Three Nisei Test Right to Return to Coast

VOL. 19; NO. 1

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1944

· Price: Five Cents

Validity of Military Orders Excluding Japanese Americans challenged in Injunction Suit

PACIFIC

Maj. Gen. Bonesteel Named as Defendant In Case Entered by ACLU in Los Angeles Superior Court; Noted Constitutional Attorneys Join in Plea

LOS ANGELES-Three American citizens of Japanese ancestry, one of whom is the widow of a California soldier killed in action in Italy, filed an injunction suit in Superior Court on July 5, challenging the constitutionality of military orders exduding them from the west coast evacuated area.

The injunction suit named Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, who last week assumed the command of the Western Defense Command, as a defendant.

The suit was filed under the sponsorship of the American Civil Liberties Union and seeks to enjoin Gen. Bonesteel and other military officials from interfering with the return of the three plaintiffs to their homes in California.

(In Salt Lake City it was disclosed that the Japanese American Citizens League has cooperated in the preparation of the suit, and that Saburo Kido, national president of the JACL, is one of the California attorneys signing the complaint for injunction. According to Kido, the JACL is prepared to enter the suit as a

"friend of court.") The suit was filed in the names of Mrs. Shizuko Shiramizu, whose husband, Sgt. Kiyoshi Shiramizu of Salinas, Calif., died of wounds received in combat with the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy; Masaru Baba, honorably discharged from U. S. Army in March, 1942; and Dr. George Ochikubo, who said he offered his services to

the army dental corps two days after Pearl Harbor. The suit, which also names Maj. Gen. Courtlandt Parker, commander of the Southern California sec-tor of the Western Defense Command; Col. Allen Kimberly and Lieut. Col. H. E. Beale, contends that military authorities have no legal power to enforce exclusion orders without recourse to the courts and adds that whatever military danger existed on the west coast when the exclusion orders were issued in the spring of 1942 no longer exists.

A. L. Wirin, Southern California counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, who filed the suit, said that Gen. Bonesteel and other defendants are at liberty to nove the case to federal courts if they desire.

law and to be free from discrimination because of her race or ancestry," the complaint declares.

The petition pointed out that 'no martial law has been declared or is now in force in the State

or is now in force in the State of California, or in the County of Los Angeles thereof." Joining ACLU counsels Wirin and Tietz in filing the suit are Saburo Kido, president of the Na-tional JACL and a practicing at-torney in San Francisco prior to evacuation; Arthur Garfield Hays and Osmond K. Fraenkel, national counsel of the ACLU; Wayne M. Collins, San Francisco ACLU attorney; and the following Los Angeles attorneys, Carey McWil-liams, Herbert Ganahl, Jerome W. MacNair and Thomas L. Griffith, Jr. Mr. Griffith is Los An-geles chairman for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Judge Emmet H. Wilson, of

the Los Angeles Superior Court, set July 21 as the date for a hearing on an order to show cause issued by him as to why a preliminary injunction should not issue restraining the mili-tary commanders and their subordinates from preventing the Nisei from returning to Cali-fornia in general and Los Angeles county in particular.

More specifically, it was stated, the complaint filed recites that there is "no clear and present danger or any danger military or otherwise in the County of Los Angeles or the State of California to national defense materiel, na-The complaint also declared that tional defense premises, national The complaint also declared that Mrs. Shiramizu, who is at pres-ent in the Colorado River reloca-tion center at Poston, Ariz., has a brother, Cpl. Isugio Egawa, in the U.S. Army. Cpl. Egawa is stationed in India. Baba lives with his wife in Reno, Nev., while Dr. Ochikubo is at the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz Wirin and J. B. Tietz are listed danger or any danger to said State or County, of the military security of either," the complaint further states.

Famed 100th Infantry Unit Joins Nisei Combat Team

CITIZEN

Pvt. Michiyo Mukai Named Editor of WAC Newspaper

WRIGHT FIELD, Ohio-Pvt. Michiyo Mukai of the Women's Army Corps was recently named as sociate editor of the "Wright WAC," newspaper published at Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio. She formerly served as make-up editor for the newspace the paper.

Pvt. Mukai is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Mukai of Ogden, Utah, and joined the Women's Army Corps early this year.

Eleven Granada **Nisei** Convicted In Draft Cases

Sentenced to Terms Of 10 to 18 Months. In Denver Court

DENVER, Colo. - Eleven Japanese Americans from the Granada relocation center at Amache, Colo., convicted of draft evasion, were sentenced by U. S. District Judge J. Foster Symes on June 30 to prison terms ranging from 10 to 18 months.

Sentenced to 18 months were George T. Takahashi, Yoshio Takamoto, and Yoshitatsu Nakaguma.

One-year sentences were given to Noboru Taguma, Susumu Yenokida and Kazuo Kunitake.

Hideo Ito was sentenced to 10 months.

The case of George Katamori Yamazumi was continued to give attorneys time to report on a technicality in the selective service

Also continued for further investigation is the case of Harry Morita.

Chikara Kunisaka was acquitted when it was reported that he had indicated his desire to enter the army, and the clerk of the Prowers county draft board had testified that she had no personal knowl-edge of Kunisaka's failure to report.

based their defense on the contentheir rights as citizens had been abrogated by their evacuation from the west coast.

Fifth Army's Announcement Is First Official Word of 442nd's Arrival in Italy

Communique Hails 100th Infantry Battalion For "Fighting Brilliantly" in Italian Campaign; Shelby Volunteers Now in Mediterranean Area

WASHINGTON-The United Press reported on June 26 in a dispatch from Rome that the famous Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion which "has been fighting brilliantly" in the Italian campaign has been incorporated into the 442nd Combat Team, composed entirely of Japanese American volunteers.

The announcement was carried in a Fifth Army communique issued in Italy.

The Communique declared:

"The 105th Infantry Battal-ion which has been fighting brilliantly with the 31th Divis-ion has been incorporated in the 442nd Combat Team. "The 100th Infantry Battal-ion has played a major role in

ion has played a major role in the campaign's fighting, having landed in Italy shortly after the invasion last September 9."

According to recent news re-ports, the 100th Infantry Battalion was last reported in action during the drive on Rome, having during the drive on Kome, having been transferred to the Anzio beachhead after participating in the attack on Cassino. A report, quoting Lieut. Young O. Kim of the 100th Battalion, winner of a Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star, declared that the 100th Infantry Battalion had been awarded 900 Purple Hearts, four Distinguished Service Crosses 36 Distinguished Service Crosses, 36 Silver Stars and 21 Bronze Stars. It has been reported that approximately 30 percent of the com-missioned officers in the unit are

of Japanese ancestry. The 442nd Combat Team was organized by the U. S. Army in January, 1943, of Japanese Amer-ican volunteers from the Territory of Hawaii and from the United States mainland. It has received States mainland. It has received

states maintand. It has received its training at Camp Shelby, Miss. The Fifth Army's announcement was the first official disclosure that the 442nd Infantry Combat Team, composed of Japanese Am-erican volunteers, was in the Mediterranean area. During the past months cables

and V-mail letters have been re-The fourteen defendants had ceived in the war relocation centers from Nisei volunteers who left the camps early in 1943 to join the

Issei Leader **At Tule Lake Center Slain**

Murder of Hitomi **Under Investigation At Segregation Camp**

SAN FRANCISCO - The War Relocation Authority announced on July 3 that Yaozo Hitomi, 44, general manager of community co-operative enterprises at the Tule Lake segregation center, was stabbed to death on the night of July 2.

Hitomi, an alien and a former Sacramento, Calif., insurance man, was stabbed through the throat, apparently with a long - bladed knife, the WRA reported. His body was found where it had fallen against the porch of an ap-artment adjoining his at the segregation center.

District Attorney Charles Led-erer of Modoc county has started an investigation.

Hitomi is survived by his wife, two sons, 16 and 14, and a daugh-ter, 12, all in the segregation camp.

The body was found by his niece, Fumiko Hitomi. It was reported that Mrs. Hitomi told camp officials that the murder followed repeated threats on Hitomi's life. The WRA declared, however, that she was unable to identify the source of the threats.

Hitomi was described as a pros-

on the complaint as attorneys for the plaintiffs.

On behalf of Mrs. Shiramizu, the complaint declared that she "desires and intends" to return to the state of California from the relocation camp at Poston "and there to make a home for herself and child."

"The acts of the defendants, in continuing to enforce, by military and physical force the said military exclusion orders heretofore issued by said Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, as affect-ing the plaintiff and American citizens of Japanese ancestry, are without any sanction or authority of law, and in excess of the authority of the defendants military officers, and in violation of the rights of the plaintiff in that: they deprive the plaintiff of liberty and property without due process of law, and more particularly, the right to earn a livelihood and engage in the occupation of her choice, the right to establish and maintain a home, the right of free movement, and the right to equality of treatment under the

The petition declared that the plaintiffs ask "for a judgment and order" of the court "permanently enjoining" military authorities from action preventing the return of the plaintiffs to the evacuated area in the State of California.

Sales of Evacuees' **Properties** in Canada **Net Two Millions**

OTTAWA. Can. - The sale of property and fishing vessels owned by persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the British Columbia coastal areas has exceeded \$2,000,000 as of June 19, it was announced in a return tabled on June 27 in the House of Commons.

Of this sum, fishing vessels sold in the sales conducted by the Custodian of Japanese Property accounted for \$196,708. The balance of \$1,809,307 came from the sales of real and personal property.

UNION LEADER FIRST NISEI TO **JOIN VFW GROUP**

Sgt. Karl G. Yoneda, now 'Somewhere in India," is the first Japanese American soldier of World War II to win acceptance into the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), according to word received here.

Sgt. Yoneda, former vice-pres-ident of the Alaska Cannery Workers, CIO, in San Francisco and a member of the International Longshoremen's and Warehouse-men's Union, CIO, holds a mem-bership card in the Howard C. Sperry Post No. 3570, of the VFW in San Francisco. ThisVFW post, whose membership is com-posed entirely of members of waterfront unions, is named for Sperry, a striker who was killed in the 1934 waterfront strike in San Francisco.

The Japanese American sergeant volunteered for military ser-vice while residing at the Manzanar relocation center in Cali-fornia. His wife, the former Elaine Black, and his son, Tom Mooney Yoneda, returned last year to San Francisco from Manzanar.

at Camp Shelby. All of these mes-sages, however, reported only that the soldiers had arrived safely at an "undisclosed destination." Framento prior to the evacuation in 1942. The WRA said he was a "popular and influential lead-er" at the camp.

Japanese American Combat Team perous insurance agent in Sac-

Evacuee Relocation Program Moving Forward, Says Myer

ation of evacuees to normal living outside relocation centers is now on a well-established basis and moving forward at a steady pace, D. S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, said last week.

"Since its modest beginning approximately two years ago the program of evacuee resettlement has developed to its present stage where a network of 38 WRA field offices and many organized groups and individuals are actively helping evacuees to relocate and be-come satisfactorily adjusted," he

"No longer need an evacuee resident of a center wonder how he will be accepted and how he will make his living in an outside city or town. With 25,000 evacuees resettled in normal communities in all 48 states and the District of Columbia, an evacuee who now lives in every sense of the word."

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Restor- | leaves a center will probably resettle in or near a community where persons of Japanese rescent are already members in good standing.

"Jobs are available in all lines of work in most localities. Housing is easier to find in some places than in others. The newspapers carry stories once in a while about the trouble an evacuee or a group of evacuees had in gaining acceptance. These are the exceptions. For every such case there are thousands of successful instances of relocation that have taken place quietly and without newspaper notice.

"The experimental stage of relocation is over. The policy, reg-ulations and procedures are well established to enable evacuees to leave relocation centers and to resettle in communities of their choice where they can lead normal

PACIFIC CITIZEN

War Department Announces **Two Japanese Americans Killed Recently on Italy Front**

Two California Nisei Soldiers Identified Among Wounded in Mediterranean; All Casualties Presumably Were Members of 100th Infantry Unit

WASHINGTON-The War Department this week officially announced the deaths of two American soldiers of Japanese ancestry and reported that eight others had been wounded in action in the Mediterranean area. Three of the casualties were from the United .States mainland, and the remainder from Hawaii. The soldiers were presumably members of the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy.

