



**OUTRANKED, BUT STILL BOSS.** Air Wac Pvt. Cherry Nakagawara stares enviously at her husband's rank. But Sergt. Yosh ("Nickie") Nakagawara knows who is boss. The Japanese-American service couple are visiting Cleveland while on furlough.

## U. S. JAP AND WIFE GANG UP ON FOE

Sergeant and Wac Furnish  
Example of Patriotism

(Photo on Picture Page)

BY GEORGE E. CONDON

When officers of the Japanese Imperial Army told Yosh (Nickie) Nakagawara in December, 1940, to "be a good soldier," he took their advice to heart.

Yesterday Sergt. Nakagawara, Army of the United States, was in Cleveland with his wife, Air Wac Pvt. Cherry Nakagawara, enjoying a brief furlough and setting a handsome example of true patriotism to many Americans.

Sergt. Nakagawara, 26, enlisted in the army in June, 1941. He received his basic training at Camp Grant, Ill., and now is a member of a station hospital complement at Camp Bowie, Tex. Cherry, whom he married in April, 1942, joined

the Air WAC last January and is stationed at Wright Field, O. She also is 26.

The sergeant, who likes to be called "Nickie," is a native of Alameda, Cal., but his father lives in Japan—in the industrial center of Kurume, on Kyusu Island.

"My grandfather and grandmother once lived in the United States," he explained, "but when they grew old they wanted to spend their last years in the old country. Since my dad was the oldest son, he felt obliged, according to tradition, to return with them to Japan and support them."

Sergt. Nakagawara visited Japan with his father in 1934 and remained there for two years. In December, 1940, on the eve of his induction into the United States Army, he received word that his father was ill. Selective service officials postponed his induction and granted him permission to visit his father.

"The Japanese officials treated me as an alien," he recalled. "If I wanted to travel any place I was required to report to the nearest police station. Then the police would assign a plain-clothes man to follow me every place I went."

"When the government found out that I was about to enter the American army they didn't say much about it—just told me to be 'a good soldier.'"

The ordinary Japanese people with whom he talked were anything but warlike in their attitude toward the United States, the sergeant said, pointing out that the people realized the vital need for continuance of trade relations.

### Enlists in Army

The sergeant left Japan for his homeland in June, 1941, on one of the last boats to sail for America.

As soon as he returned to the United States, he enlisted in the army. He found his first year in khaki an uncomfortable one, but, he pointed out, the longer you are in the army the more you like it.

Pvt. Cherry's home town is Oakland, Cal. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shiozawa, with two brothers and three sisters, are living at the war relocation center near Topaz, Ut. Another sister, Mrs. Yuki Katayana, who is married to Corp. Tarō Katayana of Camp Shelby, Miss., is employed at the War Relocation Authority office here. A brother, Lebo Shiozawa, also is employed in Cleveland.

As if that were not enough service people for one family, Pvt. Cherry's twin sister, Mrs. Mary Nagata, is the wife of Pvt. Ronnie Nagata, stationed at Camp Savage, Minn.

Would Sergt. Nakagawara feel strange fighting the Japanese?

"Let me at them," he said. "I don't care whether I fight Germans or Japanese."



POST-TRIBUNE, Gary, Indiana, April 7, 1944

# Jap Meets Chinese in Gary; There Lies Beginning of Deep Friendship

## They Credit Hospitality Here for Success

How American democracy pours the oil of brotherhood on race relations is demonstrated by two oriental residents of Gary, who are close friends, one a Japanese-American and the other a Chinese, who has made application for American citizenship.

The Japanese is George Kitahara, research technician at the Reynolds Metals company, 39th and Georgia, a Christian who last week joined Grace Lutheran church; the Chinese is Chester Wing, owner of two Gary laundries, and a disciple of Confucius. The two men got acquainted when they became members of Anselm forum.

"The people of Gary have been very fine to me," declared Kitahara, who says that he had learned what true democracy means since coming here a year ago. "There has been no evidence of hostility towards me and I want to become an integral part of the community."

### Kitahara Born in California

Kitahara was born in California, his father coming to America in 1898. George was born on his father's 200-acre fruit ranch at Reedley, Calif. He attended Reedley high school and then the University of California where he studied agriculture and majored in chemistry. When the war came, the Kitahara family was interned at the Poston relocation camp in Arizona.

Their fruit ranch was taken over by a Christian friend, Kitahara explained. The man was his Sunday school teacher in the Reedley Methodist church, who will care for the place until his father is able to return. Having lived in America for more than 40 years, Kitahara said his parents are "not too happy" about their internment and patiently wait for the day when they can return to their California home.

