

SEATTLE JAPS RETURN HOME

The war ended last night for more than 100 Seattle Japanese when they stepped from a train at Union Station, from approximately 3½ years' internment.

Traveling in two special coaches from the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho, they found waiting scores of relatives and friends who gave them a joyful welcome.

But, for one internee it was not a homecoming at all.

Solemn-visaged little Carrie Matsumoto, 2½ years old, was born in the relocation center and Minidoka is the only home she has known.

"She's just a camp baby," her mother, Mrs. Tom Matsumoto, laughed.

Waiting to greet the family was a Seattle relative, Miss Mary Matsumoto, 7500 40th Ave. S., receptionist at the War Relocation Authority headquarters.

Arriving with Carrie and her mother were her father and her grandmother, Mrs. Suma Matsumoto.

Matsumoto, who formerly operated a hotel in Seattle, said he had no idea what he was going to do now that he is back.

"I'll just have to see what turns up," he said.

Uppermost in the minds of the returned Japanese was the question of how their presence will be received by Seattleites.

"I hope it will be all right," said J. Kishido, who before being interned worked for a produce company. "I think it will be."

Housing being what it is, relatives and acquaintances are taking the returned Japanese until they can get started anew.

New Discharge Record

TACOMA, Sept. 26.—(AP)—An all-time high record was established by the Fort Lewis separation center yesterday when 705 enlisted men and officers were discharged, fort officials announced today.



HOME AGAIN—The Matsumoto family, who with more than 100 Japanese returned last night from the Minidoka Relocation Center is welcomed home by a Seattle relative, Miss Mary Matsumoto (left). Carrie

Matsumoto, who was born in the Center, is held by her mother, Mrs. Tom Matsumoto. Others, left to right, are Mrs. Suma Matsumoto and Tom Matsumoto.

—(Post-Intelligencer Photo.)

Shostakovich's Ninth

MOSCOW, Sept. 26.—(AP)—Dmitri Shostakovich, one of the Soviet Union's most celebrated composers, presented his Ninth Symphony to musical circles in Leningrad at his home there last night. The youthful Shostakovich won world-wide acclaim for his Seventh Symphony.

Vet Gets Silver Star

Sgt. Charles N. Peha, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Peha, 2921 Yesler Way, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action. Sergeant Peha, who entered the army upon his graduation from Broadway High School two years ago, has been fighting on Pacific fronts for 19 months.

Fire Prevention Week

OLYMPIA, Sept. 26.—(AP)—Fire Prevention Week will prevail in Washington from October 7 to October 13, Governor Wallgren proclaimed today.

National fire loss was 10 per cent higher last year than the previous year and 33 per cent over 1943, Wallgren said.

Victim Loses \$10 To Three Sluggers

Ivan Roberts, 25, 320 Cedar St., told police three Negroes slugged and robbed him of \$10 near 10th Ave. S. and King St. early yesterday morning.

Roberts was treated at King County Hospital for facial lacerations.



marchers call for a return to constitution-
tions. —(Associated Press Wirephoto.)

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The National Director Speaks to Residents



Gathering in the still incomplete high school gymnasium, some 1500 residents met to hear National Director D. S. Myer speak last Monday. It was the first time that residents had such an opportunity to hear Mr. Myer speak at a mass meeting at this center.

237 BAINBRIDGE JAPS LEAVE, HEAD SOUTH

EVACUEES, FRIENDS PART IN TEARS

EVACUATION BRINGS SAD FAREWELLS

Tears Mingle with Smiles
as Nipponese Residents
of Island Say Final Good-
byes; Farms Left Behind

By FIELDING LEMMON

Bainbridge Island Japanese, alien and American-born alike, were evacuated from the island this forenoon, some leaving in tears, some with smiles and others with traditional stoic faces.

The Army checked out a total of 237 persons, the remainder of the 289 on the island having left voluntarily.

The evacuation was a credit to the efficiency of the Army, it was a tragedy to the Japanese themselves and it was a sad affair for island residents, most of whom knew the Japanese personally.

Only one incident marred an orderly evacuation. One elderly woman was stricken with a heart attack as she awaited the ferry at Eagledale which was to take her to new surroundings in California.

The woman was given first aid, carried on the boat and then received medical attention when the ferry arrived in Seattle.

By 11 o'clock this forenoon the entire Japanese population of the island had assembled, as arranged previously, at the ferry dock in Eagledale. Soldiers under command of Maj. C. F. Bisenius immediately segregated them by families and gave an identification tag to each.

When the ferry Kehloken arrived at 11:03 o'clock, the entire assemblage was ready to board. It was accomplished in orderly fashion. There were one or more soldiers for each family. The soldiers courteously escorted the Japanese aboard the ferry.

Once aboard, the evacuees were given the run of the boat, except for the lower deck.

Arriving at Colman Dock shortly after noon, the Japanese were taken immediately to a special train, which was on the switch tracks in front of the dock.

The Japanese by this time were smiling but there were many soldiers, including even officers, who had tears streaming down their



Bainbridge Island High School pupils cut classes today to bid farewell to their Japanese classmates who were being evacuated from the island. This scene shows two white girls sobbing in grief as they say good-bye to a Japanese girl and boy. The Japanese girl also is in tears. The high school lost many pupils through the evacuation. The pupils will go with their parents to a California concentration camp.

NO REFUNDS FOR JAPS, SAYS CITY

The city will give no refunds on shop licenses of interned Japanese, City Comptroller W. C. Thomas and Chairman James Scavotto of the City Council license committee said today.

Thomas said the only time the city gives refunds is when the city revokes a license or inadvertently makes an incorrect charge. He said he has had only a few requests for refunds.

Thomas' license director, Walter L. Daniels, put it this way: "The city didn't put them out of business. Their own Japanese government put them out."

Daniels said the Japanese are required to buy a "closing-out sale" license to dispose of their goods. Many have asked that they be allowed to sell without paying the fee, but the city insists on collecting the \$25 fee.

Man Killed Awaiting Call
CANTON, Kas., March 30.—(AP)—Loren D. Smith, 35 years old, sold his bakery two weeks ago, expecting a summons to naval duty. He was killed last night in an accident at an oil well, where he had accepted temporary employment. His widow and a 15-year-old daughter survive.

SAD FAREWELLS—WHILE TROOPS STAND BY



This scene was typical as the evacuation proceeded under Army supervision. Toshiki Katayama carries a suitcase out of her home as she prepares to leave the island on which she always has lived.



Soldiers guarded the ferry dock at Eagle Harbor as the island Japanese were evacuated. Here, from left to right, are Pvt. Sol Cohen, Henry Hoffmann and Walter Bond and Corp. Jerry Krakendonk.

ORDER 'FREEZES' ALIENS ON COAST

Up and down the Pacific Coast today more than 100,000 Japanese, both alien and American-born, and another 150,000 enemy aliens were "frozen" to their home communities as authorities began enforcement of the fourth public proclamation of the Army's Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

Fair Grounds Converted

In Washington, workmen working three shifts a day to convert the automobile parking at the Western Washington Grounds, Puyallup, into an evacuation center similar to at several California fairs.

It appeared likely that sorry removal of the remaining Washington's 5,000 Japs awaiting completion of the expected to require a few weeks.

Only six classification emptied from these and inclusion orders—German aliens more than 70 years man and Italian aliens, wives, husbands, an officer, enlisted missioned nurse or with the Army, Navy or Coast Guard; German aliens who are husbands or children of enlisted man or of who has died in the or since last Dec. 7 and Italian aliens who filing fee for natural December 7; patient incapacitated, or child, ages and the total blind.

CAR WAT

Stops Tires and An automatic self-regulating device, invented from stealing gas, this night or day. This gives out a loud-piercing anyone touches your can afford to be with invention and the demand. New sales plan for agents, profits any party will let you try it for ten days. Be first name today to North DD-14, Pukwana, So.

Tears, Smiles Mingle as Japs Bid Bainbridge Farewell

(Continued From Page One)

faces as they escorted the evacuees aboard the train.

The Japanese had left their homes, in which some had lived for as many as 40 years. The most touching scene, however, was the attitude of the children, some too young to comprehend the reason for their removal. One child, held tightly by his mother on the ferry, asked:

"Where are we going?"

The mother rocked him gently and said:

"I don't know, but we will be back."

The captain of the ferry which brought the Japanese to Seattle was Oscar Lundgren, who was born on the island and knew most of the Japanese, who were being removed. He was kept busy during his relief shift shaking hands with his friends.

Tells of 'Slabwood Harry'

He told about Harry Hiroshita, who was known in the early part of the century as "Slabwood Harry."

Captain Lundgren explained that this nickname resulted from the fact that Hiroshita supplied the slabwood for tugs which ran into Port Blakely before the days of coal and oil.

Another touching scene before the ferry left Bainbridge Island was the parting between high school classmates. Many pupils at Bainbridge High School cut classes to bid their Japanese friends goodbye.

There was a great gathering of white friends at Eagledale before the evacuation was completed. These friends, as well as soldiers, gave the departing Japanese every help.

It was a pathetic exodus.

There were mothers with babies in arms, aged patriachs with faltering steps, high school boys and girls, and some children, too young to realize the full import of the occasion. The youngsters frolicked about, treating the evacuation as a happy excursion.

There was at least one sad separation.

Ebaristo Arota, a Filipino, remained on the island while his Japanese wife, Miki, sadly boarded the ferry.

Army officials said they were compelled to deny a request that either Arota be taken with the evacuees or Mrs. Arota be allowed to stay.

Yesterday was a busy one for the island's "orphans of war," as they have designated themselves. The island Japanese had set their affairs in order in eight short days, under Army orders.

For some it was a simple matter. Others had a far more difficult time, as they had much personal property to sell or store, and personal affairs, such as leases, to settle.

John Nakata, proprietor of the Eagle Harbor Grocery & Market, spent a busy day visiting customers who had invited him for farewell calls. Earlier in the week he had arranged for leasing his business, and his day was free.

Nakata's home, during the late afternoon, became a gathering place for many Japanese and American friends at what he termed a "going-away" party.

Farewell Service Held

The Rev. K. Hiraikawa, pastor of the Japanese church, was held services for the flock he has served 17 years. Services scarcely had ended when movers arrived to store the church piano.

"What has to be, has to be," said Mr. Hiraikawa, smiling. "I am glad for the fact we all can be together. I think most of us will return to the island together some day."

Some are old and won't be back, but the rest of us will await the day when we can come home."

The minister expressed pride over the way members of his race accepted evacuation.

"We knew, really, that the order was coming," he asserted. "We had hoped for the best, however, and when it did come it was a shock. But almost 100 per cent of the Japanese have tried to make the best of it. If this evacuation will help the country, we are proud to obey the order."

'Auction' Draws Many

A scene reminiscent of a Midwest farm auction was enacted yesterday at the Kitayama Greenhouse and Gardens at Pleasant Beach. The proprietors had much to sell. There were plants and shrubs, tools and fertilizers, automobiles and trucks, household furnishings, and even a flock of chickens.

Eager buyers stormed the place, and by nightfall nearly everything was gone. A few chickens remained, but a neighbor agreed to take care of them.

A problem was foreseen over the evacuation of Yoshio Katayama, his mother and two sisters. Katayama owns the island's largest rhubarb farm, which will have a harvest estimated at \$1,000. Katayama said he had been unable to obtain a license, and fears his entire rhubarb crop will go to waste.

Strawberry and pea fields were almost deserted yesterday, a strange occurrence for this time of year, when workers usually are busy every day, even Sundays, weeding and cultivating.

Every Field to Order

The Japanese pointed proudly, however, to one thing: Every field on the island is in perfect order. For the past week, they have toiled to put each strawberry field in "apple pie" condition. The peas are cultivated and staked. Pea plants are two to three inches tall, and the rows, spread in geometrical order, are weed-free.

F. O. Nagatani, Island Center, said every Japanese on the island has striven for the past eight days to make his land ready for production.

"We won't be here to harvest the crop, but the crop is there," Nagatani said. "It will be as good or better crop than any previous year. We hope it will aid the war effort."

A strange collection of materials began gathering in the storehouse opened at Winslow by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, custodian for enemy-alien property. Among articles the Japanese asked the bank to care for were a 50-gallon barrel of strawberry preserves, and 68 wrestling mats owned by the island's Japanese Association.

There were many scenes of pathos yesterday. The Japanese can take only personal belongings with them. The Army made no arrangements for pets. This was a hard blow to many children who had to part with dogs and cats.

The dog situation was eased by citizens who agreed to care for the animals until the Japanese return, or until the dogs can be shipped to the resettling center—Army rules permitting.

Little Kejo Leaves Kitty

There was no solution, however, as to what to do about little Kejo Nishimira's kitten. The little girl, scarcely 4 years old, said, with tears in her eyes:

"It can't take my kitty."

Several hard-boiled guys from Brooklyn in the Army group indicated they would gladly smuggle little Kejo's kitten aboard the ferry if they thought she could take it along with her to California.

They knew she couldn't, however, and it appeared that one company might have a new mascot—a kitten.

Japanese are regretful but not bitter about their departure. John Ichero summed up the general attitude when he said:

"Some Americans join the Army, others the Navy. We do our part by evacuating."

The evacuees can take only such baggage as they can carry. Despite



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this restriction, many families are discarding staple articles in favor of personal ones.

Two families, for instance, are taking small Buddhist altars. Another is taking a scrapbook of clippings, which tell of a son's Bainbridge High School athletic career. The M. Nakata family carefully packed away a poster which says a son is in the United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Paul E. Malone, 9th Corps Area, was on the island to aid evacuation procedure. He had high praise for the manner in which the Japanese had cooperated.

The Japanese opinion of the Army is illustrated best by a statement issued by the evacuee group yesterday. It said:

"When we see the type of United States soldier which has been sent here to evacuate us, we know that America need fear no nation. The officers and men have been diligent but they have been courteous. We want to thank them. This evacuation could have been made difficult for us, but Major Bisenius and his men have made it easy."

The soldiers themselves find the job has been both easy and hard—easy because the Japanese cooperated, and difficult because they are Americans, and hate to see the Japanese leave their homes.

The problem of pets may be ironed out in regard to dogs. Colonel Malone said the group caring for them has asked him if a special car cannot be arranged to take all the animals down after the evacuees leave. Colonel Malone said he will investigate this plan.

But cats are another matter. The soldiers wish they had a solution to the question of Kejo Nishimira's kitten.

Free Browder, Group Asks
NEW YORK, March 30.—(AP)—Representative Vito Marcantonio, American-Labor, New York, yesterday assured 1,500 delegates to the National Free Browder Congress that upon the reconvening of Congress he would "stand in the well of the House of Representatives and demand the liberation of Earl Browder." The congress adopted a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to release the former executive secretary of the Communist Party in the United States from prison.

Ceylon Has First Alert
COLOMBO, Ceylon, March 30.—(AP)—Ceylon's first air-raid alert sounded early this afternoon but was followed soon by the "fall-clear" signal. Ceylon is a British Crown colony less than 100 miles off the southeast Indian coast.

SAY BILL

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EVACUATION SCENES -- Sad Farewells -- JAPS LEAVE ISLAND



Mrs. Shigeho Kitamoto had no time for tears today as Japanese were evacuated from Bainbridge Island. She was too busy keeping track of her four children, who are shown here. Corp. George Bushy

gave her a hand with one of the youngest and Mrs. Kitamoto was very appreciative. The children had no idea of the import of the evacuation order and considered the trip to the mainland an excursion.



Japanese, evacuated today from Bainbridge Island, are shown here as they boarded a special train which will take them to an evacuation center in Owens Valley, Calif. The families readily cooperated with Army officials in the evacuation, but there were many tear-stained faces as the men and women, some of whom have lived on the island for 40 years, got aboard the train.

Tears, Smiles Mingle as Japs Bid Bainbridge Farewell

(Continued From Page 11.)

Mr. Hirakawa, smiling. "I am glad for the fact we all can be together. I think most of us will return to the island together some day. Some are old and won't be back, but the rest of us will await the day when we can come home."

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Bainbridge Island Japanese Go South

(Continued from Page 1)

taken to Seattle by special ferry, were placed on board a special train on the Seattle waterfront and last night they were on their way to their new home in Owens Valley, Calif., for the duration.

The climax of the week of preparation began shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning when fifteen army trucks in twos and threes began their final rounds. In one truck was placed bedding and personal effects. In the other, the Japanese themselves were given seats.

The soldiers found most of the Japanese waiting on the doorstep with their luggage. Before leaving, the housewives had to go back inevitably for a last look around the house to see that everything was in order. On most of the farms, Filipinos had taken over and the friendliest of feeling apparently existed between the two races. Not a few Japanese were motored to the boat by their Filipino caretakers.

DOG ROUTS SOLDIERS

Each set of trucks was accompanied by a Japanese youth acting as a guide. Soldiers helped frail old people into the trucks and carried the youngsters who liked the friendly big men in their spick and span uniforms.

The army, however, was defeated in the only engagement reported. When Mr. and Mrs. Y. Moji climbed into the truck, their big Alaska husky, King, jumped in with them.

Two strapping big soldiers, Tony Bova and Sal Calabrese, attempted to remove him, but when King bared his teeth and growled viciously they changed their tactics.

Mrs. Moji obligingly took the dog into the house and left him with two Filipinos who will run their farm, and returned.

Incidentally, many American neighbors took over the pets of their Japanese friends, the animals, including a miscellaneous collection of dogs, cats, birds and one goat, owned by a little girl.

Tentative plans were being made yesterday to forward their pets later.

Not a few Japanese carried portable and small-sized radios.

They explained that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had returned long-wave sets to them and had removed the short-wave mechanism of other sets.

GOODS STORED

In preparation for the move the army men, aided by Japanese guides, made the rounds of Japanese homes Sunday, collected such household effects that could not be taken and placed them for safekeeping in the Japanese community hall at Winslow. There A. F. Amende and A. F. Olsen, representing the Seattle office of the Federal Reserve Bank, yesterday were listing the property which included some forty wrestling mats.

The Federal Reserve Bank has been designated as custodian and the hall will be guarded night and day by three retired sea captains appointed as Kitsap sheriff deputies—B. P. Kunkler, Nels Christensen and H. Bromley. To avoid a crowd and spare them the pain of farewell with their American friends, the Japanese were assembled at the more remote landing of Eagledale, across the harbor from Winslow.

But a sizable crowd was on hand, including a group of boys

with such names as Olsen and Hanson who played "hookey" from school to see their chums start on their journey.

Perhaps some of the American boys were a little envious of the trip and adventure ahead of their pals, Iseo and Seijiro.

On a grassy knoll overlooking the dock the evacuees were assembled, and each was issued an identification card. Among the young people were a number wearing the blue and gold sweaters of Bainbridge High School, which lost seven of its best baseball players by the move.

The seven played their last game Friday against North Kitsap County High School. Bainbridge lost, 15 to 2, but Second Baseman Hideaki Nakamura was the hero of the Bainbridgeites, scoring both runs. He hopes there will be a baseball team in Owens Valley.

FIRST TRAIN RIDE

Most of the boys and girls evacuated were born on Bainbridge Island. Few had ever traveled farther than Seattle. Almost none had ever been on a train until yesterday.

A patriarchal figure among the evacuees was Kihachi Kirakawa, the venerable pastor of the Japanese Baptist Church at Winslow.

He conducted his final services Saturday in the church he built with his own hands more than forty years ago. On Sunday, his flock of twenty-five turned out and helped move the piano, altar and other furniture into the storage.

Not a few children carried bunches of grass plucked from their yards to take with them as mementoes of home.

As the ferry Kehloken approached the landing, many gave way to pent-up emotions.

Hard-boiled soldiers, who are not accustomed to see women and children in tears, bit lips and looked the other way.

One elderly woman collapsed and had to be attended by army nurses.

But settled on the boat, eyes dried, young men organized card games and their elders chatted or read newspapers.

A special train of twelve cars was spotted at Colman Dock to receive them.

The Japanese were escorted in groups of about thirty at a time into the cars, while seven army truck loads of luggage were placed in baggage cars.

The entrainment was witnessed by thousands of people who jammed the Colman Dock overhead viaduct and Alaskan Way sidewalks.

JAPANESE PRAISED

In twenty minutes after the ferry landed, the special train was on its way. Maj. C. F. Bisenius, who conducted the evacuation under direction of Lieut. Col. Paul B. Malone Jr., assistant chief of staff of the IX Army Corps, praised the performance of his men in their handling of a delicate task. He also expressed appreciation for the cooperation of the Japanese themselves.

"Our men were not sent to Bainbridge as guards," he explained. "They were not there because we were apprehensive of any trouble whatever. Our soldiers were assigned simply to act as escorts and look after their well being.

"The Japanese themselves

BAINBRIDGE JAPS LEAVE



ON THEIR WAY TO BEGIN LIFE IN A STRANGE LAND—Somewhat bewildered but unprotesting, Bainbridge Island's evacuated Japanese are escorted, a car load at a time, to a waiting train on the waterfront. Note crowds jamming the Marion St. overhead to witness the dramatic scene, the first of its kind ever enacted in Seattle's history. The removal of the island's 225 men, women and children was carried out yesterday by the army without a hitch and with the Japanese themselves cooperating to facilitate the performance of the government's order. Mostly born on Bainbridge, they go to California. (Others pictures on Back Page.)

(Picture by Post-Intelligencer Staff Photographer.)

When you want to sell your business place a P.-I. Want Ad. To order, dial MA. 2000.

AMERICA FIRST Seattle Post-Intelligencer

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SAVAGE BATTLE IN BURMA

225 Quit Homes In First Evacuation

(Pictures on Back Page.)
By Carlton Fitchett

Dogs raced over dusty Bainbridge Island roads in a futile effort to keep up with army trucks carrying their Japanese masters, and American neighbors waved friendly farewells yesterday as the army carried out the first mass evacuation in Pacific Northwest history.

The removal of 225 men, women and children from their homes, involving almost as many human problems, was performed without the slightest hitch.

Everyone agreed that the army did a marvelous job, and no one was more grateful and appreciative

than the Japanese themselves. The soldiers did everything possible to make the parting easier and performed their task with gentleness and consideration.

The evacuation from the highly strategic island adjoining the Puget Sound Navy Yard was ordered a week ago by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and the Fourth Army.

The Bainbridge Island Japanese, a vast majority of whom are young people born on the island, were

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

BOTHELL HIGH PARENTS SCORE SUSPENSIONS

Dissension in Bothell High School and community reached fever pitch yesterday afternoon as several irate parents stormed a school board meeting demanding to know why their youngsters were suspended.

Two of the three members present, Eustace Loomis and the Rev. E. H. Scheyer, ordered the suspension of twenty-two students after calling some pupils for conferences last Friday.

CRITICIZES EXPULSIONS

The third member, Earl G. Rice, took office at the opening of yesterday's meeting and immediately announced that the board had had "no right" to issue the suspensions.

"The two members of the board who questioned the youngsters actually precipitated and invited the situation that resulted," Rice explained, "and I'll not be a party to any such thing. I want that distinctly understood."

While high school mothers of the audience clapped vigorously, Rice proposed that the suspensions be rescinded. Loomis and Scheyer refused to second the motion.