On July 6 the War Department reported that the following Japanese Americans had been killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

KOIZUMI, Pvt. Utaka—Mrs. Hana Koizumi, mother, 1419 5th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn. SAITO, Tech Sgt. Cruji—Mrs. Moto Saito, mother, Box 139,

Waimanalo, Honolulu.

On July 5 the War Department announced that the following Japanese Americans had been wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

KOHAYA, Pfc. Terry T.—Mrs. Masai Kohaya, mother, Route 2, Box 2395, Sacramento, Calif. SHINTAKU, Pvt. Kiyoshi—Mrs. Toka O. Shintaku, mother, 240 East Market St., Salinas, Calif. (The parents of the two California soldiers are now believed to be readding in more releasting compass following their average

to be residing in war relocation camps following their evacua-

tion from California.) HAMAI, Pfc. Takeshi-Mrs. Mitsuyo Hamai, mother, Paia, Maui, T. H.

IMAI, Sgt. Tomio-Mrs. Tori Imai, mother, Box 6, Haina, Т. Н.

MORINAKA, Tech. 5th Gr. Itsuo-Masaichi Morinaka, brother, Lihue, T. H.

NISHIMURA, Pfc. Yoshito-Mrs. Suzu Oura, mother, La-

haina, Maui, T. H. UYESHIRO, Pfc. Paul A.—Mrs. Kameko Uyeshiro, mother, 514-A Winant St., Honolulu, T. H. YASUDA, Pfc. Keiyo T.—Mrs. Hatsue Nakazu, sister, 1212 Liliha St., Honolulu, T. H.

Wife of Nisei Sergeant Wins Salt Lake War Bond Contest

Letter Competition Was Sponsored by **Deservet News**

a sergeant serving with American forces in Italy was named the winner of a \$25 war bond in the recent contest conducted by the Deseret News, Salt Lake City daily newspaper.

"To those Americans of Axis ancestry, war is perhaps a grim-mer business than to most peo-ple. For they're forced to suffer not only the worries and griefs of war, but oftentimes, the recriminations of their neighbors," the Deseret News said in announcing the award to Wuta Tsuya of Salt Lake City, whose husband, Sgt. Roy Tsuya is with an infantry outfit in Italy.

"There was no bitterness in Wuta's words, only the hope that the future would assure her and her husband the right to live a quiet American life, as in the past," the News said.

had offered bonds as prizes for charge because of his failure to the best letters from the wives of men in service, telling of their reasons for wanting to buy war bonds.

Test Case Figure Files The Japanese American wife of Intent to Wed

Hirabayashi Arrested **On Draft Violation** Charge in Spokane

SPOKANE, Wash. - A marriage license was issued in Spokane on June 29 to Gordon Hirabayashi, 24, and Miss Esther Schmoe, 20, former University of Washington co-ed and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Schmoe of Seattle.

Hirabayashi last year served a three months term after being convicted in a test case involving the constitutionality of the military's curfew order against American citizens of Japanese ancestry In its contest, the Deseret News in 1942. He faces a new federal

Disabled Nisei War Veterans Visit Birthplace of Liberty

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — When and Omiya both wear the Purple the 4th of July rolled 'round in Hawaii, Sgt. Harold Gyotoko and Omiya is the wounded soldier Pfc. Yoshinao Omiya helped make a great cardboard Liberty Bell to adorn a float in the annual parade. But on June 17, 1944, the two Lapanese Amarican

Japanese Americans, wounded while serving with the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy, visited Independence Hall—and stood in solemn attention before the real thing, the Record reported. Omiya, who lost his sight, and Gyotoko, who lost two fingers of

Gyotoko, who lost two fingers of his right hand and was peppered with shrapnel at Cassino, pleaded for "a little better understanding on the part of the civilian public" toward approximately 9000 other Japanese Americans now fighting for Uncle Sam.

A reception was held in their honor at the International Institute in Philadelphia on June 16. Nearly 100 Japanese Americans, the majority of them evacuees from western relocation centers who have relocated in Philadelphia, were their hosts. Gyotoko iers.

whose picture was carried by Life Magazine last February under the

Magazine last February under the caption, "Blind Nisei." The veterans are now conval-escing at the army's Valley Forge Hospital. During their visit they were guests of Mrs. Fuku Thurn. They are the first casualties of the Japanese American battalion with the 34th Division to arrive in Philadelphia in Philadelphia.

Sgt. Gyotoko comes from Honokoa, near Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii. He was an electric welder before his enlistment. Two of his cousins were among the civilian residents of Hawaii who were killed by the Japanese enemy during the raid on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Omiya was born in Honolulu and graduated from McKinley birth

high.

Both veterans declared they had encountered no feeling against them on the part of fellow sold-

President Roosevelt Signs Bill To Permit Denationalization Of Citizens at Tule Lake Camp

Testimony by Attorney General Biddle Declares "300 to 1,000" at Tule Lake Will Be Able to **Renounce Citizenship Through Legislation**

WASHINGTON-It was announced on July 3 that President Roosevelt had signed the administration-supported legislation to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to provide for the denationalization of certain native-born citizens of the United States who desire to renounce their citizenship.

The measure, whch had the support of Attorney General Francis Biddle, was designed to provide legal means to denationalize beween "300 to 1,000" persons of Japanese ancestry

at the Tule Lake segregation center who had expressed a desire to renounce their United States citizenship and have asked Veteran Visits for expatriation.

In testifying in behalf of the bill, Biddle told Congress that if the group in question at the Tule Lake segregation center who have "expressed a desire to be recog-nized as Japanese nationals" could be permitted to abandon their American citizenship "they thereupon could be dealt with as alien enemies under the applicable statutes." "Under existing law, it is not

possible for a national of the United States voluntarily to ex-patriate himself while within the United States. It therefore is not possible, under existing law, to permit these persons to abandon their United States nationality even though they openly assert loyalty to the enemy," Biddle coid said.

The legislation amends the Nationality Act by adding the fol-lowing subsection providing for renunciation of citizenship by a



TOPAZ, Utah - Sgt. Shig Hokama, member of the famed 100th Infantry and veteran of the Italian campaign, visited the Topaz relocation center recently, according to the Topaz Times.

Sgt. Hokama, who is recuperating from a second wound incurred while in action in Italy, is at present a patient at the Bushnell General hospital in Brigham City, Utah.

The nisei soldier hesitated to discuss details of his war exper-iences, but he showed his interthe Purple Heart medal viewer awarded him.

He also wears an oak leaf cluster, which he received for his with two bronze stars.

Urge Canada's Senate Revise Elections Act

Protests Reported In Ottawa on Move **To Disfranchise Nisei**

OTTAWA, Can. Possible revision of the Dominion Elections Act, to strike out a portion which would disfranchise Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry for the duration of the war, was predicted here this week, following strong protests from newspapers.

individuals and organizations. It was reported that "a widespread storm of protest has arisen over this portion of the bill, not merely because of its effect upon Japanese Canadians but even more because it opens the door to simi-lar racial disqualification of many

the groups." The bill, which has already re-ceived its third reading in the House of Commons, was expected to receive searching criticism when

to receive searching criticism when it reaches the Senate... First to draw public criticism to the bill was the influential Ot-tawa Evening Journal which scor-ed the provision which would take away the voting rights of Cana-dian citizens of Japanese ancestry and suggested that action be tak-en to strike out the clause.

en to strike out the clause. "The British people, with their fairness and political wisdom, would never commit themselves to anything remotely resembling what this law proposes. We should not either. Perhaps the Senate . . . will strike this clause from the Dominion Elections Act," the

Journal said on June 19. Similar criticism appeared two days later in two other influen-tial Canadian newspapers, the Winnepeg Free Press and the To-route Daily. Star The Free Press titled its editorial, "Election Act Outrage." The Daily Star urged action to amend the bill "to restore the franchise rights to these native Canadians."

A number of Senators, includ-ing Sen. Cairine Wilson, have re-portedly expressed their concern over the disfranchisement proposal in the administration - backed bill, and have indicated their intention to bring the matter be-fore the Upper House when the bill is considered.

A swelling number of telegrams and protests from various individ. uals, trade unions, liberal organ-izations and religious groups have reportedly been received in Ottawa.

The Toronto Japanese Cana-dian Committee for Democracy has dispatched a brief to Ottawa, making representations on behalf of Canadian-born citizens of Japanese ancestry.

second wound, and campaign ribbons indicating his participation in the Pearl Harbor attack, the Pa-cific theater, and the African-European - Mediterranean theater,

The News published these paragraphs from the letter by Mrs.

Tsuya: "My reasons for wanting Americans to buy war bonds may be different, perhaps, from those of others. To me war bonds mean freedom!

"We, who are of the nation-alities of the oppressors, but whose citizenship, home and loyalty are here, pray for freedom that will mean that we may live again lives above suspicion . that we may live without creating in our fellow men fears of distrust, or thoughts of being traitorous to this country. . Our country, America, is com-prised of all nationalities.

"I want to walk the streets again arm in arm with my husband. . . . want to look every-one in the eye with pride. . . . to have them feel that we are true and loyal Americans—just as they are—doing our bit to help make this a better world.

"My dreams of that future cannot be realized without the loved ones of all in service returning to make every family circle complete.

"An American buying bonds will help to reunite families . . ."

return a selective service form, charging that the special questionnaire sent to him because of his Japanese ancestry involves racial discrimination.

He has been working in Spokane with the American Friends Service Committee, assisting in the relocation of persons of Jap-anese ancestry in the area.

Schmoe, who is northwest sec-retary of the American Friends group, a Quaker social service agency, was reported by the As-sociated Press as declaring in Seattle:

"We haven't disapproved of the engagement. We have a great deal of admiration for this boy. If they are getting married now, it is their own affair, and they have our blessing." Hirabayashi was arrested on

July 3 on the selective service law violation charge on a federal warrant.

He was freed on July 4 after \$1,000 bond had been posted after his arraignment on the federal indictment.

Hirabayashi told reporters he would be glad to serve in the Pa-cific war theater as a neutral doing relief work but could not bear arms because of his membership in the Society of Friends. He said he did not plan to use the present case as a test suit.

national of the United States:

"(i) making in the United States a formal written renunciation of nationality in such form as may be prescribed by, and before such officer as may be designated by, the Attorney General, whenever the United States shall be in a state of war and the Attorney General shall approve such renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defense."

It was noted in Washington that the Biddle bill was one of several measures dealing with denationalization of American citizens which were under consideration during the present session of Congress. It was stressed that the measure signed by President Roosevelt was designed to deal specifically with a group of between "300 to 1,000 citizens of Japanese ancestry" now at the Tule segre. gation center who have formally indicated loyalty to Japan.

Question Suspects In Hitomi Murder

ALTURAS, Calif.—Several sus-pects, whose identity was not disclosed, were being questioned on July 4 in the murder of Yaozo Hitomi on July 2 at the Tule Lake segregation center.

Sought by Vancouver Mayor

Suppression of Nisei Weekly

VANCOUVER, B. C .- Mayor J. W. Cornett of Vancouver officially applied to Canadian Justice Minister St. Laurent for suppression of the Japanese Canadian newspaper, the New Canadian, or internment of its publisher, it was reported on June 29.

The mayor's letter to the justice minister, air-mailed on June 26, said that he had been accused of being a Nazi sympathizer by "a newspaper published in the inter-ests of the Japanese in Canada."

The Vancouver Province on June 16 described "civic circles" as indignant over a paragraph in the New Canadian, formerly published in Vancouver but now printed in Kaslo, B. C., since the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry. It was stated that the paragraph in question attributed Nazi ten-dencies to Mayor Cornett who has demanded the deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada.

An "ear" on the right-hand corner of the front-page of the New Canadian on June 10 had declared: "No matter what the lyrics, Van-couver's Mayor blows a Nazi tune."

The New Canadian's comment provinces.

referred to a story in the same issue which reported that the Vancouver City Council had declined to vote on Mayor Cornett's reso-lution urging "repatriation" of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

The Province reported that some Vancouver Aldermen favor a pro-test to the British Columbia Security Commission, which has charge of the relocation of evacuees of Japanese ancestry in interior housing projects, while some others believe the mayor should sue the paper for libel. The Province said that Alderman John Betnett who has been acting mayor during Mayor Cornett's recent trip to eastern Canada, prefers to ignore the reference entirely.

