after the war and determination by each community on return of former residents of Japanese ancestry was advocated Tuesday by Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, the Associated Press reported.

Remarking that 98,000 of the 127,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the continental United States formerly lived in California, the Ohio governor told the Town Hall audience:

"We had good reason to suspect that the espionage among the Japanese in this country prior to the war was well organized and widespread. We also know that many of the Japanese were under the influence of direct imperialistic teachings from Tokyo and that the Japanese consulates supervised and dominated the general economic life of the Japanese in this country."

Bricker declared that admitted disloyalists among the Japanese should be kept under strictest surveillance for the duration of the war and afterwards deported, and that Japanese released from relocation centers should be closely watched.

"But before they are released a more careful and thorough investigation of their loyalty and their record should be made to prevent disloyalists from slipping by the authorities," the Republican candidate said.

"As far as the resettlement of the Japanese after the war is concerned, I believe that is a matter that had best be left to each community. The strict and careful culling out of the disloyalists and other undesirable aliens would tend to remove suspicion from the rest of the Japanese."

Heart Mountain Honors Inductees In Special Ceremony

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Three inductees at Heart Mountain were honored last week at a brief but impressive ceremony prior to their departure for induction into the U. S. Army, reports the Sentinel.

The three men, Akira Washio, Motomu Nakasako and Takayoshi Kawahara, pinned their stars to the center service flag.

Their induction brings the number of Heart Mountain men in the armed services to 327.

Utah Evacuee Killed In Mine Accident

PRICE, Utah — Kinzo Yoshida, 58, a miner, was fatally injured at Sweets' mine near here on April 12 when rocks from the ceiling of a tunnel fell upon and crushed him.

He had been working at the mine for eight months, having come from a war relocation center, and was alone at the time of the accident.

The Mitchell Funeral home is in charge of arrangements.

Brethren Close Chicago Hostel, To Open Another in New York

CHICAGO — The Brethren hostel for Japanese American evacuees in Chicago will close on April 22, it was announced recently in communications sent to applicants in war relocation centers.

It was announced simultaneously that the Brethren and the Baptists were opening a new hostel in New York City on May 10 at 168 Clinton Street, Brooklyn 2, New York.

The decision to close the Chicago hostel was made by the Brethren Service Committee of the Church of the Brethren after careful consideration of the relocation situations in Chicago and New York, it was declared by M. R. Zigler, executive secretary of the Brethren Service Committee.

The New York hostel will be operated in cooperation with the American Baptists Home Missions Society and will be under the direction of Ralph and Mary Smeltzer who have operated the Chicago hostel.

Mr. Zigler also announced that the Brethren will retain a staff in Chicago to assist in the resettlement of Japanese American evacuees. This staff will consist of Dean Frantz and Virginia Asaka.

The Friends hostel in Chicago, which also provided temporary housing for evacuees, was closed in November, 1943.

A report of the Brethren Hostel informs that 1085 evacuees from war relocation camps were assisted in resettling in Chicago during the 15 months of its existence.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building,
25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

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

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

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

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Dangerous Doctrine

The very real danger of the doctrine of "protective custody" in the continued restriction of Japanese Americans from the prohibited coastal area after the period of military necessity has ended is brought out by *Fortune* magazine in its April issue.

"The American custom in the past has been to lock up the citizen who commits violence, not the victims of his threats and blows," *Fortune* declared. "The doctrine of 'protective custody' could prove altogether too convenient a weapon in many other situations."

The danger of setting unconstitutional precedents in the evacuation has long been recognized by those persons who are concerned for the democratic principles of this country.

A corollary can be drawn from this, the fact that constitutional practices must be continued, despite political and social pressures that demand un-American actions against minority groups. In times of stress and panic it is too easy, apparently, to yield to the clamor of mob-thinking. And it has been shown that it is political expediency to capitalize on this type of thinking.

The evacuation has set a precedent for the detention of a selected group of American citizens without trial and without the filing of charges against them. At this point, two years after the military orders, it has not yet been decided by the courts whether or not such action was within the framework of the American Constitution.

The fact to be realized from the findings of *Fortune* magazine is that, now the period of military necessity is over, the government, the courts and the Army must abandon the theory of "protective custody," lest its continuance entrench it more solidly in American practice.

The Nisei in Hawaii

One of the major factors in the development of adverse public sentiment against Americans of Japanese ancestry on the west coast in the weeks following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor were the wild rumors of wholesale sabotage and disloyal conduct by persons of Japanese extraction in the Territory of Hawaii. As the campaign of hate mounted in the days before the issuance of the evacuation order, west coast audiences were told that Japanese Americans had engaged in fifth column activity, had destroyed blood plasma, had blocked vital roads and had even damaged planes at Hickam Field. Some of these stories were even circulated by the chairman of a congressional committee which was investigating the necessity for wholesale evacuation. None of them, not one of the rumors, was true. The story of the loyalty of Hawaii's 165,000 residents of Japanese ancestry when the test came will form a stirring chapter in any record of the defense of our Pacific bastion.

This week in San Francisco Admiral Thomas Hart, returning from an official investigation of the Navy's state of preparedness at Pearl Harbor on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, has demolished yet another of the vicious rumors which have reflected upon the loyalty of Japanese Americans. This is the rumor that Japanese American bar-keepers and cafe operators in Hawaii, no doubt anticipating the Pearl Harbor attack, had managed to get a large percentage of the naval and military personnel in Hawaii so

drunk on the night of Dec. 6 that they were incapacitated and unable to perform their military duties. Admiral Hart declared in his first statement upon reaching San Francisco from Hawaii that there was no drunkenness amongst service personnel defending Hawaiian installations on Dec. 7.

The number and variety of these rumors regarding Japanese Americans are enough to make one wonder whether or not they could have been deliberately concocted with ulterior purposes in mind.

The true story of the Japanese Americans in Hawaii is that of its men in the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy. Meanwhile, the territory's Japanese Americans have played an important part in the miraculous transformation of that central Pacific outpost from the smoking shambles of Dec. 7 to the bristling military power which today challenges the enemy. A Treasury Department announcement reveals that Hawaii led all of the 48 states in the recent Fourth War Loan campaign. Hawaii's citizens purchased 70 per cent over its quota, and more than 35 per cent of the territory's residents are of Japanese ancestry. Hawaii's civilians of Japanese ancestry are proudly backing up its men on the fighting fronts.

Successful Relocation

Extremely interesting facts were brought to light recently in Cleveland with the publication of the results of a questionnaire taken among Japanese American resettling in that city.

Cleveland may be regarded as a typical relocation area. Secretary of Interior Ickes reported last month that 787 evacuees have gone to that city to live. This is a sizable group, but not large enough to constitute a problem, such as may be the case in Salt Lake City and Denver.

Questions asked in the poll concerned discrimination, employment, degree of assimilation and other points pertinent to successful relocation. The answers indicated a healthy state of affairs and of mind among Cleveland's new residents.

Seventy-five per cent of the evacuees reported they had met with no racial discrimination since coming to the city, and the same number reported they had met no discrimination in finding employment.

A pertinent question related to the number of friends made by the evacuees outside their own racial group, a question calculated to indicate the degree of integration of these nisei. Twenty-nine per cent reported they had made more than 50 friends, forty-two per cent reported they had made 10 to 50 new friends.