On the insistence of Arthur Kimball, president of the Bothell Chamber of Commerce, Loomis as newly-elected chairman of the board ordered an open meeting to be held

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Women Must Pay Admission Taxes

WASHINGTON, March 30.—(AP)—The treasury department today abolished cut rates for women on admission taxes.

Amending its regulations, the treasury ruled that if women are admitted free or at reduced rates to dances or other amusements they must pay admission tax at the same rate as men, on full rate tickets.

Ayers Will Go To Camp for Objectors

HOLLYWOOD, March 30.—(I.N.S.)—Lew Ayres, who won his greatest fame in a vivid anti-war motion picture, "All Quiet on the Western Front," left for a conscientious objectors' camp tonight because of his own anti-war convictions.

At the camp in Cascade Locks, Ore., Ayres will work with other objectors chopping down trees, clearing brush and hewing out firebreaks on mountainsides.

PERSONAL VIEWS

Ayres, thirty-three, was classified as a conscientious objector on his own testimony. A. H. Peir, head of his local draft board, said Ayres gave a detailed account of his "personal religion," which was not based on the teachings of any pacifist religious sect.

Ayres married Lola Lane in 1931 and was divorced in 1933. The following year he married Ginger Rogers. They were divorced in 1936.

Quentin Reynolds And Actress Wed

NEW YORK, March 30.—(AP)—Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent and magazine writer, and Film Actress Virginia Pine of Chicago were married today by State Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora.

'V' For Victory Without a Vest—Push Out Your Chest

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—(A.P.)—Victory suits should improve men's health, Frederick Prosch, Temple University's physical and health education director, said today as the deadline on cuffs, etc., arrived.

CORREGIDOR'S GUNS BAG JAP AT 27,000 FEET

By Eric Friedheim
WASHINGTON, March 30.—(I.N.S.)—Victorious over the Japanese in a fierce weekend battle on Bataan, the dauntless American and Filipino defenders today continued to trade blows with the enemy along the peninsula's jungle outposts as Corregidor Island's anti-aircraft gunners reached more than five miles high to bag their ninth hostile plane since last Monday.

PATROL ACTIVITY

Forced to retreat with heavy losses after attempting to storm Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's right center positions, the Japanese momentarily showed no inclination to renew their assault in heavy force.

Instead, enemy patrols ranged along the Bataan no-man's land clashing occasionally with roving units of General Wainwright's advance lines.

A war department communique also reported local skirmishing between defending troops and the invaders on Mindanao Island.

Maintaining their healthy respect for the unerring marksmanship of Corregidor's anti-aircraft batteries, Japanese bomber pilots flew virtually in the sub-stratosphere in their latest attacks on the Manila Bay Gibraltar.

Nevertheless, fortress sharpshooters brought down one of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

THE WAR:

The Allies appeared last night to have won the first phase of the battle for Australia, for American and Australian air superiority over the northern approaches to that continent was officially proclaimed, but the position in Burma was at a delicate balance foreshadowing an imminent crisis.

In Burma, the Chinese on the Allied left about Toungoo still were strongly holding out after about a week of the most violent fighting. On the Allied right the British below Prome were striking south in what was apparently a strong counteroffensive down upon the approaches to the central Burmese oil fields.

The situation at Toungoo was chaotic. The Chinese controlled one part of the town and the Japanese the other. Nevertheless, Japanese pressure apparently was still rising. Enemy use of poison gas was reported in a Chinese communique.

Australian Air Minister A. S. Drakeford announced that the Japanese were at least temporarily outmastered over both New Guinea and New Britain and had suffered a disaster of the first rank to their sea power.

Darwin on the Northern Australian mainland and Port Moresby in New Guinea, also brought a report that the invader's one overland thrust of consequence had been nullified.

This was in New Guinea, where great floods were said to have forced the Japanese columns to retire from the Markham Valley.

There was comparative quiet on Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines after night-long enemy thrusts were repulsed with heavy losses. Enemy bombers were said to be attacking Corregidor almost continually, but not for the time being in such strength as they used was shot down from an altitude of more than 27,000 feet.

The Germans claimed a Nazi surface force had sunk a transport bound for Murmansk with American-made tanks and munitions and acknowledged the loss of a destroyer in the operation. Berlin asserted that a British cruiser was torpedoed.

The British for their part on

ALLIES TAKE AIR FIELD FROM JAPS

NEW DELHI, March 30.—(I.N.S.)—Both flanks of the British-Chinese line across Burma were engulfed in bitter fighting tonight as the Japanese invaders unleashed a double-pronged offensive aimed at Mandalay and Prome.

The Chinese defenders of the Mandalay Road, commanded by American Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, recaptured the Kyungon airfield and the town of Nanyun, north of Toungoo, with a series of vigorous counterattacks.

SAY POISON GAS USED

The Chinese were reported still clinging to the eastern half of

IN SEATTLE THERE'S NOW PLENTY OF GAS

... the same fuel you prefer for cooking, because it is

- more controllable
- more convenient
- more economical

is also the best fuel for heat-treating materials in Seattle's giant war industries.

... And there is now plenty of GAS for both jobs! The Seattle Gas Company has stepped up gas production here far beyond the normal all-time high!

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WA P.)—romar It would the again office after

the Marines soon established friendly relations with the natives and employed them on various American installations. They proved to be honest, friendly, and dependable. One evening a group of Marines was discussing ways and means of establishing better relations. Someone suggested financing the sending of promising native youths to the London Missionary Society Training Institute on one of the islands. The proposal was enthusiastically adopted and \$200 was raised immediately. Today six natives are enrolled at Marine expense. There is a long waiting list.

Another incident is reported from China where Chaplain Charles A. Sheldon organized his five soldier congregations into a temporary church with three enlisted men from each congregation to form a Church Council. Under its sponsorship the men contributed \$257 in American currency and \$32,600 in Chinese inflated currency (*equivalent of \$800 in U. S. Currency at the official exchange rate*) toward the support of 20 European missionaries cut off from support by their home churches. They also help to support an orphanage, an industrial home, a hospital, and a mission school in their vicinity.

When these soldiers and marines eventually return home they will quite likely put new dynamic into the missionary spirit and interest in their home churches.

The Rising Tide of Freedom for Americans of Japanese Ancestry

LAATEST figures on the resettlement of Japanese Americans show that 26,934 have been permitted to leave the nine Relocation Camps where they have been confined for more than two years and are now distributed throughout the United States except on the Pacific Coast. Illinois leads with 7,209 of whom 5,860 are in Chicago. While the number in the aggregate seems large, it is only 25% of the original total of those who were evacuated from their homes in the spring of 1942 into the temporary Assembly Camps (*See MISSIONS, November, 1942, pages 530-538*) and later into the Relocation Camps. (*See pages 548-553 and 591 in this issue.*) Throughout this distressing development in American life the War Department has followed as liberal and humane a policy as circumstances permitted. Latest evidence of its liberal policy is the new ruling that permission or clearance from the

Provost Marshal General is no longer required for any American citizen of Japanese ancestry to enter any American educational institution either as a student, or an employee, or a faculty member. Hereafter such American Japanese may enter any institution of higher learning on the same terms as all others.

The Global Outreach of American Protestant Relief

THE current year's goal of American Protestantism for overseas relief and reconstruction totals \$2,670,000, an increase of 50% over the amount actually contributed last year. The global outreach of American relief and the vast scope of the ministry that today is required is indicated in the following budget:

RELIEF IN ASIA THROUGH CHURCH COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN ASIA	\$ 700,000
RELIEF IN EUROPE THROUGH WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES	500,000
CONTINUED SUPPORT OF "ORPHANED MISSIONS"	325,000
BIBLE DISTRIBUTION AND AID TO BIBLE SOCIETIES	300,000
MINISTRY TO PRISONERS OF WAR	240,000
MINISTRY TO HOMELESS, DISPLACED PEOPLE AND TO REFUGEES	275,000
NUTRITION AND HEALTH SERVICES TO CHILDREN	100,000
MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL SERVICE TO WOMEN, GIRLS, STUDENTS, JEWS	130,000
CONTINGENT FUND FOR EMERGENCIES UNFORESEEN	100,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,670,000

Baptists have a share in this huge interdenominational relief effort which extends aid wherever needed irrespective of race, color, nation, creed or class. Practically all the causes included in the budget receive appropriations periodically from the Baptist World Emergency Forward Fund through the World Relief Committee. The objective of this year's Baptist Emergency Fund appeal was recently lifted from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 (*see MISSIONS, November, 1944, page 499*) which includes not only immediate relief but also Baptist postwar reconstruction and church extension and is regarded as part of the \$10,000,000 goal voted at the Atlantic City Convention last May.

REMARKABLE REMARKS, usually appearing on this page, because of space limitation are transferred temporarily to page 573

Worthy To Bear Arms and Die But Not To Grow Tomatoes!

The superb relocation program for Americans of Japanese ancestry, as observed on a visit to the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho and the Tule Lake Segregation Center in California, still faces a big obstacle in the continued unjustifiable Caucasian prejudice

By WILLIAM B. LIPPARD



Photo by U. S. Signal Corps

Lieut. General Mark W. Clark and Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, Leghorn, Italy, inspecting troops from the 100th Infantry Battalion composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry

LAST summer five American residents of Japanese ancestry, released from one of the Relocation Centers in the Far West, after intensive checking of their records by the War Relocation Authority, arrived at a New Jersey farm to be employed as farm laborers. Quickly the news spread over the countryside. In the evening more than 100 Americans of Caucasian ancestry crowded into the village schoolhouse

where presumably by day *their children were being taught the principles of American democracy*. In the tense days that followed, the farmer received threatening letters, had one of his buildings burned down, and was finally compelled to discharge the five Japanese.

While this was happening in the United States, something else was happening in Italy where the 100th Infantry Battalion of the

U. S. Army's 34th Division was winning nine distinguished service crosses, 31 bronze stars, 44 silver stars, and more than 1,000 purple hearts in fighting America's alleged war for democracy against nazi autocracy. *The 100th Infantry Battalion was composed exclusively of Americans of Japanese ancestry!* On September 7th the War Department reported that 45 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry had been killed in action in Italy. The general feeling among the parents still in the Relocation Centers, said Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, is that "these men died for two causes—for their country, and to win acceptance as Americans from all other Americans." To his American soldier son in Italy a Japanese father, who would gladly have become a naturalized, loyal American citizen had our Exclusion Law permitted it, had written a letter, saying,

Think not too cheaply of your life; live it as you can in the service of your country. Be ever careful, cautious, but never begrudge your life for your country. Be ever willing to die for her if need be. Then only have you given your all and done your best. Then can I say that my son lived well.

When news of the New Jersey farm episode reached American soldiers, one of them wrote from the South Pacific to *Time* magazine,

I am not in the habit of begging anyone for anything; but there is one thing I will beg for. I beg my fellow citizens to give the loyal Japanese Americans their God-given right to the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness that is guaranteed by our Constitution. I have as much dislike for Japanese militarism as anyone, but let's give these fellows a chance.

Likewise incensed at the treatment accorded the Japanese in America was a soldier in Italy who wrote in similar vein.

There are crosses with Japanese names in the American cemeteries in these bitter Italian hills. These men were worthy to bear arms and die in Italy. How then are they not worthy to raise tomatoes in New Jersey?

Of the Japanese Americans who were killed in Italy, nine had enlisted in the United States Army from the Minidoka Relocation Center in Hunt, Idaho. From this Center more than 700 young men had gone into military service, as shown by the picture of the Roll of Honor that greets the visitor at the main entrance.



Photo by War Relocation Authority

More than 700 names are on this honor roll of Americans of Japanese ancestry who entered American armed services from the Minidoka Relocation Center. Miss Fumi Onodera points out the name of her brother

My visit to this Center coincided with the memorial service in honor of these nine men, one of the most impressive memorial services I have ever attended. Several thousand Japanese, practically the entire colony, filled a vast outdoor amphitheatre. A huge American flag served as the backdrop of the platform. Only the families of the nine soldiers—parents, wives, brothers, sisters—had seats. All were dressed in black. Inscribed on a memorial scroll on the platform were the names of the nine Japanese whose names are also inscribed on the crosses in the American cemetery in Italy.

JOHN KAWAGUCHI	TAMI TAKEMOTO
FRANCIS KIMOSHITA	WILLIAM MAKAMURA
GEORGE SAWADA	MATUSABURO TAMAKA
JOHN KAYOMO	TOMAYI KIKUCHI

SATURO ONEDERA

The national anthem was sung by a Japanese-American high school girl. The Buddhist priest gave the invocation and the Roman Catholic priest the benediction. Half a dozen men, some Caucasian and some of Japanese descent, participated in the service. The memorial address was delivered by Project Director H. L. Stafford, who stressed race equality, freedom of religion, and opportunity for all as the objectives of the pioneers who came to this continent and founded America. By their deaths in battle in Italy, the nine Japanese-American boys have helped carry forward the American tradition. For the benefit of the older Japa-

nese present, whose knowledge of English is limited, this address was repeated in full in Japanese. A Japanese-American Boy Scout sounded taps on his bugle, impressively echoed by another bugler from a distant hilltop. The climax came when the nine names were read aloud one by one, the respective families one by one rising at their seats where each was solemnly presented with an American flag. Women wept. Strong men could not conceal their emotional reactions. To present these families with American flags was obviously a beautiful tribute. Far more appropriate as a tribute to them and far more worthy of the American people as an expression of gratitude would be the speedy release of all these people and the granting to them of full liberty to travel anywhere, and resume as quickly as possible their normal lives as true Americans sharing with other Americans of different racial origins the duties and privileges of American life.

On the same day of the memorial service at Minidoka another Relocation Center at Poston, Arizona, also held a community send-off service for 75 young men who left that night for induction into the Army at Fort Douglas, Utah. The principal speaker was Lieutenant G. B. Mosier who gave a first-hand account of the famous 100th Battalion and its fighting in Italy. More than 10,000 American-Japanese soldiers are now in various branches of the



Photo by War Relocation Authority

Mothers and wives and their sons and husbands of the Granada Relocation Center who are back on a brief furlough after service in the U. S. Army

Army. Probably half of them are in foreign service. Several hundred American-Japanese girls are serving as Wacs and nurses and more than 200 men of various ages are in the U. S. Merchant Marine.

Thus to the parents of men who gave their

Minidoka Relocation Center and settle anywhere except in military areas. But where shall they settle? Even when the Army can no longer classify California as a military zone, prejudice on the Coast will likely make it difficult for them to return. A recent poll conducted by



Photo by War Relocation Authority

Fathers and mothers of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the U. S. Army who are learning English so that they can write letters to their sons

lives for America, the American people handed a flag, wrapped up as if it were a package, a colorful symbol of liberty. *But the liberty symbolized by the flag is denied them!* Technically, of course, the people at the memorial service on that glorious evening are free to leave the

The Los Angeles Times revealed that out of 11,000 persons interviewed, 10,598 favored the deportation of all Japanese to Japan after the war, 9,018 would not exempt American-born Japanese from such deportation, 9,885 insisted on permanent exclusion of all Japanese from

the Pacific Coast, and 9,750 objected even to freeing loyal Japanese to take employment in the Middle West or East. Thus Pacific Coast anti-Japanese sentiment as reflected by *The Los Angeles Times*, exceeds 90%. Upon the Christian churches in California, Oregon, and Washington rests a fearful responsibility to change that sentiment.

The conclusion is inescapable. Wherever throughout America the prejudice against Japanese Americans still persists, the American flag that was handed to the parents at Minidoka is a meaningless symbol, a token of hypocrisy, an empty gesture of insincere appreciation. And this anti-Japanese prejudice smears a stigma on American citizenship by regarding it simply as "a scrap of paper," a phrase coined by the First World War German Chancellor in reference to the Belgian neutrality treaty. Lieut. General John L. DeWitt, who was in charge of the original evacuation of the Japanese from the Pacific Coast in March and April, 1942, is reported to have said,

The Japanese Americans are a dangerous element, whether loyal or not. There is no way to determine their loyalty. . . . It makes no difference whether a Japanese is an American. Theoretically he is still a Japanese and you can't change him . . . by giving him a piece of paper.

If the General is right, then American citizenship, even by birth, is only "a piece of paper"!

This prejudice is not confined to California or New Jersey. It exists in mild or acute form almost everywhere and at times manifests itself in almost sadistic form. Just before my arrival at Minidoka, a fellow traveler whose Southern accent and anti-Negro feeling perhaps accounted for his reaction, asked why I was leaving the train in this inhospitable desert country. When I explained that I was about to visit the Japanese Relocation Center, he became almost vehement. "If I were running the War Relocation Authority," he shouted, "I would place all the Japs in rowboats, bore a few holes in the bottom of each and then order them to sail away." Luckily for the Japanese, for America's conscience, and for America's world reputation, the WRA has no such plans.

It is doing its utmost with high efficiency, genuine sympathy, humaneness, and courage in solving an exceedingly complicated national problem.

More than two and a half years ago about 15,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry, native-born citizens as well as aliens who could not become naturalized citizens because of our unjust laws, were evacuated from their homes, businesses, and properties on the Pacific Coast and confined behind barbed wire fences in 18 temporary and euphemistically called "Assembly Centers" guarded by armed towers and Army police. I visited half a dozen of these Assembly Centers in 1942 and described them in *MISSIONS* (See November, 1942, pages 530-538). During the Japanese sojourn in these temporary camps for periods of several months to nearly a year, ten Relocation Centers were established, with somewhat more comfortable living quarters, a little less crowding, and the eventual elimination of the offensive barbed wire and the watch towers. One center was recently closed and its former occupants distributed among the rest. Today about 85,000 of these people are still housed, clothed, fed, employed in nine bare, barrack-like cities, located mostly in desert land across our western states. Of the original 115,000 people evacuated from the Pacific Coast, about 30,000 have been released and relocated throughout the United States in an almost infinite variety of employment in accordance with the War Relocation Authority's program of resettlement after thorough investigation and the assurance of steady, remunerative employment in the communities to which the evacuees are released.

During the past year a general redistribution of the evacuees has also been taking place whereby one center, at Tule Lake, California, was renamed "Segregation Center" and to it have been transferred and in it are now confined all Japanese, about 18,000, aliens and citizens, whose sympathies are with Japan or who have been judged as potentially "disloyal" to the United States. Perhaps "unloyal" would be a more accurate adjective because it is unfair to expect a man born in Japan formally to renounce his Japanese citi-

zenship and his loyalty to his Emperor when America refuses to confer upon him American citizenship in return for his renunciation of Japanese citizenship. America has no right to demand that any Japanese shall deliberately choose to be a man without a country. Moreover, the extent of "disloyalty" at Tule Lake has been woefully exaggerated in the secular press. Last November's riot, the shooting of a Japanese by an American sentry, the murder of an unpopular Japanese who was cooperating with the camp management, the hunger strike of 14 young Japanese, have been magnified beyond their true significance. When the 18,000 people now at Tule Lake are analyzed it is found that 7,000 are children who are here simply because their parents are here and not because of loyalty to Japan or disloyalty to America. Furthermore, several thousand adults have been here from the beginning. They remain here deliberately out of sheer indifference to what happens to them. They are sick and tired of being shifted about, unwilling to pack up again and be transferred to some other center. So they choose to remain here in spite of the stigma of disloyalty attached to their decision. The remaining small proportion expect and desire to be repatriated to Japan after the war. These distinctions must be kept in mind in appraising the situation at Tule Lake.

Living conditions at the Tule Lake Segregation Center are similar to those at the other eight Relocation Centers, except that here the entire area, one square mile, is enclosed in a doubled barbed-wire fence and guarded by many watch towers. It is constantly patrolled outside the fence by the U. S. Army and inside the fence by a roving internal security car. So strict is the supervision that I had to secure three additional passes, one with a huge numbered badge to enter the military gate, a second to enter the administrative section, and still a third to move in the Japanese section.

An enterprising journalist could easily write a book about the thousands of human interest cases that a Center like this brings to light. I can mention only a few. Here was a Japanese 75 years old, a veteran of the Spanish American

War, who draws a pension of \$75 a month from Uncle Sam, paid by your income tax and mine. He is still a Japanese alien because the law making veterans of the first and second World Wars eligible for naturalization, was not made retroactive to include the War of 1898. Here he lives as leisurely and comfortably as he can in this bleak, dreary settlement. He is not here because of disloyalty to the United States. His war service proves that. He is here because he justifiably resents the treatment he has received and is weary of being moved from one Center to another. So here he has decided to stay and here he proposes to end his days.

Here also was a man who had a profitable hotel business in California. He could not own the property because of California law. So he leased it and made a comfortable living for himself and his family. Two years in Tule Lake have embittered him beyond recovery. The hotel lease expired last year and a white man took it over. Thus the Japanese has lost everything. Who can blame him for his desire to return to Japan? But it is tough on his children who are American-born citizens.

Here was a talented pianist, a U. S. born Japanese and therefore a citizen, who had studied piano in San Francisco and at famous conservatories in Europe. Out of his talent he made a good living. Now all he can do is to teach piano lessons to Japanese children on a dilapidated piano in a dreary recreation hall. It was with almost apostolic fervor that he said to me, "I have no mission in these United States even though I was born here. But I have a mission to teach my art in Japan."

And here, also, I found a Baptist minister, Rev. Shozo Hashimoto, a classmate of Luther Wesley Smith, Charles E. Seasholes, and Frank A. Fagerburg at Andover Newton Theological School. On leave of absence from his pastorate in Yokohama he had come in 1938 to America for a limited service at the First Japanese Baptist Church in Seattle. After "Pearl Harbor" he was promptly interned as an enemy alien. Now he patiently awaits the day at Tule Lake when he can be released and repatriated to his own pastorate in Japan.

(To be continued in next month's issue)

Wise Men Still Look To Bethlehem

The only basis for a permanent solution of the present world situation and all its unhappy human relationships



HERE may have been times in the past when it would have been appropriate to celebrate Christmas primarily as a family reunion, a church festival, or even a gay holiday; but the sort of world in which we are living today requires of us a Christmas observance that possesses definite world-wide implications and significance. The terrifying events all around us remind us that we are not only members of families, churches, communities, and states, but that we are world citizens with inescapable interests and responsibilities.

The message which the shepherds heard contained these words: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be *to all people*." And the best translations of the song of the heavenly host leave us in no doubt that they sang of a peace that would come to all men of good will, irrespective of race or nationality. Those who celebrated that first Christmas believed that the life and influence of Him who had been born among them would one day bring glory to God in heaven and provide a means whereby peace should be realized among men on earth; and we share that belief today. Wise men still look to Bethlehem.

As we face the complicated and urgent problems of our own day, it is possible that we shall be guilty of three serious mistakes.

First of all, it is possible that we shall be guilty of over-simplification. We are liable to say, "Yes, we know the world is in a tragic condition, but our world leaders have concluded significant conferences at Moscow, Cairo, Teheran, Quebec, and Dumbarton Oaks, and the decisions reached will probably determine the destinies of men for a thousand years. The war is hastening to a successful conclusion and

By EDWARD HUGHES PRUDEN

if we can only win the war, most of our problems will have been solved. Plans are now on foot to guarantee a just and abiding peace. In all probability the peace conference will profit by former mistakes, and we shall make further war an impossibility."