Alderman Bennett was one of the members of the Vancouver City Council who believed "in fair-ness and tolerance" and saw no reason why the Council should repudiate a resolution passed in September, 1942, which urged Ot-tawa to repatriate only those per-sons of Japanese ancestry -who were disloyal to the Dominion and urged the dispersed of the 25 000 urged the dispersal of the 25,000 persons of Japanese ancestry throughout the Dominion's nine

Capt. Suzuki Convalescing

PACIFIC CITIZEN

California Race-Baiters Fail To Get Measure on Ballot

SENTRY INNOCENT IN SHOOTING OF TULE SEGREGEE

NEWELL, Calif. — An army court-martial on July 6 found Pvt. Bernard Goe, military sentry at the Tule Lake segregation center, innocent of manslaughter charges preferred after the shooting of a segregate at the center May 24.

Segregee at the center May 24. The Japanese American, James S. Okamoto, 30, was fatally wound-ed after an argument at the camp's main gate.

Appeal Filed For Wyoming **Draft Evaders**

30 Sent to Federal Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—As notices of appeal were filed in U. S. dis-trict court on July 1 in behalf of the 63 Japanese Americans from the Heart Mountain relocation center who were sentenced to three years' imprisonment on convic-tions of failure to report for preinduction physical examinations, the U. S. Marshal at Cheyenne an-nounced that 30 of the 63 convicted men will be sent to the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and the other 33 will be sent to McNeil Island, Wash.

(It was reported on July 4 that 30 of the Heart Mountain evacuees convicted on the draft violation charge had left Cheyenne on July

3 for Leavenworth, Kan.) A. A. Sanders, U. S. Marshal, said that a prison bus will be sent here from Leavenworth peniten-tiary to transport the group to Kansas, and the others will be sent to McNeil Island on a special prison car on the railroad. Sanders revealed that the day of departure depends on prison officials.

The notices of appeal, filed by Samuel Menin of Denver, attorney for the 63 defendants, alleged each defendant had been deprived of his rights as a citizen by "being confined in a relocation center surrounded by a barbed and other wire fence, guarded by the mili-tary force of the United States and restrained of his liberty without due process of law and in vio-lation of the Constitution of the United States."

U. S. Army Officer in Italy

Regrets Intolerance at Home

Proposed Initiative Would Have Barred Nisei Citizens From Ownership of Land

Hawaii Nisei Have Good Record, Says GOP Delegate

CHICAGO, Ill. - Americans of Japanese ancestry in the Territory of Hawaii have the best record of any racial group, Marguerite K. Ashford, Honolulu lawyer and member of the Hawaiian delegation to the Republican National Convention, declared in an interview with the Chicago Daily News on June 24.

Miss Ashford said that Hawaii's Japanese Americans "have volunteered for all kinds of work, bought bonds, and generally tried to prove their Americanism."

"My own stenographer is of Japanese descent," Miss Ashford

said. "She is very competent." "In fact," she concluded, "we apply in Hawaii the race equality that is preached elsewhere."

Gen. Bonesteel **Remains Mum** On Evacuees

SAN FRANCISCO — Maj. Gen Charles H. Bonesteel declined to Charles H. Bonesteel declined to comment on the possibility of an early return of Japanese Ameri-can evacuees to the evacuated west coast area at his first press conference on June 28 after as-suming command of the West-ern Defense Command. Asked whather he would permit

Asked whether he would permit Japanese Americans to return, Gen. Bonesteel turned aside the question, declaring: "I do not know enough about

it."

Commenting on the possibility of any other changes in Western Defense Command policies, he explained: "I will have to study the situa-

tion for a month or two. It would be very foolish anyway to make any radical changes."

Anti-Evacuee Group Unable to Obtain 179,000 Signatures

3

SACRAMENTO-The Japanese Exclusion Association has failed in its drive to obtain a necessary 179,000 signatures to place an initiative measure on the California ballot in November to prohibit the ownership of California land and watercraft by persons of Japanese ancestry and other ancestry in-eligible under United States "nat-

uralization laws. The deadline for the qualifica-tion of initiative measures for the November election passed on June 29 and Secretary of State Frank M. Jordan announced that only three initiative measures would be on the November ballot. One be on the November ballot. One of these initiatives is the "right of employment" initiative which has been sharply attacked recent-ly by both business and labor leaders. The other two concern education and pensions. The Japapasa Exclusion Asso

education and pensions. The Japanese Exclusion Asso-ciation launched a vigorous cam-paign in May to obtain the 179,-000 signatures to place the anti-Oriental initiative on the ballot. The first signature was that of Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz of Los Angeles county, a leader in the Native Sons of the Golden West. Native Sons officials co-operated with the Japanese Exclusion Association's campaign, and the aid of many civic bodies, particularly in Southern California, was enlisted.

E. A. Murray, campaign dir-ector of the Japanese Exclusion Association, reported that 60,000

Association, reported that 60,000 petition forms had been circulated. The People's World, San Fran-cisco newspaper, revealed that "Benton and Benton, a firm which does business under the title of 'California Initiative and Refer-endum Bureau'" was handling the campaign to amend and tighten California's present ant i. a lien ownership law, directly aiming their campaign at persons of Jap-anese ancestry. anese ancestry.

Jordan's announcement on June 30 declared that 12 propositions will be voted on by California citizens at the November elections.

Buhl Youth Who Attacked Evacuees Paroled to Parents

gates . . . A building on Kowa-lick's farm is burned; and Kowa-lick, being one man, is forced to send the offenders away. This is, as I said, a little thing. Nobody TWIN FALLS, Idaho-Released

Dr. Sproul Warns Against Hysteria on Nisei Question At Coast Fair Play Meeting

Captain Taro Suzuki, one of the highest-ranking Japanese

Americans to fight in Italy, was wounded in November, 1943, and his right hand is now paralyzed as a result of that wound. Captain Suzuki is shown in the photo talking with another officer at-Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D. C., where he is receiving treatment. Captain Suzuki's wife and two children live in Honolulu. In Italy Captain Suzuki was a member of the 100th

Describes Los Angeles As "Powerhouse of **Race-baiting Opposition**"

Infantry Battalion.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.- In a meeting called to provide impetus for the organization of a Los Angeles chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American principles and Fair Play, Dr. Rob-ert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, pleaded on June 29 for a "sensi-ble" anneach to the unbleme of ble" approach to the problem of ble" approach to the problem of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Dr. Sproul, honorary chairman of the Committee on Afmerican Principles and Fair Play, told members of the group that "when-ever and wherever the constitu-tional guarantees are violated in the treatment of a minority, no matter how unpopular or helpless, the whole fabric of American gov-ernment is weakened." He warned against hysteria in

He warned against hysteria in dealing with Japanese Americans now and after the war and described Los Angeles as, at times, "a powerhouse of race-baiting op-position to the Committee's efforts," and deplored a wild emo-

the nublic to discriminate sharply between our enemies in Japan, the military criminals for whom no fate is too harsh, no punishment too cruel, and those persons of Japanese stock in the United States, two-thirds of whom are free from any blemishes of dis-loyalty, even under the stress of most discriminatory treatment.

"The barometer of tolerance toward the evacuees is still too low on this coast and the opposition is still vehement and unscrupulous."

The meeting was called, accord-ing to Mrs. Katherine F. Kaplan, an executive secretary of the Committee, as a step toward the for-mation of a chapter in Los An-

geles. Referring to evacuation, Dr. Sproul said that "the commit-tee continues to combat the idea, now being advanced, that evac-uation is proof of disloyalty." "There is no basis whatever in any available evidence for

such an inference, and there is abundant testimony in the acts of Japanese Americans and the words of other loyal Americans

to the contrary. "Moreover, the Committee now

Cites Crosses with Japanese Names in **U. S. Army Cemeteries**

the situa-		and the second	as I said, a nucle uning. Hobody	Toget to nave assaulted vallous
. Cion,	contends that, since the Army or-	"There are crosses with Japa-	killed, nobody maimed. To show	Japanese American farm workers
Dr. Robert A. Millikan presided	dered the evacuation, on grounds	There are crosses with sape	they hold no hard feelings, the	on the streets of Twin Falls on
over the sector A. Millikan presided	of military necessity, the Army	nese names in the American com	formand progent Ed Vowaliak with	June 29 received granended in due
over the meeting at the California	of minuary necessity, the mini	eteries in the bitter Italian hills,"	farmers present Ed Kowalick with	
Club. More than 100 prominent	should likewise decide when the	Lieut. Thomas Riggs, Jr., wrote	a box of cigars, and the incident	trial school sentences when they
civic leaders and public officials	process is to be reversed, and the	Lieut. Inomas tugos, or, wrote	is closed.	appeared before Probate Judge C.
of Los And public officials	evacuees allowed to recover grad-	to Time Magazine in a letter	"It is the schoolhouse, I think,	A Bailer on June 20
of Los Angeles attended.	evacuees anowed to recover grad	published in the July 3 issue of		The former of the solution of
Dr. Sprous explained that the	ually their civil rights.	Time, protesting anti-evacuee ac-	that sticks in my craw. Presum-	The four minor youths and their
Committee, founded 18 months	Dr Sproul said the Committee's	Time, protesting anti-cracaco ac	ably the small fry of Great Mead-	parents signed the agreement to
ago in Can Dunded 18 months	leadership, "in such persons as	tivity of farmers and townspeople	ows are taught in this school-	
ago in San Francisco, wholeheart-	Teauership, in such persons us	of Great Meadows, N. J.		
muurses President Dooge-	Dr. Robert Millikan, Dr. Ray Ly-	Speaking of Americans of Jap-	house; study algebra; and Archi-	which would send any of the boys
velt's policy of resettlement for	man Wilbur and myself may be	Speaking of Tiout Pigge ogked	medes' principle; and nouns; and	to the St. Anthony school, Judge
persons of The Desettlement for	drawn from the lunatic fringe of	anese ancestry, Lieut Riggs asked	learn that Lincoln called them	Bailey stressed the seriousness of
persons of Japanese ancestry from	diawit from the hut it is not 9	in his letter:	"the last best hope of earth"	the offense.
relocation campa to which	American life, but it is not a	"These men are worthy to bear		
they were evacuated in 1942. The	leadership unacquainted with re-	arms; how then are they not wor-	This is the schoolhouse where	Veadis J. Gee, 18, also of Buhl
Committee pladare and 1942. The	sponsibility if unaware of the	allis, now chen all and any not the	hundreds met to hunt down five,	and the only one of the group
Committee pledges complete sup-	score." Dr. Millikan is head of the	thy to grow tomatoes?"	who had committed the crime of	who was of age, received a \$15
Vi life Armar's hondling of	Score. Dr. minikan is nead of the	His letter in Time declared in	discarding their ancestry for the	fine and costs on June 96 when he
problem, he declared	California Institute of Technology			fine and costs on June 26 when he
Dr. Sproul noted that, as far	and Dr. Wilbur is former president	"It is two years and a couple	ties of a new country.	appeared before Judge J. O. Pum-
as the Committee that, as lar	of Stanford University.		"There are crosses with Japa-	phrey on charges of disturbing
as the Committee was concerned,	The chain of American princi-	of days since I left the States	nese names in the American cem-	the peace. The youth was rearrest-
THE CILLIPPLY IIN to the mailiter	ine chain of American print	with a whole hatful of company	nese names in the American cem-	
	ples and fair play, said Dr.	on this wor's leeching business.	eteries in the bitter Italian hills.	ed on June 29 on a similar charge,
	Sproul, is growing stronger day	During the ten minute breaks in	These men are worthy to bear	but one not involving a person of
of Japanese ancestry will be al- lowed to return to the evacuated area. He ornel is the evacuated	by day, but that its weakest link	During the ten minute break devoted	arms; how then are they not	Japanese ancestry.
	" the site of Los An-	Africa and Italy we have devoted	worther to more tomatoog?	
	"is here in the city of Los An-	a lot of effort to trying to realize	worthy to grow tomatoes:	
a wuy uld not boliotto that all	geles."	in the imagination what life is	"Since I began, a score of shells	what is not true about our na-
persons evacuated from California		like at home	have dollored into the vicinity.	tional life
should be returned to the area,	Tra I Die Manad	like at nome	They threaten my life, for which	WThig is a many a second at the
but not be returned to the area,	Malcolm Pitts Nameu	"Today a magazine (11me, Ap-	They threaten my me, for which	"This is a very personal matter,
		ril 24) comes to the beachnead	I have a high regard, but not the	like love or good beer or dying,
dispersal advocated by the War	Assistant Director	and tells a story, and these	things that give my life susten.	and I should like someone to give
Authoritan	THE DECK OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	plongont images become hideous	ance. Now I feel that these things	me an angwer"
In outlining 12	DENVER, ColoMalcolm Pitts,	pleasant integes scording to the	are threatened and I do not know	The July 9 issue of Mines ale
Committee the policies of the	DENVER, Colo.—Malcolm Pitts,	and confused. According to the	are unreatened and I do not know	The July 3 issue of Time also
and There on American Principles	field assistant director of the WRA	story five Japanese, including one	where to go to find a clean pic- ture of my country. It is not a	carried three other letters, one
and Fair Play Dr. Sprous and it	in Denner has been named assist-	Frank Kitagawa, are sent to Great	ture of my country. It is not a	from a serviceman, criticizing a
desires "cool sproul said it	in Denver, has been named assist-	Mondowg N J from an Arizona	matter of Great Meadows alone.	letter in the June 5 issue by H
			matter of Great Meadows alone. Lord knows, that is only the lat-	Endomiala Determine o Issue by II.
		I allek run mis out-acte taim	cot and one of the least strang	who had expressed his natred of
fact and excesses of passion and prejudice inevitable in and	reported here.	blind natriotism against this five-	where in the confusion is the	because of the death of his son
"The Contrable in wartime."	He will replace Leiand Barrows	Oriental manage within their	where in the confusion is the	in hattle
committee," he said. "helps	who has joined the Coast Guard.	man oriental menace within their	central matter of what is true and	III DAULE.
a sector				
A second s				