These answers show how steadily the resettlers are taking hold in their new city, how well they are becoming adjusted to new conditions. They indicate a healthy state of democracy in Cleveland, but they are also indicative of the ability of Japanese Americans to start new lives again.

The many months in the war relocation centers have not permanently harmed the ability of these evacuees to build and to achieve.

Churches Show the Way

Before evacuation there were a number of ministers of Japanese ancestry, both citizen and alien, who served in the many Japanese churches along the coast. As the relocation centers empty, more and more of the pastors will be able to relocate and carry on their work outside of the camps.

In this respect we are glad to note the fine policy adopted and pursued by the church groups who are aiding in the relocation of the evacuees. This policy provides that no mono-racial or all-Japanese churches will be established. Evacuees are being encouraged to join the church in the neighborhood in which they live. And evacuee ministers are being assigned to churches already in existence.

In effect, the policy is to encourage integration.

This policy of putting into practice the principles for which we fight is a highly commendatory one. It is the practical application of Christianity.

Co-racial action and integration can only be secured by inter-racial activity. We hope the nisei will play their part in bringing this ideal to full consummation.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Brickerbats, and No Bouquets

By this time it should be no secret that 1944 is an election year. Even as far back as last summer it appeared that anti-administration strategists on the west coast were nursing along the "Jap question" for use as an issue in the forthcoming quadrennial presidential competition. Well, this week Ohio's Governor John W. Bricker kicked off this Japanese American political football at Los Angeles where, echoing the Hearst editorial line, he called for the deportation of those Japanese Americans deemed "disloyal" and managed to deliver some threadbare generalizations on the influence of Tokyo and the Japanese consulates on Americans of Japanese ancestry.

In his Los Angeles speech Governor Bricker, an avowed candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, introduced the Japanese American question as a partisan issue in the election campaign. Governor Bricker, if the Associated Press has quoted him correctly, went on to call for "local option" on the return of American citizens to their homes even in the postwar period. The governor, however unwittingly, has issued an invitation to anarchy. If his thesis holds, then local communities or groups of citizens can suspend the constitutional rights of any citizen, can lay derelict the Bill of Rights. His attitude is reminiscent of that ignoble California legislator who declared at the Gannon committee hearings on Japanese Americans in Los Angeles last winter that the Bill of Rights did not apply to state matters because "it was a Federal document!" Governor Bricker is, in effect, endorsing Jim Crow in the South and Jap Crow in California.

Governor Bricker, whether he likes it or not, has been highly favored by William Randolph Hearst as a candidate for the White House, and it must be embarrassing to some of his followers to find this confirmation of an ideological liaison with Hearst on the "Jap issue." The Ohio executive's Los Angeles talk was a shameless appeal for the race-baiting vote in California, and it was also a partisan reply to Secretary Ickes' hard-hitting denunciation of "professional race mongers" on the west coast.

Anti-administration reactionaries, in their bitter opposition to every policy of the Roosevelt administration, are also attacking its handling of the relocation of Japanese Americans evacuated from the west coast. It should be stressed, however, that those organizations and individuals who won the warm praise of Secretary Ickes last week for their staunch and unceasing fight against infringements upon the constitutional liberties of the Japanese American minority represent all shades of political opinion and include Republicans as well as Democrats.

Among California politicians it has been the Warren wing of the Republican party in California, along with such anti-New Deal

Democrats as John Costello and Jack Tenney, who have kept hot the wartime problems of Japanese Americans as a political issue. Incidentally, it was in Gov. Bricker's home city of Columbus that California's Governor Warren delivered his race-baiting denunciation of Americans of Japanese ancestry at the national conference of governors last May. It may be remembered, parenthetically, that it was another Republican governor, Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, who countered Governor Warren's assertions and expressed his belief that the releasing of loyal Japanese Americans from the barack cities of the WRA to aid in their country's war effort would not necessarily endanger national security.

Governor Warren's attitude and Governor Bricker's speech add new stature to Carey McWilliams as a political prognosticator. In an article published in the Autumn, 1943, issue of "Common Ground" Mr. McWilliams predicted: "In view of the key importance of California in the 1944 campaign, it is quite likely that the Republicans may nominate Governor Earl Warren for Vice-President. If Warren should be nominated, I predict he will attempt to swing California into the Republican column by making a direct issue of the 'Japanese problem'."

The California governor is at present the favorite for the vice-presidential nomination, although he has repeatedly declared that he is not a candidate for public office. His supporters, however, have already injected the "Japanese problem" into local and state campaigns in California. Recently Governor Warren was proposed for U. S. Attorney General by Rep. Gearhart of California if the Republicans win in November, and this week party big-wigs chose him as the keynoter of the Republican convention in June. Governor Warren's statements on Japanese Americans are a matter of public record, and it is also a fact that he has attended conventions of the California American Legion and the Native Sons and has never indicated opposition to the minority-hating, hate mongering resolutions which were proposed and passed.

The Japanese American question presents a peculiar test of the individual integrity of the political candidate. The easy way appears to be to cater to what is believed to be the popular prejudices of the region. This is what Governor Bricker has done, and what some candidates for senatorial and congressional offices in California are doing. Neither is it difficult to play along with the professional patriots and the profiteers, with the large and powerful forces which oppose the return of Japanese Americans to California for economic reasons but express these reasons in racial terms. This is what Governor Warren is doing. It is most difficult to refuse the blandishments of special interest and to approach a problem on the basis of American principles alone. This is what Secretary Ickes did last week in San Francisco, but what most politicians are afraid to do.

Evanston Is Still Safe

In the middle west are thousands of people of Japanese ancestry, uprooted from their west coast homes and compelled, by exigencies of war, to make new lives for themselves in strange communities. Two of these wanderers—one an American citizen, the other an American resident since the age of eight—recently leased the Evanston home of Dr. Frank M. McKibben of Northwestern University. Now they have returned the lease because some of the neighbors objected.

This area has been generally free of the race hatred fostered by west coast demagogues—political and journalistic—who have used war against the Japanese Empire as an excuse for persecuting a small, helpless minority within our own borders. Midwesterners would be more inclined to support Secretary Ickes, who in a brave speech in San Francisco promised that the War Relocation Authority would not be "stamped into undemocratic, bestial inhuman action" or "converted into an instrument of revenge or racial war."

Americans of Japanese ancestry are fighting in the Pacific and in Italy, risking death and maiming in defense of all our people's rights and liberties. And Evanston, partly because of their sacrifice, will still be a safe and pleasant place to live. — An editorial from the Chicago, Ill., Sun of April 14.

Vagaries

Loyalty . . .

A statement in Honolulu on April 5 by Col. Clark L. Ruffner, deputy chief of staff of army headquarters in the central Pacific area, that "no information has escaped to Japan" from Hawaii is a tribute both to military intelligence and to the loyalty of Hawaii's residents of Japanese ancestry. . . . Pvt. Michio Mukai, the first nisei girl to volunteer for the Air-WACs from Utah, is now stationed at Dayton Field, Ohio. . . . Speaking of the loyalty of Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry, a splendid series on Japanese Americans in the territory was published recently by the Daily People's World of San Francisco. Doug Ward was the author of the series of five articles which stressed the participation of workers of Japanese ancestry in organized labor in Hawaii.