Our problems, however, are not so simple. They cannot be so easily solved. There have been other conferences just as historic and momentous, but they did not provide a solution for the problems that plague us. Soon after the close of the last great war, a disarmament conference was held here in Washington. Many probably felt that the decisions reached at that conference would guarantee peace in the world. I happened to be in the city of Paris when the Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed. With thousands of others I stood outside the French Foreign Office during the momentous ceremony. When the German Foreign Minister appeared, we all greeted him with applause, rejoicing that after ten years the representative of an enemy country had journeyed to Paris to conclude a significant peace treaty. Many of us felt that war had now been outlawed and we could expect a long era of peace, if not a permanent peace. Nearly 17 years ago Ramsey MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, journeyed to the United States and visited President Herbert Hoover at his Rapidan Camp in the mountains of Virginia. The newspapers saw in that conference great possibilities for future peace and international understanding. When the two world leaders sat together on a log one Sunday morning, the world began to wonder if the time had come when the nations of the earth could sit together in peaceful cooperation. In 1936 a delegation from the United States

throughout the world. Unanimously the committee adopted A PLEA FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PROSCRIPTION OF RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION, which was sent to government officials. The committee declared,

We stoutly oppose religious persecution and intolerance by any church or state on earth. We call upon those who at the close of the war will frame the bases of international collaboration in the interests of a permanent world peace, to put an end to every form of religious persecution, by accepting and adopting in its essence the proposal made by President Woodrow Wilson to the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919,

"Recognizing religious persecution and intolerance as fertile sources of war, the Powers signatory hereby agree, and the League of Nations shall exact from all new states and all states seeking admission to it, the promise that they will make no law prohibiting or interfering with the free exercise of religion and that they will in no way discriminate either in law or in fact, against those who practice any particular creed, religion, or belief, whose practices are not inconsistent with public order and public morals."

President Wilson was unable to secure the adoption of his proposal in the Covenant of the League of Nations. That fact of history is one of the amazing episodes in behind-the-scenes international diplomacy. Now that the second World War is soon to end and another effort is already being made to organize the world on the basis of an enduring peace, it is of the utmost importance that full provision be made for religious liberty.

At the same meeting the Committee issued an appeal for EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL RELIGIOUS GROUPS, declaring that,

Whenever a state, either by concordat or by union of church and state, bestows upon any religious body favor, special legal protection, financial support, or public honors, such action is an injustice to citizens who dissent from the doctrines of the favored body, a dangerous restriction of the rights of conscience, and a serious violation of the principle of religious liberty. Therefore we implore all states to terminate such privileges; and we ask all favored religious bodies to renounce such special privileges and to support the principle of equal rights for all religions.

The Committee on Public Relations is the only existing agency organically related to the Northern Baptist Convention, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the two National (Negro) Baptist Conventions. It thus represents more than 10,000,000 American Baptists, white and colored, North and South. This influential committee meets periodically in Washington to consider matters of common

concern, and particularly world situations, domestic issues, and other developments that might jeopardize the historic Baptist principles of the separation of church and state and "full freedom in religious concerns."

Significant Church Merger of Russian Baptists and Evangelicals

AT A conference in Moscow on October 31, 1944, apparently with Soviet Government permissions, attended by 45 representatives of both religious groups, the Baptist Churches of Russia and the Evangelical Churches of the Soviet Union were merged into a single unified ecclesiastical organization. The two groups although holding substantially the same faith have hitherto maintained separate organizations. This highly significant development is reported by General Secretary W. O. Lewis of the Baptist World Alliance. The 45 representatives came from Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, White Russia, the Caucasus, Siberia, the Volga, the Crimea, and Kazakstan, Central Asia. A council was created with headquarters in Moscow to consist of: J. I. Zhidkoff, President; M. I. Golyaev and M. A. Orlov, Vice Presidents; A. V. Karev, Secretary, and N. A. Levindanto, F. G. Patrovsky, A. L. Andreyev and P. I. Malin.

There were repeated efforts to unite these two groups even before the first World War. Both groups joined the Baptist World Alliance. The repressive measures the Soviet Government applied to all religions for several years made it difficult to hold conferences. Soon after the present war began, Russian Baptists and Evangelical Christians appointed a joint committee to enable them to keep in touch with each other. The now reported merger is therefore significant for two reasons. It indicates that the so-called "sects" now have liberty of holding religious conferences similar to that recently granted the Russian Orthodox Church. And it suggests a realization on the part of Baptists and Evangelicals in Russia that they can do better work in a closer union.

It is to be hoped the time may soon come when Baptists from Russia may be able to visit their brethren in the outside world, and that Baptists from the outside may be permitted to visit Russia. And since the Orthodox Church now is allowed to educate priests, perhaps Baptists may be permitted to reopen their theological seminary in Moscow.

REMARKABLE REMARKS, usually appearing on this page, because of space limitation are transferred temporarily to page 27

President Roosevelt's Promise Must Be Fulfilled!

Concluding from last month's issue the relocation program for Americans of Japanese ancestry with special reference to the continuing prejudice which should not be allowed to interfere with the solemn promise by the President of the United States

By WILLIAM B. LIPPHARD



Photo by War Relocation Authority

The depressing, bleak drabness of life in the relocation centers can easily be imagined from the above photograph of a street with the barrack apartments on both sides

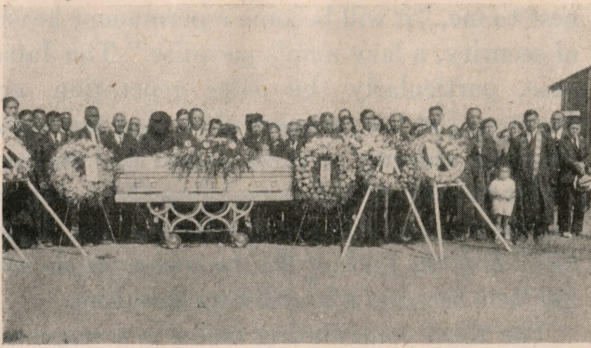


Photo by W. B. Lippard

What chance for wholesome life have these bright and energetic American boys, citizens by birth but of Japanese parentage, so long as they must live in such environment?

AT TULE LAKE as at other Centers the Japanese have ingeniously improved their crude barracks homes by building porches out of scrap lumber, adding awnings to shut out the blazing desert sun, and by beautifying the approaches with flower and vegetable gardens. But even these commendable efforts could not

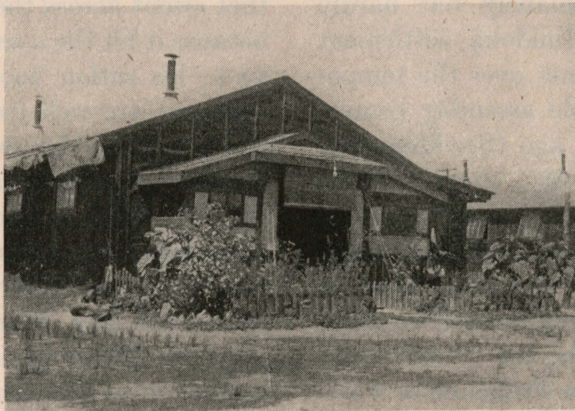
change the terrible, depressing bleakness, the treeless, sandy streets, the torrid temperature, the crudeness and cheerlessness of physical existence in this mass segregation living. To add a touch of climax to the drabness of life here was a Buddhist funeral that I was privileged to attend. Two priests in their ecclesias-



ABOVE: A Japanese funeral in the Tule Lake Segregation Center in California. The family and friends of the deceased, grouped behind the casket, had requested the War Relocation Authority to arrange for photographs



LEFT: Wherever possible, even in the drab environment of a Relocation Center, the Japanese artistic temperament manifests itself, as here in efforts to beautify the humble barrack home with a porch and a flower garden



tical robes officiated. The mourning family was dressed soberly in black as were most of the 1,000 or more people who sat through the long, chanting, eulogistic ceremony in the crowded, hot and stuffy recreation hall. Then all paused outside for a memorial photograph. Just prior to the funeral I had talked with a young father who was making a memorial box in which to preserve the ashes of his little child that had died during the previous week and had been cremated. And prior to that I had visited the Tule Lake Center hospital, was impressed by its immaculate nurses, its comfortable, clean wards and private rooms, its superb surgical and X-ray equipment, its maternity ward, and its fascinating nursery where a dozen infants, one only a few hours old, were beginning this journey that is called life, while the man in the coffin at the opposite corner of the settlement had just reached the end of his own weary, frustrated trek. Thus life and death met in a Japanese Segregation Center in the desert of Northern California.

At the present time four factors contribute to the continuing prejudice against America's Japanese. The first three can ultimately be

eliminated by a process of education, information, and constant refutation supported by facts. The fourth is much more difficult to eradicate.

Prevalent still is the feeling that these people are spies and saboteurs, and therefore should be confined behind barbed wire and eventually deported to Japan. The fact is that throughout the three years in which the United States has been at war, not one case of Japanese sabotage in Hawaii, on the Pacific Coast, or elsewhere has been proved. The allegation about sabotage makes its appeal because it arouses the fear instinct, the most elemental and universal of human emotions. We can be sure that had there been even a single case of sabotage, the FBI would have publicized it and a much more stringent treatment of the Japanese would have resulted.

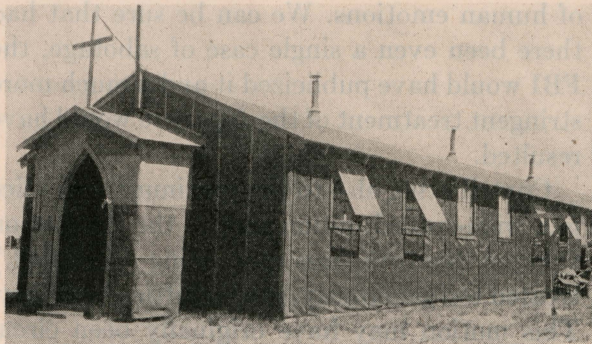
Contributing also to the continued prejudice is a wide-spread notion that in the Relocation Centers the evacuees are being "coddled," treated too generously, made shiftless and lazy. This motion may have originally been circulated by former incompetent directors and employees of the original assembly camps. Re-

cruited very hurriedly and largely from WPA depression personnel, these men were of a type far inferior to the present high grade WRA personnel. Again the charge is utterly false. These people are not "coddled." When people work hard for little pay, \$16 per month for unskilled labor and \$19 for skilled and professional labor plus their maintenance and only \$3.75 per month allowance for clothing, who can call that "coddling"? The people are treated decently and humanely but hardly generously. While the Minidoka settlement and others are improvements over the temporary crude, and deplorable assembly centers which I visited two years ago (*See MISSIONS, November, 1942, page 530-538*), there is nevertheless the same lack of privacy, the same community mess halls, toilet and wash halls, barrack type of housing, the same type of highly collectivized and regimented community living. In other words, the "Little Tokyos" of Los Angeles or San Francisco or Portland have simply been transferred out into the desert.

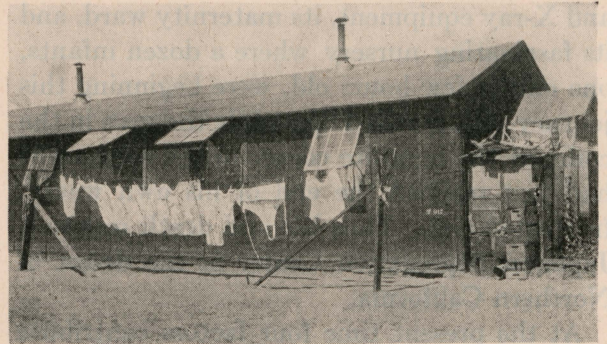
It must be admitted, however, that two years or more of sojourn in such a secluded environment, far away from all contact with American life, inevitably encourages social narrowness, destroys individual initiative, and fosters mass timidity and reluctance to venture forth from this haven of economic security, limited and comfortless as it is, in which all primitive physical wants are supplied, and out into the complex, competitive insecurity of modern living. "If this community is kept here much longer," said a bright young Japa-

nese to me, "it will become a permanent haven of security, a lazy man's paradise." The Japanese, particularly the older generation, are frightened at the prospect of leaving the seclusion and security of these camps and so they prefer to stay. If this is coddling the Japanese evacuees, then it is not the fault of the Japanese. *It is the fault of the American people who put them here and who still keep them here.*

The third contributing factor is a suspicion that swept across the nation like a prairie fire because it hit the average American in a tender spot—his ration book. It is alleged that the Japanese are well fed at government expense and are living far more luxuriously than the average American family in these years of war-time food shortages. *Again the charge is absolutely false.* At any Relocation Center the maximum food allowance is only 45 cents per person per day. Who can live luxuriously on that? At Minidoka in one of the community barrack mess halls I had supper with 150 Japanese of all ages, from little children to grandparents. My humble evening meal consisted of a bowl of seaweed soup, a portion of rice with soy bean sauce, a small chunk of fried tunafish, and a glass of milk. There was no bread and, of course, no butter. Only for Sunday dinner is a small pat of butter served. Seldom do the evacuees see cheese or rationed processed foods or meat, except pork which is supplied by the camp pork farm of 700 pigs. Who can call this luxurious living? Plenty of fresh vegetables are served at the noon dinners. And why not? All are raised on the project farm. For more than an hour I toured the giant Minidoka farm of



The Roman Catholic Chapel at Tule Lake Segregation Center



Wash day comes regularly to the barrack relocation home



The giant Minidoka farm of 1100 acres where now grow all kinds of vegetables in what had formerly been arid Nevada desert

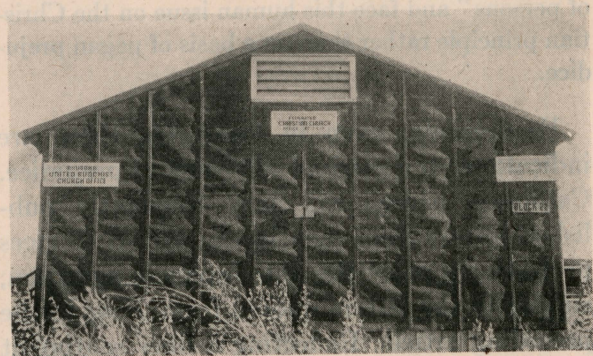
1,100 acres and saw its magnificent ripening harvest of soy beans, wheat, rye, tomatoes, beets, carrots, peas, cabbage, onions, and the famous Idaho potato. Proudly the farm director, a government agricultural expert, pointed out the finest farm of onions, literally acres of onions, he had seen anywhere in 20 years. In temperatures of well above 100 degrees and in the sweat of thousands of Japanese brows this mammoth farm had been dug out of desert land. With the aid of miles of irrigation ditches the desert had been made to blossom like the rose. Having produced all this food at wages of \$16 per month, why should these people not eat it? Yet even in spite of this enormous productivity, the rule is rigidly enforced. Nobody can eat more than 45 cents worth of food per day, the only exceptions being that the evacuees can eat as supplementary food what they raise in their own little individual gardens. I saw fully 1,000 "victory" garden plots, perhaps 20 x 20 in area, in front of the barrack homes, all of them well kept, beautiful, highly productive. Call this "luxurious living," or anything else, these people are entitled to it.

The final factor that supports this continued anti-Japanese prejudice in the United States, is the campaign of blind, unreasoning hate by which all kinds of ulterior motives, such as color prejudice, economic greed, selfish politics, are merged and rationalized. Illustrative of that is a resolution which in identical form or with minor variations has been adopted up and down the Pacific Coast, in western states, and even on the Atlantic Coast by many organizations such as the Chambers of Commerce, American Legion Posts, local labor unions, and other groups. It reads,

This organization places itself squarely on record as being absolutely opposed to the release of any Japanese, either alien or American born. We urge our Senators and Congressmen to use their influence with the national administration and the War Relocation Authority to discontinue this dangerous practice immediately, and forthwith to recall any and all Japanese who have heretofore been released from the Relocation Centers for any purpose. We strongly urge that all Japanese, both alien and American born, be kept in Relocation Centers in the interior of the United States, under the supervision and control of the Army, instead of civilian authorities, for the duration of the war.

This blind hate has extended even into Canada which has a Japanese population of only 23,636. Great is the pressure on the Canadian Government to deport them all to Japan after the war.

One of Canada's leading newspapers, recently published a vicious editorial entitled, "Clear the Japanese Out of Canada," in which it urged,



With a microscope you can ascertain that three faiths, Protestant, Catholic, and Buddhist, share this barrack building as religious headquarters

We believe the future interests of Canada will best be served by rooting them entirely from the Canadian scene. Recompense the Japanese for losses in property, but when the war is over, send them all back to Japan.

Yet in Parliament the Canadian Prime Minister had to acknowledge as recently as last August that "*no person of Japanese origin born in Canada has yet been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty.*" Fortunately the Prime Minister refused to yield to this blind, hateful prejudice which apparently is an importation from our own Pacific Coast. So he declared that the government policy would be to deport only the disloyal, *if there were any*, while the loyal Japanese would be treated justly.

Baptists can take pride in the unanimous action of the Northern Baptist Convention in Atlantic City where more than 2,500 Baptists, fourth most largely attended Convention in Baptist history, declared unequivocally,

Resolved: That we commend the War Relocation Authority for its considerate and humane adjustment of a complex human problem in the evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast.

That the Americans of Japanese origin whose loyalty has been established be granted the right of movement to return to their homes.

That the Baptist churches recognize their responsibility to the Americans of Japanese origin as they are re-settled in our various communities and that they be welcomed into the Christian fellowship of our churches without discrimination.

That we assert with conviction and practice with diligence the eternal truth that "God is no respecter of persons" and face this human issue on the Christian principle rather than on a basis of pagan prejudice.

Fortunately, even in California there are indications of a gradual softening of prejudice. California newspapers have frequently published letters from men in the armed services protesting against the anti-Japanese agitation, similar to the letters quoted from *Time* in the preceding article. Reflecting a finer sentiment on the Pacific Coast is this discriminating comment by a business man on the train to San Francisco. "The Coast has become used

to having no Japanese," said he, "and it will strongly resent any mass return. But if the Japs do come back, they must come gradually, in limited numbers, and not settle again in colonies in our cities but be distributed throughout the area. On this basis we probably will agree, of course, with some outspoken objections, to having them back." The presence of Japanese-Americans in uniform on furloughs up and down the Pacific Coast is having a salutary effect. Mr. Carey McWilliams, author of *Brothers Under the Skin* (reviewed in *MIS-SIONS*, February, 1944, page 100), in a recent article in *New Masses*, describes how Japanese-American soldiers have for some time been permitted to return to California. "I have talked with dozens of these men," said he; "uniformly they report that they have encountered no hostility, no abuse, and no unfriendliness. And they have been hospitably received and entertained in the various USO Canteens." And he concludes, "The more the people of California read about the war service of Japanese-Americans and of how an all Japanese unit at Camp Shelby purchased \$100,000 in War Bonds, the more inclined they become to dismiss anti-Japanese agitation as a political issue that is being raised for sinister purposes." He describes an "anti-Japanese" mass meeting in Los Angeles where only a handful of people were in the audience. The speakers were local nonentities. In efforts to stir up the waning prejudice they shrieked themselves hoarse over "mongrelization," "racial purity," and "racial integrity." But the better class of California people began to detect in this fury only echoes of familiar nazi doctrines that humanity is trying to eradicate.

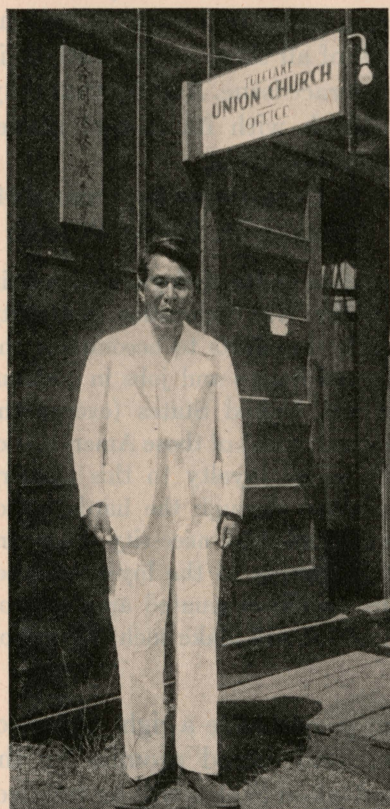
Against these facts and observations several conclusions are warranted.

(1) The War Relocation Authority (WRA), as it is familiarly known, is doing a magnificent job and is successfully administering one of the most difficult and trying problems that the war has precipitated into American corporate life. Its leadership and administrative personnel, judged by the men and women I met at Minidoka and at Tule Lake, is tops in quality and character. The WRA recognizes it has

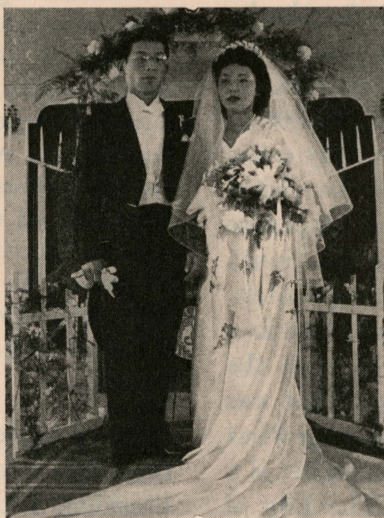
a war-time emergency task and program, but it never forgets that it is dealing constructively with a desperately human problem. The 30,000 evacuees, whom it has relocated after exhaustive investigation as to their American loyalty, have spread all over the United States as individuals, as family groups, as students, as permanent settlers with satisfactory employment, or as seasonal workers.

Fascinating are the human interest stories associated with this relocation program. A Japanese from Hawaii had arrived in the United States shortly before Pearl Harbor. By train he went to Detroit to purchase a new car, drove it across the continent to the Pacific Coast only to have himself interned as an enemy alien, his car placed in storage, and himself eventually transferred to Tule Lake. Now after two years he has been found thoroughly loyal, transferred to another camp from which his release has been authorized. The car has been returned to him and as soon as sailing permit can be arranged he will be back in Hawaii. In Seattle an American-Japanese had operated a small printshop which included a

press equipped to print in Japanese. When he was evacuated to Tule Lake, his shop was kept in trust by the War Relocation Authority. After the usual long investigation his loyalty was found unquestioned and he was released. Today that man is in India. His printing press is there also, both man and press shipped by the government in order that he might engage in propaganda activity to undermine the Japanese propaganda among the Indian people. This unusual story again supports the familiar adage that truth is always stranger than fiction. Equally interesting stories could be told of the other 30,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry, loyal and true Americans in spite of their sojourn in these drab, dreary, isolated, relocation centers, who have been released and relocated and are today finding congenial, useful, profitable employment in all kinds of occupations and industries. More than 300 are now employed by the hotels in New York to the entire satisfaction of employers, fellow employees, and hotel guests. Four are employed in various capacities at Baptist Headquarters in New York City.