Kitahara and his older brother, Kei, age 23, also were interned, but later released as Neisi citizens as both were born in this country. They were given a 4C rating—undesirable for military service. The two boys, however, flipped a coin to determine which one should volunteer for the army. Kei won the toss and is now serving in the army intelligence corps in the Pacific, with a rating as technician, 4th grade. George expects to enter the army in a few months.

### Wing Has Reason to Hate

Wing is now just beyond the draft age, but his hatred against the Japanese militarists is red hot. His ancestral home on a farm in Canton province was bombed by the Japs in 1940 and his wife, his 15-year-old son, his 13-year-old daughter and his aged mother had to flee.

They returned, however, after the enemy planes had gone. Since then they have driven out at frequent intervals, but each time they have returned. There is no military objective nearby, he said, but their village is only 15 miles from the enemy lines. On the plantations around the village, rice and great quantities of vegetables are raised. If the Japs do not destroy the gardens, they steal the crops, but the people continue to work the land. Just last week, Wing had two letters from his children.

"It is hard to take," the Gary laundryman said. "Never-the-less, I do not blame the Japanese people for the things their leaders do. I cannot hold it against George; he is a good friend of mine. I love him very much."

### Blames Military Minorities

Says Kitahara, "I feel just as bitter towards the methods and attitudes of Japanese as any other American. As for me, I'd never trade the democratic principles of America for any other way of life in all the world."

"I know we have some problems to overcome in America, but the people will overcome them by the democratic process. I believe that orientals have some contributions to make to American culture, the same as Europeans, and I hope that the way will be opened after this war to make this possible."

Wing is anxiously awaiting the day when he can bring his wife and children to America. That will be in about two years, after he has received his final citizenship papers. He was the first Chinese in this judicial district to apply for citizenship after congress eliminated restrictions on Chinese.

### "Gary—Best Place on Earth"

"I intend to make my home in Gary always," said Wing, who came here in 1930. "I think it is one of the best places on earth."

One of the most pleased persons in Gary over Kitahara uniting with a Christian church here is Rev. D. A. Flesner of Grace Lutheran church, because the American Lutheran church was one of the first to take a stand in support of the American-born Japanese and urged that they be cordially treated by their members.

The hearty welcome given Kitahara by his congregation, Rev. Flesner attributes to the influence of E. Stanley Jones' preaching mission, sponsored last month by the Gary Council of Churches, at which racial tolerance was stressed.

