

Nisei Troops Fight Along Road to Rome

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Japanese American Combat Force Led Attack of Famed U. S. Division Into Battle

War Department Announces 100th Infantry Unit Comes Through "With Colors Flying" in First Test in Italy; Visit to Battalion Described

WASHINGTON—American soldiers of Japanese descent now fighting in the battle lines along the road to Rome came through their first test under Nazi fire with flying colors, according to reports to the War Department from Fifth Army Headquarters in Italy.

In the first engagement, the American-Japanese were under fire four days and had a chance to answer the Germans' fire for two of those. They were given the lead of a veteran American division that glorified itself in the mountains of Tunisia.

A United States Army Officer, visited the 100th Infantry Battalion's bivouac area spread out on both sides of the historic, but then muddy and cratered, Appian Way, found the encampment "typically doughboy" in its layout. A shattered, one-story cement storehouse was the command post. Pup tents disappeared in all directions under grape vines and apple trees.

Rich, dark soil of the floor of the valley on which they are living was rain-soaked by three days continuous showers and had turned to a sticky, oozing mud. This, they had matted with straw to make beds for sleeping. In it they had discovered hard ridges which had been patted into runways for walking.

At their camp, the officer reported, "you find yourself in the midst of your own family. These American doughboys give a visitor that feeling of being on an even keel. All them were born and brought up in Hawaii. Their parents are Japanese.

"These soldiers are as far away from the stereotyped picture of the evil-doing sons of Japan as the all-American boy is from a headhunter. It's in their faces. They obviously believe in what they're doing, and look calmly secure because of it. They are in the habit of enjoying life like any good American. They like the world they live in."

In the words of the commander of the forces of which the American soldiers of Japanese descent are a part: "They don't ask for anything. We don't give them anything that isn't given to all the other units in our command. They're fighting with the rest of us, taking their regular turn."

The outfit's first action was fought by a company commanded by Captain Taro Suzuki, of Honolulu, a veteran of 16 years in the army, 13 of which were served in the Reserve.

"It was our own fight," Captain Suzuki said. "The company had to sink or swim by itself. We had walked by blown out bridges that stopped heavy artillery from being brought up behind us and then worked our way down a winding road. The bends cut us off from view of our own supporting infantry.

"Our leading scouts rounded a bend and three German machine guns opened up. There was nothing to do but go to work on them alone because nobody to the rear could see to fire the heavy stuff. One platoon went out to the right, one straight ahead, and a squad went off to the left. Trouble was, every time a man would stick his hand up to take a look, machine gun bullets cut right close by.

"As if we didn't have trouble enough, the Germans broke everything loose on us — machine guns, mortars, rifles and heavy artillery.

"Back where our support was they could see the smoke from

the big guns the Germans were firing at us, but it didn't do us any good. They didn't know where we were so didn't dare fire. Finally, we spotted orange flashes. They were only pinpointed and lasted a split second, but it was enough to know they were guns firing.

"You know what stopped all that Nazi wrath? Our little 60mm mortars. We got them on there and they went right in. Boy, it felt good to see them dropping. "The machine gunners pulled out after the big guns quit and our rifle men started making rapid headway on them."

This was the first action of the American-Japanese. Their march began at 5:30 in the morning, the fight lasted until nearly noon, and the company still was pushing ahead in the afternoon.

Captain Suzuki found that artillery shells bursting when they hit trees overhead were the worst part of the fighting.

"The most amazing thing," he said, "was the sight of my heavy mortar men. You know, at the beginning, they had nothing to do. One time when I was running by them on a check-up tour, I saw them sitting on the side of a hill. Know what they were doing? There's heavy mortar fire falling all around and there they sit, laughing away and eating apples."

Hero of the first show was a Sergeant from Oahu.

"We want him to get one of the highest awards," a high-ranking officer said. "He led the squad that Captain Suzuki sent out to the left after one of those machine guns.

"It's the first time," the Sergeant said, "so I'm going first." In the infantry, the first scout is usually a private. When a shell got him, he hung on long enough to tell the man taking over command all he knew about German gun positions.

"I saw a private, George E. Zakimi, of Hakalau, dress two wounded men and then quietly sit down and treat himself," said Lieutenant Ernest Tanaka, of Wailua, Oahu. "He wouldn't go to the rear, so I had to order him back. He was up front again in an hour, and is hale and hearty now. Another man who was slightly wounded is Private First Class Shizuo Takeshige, of Honolulu, who had a shell go off practically."

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Stimson Raps Critics of U.S. Nisei Group

War Secretary Points To Combat Record of Japanese Americans

WASHINGTON — Secretary of War Stimson had a reply at his press conference on Oct. 21 for Americans who believe that all persons of Japanese descent are evil—a report on the infantry battalion of Japanese Americans that led a veteran division of the Fifth Army into action in Italy.