EDITORIALS: The Right to Return

The injunction suit filed in a Los Angeles Superior Court this week to enjoin military authorities from preventing the return of loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry to the State of California should result in the re-examination of present restrictions enforced by the Western Defense Command in the absence of martial law on a group of Americans on the basis of ancestry alone. These restrictions affect not only the approximate 55,000 citizens in the war relocation camps, but each of the 200,000 citizens of Japanese extraction in the United States and Hawaii.

Court action to regain the rights which were restricted by the decrees issued by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, then commanding the Western Defense Command, in the hysteria-ridden months following the outbreak of war, has been under consideration for the past 18 months and more. The fact that such action was not initiated until this week bespeaks the willingness of Japanese Americans to wait on the integrity of the military authorities involved, since the evacuation was ordered by General DeWitt in the name of military necessity. During two years since the mass evacuation from the west coast our Pacific military strategy has changed from the defensive to an offensive. Whatever military necessity which may have existed at the time of the evacuation order, certainly does not exist today.

The injunction suit sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union is the latest link in a chain of legal action forged to protect and to implement the constitutional rights of the Japanese American group. The Korematsu and Endo cases which will be argued in October before the United States Supreme Court test the right of the military to evacuate a group of citizens without individual hearing or trial and to detain them in assembly centers and war relocation camps. It is expected that such judicial reviews of wartime restrictions to which Americans of Japanese ancestry have been subjected will do much to clarify the civil rights of the group under consideration. It is a notable fact that the evacuated Japanese Americans have co-operated fully with the military orders on evacuation and exclusion, though questioning the validity of some of these orders. Such co-operation was given in the interests of national security and toward the full prosecution of the war effort, as Secretary of War Stimson has acknowledged in his statement: "Great credit is due our Japanese population for the manner in which they responded and complied with the orders of exclusion."

peril," which has been unequaled in a generation on the west coast.

Americans of Japanese ancestry have not lost their faith in the ultimate justice. Their concern is only that any tendency on the part of the military authorities to appease the coastal hate mongers by continued exclusion will only make more difficult the reacceptance of the evacuees in the areas from which they were evacuated. The words of Gladstone, "Justice delayed is justice denied," which is quoted by a west coast group which is working for the reintegration of the Japanese Americans into west coast life, are certainly applicable here.

Setback for Racists

The record of west coast race-baiters thus far in the election campaign has been marked with the headstones of their failures. The most spectacular, of course, were the unsuccessful campaigns of Senator Rufus Holman of Oregon and Representative John Costello of California, but just as significant was the election day unpopularity of men like State Senator Tenney and William Bonelli who had hoped to wring votes from the "Jap issue." Both Holman and Costello, who were perhaps the loudest of the western bloc which demanded mass evacuation in February, 1942, attribute their defeats, not to their stand against the constitutional rights of Japanese Americans, but to labor's political action. It is true that their racism was only a part of the generally reactionary attitude for which they were repudiated.But if one Senator were to be singled out for the viciousness of his campaign in Congress against Japanese Americans, that man would be Rufus Holman, the west coast Bilbo who sponsored a bill to disfranchise and deport citizens whose parents were born in Japan. And it was John Costello who assumed the leadership of the Dies Committee's inquisition on Japanese Americans.

The failure of the Japanese Exclusion League of Los Angeles to qualify an initiative measure, ostensibly composed as legislation to give California's Anti-Alien Land Law a set of new teeth but so ambiguously worded as to endanger the citizenship rights of Americans of Japanese and other Asiatic ancestries, must be interpreted as a major blow to race-mongers. Although some 60,000 petitions were hurriedly distributed, the proponents of the initiative measure were unable to obtain the necessary 179,000 signatures before the June 29 deadline. The racists are thus deprived of an issue with which they would have continued until November to excite public sentiment against California's 95,000 evacuated residents of Japanese ancestry.

Since Nisei-baiters in California have attempted to blow up questions involving the evacuees into a major public issue in California, it is interesting to note that, while their initiatve measure failed to qualify, three other propositions, one a vicious, unionbusting proposal, did obtain the necessary number of signators. The Japanese Exclusion Association, which confined most of its activity to Southern California, gave the pretense of at least quasi-official backing to their campaign by having Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz of Los Angeles county, a leading Native Son, photographed as the first to sign the petition for the initiative. The campaign to obtain the 179,000 signatures was launched with a Biltmore Hotel luncheon to which leaders of civic organizations, including various women's clubs, were invited. The Native Sons, the standardbearers of white supremacy west of the Sierras, who have announced that the "Japanese question" will be the recipient of their major interest in the coming year, had endorsed the Japanese Exclusion Association's efforts. Some of the petitions were mailed out in envelopes obtained from a post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. And in the face of what was represented to be widespread support, the failure of the campaign invites some interesting observations. Although smart promoters were reported to have been directing it, the campaign appears to have been haphazardly handled. It also seems that the race-baiters were fooled by their own propaganda regarding the extent of public feeling against persons of Japanese ancestry. Saturday, July 8, 1944



MiseiUSA **Japanese Anti-Fascists**

Japanese ancestry may not appear at first to be a subject directly related to the problems of Japanese Americans with which these columns usually deal. But all of us, citizens of a free world, are us, citizens of a free world, are anti-fascists, in the varying de-grees in which we participate in the war against the fascist enemy. Japanese Americans, consciously or not, are anti-fascists, producing toward the victory of democracy, on home production lines or tak-ing more direct action against the Nazi fascists like the men from Nazi fascists, like the men from relocation camps and from the Territory of Hawaii who are now in the fox-holes of Italy.

Anti-fascists of Japanese ancestry are not only in the United States and Canada where most of them, with the exception of poli-cal refugees like Taro Yashima and Ikuo Oyama, are citizens of their respective democracies. There are Japanese nationals in the China of the Chungking. government and in the areas controlled by the Chinese Red Army who are actively fighting the fascist warlords of Japan, and who are attempting to revive Japan's anti-fascist underground which was broken even before Pearl Harbor but the acline termine which was by the police terrorism which was a part of the systematic campaign of the militarists to smash all vestiges of democratic tendencies.

It is not established whether any hope of a Japanese under-ground exists today. The militar-ists were very thorough, but not all of Japan's pre-war anti-fas-cists were sent to concentration camps in the Manchurian interior, nor were they all "converted," as some were, by the very persuasive methods of the Tokkoka, the sec-ret police. Some managed to escape to the Asiatic mainland and make their way to unoccupied China. These men, augmented by anti-militarists among Japanese prisoners captured by the Chinese, have been active in the Japanese Anti-War League, later enlarged and named the Japanese People's Liberation League, which today calls on the workers and common people generally in Japan to rise against the warlords in Tokyo. Whether their efforts will be answered by action inside Japan is, of course, problematical. But the effort is being made. The existence of these Japanese anti-fascists in China has been noted by Agnes Smedley in her recent great book, "Battle Hymn of China," and by Edgar Snow in "Battle for Asia." Wataru Kaji, a leading progressive writer in Japan, appeared in Chungking shortly after the Japanese militarists launched their aggressions with the July 7, 1937, attack at Lukuo-chiao. Kaji and Aoyama, another well-known leader of Japanese liberalism, were instrumental in ini-tiating the Japanese Anti-War League which directs its anti-imperialist propaganda at the Japanese invasion and occupation forces in China, as well as to the people inside Japan. Another Japanese anti-fascist at Chungking is Seisaku Shiomi, who specializes in radio broadcasts. Shiomi, strange-

This matter of anti-fascists of | ly enough, as Agnes Smedley relates, was secretary of the Japa-nese Consulate General at Hanoi in French Indo-China until De-cember, 1938. He had been captur-ed by Chinese troops while on a spying tour of the frontier, and for a year refused to cooperate with the Chinese. However, after talks with Wataru Kaji, he finally decided to work with the anti-fascist. Trained in the Japanese consular service, it was a difficult decision for him to make. Shiomi is quoted as saying:

"It took a long time for me to change my whole life's training and take a step which the Japa-nese brand as treason. However,

I see that the rulers of Japan . . merely use the common people as sources of wealth in time of peace and as cannon fodder in time of war . . . It has become clear to me that our own militarists merely wish to take over the place of the white imperialists ... Now I broadcast in Japanese to the Japanese troops and people, trying to explain what I believe. I work for a real peace and jus-tice, and my mind is at rest."

Recent dispatches from Chungking by Israel Epstein of Allied Labor News, published in New York's PM, and in labor and progressive newspapers in America, confirms the existence of the Japanese People's Liberation League, and reports that Susumu Okano, a leading Japanese anti-fascist, is heading this group. A report from China also declared that a "com-bat team" of anti-fascist Japabat team" of anti-fascist Japa-nese, most of them Japanese prisoners of war, has been recruited and may fight one day alongside free Chinese against the Japanese warlords.

Japanese anti-fascists in China cite reports of the great strikes of April and August, 1941. Kobe and Nagoya as evidence that a nucleus of a people's underground movement exists. The April strike in the shipyards and factories of the Mitsubishi trust finally involved 100,000 workers. In August, four months before the attack on Pearl Harbor, more than 20,000 workers went on strike at the Mitsubishi plant in Nagaya which produces the "Zero" plane. Early in 1944, according to a copy of the Osaka Mainichi which was obtained by an Allied source, the Tokyo government issued a decree disbanding the newly organized Workers Party which held a mass meeting in Ueno park in Tokyo, attended by 40,000 workers. The Tokyo police attempted to break up the Ueno park meeting, killing 37, including seven who died from injuries. Flags used at the demonstration were confiscated and burned.

The fact that the promised restoration of war-shorn rights has not kept pace with the changing military situation on the west coast and in the Pacific, and with the contributions of Japanese Americans to the general war effort, lends weight to the necessity of restitution by court action, the step which was taken this week in Los Angeles.

It is unfortunate that the fact of evacuation is now being interpreted in many quarters on the Pacific coast as evidence of the disloyalty of the whole group. Rather than silencing the racists, the evacuation has been followed by an orgy of race mongering, using the time-worn slogans of the "yellow

Having failed in this attempt, the racebaiters will no doubt find new ways to harass the American of Japanese ancestry and his law-abiding immigrant parents. And they will fail again. California is still a part of the United States.