Coast Fuehrer . . .

W. E. "Father" Riker, fuehrer of Holy City, California, and an avowed white supremacist, has launched what he calls the "New Republican" party. On the platform of Riker's political party is a demand for the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast and the post-war deportation of the group. "Father" Riker is representative of the lunatic fringe of west coast racism, yet his race-baiting ideas are no different from the programs of such "respectable" groups as the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West. . . . Newsreel theatres in Los Angeles last week showed an RKO-Pathe sequence on the awarding of 58 Purple Heart medals to "next of kin" in Honolulu of Japanese American soldiers killed in action in Italy.

Curator . . .

Kojiro Tomita, author of an article, "Religious Themes of Chinese Painting" in a recent issue of "Art News," has been on the staff of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and is now curator of its Department of Asiatic Art. . . . Jack Carberry, sports editor of the Denver Post, whose distorted articles on Heart Mountain have been used by the Dies Committee, is embarked on another crusade. This time Mr. Carberry is engaged in a campaign to keep women writers out of the press boxes at Denver sporting events.

Jersey Incident . . .

The recent ruckus at Great Meadows, New Jersey, involving five Japanese American evacuees, has more angles than news reports have indicated. It seems the evacuees were caught in the midst of a Polish-Ukrainian fracas. The young American farmer who hired the evacuees is of Ukrainian ancestry, while his neighbors are Polish. The young Ukrainian American owns about 600 of the 1000 tillable acres of muckland in the area, a fact that did not sit too well with his Polish American neighbors. When the Japanese Americans arrived, they provided a convenient scapegoat and an outlet for community prejudices.

President Roosevelt recently signed a bill appropriating \$1,402.50 as payment to the William J. Burns Detective Agency for guarding property seized by the government belonging to aliens of Japanese ancestry in California. The bill covered services of the Burns agency until June, 1942, when the army took over the job.

Propagandists . . .

Sheldon Menefee, author of "Assignment: USA" and expert on U. S. radio propaganda, has written an article, "The U. S. Calling Japan," which appears in the April issue of "Asia and the Americas." In this article Menefee notes that much of the American broadcasting to Japan is done by Americans of Japanese ancestry "who must, however, live in Denver because of the Army order evacuating them from the Coast." English scripts are sent from San Francisco to Denver, according to Menefee, where the Japanese Americans translate them and telephone them back to San Francisco, where in turn recordings are made of their voices. He reports in "Asia" that roughly a third of our time on the air

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column:

Doubt, Uncertainty, Confusion Characterize Attitude of Nisei Selective Service Delinquents

"If I had gone through what you Nisei had to take, and if I were 18 again, I'd probably want to bull through with my gripes," averred a beloved and historical leader of the labor movement, commenting on the attitudes of certain nisei regarding the draft.

"Many years ago, we coal miners thought our rights were being kicked around. But when we went to bat and fought against our oppressors, we knew how we were going to secure our aims — not with hazy ideas, but with clear-cut determination. Some of us were shot and even killed but we got what we started out for.

"But these Nisei draft violators don't seem to be smart. The matter of their rights being trampled upon is not an issue. The point upon which they are going to be judged is this: Did they receive an order from the Selective Service to report for physical examinations? The answer is 'Yes'. Then the question is: Did they report? The answer is 'No'.

"Any reputable lawyer will tell them they can't beat the rap. The Selective Service was declared constitutional in 1917. All that they can do is to throw themselves upon the mercy of the court and plead for leniency because of what they've been through the past few years. Even that plea might be thrown out of court because it's irrelevant and immaterial.

"Those of us Caucasians who seek fair and equal treatment for Japanese Americans feel that this publicity of Nisei draft evaders is having a bad effect upon the public mind. In fact," he sadly commented, "Never have so few done so much harm to so many."

To talk with some of the Nisei youths behind prison bars is a sad and pitiable affair. Most of them fully realize the stern years ahead that will be their sentence. Most know full well how blighted their future will be in this country. Yet they feel this is the only way they can register a protest that can be heard. They believe this is the court of last resort where their grievances can be recognized.

The tragedy is their doubt, uncertainty and bewilderment. To the question: Are you going to plead guilty or not guilty? Their answer is "I don't know." When asked: Have you retained a lawyer, or is your family planning to have an attorney handle your case? They reply, "I don't know." Upon the query: How do you plan to bring up a consideration of your rights and contentions? They admit, "I don't know."

It seems as though the gesture the boys are making is so pitifully ineffectual. To magnify the incident, this sacrifice brings up a melancholy remembrance of Peter the Hermit leading 9,000 children over the Alps to sieze the Holy Grail. As recorded in medieval history, the children froze to death. Doubtless, the boys have a moral cause, but no legal case.

To those of us outside the shut-in atmosphere and psychology of center life, a recital of some of the reasons which impelled certain Nisei to disregard the draft would be enlightening.

One 18-year older was a pitiful case. It may be that relocation center rumors of Japanese American troops being used as "cannon fodder" and "suicide spearheads" had touched his imagination. When asked why he had refused to report for the pre-induction physical examination, he answered, "My life!" When queried, "To which country does your loyalty lie?" he replied "No country."

Another young man had been a farmer before evacuation. He has a wife and child in the center. In refusing to comply with the draft he had considered the possibility of his being killed in action. The uncertainty and inability of his Kibei wife to get along in this country caused him to take the step he did. He feels that his wife and child would have no chance in America. This young man had never been to Japan but he believes that his child might be better off there. The suspension of

to Japan is devoted to news, another third to straight propaganda, and the remaining to a mixture of both via news commentaries.

the rights and liberties has left a cruel scar on him.

A year ago one of the young men now in custody was allegedly active in the Boy Scouts and had won an essay on Americanism. Today, he appears to be a disillusioned and confused lad; he doesn't have a clear conception as to what he is doing. As he evidently has no strong convictions, he could be probably salvaged as a good, loyal American citizen.

Several of the boys state that they had requested expatriation. Consequently, they felt that they were no longer under the jurisdiction of the United States. As a result, they felt that they were not required to obey draft orders. They seemed to assume that application for expatriation absolved them of obligations to this country.

A couple of the boys were not too fluent in English. Their background indicated that they had been hardworking boys who must have been educated in Japan and upon coming to this country had been so occupied on the farm that their education had been neglected. They are not vicious or dangerous, but hard-working and uncomplaining farmer boys who would preferably remain in this country if evacuation had not taken place.

Another had plenty of spunk and said his piece in typical American fashion just as any young kid. When he wanted to see his Draft Board just outside the center, permission was refused. He maintained that if he wasn't good enough to go out to talk to his Local Board, he wasn't good enough to be in the Army. Delving further, he came out with the story of how he had lost his father four years ago. His younger brother, his widowed mother and himself had been trying to make a go of their farm. During the hectic days preceding evacuation were some frightening incidents. Once, some uniformed officers had burst into the house, searched ruthlessly through the rooms and terrified his mother and young brother. Apparently, they had lost everything when they wound up their affairs to comply with evacuation orders. The government's announcement that they would be protected and there would be no forced sales were to him, just empty words. He had plenty of fire and spirit and it may well be that his rashness and being ill-advised caused him to be bull-headed.