LEFT: Rev. Shazo Hasbimoto, pastor of the Yokohama Baptist Church. {See page 553 in December issue.} He is interned at Tule Lake where he awaits repatriation to Japan. CENTER: A bridal couple at Tule Lake. RIGHT: A grave in the Minidoka cemetery



(2) The full unrestricted return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast should be authorized by the U. S. Army. Having decreed the Coast as a military area and having evacuated the Japanese, when the proper time comes the Army should annul that decree and should simultaneously issue a new proclamation to the effect that having originally evacuated the Japanese the Army would now arrange for and supervise their return and protect them as long as necessary against all unfriendly or antagonistic attitudes. This would prevent any local police from citing as an excuse that they were powerless to prevent mob violence. Not even a California race mob would defy the Army if it decreed that the Japanese should be permitted to return. California sentiment is moving in that direction. At an important railway and highway grade crossing I sat and talked with a night watchman while waiting for an electric train back to Los Angeles. "As I see it," said he without for a moment taking his gaze from the tracks to spot instantly any approaching train, "the Army should ship the disloyal Japs back to where they came from. But the rest, especially those born and raised here, and those who fought for us, should be allowed to come back here. This is still a free country."

But where they will locate when they return to California presents another problem. In Los Angeles, fortunately for the Japanese as well as the Caucasians of California, a return to what was known as "Little Tokyo" is now impossible because that entire area is occupied by Negroes who have flocked into Los Angeles by the thousands during the past two years, thus presenting to Los Angeles a race problem of another kind and color. With Dr. Ralph L. Mayberry I toured this area where only a few Japanese signs and names remind the visitor that this had been Los Angeles' great Japanese colony. Now only Negroes from the South swarm its streets, fill its homes, cheap hotels, lodging houses, slum tenements, and live in a congestion perhaps unparalleled even in the Harlem section of New York City. What was the Japanese Buddhist Temple is now the First Negro Baptist Church. Around the corner is a rival Baptist church known as "The Lily of

the Valley Baptist Church." Around another corner is a third church also named after a Biblical flower, "Rose of Sharon Baptist Church." The presence of this new Negro colony creates a home mission task for the churches of Los Angeles that in many ways is more serious and ominous and certainly more complicated than that which they had previously associated with "Little Tokyo."

(3) Finally, the Christian church faces its own responsibility in the solution of this Japanese-American problem. Its duty is three-fold, (1) to give full support and cooperation to the WRA program; (2) to assist locally on relocating the evacuees who come to its community, to welcome them to its church services, and in various practical ways help them get readjusted to their new life and environment; (3) to proclaim and practice unswervingly its great Christian doctrine of race equality. "God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth." The Japanese-American problem has its economic, political, cultural, and social aspects. It is definitely an American problem in the treatment of minorities. It has tremendous implications for American democracy at home and for American prestige in the eyes of nations abroad. But back of all these considerations is the fact that it is a race issue. And for that only the Christian church with its eternal gospel has the one and only solution.

In his message to Congress on September 14, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said,

With the segregation of the disloyal evacuees in a separate center, the War Relocation Authority proposes to redouble its efforts to accomplish the relocation into normal homes and jobs in communities throughout the United States (except the Pacific Coast evacuated area) of those Americans of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to this country has remained unshaken through the hardships of the evacuation which military necessity made unavoidable. We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated area as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible.

The American people have a right to expect that this solemn and sacred promise by the President of the United States will be fulfilled.

A Lesson in Understanding

By Sidney
W. Powell

SUKIYAKI, a typical Japanese concoction of meat and vegetables, was rated by the pastor and the young people of the First Baptist Church of St. Paul, Minn., as one of the most delicious dishes ever served at their fellowship suppers. In fact, after they had become acquainted with some of the charming American-Japanese young people who had come from the relocation centers to their city, they refused to join the chorus of hate that says, "You can't trust a Japanese." They would not be influenced by the war hysteria that insists that nothing Japanese can be good, with the same sophistry with which a young man once asked if any good thing could come out of Nazareth.

We do not dislike the people we really know, and the Baptist young people received a fortunate education in internationalism when the American-born Japanese began to attend church. They found that, though deprived of civil rights, their new-found friends showed complete absence of resentment and evidenced loyalty to the United States. Many of the young men even appeared in the uniform of our country. Some of them were members of Baptist churches, and all seemed to be open-hearted and eager for a church that welcomed them without national or racial discrimination. They seemed so appreciative, their testimonies were so sincere, their experience of Christ so vital that they soon won the hearts of the church young people, who now feel that their lives would be poorer if they had been deprived of the privilege of association with these courageous victims of war's devastation.

At the same time the Caucasian churches that take these young people to their hearts performed a patriotic, as well as a Christian, service. Ill-treated or neglected at this particular time, this sensitive people might develop into a national problem, but welcomed as of one blood, the Japanese may become one of our great national assets.

The pastor of the First Baptist Church was a member of the local War Relocation Committee and understood the problems facing the Japanese evacuated from the Pacific Coast. The FBI and sympathetic with them and have been particularly anxious to get the young people out of the relocation centers and into employment under normal conditions.

The Baptist people had been active in seeking jobs and living quarters for these young people, but they saw that more would be required of them as Christians, and they arranged with the Twin City Baptist Union and The American Baptist Home Mission Society to begin fellowship meetings on Sunday afternoons. The Home Mission Society assigned Paul and Florence Nagano to the American-Japanese work in the Twin Cities under the direction of Virginia Swanson. Paul and Florence came directly after their wedding in the relocation center at Poston, Ariz. Paul previously had gone to Japan to pursue his studies, but he soon returned to America. "What would have happened," he asks, "if I had stayed in Japan? Probably I never would have met the missionary who led me to Christ out there in California. Perhaps I never should have become a Christian." Paul's parents are not Christians, although Florence's people are.

Paul and his wife have made a deep impression upon both the American-Japanese and the Caucasian young people who meet together every Sunday afternoon in the First Baptist Church. The meetings are interracial and interdenominational, yet a number of the American-Japanese have united with the Baptist church and others await baptism.

The people of this particular church never will forget that evening service



The American-Japanese add another star to their service flag



Rev. Paul Nagano leads the worship of the American-Japanese fellowship

when several American-Japanese young people responded to the invitation to accept Christ, nor that moving scene when a little company of them stood together at the close of the service, their arms around each other, weeping quietly from pure joy that their friends had come to know their Lord. Nor will they forget that service a few weeks later when in black baptismal robes two American-Japanese young men, Jun Fukushima and Masao Yamasaki, were baptized. Later they appeared in the uniform of the United States Army to receive the right hand of fellowship, for they had been given their overseas equipment that morning and left the next day for their long journey. Jun, who had come out of a Buddhist background, and Masao, who had been reared in the Christian church, traveled all the way to Australia together and found themselves assigned to the same tent.

Jun wrote the pastor, "Although we have known each other for only a short time we are like brothers, and he is a great help to me, especially in understanding the Christian religion."

"I wish to express my sincere thanks to each and every one who had welcomed me with open arms and hearts in

becoming a member of your church. This appreciation is beyond expression by words. I certainly enjoyed every church service, which cannot be erased from my mind.

"On board ship Mas and I had attended every divine service. Here we have attended a church service every Sunday. 'Onward with Christianity' is our motto.

"I am very happy to state that since believing our Lord I have more confidence, and en route here I had no fear for I knew the Lord would deliver us safely."

The American-Japanese young people of the fellowship dedicated their own service flag and from time to time add stars for the young men who leave for overseas duty. Many of the boys come to the Sunday afternoon meetings from Camp Savage, where they train for the Intelligence Department of our army.

American-Japanese and Caucasian young people join in the fellowship Sunday afternoons at five o'clock and mingle their voices as Paul Nagano leads the song services. Then Paul or Clifford Nakatagawa, a Presbyterian student at Macalester College, speaks. Often Negroes and Mexicans participate in

this interracial group as well as Caucasian and Japanese young people. No one is urged to join the Baptist church, yet the fact that Paul and Florence Nagano are Baptists, and a number of those who attend the services formerly belonged to Japanese Baptist churches in California, and that the fellowship is held in a friendly Baptist church, exerts a strong influence upon the young people. Already a number of them have united with the First Baptist Church. They appreciate a church that welcomes them without prejudice of any sort. Over and over again they say, "People here have been so good to us."

After the Sunday afternoon meeting a fellowship hour follows during which the members of the interracial group participate equally in games and then sit together at a fellowship "snack." Buddhists as well as Christians join with the group, but with many, Buddhism is wearing thin as they come into increas-



The American-Japanese young people give Dr. S. W. Powell, pastor, a taste of one of their dishes

ing fellowship with true Christians. They linger long after the program. They engage in eager conversation, smiling, laughing and chatting, for this is their one opportunity for social intercourse with any considerable group of their fellows during the whole week, and it is natural for young people, separated from their homes and families, to decide to mingle with one another.

A Caucasian young man of the First Baptist Church wrote the pastor, from the Army camp where he is stationed, "I am always talking to the boys here about the meetings we have in our church and how many have joined the church. Many of the fellows can hardly believe there is such a church." But a number of such churches exist in the Northern Baptist Convention. While it must be confessed that some churches still discriminate against people of other colors, nations or creeds, The American Baptist Home Mission Society has led other denominations in recognizing and seeking to meet the needs of the evacuees, and in Chicago, Cleveland, New York, the Twin Cities and other centers, a notable service has been given. Over nine hundred men and women have been aided in Chicago, where the Home Mission Society has co-operated with the American Friends Service Committee to provide a temporary home for Japanese evacuees. Over three hundred have been helped in Cleveland. A spiritual ministry has been extended in many places, all of which has been made possible through our gifts to the World Emergency Forward Fund. We shall be humbly grateful for the record of service that Baptists have been able to give to these dislocated people in the time when they were strangers, and we took them into our hearts and into our churches.

A FARMER visited his son's college. Watching students in a chemistry class, he was told they were looking for a universal solvent.

"What's that?" asked the farmer. "A liquid that will dissolve anything." "That's a great idea," agreed the farmer, "but when you find it what are you going to keep it in?"

Editor, The Review:

The undersigned lived on Bainbridge Island for 26 years. Title to a small piece of it is still held on which same undersigned expects to live in the future long after the Hirohito-ites and Hitler-ites have been exterminated. Because of my long residence on the Island and because I still own a part of it I feel these are reasons enough for my entry into your discussions of the current Japanese question.

The Hirohito-ites—followers and adherents of the Japanese warlords—should and must be eliminated. That likewise applies to the Nazis—those who pay homage and are loyal students of Hitler & Co. This does not mean, and it should be clear to all, that each German and each Japanese must be placed in their relegated categories. We would be in a sorry plight indeed if we allowed the stupid and muddled thinking of a few to shape the destiny of this nation so that in later years each or any individual could be blamed and held responsible for the actions of his forebears. I am not holding any brief for the Germans and Japanese in general. As nations they deserve whatever just punishment is meted out to them when this war is over. But it is an insult to our intelligence and to the loyal citizens of this country of German and Japanese ancestry to classify them in the same category as the Hirohito-ites and the Hitler-ites. I knew many on the Island and they would have been a credit to any community or country just as they were to ours. In many instances I personally considered these "foreign born" more loyal and better citizens than some Americans who were born here.

As regards the Japanese, consult Veters, your county sheriff, and find out how much trouble they caused or gave to the county in the years of his experience. You will find it nil. Ask the neighbors of the Japanese, ask those who transacted business with them and you will still find it nil. Ask any institution on the Island, be it civic, religious or otherwise, if they were ever turned down when a donation or contribution was requested from the Japanese. Ask some if they were ever pressed for due bills or threatened with a law suit for non-payment of such by any Japanese in business on the Island. I wish some of those whose minds and line of reasoning have suddenly gone beserk, would ask the hundreds of young people who know these Japanese what they think. Ask them if they are in favor of banishing them Americans (and good ones albeit they are of Japanese extraction) to some far-off Pacific isle just because they happen to be an off-color from ours. Ask these same young people what the American Japanese is really like. They will give you your answer. I know these Japanese on the Island. Without hesitation I can say that I know them as well or better than anyone else. Their conduct, both in business and in social contact, was exemplary. My activities as fire insurance agent, deputy assessor, law enforcing officer for five years made it possible for me to meet them in many ways. They patronized my photographic studio and they bought my dairy products. I knew them and I did business with them for 20 years. I know therefore of what I speak. It was also my duty before and after Pearl Harbor to list them all. I had to take their explosives, their guns, their cameras, etc. All were willingly surrendered. I had to recommend who were loyal and who were not. Less than two and one-quarter per cent of the total number of Japanese on the Island were considered doubtful. It is to the credit of all that not one Bainbridge Island American born Japanese was found to have the slightest vestige of any tendency toward disloyalty. For once I am with you on your

stand in this vital issue. You are right in my opinion, because you are fighting to uphold the Constitution of the United States; a Constitution for which our forebears also fought. To amend the Constitution so as to banish all American Japanese from certain areas or even from the nation itself would, in my estimation, be the forerunner of the greatest holocaust of racial hatred the world has ever seen. It would out-do that of the archfiend Hitler himself. It would result in the disintegration of the very heart and foundation of this nation.

It has been my belief all along

Article 4 of the 10 original amendments clearly states the right of the people to be secure in their homes, etc. Article 9, also of the 10 original amendments says in part that "certain rights shall not be construed or deny or disparage others retained by the people." But, the crowning achievement of the framers of the Constitution as regards the rights of citizens is contained in Article 14 as witness (ita lex scripta) and I quote fully, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of

Editor, The Review:

As one who attended the anti-Japanese meeting at the Grange Hall, I feel compelled to write my feelings in the matter. (Editor's note: Mrs. Warner apparently refers to the November 3 meeting).

The meeting was orderly and interesting. Mr. Lambert Schuyler, the acting chairman, was as sincere in his convictions as are any readers who have written your paper taking the opposite stand. I believe he and all those who attended the meeting are entitled to their convictions and more good than harm will come from a good "airing out" of the whole situation.

I was raised with Japanese neighbors and attended school with them for twelve years. I saw them learn all they could from us—how we dressed, wore our hair, ate, built our homes and played our games; and yet I can truthfully say I, nor any member of my family, has ever learned one single thing about anything from a Jap! A very respected Japanese matron even refused to tell me how she cooked her rice; another one "didn't know" how to keep bugs from tomato plants when I asked her how her's grew so well. In 1939 my brother (who has been fighting in the Pacific for 16 months) and a group of his white friends asked some Japanese schoolmates if they could attend their Judo classes. This request was refused. Such training would have helped Joe a good deal right now.

The Japs, however, sure learned basketball, football, baseball and all the rest from us. They learned it so well in fact that at a basketball game I attended between the Bainbridge and Vashon high schools, there were nine Jap players on the floor at one time, only the center (Japs are too short) and referee were white. Now no one can tell me that out of all those white boys sitting on the benches, there wasn't nine among them who could make baskets and play as well or better than any Japanese on the floor!

The United States is made up of the teachings and customs of the Swedes, Germans, Irish, Italian and all the rest. From these people we have all learned something. They settled this country when it was young—the Japs came much later. The Japs came to absorb and ape, not to share. This has been proven.

Until the Japanese people, both foreign and American born decide to add to our civilization instead glean all they can from it, I like Major Hopkins, do not want them as my neighbors!

KATHERINE W. WARNER,
Eagledale.

Editor, The Review:

I have been reading the letters in your column "The Open Forum" on the return of the Japs to our Island.

And while I wish that their return might not be necessary, I think the question is, not shall the return of the Jap be allowed, but can we dictate to any American citizen where they shall live?

If we can so dictate, no doubt many of us will get busy and have some of our neighbors moved, and we all had better get uneasy about our own permanency in the place we choose to live.

I think that our great mistake has been in giving citizenship so freely, to so many peoples. Reminds me of a small child, who, in a fit of generosity, gives away his most prized possessions, only to learn too late, that he has been foolishly generous.

I can't see that there is any need for argument; we, like the small child, have been foolishly generous, and now the thing to think and talk about, is how to prevent the same blunder from being made again, and again.

But if there must be controversy I believe some of the older and wiser(?) writers in your column could get some useful pointers from the 17-year-old boy that had a letter in your issue of November 24.

I admired his letter very much. He expresses his sensible views in a sensible way; making no sarcastic remarks about others, mentioning no names in ridicule, using so words so big that they needed an interpreter to translate them.

In other words he used your column as a means to express his views on the subject under discussion, and not as a channel to ridicule the other fellow, and tell him just what a dumb guy he had always known he was, any way.

LOTTIE JANE LOGG,
Rolling Bay.

Editor, The Review:

On the Japanese question the

the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws." To further disparage the "Live and Let Live Club" there is Article 15 on equal rights for white and colored citizens. It says in part that "The right of the citizens of the United States—shall

not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, etc." If such an amendment was feasible, or even thinkable, it is apparent that several amendments would be necessary to make outcasts of society these citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Columns could be written on the articles dealing with this subject in your last two issues of The Review. I am glad you have brought this subject of interest to the front.

A. H. SEWARD,
Eugene, Or.

Island takes sides. There are those who want the Japanese back because they really like them, those who want them back because it means money in the pants pockets and then there is Walt Woodward.

There are those who want the Japanese out because of hate and those who want them out for selfish reasons and then there is Walt Woodward.

There are some who fear troubled times to come and even race riots and who want to take some action now to prevent trouble for both Japs and Whites. There are those who hide their heads in the sand, put their faith in the Constitution and the four freedoms, and hope for the best. Then there is Walt Woodward.

There are those who openly take no side but straddle the fence. Mostly they are timid souls, with most of their timidity located in the pants pocket. No, I can almost guarantee Walt Woodward isn't there.

Walt Woodward, the enigma of the Island. Maybe I should say where is Walt Woodward. I think he likes the Japs, which is no crime, but if he does why wish them the persecution that will surely be theirs if they live here on the Coast. What is Walt's trouble? Generally he shows good judgment. So far his paper has run largely to tirades against those who would try to do something constructive. Has he a pet peeve or has he suddenly become bullheaded. Maybe we will never know. Maybe he intends to remain silent regarding his inmost thoughts and forever remain a question mark. Who knows?

W. K. PRICE,
Venice.

Editor, The Review:

I want to tell you what a swell editorial you had in the November 10 edition of your paper. No good American can fail to agree with your sentiments regarding the whole affair.

Many people do not think clearly at a time like this, and let their war emotions control their judgment.

S. L. BARNES,
Westwood.

Dec. 19 44

ARMY BAN REVOCATION 'EXCITES' EVACUEES WHO DELAY DECISION ON RETURN

By SACHIKO KOURA
Review staff correspondent

● HUNT, Ida., Thursday, December 21—Although excited by the Army's January 1 lifting of the Japanese West Coast ban, the Island's 123 evacuees at this relocation center today waited to learn more details of the announcement before making any plans for a return to Bainbridge.

Several mothers, some of whom have sent as many as six sons into the United States Army, said they could not move

back now because they are "alone."

A hasty Review survey showed that evacuees heralded the Army's decision as vindication of their loyalty to this nation.

Mrs. H. Okazaki, Winslow, the mother of five sons in the Army, and Mrs. M. Omoto, Wing Point, whose four sons are in the service, said jointly:

"We want to return, but it is impossible because we are alone."

Saburo Hayashida, Island Center, owner of the Island's largest strawberry farm, said the return depended on "many factors". Among these, he said, are what property evacuees have left on Bainbridge, the Island's sentiment concerning the return, and the procedure planned by the Army.

Pvt. Sumio Yukawa, Winslow, awaiting a call to active duty said:

"I can't make any definite plans. I have a bigger task ahead."

Mrs. Florence Koura, nisei wife of wounded PFC Arthur Koura, Manzanita, hit in action in southern France, said:

"He fought that nisei rights could be guaranteed. This is one step toward fulfillment of his ideal."

Isamu Suyematsu, Winslow, a nisei leader here and former Bainbridge High School athlete, said things were "so uncertain" that evacuees must wait "until things are more definite".

Two hundred and seventy Islanders were evacuated to Manzanar, Calif., on the Army's order March 30, 1942. Twenty-six still remain at Manzanar, while the others transferred to Hunt February 24, 1943. Forty-four Island Japanese-Americans are now in service, including eight overseas and Lieut. Mary Hayashi, Winslow, in the Army Nurse Corps.

One Island family already has relocated to Twin Falls, Ida. It is the T. Sakuma family, which has six boys in service, two of them overseas.

Other news here this week centered around the rescue from drowning in the project canal of Kenso Koura, Manzanita, by two fellow ice-skaters, Ted Kitayama and Takato Takayoshi, both of Pleasant Beach. Kenso plunged into the cold water when thin ice gave way. He was not injured.

Akio Suyematsu, Rolling Bay, left for Army induction at Fort Douglas, Utah. On furloughs here from Camp Shelby, Miss., were Masao and Henry Terashita, both of Port Madison. Their brother, Hideo, came here from a nearby farm for the reunion.

Editor, The Review:

Apparently, there are individuals and organizations in the Pacific Northwest quite apprehensive about the probable return of Japanese evacuees from relocation centers to the Coast. I wish to clear up a problem which has grown from a minor national concern to a seemingly "major" issue in your section of the country.

In the first place, the people who are categorized "Japanese" constitute only a minor fraction of America's melting pot. There are more Porto Ricans in New York City alone than all of the Japanese people in America. The 1940 census report only 126,947 of which 79,642 are citizens.

In the second place, approximately one-third of those evacuated from coastal areas have found new homes back in the middle-western and eastern parts of our country. Thirty-thousands have been assisted by the government thus far into normal life. They are found in every state in the union except one. Sixty thousand evacuees are still in the eight remaining relocation centers.

Finally, in the third place, most of the evacuees have nothing to return to. The majority have no homes, no businesses, or farms to start again on. It would be far easier for any person to find housing in the eastern cities rather than in the over-congested coastal cities. Very few here in Hunt have indicated the desire of returning to Seattle. The disillusionment and chaos of exavuation have broken the spirits of many who are aged and they feel they cannot pioneer again. There were only about 300 on Bainbridge Island prior to evacuation. I seriously doubt whether even a half of that number will ever return home again.

Those of us who were cut off from the stream of American life have experienced some things which, although seemingly paradoxical, make us appreciate living in America. We have found that, basically the heart of America is warm. On the base of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor are found these words:

"Give me your tired, your poor,

Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse to your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

Evacuees turning their faces eastward have found a cordial welcome in every middlewestern and eastern city. In 26 cities there are hospitality committees, composed of church and interested civic groups, which help in the process of integrating these newcomers into the community pattern. Practically every college in the country is open to evacuee students. We have had 2,600 students in over 500 colleges in the past two and a half years.

For those still in the centers the churches throughout America, under the supervision of the Home Mission Council, are sending Christmas gifts for the children. We have had a continual fellowship, a bond which has increasingly grown stronger, through the Christian Church in America.

Evacuation, in a sense, has been a blessing in disguise for the integration of our youth into American life. The old pattern of existence has been rudely broken for us. However, the new pattern which is being formed gives new hope for us and for America. Opportunities which were never available on the Pacific Coast have opened for us. Back east communities have accepted us on an equal basis religiously, economically, and socially. When this has been achieved in wartime, we can be proud of our American democracy.