In his book, "The New Sun," Taro Yashima has graphically pictured what it meant to be an anti-fascist in Japan. His story is one of brutal repression of any pro-democratic thought by the dreaded secret police. Yashima was an artist who believed in a better world for the common people of Japan. For his beliefs in democracy, he was jailed on ten (Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Primaries . . .

The Sumner, Wash., Standard, perhaps the most viciously racist of any west coast weekly of general circulation, is advocating the nomination of Maj. Louis Wasmer of Spokane for Governor in the Republican primaries because Maj. Wasmer, a Spokane businessman who expects to be placed on the who expects to be placed on the army's inactive list soon, is the only one to use the resettle-ment of Japanese Americans in eastern Washington as a cameastern washington as a cam-paign issue. Wasmer has charged that the present governor, Arthur Langlie, a Republican who is campaigning for reelection, replied to protests against reset-lement of evacuees in eastern Washington with the words: "Let them come in. They have to live somewhere."... Maj. Wasmer's platform advocates the denial of platform advocates the denial of permanent residence to any per-son of Japanese ancestry who can-not by law become a property owner . . . Resident aliens of Japanese ancestry can own property in most states of the Union, but cannot in Washington, Cali-fornia, Oregon and most other western states . . . Maj. Wasmer, one of four candidates for the Republican nomination, is the only Washington state politician to make an issue of Japanese Americans in the primary campaign. The Washington primaries are on July 11. Senator Mon C. Wallgren is unopposed for the Democratic nomination. * * *

Unholy Coalition . . .

It's reported a coalition of southern anti-New Deal Democrats are proposing a program of concerted action with western antiadministration congressmen on issues of mutual interest. Western race-baiters are interested in getting the support of southern Democrats on legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry on the coast.... A Nisei war hero may soon make a national speaking tour. . . . The recent employment of more than one hundred Japanese American evacuees in some of New York's biggest hotels has the full approval of the New York Hotel Trades Council, which em-braces AFL locals covering vir-tually all non-managerial depart-ments of the hotels. The evacuees receive union-scale wages, and in some cases better than union minimums. Three upper New York state mountain resorts are also using evacuee help for the first time. ... Among those auditioned in

2... Among those auditioned in Denver last week by a talent scout for USO Camp Shows, Inc., was Rubw Yoshino, Nisei soprano from California. Miss Yoshino, who has four brothers in military service, has given many concerts in California and has appeared in national network broadcasts.

NISEI USA

(Continued from page 4) different occasions. Oyama, who is a former leader of the Japanese Socialist party, was given refuge by Northwestern University. During a recent grave illness.



The Editor The PACIFIC CITIZEN Salt Lake City, Utah Dear sir:

Soldiers of the United States Army, irrespective of their race or color, are universally known as "Yanks." But now I am astonished to read in the Pacific Citizen issue of June 17th that in our Army there is a group—the 442nd Regimental Combat Team—referred to as "JapYanks." It is my belief that members of the unit, especially the 2700 officers and men of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii, dislike very much being distinguished and characterized as "JapYanks." At least, we of the 100th Infantry Battalion do not consider it an honor or a compliment to be called thus, and the very sight and thought of the term arouse nothing but contempt and anger.

Why the author of the article coined "JapYanks" is beyond my compresension. Up to this writing I have heard of no War Department policy or Army publication — "Yank," "Infantry Journal," "Stars and Stripes," or others which has classified soldiers of Japanese ancestry as "JapYanks." Perhaps the word "Jap" has been used so freely on the mainland with reference to the Americans of Japanese ancestry that is has unconsciously been adopted by them, as the public has appropriated the use of the word "Swede" for "Swedish." And the term "JapYank" is admittedly ear and eyecatching. The readers of the July issue of the LINK will no doubt be attracted by this appearance of a new species of Yank.

But we of the 100th Infantry Battalion and Americans of Japanese ancestry who have been reared and educated in Hawaii react differently when we are called "Japs" or modifications thereof. "JapYank" in print presents an extremely unpleasant sight to our eyes, produces disagreeable vibrations in our ears, and certainly creates a pugnacious temperment within us. I dare not say what would have happened to the writer if the word had been used in the midst of the 100th Infantry Battalion men. In the light of previous unpleasant situations experienced by those who called our men "Japs," I am convinced that "JapYanks" would have been equal cause for like treatment.

Apparently those natives of Hawaii really understand what it is to be called a "Jap." In our thinking "Jap" is affiliated with Japan and her dishonorable methods, exemplified by the sneak and treachery of the Pearl Rarbor attack, which is fundamentally re-sponsible for the undemocratic treatment received subsequently by by Americans of Japanese ancestry and their parents those on the mainland. So long as we associate ourselves in any way with the word "Jap" or "Jap-Yank," we signify resignation to and acceptance of our present position, and the American public cannot help but believe that we foster sympathy to Japan and still think along similar lines with her people whose ideals and principles are entirely different from ours. The dramatic use of a title such as "JapYank" for its effect may serve a purpose in attracting the public consciousness to our existence, but it is also detrimental in that it creates misunderstanding, confusion, and ill-feeling, and jeopardizes our status as 100 per cent American citizens. Within our "Nisei" realm, also, its violent reactions among those of us from Hawaii is proof of the fact that it should not have been further disseminated to the general public, and least of all to the Armed Forces of our country. We "Nisei" cannot afford to quarrel with our neighbors, and especially not among ourselves. We must iron out our difficulties and keep working together toward tolerance and understanding in spite of strong opposition from certain individ-uals and organizations. We have a great task before us, that of winning the war so that we and our children may live in honor

and enjoy and cherish the constitutional rights and privileges which those of War Relocation centers are temporarily deprived of. To achieve that goal, we must unite and cooperate and strive together for the good of all of us. This war has brought the "Nisei" soldiers from H a wa i i closer to those of the mainland, and, on a larger scale, those of all minority races have been welded into an integal American military force. All causes for drifts away from such amalgamation must be avoided wherever possible.

The fact that we and our parents were ostracized and became the "scapegoats of World War II," like the Americans of German de-World War I, does not warrant our sitting back and looking at life with defeatism and disillusionment. Rather, we must fight with greater determination and redoubled effort to help bring this world conflict to a successful termination. Whether we contribute directly in this effort by joining the Armed Forces, or indirectly by purchasing more than our required share of war bonds, by donating to the Red Cross blood bank, or by doing volunteer work for United Service Organizations, does not matter, so long as we are doing everything in our power to help win the war in as short a time as possible and with the minimum loss of lives. Let us unite in sprit and morale with renewed faith and greater confidence in ourselves as well as in the American people, and work toward this end, and the further ends of full equality of opportun-ity and a fair and just treatment after the war.

Sincerely yours, Shigeru Tsubota, 1st Lieutenant, Infantry Moore General Hospital Swannanca, N. C.



BULLETINS 16-17-18

Bulletin 16 is now going out in the mails to our general membership. It is a report from our own Cpl. Mike Masaoka of what our boys going over there are think-ing, what lies before them and their hopes for those on the home front. Bulletin 17 is not a general bulletin, but members who write in for it will be mailed a copy. is the written opinion of Judge T. Blake Kennedy in regards to the conviction of the 63 evacuees who failed to report for induction. Bulletin 18 is not a general bulletin either, but covers information in regards to the National JACL Credit Union. It is in question and answer form, and its purpose is to answer the many questions that have come to National Headquarters in regards to the Credit Union. This bulletin is being mailed to Credit Union members and also will be included in mail going out from Headquarters to JACL members eligible for membership in the Credit Union.

From the Frying Pan By BILL HOSOKAWA

Major Parties Bid for Important Negro Vote

One of the spectacles to watch between now and the national election in November will be the bids of both Republicans and Democrats for the Negro vote. While many of the nation's 13 million Negroes are denied the ballot by the Deep South's poll tax laws, the Negroes have large voting blocs which can be the decisive margin in close contests in New York, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other states.

The Republicans have been the first to bid. The Republican

EDITORIAL DIGEST

On Draft Evaders

HT. MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

Conviction of 63 Heart Mountain youths to three-year terms for refusing to comply with Selective Service regulations brought editorial comment last week from several papers, including the Sentinel, newspaper published by the home center of the convicted men.

The Fair Play committee of Heart Mountain, which backed the 63 men, came in for strong editorial censure from the Sentinel, which said: "Certainly members of the Fair Play Committee deserve penitentiary sentences even more than many of the unwitting members of the groups who were sentenced by the court." The Sentinc! deplored the use-

The Sentinc! deplored the uselessness of the lives of these men for the next - years and said: "Had any of the 63 held the interest of all Japanese Americans at heart they would have offered themselves, as have more than 400 other Heart Mountain youths now in the army, and relied upon proper authorities to determine their positions. Both the Korematsu and Endo cases now before the Supreme Court will determine the legality of evacuation, but in the meantime every person of Japanese ancestry carries a personal burden of which he must at all times be conscious."

CHEYENNE EAGLE

The Cheyenne (Wyo.) Eagle, commenting on the same case, declared the decision a "service to the public and to the defendants themselves."

"The 63 refused to report," the Eagle declared," on the grounds that their citizenship rights had been violated by their summary expulsion from the coast and removal to confined areas far inland. They would not report, they said, until their citizenship status was clarified.

"That there were grounds for complaint that rights of American citizens may have been infringed seems probable. That they had the sympathy of large numbers of other American citizens is true. . . It was when these 63 Japanese Americans allowed the question of their civil rights to become entangled with the entirely new and separate question of their right and duty to serve in the armed forces alongside other American citizens that the confused thinking entered in, clouding the

party platform, which Gov. Thomas Dewey studiously avoided in his speech accepting the party's nomination for president, pledged to end the poll tax by constitutional- amendment; to enact an anti-lynching law; to curb racial discrimination in the armed forces; to put the fair employment

practices committee on a permanent basis. In addition the Republicans denounced all forms of discrimination because of race or religion.

These points should be of special embarrassment to the Democrats, for, as Wendell Willkie has pointed out, President Roosevelt's party has courted the Negro vote in Harlem while overlooking the solid alignment of southern Democrats against anything resembling a square deal for the Negroes. This display of partisan poli-

This display of partian politics to woo the support of a racial bloc is an unfortunate demonstration of one facet of the American political picture.

Ideally, there should be no bloc voting by any racial group. Yet the Negroes have been driven into using this weapon as a means of self defense. They can, and do get attention for their problems because of their voting strength. In this case the cold figures of Negro voting strength is a realistic reminder to politicians of vital domestic issues. Fortunately the voting strength is large enough and attractive enough to make the politicians recognize and state their stands on issues which they otherwise might be happier to ignore.

wise might be happier to ignore. President and Mrs. Roosevelt's attitude toward the minorities, despite the opposition of the southern Democrats, has won them considerable support from these groups. It will be of special interest to see how the Democrats will settle a family problem. An indication of the fireworks ahead in this strictly intramural controversy is seen in threats of southern Democrats to bolt the party, or at least stage a vigorous rebellion, against the liberal Roosevelt leadership.

The fact that practical political considerations are required to face critical domestic issues should be warning to some of our leaders whose heads are in the clouds of internationalism. For it is going to be mighty difficult to remain at such a lofty plane unless there is firm footing through realistic recognition of home front problems.

There can be no validity in trying to apply the principles of the Four Freedoms, or even the modified successors to the Four Freedoms, to the peoples of the world unless we can give a practical demonstration of their value—and workability-right here at home. The Negroes have the voting power to remind the politicians of these facts. The Japanese Americans have neither the votes nor the spokesmen to demand attention for their special needs. But essentially, their problems are similar for they both require economic and social opportunity and an end to racial prejudice, all of which might be summed up in the words 'an Ameircan square deal.' This need not mean that the Japanese American is helpless against his political tormentors. True, a large part of his fight is dependent upon the integrity of government leaders — and there have been many of them—but an even greater part of the fight is in the Nisei's ability to demonstrate his worth. The military record of the Nisei is not going unnoticed. Less spectacular, but effective is the re-located Japanese American who is making new friends and dem-onstrating to all that he is American. These individual Nisei can do more for public recognition of the problem than a newspaper or a columnist. In the final analysis gadflies can be irritating, but irritation in itself is not the best way to get action.