Still another had requested expatriation on the grounds that his existence in this country would be but a series of discriminations. He heard from previous inductees how a tough sergeant had ordered them to clean up a room directly after their physical examinations. As they had come out after the doctor's check-up, they had been bawled out and commanded to wield mop and broom to tidy up the quarters. He had been evacuated from the Florin-Courtland section of California where Japanese American school children had been segregated in secondary schools, where Japanese would not be served in restaurants, and were otherwise discriminated against. He admitted that he had never been to Japan but had been educated in this country. His attitude seemed to be that he has lost all faith in the United States.

Arguments against service in the army ranged from "Unless we get our rights, why should we fight for this country?" and "They classed me as 4-C—that's the same as an alien" to "They're putting us in a segregated group; they don't give us a chance in the Air Force or Marines or Navy like Americans."

Perhaps, center life is conducive to introspective self-pity. Perhaps, these Nisei have become derelicts

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Evacuees in Camp Need Post-War Planning

After the war, what?

Aware that lack of a positive postwar program was responsible in large part for the ills that followed World War I, Allied leaders have been putting their heads together to plan the activities of peace. They have covered everything from administration of world-wide commercial airlines and international relief to strictly domestic problems such as postwar road expansion, public works, and adjustment of employment necessary in the transition from war to civilian production accompanied by demobilization.

This does not mean that all problems will have been solved by the time the guns stop firing. But it will mean that a great deal of constructive thinking, planning and valuable exchange of ideas will have been accomplished on some of the phases of postwar reconstruction. Not all the answers are available because not all the conditions of the postwar situation can be known at this time.

But certain facts are known, and certain conditions may be expected to result from existing facts. It is on the basis of this knowledge that the plans must be sketched.

This wordy prologue leads to this point: Evacuees still in war relocation centers had better do some serious postwar planning of their own, or face the consequences of being entirely unprepared when the war ends.

Their planning can be based on certain facts.

1. There is no immediate prospect of the west coast being reopened to residence of Japanese Americans.

2. Because of the vast changes in the west coast's economic situation since the war, there is no assurance that Japanese Americans, provided they are permitted to return to their former homes, can make a living in their former occupations. Some, of course, will be able to pick up where they left off; others never will be able to gather up the broken threads. Each individual will have to make his own appraisal of his particular circumstances.

3. The more than 20,000 persons who have left the relocation centers for life on the outside are making good almost without exception. They are making great progress toward economic and social assimilation into their communities, a process hastened by the catalyst of war manpower shortages. Consequently they will be that much further ahead in these processes than those who elect to remain in the centers.

4. There is no assurance of an early end to the war which many hope will be a sure-fire cure for all troubles. Meanwhile time is flying rapidly. It is two years now since most of us were evacuated,

because they have lost direction and steering rudder and been buffeted by winds of misfortune and race hatreds. Maybe it's been the failure of the rest of us Nisei to keep them on an even keel and point out present circumstances in the light of perspective. Then again, it most certainly is due in part to the laggard action of the government in keeping faith with victims of war necessity.

Whatever it may have been, we cannot avoid responsibilities that attach to us when we contemplate the situation of the Japanese American. Woe to him who is well fed while others are ill-fed. Woe to him who is prosperous and ignores the lowly. Woe to him who is care-free while heedless of the sufferings and trouble beclouding the minds of those less fortunate. Woe to those of us at home who are oblivious of those who shed life and blood in battle in order that we who remain behind will receive a greater share of America's blessings. Woe to those who indulge in Selective Service violations which generalize the rest of us as harboring disloyalties.

A message from an American sergeant of Japanese ancestry in a combat zone reads: "I have a good chance of not coming out of this alive and I tell you that I don't mind dying but I won't stand for anyone undoing all of the good work that all of us are doing." Those misguided Nisei who are disobeying draft orders are undoing the good work that all of the Nisei soldiers are doing on the battlefronts. They are nullifying the good will that all have been building for those of Japanese descent in this country.

and there has been little if any progress toward our ultimate objectives in life in that time although most nisei are in the most aggressive, energetic years.

If a rough division of center residents were to be made according to their views on plans for the future, there would be three:

1. Those whose desires to relocate have been delayed by any of a number of reasons, but who still seek an opportunity to make the step.

2. Those who are sitting tight because of economic holdings back on the Pacific coast to which they hope ultimately to return.

3. Those who are sitting tight in the hope that something will develop out of their delay and indecision and eventually solve their dilemma.

As for the third, there is little to be said other than that they are pinning their hopes on the same wishful thinking that led them to say on Dec. 7, 1941, "There still can be peace."

Those in the second group can be considered as risking a gamble, the odds on which must be determined in each individual case. They have one common factor to consider: Time lost is irretrievable, and there are more pleasant ways to kill it than in a relocation center.

No effort must be spared to encourage the first group. The task of finding opportunities for these persons grows more difficult because of specifications that must be met in assisting individuals of limited vocational abilities and greater economic responsibilities.

Meanwhile half the fight of rehabilitation can be won if the evacuees will begin to think and act of their own accord on the question: After the war, what?

Church Leader Asks Fair Play For Evacuees

NEW YORK — Fair play for Japanese Americans is demanded by the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in an appeal this week to members of his church and to all Christian people.

"The 130,000 Japanese in the continental United States are residents of this country," Bishop Tucker said, "and entitled to the rights and privileges guaranteed to those who claim this land as their home. Seventy thousand of them are American citizens, born under the American flag, educated in American schools and loyal to the American cause."

"There is Japanese American blood being shed along with other American blood on the European battle front. There are Japanese American lives being laid down beside other American lives in that same area. My personal knowledge of many of them, and the reports I have received concerning others, convince me that the vast majority of them are thoroughly loyal to America."

"The contributions of Japanese Americans, both alien and citizen, to industry and agriculture is limited only by their opportunity to work and to serve. Bigotry and ignorance and race prejudice in some quarters have made it difficult for them to give the full measure of service they are willing and able to render. The resettlement program of the War Relocation Authority should have the support and encouragement of every thinking American."

"Any Japanese American not now interned, free to seek employment, or already employed, may safely be regarded as an ally and a friend, and should be so regarded and received. Anything else than this, or less than this, is contrary alike to the spirit of American Democracy and to the tenets of our Christian faith."

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to acknowledge the following contributions to National Headquarters: Mr. A. D. Bonus, \$3.00, Seattle; Suzy Atsuko Mori, \$3.00, Magna, Utah; Mr. George Y. Yasuda, \$25.00, Orem, Utah; Portland Chapter, \$216.07; John Tadano, \$20.00, Glendale, Arizona; Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Hatakeyama, \$10.00, Worthington, Minnesota; Genjiro Otsuka, \$2.50, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. H. Takeshita, \$10.00, Salt Lake City, Utah; PFC Seiya Tanaka, \$1.50; and an anonymous Nisei soldier leaving for overseas, \$250.00.

We wish to acknowledge receipt from the Boise Valley Chapter \$25.00, the newly organized Snake River Chapter \$35.00, and Magic Valley Chapter \$12.50. These remittances were to defray Joe Masakaka's expenses on his recent trip into the districts of the respective chapters.

We wish to welcome Miss Madeline Haas of San Francisco as our latest Patron Member, and Mr. Melvin McGovern of Amache, Colorado as a contributor member.