Secretary Stimson quoted from Fifth Army reports which gave high praise to the Japanese Americans.

The United Press reported that the War Department's release "significantly" came two days after witnesses told a California state senate committee in Los Angeles that the return of Japanese Americans to California would be greeted by violence.

U. S. Acts to Protect Evacuee Family from Farm Swindle

Story of the Week

Nisei Girls Sorted Three Million Ration Applications

SAN FRANCISCO — Three million war ration book application cards, were sorted and filed by 200 Japanese American high school girls, evacuated from California to the Gila River relocation center at Rivers, Ariz., according to OPA officials here.

The application cards were delivered to the center in large bundles from 1700 towns and cities in California. They had to be filed alphabetically by name, post office and county. During the course of the work it was stated the girls found many

duplications. OPA officials warned that if these books are not surrendered immediately, heavy penalties would be imposed.

Eight million people were benefited by the difficult work involved in filing of the ration applications and perfecting the index, according to an OPA spokesman, who said the evacuee girls worked a minimum of eight hours a day and frequently overtime so the job would be completed by Oct. 20.

The regular relocation center pay of \$16 a month was received by each worker.

Volunteers from Other WRA Centers Called to Save Crops Endangered by Tule 'Strike'

Loyal Evacuees Being Transported to California To Harvest Crops; Passive Refusal to Work at Segregation Camp Reported by WRA Official

SAN FRANCISCO—Volunteers from war relocation centers housing loyal Japanese American evacuees were being mustered this week to save crops on the project farms at the Tule Lake segregation center at Newell, Calif.

The crops, vitally needed to supply the war relocation camps, are endangered by the refusal of segregants at the Tule Lake camp to report for farm work, following the death of one farm worker and serious injury to three others when a truck transporting the workers overturned.

The Associated Press said "a strong army guard and a double barbed-wire fence" was keeping 14,000 recalcitrant evacuees at Tule Lake under control.

Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the WRA in charge on the west coast, said internees at Tule Lake were "passively refusing to work," but that "no sign of violence has appeared and none is expected."

Cozzens said between 300 and 350 loyal Japanese Americans from other war relocation centers had already volunteered to harvest hundreds of acres of potatoes, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips and other root crops—most of which will be shipped to supply nine relocation camps housing loyal evacuees.

He said that these volunteers "are being transported" to Tule Lake.

The WRA's announcement indicated that the army had stepped into the situation in order to get the crops harvested. Since Tule Lake is located in Military Area No. 1, from which all persons of Japanese ancestry are excluded except those in the Tule Lake or Manzanar camps, it was apparent that military co-operation was necessary in order that the loyal Japanese American volunteers could go into the restricted area. It was indicated that the volunteer group was being transported into the area by the army and would be under guard during their stay in Military Area No. 1 because of the military restrictions still in effect.

Cozzens said officials at Tule Lake reported they could "recognize the strike as being the work of experts," and that agitation began soon after an estimated 7500 "disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry were brought into the camp a few

weeks ago from the nine other centers under the WRA segregation plan.

The WRA said the truck accident "was seized upon as an excuse for the strike," but that there is no apparent leader or spokesman for the group who are passively resisting demands to do farm work."

Farm workers are not paid prevailing wages for agricultural labor but instead receive the \$16 monthly allowance which is paid for other work done by evacuees in the relocation centers.

Cozzens indicated, however, that there was evidence of "intimidation" of evacuees at Tule Lake and said "a display of power is being made."

He said that the segregants at Tule Lake, who are not eligible for release as are residents of other centers, "feel they are prisoners of war."

Tule Project Head Reports Refusal to Harvest Farm Crops

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—Ray Best, director of the Tule Lake segregation center of the WRA, disclosed here Wednesday that internees at the center have refused to complete the harvest of grain and vegetable crops on the project. In a statement given here to the Herald and News without comment, Best said:

"I was advised by a committee of eight members, who stated that they represented the entire population, that it was their unanimous decision not to work on the project area to harvest the balance of the year's crops.

"Since all work at the segregation center is voluntary and in view of the residents' decision not to harvest the remainder of the crops, immediate steps are being taken by the administration to harvest the crops."

Assets of Seven California Firms Frozen by Order

Property of Minamis "Over \$500,000" in Value "Disappeared," Report

WASHINGTON — Assets of seven large California vegetable-growing concerns were frozen on Oct. 27 by the Foreign Funds Control division of the Treasury Department, in a move to protect a family of Japanese evacuees whose properties, valued at over \$500,000 had "disappeared" while supposedly safe in the hands of a California lawyer and five other individuals connected with the companies.

The Japanese are Y. Minami, Sr., now in an internment camp—and his two sons, H. Y. Minami, Jr., and Yoshimatsu Minami, who are in the war relocation center at Rivers, Ariz.