I close with a quotation from Dr. E. Stanley Jones, "America is

God's experimental ground, his demonstration center, where he has brought representatives of all the world to try out, on a small scale, corporate living. If these representatives of all the world can live together in a sound, enlightened, and progressive way, as one family, then the rest of the world can lift up its head in hope."

Sincerely,

REV. TSUTOMU FUKUYAMA,
Federated Christian Church,
Hunt, Idaho.

SCHUYLER CHARGES 'SMEAR' AS REVIEW IS HIT AGAIN; 34 ATTEND 'ANTI-JAP' MEET

BULLETIN—Maj. M. J. Hopkins, Rolling Bay, said this week he had been authorized by Lambert Schuyler, Manitou Beach, to report that the anti-Japanese meeting scheduled for next Friday at the Grange Hall had been cancelled. Instead, literature will be sent out, Major Hopkins said.

● Lambert Schuyler, Manitou Beach, charging he had been "smeared" because his name once was Sternberg, and asserting that his anti-Japanese group wishes "to avoid trouble, not cause it," led another verbal indictment of The Review at a poorly-attended meeting in Grange Hall, Rolling Bay, Friday.

Although posters advertised a loud-speaker would be provided for those unable to crowd into the hall, the equipment

was not needed. There were many rows of benches unoccupied by the 34 adults and six children who attended. Two hundred persons attended the first anti-Japanese rally November 3.

The meeting apparently has been scheduled as an organization session for the "Live and Let Live Legion," for each member of the audience was handed a pamphlet explaining Mr. Schuyler's idea for deportation of all Japanese-American citizens to mandated Pacific islands which he believes the United States will rule after the war.

Inside the pamphlet were membership application cards in the legion. The cards, which sought \$1 for each membership, bore the legend, "We live in our own country—let the Japs live in theirs!" The legion, another card said, is a non-profit organization whose funds will be disbursed only with the approval of its members.

At the outset of the meeting, Mr. Schuyler surveyed the audience and announced that because of "poor publicity" an insufficient number of people were present. He urged an immediate adjournment of the meeting and made no effort to obtain memberships in the legion.

Launching into a charge that he had been "smeared" by a whispering campaign concerning his name change—a campaign which he said "maybe Woodward started"—Mr. Schuyler led an hour-long discussion which was featured by criticism of Walt Woodward, Rolling Bay, publisher of The Review, and its editorial policy defending citizenship right of all Americans.

Mr. Woodward, after listening to this discussion, was the last speaker of the evening. He pointed out that, although The Review had received no official notice of the meeting, it had been able to print a small, front-page article concerning it in the issue which was published the day of the meeting. He said The Review, given sufficient notice, would continue to give publicity to all future meetings. He made no answer to criticism of himself or The Review.

He was informed that another meeting was planned for the Grange Hall December 8.

Mr. Schuyler said he was author of a book, "Think Fast, America," and that he realized his German-sounding name, Sternberg, would hurt the book's sale. So, he said, he changed his name to Schuyler, a family name on his mother's side.

"Now comes rumors all over the Island that I'm a Nazi and that the FBI are looking for me," Mr. Schuyler said. "Perhaps they are. I spent two years in school in Germany, and I claim I was the only American aviator in the last war who really hated those Germans, for I knew them. I don't know who started this rumor. Maybe Woodward did."

Turning to another topic, Mr. Schuyler castigated The Review for what he said was "misrepresentation" in The Review's news account of the first anti-Japanese meeting. He charged that The Review failed to report that George Westbeau, Auburn, secretary of the newly-formed Remember Pearl Harbor League, was not invited to attend the Island meeting. Mr. Westbeau made a vitriolic speech at the meeting against Japanese, including those who are American citizens.

"He crashed our meeting," Mr. Schuyler said. "He was not invited to speak and attempted to brush aside our idea of fair treatment for the Japs."

Kelley Price, Battle Point, a member of Mr. Schuyler's committee, said he was "cockeyed sore" about the "smear."

"I wouldn't be surprised if Woodward started it," Mr. Price said. "I don't like Mr. Woodward and I don't care who knows it. I'm

(Please turn to Page Four)

anese-Americans now fighting for America in Italy.

"Yes, those Japanese-American soldiers deserve a much better fate than to come back where they will be despised," Mr. Schuyler said. "If they were put out on those islands, they would be by themselves. They then would be happy Japs."

Miss Gregg said: "The only trouble with that is that, like most people, these Japanese-American soldiers will want to decide their own fate, even though it might be a hard one."

Major Hopkins said it would be "very bad" if some Japanese-Americans were to be returned to the Island and then to have the Japanese stage a retaliatory air raid over Bremerton, killing some Americans. He said many people here believe "the Hirohito Japs and our Japs are in cahoots."

Orville J. Lane, Wing Point, another committee member, who told the November 3 meeting that he would rather have anyone than Woodward publishing the Island newspaper, said:

"We'll never have a time in America when we don't have freedom of speech and a free press. At the last meeting, it was inferred that I was against a free press. I've been here two years. I've wondered myself and I've asked other people why Woodward takes the attitude he does."

"He's making a livelihood here as a newspaper editor. I think it would be the fair thing for him to state 1, 2, 3, 4—other than citizenship rights—why he wants them back. I hope he'll do this."

"I don't think the Japs want to come back. Woodward has the right to print his opinion, but I don't think he has the right to express his opinion as being the majority on this Island."

After Mr. Schuyler interposed to say that he intended to poll the Island in the future on this subject, Mr. Lane continued:

"I don't want my kids to go to school with them. My wife doesn't want to rub elbows in the stores with them. I just don't like them and the Japs would be a lot better off and would be happier if they don't come back."

Roy Jiminez, Island Center, agreed and said that an American, imprisoned now in Japan, "wouldn't feel very free walking down the streets of Tokyo after the war, even if he was walking with Walt" (an obvious reference to Mr. Woodward).

Mr. Schuyler took over the discussion again to say:

"Our only motive is to avoid trouble. We're not trying to cause it. It's only in Woodward's paper that we're sowing seeds of hatred and are un-American."

Mr. Lane made another speech. He said:

"I've got a kid brother out in the Pacific, fighting the Japs. I'll say again that Woodward has not been fair to this committee. We're not trying to cause trouble. I don't want my kid brother to come back here after seeing his buddies killed, maimed and wounded and have to compete with the Japs and fight them all over again."

"You've got to give Mr. Schuyler credit for bringing this thing out in the open."

Mr. Ross said that "we've been blaming everything on Woodward."

"We haven't presented him with our program," Mr. Ross said. "Perhaps he'll have a different view after this meeting. I hope so. I think he's that kind of a fellow."

Quoting a returned Pacific war veteran as having said that the fate of American nurses captured at Corregidor "was too terrible to talk about," Mr. Schuyler announced that Lieut.-Comdr. Melvin McCoy, commandant of the Naval Radio Station and who escaped from a Jap prison camp in the Philippines, soon would be transferred to other duty "and will not be able to address us."

"The German is a savage by command," Mr. Schuyler explained. "The Jap is a savage by instinct. They are criminal aborigines."

Mr. Ross said he didn't agree to this statement. He said he knew Art Koura and Bill Okazaki, two Island nisei who were wounded recently with the United States Army in France.

"They are fine boys," Mr. Ross said. "But they are only a small minority, and we've got to be drastic."

"I don't think you'd have trouble here with returning Island service men coming back and finding the Japs had returned to the Island. But this a state-wide problem."

Miss Gregg pressed Mr. Schuyler for an answer to her question as to what his activities would be if the Japanese were returned here.

"If they are to be returned, isn't this sort of thing (referring to the meeting) a tendency toward creating trouble?" Miss Gregg asked.

tacking me personally. If the American public is to be scared when it takes a stand that's too bad."

George Campbell, Seattle, who said he was opposed to the Japanese in this country after having worked alongside them for several years, said:

"They're humans, undoubtedly, but they're a different animal. They're treacherous. Their concept of morals is quite different from ours."

"But I'm curious. There is a strong majority sentiment in this country. You can't pass a constitutional amendment again which would take away their citizenship; and you can't move them out to some Pacific island. There is no possibility of it at all. What's the answer?"

Mr. Price made the first attempt at an answer. He pointed out that Indians had "been pushed around and put on reservations; and we haven't had a war with them for 50 years." He said Indian legislation was enacted "by a simple act of congress." He said by a similar act, the congress could declare the Japanese ancestry segment of the population to be "dangerous" and treated accordingly.

"There is no parallel at all," Mr. Campbell replied. "You couldn't get congress to pass such a law. The general temper of the American public has changed. We have softened up."

Mr. Schuyler took over the discussion again. He said America could be blamed for its "lethargy."

"We are coming a long way toward solving this problem when we talk about it," Mr. Schuyler said. "There's your answer. All things have small beginnings. That's beyond my hopes. But when the race riots start, they'll come to us."

Maj. M. J. Hopkins, Rolling Bay, challenged what he said was "Woodward's argument" that there were no acts of sabotage by persons of Japanese descent in Honolulu during the Pearl Harbor raid. He said no sabotage was possible because "we had 60,000 troops stationed there." He repeated his dissertation given at the November 3 meeting that it was his opinion that high-ranking Army, Navy and Federal Bureau of Investigation men believed the Japanese ancestry residents in this nation "are dangerous and should be removed at once." He said it was "very serious" for anybody to "set themselves against" these high government officials. He did not specify any particular authority or quote any specific report.

Miss Greg replied to Major Hopkins by saying that the government already has answered his point by segregating, at Tule Lake, Calif., all disloyal Japanese with the intent of deporting them at war's end. She said that any Japanese-American permitted to return to his West Coast home from evacuation centers first had to pass rigid Army tests as to loyalty.

E. B. Bobell, Port Blakely, opened a new topic when he said that "Japanese lives as well as American lives will be saved if we don't permit them to come back." He said he feared riots here if all Japanese were not moved from America. He spoke kindly of Jap-

Rev. Charles P. Milne, Pastor
WINSLOW CONGREGATIONAL
 and Prayer, Wednesday night.
 Mid-Week Hour of Bible Study
 the sermon topic.
 ed Song in Human History" will be
 Service at 7:30, "The First Record-
 Foretells Future Events," Evening
 Hour at 11, Sermon topic, "Christ
 9:45 a. m. Morning Bible-Study
 Sunday Services: Bible School at
 down," Luke 21:6.
 • "The days will come, in which
 there will not be left one stone up-
 on another, that will not be thrown
 down."

Rev. J. N. Start, Pastor
WINSLOW TABERNACLE

(Continued from Page One)
 mad about this. Mr. Schuyler is
 the descendant of Revolutionary
 War ancestors. His ancestors
 named Sternberg came over here
 200 years ago. That doesn't make
 him a Nazi.

After Mr. Schuyler told in de-
 tail how both the Sternbergs and
 the Schuylers had their beginnings
 in early America, Mrs. Rosie John-
 son, Winslow shipyard worker and
 mother of a service man serving in
 the Pacific war zone, said:

"I'd like to know who is this Mr.
 Woodward? Why does he always
 stand up for the Japs? Maybe he's
 a Jap-lover. Maybe he's a Jap!"

Mrs. Johnson was answered by
 Miss Louise Gregg, another Win-
 slow worker, who said:

"Maybe Mr. Woodward realizes
 the implications behind this move-
 ment; maybe he realizes that it
 may be extended to other racial
 groups; maybe he is opposed to it
 because it isn't American."

Miss Gregg was the only person
 to speak against the general tenor
 of the meeting. After answering
 several statements made by speak-
 ers, she was met with the charge
 that she was "paid" to oppose the
 anti-Japanese movement. She de-
 nied this.

Ole Lillehei, Wing Point, a Win-
 slow shipyard executive, said that
 the framers of the Constitution did
 not forsee entrance of other races
 when they guaranteed rights of
 citizens.

"We're all one big family and
 now we've got family trouble," Mr.
 Lillehei said. "We've got to be
 drastic."

This statement prompted Mr.
 Schuyler to point out that when
 Thomas Jefferson signed the Decla-
 ration of Independence, he was
 the owner of Negro slaves and that
 he willed these slaves when he
 died.

"Perhaps Woodward should read
 the Declaration of Independence,"
 Mr. Schuyler said. "When the au-
 thors wrote that 'all men are cre-
 ated equal,' they meant all white
 people are created equal."

"We're crazy in America; we're
 nuts if we think we can get people
 of all races to live together—that
 is, live together without some of
 them being unsexed."

Miss Gregg challenged this
 statement and pointed out that in
 Russia there are Negroes and Ori-
 ental races living with caucasians.
 Mr. Schuyler's rejoinder to this
 was:

"Oh, yes, the Communists are
 siding with Mr. Woodward. The
 Communists want to see this racial
 business spread. They want to
 spread disorder in America."

Due chiefly to skillful auction-
 eering by Norman Vance, Port
 Madison, the sale of the Fort Mad-
 ison Lutheran Church Ladies' Aid
 raised \$140 for that organization
 Saturday night.
 Prompted by Mr. Vance's per-
 suasiveness, husbands bid high to
 win their wives' handiwork. High-
 bid \$850 went to a large con-

Keep windshield and windows clean,
 and free of fog, snow or ice.
 You must see danger ahead to avoid
 serious motor collisions

**CHANGE, AUCTIONEER
 HELPS RAISE \$140
 FOR MADISON AID**

Elmore Ross, West Blakely, an-
 other committee member, entered
 the discussion at this point.
 "I don't like this idea that what
 we're trying to do here is un-
 American. I asked to serve on this
 committee because I wanted to
 combat any un-American ideas. I
 don't like it when Woodward's pa-
 per refers to us as 'imitation
 Schickelgrubers'. We're not going
 to undermine the Constitution."

(Editor's note: Apparently Mr.
 Ross referred to one of the contri-
 butions in last week's "Open
 Forum").

Mr. Schuyler said he once wrote
 The Review a signed letter oppos-
 ing the return of the nisei.

"In that letter I guess I might
 have referred to their (the Japa-
 nese) teeth, and some other things,
 but an any rate Mr. Woodward
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 trying to cause trouble. I don't
 want my kid brother to come back
 here after seeing his buddies killed,
 maimed and wounded and have to
 compete with the Japs and fight
 them all over again."

"You've got to give Mr. Schuyler
 credit for bringing this thing out
 in the open."

Mr. Ross said that "we've been
 blaming everything on Woodward."

"We haven't presented him with
 our program," Mr. Ross said.
 "Perhaps he'll have a different
 view after this meeting. I hope so.
 I think he's that kind of a fellow."

Quoting a returned Pacific war
 veteran as having said that the
 fate of American nurses captured
 at Corrigedor "was too terrible to
 talk about," Mr. Schuyler an-
 nounced that Lieut-Comdr. Melvin
 McCoy, commandant of the Naval
 Radio Station and who escaped
 from a Jap prison camp in the
 Philippines, soon would be trans-
 ferred to other duty "and will not
 be able to address us."

"The German is a savage by
 command," Mr. Schuyler explai-
 ned. "The Jap is a savage by in-
 stinct. They are criminal aborigi-
 nes."

Mr. Ross said he didn't agree to
 this statement. He said he knew
 Art Koura and Bill Okazaki, two
 Island nisei who were wounded
 recently with the United States
 Army in France.

"They are fine boys," Mr. Ross
 said. "But they are only a small
 minority, and we've got to be dras-
 tic."

"I don't think you'd have trouble
 here with returning Island service
 men coming back and finding the
 Japs had returned to the Island.
 But this a state-wide problem."

Miss Gregg pressed Mr. Schuyler
 for an answer to her question as to
 what his activities would be if the
 Japanese were returned here.

"If they are to be returned, isn't
 this sort of thing (referring to the
 meeting) a tendency toward cre-
 ating trouble?" Miss Gregg asked.

Mr. Schuyler said it was best to
 have an open discussion, but Miss
 Gregg again put her question
 about what Mr. Schuyler's attitude
 would be if the Japanese were re-
 turned.

Mr. Schuyler said he would
 "continue" his program. He started
 to talk on another topic and Miss
 Gregg's reply was not heard by all
 in the room. She said:

"I just wanted to know whether
 you would have confidence in your
 government's decision to return
 them here. I see that your answer
 is that you wouldn't."

Mr. Price said:
 "Woodward, in a sober moment,
 could be very helpful if he would.
 Something might come of this if
 we had a friendly press."

"My boy is going to fight the
 Japs pretty soon. If he comes back
 maimed, I don't know how I'll re-
 act. I don't think I'd want to harm
 any Island Japs. But I don't think
 I'd want to see them every day. I
 think Woodward could be helpful.
 I would like to see him come out
 to try to prevent trouble."

Mr. Jiminez' father, born in
 Chili, said he had never heard a
 Japanese-American say a good
 word about Americans. He said
 Japanese in this country forced
 down wages and "run whites out
 of jobs."

"The Japs put me out of business
 two times," Mr. Jiminez said. "But
 I don't hate them. But I want them
 put by themselves."

Mr. Woodward then made his of-
 fer of publicity and the meeting
 was adjourned.

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OPEN FORUM

The Review:

I've just been reading a copy of your Bainbridge Review in the public library. It is indeed a pleasure to realize there is someone who will so courageously and staunchly stand for the rights of the Japanese-ancestry people in America, against those selfish and un-American groups and individuals who would deprive those loyal to America, to their rights. Much time has elapsed since the war began and predictions that people of Japanese ancestry would attempt deeds of sabotage to hinder the war effort have been unfulfilled, for no sabotage or disloyal activity has been perpetrated by any of the many thousands who have been evacuated and without exception they have merited the

trust and confidence which has been placed in them.

I believe that those who are the best qualified to understand the character of others are those who have known them on an equal social status and I have found through years of acquaintance and friendship among these people that inherent in them are the virtues of honesty and integrity and indwelling devotion to America and American ideals.

Long ago I came to the conclusion that we Caucasians, though holding ourselves aloof from those of Japanese ancestry, on the false assumption that we are superior, are otherwise responsible for the unjustified suspicions that some among us entertain as to the loyalty to America and American ideals of these lovely people.

If you consider that all or any part of this letter is suitable for printing in your reader's column, please do so. I am mailing you also "Nisei in Uniform." I wish that everyone in America could read that "Nisei in Uniform" for it would have a profound effect on public opinion and cause many, who are now antagonistic through ignorance of the facts, to perceive what these fine boys are contributing to their country, America.

ALBERT D. BONUS,
Seattle.

Editor, The Review:

Word of your courageous defense of constitutional liberties for all citizens, including Japanese-Americans, has reached me, and I wish to thank you, at long range.

The tide of unreasoning prejudice is at length abating, but by no means has it disappeared, in these parts.

Keep up your fine work.

GLENN M. FISHER,
Orinda, Calif.

Editor, The Review:

The November 10th issue of the Bainbridge Review has recently been sent to me. May I congratulate you again on your common-sense attitude (which isn't so common these days) toward Americans of Japanese ancestry. If it were not true it would be hard to believe it possible that so many persons in this country could go off half-cocked on a race issue. Most of these persons are those who should have the American tradition inbred in their bones, that all people everywhere are basically the same mixture of good and bad and that race is an absurd, childish conception on which to divide sheep from goats. Cary McWilliams is authority for the statement that since Pearl Harbor the F. B. I. has made more than 20 arrests for espionage — but all those arrested were Caucasians!

I am taking this opportunity to enclose information about Roger Baldwin's visit here. Mr. Baldwin has paid particular attention to civil liberties questions in connection with the evacuation. We should be most happy to have you attend the dinner if that is possible. If you prefer phoning reservations call Melrose 4630 or Kenwood 4698.

MARY FARQUHARSON,
Seattle.

Editor, The Review:

Someone was good enough to send me a copy of your November 10 "Bainbridge Review." Being very much concerned about the treatment and attitude toward our former neighbors of Japanese ancestry, and having become quite well acquainted with a good many Bainbridge Islanders at Hunt, Idaho, I read this issue with interest and misgivings.

I am concerned that Americans of whatever background be treated as good neighbors and decent citizens are supposed to be treated in this country. I regret that many, not only Japanese Americans but also Negro Americans and others, are not always so treated. We probably should be more concerned, for therein lies the greater danger to our democracy, for the people

who call themselves loyal American citizens are willing to so lower our standards of decency and fair play as to take such an attitude against others. Some of us, with means like Urich, Westbeau, Schuyler, and my own, should remember that some of us are no farther removed from an alien country than are some of our Japanese neighbors.

People who stick their necks out are likely to get stepped on, but perhaps it is worthwhile to be a "stepping stone" if it leads to a higher concept of democracy and freedom. I am glad that you and Rev. Hale and a few others on the Island are willing to continue to stand up for what you believe to be the right and decent thing. There are a lot of other people in the country who will be proud to stand by you.

FLOYD SCHMOE,
Secretary, Social Industrial Section American Friends Service Committee,
Seattle.

Editor, The Review:

I have read your forum for and against this Jap question and I am definitely not a Jap-lover, but until Pearl Harbor I never gave them a thought one way or another. I noticed that most of the people who write in favor of the Japs' return haven't got anybody over there taking it on the chin. Of course, that is human nature. It is always all right if it is the other fellow's hard luck.

Now, as things are, what do you suppose those boys that will be lucky enough to come home are going to do when they meet them? After all, the boys in the service have been taught to hate them, otherwise they wouldn't be able to kill them. It is going to be awfully hard for those returned boys to start loving them after all this. I have already heard remarks about what some of them are going to do if they ever meet them, but that remains to be seen.

However, I received this letter from a Jap boy I have never met and in fairness to both sides of the question, you are at liberty to publish this letter and let your readers take it at its face value for what

it is worth.

MRS. BETTY WELFARE,
Eagledale.

(Editor's note: The following is the letter which Mrs. Welfare received from Sergt. Kenneth K. Shimbo, a Japanese-American soldier, who has seen service in the Pacific war area.):

Dear Mrs. Welfare:

I met your son, Joe, on my way up here and we spent a lot of nights talking of places, and those days that I spent on Bainbridge Island. He was looking swell and I think he is really in love with the Navy. I would say he is happy in the service. I think that you would be surprised to see him looking like he is, cheeks all tanned by South Pacific weather, and plenty of good food. I really envied him.

Before I go on any further, I think I should tell you of myself and how I came to know Joe. I spent some time on Bainbridge Island in my younger days. I don't know if you know him, but I am related to Frank K. Furuta of Pleasant Beach Garden. That is where I met a lot of fellows that we talked about on the boat. It was surprising to know Joe was living close to my dear friend, Sub Takayoshi. He is in service now on the other side from where I'm at. I hear from him once in a while Hanayo is married to one of the soldiers in Chicago. I haven't heard from him in a long time but I wrote to her about meeting Joe the other day. Now I think you can get a better picture of what we had to talk about on the ship. Yes, we had a good fair sailing. It was too bad I had to leave him. When I left him I promised I'd write to you so now that I have a little time I thought I'd drop you a line.