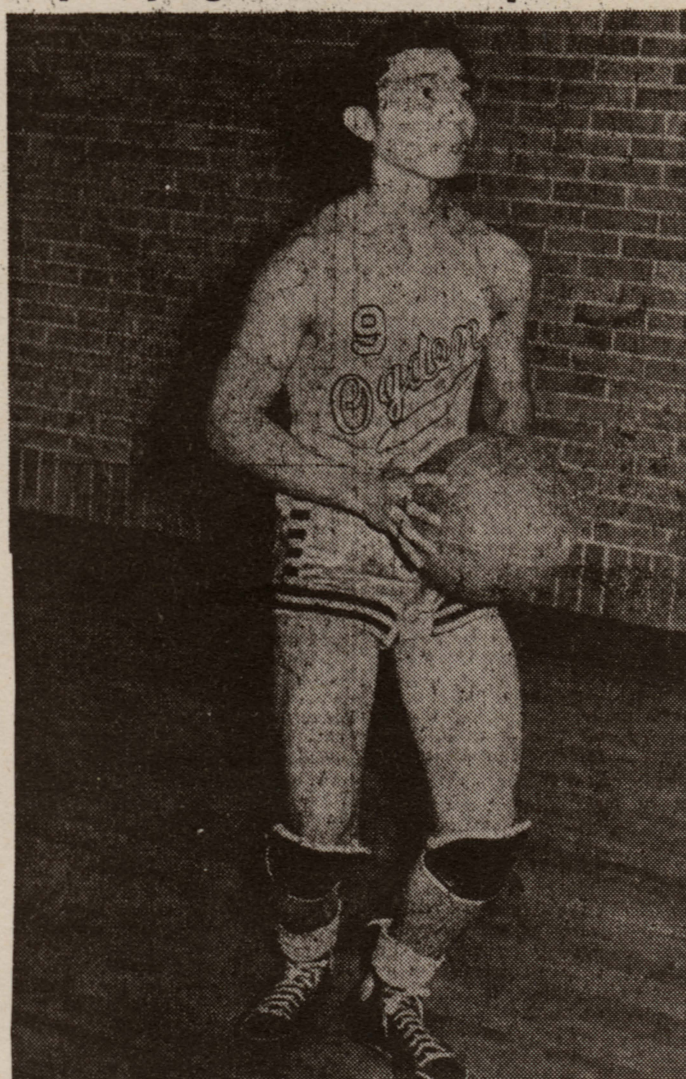


George Kitahara (left) and Chester Wing (right) agree that American democracy is the one way of life, though the former is Japanese and the other is Chinese; George is Christian and Chester is Confucist. The Japanese is an American citizen by birth, and the Chinese expects to be naturalized within two years.



# Wat Misaka Is Sparkplug of New Champions

2437



OGDEN STANDARD EXAMINER, 4/1/44

Patrolling the  
**SPORT**  
**HIGHWAY** with  
**AL WARDEN**



### Misaka Is Interesting Sports Copy

Utah university hoopsters are being heralded from coast to coast as the "greatest bunch of casaba youngsters" ever banded together. The average age of the "blitz kids" is 18 and one of the sensational members of the squad is Wat Misaka, Japanese-American, born in Ogden, Utah.

Strange as it may seem, Mrs. Tatsuyo Misaka, 208 Twenty-fifth street, is a feminine barber and is supporting Wat and his two brothers, Tatsumi and Osamu.

Ben F. Misaka, the father, passed away back in 1939 and since that time Mrs. Misaka has been barbering at her own shop, the Western. Mr. Misaka operated the barber shop prior to his death.

She wants all of her sons to get fine educations and has struggled to that end.

Wat graduated from Ogden high back in 1941 and attended Weber college on a scholarship. As a student, Wat also obtained a scholarship for Utah university. Wat is enrolled in the Utah school of engineering.

Tatsumi, the second son, is a student at Central high, and Osami, the youngest, is enrolled at Grant school.

Wat played basketball at Central high and Ogden high in Ogden and later was an all-conference performer at Weber college.

Back in 1942 he was named the standout individual player of the Intermountain junior college tourney and rated a first team cage post for good measure on the all-stars.

Wat was one of the best scholastic players in all Region 1 basketball history. He was one of Dick Kapple's mainstays.

Contrary to some press reports, Misaka is a native Utahn. Some of the services have Wat hailing from Hawaii, but this is untrue.

"Wat is one of the finest athletes I have ever coached," said Reed Swenson of Weber college today.

The present world war has handicapped many Japanese-Americans. But in New York and Kansas City the capacity crowds applauded the all-around play of the Ogden athlete. Yes, sirc, Misaka deserves to be known as the "sparkplug of the Utes." And don't be surprised if he rates all-American on some of the press selections.

**GETS RECOGNITION . . .** Basketball fans at New York's Madison Square Garden cheered aplenty for Wat Misaka, pinch-hitter of the Utah university "blitz kids" the new national champions. Wat is shown above in a uniform of Ogden High Tigers. His mother, who supports her three sons as a feminine barber in Ogden, is shown at the top.



## 5 Japanese-Americans Scare an Entire County

Democracy evidently is not working very effectively in Warren county, N. J.

Not when Japanese-American citizens can be driven out of the area by terrorism, barn-burning, secret committees, threats of violence. And without a word of restraint from the legally constituted authorities.

Farmers of the Great Meadows section have forced five Japanese-Americans to leave the 600-acre farm of Edward Kowalick, where they were briefly employed as farm hands. They had been sent there by the War Relocation Authority because they were expert agricultural workers and because Kowalick needed help badly. The WRA did not send them until the five Japanese-Americans had been investigated by the FBI which found their loyalty to the United States was beyond question.

We use the past tense "was" advisedly. We don't know how loyal these Japanese-Americans will be in the future, considering their wretched experience at Great Meadows.

It happens that some of the farmers who forced Kowalick to get rid of his help are not American citizens. They migrated to the United States a few years ago and have thus far neglected to apply for citizenship papers.

So their action could not have been inspired solely by patriotism. As a matter of fact, some of the Great Meadows objectors to the five Japanese farm hands let the cat out of the bag.

They said they were afraid the five farm hands might establish themselves, buy their own farms in years to come, compete with their neighbors and finally take over control of the section.

That is certainly peering a long way into a black future through dark glasses.