According to J. W. Pehle, director of the Foreign Funds Control division, the principal figures in bringing the case before the authorities were an attorney and two Japanese Americans. Property of the Minami family was turned over to Americans who "have been lining their pockets" from the proceeds, Pehle said.

The companies, whose property rights will be guarded henceforth by the Federal Reserve Bank at San Francisco are:

General Farming Co., Guadalupe; California Lettuce Growers, Inc., Santa Barbara and Guadalupe; Guadalupe Ranch Co., Santa Barbara and Guadalupe; Osa Flaca Farms, Santa Barbara and Guadalupe; California Vegetable Growers, Inc., Santa Barbara; Lompoc Ranch Co., Santa Barbara and Lompoc; and Palo Verde Ranch Co., of Santa Barbara and Blythe.

In a Santa Barbara county court Attorney Fred A. Shaeffer, representing two American citizens of Japanese ancestry, Noboru Iriyama and Nobuo Hiramatsu, filed a suit against officials of the California Lettuce Growers, Inc., asking for the termination of all leases, return of property and complete accounting. Shaeffer charged on behalf of the Japanese Americans, that holdings left behind by Japanese evacuees had not been administered in the best interest of the evacuees.

The five Americans against whom the suit was filed were L. R. Phillips, T. Paul Dalzell, P. R. F. Marshall, Leo T. McMahon and H. E. Kasemeyer, officers of California Lettuce Growers, Inc., one of the firms whose funds were frozen by the Foreign Funds Control this week.

The suit was withdrawn on March 8 by Attorney Shaeffer from the Santa Barbara county court and refiled in federal court, on grounds that the plaintiffs were now under federal control because of evacuation.

Hawaiian Legion Opposes Funds to Educate Evacuees

HONOLULU—A movement to raise funds in Hawaii for the college education of Americans of Japanese ancestry who are now in relocation camps was denounced by the Hawaiian Legion last week.

More than \$100 was collected last week at a public meeting sponsored by the Society of Friends and the Church of the Cross Roads.

Japanese American Combat Team News

Camp Shelby Soldiers Will Receive Special Army Training

Medical Detachment Men Assigned to Special Field Studies

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Thirteen enlisted men from the Medical Detachment of the Infantry Regiment have been sent to special schools recently to continue their studies in field medical work.

Pfc. Isaac Iijima is now attending classes at the Fitzsimons General Hospital in Denver, Colorado, while T/5 Wilfred M. Taira and Pfc. Robert T. Yonemitsu, Isao Hara, Clarence M. Komiya, Ichiro Matsuzawa, and Hajime Miyamoto are studying at the O'Reilly General Hospital in Springfield, Missouri.

T/5 Futao F. Suzuki and Pfc. Toshiaki Mimura, Thomas T. Nakahara, Frank T. Okita, Tadao Sako, and Riyoji Terada are attending classes at the Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Pfc. Hideo Oshiro and Pvt. James H. Jodoi and Charles T. Afuso are attending the Bakers' and Cooks' school of the Fourth Service Command at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Pfc. Walter T. Nishimura and George S. Sakihara and Pvs. Yoshikazu Ibara and Jack N. Murakami are attending the Bakers' and Cooks' school of the Fourth Service Command here at Camp Shelby.

Staff sergeants Charles H. Kawata and Shaw Sakamoto and Pvt. Fumio Akisada are studying the Mess Sergeants' Course at the Camp Shelby Bakers' and Cooks' school.

T/5 Richard T. Tanaka and Pvs. Yoshio Kouchi and Bob N. Ibara are taking the Enlisted Men's Motor Course at Fort Benning, Georgia.

T/5 Stanley T. Taguchi and Pfc. Hamotsu Hori are enrolled in the Enlisted Men's Commercial Course at Fort Benning.

Official of Coast Fair Play Group Visits Camp Shelby

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, visited the Combat Team last Monday. She declared herself as being "tremendously impressed with the spirit and appearance of the Japanese American troops in training."

The Committee on American Principles and Fair Play is a Pacific Coast organization of persons interested in seeking fair play and justice for American of Japanese ancestry. Their headquarters are in San Francisco.

Veteran of Aleutian Campaign Visits Wife In Salt Lake City

Sergeant Kunihiro Nakao, a Japanese American soldier whose wife, the former Kuni Muto, is a Salt Lake City resident, participated in fighting against Japanese in the Aleutians. Mrs. Nakao learned last week, according to the Salt Lake Telegram.

Sgt. Nakao, who recently visited Salt Lake on furlough, now is stationed at Fort Lawton, Wash., awaiting assignment.

Japanese Convict Escapes in Nevada

CARSON CITY, Nev. — A search was instituted last week for Juro Sakai, 59, a prisoner under life sentence for murder who escaped from the Nevada State penitentiary work gang on a ranch 12 miles east of here.

Warden Richard L. Sheehy said the prisoner was convicted of murdering another Japanese in Pine county.