Over here the life is a little tough but I'm taking it like a good soldier. There are little towns scattered all through the country but it's nothing like back home. It might be a little larger than Winem. I slow but I think I'd rather be there now than anything else. I imagine a lot of changes have taken place what over there, but I sure miss that country that you're living in.

Just the other day I was standing by the road and the sights I saw really convinced me that this

these things the boys are going through out here will be fully paid for after the war. I am hoping that I can forget all about the war and have a good home on Bainbridge Island.

Well, the time is getting short and there is a lot to do out here before the sun goes down, so I'm saying I wish I can hear from you, and for now let me remain

Sincerely yours,
KENNETH SHIMBO.

I had some Jap post cards here that I thought you would like to have so I'm enclosing them with the Jap invasion money. This money was used by Japs when we first landed on this island.

Joe wanted a Jap flag with all the writing on it but they are pretty hard to get. I don't think I can pick one up for myself. When you write to Joe please tell him of me and that I'm doing okay. Sgt. Kenneth K. Shimbo 39375952 Div. Hq. 24th Inf. Div. APO 24, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

war is nothing like the war they are fighting back in the States. I've been out this way over a year and a half but this was the first time I found out what war was in the raw.

I saw kids coming in from the front on stretchers, some of them looked like kids that should be go-

ing to a school if it were back in the States. Some looked like kids with straws between their lips looking over a growth of wheat in the middle west; some looked like kids that were jerking soda in corner drug stores. Yes, they all were kids, doing a man size job.

(Please turn to Page Six)

FRIDAY

ASH TRAY STANDS NOW IN STOCK

West Blakely, staged a dance in the "Moonlight Mood" and a girls' trio, consisting of Ellen Smith, Winslow, Judy Frazier, Wing Point, and Gretanille Rutschow, Rolling Bay, sang a number of popular songs.

... dance, sponsored by the home economics department and the girls of the school, last Friday evening in the school auditorium. The invitational dance was given by the girls of the school, furnishing their own partners with a colorful hall, splendid music and enjoyable entertainment. This formal party is always one of the outstanding events of the high school social year.

Patrons and patronesses of the dance were Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Hanson, all of Ferncliff; Mr. and Mrs. Claude Sanders, Manzanita; Mrs. Esther Champness, Venice; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Miller, high school principal, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Roy Thordarson, school superintendent, all of Fletcher Bay.

Chairman of the dance was Pauline Hanson, Ferncliff, with Barbara Clarke, also of Ferncliff, as co-chairman. The decorations were arranged by a committee headed by Virginia Lusk, Pleasant Beach; Della Brockmeyer, Winslow, and a group provided refreshments and took charge of serving; entertainement was planned by Ellen Smith, Winslow, Mrs. Doris Buckovic, Yeomalt, acted as school advisor for the girls.

During the dance information was given for the girls.

old, U. S. M. C., Port Blakely, has returned from overseas and is now at the Reclassification and Reassignment Center at the San Diego Marine Corps Base.

Corporal Barr was 28 months overseas and was in action at Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshalls, and at Guam, in the Marianas.

He enlisted in the Marines in February, 1942, during the early stages of the war. While a student at Bainbridge High School Corporal Barr was a star member of several Spartan athletic teams.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Barr, Seattle.

Sergt. John Mikkola, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Mikkola, Rolling Bay, has been overseas for almost two years and is stationed "somewhere in Italy."

Lieut. Robert Richard Woodward, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Woodward, Seattle, this week was reported by the War Department to be missing in action over Hungary. Lieutenant Woodward is the brother of Walt Woodward, Rolling Bay. The lieutenant was a navigator in a Liberator bomber when last in action November 20.

Tech. Sergt. Dale Clough, Pleasant Beach, arrived home this week after receiving information that he had been transferred to another station soon. He is the son of A. J. Nelson, Rolling Bay.



PVT. TOM NELSON

BAINBRIDGE REVIEW, FRIDAY

More Open Forum

(Continued from Page Three)

out on the front. There they lay on stretchers in front of us, and I've seen full grown men with tears in their eyes, because they couldn't do anything for those in front of them. There were a lot of us looking the whole thing over and I doubt there was anybody that didn't have their teeth grit tight and tears in their eyes. That was war in the raw, and believe me I forgot all about going home until this thing is all through.

Their were a lot of things that passed through my mind, and one of them was about all those Japanese people that were evacuated from the Island. I don't know very much about the whole thing since I was in the Army at the time, but I've read a lot about the suffering they have gone through. I am not the one to say if it was right or wrong but they were people just like anybody else. I've talked a lot to those boys, some of them were the ones that were coming in on the stretchers. They will all say that they are fighting this war so America will be just like what it was when they left it. I'm out here but being a Japanese-American I have a hard time but I am fighting it out like the rest of them. I can't say or write about the nature of my work but I am with all the boys out here, going through what they go through. I hope in the near future I can address my letters to Frank and other friends on the Island with Port Blakely as their post office. I only hope that all these things the boys are going through out here will be fully paid for after the war. I am hoping that I can forget all about the war and have a good home on Bainbridge Island.

Well, the time is getting short and there is a lot to do out here before the sun goes down, so I'm saying I wish I can hear from you, and for now let me remain

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Sgt. Kenneth K. Shimbo 39375952
Div. Hq. 24th Inf. Div.
APO 24, c/o Postmaster,
San Francisco, California.

THE OPEN FORUM

Editor, The Review:

It has been a long time since I have written to you and it probably would have been a lot longer except for the fact that I read the Review a couple of weeks ago. I have been in the Army for a few days over a month and can honestly say that I like it because of the splendid training I am

getting, both of the military and personal type, also because I know that I am doing what every American who believes in his country should, regardless of race, creed or color. I am glad, in other words, that I am here in Camp Blanding, training for the part, however small, I shall be playing in the fight for freedom from want, hate, prejudice, etc.

I am also glad that I am not at home sitting by a warm fire planning for the future and how

I could tear down the very ideals for which I am fighting. Or what am I and a few millions of us who are laying our lives on the line doing it for? I begin to have doubts, but I guess a guy can't believe everything he hears, except the bugle in the morning and the First Sarge. From now on I won't believe anything a Major tells me here; I've sort of been cured of that.

Sure, Tojo stuck a knife in our back on Dec. 7, but you ask the Major if he really thinks that's a reason for hating Japanese-Americans in this country or that perhaps the knife only awoke us to the facts and got us started on something that should have been done sooner.

And if the Major thinks he, the Jones, Smiths, Johnsons and others got hurt, what does he think happened to us, Herr Hitler beat Gen. DeWitt by a narrow margin there.

which is now busily engaged in helping support those on our front lines. However, deep in all our minds is the happy recollection of those happier days we knew "back home."

Especially dear to us nisei is that part in athletics and school activity-learning days. We felt little of so-called "not able to be assimilated" characteristics, for I know that we freely and eagerly took part in athletics and school activities along with your Johns and Janes. On the football gridiron we played shoulder to shoulder in the line; or on the basketball court we received a neat pass from you which gave two points for our team. In discussions we stood up and openly voiced our opinions; and as school and class officers, we were there with you to decide on various matters. To me, this life at school was a hint of what America could be like, with its friendly and cheerful atmosphere and friends.

But life has changed, and now as a "G. I. Joe" we all like to feel that we are in this fight for the preservation of your America and ours, and its ideals we have been taught.

We ask only that your clear thorough thinking and understanding will overcome any hasty wartime thinking. If we are to be judged, weigh the good points against the bad, and again realize that we have committed no crime . . . only by a stroke of Nature, our face has made us seem a little "less American" than the rest of you.

And once again, to you, The Review, our heartfelt thanks in your gallant stand; and to those of you who were unafraid to voice your opinions—our gratefulness, for then we know America still has its Freedoms for which we all fight.

PFC SADAYOSHI-OMOTO,
39930972

Co. H (3)—School Battalion,
Fort Snelling, Minn.

Mrs. William Lakely, and her ce, received a rom Lt. (j. g.) nd their son, Sebeck, who met in honed home last irthday greeting. Mrs. Bobeck hich her husband arawa while he ear there, which er of baskets an e South Seas, mple of "K" ra cy rations foun

Being a Major, I presume he fought in the last war and being a Major of the U. S. Army, I also presume that he knew what he was fighting for then. Sometime from then to now he seems to have forgotten what he fought for. Or perhaps he never did know what he was fighting for and when Tojo stuck a knife in his back, he awoke with a start to find himself a Major in the U. S. Army and that he'd better start fighting. I admire his choice of his enemy less than I do the army of patriots of which he is a part. That is one American Army that is going to lose its battle; at least they call themselves American.

Johnny Doughboy is going to see to it that this war isn't going to be a repetition of the last one. He's going to finish this one in the enemy's territory and at home. Something tells me the fight at home will be a tough one and then again I think it will be an easy battle. Just round up the "knot heads" and make them read the Constitution and Bible and let common sense be their guide. I never knew so many people didn't know about the Constitution—I learned all about it in Grade School—didn't they go to grade school? If guys have to beat their gums just to hear themselves talk because they have a lot of extra energy why don't they use the energy for something useful—say to win the war or some such thing. I know of a lot of guys lying in bloody foxholes and spilling their blood who would appreciate that.

The way it is now, these G. I.'s are spilling their blood so some of the other guys can stay home and live off the fat of the war and plan hunting trips or go fishing if it isn't too bad weather. There are a lot of G. I.'s lying in foxholes who would give their right arm to be able to go hunting (for sport) and fishing in the foulest weather. The pity of it is that they are giving up their limbs and still can't go fishing or hunting because too many "patriotic" Americans have leaky valves at home.

Our training here is tough because our battalion is one of the only two in the country to do our job. We learn to operate 13 different weapons so that when we go over we can be sent to any outfit and fit in. We have our training program laid out for a 17 week course and after that we are ready to go over. It may sound as though we'd be too green with only 17 weeks of training but you would never think so after seeing how we have to account for every minute of the day.

Today we had rain—you can't very well call it fog—and we had to stay out there flat on our belly with our rifle and practice. The only thing that makes it easy is the thought of the guys in the battle zones doing a lot more with a lot harder conditions.

I think hardship is just a matter of mind—you'd never think of walking a few miles with a blister on your heel back home but it is easily (?) done here. On the importance of your objective depends on how great a hardship you can stand.

It's time for "lights out" so I'd better beat the bell. I really can't tell you how much I appreciate having a friend back home who knows what Democracy stands for and has the guts to stick up for what he believes in.

PRIVATE ICHIRO NAGATANI
Camp Blanding, Calif.

Editor, The Review:

Enclosed you will find three dollars for renewal of my subscription to The Review. Too, I must apologize for my unexcused tardiness in attending to this matter. Time and again I had realized that my subscription had expired, but I never seemed to be able to get around to paying my bill. However, this week was payday for us "G.I.s" so I've found time and money to take care of this.

It is with interest and admiration that we Japanese-Americans formerly of Bainbridge Island, have watched the pages of The Review, and its comments and coverage of the local anti-Japanese meetings. Before I go on further, I want to express my admiration and appreciation for the courageous stand you have taken in our behalf. And to those who, through the "Open Forum," were unafraid to express their views in righteousness for our cause—our sincere admiration, for we know by your act that you are exercising the Freedom of Speech which our Constitution has guaranteed.

Those of us former Japanese nisei now in the service of our country, and there are more than 30, are fighting for those basic things which all other Americans are fighting. So that we may once more return to a true America and live in that little white-painted home with its surrounding picket fence, and with the cheerful blooming roses on the trellis. Yes, we'd like to have our home as you, no doubt, have dreamed of also, a family, a little flabby-eared pup, and the peacefulness and sincerity that we know is America.

We read in The Review of former classmates and friends all doing their part for the America we all want: Lt. Bill Beaton, Ens. Ray Oliver, Ens. Dick Gilman, Sgt. Jack Beesler, Cpl. Reeves Moran. . . the list goes on, and we, too,

FUTURE RELEASE

Please Note Date

Department of the Interior
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D.C.

For Release Upon Delivery
on Monday, October 2, 1944
at 2:00 p.m., PWT

RACISM AND REASON

An Address to be delivered by Dillon S. Myer,
Director of the War Relocation Authority at an
interfaith meeting sponsored by the Pacific
Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair
Play, at Los Angeles, California, on October 2,
1944.

COMMITTEE ON
RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS
297 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

RACISM AND REASON

There is a special meaning in the opportunity you have given me to meet with you tonight. I see in your invitation your determination and confidence that the problem of the Japanese and Japanese Americans in this country must and shall be settled through processes of reason and in a Christian spirit.

You refute a misconception rather widely held elsewhere in the country, that the people on the West Coast all react toward persons with Japanese faces with blind, unreasoning hatred. Some people in the Pacific states unfortunately are victims of their own bigotry on this question, but there are many citizens out here, like yourselves, who have been standing up for the same just and democratic treatment of the Japanese minority that should be accorded to all minorities.

It has been easy for the racists to claim to represent a majority point of view on the evacuee question. The War Relocation Authority program has always been peculiarly subject to emotional distortion by these people. Because the WRA is dealing with people of Japanese descent, many American citizens who are rightfully indignant about the barbarism and treachery of the Imperial Japanese have found it difficult to approach the problems of WRA thoughtfully and judiciously. They have tended to identify the people in relocation centers with the real enemy across the Pacific. They have accepted without question a great many lies and half truths about the relocation centers that have been spread across the country by malicious men with malicious motives. Some have even demanded that American citizens of Japanese ancestry born and raised in this country be treated, as a group, like prisoners of war.

But in the past several months the temper of public opinion on this issue has been changing-- rapidly and unmistakably. People who were completely unaware of the Japanese American problem a year ago have begun to express themselves on this subject in rather caustic language, directed not against the Japanese Americans but at the race mongers who insult the Nation's good sense with their fantastic charges and who throw fair play overboard by their ruthless hounding of a helpless minority group. Some public officials who once demanded wholesale confinement of all persons of Japanese descent have begun to realize with the President that Americanism is not a matter of race or ancestry but a matter of the mind and heart. Some private organizations which formerly advocated total exclusion and mass deportation of Japanese Americans have softened and modified their attitudes.

Naturally this shift in public thinking is profoundly encouraging to me. But I take no personal credit for it, and I claim none for the War Relocation Authority. The change has been brought about, I am convinced, primarily-- by the magnificent combat record of Japanese American boys in the uniform of the United States Army. Since the early part of this year, these boys have written in blood and steel a record that compels all of us to think a little harder and more deeply than ever before about the real meaning of America. They have found their way up the peninsula of Italy, usually in the very forefront of the action, taking desperate chances, wiping out machine gun nests, harassing the enemy from all sides, driving him relentlessly back toward the Alps.

The outfit I am speaking of here is the far-famed 100th Infantry Battalion made up of Japanese American boys from the Hawaiian Islands. Some of them are men who were stationed at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack on December 7. A few of them had close family relatives who were killed by the bombs made in Tokyo---bombs made perhaps from American scrap metal. When these boys first arrived in the United States for preliminary training at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, they immediately impressed their commanding officers with their eagerness to become good soldiers, their willingness to absorb the toughest physical grind, and their alertness in performing their military tasks. Later on, they were moved to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where they continued to maintain the same excellent record in final pre-combat training: Then, in August of last year, they had their first contact with the enemy in the area around the beachhead at Salerno. From there they stormed against the German defenses along the Volturno and Rapido Rivers, crossed these two streams, and spent 40 days in the front lines at Cassino. Later they were transferred to the tight little beachhead at Anzio, and finally took part in the break-through to Rome.

Throughout all this action, the boys of the 100th Battalion displayed the same qualities of good American soldiery they had shown in their pre-combat training. Time and again, members of the unit were singled out for especially dangerous missions and cited by their commanding officers for unusual bravery in action. Not once did a member of this Battalion go AWOL; the nearest approach was the case of two wounded boys who left the base hospital prematurely and hitch-hiked up to the front to join their comrades. As the War Department has pointed out, this is AWOL in reverse, and with a vengeance.

The normal strength of the 100th Battalion is about 1,000 men. But of course there have been replacements so that the total number of troops who have served with the unit is in the neighborhood of 1300. This is a fairly small contingent when you realize that the Japanese American boys in this group have now received a total of more than 1,000 Purple Hearts, 44 Silver Stars, 31 Bronze Stars, nine Distinguished Service Crosses, and three Legion of Merit Medals. Within the past few weeks the entire Battalion has received a Presidential citation from Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark for "outstanding performance of duty in action, on June 26 and 27, at Belvedere and Sassetta in Italy." In the closing words of his citation, General Clark said--and I quote--"The fortitude and intrepidity displayed by the officers and men of the 100th Infantry Battalion reflect the finest traditions of the Army of the United States."

In newspapers here you may have read recently of an instance of such fortitude and sacrifice, the death of Lieutenant Kei Tanahashi of Los Angeles, who fought with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Lieutenant Tanahashi died near Castellina, Italy, the War Department reported, because after being wounded he refused medical attention until every other wounded soldier of his platoon was given first aid and evacuated to a safe place. Army doctors said he might have lived if he had permitted himself to be treated earlier and evacuated with the first group of wounded. The Lieutenant, known for his activities in Boy Scout work, and earlier popular as a student at UCLA, was evacuated to a relocation center with his parents. They still live at our Heart Mountain center, while his widow, whom he married a week before going overseas, resides in Cleveland.

The 100th Battalion is now part of a larger fighting unit, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. The 442nd, which comprises thousands of Nisei from the mainland, including a number who once were evacuees or who have families in the relocation centers, has begun to make an enviable record in its own right. The War Department announced recently that members of a reconnaissance patrol of this Japanese American unit are believed to have been the first Allied troops to reach the historic city of Pisa. There is an aspect of this incident which symbolizes the United Nations in microcosm. Those Japanese American boys who went forward into Pisa were officered by a naturalized Canadian and an American of French extraction. Some people in these parts who think that as old settlers they have a priority on patriotism, should think that one over.

Recognition of the Japanese American soldier is not confined by any means to the War Department, the commanding generals and the official citations. The ordinary doughboys who have been in action alongside these troops---, the men of English, Irish, Italian, and all other ancestries who have seen them going into battle---are even more eloquent in their praise than the official communiques. One of them, convalescing at a military hospital in North Carolina, recently wrote to Time Magazine. "I just came from Italy," his letter reads in part, "where I was assigned to the Japanese 100th Infantry Battalion. I never in my life saw more of a true American than they are... Ask anyone who has seen them in action against the Jerry (to) tell you about them. They'll tell you that when they have them on their flanks, they are sure of security in that section..." And then he concluded, addressing his remarks to the people who have been villifying the Japanese Americans here in the United States. "They, my friends," he wrote, "are not the little 'yellow bellies', you are."

Another one wrote directly from the front lines in Italy to the Secretary of the Interior after reading about some of the worst examples of discrimination against people of Japanese ancestry that have occurred recently. "May I suggest," he asked, "that you send all those narrow-minded, bigoted un-Americans over here to relieve the 100th Infantry Battalion of the 34th Division?" The Secretary's reply was terse and to the point. He wrote: "Thank you for your letter. It is quite apparent that you know what you are fighting for."

The boys who wrote these two letters are apparently not at all unique. Within the past few weeks I had an opportunity to talk with an Army captain just back from special service in the Italian theater. Almost everywhere he went, he tells me, he found admiration for the exploits of the 100th Battalion and bitterness about the shameful and misguided actions that are being perpetrated against people of Japanese descent on some sections of the home front. The feeling he encountered seemed to be almost unanimously one of burning resentment against people who are persecuting loyal Japanese Americans in the press and through direct economic action.

One incident, in particular, that aroused the ire of our soldiers in Italy and elsewhere was the event that took place a few months ago in Great Meadows, New Jersey. It centered around the farm of a man named Ed Kowalick who tried to hire five evacuees of Japanese descent from one of our WRA

relocation centers to help him produce the food that is so vitally needed in our drive against the Axis. Before the incident was over, one of Kowalick's barns had been burned down, his family had been threatened, and he had become almost a social outcast in his own community. But, without going into any further comment, let me quote from the letter of a junior officer in Italy with an Irish American name:

"It is two years and a couple of days since I left the states with a whole hatful of company on the war's leeching business. During the ten-minute breaks in Africa and Italy we have devoted a lot of effort to trying to realize in the imagination what life is like at home....

"Today a magazine (Time, April 24) comes to the beachhead and... tells a story, and these pleasant images become hideous and confused. According to the story five Japanese, including one Frank Kitagawa, are sent to Great Meadows, N.J. from an Arizona relocation center to help Ed Kowalick run his 600-acre farm...Ed Kowalick's neighbors mount a blind patriotism against this five-man Oriental menace within their gates...A building on Kowalick's farm is burned; and Kowalick, being one man, is forced to send the offenders away. This is, as I said, a little thing. Nobody killed, nobody maimed. To show they hold no hard feelings, the farmers present Ed Kowalick with a box of cigars, and the incident is closed....

"It is the schoolhouse, I think, that sticks in my craw. Presumably the small fry of Great Meadows are taught in this school-house: study algebra; and Archimedes' principle; and nouns; and learn that Lincoln called them "the last best hope of earth..." This is the schoolhouse where hundreds met to hunt **down** five, who had committed the crime of discarding their ancestry for the ties of a new country.

"There are crosses with Japanese names in the American cemeteries in the bitter Italian hills. These men are worthy to bear arms; how then are they not worthy to grow tomatoes?

"Since I began, a score of shells have dolloped into the vicinity. They threaten my life, for which I have a high regard, but not the things that give my life sustenance. Now I feel that these things are threatened and I do not know where to go to find a clean picture of my country. It is not the matter of Great Meadows alone. Lord knows, that is only the latest and one of the least striking of the items on a long list. Somewhere in the confusion is the central matter of what is true and what is not true about our national life.

"This is a very personal matter, like love or good beer or dying, and I should like someone to give me an answer."

There are indeed crosses with Japanese names in the bitter Italian hills---dozens upon dozens of them. Some of them mark the graves of boys whose parents are living today in WRA relocation centers. Just recently memorial services have been held at two of these centers for the boys who have fallen on the Italian front. And in the months that lie ahead, I am sure that the relocation centers, like all American communities, will find their honor rolls and their lists of Gold Star mothers steadily increasing.