So they used threats, burned a barn, formed secret committees. Free enterprise, where art thou?

Assemblyman C. Leslie Hudson, of Warren county, announces he is studying possibilities for drafting State legislation to discourage Japanese-Americans from coming to New Jersey.

Coming from a lawmaker who is supposed to have at least a rudimentary understanding of the rights of American citizens and a hearsay knowledge of democracy, such a proposal is intolerable.

Far worse, Governor Edge, of New Jersey, welcomed a delegation of the protesting farmers, gave them his sympathy and added: "I don't blame you."

By indorsing prejudice instead of explaining to those farmers the fundamentals of Americanism, the Governor of New Jersey has done his State and his country a grave disservice.

A dozen American soldiers have often whipped a battalion of Japs.

But five Japanese-American farm hands have apparently scared an entire American county.

Fortunately, most communities in America are not so easily frightened and their representatives are not so backward.

In many farming sections loyal Japanese-Americans are recognized as hard-working, loyal citizens who are laboring long hours to pile up food for our fighting forces.

The Army has enlisted hundreds of Japanese-Americans as soldiers. They are brave men. Many have died for the Stars and Stripes in Italy.

Is Warren county really afraid?

NEWARK EVENING NEWS  
April 4, 1944

## Bishop Protests Jap Farmer Ban

Bishop Washburn, head of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark, deplored today the action Saturday night at Great Meadows barring Americanized Japanese and Americans of Japanese parentage from working on farms. He declared:

"Right-minded citizens must deplore the hasty action of a group of residents in Warren County in their challenge of the right of an American citizen to carry on his work among us for a few months. Federal authorities, after careful examination, have found no reason to doubt his loyalty to the United States, which is the country of his birth. We ourselves would seem to have failed to interpret the American tradition to some whose families have also come to our country within a generation or two."



HERALD, Boston, Mass.

April 14, 1944

## Jersey Justice

Could it happen in New England, this mob rule of farmers who forced five American citizens of Japanese descent to quit a farm in Great Meadows, N. J.? Would vigilantes rise up in our rural areas if young men of established loyalty to this country came here from relocation centers to help in the production of food?

In New Jersey, all the extreme intolerance of an aroused community was mobilized against the unfortunate five and the farmer who opened his land to their sharecropping. He was threatened, one of his sheds was burned down, and he and his family were subjected to that ostracism which can be unbearably cruel in a small town. A secret committee of 300, organized in the best Ku Klux Klan tradition, had their way. The five Japanese-Americans are leaving.

In New England we have 225 Japanese from War Relocation Administration centers, but only a few on farms. There have, however, been many calls from farmers, particularly market gardeners, for these Japanese. The few who have settled here have occasioned nothing like the social stress that was set up in New Jersey.

Japanese are good market gardeners, and particularly skilful in one of the most exacting of agricultural activities, the sexing of baby chicks. Three groups of Japanese are engaged in this work on a large scale, one in Charlton, Massachusetts, another in Connecticut and a third in New Hampshire. They supply day-old chicks of either sex, sorted with 95 per cent. accuracy. The trouble in New Jersey seemed to spring from intolerance. Ironically enough, the super-patriots of Great Meadows assisted the enemy by interfering with food pro-

PRESS, Atlantic City, N. J.

April 13, 1944

### Editorial

**T**HE War Relocation Authority is transferring loyal American Japanese from other relocation centers out West to a farm in North Jersey, where they plan to produce food, necessary to our prosecution of the war. But certain North Jersey communities are protesting. In anonymous communications, they threaten violence. State Police are called out. The Japanese who runs the farm is a graduate of a Los Angeles high school, attended an American college three years, has a wife who was born in America, and they have four children. Isn't this something else that we're NOT fighting for? To destroy the melting pot?

BULLETIN, Philadelphia, Penna.

April 14, 1944

## This, too, is Sabotage

**S**OMETHING very much like persecution, together with actual violence and intimidation, has forced a farmer in Warren County, N. J., to ask removal by the War Relocation Authority of five Americans assigned to work for him. Though Japanese by race, all have been carefully investigated by the FBI and declared completely loyal to this country.

There may be more to this incident than meets the eye. What does meet the eye is a kind of prejudice inconsistent with the doctrine of American democracy. It would be fantastic if the test of racial or national origin were to decide whether an American citizen may work or fight for the United States. No such test is required or permitted by law or the Constitution.