121 Soldiers Get Promotions In Combat Unit

Upgrading of Volunteers At Camp Shelby Reported In Army Announcement

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — One hundred and twenty-one enlisted men have received temporary promotions, ranging in grade from master sergeant to technicians, fifth grade.

One master sergeant, one technical sergeant, four staff sergeants, six technicians third grade 31 sergeants, nine technicians fourth grade, 38 corporals, and 31 technicians, fifth grade are included on the list of promotions.

To be master sergeant: Staff Sergeant James N. Yamamoto.

To be technical sergeant: Staff Sergeant Uetaro Sanmonji.

To be staff sergeants: Sgts. Hero Shiosaki, Etsuo Anzai, Shigeo G. Teraji, and T/4 Hideo Otani.

To be technicians, third grade: Sgt. Takashi Mamoda, T/4s George M. Matsumoto, Edward S. Tanabe, Masato N. Hasegawa, Cpl. Joe Y. Saito, and Pfc. Minoru Masuda.

To be sergeants: Cpls. Minoru A. Ikehara, Katsuhiko Kanemitsu, A. Toshiro Kawabe, Joseph Y. Kiyonaga, Jun Kurashima, Hiroshi Omura, Thomas T. Sakamoto, Timothy I. Mizokami, Isaac I. Ikehara, Buddy Y. Kagawa, Etsuo Kohashi, Fred Y. Sugiura, Hideo Yonamine, Teruo Aratani, George Ikeda, Ben M. Inakubo, Kiichi Kato, Sadachi Kubota, George J. Miyashiro, Richard M. Nishioka, Walter T. Okumoto, Melvin N. Saito, Tsuneo Shiigi, Mitsuo Suzuki, Ayato Kiyomoto, Francis F. Tanaka, Frank J. Yamasaki, T/5s Takashi Nakamura, John T. Satake, and Pvt. Noburu Kawamoto.

To be technicians, fourth grade: T/5s Tamotsu Jitchaku, Robert M. Miyasaki, Gilbert T. Kawamae, Hideo Noyama, Kiyoshi Miyahara, Pfc. Shinobu Tofukuji, Kazuo C. Miyabara, Masato N. Hasegawa, and Pvt. Frances M. Kurisu.

To be corporals: T/5 Ralph T. Arashiro, Pfc. Toru Yamaguchi, Oliver Y. Hashizume, Toshimi Sodehara, Senji Sugawara, Minoru Takashima, Toshio Yagi, Gordon K. Yamashiro, Goro Matsumoto, Fred M. Matsumura, Dick S. Hamada, Toshio Higa, Paul K. Kozuma, Edward Y. Okazuki, Samuel Y. Sasai, Akira R. Shimatsu, Raymond T. Yamada, Yoshiko Yamaki, Richard Y. Yoshimura, Yoshitada Ando, Toshihiko Horio, Shigeo Matsuoaka, Gray Nishimura, Thomas T. Takayasu, Isao V. Yamashita, Pvs. James I. Kitsuise, Asao Kunishige, Sadamu Mukai, Fumio Serikawa, Isawo Tabata, Haruo Tachibana, Edward T. Tomikoshi, Hideo Kuniyoshi, Fred R. Mamaishi, Tadashi R. Someda, Thomas T. Tamashiro, and Edward I. Yamaguchi.

To be technicians, fifth grade: Pfc. Dange R. Atugi, Christian S. Nakama, Keiji Nitta, James K. Okubo, Jack K. Saito, Shigeru Sugaya, Sadamichi Chinna, Hideo Higa, Charles S. Higa, Robert S. Nakamura, Kazuo D. Nunamoto, Toshio Noma, Robert I. Ikeda, Katsumi Koga, Shoichi Kurahashi, Charles S. Mayeda, Takeshi Nakamura, Mitsuma Yokohari, David Kamayatsu, Hiroshi Tadakuma, Dan E. Akimoto, Edwin M. Kamida, Herbert E. Odagawa, Takashi Shirakata, Pvs. Nobuo Sagawa, Toshiaka Havashi, Isamu Kanekuni, Ralph N. Kubo, Charles S. Miyaji, Richard T. Tanaka.

Tule Lake Reports Officer Quits Post

NEWELL, Calif. — John Douglas Cook for the past 16 months the reports officer at the Tule Lake relocation center, has resigned and will leave Newell on Nov. 5.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Impressed by Nisei Troops

I wonder if you were as much impressed as I by the story which appeared in the papers recently about Americans of Japanese ancestry. A reporter in Italy asked a Japanese American soldier fighting in Italy with his group — many of them recruited from Honolulu — how he felt about being there. The boy is reputed to have said he would like to take part in the war in the Pacific but was glad to serve his country anywhere.

Perhaps it was wise to have the group in Italy because they bear such a resemblance to the Japanese it might be confusing. But his attitude seems to be a perfect one.