Today there are well over 10,000 American men of Japanese descent in the uniform of the Army of the United States. Many hundreds of them are boys who were evacuated with their families from the West Coast two years ago and who have lived in WRA centers. Others come from the Hawaiian Islands and from various points on the mainland of the United States. They are serving not only on the Italian front against the Nazis, but in Burma, China, and the far Pacific Islands against the fanatical hordes from the main Japanese islands. One of the Caucasian soldiers with Merrill's Marauders in the China-Burma-India theater recently paid high tribute to the Japanese American boys fighting with that redoubtable organization. "Every Marauder," he wrote, "knows these boys by name even if they don't know ours---this is due to the courage and bravery shown by them. One of our platoons owe their lives to Sergeant Hank G. who translated Jap orders...foolishly yelled to the effect that they were attempting a flanking movement. Hank---we call him Horizontal Hank because he's been pinned down so many times by Jap Machine gun fire---guided the machine gun fire on our side which killed every Jap on that side. The boys who fought alongside of Hank agree that they have never seen a more calm, cool, and collected man under fire---he was always so eager to be where he could be of the most use and effectiveness and that was most always the hot spot...And yet while the other boys boast of the number of Japs they got he doesn't talk very much about the three he has to his account. He usually changes the subject by saying, 'Honorable ancestors much regret meeting Merrill's Marauders.' I hope I haven't given the impression that I'm trying to glorify him. Many of the boys and myself especially, never knew a Japanese American or what one was like---now we know and the Marauders want you to know that they are backing the Nisei 100 percent. It makes the boys and myself raging mad to read about movements against Japanese Americans by those 4-F'ers back home. We would dare them to say things like they have in front of us." This boy and the other men of Merrill's Marauders, quite obviously, do not have the difficulty experienced by so many of our Home Front Commandos in distinguishing between the Japanese enemy and loyal Americans of Japanese descent.

Recently I was pleased to learn that a Japanese American soldier who formerly lived at the Manzanar Relocation Center has become a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. This man is Sergeant Karl G. Yoneda, who is now fighting in Burma and who in 1936 was on the picket line when longshoremen and Chinese picketed shipments of scrap and oil to Japan. Men who knew and worked with him have described him in these words, and I quote, as "a long time fighter against Japanese imperialism and fascism of any kind." To my way of thinking, that makes Sergeant Yoneda more American by far than the people who shipped that scrap and oil to Japan.

If bigots had reasoning processes, one could easily prove to them that their proposals to exclude the evacuees from the West Coast permanently are not really based on suspicions of disloyalty, but solely on racial prejudices. You could start by asking whether the Japanese Americans fighting in Italy or the Pacific are disloyal, and whether the families of these boys, including families who have received "killed in action" telegrams, are disloyal. It would be a cold-blooded bigot indeed who would dare to make such a charge. And if they are not disloyal, as you and I certainly know they are not, then these servicemen and their families should have the right to return to the West Coast whenever the blanket military prohibition against return of evacuees is

lifted. Once the bigot admits that much, and he certainly hates to, he has admitted a large scale exception to his crude dogma that, "The Only Good Jap is a Dead Jap." He either must admit that loyalty of the evacuees is the real yardstick, or he must retreat to his previously prejudiced position.

Sometimes I believe that if the race-baiting extremists in California were able to override the many residents of this state who differ with them on the question of the evacuees, the logical outcome would be some kind of secession from the Union. Mentally, this minority has seceded from the rest of the nation by preaching unAmerican methods of handling the Japanese in this country, both citizens and law-abiding aliens. Newspapers throughout the country, including some on the West Coast, have differed with these advocates of second class citizenship, or harsher treatment, for Americans of Japanese descent. I would like to cite some recent examples.

The New York TIMES declared:

"Their names are: Masaki Fujikawa, Shinci Nakamine, Denis Masato Hashimoto Grover Kazutomi Nagaji, Kenji Kato, Tsugiyasu Tomas, all killed in action against their country's enemy...Other Americans of Japanese descent have fought for our flag in the Pacific and in Burma, taking risks, because of their race, over and beyond those assumed by white soldiers...Letters from other American soldiers received in this office have proclaimed the loyalty and devotion of these men.

"What this proves is a fact encouraging for Japanese-Americans, for the country of which they are citizens and for the long prospect ahead. There is nothing in the Japanese blood, or in any racial blood, that makes men ignorant and brutal. Education and environment turn the scales one way or the other. A whole generation in Japan and Germany has gone to waste and worse than waste. Under decent governments, in a decent society, in a decently organized world, the coming generations may be reclaimed. The war must be won by destruction, but the peace will be kept only by education."

The San Francisco CHRONICLE said:

"The Army has awarded Bronze Star medals for meritorious action on Saipan to four California boys; coming from Marysville, Stockton, San Jose, and Los Angel. These young men showed their American fighting spirit by volunteering for a job that took them, in that region, into particular danger. Their names are Honda, Nakanishi, Natsui and Sakamoto."

The Washington POST said:

"If the exclusion [from the West Coast] is based on nothing more than racial hostility, then it raises an ugly threat to the fundamental principles of American life. It bears, as Mr. Justice Murphy pointed out elsewhere in his opinion on the curfew case, 'a melancholy resemblance to the treatment accorded members of the Jewish race in Germany and in other parts of Europe.' If the freedom of citizens can be restricted because of the spelling of their names, then none of us can claim more than a temporary and illusory hold upon freedom."

An editorial in the Santa Ana (California) REGISTER stated:

"Real democracy, Christianity and Americanism means that people must live

a dangerous life. They must have faith in other people and be willing to take risks. We should have been willing to take the risk that possibly a few Japanese might have caused a disturbance.

"But since we have made a serious mistake, the sooner we correct it the better. There is no excuse whatever now for keeping the Japanese in detention camps. They are entitled to the same protection by the government as every other citizen, no matter what race or color."

The San Francisco NEWS said editorially, in commenting on a test case:

"The News believes the orderly procedure of a court trial is a far better way to test the question of returning loyal Japanese to the Coast than is the action of organizations like the American Legion and the Native Sons."

The Charlotte North Carolina NEWS declared:

"It was last spring that a young Marine, a Guadalcanal veteran, returned to this country and found vicious discrimination against Americans of Japanese ancestry in California -- and in a nationally-circulated letter accused the California Department of the American Legion of actually sponsoring the movement.

"We rejoice in the increasingly distinguished battle records of these troops, and consider their deeds under fire sufficient answer to irresponsible critics and idle talk of the prejudiced. Response in battle, after all, is the final evidence, and adequate testimony to the loyalty of these men to the American ideal -- regardless of their stakes in this country's future."

John W. Vandercook, nationally known NBC commentator, in a recent broadcast pointed out how the racist give Tokyo ammunition for propagandizing the Orient. He said:

"Astoundingly bad Americans have driven harmless, American-born Japanese laborers from their communities, simply because they belonged to another race. In short, we have persistently provided the Jap propagandists with deadly ammunition. We have not thought how that ammunition can be and is being turned against us, and how just as surely as the sun rises, it is costing American lives. To hate one enemy more than the other largely because one belongs to a different race of human-kind, is to lose, hopelessly, one's own moral position... Thinking like that is far more appropriate on the Axis side of the line than it is on ours. It becomes a matter of the very highest priority, as we are approaching far greater battles with the Japs than the one which took place on Saipan. It becomes, therefore, a matter of the very highest priority for us to devise some means as we have in Europe, of reaching the minds of the Jap army in such a way as to convince them that we are what the overwhelming majority of us really are - decent and honorable human beings -- even to our enemies..."

Mr. Vandercook said further in his broadcast:

"Our best propaganda weapon against the Japs would be the truthful report of how the Japanese-Americans in the Hawaiian islands in wartime still go on living loyal tranquil useful lives. It would be a still better weapon - I venture to wager it would save many, many American lives -- if we could honestly report to Japan that the loyal Japanese citizens who are still held in relocation camps

on the United States mainland, were to now be returned to their communities as normal citizens, and that their white neighbors, were receiving them with the ordinary decency which every American of any race should accord to any fellow American of every other race."

H. V. Kaltenborn, noted radio commentator, in a letter to the Rev. Allen Heist and his church, the First Methodist church of Santa Maria, wrote these words:

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

These examples, and I could give you many more if time and your patience permitted, make it plain that by and large the country is hostile toward the minority of extremists who seek to keep the home fires of hatred burning against the Japanese Americans. When confronted with such evidence that they are a minority, these race-baiters libel many thousands of decent Americans on the West Coast by employing their threadbare thesis that, "We residents of the West Coast understand the Japanese problem, and the rest of the country does not."

Those on the Pacific coast who have not wished to let their silence place them in the company of the racists, have challenged the right of the extremist group to speak for anyone but other racists. With every such challenge, the spirit of decent tolerance grows stronger. It is extremely encouraging to note that every time the extremists seek to run riot, public opinion counterpunches and rocks them back on their heels. The Great Meadows incident which I mentioned earlier, was a notable example. Editorials and soldier letters condemned the entire occurrence. LIFE magazine reported this outrageous happening and one result was that many fairminded persons from all over the country wrote to George Yamamoto, one of the five farmer evacuees, urging him not to lose heart. Some enclosed money, which he turned over to the American Red Cross. Now these evacuees are working within 50 miles of Great Meadows. They are well liked and have been able to perform useful work in farming without interference from anyone.

It is also obvious that the race baiters do not as they claim, "understand" the problem of Americans of Japanese ancestry. If they did they would never propose to bar them from the economic life of the West Coast, or to exclude them entirely from these states, or even to ship them back to Japan. Theirs is the counsel of people who fear the future, who preach defeatism, who say that we can only plan for hard times ahead and too few jobs and opportunities to be divided among the Anglo-Saxons, let alone the Japanese. It is a good thing that most people disagree with them and are determined that we shall have jobs and opportunities for all, regardless of race, creed or color.

The most tangible evidence of widespread public acceptance of the Japanese Americans in most American communities is the progress made in relocating more than 30,000 evacuees who have left the relocation centers on indefinite leave. On the average, 425 persons a week bid goodbye to the restricted life of the centers and take up new jobs and new lives on the outside. In Detroit and Philadelphia, Des Moines and Savannah, Georgia, in Madison, Wisconsin, and Kansas City, in the big cities, the small towns, and farming areas, Japanese and Japanese Americans have gone to work. In the overwhelming majority of cases they have found themselves welcomed by the men and women working with them and by their neighbors. You will

find the evacuees worshipping in the churches, their children studying and playing with other American children in the schools. These transplanted people engage in community activities, buy war bonds, see their sons leave for the Army, carry on their war jobs. They become part of the normal American way of life once more.

Many of these evacuees, and some of those who will follow them from the centers in the months to come, will never return to the West Coast. They will settle down in communities new to the Issei and Nisei and there make their contribution to American agriculture and industry. Their contribution will be welcomed for among most Americans there is no real fear of the Japanese community in this country, and by that token there is no hatred of it. Evacuees who have relocated have been accepted and have continued the education in American living that the West Coast evacuation interrupted and life in the relocation centers retarded. For make no mistake about it, we in the WRA do not delude ourselves that we can do very much to make residents of the relocation centers part of the national American community. That is the job you can do best, when the military prohibition against their return is lifted and some of these people gradually return to live and work with you. You must recreate the proper social climate for growing Americans.

For becoming an American is a growing process. It takes patience, wisdom and tolerance to become an American in the full sense of the word. A man acts with goodwill toward his neighbors, makes sacrifices for his country, does the things that he believes help all races, creeds and groups to work together and make this a strong nation. He dies at the Biblical threescore years and ten, still busy becoming a better American. Does his son inherit all that through the accident of birth? Not at all. The son is only a potential American and he has to start all over to do what his father did, maybe better, before he can lay claim to the same proud title of American.

This conception is disturbing to the racists. It means that in the struggle to become a good citizen the child born of an old New England family, and the Nisei youngster born in a relocation center, start out even. The New England child may get later advantages, but at the outset they both have the same notion of Americanism--exactly none at all. It is a creed they learn by practice in action.

I think you and I and almost everyone want both these youngsters to have the same chance to grow into defenders of this land. If we relocate the evacuees successfully, with the help of hundreds of communities throughout the country, I feel certain that this war-born problem can be solved in a satisfactory manner and in complete accord with our democratic precepts. The people of Japanese descent can start once more to develop and mature in a truly American environment. And the Nation as a whole can take pride in the fact that, despite the physical upheavals and the emotional strains of global war, we have not lost our national conscience. Despite all the clamor of the race-baiters and their tawdry appeals to fear and hatred, the fundamental decency that characterizes the great majority of Americans is still very much alive. It will, I am confident, assert itself with increasing force and effectiveness in the days that lie ahead.

ARMY SHIPS 227 TO CAMP IN CALIFORNIA

\$21 a Month or Less to Be Japs' Wages in Camps

Wages for Japanese evacuees working on public projects will not exceed the \$21 a month net cash wage of the American soldier.

For the present the Japanese will get food and shelter only.

The imperative nature of the evacuation and the organization and detail of carrying it out properly at present forbid plans for employment of the Japanese by private employers.

These three statements came Monday from headquarters of the Western Defense Command, along with Proclamation No. 5, exempting certain German and Italian aliens from evacuation.

Nary a Japanese remains on Bainbridge island today.

U. S. army officers and men removed all 227 of them, sent them rolling by special train towards Manzanar, Cal., evacuation point of thousands of enemy aliens.

The enforced evacuation moved with military precision. Bainbridge island is the site of a naval radio station and is on the main water route to the huge Puget Sound navy yard at Bremerton.

Army trucks rolled out to Japanese homes promptly at 9 a. m. Families, dressed in their Sunday best, wait on porches, all luggage and personal belongings packed, tagged and waiting to be moved. Some of the luggage bore small American flags.

Groups were gathered by families and neighbors and taken to a ferry dock. A few young Japanese-Americans had been appointed to guide the soldiers and trucks to the strawberry and pea ranches.

Guards Stood By

At the ferry dock the Japanese were assembled on a hillside in small groups, each under the guard of one or two soldiers in full equipment.

Across the harbor a shipyard worked full blast, the noise of rivet guns never ceasing.

White boys and girls played hockey from school to bid their Japanese friends good-bye. Filipinos who took over the farms of their former employers came down to bid them farewell.

Tearful partings saddened all islanders.

"We are sorry we have to leave," said I. Nagatani, spokesman for the Japanese-American Citizens' league on the island, "but no one is bitter about it."

March Aboard Ferry

The evacuees were marched aboard the ferry by groups. Each person wore a tag giving his name, fingerprint and seat and berth assignment in a Pullman car waiting in a train here. Some children even had tags on their favorite dolls.

At the Colman dock ferry terminal the evacuees were taken to a waiting room that had been set aside for them, and then marched in groups again to the train waiting outside.

Hundreds of curious persons thronged the street at the noon hour and willed an overhead crossing leading to the terminal.

Scores of Seattle Japanese who knew they would be the next to be evacuated waved good-bye and wept openly.

When the army completed a double-check to make sure all were on the train it started its long trip to California.

Captain James Moore commanded a detail of 22 Seattle policemen at the scene of departure.

On hand from Ninth Corps Area headquarters Col. Paul B. Malone in charge of the evacuation and Maj. John M. Stoddard, rail transportation officer for the Fourth Army and the Western Defense Command, a former Seattle newspaper man.

Maj. Charles F. Bisenius was train commander. On board beside the Japanese, the guard of soldiers—one to each family, and the train commander's staff were a doctor, two Japanese nurses of the public health service, and S. H. Martin, public assistance analyst of the Social Security Board.

After an inspection by Colonel Malone, the Union Pacific train pulled out, at 12:45 p. m. The train consisted of four tourist cars, four pullmans, not of recent manufacture, a baggage car and two diners. Each Japanese was provided with meal tickets, to use on the train.

The engineer was Guy Wood, and fireman, Tom Johnson, the engine No. 4917.

Ease Alien Orders

Meanwhile the commanding general of the western defense command, Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt Monday eased evacuation orders for German and Italian aliens, covering in part refugees from the totalitarian nations.

But there was no relaxation against Japanese; their restrictions were tightened. They were forbidden to leave the areas in which they live, until the Army evacuates them.

No Japanese can qualify for exemption, but Germans and Italians, now can ask exemption if they are more than 70 years old;

(Continued on Page 6)

Bound for New Homes at California Camp



WITH TEARS AND SMILES—Bainbridge Island Japanese (ABOVE)—227 of them—march under army escort to the Union Pacific train waiting for them on Alaskan way near the Black Ball ferry dock at which they arrived on the Kehloken from the island. Just 40 minutes after the ferry docked, the locomotive started the trip south. Also aboard were (BELOW) these small Japanese evacuees, who made the "V for Victory" sign and waved an American flag. They are Hiroshi Hayashida, 3, the flagwaver, Toyoko Hayashida, 2, (CENTER) and Yasuko Halashida 5, children of Mrs. I. Hayashida, (CENTER REAR). On Mrs. Hayashida's right is Yacko Sakai, 12 years old.—(STAR-ACME NEWSFOTOS BY FRED CARTER).

of Chennault, Say Observers

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in as reminders of the bombing by planes and fighting photo.

STEEL CENTER ON HOKKAIDO NEW TARGET

By WILLIAM F. TYREE
United Press War Correspondent

GUAM, July 15. (Sunday)—A United States Pacific Fleet force including some of the most powerful warships in the world, the 45,000-ton battleships, Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin, is bombarding the Japanese steel city of Muroran on Hokkaido Island in the second successive day of a thundering sea and air assault that has not yet been opposed by the enemy.

Throwing a second punch into the Japanese homeland, the Pacific Fleet bombardment group swung around the fog-shrouded northern islands to train heavy guns on the key industrial center.

The Fleet was plastering Japan's mainland for the second time in 21 hours.

The attack opened at 9:26 a. m. today (Tokyo time) and still was continuing when Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported the bombardment in his sixth communique in 28 hours.

The world's most powerful naval force still prowled off Northern Japan, prepared to throw tons of bombs and shells into every worthwhile target in a naval and aerial assault which the Japanese appeared incapable of preventing.

Fleet Hits Through Mists

The bombardment force struck Hokkaido through the heavy mists covering the northern islands in a rapid follow-up to yesterday's assault against the Kamaishi steel port on Northern Honshu. Lighter units of the fleet, including the destroyers McGowan, Norman Scott and Ramey, also were bombarding Hokkaido's coast.

The Iowa-class battleships all were commissioned since 1943. They are the largest and fastest of all American warships and the most formidable in any navy. From their 88-foot-long gun platforms mounting three 16-inch gun turrets, plus secondary batteries of 5-inchers, they can hurl tons of hot steel at a single salvo.

Swarms of carrier aircraft also may be raking Japan again while the giant battleships continue their operations in the historic assault against Japan's mainland.

Nimitz had announced less than four hours earlier that Fleet forces were continuing their assault for the purpose of extending and tightening the naval and air blockade of Japan and to destroy Japanese resources.

Aircraft In Attack

"These operations, on July 15, are continuing in strength with heavy surface units and Fleet aircraft engaged."

Rear Adm. O. C. Badger, U. S. N., is in command of the bombardment.

G. I.'s Cheer Approval Of Fraternizing

WIESBADEN, Germany, July 14. —(UP)—The local Red Cross Club was jammed tonight when lifting of the nonfraternization ban was announced. Hundreds of G. I.'s roared and ran for the exits.

Sergt. Jack Lacy, Hartford, Conn., made the announcement in dramatic fashion.

Hastily garbed in women's clothes, Lacy dashed onto the stage, threw his arms around Corp. Dick Jaffee, Chicago, and screamed: "It's legal! It's legal!"

Jaffee turned to the audience: "Eisenhower has dropped the ban," and he read the text of the general's statement.

Most of the audience disappeared immediately on the hunt for frauleins, intending to walk and-or talk with them, as the new order permits.

2 DESTROYERS DOWN 38 JAPS IN 105 MINUTES

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Navy tonight revealed how the anti-aircraft guns of two destroyers — the Hugh W. Hadley and the Evans — shot down 38 Japanese planes in an hour and 45 minutes.

This is the largest single-action bag of Jap aircraft ever recorded by ships of the size of the Hadley and the Evans.

The action took place while the two destroyers were on patrol off Okinawa on the morning of May 11. The United States ships were attacked by more than 150 Jap planes—88 of which ended up in the water from the guns of the destroyers and a supporting group of Marine Corsair pilots.

Both ships were damaged in the conflict. The Evans suffered four suicide crashes on her decks and hull, while the Hadley took hits that ultimately flooded both engine rooms, one fire room and put the main gun battery out of action.

Corsair fighter pilots, though heavily outnumbered joined the battle and shot down about 50 Japanese planes while covering the destroyers.

Toward the end of the action many of the American pilots ran out of ammunition but continued to fight by riding enemy planes into the water and in at least two instances interposing themselves between suicide pilots and their objectives.

The Evans, smaller of the two vessels, is credited with 15 planes shot down and four "assists" in 73 minutes, while the 2,200-ton Hadley established an all-time Navy record for destroyers by bringing down 23 Jap planes in 105 minutes. In the last 30 minutes of battle, the Hadley protected the crippled Evans while her crew put out fires and made repairs that saved the ship.

The Evans is skippered by Capt. Robert J. Archer, Piedmont, Calif. Capt. Baron J. Mullaney, New Bedford, Mass., is in command of the Hadley.

Florists Spurn His Flowers, Says U. S.-Born Japanese

George Kawachi, an American-born Japanese, brought his family back to Seattle recently and resumed his South End nursery business, but now that his flowers are ready for the market, the Seattle florists have refused to buy his blooms.

Kawachi visited 17 of his old customers yesterday, and only two were not "afraid" to buy from him. "They rejected my flowers because of my race," he said. "It doesn't make sense. My wife and I were both born in this country and my children in Seattle. Members of our family are fighting with American forces in the Pacific and in Europe. We are Americans and this is our home."

Florists commenting on the situation said they were not buying "any Japanese-grown flowers" now, partly because they are "afraid" of public sentiment against the returning Japanese, and partly because before the war the "majority of Japanese in the industry were cut-throats."

"The florists have a feeling that if they are given a chance to do it, these Japanese will start their price-cutting methods all over again," said one dealer. "Before the war the flower shops couldn't make ends meet because of their methods."

Another dealer said: "There is a scarcity of flowers and the Japanese are taking advantage of it."

14th Air Force Chief Ignored On New Plans Of China War

—Friends Hint

By GEORGE WANG

United Press War Correspondent

CHUNGKING, July 14.—

Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault today announced his resignation as commander of the United States Fourteenth Air Force in China and his retirement from the Army because the Japanese now have been defeated in the skies of China. Chennault acted only a few days after the announcement that Lieut. Gen. George Stratemeyer, commander of the Eastern Air Force, had been appointed commanding general of all United States Air Forces in the China theatre. Chennault, who has spent eight years fighting the Japanese in China—first as air adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, later as head of the Flying Tigers and then as Fourteenth Air Force commander—said his retirement was dictated by reasons of health.

Observers at Chennault's headquarters in Kunming, however, declared that Army politics on a fairly high level had contributed to his decision to retire at this time.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7.)

Freight Curb On Oranges and Lemons

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today prohibited interstate rail shipments of oranges and lemons from any point in California or Arizona without shippers' permits. The order is effective Monday and expires October 14. The permit system is necessary, according to the I. C. C., to "prevent congestion of traffic and a shortage of equipment."

—WHY— FRANCE FELL . . .

—The French army was split by a quarrel over the development of armored divisions . . .

—The French people were deceived; the Maginot Line was never finished.

—France could have continued to fight in 1940, at least in England and North Africa . . .

—Marshal Petain's attitude was purely defensive; he was responsible for much French unpreparedness.

—France was handicapped by the Low Countries' neutrality . . .