MID-WEST OFFICE

If you missed Dr. T. T. Yatabe in Chicago last week, he has been on a speaking tour. His recent report shows him talking at Principia College, Elmhurst, Illinois, and Blackburn College, Carlinville, Illinois. His itinerary also calls for a stopover in Elgin, Illinois.

MEMBERSHIP TRANSFERS

Several of the chapters have called our attention to the fact that potential inductees into the Army have not renewed their membership in the chapters, as they feel they will be going into the Army and away from chapter activities. National Headquarters has advised the chapters in instances as these to have them join the local chapter and in the event that they leave the district and go into the Army, we will issue an Associated Membership card, giving the transferee all the privileges of the Associated Members Division without any additional charges.

A SOLDIER'S CONTRIBUTION

Some of you may have noted a \$250.00 contribution from a Nisei soldier going overseas which I mentioned at the head of the column. It is a tidy sum of money and we quote from his letter, "I'm enclosing a check for \$250.00 for the League fund. It's not as much as I would like but when we checked up on my funds I find that I'm pretty low. It seems to me that the JACL did its work when the Japanese Americans really needed the League. Perhaps it can start curtailing some of the program now that things have started to straighten out. The League really did a good piece of work and should be proud of the fact. I'm proud that I belonged to the JACL."

Inquiries reaching us have asked how nisei may make individual contributions to the American Civil Liberties Union in appreciation of the great work done by this organization in support of Japanese Americans. Anyone wishing to contribute to this group should write to the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Millard County May Sue Government Over Topaz Center Land

Millard county, Utah, is preparing a suit against the federal government to collect for land acquired for the war relocation center at Topaz, it was disclosed in Salt Lake City this week, and the state attorney general's office has held it would be legal for the county to hire private attorneys to prosecute the case.

Milton A. Melville, Millard county attorney, advised attorney General Grover A. Giles that 18 months ago the government took possession of the Topaz area, which contains 6700 acres of land which the county had acquired on tax deed. The county gave the government an option to buy the land for \$1 an acre, but so far the option has not been exercised.

"The government has our land and we have nothing," Mr. Melville said.

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Combat Soldier's Message to the Nisei

Pacific Citizen:

This is just a short letter to you, the nisei, from a soldier from the 442nd Combat Team.

It came as quite a shock to me to read of fellows who actually defied the Selective Service call. I'm one of those few who volunteered back in '43. When I finally took my physical and was classified 1-A, a few called me "sucker." Maybe if I had the same type of thinking it might have been different for me, but I'm glad I didn't.

Not being from the West Coast I don't know what it is to be without a home and living in a segregated camp, but there are quite a number of soldiers here who have come from the various camps and they came of their own accord, though they had ample reason for staying back. We all agree that our main purpose for coming in this great army was to better the position of the nisei back home. What these few boys have done may not seem as much, but it does break down the very thing we have been trying to build up in the minds of the public in general about the American Japanese who want to prove their loyalty beyond a doubt.

Please don't let their actions undermine your thinking when you come to the army. This army life is really great. I don't say that this life is THE life by any means, but this is war, and we must all make sacrifices. There's just something about being in the army, wearing the uniform of the U. S.

All of us gripe about the food, the sergeants, the way things are run here, the supply, the mess. But ask anyone who has been given an honorable discharge from the army, and I know that they all have a longing to be back.

There are those who are willing to come into the army but complain about the other services not being open. I repeat, this is war, and we can all do more for the war effort and ourselves by taking what is offered. This isn't the time for bickering. The boys who have already gone across (the 100th Infantry) don't complain, but they do condemn what is going on at home. What we do at home may affect the outcome of this war. Those boys didn't ask for this war any more than you or I did, but they take it in their stride. How can they fight a winning war when these many things disrupt the very thing they fight for?

Let's all really get together and fight as one instead of as individuals. Sure you'll miss home and the ones you love, but if we don't win this struggle, the nisei, and for that matter, all of the races, will suffer.

Remember, this is for keeps; so don't fail those boys out there. Then after the final victory we, all of us, can gripe all we want to about the way our government runs things or about that egg your wife fried two minutes too long. Then is when we can do anything we darn well please.

Pvt. G. T. S.
Camp Shelby, Miss.

Soldier from California Hits Home Town's Intolerant Act

SUNNYVALE, Calif.—A soldier's answer to the recent action of the Sunnyvale City Council, urging the permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from California, was published in the Sunnyvale Standard recently.

The soldier's letter was submitted by the mother of Aviation Cadet Henry Cortani of Sunnyvale and was published in the Standard. The letter declared:

Dear Mom:

This letter isn't going to sound much like your son; but in the past few days I've been sitting in this hospital bed thinking about an article I read in our Sunnyvale Standard the date of the particular article which caused me to start boiling, was found in the Feb. 25 issue of the Standard.

The article was titled "Council to Urge Ban of Japanese from Our City and State." I wasn't sure if this was an article from our Sunnyvale Standard or one from Hitler's pet publication. It would not matter much which paper the article was from; they both would reek of intolerance.

The very principle our boys are dying for in the Pacific, on the beachhead at Anzio and in the skies over Germany are being forgotten in their very home town. What are the people at home thinking about, when they allow a handful of men to meet in their council rooms to draw up measures to destroy the very spirit and purpose of the American Constitution? Who are these wise men who meet and decide that all the Japanese who once lived in California are of Tojo's caliber?

The Japanese were evacuated from California in the first place to protect them as well as the people who remained. The disloyal in the concentration camps have been and will be reckoned with.

After the war to end intolerance is over, the Japanese who were found to be loyal cannot be shipped back to Japan, for if this is done, we of the United States will be lowering ourselves to the thing, "The Monster," which we have just destroyed, this nightmare of injustice known as "Hitlerism."

The men that shout out "America for the Americans" are the ones who just a short time back were themselves immigrants to this land of Freedom. Now these men of wordly

wisdom are sitting on a very high throne and are judging their fellow Americans, the children of Japanese parentage as vicious undesirables.

These men are condemning the whole of the Japanese community that once lived in California, by actions of the Pacific Japs, the followers of Tojo.

Once the discrimination against a race starts—where will it end? This America of ours is the racial melting pot of the world, one cannot segregate an entire group and say they are not Americans.

William Saroyan said it very well in his book, "The Human Comedy." "This is America, and the only foreigners here are: Those that forget this is America." Well, Mom, I sound like Gabriel Heatter but I hope this letter makes you understand how unjust the idea of a ban on the Ahara boys, Mary Ishimoto and Fumiye would be—how un-American such a move would be.

Please tell Mr. Fahey (Sunnyvale legionnaire and sponsor of the resolution) to read this letter, or better still I'll take it to him when I get home. The very idea of a ban is undemocratic.

News-Letter

Regular weekly feature in the Sentinel, Heart Mountain newspaper, is the Washington News-Letter, written by John Kitasako. Former Sentinel staff member, Kitasako is now employed in Washington.

Veteran of Attu Pleads for Fair Play for Coast Nisei

SUNNYVALE, Calif. — A plea for fair play for Japanese Americans from a disabled Army veteran of the fighting against the Japanese enemy on Attu appeared in the form of a letter to the editor of the Sunnyvale, Calif., Standard on April 7.