Civilians are more unreasonable and irritable concerning these matters than the men in uniform. A letter printed on this page points out that Americans on active service in Italy selected "Madame Butterfly" as an opera they would like to hear in the land of opera, and enjoyed it. Opera management here believes that impassioned civilians would never stand for it while we make war on Japan.

The problem of handling the loyal Japanese-Americans is one which the Government is trying honestly and sensibly to solve. It is part of the so-called "war effort." It is a kind of sabotage to increase the difficulties of the task.

OREGONIAN, Portland, Oregon

April 7, 1944

## Jap Has Friends

EVANSTON, Ill., April 6 (INS)—Six coeds and two faculty members have donated blood in attempts to save the life of Ikuo Oyama, 54, Japanese research associate in political science at Northwestern university, it was learned Thursday.

Oyama, a former leader of the farm-labor party in Japan, is in the Evanston hospital with a serious stomach ailment. He fled to the United States after attempts on his life in Japan and has been connected with the university since 1935.



## MARINE LAUDS U.S. 'GOOD' JAPS

(Picture on back page.)

BY MAURICE FISCHER.

Yes—there are some Japanese who have not only the respect and admiration of U.S. Marines, but are even their buddies. For that you have the word of Lt. Robert J. Newell, 7448 N. Claremont av., who has just returned from 14 months of service in the South Pacific with a unit of Marine Corps. combat military police.

But these Japanese are Americans—American-born Nisei and soldiers in the U.S. Army, who have been serving with Marine detachments in the Pacific islands as interpreters and otherwise providing the leatherneck fighters with the benefit of their knowledge of enemy ways.

### Good Yank Soldiers.

"They have the respect of the Marines because they are good American soldiers and we realized the risks they are exposed to, in event they are captured by the enemy," said Lt. Newell, who left the study of law at Marquette University in 1941 to enlist in the Marine Corps.

"As it was, these boys had a tough time of it," recalls Newell with a laugh. "Each one of them has been captured eight or nine times—by our own men. One day two of them were seized while standing in a Marine chow line, in their dungarees.

### Needed a Bodyguard.

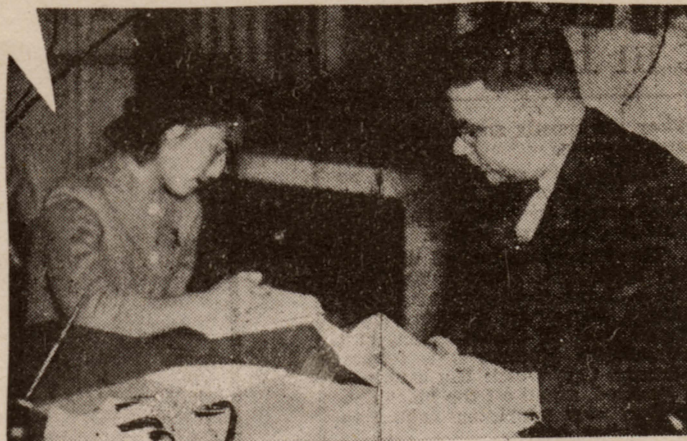
"It got to the point where finally, for their own protection, we had to detail a marine to accompany them wherever they went. The men took it in good spirit."

On his return home April 7, Lt. Newell saw his 7-month-old daughter, Mary Patricia, for the first time. He was on duty on Guadalcanal when news of the baby's birth reached him, first by V-mail. He kept hearing about the youngster's arrival regularly until last December, he said—by ordinary mail, air mail, cable and even radiogram.

### Name a Coincidence.

He and his wife, Margaret Mary, agreed on the baby's name through correspondence, and it wasn't until they'd decided on Mary Patricia that they realized the coincidence of their daughter's initials with her daddy's duty—M.P.

So Lt. Newell presented little Mary Patricia with two gifts when he reached home. One was an Easter bunny twice her size, and the other was his M.P. brassard which he'd worn on Guadalcanal and Bougainville.



**PRACTICES WHAT HE PREACHES**—As director of the War Relocation Authority in Iowa, Frank E. Gibbs frequently has occasion to place Japanese-Americans in the employ of state residents. In so doing, he himself sets an example. Here Gibbs in Des Moines headquarters dictates a letter to Miss Mariko Matsumoto, office stenographer. Miss Matsumoto was a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., before war-time evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the city. She came to Iowa from the Poston, Ariz., relocation center. (IDPA photo)

HOME NEWS, New Brunswick, New Jersey  
April 10, 1944

## JAP RELOCATION PLANS ANNOUNCED

### New Brunswick Committee Will Be Named to Assist In Work

George E. Rundquist, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America stated today that a committee of New Brunswick residents would be organized to cooperate in an intensive campaign to relocate Japanese-Americans in the New Brunswick area.