You are an American whether your features are those of the Japanese or whether you are of Italian or German ancestry or were born or bred in this country or were naturalized. You are American and take pride in the "American idea" which claims you as its own when you subscribe to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

We are all Americans, and it is well to bear this in mind as we approach our postwar problems because they are going to require close adherence to these ideals — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in her syndicated column "My Day," in U. S. newspapers of Oct. 11, 1943.

Rep. Johnson Has "Solution" for U.S. Japanese Americans

WASHINGTON — Rep. Leroy Johnson, R., Calif., has introduced legislation in the House for a "deportation commission" of three who would review the records of any Japanese Americans who may be suspected of disloyalty with a view toward eventual deportation.

Rep. Johnson, who has consistently advocated continued restrictions on persons of Japanese ancestry, has earlier introduced legislation which would provide for the deportation of aliens of Japanese nationality, as well as disloyal citizens.

Assuring loyal Japanese Americans, Rep. Johnson declared, however:

"Those who have been loyal — and many of them have been — will have no fear of reprisals whatever."

First Combat Action of Nisei Unit Told by War Department

(Continued from page 1)
tically in his face. It cut the flash hider off his automatic rifle."

Takehige, who received treatment, said "Everything's fine now. I got some particles in my face, but they were small ones. Two days after the fight my foot was terrifically sore. I took off my shoe and found a fragment there."

Division officers point to an artillery barrage the force went through as proving their worth as soldiers.

Major James Lovell, of Hastings, Nebraska, and Honolulu, was in charge. "It was at night," he said, "and it was raining. The mud had begun to get thick, which proved a lucky break for us. I think some of those shells just plowed on into the softness and never did explode. There were shells going over and shells going short and a good many coming right into the middle of us, but the men stuck it out as though they were used to having dynamite explode in the middle of themselves every day in the week."

Although all of the enlisted men and many of the officers are Hawaiian-born and bred, some of the officers call the U. S. A. their home. Roster of the company that took the brunt of the first action reads like the League of Nations. Captain Suzuki and Lieutenant Tanaka are of Japanese descent. Then there's Lieutenant Paul E. Froning, German descent, of New Bremen, Ohio; Lieutenant Roy Peterson, Swedish descent, of East Orange, New Jersey; Lieutenant

Oshiro Property Case in L. A. Tests Lease Obligations of Evacuees Under Evacuation

Case Ordered to Retrial in Lower Court by State Supreme Tribunal; JACL, ACLU Appear As "Friends of Court" in California Case

LOS ANGELES — Arguments were heard in Los Angeles Superior Court this week in the case of Brown v. Oshiro which involves the question whether a person of Japanese ancestry shall continue to be liable for a lease on property despite military evacuation orders.

Oshiro, prior to the evacuation, had leased hotel premises in "Little Tokyo"; the occupants of the hotel were primarily Japanese; when the military order was put into effect both Oshiro and the Japanese tenants were evacuated from the hotel as they were from the entire Pacific coast area.

Tried before, the Los Angeles Superior Court ruled that Oshiro continued to be liable on the lease despite the evacuation; upon appeal, this ruling was reversed by the District Court of Appeal, the case being sent back for retrial in the Superior Court.

The ACLU and the Japanese American Citizens' League jointly appeared as a friend of the court urging that Oshiro be released from obligation of the lease because military order had made it impossible for him to carry out the terms of the lease.

The JACL and ACLU will continue to appear as friends of the court in the case on retrial; and will be represented by Attorney A. L. Wirin.

In a strong concurring opinion Presiding Judge Minor Moore of the District Court of Appeal, expressed the following views:

"Defendant is of Japanese ancestry. In the prosecution of a war by the United States with the Island Kingdom, the commander in chief of the armed forces, in the lawful execution of his duties ordered defendant and all others of the same status to remove from the coastal cities to interior points where they are held in concentration, virtual prisoners of the army. Such was an unanticipated circumstance and it has made performance of his obligations as lessee vitally different from what should reasonably have been within the contemplation of both parties when they entered into the contract. If the parties never in fact agreed upon their mutual rights and obligations in the event they should be forced into such a crisis upon what prin-

ciple may a court decree that they did so agree? Clearly the situation is far different from that existing at the making of the contract. Then there was an equality between two opposing considerations, viz: the building of plaintiff and the rentals of defendant. Such equality has been violently disturbed by an authority beyond the control of either by reason of an event that neither could have anticipated. Defendant is now detained with those who would have been his patrons in a remote quarter. In such a situation the enforcement of the lease would impose enormous burdens upon him, so enormous that their fulfillment appears well nigh impossible.

"The lease was that of a hotel and office building to a person of Japanese origin in a community where people of his blood congregated and transacted business among themselves, where transient Japanese sought accommodations and where Japanese business men established offices. From the very nature of the lease and the surrounding circumstances the parties from the beginning must have known that it could not have been carried out by the defendant unless during the term of the lease the presence of the Japanese colony in Southern California continued. They must have contemplated such continuous presence of that group as the basis for the operation of his business by defendant. Therefore, we must read into the lease the implied condition that the parties shall be excused in case performance without the default of either party becomes impossible because of the disappearance of those conditions which at first made the lease desirable.