5

his life was saved by six Northwestern co-eds who gave him blood transfusions.

The Yashimas and the Oyamas, together with the Kajis and Aoyamas in China, are relatively small in number in comparison with the refugees from fascist Europe who are actively aiding the war against fascist oppression. But their collaboration, as men who have never surrendered to Japanese militarism, will be of value in the building of a post-war Japan. The military power of the United Nations will defeat the conquest-mad warlords of Japan. But a stable peace can only be maintained by the shaping of a democracy in a defeated Japan.

In America there have been a few Nisei who fought Japanese fascism, when being anti-fascist was not yet the business of a nation, and American oil and scrap steel were being rushed to Japan. Most of these Nisei are today engaged as soldiers of the United States in the anti-fascist war. They are following in the footsteps of a New York Japanese who was one of the first to fight and die in the great war which aggressor nations have forced on the world. His name was Jack Shirai and he lies buried in a Spanish field. He died in 1937, a fascist bullet piercing his brain, a long time before Pearl Harbor.

CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to acknowledge the following contributions from our members and friends; Mr. George Sakai \$25.00, Topaz; Schiziro Tsujimoto \$10.00, Magna, Utah; Mrs. Clara W. Wilson \$5.00, Newport Beach, California; Kimi Kasai 50c, Chicago; Jack Y. Nakagawa \$2.00, Chicago; Sanny Kaneko \$2.00, Hunt, Idaho; Helen Toyota \$10.00, Salt Lake City; D. T. Uchida \$10.00, Philadelphia; Noboru Arimura \$1.50, Chicago; A. D. Bonus \$2.00, Seattle; and Geo. Dekuzaku \$5.00, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

October seems to be a long ways off, but last week we commenced writing substantial checks in preparation for our participation in the Endo and Korematsu cases which will be heard at the fall session of the Supreme Court of the United States. Research in the preparation of the JACL brief and the printing of the brief calls for

whole picture.

"And it was this question which Judge Kennedy's opinion so fully clarified. He pointed out that the clearing up of their citizenship was accomplished effectively by orders which they refused to obey."

an expenditure of close to \$1,000. Legal retainers, traveling expenses, and miscellaneous expenses put us well on the way to expending a sum of money that will put a dent in the JACL treasury.

Our present financial situation makes it difficult to participate in these cases. However, realizing the importance of these cases, and with no other Nisei organization offering or coming to the fore to carry the burden, we have decided to enter the cases as a "Friend of Courts." A further crimp in the JACL treasury is expected as we place our support on the "Injunction" cases for the right to return to the Pacific Coast.

BUCK-A-MONTH-CLUB

Nice to hear from Henry Tani out in St. Louis, especially when he enclosed that buck to start him on the way as a new member in the Buck-a-Month Club. Henry is our 75th member and thanks to him, I had to start a new page in listing our members in the BAM Club. 6

TIMELY TOPICS By SABURO KIDO

Column A Nisei Veteran Says-

Ann Nisei's

Write to Servicemen

Mail call comes even for the boys in foxholes at the farthest points of our army's penetration, according to Pfc. Thomas Higa, veteran of the Italian campaign, who spoke in Salt Lake City this week.

Pfc. Higa reiterated the fact that the one thing the boys over there want is a letter from home. During his talk he opened his wallet and showed his audience a letter written him by his mother,

a letter which he carried all through the fighting in Italy. Here is one point the Nisei veteran brought up that should prove of interest and helpful, as well. The boys in foxholes do not carry stationery. Therefore he suggested that in writing to boys overseas, you occasionally send an airmail letter, enclosing a return envelope and a couple sheets

of airmail stationery. We cannot write too many let-ters to our friends and relatives overseas. We suggest you send one airmail letter for every two or three V-mail letters, enclosing stationery for a return letter. The government, of course, encourages the sending of V-mail to speed up postal service and save cargo space. But it's a good idea occasionally to send a personal letter, written or typed by your own hand.

And Higa, who carried his moth-er's letter through weeks of the bitterest campaign of all, declared that the person from whom a soldier wants most to hear is his mother. So tell your mother that, if you have a brother in service. And tell her, too, that letters need not be written in English, if language difficulties have deterred her letter writing. Pfc. Higa also suggested that

in sending food packages to men in service, it's a good idea to send a box of small candies or cookies—to allow for the inevi-table "passing around" of pack-ages from home. There should be enough small candies or cookies, he said, to feed 50 fellows!

Don't Believe Wartime Rumors

One extremely distressing point was brought out by this Nisei soldier during the course of his talk. That was on the subject of wartime rumors concerning the alleged death or wounding of persons in the army.

Higa himself had received two letters concerning the "death" of a fellow serviceman. One of the letters was from the "widow" of the soldier, who declared that though the War Department had apparently been too busy to noti-fur her of her bushender death her of her husband's death, she knew he had died bravely, and she asked Higa to send her further details of his death.

Higa himself turned over both these letters to his friend, who, far from being a war casualty, was very much alive and very

ities, the local population has a high regard for the honesty of their residents of Japanese ancestry. In these small towns, a per-son with Japanese features has son the hallmark of integrity. Over the years the older Japanese residents have preserved the reputation of always paying up their bills with the storekeepers. No matter how poor crops and prices might be during the year, the town business people have pride-fully stated that their "Japanese" customers would always pay up their accounts before New Year's because of a tradition of starting and keeping ur a debt-free year.

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column:

In Financial Integrity

Issei Residents Show Pride

One manager of a chain department store related how he would always cash the check of any person of Japanese ancestry. In 15 years of his experience, he said, only one check ever bounced. That was when a young nisei confidence man from Southern California came through this area victimizing the local tradespeople by capitalizing on the splendid reputation of the home town Japanese. Warning of the presence of this shyster came from "local Japanese" he said.

Local nisei are quite jealous about keeping up this community regard and go to extraordinary lengths. In one eastern Idaho town, one of the nisei leaders was approached by the chairman of the "Listen," bond drive committee. the chairman, "our town has always gone well over the quota but this year it's going to be difficult. So many of our young people have been called into the services or have moved into the defense cities that we're hard put to it. Will you give us a hand."

"Sure," said the nisei, "be glad to."

"Well, you know I understand that among your group the top heaviest donors or buyers should head the list that others might be guided into giving their ut-most. How about you starting the list?"

"I've always come through with every drive. Now with all my money in crops, I can only buy \$100 worth."

"Our bank president," replied the bond drive chairman, "is on our committee. Suppose you go see him about details on the so-licitation."

Throughout parts of the West, to raise his ante to \$200. The bank especially in the smaller communtion this year is critical. How about going to the bottom of the barrel and giving us a lift? Charley told me you were going to do your share in aiding us. How much will you start the list with?"

The nisei vouchsafed, "Well, you know the condition of my account as well as myself—it's all been put in the ground. I'll go \$200 worth of bonds." The banker came back with an

astounding idea to the nisei: "Tell you what I'll do. We'll loan you \$5,000 with which to buy bonds at 6 per cent. You can pay inter-est when harvest comes. That way the bonds will only be costing you 2 2/3 per cent interest per year. Your example will pull up the rest of the bond purchases. Okay,

The nisei agreed, not knowing whether to be crest-fallen 01 elated.

In other areas where the influx of evacuees has tended to sharpen race tensions, fair-minded Cau-casians have taken up the cause of justice. In Ontario, Oregon, Lee Cables, owner and operator of Cables garage, is the champion of fair treatment for nisei.

A medically discharged veteran World War I, he knows what of it means to face hardship, priva-tion and bad breaks. He had homesteaded in Wyoming with his wife, totally unaccustomed to the rigors of a frontier life. Perhaps, because of this background, both Mr. and Mrs Cables can sympathize with those who face a bleak world. When none of the townspeople would hire nisei, Lee Cables took them on in his garage as mechanics.

To those of his clients who protested, he pointed out that there were other garages in town. But he continued to retain the bulk of the patronage in the town. It's reported that in a nearby

town when a high army official's car was stalled, he was directed to Cable's garage but was warned that "Japs" worked there. Said the army officer who was anxious to get on: "I don't care who fixes my car-just so it'll keep running. Hell, man, we've got a war to win overseas."

It might well be an excellent idea if some of the fury expended against the Japanese Ameicans here at home could be transported licitation." yonder for its proper use and When the nisei went to see the banker he had made a mental note mocracy.

Pfc. Higa Talks **To Issei Parents**

The other night we had the good fortune to hear PFC Thomas Higa, who was a member of the famous 100th Infantry Battalion until he was wounded and sent back to this country. It was a meeting scheduled on very short notice; therefore there was little opportunity of sponsoring a large gathering. Since he spoke in the Japanese language, his talk would have been most helpful for the parents of the Nisei soldiers now serving overseas.

PFC Higa answered the various questions which have been uppermost in the minds of the relatives and friends of the soldiers: how the soldiers receive mail from home; what the soldier boys want; their reactions to various things they see and experience; the relationship with other soldiers, and so forth.

All those who heard him enjoyed his humor as well as his narration of his personal experiences. He certainly made everyone shed tears when he told about the importance the soldiers attach to let-ters from home, especially from their mothers We wish more friends and relatives of nisei soldiers particularly the Issei par-ents, could hear PFC Higa. They very little source for first have hand information. Consequently, they are constantly worrying over the welfare of their beloved sons. A speaker like PFC Higa who has been in actual combat would be an excellent morale builder in the relocation centers as well as in the free zone.

A lecture tour by him would be welcomed by all the parents, because they want to learn about the life that their sons are experiencing on foreign soil, fighting for land of thtir birth. We hope the War Department will permit the scheduling of a series of the talks by Higa in the free zone as well as in the relocation centers.

Week Brings Two New Developments

Two important developments took place this week which should receive the special attention of all persons of Japanese parentage and their friends. One is the signing of a bill which would permit any citizen under war conditions to renounce his American citizenship. The other is the filing of an injunction suit to test the present validity of the exclusion orders on the grounds that military necessity no longer exists.

The amendment to Section 401 of the Nationality Act of 1940 provides that a citizen may forfeit his citizenship by "making in the United States a formal renuncia-

M. Hara, 30103892, Btry. C, 522nd F. A. Bn., APO 464, c|o P. M., N. Y. C., N. Y.) He continues: "Italy is rich in

natural beauty with many farmlands, but poor in the necessities

tion of nationality in such form as may be prescribed by, and before such officers as may be designated by the Attorney General, whem-ever the United States shall be in a state of war and the Attorney General shall approve such renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defense."

Considerable pressure was ex-erted by the Pacific Coast and Southern Congressmen to make this act apply to the citizens who had answered "no" to the loyalty question (No. 28) of the now famous questionnaire of the WRA. But Attorney General Biddle ques-tioned the validity of such a law and prevailed upon Congress to make expatriation a voluntary act under procedures to be prescribed after the passage of the act. This means that those at Tule Lake will have the opportunity of formally renouncing their American citizenship if they so desire. Otherwise, they will retain their American citizenship even though they may remain at Tule Lake for the dur-ation of the war.

The Attorney General stated to the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization that from 300 to 1000 Nisei citizens would be involved. The language of the bill is broad, but there is no doubt that the original intention and primary objective of this new amendment is to permit Nisei citizens to renounce their American citizenship.

There are about 18,000 persons at Tule Lake today. About 10,000 have expressed their desire to go to Japan. Undoubtedly this number includes citizens who desire to renounce their American citizenship. This means that about 8,000 do not want to go to Japan. What should be done with the residents of Tule Lake is the new headache for the WRA officials in Washing ton, D. C. It stands to reason that it is not fair to either group to keep them togeher.

Those who renounce their citizenship and intend to go to Japan will be classified as "enemy aliens" according to the Attorney General.