The writer, Richard E. Mathews, who has been commended for his bravery in action, opposed the action of the city council of Sunnyvale in urging the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry "from our city and state."

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Serious Consideration for Test Cases

Events of recent days should impress every nisei that serious consideration must be given to the question of test cases. Whether the evacuation from the Pacific coast was constitutional or not will be decided through the Korematsu case. As to the matter of detention of American citizens without trial, the Endo case now before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco will most likely decide the point.

In view of the Supreme Court decision in the Yasui-Hirabayashi curfew cases, many seem to take the position that the evacuation will be held legal. On the other hand, there are those who feel that it will not be unanimous as in the curfew test case. Justice Murphy stated that this special application of the curfew only to those citizens of Japanese ancestry was on the brink of violation of constitutional rights. Regardless of whether the decision will be against the rights of nisei, this case will serve to further clarify our rights. It will be the basis for judging events and actions in the future.

The Endo case, too, should be pressed. Through this decision, our rights as citizens as far as relocation centers are concerned will be clarified. If the Supreme Court should rule that the government cannot hold citizens without a fair trial, then every citizen should be permitted to go wherever he pleases. All this red tape about clearances from the Eastern Defense Command, stop lists in the centers, and so forth are tolerated because it gives those who desire to go out the stamp of loyalty. On the other hand, from the standpoint of civil rights, it is questionable whether a non-judicial group can have the authority to decide whether a man is loyal or not and detain or restrict the movement of such persons.

The right to return to California is another test case which may have to be pressed in order that the howling race-baiters in California may be silenced. There may be a few who desire or intend to go back to the Pacific coast. But since the right is established, it will be an individual matter. It is important that our status be clarified.

All the test cases we have mentioned touch on mooted questions. They have been given considerable study by attorneys who are interested in civil rights. We know that the American Civil Liberties Union has been giving thought to these problems ever since evacuation and more so since last June.

Competent Advice May Have Averted Tragedy

We do not believe that a layman with a smattering of law should encourage nisei to violate the law to test a legal question which has been already decided. This is the unfortunate case of the members of the Fair Play Committee of Heart Mountain. And that is the reason why the English editor of the Rocky Shimo should be reprimanded for his childish, fishing expeditions into legal matters. It reminds us of the saying, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

In the Heart Mountain tragedy, if competent legal advice had been solicited from the beginning, 53

or more nisei need not have gone to jail. They should have known in advance that they have no legal case. In another center a similar movement got under way. However, the leaders were wise enough to obtain legal opinion. When apprised of their status, they abandoned any idea of a test case.

At this late stage, it is a poor excuse to try to hide behind the cloak of a test case, which is merely the imagination of a group backed by a newspaper editor who has no legal training to begin with. It is certainly despicable to say the least, to trifle with human liberties. Any responsible editor would study the pros and cons before advising or supporting any group which has committed itself to a violation of the law of the land. Ignorance certainly is no excuse.

Those draft violators will be fortunate if the federal government does not add another charge of conspiracy to violate the draft laws. Individual draft dodging is one thing, but a group banded together has a more serious implication.

The back-tracking that the English editor of the Rocky Shimo has been making during the last few issues certainly is clear evidence that he was carried away with self-importance and now has to protect his position. The support and encouragement he has given the Fair Play Committee of Heart Mountain undoubtedly influenced a great many of those who are now jailed as "draft dodgers."

Fifty-three nisei already jailed! And it is reported that the total may amount to 100 in Heart Mountain. What a tragedy to bring upon misguided young nisei. The leaders and their supporters have a heavy responsibility for making "jail birds" out of so many young men and at the same time damaging the good name of all nisei who are trying their utmost to prove to the nation that they are loyal. The boys from the fighting fronts and in training have sent in strong, bitter letters because they felt that the "home front" was betraying them.

In all matters which concern the nisei future in this country, the dramatic course may have temporary appeal. We must weigh the pros and cons and do what will be for the best in the long run.

The words of Roger N. Baldwin, National Director of the American Civil Liberties Union will be a sound advice for all of us:

"The only possible way such a small minority can get its rights is through the orderly process of the courts in test cases brought under the most favorable circumstances."

"We all appreciate your feeling, but we do not think that you can stand solely upon logic or justice if you are to get results."

Mrs. Swan Will Head Student Relocation Group

Succeeds to Post Left by Retirement Of C. V. Hibbard

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Mrs. Helga E. Swan has been selected as acting director of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council, succeeding C. V. Hibbard, it was announced this week by John W. Nason, chairman of the council.

Mr. Hibbard retired as director of the council on March 31, ending 13 months of service. He, Mr. Nason and Reed Cary were appointed by the executive committee of the student relocation group to appoint the new director.

It was reported that Mrs. Swan had spent 13 years with her husband in YMCA work in Japan. She taught civics and American history in high schools in Wisconsin before going with her husband to Japan. She is also interior decorator by profession.

Her husband is at present connected with the Signal Corps in Philadelphia.

JUST INCIDENTALLY

By Dale Oka

I am again guilty of indulging in a diversion which of late has been often occupying my mind . . . that is, of reminiscing. Reminiscing of the good old days, B. P. H. Of those days when we didn't pay too zealous attention to what the Lechners and the Rankins were demagogically proclaiming, of those days when we zipped the horsehide around the ball park on the corner of Adams and Franklin . . . of those Sundays when we thought nil of driving up to a filling station, telling the attendant to "Fill'er up," and then to be off on another trip around the 17-mile drive or down the coast to Carmel. Of those days we'd just go down to the beach and loll in the sand. In general, of those days when we were content to let the rest of the world go by, moving along in our own little world.

The mood today was created by the receipt of a letter postmarked Saint Louis, Mo. It was from a close pal of those days gone by. He's married and has a kid now. And like everyone else with family responsibilities, he is "up a creek" so to speak, what with all the demands being made upon him by wartime circumstances. But like all good Americans, he seems to be taking it standing up.

As was to be expected, and yet somehow it is hard to visualize, he is growing mellow with age. I haven't seen him for over two years now. But his letter seems to indicate that he is more philosophical than when we used to be together back in Cal. That, I presume, is the result of what we've all been through.

I don't doubt that there is any one of us who is not hoping for an early peace and a return to the state of affairs that we once knew. Many of us will probably never set foot in our former homes, having established new contacts, created new friendships . . . and, without, satisfied to continue existence in our respective new communities. In the sum total of things, that would probably be the best bet for the greater part of the nisei population.

But the dreams of those happy days that we once lived will go its ethereal but vivid way for a long time to come.

AMERICANA . . .

The following brief paragraph probably does not contain anything worthy of historical reference in the years to come. Nevertheless, we liked it. . .

One of our neighbors happens to be a nisei couple who made their way to Detroit from Reedley, California, via Poston, Arizona.

Among their children is a 12-year old son. When Norman, Jr., resumed his schooling in Detroit, he, as well as his parents, were more or less pleasantly surprised to find that he was right up on his studies, the progress maintained by Poston's educational system being comparable to the standards here. To top that, he has been invited by his fellow students (who probably had never before seen any Japanese Americans) to participate in their "cops-and-robbers" games, as well as to dinners in their respective homes.

SOME ARE IGNORANT . . .