"Had the current war and the exclusion of the Japanese from Los Angeles been envisaged by these litigants it cannot be doubted that they would have expressly covenanted that the lease should terminate on the day of the exclusion order by the military authorities.

"Without the slightest token of bad faith, defendant now finds himself frustrated, unable to fulfill his obligations and should be relieved by the judgment of this court."

The views of Judge Moore reflects substantially the position of the American Civil Liberties and Japanese American Citizens' League, according to Mr. Wirin. The case represents one of the few occasions when the ACLU has concerned itself in a case where the major issue is "property rights" as distinguished from "personal liberties."

The ACLU appearance is due to the issue of discrimination which is at the heart of the case, Mr. Wirin explained.

Nisei Soldier Files Suit Over Rhubarb Plants

TACOMA, Wash. — Wakao Matsushita, an American of Japanese ancestry now in the United States Army, has filed suit in Superior Court to recover \$1,190, his estimated value of rhubarb plants which, he asserts, were taken illegally from him.

The complaint charges that 7,000 rhubarb plants which, Matsushita says, were set out by him on a tract of land he had leased from R. W. Lane, near Alderton, were sold by Lane, after the Japanese evacuation, to a man named Briggs. Lane and Briggs were named defendants.

Evacuee Gridmen Play on Unbeaten Drake U Eleven

DS MOINES, Ia. — George Kita, former Fresno State college football player, and Kay Ito, who starred in the Portland, Ore., high school league, broke into the undefeated Drake university eleven's lineup as backfield men last Friday when Drake defeated the hitherto unbeaten William Vewell college squad, 27-19, at Des Moines.

Idaho Legion Urges Drafting Of Evacuees

Should Be Taken in Same Proportion as Others, Says Resolution

MERIDIAN, Idaho—A resolution urging that loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry be drafted for military service in the same proportion as other citizens was forwarded this week to the Idaho state department of the American Legion by the third district Legion group which convened here last week.

William O. Hall, one of the state department officers, said that reports that the army had taken only about 200 of the Japanese Americans at the Hunt, Idaho, relocation center was one of the factors responsible for the action.

Urging that the draft be extended to cover other Japanese Americans, the resolution said:

"There are among us a number of Japanese of American birth who are permitted all the privileges of citizenship except that of proving their loyalty in battle. These same Japanese of American birth are being restricted from dangers of combat and of giving their proper share in the sacrifices of war."

(Americans of Japanese ancestry are not being drafted at present. The 200 who were inducted by the army from the Hunt camp were volunteers for the Japanese American combat team.)

Resolutions Against Evacuees Rapped by Relocation Director

Anti-Evacuee Groups Have Lost Sight of War Aims, Says Myer

Declaring that the majority of the evacuees in the war relocation centers were American citizens, Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, stated that "any group which is foolish enough to adopt resolutions that they cannot live in certain areas or engage in certain businesses have lost sight of our purpose in fighting this war."

Mr. Myer, who visited the Topaz center in Utah last week and who toured the Salt Lake-Ogden area visiting relocated evacuees at their jobs and in their homes, told reporters:

"Communities generally cooperate very well in accepting these people. Our biggest problem is to convince the evacuee that he will be accepted and can live a normal life, free from harm, away from the center. The adjustment is particularly difficult for the older Japanese . . . much easier for the youngsters who have been educated in the English language."

Touching on the possibility of the assimilation of the Japanese American group, Mr. Myer said:

"The assimilation of the Japanese Americans is not a difficult problem because this group is only a small handful of people, comparatively speaking. They comprise only one-tenth of one per cent of the total population of the United States."

The WRA director said his agency was only an emergency set-up, and "we hope to work ourselves out of a job before the war ends."

Mr. Myer announced that H. Rex Lee, former Pacific intermountain supervisor in Salt Lake City, had been appointed assistant chief of the WRA's employment division, Ottis Peterson, former OWI manager in Salt Lake, has been named to succeed Lee.

Accompanying Mr. Myer on his trip was E. J. Utz, chief of operations of the WRA in Washington.

Tule Lake Resident Dies from Injuries From Farm Accident

NEWELL, Calif. — Tatsuto Kashima, 53, died October 18 at the base hospital as a result of injuries sustained in a farm truck accident the preceding Friday. Kashima sustained serious chest injuries.

Community Christmas Drive Set by National Church Group

Evacuee Killed In Accident at Poston Center

Harold Imoto Accidentally Electrocuted in Fall From Roof of School

POSTON, Ariz.—Harold Imoto, 28, an evacuee resident of the Colorado River War Relocation Authority camp at Poston, was electrocuted on Oct. 19, when he slipped and grasped a 440-volt electric wire while climbing down from the roof of the elementary school auditorium where he had been working.