To confine those who intend to retain their citizenship and remain in this country with those who intend to go to Japan will create a contradictory environment and lead to friction. Another segregation seems to be unavoidable under the circumstances. The WRA has the responsibility of guiding the 8,000 to regain their confidence in America so that they will be able to return to normal life once more as citizens of this country. And this task cannot be carried out under the present set up. As to the filing of the injunction

suit, the JACL and the American Civil Liberties Union have been studying this problem since June of last year. The purpose of the action is to have the courts decide whether military necessity, which would warrant the continuation of the exclusion from the Pacific Coast, still prevails or not. The complainants are all loyal citizens, but the outcome will affect everyone, since under normal conditions the military would not have jurisdiction over civilians. It should be called to the atten-

— Nisei in Uniform — Letters From Servicemen Letter from England

England, writes of his newly sta-tioned locality: "Greetings from 'somewhere in England.' Not long after our last visit to the centers, I shipped overseas with a field hospital unit. My work will be more along the



and luxuries of life. Kids are piti-ful, many begging for anything healthy. tion of every Nisei that the Amer-ican Civil Liberties Union is payto write about Australia as I'm sure others have mentioned all of We note in this connection that lines I'm used to. At least, there'll this week two center newspapers we can spare and digging in the garbage." be less walking! Those were ruging for all the expenses of the Korematsu case and the new incustoms, habits, etc. I'll just say that being in a foreign land for carried denials of two like rumors, ged days I spent with the boys in Shelby. "We are still billeted in a loveone concerning the "death" of a junction case. Also Attorney James C. Purcell and the ACLU Nisei lieutenant, who, it was ru-mored, had died when his ship sank in the Atlantic. This Nisei Sgt. Nao Fuse writes from the Station Hospital in Camp Shelby: the first time is novel and after ly suburban English village among kind-hearted friendly people. Homes and countryside are beautifour months, am still amused at are assuming the expenses for the many things. "P. S.—If you see Sam Fuji-'Can you beat it. I am in the hos-Endo case. In other words, al-though all these cases affect the lieutenant is at the present mopital again. Yes, I have been in ment in England. mura around, tell that guy to write after the manner of Beverly the General Hospital at Jackson rights of Nisei as citizens, no fi-The second story concerned the to me. And, oh yeah . . . Tana-katsubo is here, too." Hills; and the tiny, quaint, and for quite a while on a broken nancial support is being given. ~ purported slaying of a Nisei soltidy village shops surpass the dreams of a Hollywood producer. back. That's why I was transfer-Sometimes I question the sindier in Sanger, a story investigat. red from my outfit. And now I am cerity of some Nisei who cry about ed by officials and found to be absolutely without foundation. A hurried note from his home Streets are teeming with bicycles; in here for it again. I only hope the infringement of their constituin Webster Groves, Missouri, ar-rived from Chaplain George Aki: and here and there are tiny Aus-I can get out of here soon and tional rights. They sulk and feel bitter but do nothing to fight against the encroachment. They Rumors of this type are despray to go back to the good ole' 442nd." tins. Pubs are like informal homepicable. They originate sometimes ly cocktail lounges where the chief "Am on my way back from Anfrom carelessness, and again from nual Conference of Congregation-al Churches at Grand Rapids, 'lubricant' is the rather dark, un-enthusiastic British ale." expect all rights to come to them deliberate maliciousness. An informal close-up on Yosh-inao Omiya, blind 100th Infantryon a silver platter. It is possible We urge you to stop immed-Michigan. Received telegram from Lt. Kobayashi, whose family is that they have not earned their liviately such rumors when they are in Rohwer, served as head doctor in both the Rohwer and Santa Camp Shelby to go to Fort Mc-Clellan, Alabama for temporary ing the hard way because their man, is given through an excerpt passed on to you. And should you of a letter from Terry Yeya, re-cently relocated to Philadelphia. be informed by well-meaning friends that your husband or parents looked after them. In the Anita Center Hospitals prior to duty." same way, they may be looking to their Caucasian friends to do . . . receiving his commission. brother has been killed in action, 'Last night I met and talked with Query Yoshinao Omiya at the Interna-tional Institute. It was thrilling discount such stories. * * * everything for them. It is time for all Nisei, both Unless you are informed by the T/4 Mike Hara asks via-mail: to shake his hands and to chat in the relocation centers and the From the Far East "Would you be so kind as to give me some information? I should be War Department, do not believe with him . . . about almost any-thing. He wore a lei made of free zone, to wake up to the real-ization that they must fight for their rights. Test cases cannot be any stories concerning the alleged S/Sgt. Henry Kimura writes: death of your husband, or your grateful if you could tell me the brother, or any relative. The War Department does not "Where I am now is somewhere in white and red roses. new addresses of the following persons: Mary Yamada, Mrs. Mi-yasaki, Mrs. Mochizuki, Mrs. Su-giyama and Dr. Kuwahara." the jungle of C-BI, and so far, ev-"At the beginning of the evencarried on without financial help. At least one would expect some allow the publication of casualties erything is going fine. Still in one ing he was asked to say a few until the next-of-kin has been noresponse from the Nisei if they piece and doing my best." words, and really, his modesty is surprising. He also sang a num-ber for us . . . Aloha Oe. Even though he's blind, he danced with us,too. I never saw anyone bub-bling so with humor and jollity." Kimura, who came to the main-land with the 100th, transferred from Camp McCoy to Camp Savsincerely prize their rights. We would like to see the American tified. Strange telephone calls, (Anyone knowing the where-abouts of the above-named per-sons who formerly resided in Denanonymous letters or rumors of any type should be discounted as Civil Liberties Union receive amfalse. age. He went over-seas last year. son, please write directly to Sgt. ple contributions from the Nisei to carry on the court cases.

Resolutions on Nisei Passed By Congregational Conference

from the biennial general assembly of the Congregational Christian Churches at Grand Rapids, Mich., returned to Denver this week and reported that the assembly had passed a series of reso-

ancestry. The Rev. Leon C. Grubaugh, superintendent of the Colorado Congregational conference, said the assembly expressed its willingness "to give cordial support to policies looking toward restoration of constitutional liberties to the Japanese evacuees as may be deemed consonant with national security and with the civil rights and liberties in which we believe.'

lutions on Americans of Japanese

The assembly also praised the War Relocation Authority and the Farm Security Administration for

DENVER, Colo. - Delegates | and religious intolerance."

The national assembly also expressed its approval of the army's resumption of selective service for Nisei and the granting of per-mits for visits to the west coast area by Nisei servicemen on furlough.

The assembly which 1,700 delegates from all sections of the United States attended, expressed opposition to the proposal to depopposition to the proposal to de-port law-abiding persons of any nationality, whether citizens or aliens, except as they may be found by legal process to be hos-tile to the United States, or as they themselves may desire dethey themselves may desire deportation.

The assembly assured President Roosevelt and government agen-cies "of the readiness of our constituents to give cordial support farm Security Administration for efforts in assisting the Nisei to resume their normal lives. Another resolution condemned "racial discrimination and racial" restoration of constitutional rights and liberties to the Japanese evac-ees as may be deemed consonant with national security."

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. H. Nozawa (2-10-A, Rohwer) a boy on June 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Morishige (3-10-C, Rohwer) a boy on June

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshikazu Furukawa (12-8-C. Hunt) a boy on June 12

To Mr. and Mrs. George Tsu-chiya (12-1-C, Hunt) a boy on June 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiichi Uno (24-2-D, Hunt) a girl on June 18. To Mr. and Mrs. George Iwakiri (7-12-D, Hunt) a boy on June

To Mr. and Mrs. Nishimoto (25-5-A, B, Rohwer) a boy on June 12. To Mr. and Mrs. Yamamoto (20-

10-D, Rohwer) a girl on June 24.

10-D, Rohwer) a girl on June 24. To Mr. and Mrs. Nakamura (12-8-A, Rohwer) a boy on June 24. To Mr. and Mrs. Agano, (25-6-A, Rohwer) a boy on June 25. To Mr. and Mrs. Kameyoshi Michiuye (5214-F, Tule Lake) a girl on June 19. To Mr. and Mrs. Shoji Matsui (7715-E, Tule Lake) a boy on June 20.

June 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kushida (3313-C, Tule Lake) a girl on June 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Hata (5714-E, Tule Lake) a girl on June 23

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyomi Yokoyama (905-C, Tule Lake) a girl on

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kawata (3402-C, Tule Lake) a girl on June 24

To Mr. and Mrs. Hozumi Takaki (4316-B, Tule Lake) a boy on June 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuo Kai (503-B, Tule Lake) a boy on June

To Mr. and Mrs. Hidenori Asano (8303-F, Tule Lake) a girl on June 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hisao Ikegame (7505-F, Tule Lake) a girl on June 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. T. Sato (6G-12C, Granada) a boy on June 26. To Mr. and Mrs. Kikujiro Okuyama (27-1-3, Topaz) a girl on June 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Mori-shita (26-5-CD, Topaz) a girl on June 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Uchida (4-4-D, Topaz) a girl on June 27. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nagano (16-4-A, Topaz) a boy on June

27. To Mr. and Mrs. Katsuo Tanabe (26-6-F, Topaz) a girl on June 28. To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitake Morita (22-10-EF, Topaz) a girl on

June 29.

ra (12-6-C, Heart Mountain) a boy on June 24.

(11E-8B, Granada) a girl on June

To Mr. and Mrs. James Kondo (27-5-D, Heart Mountain) a boy

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Imai (17-13-A, Heart Mountain) a girl

To Mr. and Mrs. George Fujii (24-5-C, Heart Mountain) 'a girl

Newspapers Check Politician's Charge of Nisei Coddling

SENATOR THOMAS TO INDUCT NEW **TOPAZ COUNCIL**

TOPAZ, Utah-Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah will be in Topaz July 25 to induct the fourth term councilmen to office, the To. paz Times reported recently. Senator Thomas is expected to address the councilmen as well as

the center residents. The induction ceremonies will be preceded by a banquet to honor incoming and outgoing council-

400 Evacuee Workers May Leave Idaho

Lack of Work Said Main Reason for **Proposed Departure**

TWIN FALLS, Idaho-For lack of available work in southern Idaho, 400 volunteer Japanese American farm workers at the War Food Administration migratory labor camps at Twin Falls, Rupert and Burley will leave the state by next week and will return to war relocation camps, it was reported here.

Ernest Palmer, head of the WRA office at Twin Falls, said that anticipated contracts with Utah canneries have failed to materialize.

The departure of the workers will leave only 100 Japanese American evacuees at the Twin Falls camp, 50 at Rupert and even less at Burley. Palmer stated that many of the men leaving would like to remain in the area and work but others are returning at their own request.

Most of the workers at Twin Falls were recruited at the war re-

location camp at Poston, Ariz. A recent attack by a gang of white teen-age youths upon a group of evacuees in Twin Falls was taken by some workers at the camps as reflecting community antagonisms, although community leaders in the Twin Falls area have promised complete protection to the workers.

Denver Nisei Hurt In Freak Accident

DENVER-Albert S. Uji, 26, of Denver was injured in a freak accident when the boom of a towing crane on a truck attempting to move a stalled car snapped, crash-ed through the windshield of the machine and pinned Uji behind the wheel.

Teruko Uyeda to Ichiro Hirami da on June 17 at Tule Lake.

Grace Kuwamoto to Frank Oshima on June 17 at Tule Lake. Sumako Doi to Kiyoshi Takano

San Jose Supervisor **Raises Issue Regarding** Youth at Hospital

7

SAN JOSE, Calif. - Charges of Chairman Joseph M. McKinnon of the Santa Clara county board of supervisors that a "Jap" is living in an "apartment" at the Santa Clara county hospital "off the fat of the land" were refuted this week.

Supervisor McKinnon had also declared that the person of Japanese ancestry in question had been trained as a technician but that other members of the hospital staff "would not work with him."

Reporters of the San Jose Mercury Herald and the Palo Alto Daily Times visited the Santa Clara hospital and interviewed the object of Supervisor McKinnon's ire, an American citizen of Japa-nese ancestry, Tettero "Teddy" Hidaka, who was born in Santa Clara county 23 years ago.

Hidaka, who graduated from Live Oak high school at Morgan Hill, was sent to the county hos-pital in April, 1941, for treatment for tuberculosis. Following the outbreak of war, his parents and other members of his family were evacuated to a war relocation center but young Hidaka was unable to leave the hospital and was retained in custody there.

The Mercury Herald reported that by the end of 1942, the course of his illness had been arrested, of his fillness had been arrested, and on March 19, 1943, the War Relocation Authority was given official notice that Hidaka had been discharged as a patient, ac-cording to hospital officials. The hospital report asked the WRA on three occasions to transfer Hidaka to a relocation camp.