A recent news item told of a court trial on assault and battery charges resulting because a man cursed and struck a Filipino who had jostled him in a restaurant and whom he mistook for a Japanese.

The Detroit News editorialized on the report, terming it an "incident which should not have occurred." It further commented that "it's a good rule normally and, during the war a contributor to the war cause, to be as courteous to Orientals as to any other people," and concluded by pointing out that "there are now numbers of Japanese here, migrants from the Pacific Coast, whose records have been sifted and who should be regarded and treated as loyal friends in the war against Japan."

The foregoing incident brings to mind another one which reportedly occurred during the Easter holiday. Rev. Shigeo Tanabe, nisei representative of the Retroit Council of Churches, was among the speakers on an Easter program at one of Detroit's largest theaters.

During the course of his appearance, someone in the audience commented that he must be a Chinese. When the party sitting next to her assured her that he was an American of Japanese extraction, the unbelieving one said, "Oh, but only a Chinese can speak as well!"

Which all goes to show that there is much that the nisei must do in the way of public relations. Or is that just the influence of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek?

PERSONALITIES . . .

Three former active JACL-ites from Salinas, Calif., who resettled in Michigan have been sworn in as privates in Uncle Sam's enlisted reserve corps. They are Henry Tanda, former president of the Salinas Valley JACL chapter, now of Monroe, Michigan, and Sumio Nishi and George Nagano, both of whom relocated in Detroit.

However, Sumio departed recently for Poston, Arizona, to rejoin his wife and baby daughter. And on the very day that George Nagano received that note from the President which begins with "Greetings," he up and married Alice Kubota, also formerly of Salinas.

Mrs. Marie Doi, secretary in the Detroit WRA office, took off on a tenday leave to Poston. Mrs. Doi and her hubby, Frank, who was employed as a dental lab technician in Detroit and who also has been sworn into the enlistment reserve corps, accompanied Sumio Nishi to Poston.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Inahara (2-5-C, Jerome) a girl on March 20.

To Pfc. and Mrs. Kenneth K. Kawami a boy on March 25 at Elkhorn, Nebraska.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Yoshikawa (43-4-A, Jerome) a girl on March 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Morito Miyazaki (46-6-E, Jerome) a girl on March 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Nishijima of Granada a girl on April 4 at Koen Ranch, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Taketa (8E-3A, Granada) a boy on April 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. George M. Morimoto (8G-9E, Granada) a girl on April 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinichi Oba (24-8-B, Heart Mountain) a girl on April 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sakamoto (6-6-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on April 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomoo Akiyama (42-10-B, Poston) a boy on April 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsutaro Koga (44-7-C, Poston) a boy on April 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sutow (7-3-D, Rohwer) a girl on April 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fukujiro Hamaguchi (322-4-D, Poston) a girl on April 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Otani (4-9-C, Rohwer) a boy on April 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nakawatase (25-5-F, Rohwer) a boy on April 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bunnosuke Sakamoto (21-10-C, Heart Mountain) a girl on April 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kinzo Hirose (1-4-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on April 13.

DEATHS

Sennosuke Ouchida, 74, (9-8-C, Jerome) on March 26.

Nobuichi Yamada, 52, (32-12-B, Poston) on April 3.

Kumagusu Nakatani, 76, (41-1-F, Rohwer) on April 6.

Yuriko Fujita, 8, (25-10-F, Rohwer) on April 7.

Katsusaburo Hazama, 59, on April 10 at Poston.

MARRIAGES

Doris Hayashi to Cpl. Roy Mita on Feb. 12 at Nashville, Tenn.

Mary Mano to Kaname Minato on March 21 in Salt Lake City.

Fumiko Yumibe to Jim Onchi on March 26 in Jerome.

Yoshie Sueyasu to Toshio Tanabe on March 27 at Jerome.

Fumiko Kawai to Magoshiro Nakajima on March 29 at Jerome.

Yoshiko Yamaoka to Frank Iwami on April 5 at Poston.

Reiko Mano to Rev. Hideo Hashimoto on April 10 in Chicago.

Kiyoka Kumagai to Tom Kurumada on April 14 in Salt Lake City.

Haruye Matsuda to Masataka Tanaka at Minidoka.

Evacuees Will Be Available to Aid Canning Industry

Japanese American evacuees will be available for work in seasonal food processing in areas where the local labor supply is insufficient, Otis Peterson, regional supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, told officials of the canning industry at a meeting last week in the office of H. C. McShane, chief of placement of the War Manpower Commission in Salt Lake City.

Plans for recruitment, housing and transportation of the workers were outlined at the meeting.

Native Sons Urge Restrictive Steps Against Evacuees

MARTINEZ, Calif.—Revocation of the citizenship of "disloyal" Japanese Americans and the strengthening of the California anti-alien land law were advocated last week by members of the Mt. Diablo parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

A resolution passed by the group also seeks federal legislation denying citizenship to persons born in this country of parents who are ineligible to citizenship. Another resolution asked that the WRA be placed under the jurisdiction of the War or Justice Departments.

WRA Initiates Trial Period In Effort to Spur Program Of Relocation Outside Camp

Ann Nisei's Column

How to Make Hosiery at Home

Recently we ran across a method of making stockings by using cotton net and the tops and feet of old stockings. The whole business sounds quite intriguing, and we're passing the directions on to you.

The whole advantage in making these stockings is that you can slim the calves and ankles down to fit your legs. These days the rayon and cotton stockings that are available are not elastic enough so that after a short while one's stockings are apt to droop and wrinkle.

Stockings are getting scarce these days too, and these net hose are quite glamorous.

Start off by gathering your materials. You'll need just some curtain net, a package of dye, and an old pair of stockings.

First cut off the feet and welts from your old stockings. Slit the remaining leg of your old stocking down the back and press out flat. (This is to be used as a pattern.)

Measure your ankle, calf and thigh, and then measure length of your leg from heel to garter-line.

Lay leg of old stocking down on paper to make your pattern. Now measure from center of stocking out; half of total ankle measurement, half of calf measure, same for thigh. Now move stocking down on pattern one inch.

Allowing one-half inch along one side for back seam, make dot marks along length to outline pattern.

Cut out pattern. Then lay on material and cut out two pieces. If your material is a square-patterned net, lay your pattern on the bias. This will give your stocking elasticity.

Now you're ready to sew. Take center of toe of cut-out fabric and match to center of the old stocking foot. Whiptitch together toward back. Sew other side of foot in same way.

Whiptitch back seam together.

Match seam of welt-top to leg seam, sew welt and leg together.

Finally dip finished stockings into dye solution, then press stockings while still damp.

Stocking Care

Soon as summer comes you can take to painted legs, but in the meantime, you want to take the best possible care of the hose you have.

Keep your hosiery in stocking trays so that you run no possible chance of snagging them while they're put away. If you have any nylons that you wear just once in a blue moon, keep them in tightly covered jars.

Wash out your stockings every night instead of letting them accumulate during the week. And handle them gently, of course, while washing. Use gentle, mild soap and lukewarm water. Run suds through, don't twist, rub or wring. Rinse in two waters, wrap in heavy towel to remove excess moisture, and hang to dry.

Silk or nylon hose, provided they're not too heavily snagged, are worth repairing, should you get a run in them.