Imoto, who was honorably discharged from the U. S. army last March for medical reasons, was removed by fellow workmen to the center hospital where artificial respiration was applied unsuccessfully.

He was a former resident of Costa Mesa, Calif., and received a bachelor of science degree in 1938 at the University of California in Berkeley. Survivors include his mother, Mrs. Kimi Imoto of Poston, and a sister, Dr. Ruby Imoto, a dental surgeon on the staff of Forsyth Dental Infirmary in Boston.

JACL's Eastern Office Arranges for Handling Of Cash Contributions

NEW YORK—In line with the practice established last year of gathering Christmas gifts for children and young people in the relocation centers, the Home Missions Council, the West Coast Commission and the American Friends Service Committee have already set quotas for their member churches, according to Teiko Ishida of the JACL's eastern office.

Instead of sending the gifts to the center administrator as was done last year, this Christmas these are to be sent to the various ministers at the centers, who in turn will plan the Community Christmas with the project leaders.

One of the letters being addressed by the Home Missions Council to its constituent Boards stresses that "the important thing is that the children are remembered at Christmas and that all children, whether Protestant or not, shall receive gifts." The same letter points out that "the age range is up to 17 years and some of the gifts should be selected with young people in mind." Last Christmas most of the gifts contributed were for tiny children.

Realizing the need for a Community Christmas Fund to purchase "treats" for the children attending such Community Christmas parties and to make up any last-minute shortages in gifts, that might occur, the Eastern Office of the JACL has arranged for the handling of cash contributions by the New York Church Federation, comprised of the Japanese Methodist Church, the Japanese Christian Association and the Japanese Christian Institute. Reverend Alfred Akamatsu of the Japanese Methodist Church has been elected Treasurer for the fund and will receive such donations and account for them to the Home Missions Council. It will be recalled that Rev. Akamatsu served in a similar capacity last year.

Miss Ishida stated: "This Community Christmas Fund will provide a means whereby those not affiliated with participating churches furnishing gifts and the relocated evacuees to give their share in making possible a truly American Christmas within the relocation centers. Last year's experience has shown that through the joy and excitement derived by the young people, the older folks enjoy a sense of well-being and good will, with a resultant spreading of the spirit of Christmas throughout the entire community."

"Let us remember that 'it is more blessed to give than to receive' and that no amount is too small—or too large. Send your share to:—

Reverend Alfred A. Akamatsu
Treasurer, Community Christmas Fund
323 West 108th Street
New York, H-25, N. Y."

Women's Relief Group Opposes Land Sale

CALDWELL, Idaho — Sale or leasing of land to Japanese American evacuees in Idaho was opposed by delegates attending the meeting in Caldwell last week of District No. 4 of the Women's Relief corps.

The resolution was similar to one passed by the Caldwell American Legion post.

Railroad Workers From Heart Mountain Treated For Injuries

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Three Heart Mountain residents employed by the Northern Pacific railroad were last week taken to the railroad's hospital at Missoula, Mont., for treatment of injuries suffered the preceding Saturday when trailer transports on which they were riding were derailed, according to the Sentinel.

Those receiving treatment at the Northern Pacific hospital were Takichi Oshita, suffering from broken right ribs; Jiro Shimura, who also sustained broken rib injuries; and Doko Tokeshi, fracture and dislocation of the left arm.

Two other workers, Noboru Kawashima and Seizo Fukumoto, were released from the camp infirmary following treatment.

Nearly 200 Heart Mountain evacuee workers are employed by the railroad.

Oil Worker Charged With Felony For Threatening Evacuees

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo — Project Director Guy Robertson of Heart Mountain last week filed felony charges against S. R. Petrich, oil field worker, for allegedly threatening the lives of a group of Heart Mountain farm workers near Garland, the Sentinel reported last Saturday.

The charges were filed after a justice court in Powell gave Petrich a fine and jail sentence on the same charge. Both fine and the jail sentence were suspended.

800 Attorneys in California Offer Services to Evacuees

Evacuees living at war relocation centers may secure the services of California attorneys in legal matters which cannot be handled at the center, it was announced recently by the WRA.

Under the system now in operation, center residents may choose a lawyer to represent them from a list of 800 California attorneys who have agreed to handle legal matters for evacuees who formerly resided in California.

The plan was developed by the

San Francisco office of WRA, in cooperation with the California State Bar association. A standard fee has been agreed upon which covers all types of legal work and which is generally lower than fees ordinarily charged for similar services. Evacuees will be given a list of attorneys' names in the locality of jurisdiction from which to choose.

Residents desiring this service should contact their project attorney for further information and assistance.