The 'Mercury Herald and the Palo Alto Times found that Hi-daka's "apartment" was a small room off the sanatorium's motion picture booth.

"It is neat and clean but has no plumbing," the Mercury Herald reported. The newspapers found also that Hidaka eats the same fare as other patients.

The newspapers reported that Hidaka was working in the hos-pital's laboratory but received no pay for his services. It was re-ported that he receives \$13.30 from the WRA every three months. The WRA, in addition, pays the Santa Clara county hos-pital \$3.75 per day for each of pital \$3.75 per day for each of the three persons of Japanese an-cestry under treatment. The per diem pay received from the WRA, according to hospital officials, is more than the county's per diem cost per patient.

As for Supervisor McKinnon's charge that other hospital employees refuse to work with Hidaka because of his ancestors, Dr. C. G. Scarborough, superintendent of the tuberculosis sanatorium, said that Hidaka has been working "without objection by employees of the hospital."

Urge Deportation of Nisei "Racial Differences" Stressed In Resolution

California County Supervisors

At Annual Meeting

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The County Supervisors Association of California went on record at their annual meeting which ended on June 30 as favoring the encouragement of persons of Japanese ancestry, irrespective of birth or citizenship, to "return" to Japan.

The resolution, adopted unanimously by the county officials de-

"Whereas, the present war with the Japanese nation has further widened the gap between the white race and the Japanese race, and

"Whereas, it is apparent that because of the wide difference between the two races, in so many respects, that the Japanese in this nation can never be assimilated and will always remain a people separate and apart from the white race, now therefore be it

"Resolved, That: We feel that the people of the Japanese race, irrespective of birth of citizenship, should be encouraged to return to the land of their forefathers and

to work their destiny with others of like race, and be it further "Resolved, that: We believe it to be for the best interest of California that no person ineligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States of America should be permitted to own, lease or manage land in this state, or have any interest or share in any firm, or corporation who owns, operates, leases or controls any land in this state."

Camp Shelby Nisei Spend Week-end At Rohwer Center

Wounded Veterans To Appear at War Loan Dance

Twelve Japanese American heroes of the Italian campaign now recuperating from war wounds at Bushnell General hospital in Brigham City will be guests of honor at the Nisei Victory Ball to be held this Friday evening, July 14, at the Coconut Grove ballroom in Salt Lake City.

A reception and dinner will be held for the Nisei war veterans before the dance.

Arthur Gaeth, national news commentator, will be master of ceremonies.

Admission price will be \$1.25 per person. Tickets are being sold this week at all Japanese business houses in Salt Lake City.

Nisei Attend

Student Meet In Colorado

DENVER, Colo. -Japanese Americans from Topaz, Manzanar, Minidoka, Amache and from outside the centers attended the annual Intercollegiate Student Faculty conference sponsored by the Student Christian movement of the Rocky Mountain region at Estes Park June 22 to July 1.

Among the features was a seminar on "Evacuation, Center Life, Relocation, and the Part of Colleges in Relocation."

Methodists Meet In Denver For Conference



on June 26.

on June 27.

June

June 23.



WRA Expects Many May Use Trial Indefinite Leaves

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Season-| transfer to trial period indefinite

al and short-term leave may not be converted to trial period indefinite leave according to revisions of the WRA leave regulations announced here.

"It is expected that residents of the relocation centers will make increasing use of trial period in-definite leave rather than short-term leave," the Washington of-fice of WRA pointed out, "since it gives the evacues a four to six months' period to make a permanent adjustment in a new community, and permits them to re-turn to the center if such an attempt is unsuccessful.

"Trial period indefinite leave, however, may be issued only at of evacuees on indefinite leave the center, and evacuees out on seasonal and short-term leave will of relocation outside the continot be granted permission to nental limits of the United States.

leave. Additional revisions of leave

regulations at this time provide that: (1) each person 18 years of age or over, plus those who became 17 before May 17, 1944, must execute a separate Trial Period Agreement in applying for trial period indefinite leave; (2) an evacuee who is converting to indefinite leave from short-term, seasonal or trial period indefinite leave, who is otherwise eligible for a grant, and who has paid his own travel expenses to the com-munity in which he is resettled, may be reimbursed for his actual travel expense including federal tax on his ticket; and (3) travel

Colorado Group **Raps Proposed** Anti-Alien Law

Methodist Conference Protests Initiative On November Ballot

DENVER, Colo .- The campaign for the passage of an anti-alien property law, aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry now residing in Colorado, was sharply attacked here by the Colorado Conference of Methodist Churches at their annual session.

The Methodist conference passed a resolution which declared:

"We raise our voices in protest against the proposed alien property ownership law, and urge all our ministers and laymen to speak and work against its adoption, as un-American, un-democratic and anti-Christian. The prospect of the great State of Colorado denying ownership of property to the par-ents of American-born boys who are fighting for us in Italy is one to make all true Americans hide their heads in same. "If passed, this law will make

a hollow mockery of the things we are professing to be fighting for, will make the sacrifices of our soldiers, sailors and marines useless and in vain, and will put into the hands of our Japanese enemies the sharpest weapon possible."

The resolution was passed without a dissenting vote.

Caldwell Choir Wins Praise at Conference

CALDWELL, Idaho-The Japa nese American choir of the Caldwell Methodist church won high praise last week for its performance before the 61st annual session of the Idaho conference of the Methodist church in Caldwell.

Tom Nishitani.

of the California Street Church in Denver, who is now working among Japanese and Japanese Americans in eastern Oregon and the Boise Valley, spoke at the

Internment Cam

nounced here last week teen aliens at the Tule regation center at Ne picked up by Departme tice authorities and mov to alien enemy camps.



Tolerance Replaces III-Feeling In Brooklyn, Reports A. P.

for Japanese American evacuees has ended. Tolerance has replaced

Sixteen Idaho Falls Nisei Leave for Induction in Army

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho-Sixteen Japanese Americans left Idaho Falls on June 29 for induction into the U.S. Army at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Before their departure by train Thursday afternoon, the Nisei were honored at the regular servicemen's reception at the armory in Idaho Falls.

The Japanese American who left for service include:

Akira Tsunashima, Leo Morishita, Sample Sakaguchi, Masaji Ueda, James Kubosumi, John Tanaka, Sam Sato, Shoji Nakaya, John Kobayashi, Agi Harada, Mitsuo Kuwana, Kenko Otsuka, Joe Mayeda, and Kameo Sugioka, transfer from National City transfer from National City Calif.; Chic Kawata, transfer from Santa Clara, Calif.; and Isamu Kakiba, transfer from Los Ange-

NEWELL, Calif. - Harry H.

Kawai, a segregee at the Tule Lake center, was sentenced to serve one year in the Modoc coun-ty jail after striking a military

guard with the broadside of a meat cleaver while intoxicated.

Judge Wylie of Alturas, in pro-

nouncing the sentence, said that he would recommend to the parole

board that Kawai be released after serving 90 days of the sen-

Judge Recommends

Parole for Kawai

After 90 Days

tence.

NEW YORK-The controversy over the Brooklyn Heights hostel ill-feeling and all is quiet on Clin-ton street, the Associated Press reported on July 1.

The A. .P. said that a patrolman, on special post covering the block, keeps an eye on the treeshaded brick house at No. 168, but that is only a matter of police routine.

According to the news agency, occasionally a curious individual, from as far away as the Bronx, speaks hesitantly to the policeman, "Where are the Jap prisoners?"

"There are no Jap prisoners here," the officer replies. "They are citizens."

The hostel was opened May 10 by the Church of the Brethren and the American Baptist Home Mis-sions Society. The Rev. Ralph E. Smeltzer and his wife operate the hostel which provides temporary housing to Japanese American evacuees who come to New York City for a job and resettlement. The average number of evacuees housed at the hostel at one time is 12 and they stay on an average of eight days.

WRA Opens Newark Office For Relocation of Evacuees

NEWARK, N. J. — Appoint-ent of Edward V. Berman, for-the mainland in 1938, he studied law at the University of San ment of Edward V. Berman, former relocation officer of the Inter-mountain area, as relocation officer in charge of the newly opened relocation office in Newark, the largest city in the industrial and agricultural state of New Jersey, has been announced by Harold S. Fistere, WRA re-location supervisor for the Middle Atlantic area.

Mr. Berman is well acquainted with the East through his for-mer long residence in Pennsyl-vania and has become thoroughly familar with relocation problems through having aided numerous evacuees to resettle in Montana, Idaho, and eastern Oregon since joining WRA nearly two years ago, Mr. Fistere said. He also pointed out that for seven months of that time, Mr. Berman had been assigned on several occasions to the Minidoka Relocation Center as a relocation counsellor working in cooperation with the center's relocation program offi-cer. Mr. Berman thereby familarized himself with the needs and interests of both issei and nisei considering family or individual resettlement in the East.

After teaching school in Philadelphia for two years Mr. Ber-man shipped out as a merchant seaman from Pacific coast ports to Hawaii and the Northwest for two years. He then did labor relations work in Hawaii for four years. During that time he rep-resented plantation workers of Japanese, Filipino, and Hawaiian ancestry in negotiating collective bargaining agreements, arbitra-tion proceedings, and related labor matters. He received from the University of Hawaii the degrees



soldiers now fighting in Italy with the 100th Infantry Battalion are friends or close relatives of friends made by Mr. Berman during his residence in Hawaii.

Student from Hawaii Will Graduate from **Chicago School**

CHICAGO, Ill. — William Kur-atani, son of Walter Kuratani, prominent Honolulu businessman, will receive his bachelor of science degree at Loyola Medical School this month.

Coming to the mainland for study after graduating from Mc-Kinley high, he attended the Uni-versity of Southern California before evacuation. He was recently made an active member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Tule Lake Assailant Moved to California State Asylum

NEWELL, Calif.-Shigeo Oka-moto, 40, who attacked two fellow segregees at the Tule Lake center on June 21, has been taken to a California state asylum where he will be under observation and will receive treatment, it was reported this week.

The Tule Lake police depart-ment reported that Okamoto surrendered himself to police immed-

19 Aliens at Tule Arrested, Moved

SAN FRANCISCO_]

	(rostage rrepaid)
to	KENKYUSHA English-Japan charge, 50c)
<i>p</i>	KENKYUSHA Japanese-Eng charge, 50c)
It was an- that nine- Lake seg- ewell were ent of Jus-	ELEMENTARY Japanese To Grammar, vocabularies a 25c.) A set of two books Naganuma Reader, Vol. 1, 2, prepaid
internment	Reference Book of Notes, Vo Naganuma Reader, Vol.

GALLON BOTTLES

BREWED SOY SAUCE_



AGED OVER ONE YEAR

NOW AVAILABLE: HANDY POCKET-SIZE DICTIONARIES - 3 IN. BY 6 IN.

Saito's Kanwajiten (Postage prepaid)\$3.80	-
Sanseido's New Concise Japanese-English Dictionary. (Postage Prepaid)\$3.50	
Sanseido's New Concise English-Japanese Dictionary. (Postage Prepaid)\$3.50	
KENKYUSHA English-Japanese Dictionary. (Mailing charge, 50c)	
KENKYUSHA Japanese-English Dictionary. (Mailing charge, 50c)	
ELEMENTARY Japanese Textbooks For Self-Study. Grammar, vocabularies and notes. (Mailing charge 25c.) A set of two books	
Naganuma Reader, Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (Postage prepaid Each \$1.60	
Reference Book of Notes, Vocabulary and Grammar for Naganuma Reader, Vol. 1, 2, (Postage prepaid)Each \$1.60	
New Gyosho-Sosho Tokuhon, contains Sosho with much new material added (Postage prepaid)\$1.60	
Beginners Reader in Kana and Practice Book \$.78 (Postage Prepaid)	
Goh Game Book (In Japanese) \$2.00 Please Remit With Order to:	1
JOZO SUGIHARA	
1775 Vania Street Phone East 4923	

The choir sang two numbers, while Bill Wakatsuki of Nyssa, Ore., offered a solo "The Lord's Prayer," accompanied by Mrs. The Rev. Taro Goto, formerly

conference.