Two mismatched stockings, provided they're of the same gauge, can be dyed to match.

Minidoka Evacuees Take Preinduction Army Physicals

HUNT, Idaho — Pre-induction physicals will be taken by 154 draft-age residents of the Minidoka relocation center on April 22, according to V. V. McLaughlin, assistant relocation program officer.

Project Director H. L. Stafford has reported that 594 men have been called from Hunt for selective service. Not all of this group have received their pre-induction physicals as yet, but of the number examined 228 have passed and 109 have been rejected.

ROHWER, Ark. — Center residents may now go out on relocation on a trial basis of four to six months and may secure permission to return to the center at the end of that period if they desire, according to the Rohwer Outpost.

Explaining the new regulations, Leland Barrows, acting director of the WRA, reported:

"The adoption of this program permitting indefinite leave on a trial basis is an effort on the part of WRA to meet the needs of those evacuees who have been uncertain of their ability to make a success of relocation, and those who have hesitated to leave the centers without assurance that they could come back in the event they were unable to make a satisfactory adjustment."

Applications for this new type of indefinite leave must agree not to change their employment or travel outside a prescribed district without approval of the relocation officer of that district. Leaves will be issued only to states east of the Mississippi or to Minnesota, Iowa or Missouri.

Individuals and families to whom this new type leave is granted must accept certain responsibilities and meet certain conditions. They must have a specific offer of employment or a community invitation, and meet the requirements for regular indefinite leave.

Ordinarily, an evacuee getting trial period leave must finance his own transportation. He may, however, apply for an assistance grant and receive such a grant on the same basis as persons going out on regular indefinite leave. Application for such a grant may be made at the center or at any time after departure, but within 30 days of the final date of the trial period. Receipt of such an assistance grant will automatically convert the trial period leave to regular indefinite leave.

Persons going out on trial period indefinite leave will not be permitted to visit the center during the period except in the case of emergencies such as death or serious illness in the family.

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Admiral Hart Finds No Proof Of Sabotage at Pearl Harbor

Denies Drunkenness Played Part in Inadequate Defense

SAN FRANCISCO — Admiral Thomas C. Hart, U. S. N., retired, declared here Wednesday on his return from Hawaii where he has been investigating military preparedness in Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor that he did not uncover any evidence that would indicate sabotage or espionage in Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1942.

Admiral Hart obtained testimony from officers throughout the Pacific battle zone regarding the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

He denied emphatically that drunkenness played a part in Hawaii's inadequate defense on Dec. 7.

Commenting on rumors regarding the Pearl Harbor attack, Admiral Hart said:

"I think that, like any other important event, the attack on Pearl Harbor became well plastered with cock and bull stories."

Rumors of sabotage by Japanese Americans at Pearl Harbor were given wide circulation on the west coast.

Admiral Hart also described as "untrue" the numerous stories of highly organized and supremely ingenious Japanese espionage in Hawaii.

Beyond commenting on the rumors which have persisted since the Pearl Harbor attack, Admiral Hart declined to comment on his findings.

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Chinese Americans Donate Sum to Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Community Christian church has received \$24.23 as a gift from the Ming Quong home, a Presbyterian home for Chinese girls in Oakland, Calif., reports the Sentinel.

The money has been used for the purchase of a portable organ.

Two Chapters Accepted Into JACL Council

SNAKE RIVER, MURRAY GROUP JOIN IDC AT TWIN FALLS MEETING

TWIN FALLS, Ida. — Two new chapters were voted into the Japanese American Citizens League at the Intermountain District Council meeting held in Twin Falls on Sunday, April 16, at the Rogerson Hotel.

A chapter comprising the eastern Oregon and western Idaho area, tentatively named the "Snake River chapter," was voted in, following a petition presented by Joe Komoto, president. Present membership of the group was reported to be 34.

A chapter composed of Murray, Utah, residents, was accepted, following presentation of a petition by William Yamauchi. Membership of this chapter was reported at 68.

Total number of chapters in the Intermountain District Council of the JACL is now 10.

The IDC pledged \$7350 for the national JACL, the total amount to be due May 15.

Amounts of pledges were as follows: Murray, \$750; Salt Lake City, \$1500; Pocatello, \$1000; Idaho Falls, \$1000; Yellowstone, \$300; Magic Valley, \$200; Davis County, \$600; Snake River, \$1000; and Boise Valley, \$1000.

Joe Komoto of the Snake River chapter was elected executive secretary of the IDC, taking the position of Jake Koga, who resigned. After the meeting the delegates were guests of the Magic Valley chapter at a banquet in the Rogerson Hotel dining room.

Saburo Kido and Hito Okada represented the national JACL at the conference.

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WOUNDED NISEI WANTS TO HEAR HAWAIIAN SONGS

CHARLESTON, S. C. — The boy with the artificial leg in a convalescent ward at Stark General hospital in Charleston wanted to hear "Song of the Islands" and "Aloha" when Miss Mitzi Joyce, a Charleston night club entertainer, visited the hospital recently.

Miss Joyce obliged. The boy was Pfc. Matsunobu Urada, a Japanese American from Hawaii. Pfc. Urada is called "Hoppy" by his fellow patients at Stark, and soldiers and nurses agree that he is a "swell guy."

He was serving with the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy last December when he was injured by a German shell which exploded and filled his leg with shrapnel. The 100th Infantry had just taken a hill near Venero when Pfc. Urada was injured.

He was brought back to the United States on a hospital ship, and is now learning with walk again on his artificial leg. He is a brother of Matsuyoshi Urada of 981-A Akepo Lane in Honolulu.

Methodist Youth To Raise Funds for Hostel for Nisei

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — An immediate drive among Methodist youth to raise \$2,000 to assist in relocating Japanese Americans through the establishment of a relocation hostel was approved at the recent meeting of the National Conference of the Methodist Youth Fellowship in Nashville.

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New York Group Challenges Action of New Jersey Citizens

NEW YORK — Declaring that any action directed against the relocation program of the War Relocation Authority was an attack, not against Japanese Americans alone, but a blow at the entire national war effort, the Japanese American Committee for Democracy this week issued a public statement challenging the action of citizens of Great Meadows, New Jersey, in driving five evacuee farmers from their area by threat of mob violence.

An open letter, signed by Ernest Iiyama, chairman of the JACD, urged protests be sent to Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, asking Gov. Edge to take positive steps to prevent similar occurrences.

Noting that the WRA's policies were an integral part of the nation's victory program, the statement added:

"We cannot allow the defeatists, the anti-war, the anti-democratic forces to utilize the evacuees and the government's resettlement program for their own ends."

The statement criticized Governor Edge for his declaration that

he did not blame the Great Meadows farmers for their actions.

"We believe strongly that there are certain alarming aspects in the case which warrant the serious attention of all groups and organizations for whom a sensible and enlightened treatment of racial minorities is a matter of basic convictions and policy," the JACD said.

Nisei Students Make Honor Roll At Brigham Young

PROVO, Utah — Three Japanese Americans were among the twelve upper division students at Brigham Young university who were awarded places on the straight "A" honor roll for completing at least 16 hours of "A" grades, it was announced on April 14 by John Hayes, registrar.

The students are Mas Yano, Provo; Helen Shiratori, Rexburg, Idaho; and Nagao Fujita, Rivers, Arizona.

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