Offices will be opened in the state by the War Relocation Authority, probably in Newark, to facilitate the movement of the Japanese-Americans from western concentration camps. Many firms and individuals have already sought from WRA information on how to obtain Japanese-American help, Harold Fistere, New York regional director of the WRA stated yesterday.

"We are going ahead with the resettlement program in New Jersey and are laying plans for extensive activities there," said

Fistere. "These Japanese-Americans of proved loyalty are entitled to live and work where they please.

"Fifty per cent of them have agricultural skill and the rest range from domestics to professional men. There are trained doctors and nurses available for New Jersey."

Rundquist declared committees would be named in Paterson, Newark, Trenton and Camden in addition to New Brunswick. He said it would be the duty of each committee to seek jobs and housing for evacuees in their immediate vicinity and to help newcomers adjust their lives under the limitations placed upon them by the war.

Church members will be asked to take the Japanese-Americans into their homes or to find suitable lodgings for them, Rundquist explained. Housing will prove a big obstacle, particularly in crowded areas, but not in rural communities where help is needed on farms, he indicated.



POST, Washington, D. C.  
April 19, 1944

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS  
April 27, 1944

## Fair Play

Harold Ickes has inaugurated his stewardship over the War Relocation Authority with a characteristically clear, strong assurance that he will protect the civil rights of the Japanese-Americans within the agency's jurisdiction. The humane, decent and democratic policies pursued by WRA Director Dillon Myer will be fortified by the Secretary of the Interior. The WRA, said Mr. Ickes, "will not be stampeded into undemocratic, bestial, inhuman action. It will not be converted into an instrument of revenge or racial warfare. . . . Let us not degrade ourselves by injuring innocent, defenseless people. To do this would be to lower ourselves to the level of the fanatical Nazis and Japanese war lords. Civilization expects more from us than from them."

On the day that Secretary Ickes made this statement in San Francisco, a delegation of farmers appeared before the Governor of New Jersey to protest against the employment of five Japanese evacuees, investigated, cleared and released by the WRA, on a farm in their neighborhood. They had already driven the evacuees from their jobs by intimidation and outright violence. And of this sort of hoodlumism Governor Edge found himself able to say only, "I guess I don't blame you."

Well, we blame the Governor of New Jersey—a part of whose sworn duty it is to enforce the laws and preserve the institutions of a democratic people. The men and women of Japanese descent under the jurisdiction of the WRA—most of them citizens of the United States—were evacuated from their homes on the West Coast by military order during the dangerous period after Pearl Harbor. They have committed no crimes. They have been intensively investigated, and those concerning whom there is any basis whatever for a suspicion of disloyalty have been sent to internment camps or segregated at Tule Lake. The rest are loyal American citizens or law-abiding aliens. They are innocent victims of military necessity, in a real sense war refugees. They are entitled to our respect and to a decent opportunity to reestablish themselves. As Harold Ickes put it in his own forthright fashion, "Those who do not believe in according these people the rights and privileges to which they are entitled under our laws do not believe in the Constitution of the United States."



Six coeds gave their blood to save the life of a Japanese research associate at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Shown above around Ikuo Cyama, 54, who was forced to flee Japan in 1931 because he opposed invasion of Manchuria, are, left to right, Jeanetta Linfield, Petersburg, Ill.; Joyce O'Brien, Russell, Kan.; Ruth Moss, Dyersburg, Tenn.; Jean Wagner, Clinton, Ia.; Ann Smith, Indianapolis, Ind.; and Ann Nell. Davenport, Ia.

How long can we with justice keep these people from their homes under the pretext that there is a continuing danger of invasion on the West Coast? This is a question which Americans, for the sake of their own national conscience, must now face and answer. "To a large extent," said Mr. Ickes in San Francisco, "this is a local problem. It is a problem of you people in California, in Washington and in Oregon. I hope that the clamor of those few among you who are screaming that this situation should be resolved on the basis of prejudice and hate will soon be overwhelmed by the stern remonstrances of those among you—a overwhelming majority—who believe in fairness and decency, Christianity, in the principles of America, in the Constitution of the United States." But it is also a problem in the settlement of which all of us are concerned. Our essential freedoms are enmeshed in the rights of this, as of any other, minority. And our history as a Nation must bear the stain of any injustice inflicted on them.