—SAYS—

GEN. MAURICE-GUSTAVE
GAMELIN

French commander-in-chief before the 1940 collapse

In a remarkably revealing series of articles, the first of which will appear

TOMORROW
—in—
THE TIMES

Poisons Soldiers, Aid Aides

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—More than a third of the patients at Mayo General Hospital stricken today by food poisoning died "moderately severe," Colonel Kraft, commanding officer, said tonight.

Had resulted at a hospital, Colonel Kraft said, poisoning, traced to a meal served at noon, more than 800 of the patients and civilian personnel were hit less than an hour after the meal. The emergency hospital were overflowing and all available doctor-ordered, but improving, but under observation "hours," Colonel Kraft said.

Hospital, in addition to patients, special-vascular surgery.

is B-29 in N. M.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 14.—A B-29 Superfortress was killed and one crew member when a B-29 Superfortress crashed at Kirtland Field.

Identified dead was Northwest.

against feudalism says Leland

7 PARTS TODAY

- NEWS SECTION—
- Page 6
- Pages 12, 13, 14
- Page 14
- NEWS SECTION—
- Page 17
- Page 18
- Page 19
- Page 21, 22, 23, 24
- Page 25
- Page 25

ACTIVITIES—

- Page 6
- Page 6
- SECTION—
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LEASE OFFER ON N. W. ALUMINUM PLANTS REVEALED

An offer to lease from the federal government aluminum-reduction plants in Spokane and Troutdale, Or., has been made by the Columbia Metals Corporation, James O. Gallagher of Seattle, president of the corporation, disclosed yesterday.

Gallagher said his company has proposed a five-year lease of the plants, in which the government has invested more than \$40,000,000. He suggested the firm's plan included ultimate plant purchase.

The company's purpose, the president said, is to establish aluminum production on a permanent basis in the Pacific Northwest with local capital. The information was disclosed in a communication to Christy Thomas of Seattle, president of the Western States Council, an organization representing Chambers of Commerce in 11 states.

Columbia Metals, organized four years ago by a group of Washington, Oregon and Idaho men, recently established an alumina-from-clay plant near Salem, Or. Built at a cost of about \$5,000,000, the factory soon will go into full operation, Gallagher said.

Columbia also has made an offer to lease the alumina plant at Hurricane, Ark., as a temporary measure to supply necessary alumina to the Spokane and Troutdale plants.

"It must be understood," Gallagher said, "that the temporary leasing and ultimate acquisition by purchase of the Troutdale and Spokane reduction plants is only the beginning, and will serve merely as a nucleus for the development of a completely integrated operation centering in the Northwest."

Mitscher Hates To Quit Pacific For Desk Job

By COURTENAY MOORE

United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher is reluctantly leaving the bridge for a desk in order to speed victory by giving wider range to his genius for destroying Japanese.

The 55-year-old commander of Task Force 58, who twice has been bombed off a flagship in carrying the war to Japan, is one of 29 Navy flag officers who will take on new duties in the next 30 days, Secretary of Navy James Forrestal announced today.

Among others coming ashore is the equally hard-hitting Jap-buster, Mitscher's counterpart as a carrier-task-force chief, 60-year-old Vice Adm. John S. McCain. At the moment, he is commanding the carrier force of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet which is blasting Japan's northern islands.

Mitscher, who said recently he hoped he would not have to give up fighting Japanese to take a desk job, will do just that—he will become deputy chief of naval operations for air. McCain's new job was not announced.

The shifts, it appeared, foreshadowed elevation in rank for Mitscher from vice admiral to full admiral and corresponding promotions for a number of others.

Mitscher will relieve Vice Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch as deputy chief of naval operations. He will be relieved as task-force commander by Rear Adm. Frederick C. Sherman.

Replacing McCain will be the Navy's first aviator, Vice Adm. John H. Towers, now deputy commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean areas.

At the same time, Rear Adm. Van H. Ragsdale, commander, Fleet Air, Alameda, Calif., has assumed additional duty as commander, Fleet Air, West Coast, relieving Rear Adm. Alfred E. Montgomery. Montgomery relieves Vice Adm. George D. Murray as commander, air, Pacific.

Hawaii Mars, Flying Boat, to Be Launched

BALTIMORE, Md., July 14.—A launching ceremony comparable to that given a new battleship will send the first of Glenn Martin's 20 new super-cargo flying boats into Middle River next Saturday.

Bigger by 2½ tons than its prototype, the Mars, the world's largest flying boat will be named Hawaii Mars. Each succeeding craft will have the name of a Pacific island involved in war combat since Pearl Harbor.

CAN'T SELL FLOWERS



Mr. and Mrs. George Kawachi and their two children, Jean and Gary, harvest flowers they cannot sell to Seattle florists, "because of our race."

Jap Flowers

(Continued From Page One)

nese are good nurserymen, but we can't take a chance."

"There are good Japanese and bad ones in the nursery business," said one leading florist. "All the Seattle florists used Japanese-raised flowers before the war."

"Kawachi visited me yesterday, and I explained to him why we could not buy. He was one of the more ethical ones before the war."

Government Blamed

"The real issue right now is that the government is at fault. It is the wrong time for these people to come back here. They should have waited to permit their return at least until after the Japanese war is concluded."

But yesterday the Kawachis did not count their work for nothing. The dozens of bunches of colorful flowers prepared for market were donated to Harborview County Hospital.

"We are going to cut our flowers every day, and those we can't sell we will give to the hospitals," Kawachi said. "We will give them to the hospitals where there are Army and Navy veterans, because they will enjoy them most. We will give flowers to any organization which will recognize them as American-grown."

"But I do not blame the florists, because I really think they are all my friends."

Kawachi Asks Advice

The case came to light when Paul Johnson, general secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, received a letter from Kawachi, asking advice.

"Where will we get money for our living?" Kawachi wrote. Our greenhouses are planted for fall crops, but where will we sell our flowers?"

The Kawachis have a son and daughter. Jean, 13 years old, is looking forward to junior high school at Renton. Gary, 10, proudly wears a Cub Scout ring, but he is sad because his friend, Herbert Noji, wasn't admitted to the Scout organization in his neighborhood in another part of the city. Gary can't understand why.

Yesterday the children played in their spacious living room at their home at Floracrest Nursery with their dog, Jeep, and their cat Mamma, which has four kittens. They were happy youngsters.

Flowers Sent to Denver

Last evening Kawachi sent by express 50 dozen flowers to Denver. He isn't sure they will stand the long trip, but "it's a chance to sell if they do." Paper wrappings and cartons are hard to find, he said.

Mrs. Kawachi has two brothers in the war. Charles Nakagawa, a technical sergeant in the Army, won the Bronze Star Medal in the Philippines campaign, fighting the Japanese. The other brother, Pfc. Henry Nakagawa, fought in Italy and Germany, where he is now stationed. A cousin, Pvt. Ted Kawachi, is also in Germany with the Army.

The Kawachis came to Seattle in 1936, he from Hood River, Or., and

she from her native city of Los Angeles. After remaining in the Tule Lake Relocation Center the family moved to Chicago, where Kawachi worked for a seed company. They came home to Seattle several months ago. They live at 7432 S. 131st St.

Housing Center Will Be Open From 9 to 5:30

H. T. Mahrenholz, manager of the War Housing Center, announced yesterday that the center will be open for housing applications from 9 to 5:30 o'clock daily in conjunction with the 44-hour weekly schedule ordered for federal housing agencies by the Civilian War Commission.

"All property owners are urged to list vacant houses with the center so returning war veterans and indispensable war workers can be housed," Mahrenholz said.

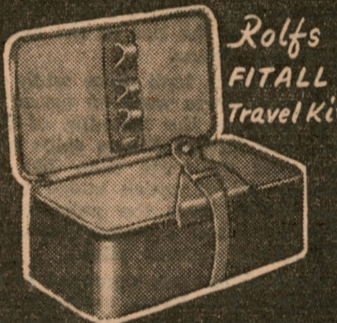
Body By Railroad Tracks Identified

The body of an 84-year-old man, found beside the railroad tracks a mile and a half south of Richmond Beach, was identified yesterday afternoon as that of James A. Jackson, 6502 Tenth Ave. N. W.

Jackson, a retired watchman, had been missing from his home since Monday. The body was found by the crew of a passing train early yesterday morning. Deputies of Coroner C. L. Harris said the elderly man apparently died of natural causes.

He is survived by a son, Harold S. Jackson, of 3400 W. 57th St.

Complete Selection TRAVEL KITS



Seattle's Largest and Finest Luggage and Leather Goods Store

TALL'S TRAVEL SHOP

3rd Ave., between Pike and Union

Northern Aircraft Co. Says—

NOW'S THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FLYING YOUR OWN PLANE

A Special Opportunity for FARSIGHTED Men and Women

THINK OF THE PLEASURES YOU'LL HAVE AFTER THE WAR . . . FAR-AWAY SPOTS BROUGHT NEAR WITH YOUR OWN PLANE

Many foresighted people are preparing now . . . taking easy instruction from experienced Northern Aircraft instructors—at times fitting their convenience!

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FOR THOSE WHO FLY NOW!

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ONE-MAN SQUAD BY M

While sle flood the City with complain almost every only one man to spread oil on where the "ske Department off today.

The one emp a truck and of months ago to the hatching o officials said, thick in many a

Oil-spreading lake District, wh most vehement in While the pest continued in that were hatching particularly the s west side of Bea said.

Diesel and sto spread continuo the insects. Only the oiler moves to another a new hatches in the fir

The Army's "D tion, successful in bearing vermin, h only for rodent-con lic Safety Building, said.

South African d fliers have formed socation.

GRUN

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PYORRHEA

When your gums bleed, are sore and tender, have them examined at once.

The life of the teeth depends upon healthy gums. The new scientific treatment by electrolysis is painless and inexpensive. It will restore the gums to normal function and vitality.

DR. S. H. SUSSMAN DENTIST
701 Bigelow Bldg., 4th & Pike, Seattle 1

SOCIAL SECURITY

WE NOW KNOW WE DO NOT HAVE TO LIVE THIS WAY—NOR DIE THIS WAY. It hasn't yet occurred to certain old politico-financial Tories that all the people want, and that which they are going to insist upon having, are comparative security, peace of mind and relative happiness, with legitimate freedom to insure individual expression and guarantee the permanency of a rational way of life, and the "system" that cannot assure it or refuse to concede it must be corrected or no longer be tolerated as such. We are not here to kill and die merely to safeguard the rackets of an unworkable economic system. Unworkable? Yes, in that it collapses every seven years from its own uncontrolled defects—a system that destroys two out of seven of the very precious life years of the people within its sphere of influence, a system that is now engaged in the greatest slaughter of human beings and in the greatest destruction of material wealth the world has ever seen. It is indeed a very grotesque arrangement that insists upon such "uncultural" practices and thus stifles possible correction, and thus protect its own private perquisites. Odious names do not frighten us any more; we are insistent upon Security and the Attainment of Happiness. Materially speaking, we now know "Life Can Be Beautiful."

THE RENOVIZING OF A SOCIAL ORDER. By G. Stewart McCord. Author of the Sales Tax Retirement Plan and the new Security Social Philosophy.

Our 110,000 New Boarders

Condensed from The Baltimore Sunday Sun

J. P. McEvoy

WRITING a school essay on "Life in a Relocation Camp," a small Japanese boy led off recently with this innocent observation: "Never before have I seen so many faces at government expense."

The child had seen only a few thousand around his camp, but Uncle Sam is actually looking at 110,000 of these new faces and feeding them at a cost of \$50,000 a day (45 cents each) while the war is on, and possibly also for the duration — which, according to one wit, will last even longer.

The taxpayer may wonder how an industrious, productive group that has \$200,000,000 in property holdings and an annual agricultural production of \$100,000,000 in California alone could be changed overnight into wards of the government and guests of the Treasury at a time when industry and agriculture suffer from a manpower shortage.

The taxpayer is told that the Pacific Coast was in danger of invasion; that the presence of these Japanese was a potential spy-sabotage-fifth-column menace and to evacuate them was a military necessity. The taxpayer will wonder why the Japanese who comprise 37 percent of the Hawaiian Islands' population

Why spend \$80,000,000 a year to keep in sterile "Relocation Camps" thousands of Japanese-Americans who might be loyal fighters or industrious food producers?

weren't just as much of a menace *there*, and why it hasn't been necessary to evacuate or intern more than a handful of them. Taxpayers may also wonder why our East Coast isn't also vulnerable, and if so, why all Germans and Italians — aliens and citizens alike — haven't been similarly evacuated inland, put into camps under armed guard, and fed at government expense.

Well, the taxpayer can shrug the whole thing off and relax on the broad bosom of a new bureaucracy that possesses a vested interest in the new jobs, pay rolls and budgets which grow out of maintaining the interned Japanese. Or he may rise to inquire how the sunkist hysteria of West Coast pressure groups could transmute an old local, political, economic and race feud into a national burden and an international reproach.

The taxpayer has not been told the true story of these 110,000 Japanese — 70,000 of whom are American citizens. He doesn't know that the

War Relocation Authority has asked for \$80,000,000 to maintain them for the next fiscal year. Nor does he realize that 50,000 of these interned persons are employable; that for a fraction of what it costs to maintain them they could be individually investigated by FBI and Military Intelligence operatives, all questionable elements segregated, and the majority freed to work in agriculture and industry, or to enter the armed services.

We have 5000 American-born Japanese soldiers in the U. S. armed forces right now; we have as many more who would qualify for duty.* If young second-generation American citizens of Japanese ancestry now interned were permitted to fight for this country, the morale of the camps would be improved immeasurably, and older Japanese would no longer be able to say: "For 40 years we have been sending our children to American schools to become good Americans; now they are not permitted the honor of fighting for America."

The taxpayer should acquaint himself with a few facts about the "Japanese problem." Two thirds of the 110,000 new boarders are American citizens whose average age is around 21. These are the Nisei, or second generation. The other third are the Isei, the first generation, whose average age is 59. They were the farm-

ers and other workers who came into this country until our so-called gentlemen's agreement with Japan in 1907, followed by the Exclusion Act in 1924, cut off the supply. Some of the second generation are the Kibei, meaning "those who have returned to America." Their classification is significantly political since, though American-born, they have been wholly or partly educated and indoctrinated in Japan. They could be identified and segregated.

As for the aging Isei, when they are all gone (in another decade or so) the problem of Japanese *aliens* will have solved itself. Meanwhile, they represent a large pool of skilled agricultural workers who should be available to raise food.

And most of the 70,000 who are American-born citizens, educated in our schools and colleges, are so thoroughly indoctrinated with our education that only a few can read or speak Japanese. The army has a Japanese-language camp in Minnesota for training personnel to interrogate prisoners and perform other duties in combat zones. Officers sent to comb the relocation camps found less than 300 who knew enough Japanese to carry on a simple conversation or read an elementary schoolbook.

The American Legion in California demands "repatriation" of all West Coast Japanese, but offers no explanation of how the American citizens among them can be "repatriated" to Japan at the moment. The Native Sons of the Golden West

* As this article goes to press, it is announced that American-born Japanese will be permitted to enlist in special army units.

suggest that a constitutional amendment disfranchise these citizens as the first step toward sending them back to Nippon. It is hardly conceivable that recommendations so contrary to our democratic principles could become national policy. If entire groups can be disfranchised because of race, why stop with the Japanese? And who will be left when everyone starts moving everyone else out of the country?

Commodore Perry, who thought he was merely opening Japan to American commerce, also opened America to Japanese labor. In 1870 there were only 55 Japanese in the United States. But the rich, undeveloped empire of the West needed cheap labor, so Japanese coolies were imported.

Japanese could work longer and harder and live on less. They were a "commodity." But soon they organized into labor gangs, and as they gained strength they organized strikes and boycotts, particularly at harvesttime, forcing their wages up until they were being paid more than white workers.

In short, they started out working for less, and infuriated labor; they wound up working for more, and infuriated management.

This was the condition responsible for the economic and social conflicts, race discrimination and political footballing that forced most of the Japanese into congested and indigestible communities.

That in itself was an unhealthy

pattern. But the present relocation camp setup is worse, since it puts behind barbed wire the alien and American citizen, the loyal and disloyal alike. The taunts of the older and alien Japanese are difficult for the second-generation American citizens to answer: "A lot of good it does you to be an American and believe that stuff they taught you in school. Look where you are now — right in here with us."

The relocation camps are in isolated regions of California, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado. Each contains 7000 to 18,000 Japanese. They have no sidewalks, street lights, phones, taxis, buses, restaurants, movies, drug-stores, grass or trees. Rich and poor, old and young, married and single, aliens and American citizens, all live in one-story wooden barracks. An entire family is crowded into one 20-foot-square room.

Each block of 10 or 12 barracks has its mess hall, laundry, baths and latrines. A number of such blocks make up the mile-square center around which is a barbed-wire fence and a row of towers manned night and day by armed guards. The food, simple but adequate, is cooked and served army style. There is a large measure of self-government in the camps. Tensions and conflicts do exist. Put a fence around any city block and allow no one to get out for months — think of the family quarrels, and fights among the neighbors!

How the interned Japanese feel

was summed up by one child who said to his mother: "Mama, why are we here? Let's go back home to America."

So far, however, there has been amazingly little trouble. There were a few strikes, and a serious riot at Manzanar, California, which was caused by internal political conflicts. Soldiers on guard outside the camp were called; tear gas proved inadequate and the military police opened fire, killing two innocent bystanders and wounding 20 rioters. Everything is now under civilian control again.

The WRA admits that the camps are an emergency measure and not a permanent solution. The present policy is to give indefinite furloughs to evacuees as soon as they can be cleared by investigation and are assured employment outside of defense zones and in communities where they will be received without hostility. Employment centers are being set up at Salt Lake City, Kansas City, Cleveland and Chicago; many church groups and social service agencies have promised to help integrate reliable individuals into communities

where they can be used in agriculture, industry, and clerical and domestic jobs.

To date less than 1000 have been relocated, 400 of whom are college students, and it is too early to judge how successful this dispersal policy will be. But it boils down to how our communities will react, and the experiment will be a test of our ability to solve the larger race problems which we shall inevitably inherit after the war.

To sum up for the American taxpayer: He has suddenly fallen heir to 110,000 new boarders, who *could* become permanent. Thousands of them should be in our armed forces, where many of them want to serve. Many more thousands are skilled workers who could and should be used in our fields, factories and homes.

The taxpayer should insist that these Japanese be treated just as though they were Germans or Italians — potential troublemakers should be screened out, the others removed rapidly from the public trough and put back into useful production.



Diplomatic Finesse

EDWARD J. FLYNN stated before the Senate Committee that President Roosevelt and he had talked about having him go to Mexico. Mr. Flynn said he preferred the post of Minister to Australia.

"I understand the language is the same," he said, "and I don't speak foreign languages."

— Bert Andrews in N. Y. *Herald Tribune*

U. S. EXAMINERS TAKE CHARGE OF 2 COAST BANKS

Operations of Big Japanese Institutions Sharply Curtailed; Move Blow to L. A. Trade

LOS ANGELES, July 26.—(AP)—U. S. bank examiners today took charge of the two Japanese branch banks here — Yokohama Specie, Ltd., and Sumitomo—under treasury department instructions resulting from the freezing of Japanese assets.

Foreign exchange transactions were forbidden, and domestic business was rigidly supervised. The ban on foreign exchange particularly affected Sumitomo, which deals exclusively in this type of banking and now is restricted to making change and cashing checks.

BANKS CROWDED

Crowds of Japanese, many of them vegetable farmers in town for the day's buying, filled lobbies of the two banks, forming lines before tellers' windows and chattering about the freezing order, which affected most of the 39,000 resi-

COAST GUARD PATROLS FISHING FLEET IN L. A.

LOS ANGELES, July 26.—(I.N.S.)—Armed coast guardsmen today patrolled Los Angeles harbor and the Terminal Island fish harbor docks, where some 3,000 Japanese operate a fishing fleet, as a precaution against possible sabotage in the wake of President Roosevelt's order freezing Japanese assets in the United States.

Coast guard cutters, augmented by every available boat, including fifteen private luxury yachts recently taken over by the government, kept constant watch in the outer and inner harbor.

dents of "little Tokyo," this city's Japanese sector, and the 1,500 Japanese of the harbor area.

Clarence H. Matson, foreign trade expert of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, said the order was a blow to the exporting and importing trade which made Japan this city's best customer.

BIG TRADE VOLUME

In 1940, he said, \$29,427,499 worth of goods left San Pedro, Wilmington and Long Beach for thirty-five Japanese ports. In 1938 Japan bought in all-time record volume, an aggregate of forty-five million dollars in cash and bank credits to Los Angeles firms.

Y. Hatori, manager here for Yokohama Specie Ltd., which also has branches in San Francisco, Seattle, New York and Honolulu, said:

"We will stay open for business. The actual capital of this bank is in Japan and we have only working capital here.

Big Liner Hiding Out; 40 Other Craft at Sea

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—(I.N.S.)—The Pacific supplied a vast hideout tonight for the 17,500-ton luxury liner Tatuta Maru and approximately forty other Japanese vessels as radio instructions from Tokyo were awaited to avoid seizure in American and Canadian West Coast ports.

The swift Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner has hovered off the Golden Gate for more than two and one-

FROZEN MONEY WORRIES JAPANESE



CONCERNED BY "FREEZING"—Seattle Japanese, including young woman with baby, are shown as they thronged into the Sumitomo Bank yesterday to ascertain

whether the government's order immobilizing Japanese assets will prevent them from making withdrawals from their accounts. Most of them learned that it will not

(Continued From Page 1)

be merely to decrease trade rather than stop it entirely.

Japanese firms in the city which face possible heavy decreases in business as a result of the order include the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mitsubishi Company, Yamacho Company, Asano Bussan Company, Toa Kigyo Company and Fujita Company, all import and export firms, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisya, Yamashita Kisen Kaisha and the Daido Kaiun or United Ocean Transport Company.

If Japanese shipments into Seattle are to be heavily reduced henceforth, these firms will face a marked decline in business, perhaps to the extent that some of them may close their Seattle offices eventually.

Imports from Japan, which have been coming through this port include particularly tuna fish, porcelain, fancy-tinned crab meat, cheap toys, lily bulbs, linens, tea and Christmas-tree ornaments. There are many others, also, of course.

CROWD ON WALK

At the Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, at 802 3rd Ave., a crowd of more than a score of Seattle Japanese had gathered on the sidewalk yesterday morning, waiting for the bank to open so they could ascertain whether they might continue to draw upon their deposits.

They were anxious. A clerk momentarily opened the bank door for some reason, and in an instant a young Japanese woman had darted forward from a near-by alcove and slipped inside the bank. When the doors were opened at 10 o'clock they thronged inside, some lining up at the tellers' windows while others lined the



CARRIES ON—Y. Abe, manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank in Seattle, shown as he explained "freezing" order to customers. The bank, which has large accounts, may feel order's effects.



OUTLINING RULES—C. R. Shaw, left, and R. T. Symms, managing director and assistant director, respectively, of Seattle Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, interpreting Japanese "freezing" order.

(Pictures by Post-Intelligencer Staff Photographer.)

on temporary visas, may withdraw funds.

Any Japanese citizen residing in the United States may draw up to \$500 a month for living and traveling expenses, to be spent within