Legality of Anti-Evacuee Law In Arizona to Be Considered By Supreme Court of State

Resettlement Group Urges Thanksgiving Fetes for Evacuees

NEW YORK—A real family Thanksgiving will be enjoyed this year by many a resettled evacuee thanks to the worthy suggestion of Mr. George Rundquist of the Committee for Resettlement of Japanese Americans. Through the Councils of Church Women in the various cities and towns where resettlement is taking place, the Home Missions Council is promoting the plan of inviting evacuees into private homes for Thanksgiving dinner.

Other organizations or groups interested in seeing that newcomers are invited to a home-cooked turkey feast this year are being requested to contact the War Relocation Authority's offices in the respective areas, or Mr. Rundquist's committee at 297 Fourth Avenue, New York City, for names and addresses and further information.

Idaho, Oregon Farmers Appeal For Evacuees

Ask WRA to Permit Seasonal Workers to Remain in District

VALE, Ore. — Oregon and Idaho farmers of the Snake river valley appealed on Oct. 23 to the War Relocation Authority to permit Japanese American evacuees on seasonal work leaves to remain in the area.

The appeal followed a statement by Horace L. Arment, director of the regional United States employment service office, who said the WRA is considering moving the workers away because of anti-Japanese feeling in some sections of the area.

Farmers protested that they were not hostile to the evacuee workers and needed them to harvest crops. Approximately 1,600 Japanese are at work in the area, 900 of them brought in on seasonal leaves by the WRA. The others are either local residents or came here as voluntary evacuees and do not come under the jurisdiction of the WRA.

Ottis Peterson, director of the Pacific intermountain regional office in Salt Lake City, has issued a denial of rumors that the WRA was proposing to evacuate the area.

However, it was indicated that William Moore, assistant supervisor of the WRA regional office, has been making a report of public opinion in the area and is filing it with the Salt Lake City office. It was indicated here that the WRA's future attitude may be determined by the report. Any action by the WRA, however, would affect only Japanese Americans under its jurisdiction.

Legislation Declared Unconstitutional by County Superior Court

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Constitutionality of Arizona's legal boycott on business transactions by Japanese Americans "and other persons whose movements have been restricted" will be argued before the Arizona State Supreme Court on Nov. 15, it was announced this week.

Three other cases, each bearing on the same law, which was enacted by the 16th legislature, also will be heard by the high tribunal.

Each action is an appeal by the state from judgments of the Maricopa County Superior Court holding the statute unconstitutional.

The cases are: The State of Arizona vs. Tsutomu Ikeda and Johnson-Pearce Commercial Co.; State vs. Frank Fernandez; State vs. Correct Cooler Air Manufacturing Company and State vs. Lane-Whaites Produce Company.

The state law, avowedly aimed at preventing the resettlement of Japanese Americans in the state, forbids any business transactions with persons of Japanese ancestry or "other persons whose movements are restricted" unless a three-day notice of such a transaction is filed. Under the provisions of the law, Japanese Americans are unable to conduct normal business transactions or purchase supplies for business operations.

Ruling in the case of Tsutomu Ikeda vs. the Johnson-Pearce Commercial Company, Judge Phelps of the Maricopa County Superior Court declared the law unconstitutional and at the same time denied a motion, filed by the Arizona state attorney general to dismiss the case which was brought by Ikeda, president of the Arizona JACL, as a test of the legality of the law.

Judge Phelps at the same time dismissed criminal prosecution charges filed against four commercial firms for violation of the law.

The State of Arizona filed an appeal following Judge Phelps' decision.

The law requires three publications of notice of any projected transaction in a newspaper of general circulation, and following this, at least ten days prior to the consummation of the transaction, filing a copy of the notice with the secretary of state together with detailed information regarding the transaction, and a report thereon not later than the fifth day of each month. Separate notices were required for separate transactions.

Provided were fines of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000, imprisonment of not less than 30 days and not more than six months, or both.

In the first instance of violation, the Standard Oil Company was fined and paid the maximum penalty of \$1,000 for selling gasoline to native-born Americans of Japanese ancestry without going through the proper notice procedure.

Evacuees Help Relieve Acute Labor Shortage in Iowa

DES MOINES, Ia — "In many ways Japanese Americans now are helping relieve acute labor shortages in Iowa," The Des Moines Register reported on Oct. 24 in a special feature article by George Shane.

"There are cars running which might otherwise be standing idle for lack of repair work. Hospitals give prompter care than otherwise might have been possible. Letters are typed, watches repaired and service in restaurants and coffee shops speeded up," Shane added.

He wrote that these are only a few of the dozens of skilled or semi-skilled jobs which Japanese Americans are filling in Iowa. Some are working on farms while others are attending war industry schools to learn new trades.

Farm and domestic work lead the list of jobs, but increasing numbers of Nisei coming into Iowa are entering the more skilled fields, he reported.

There are Japanese American doctors, nurses and hospital orderlies coming into Iowa. Others are pharmacists; many are skilled office workers.

"Hardly a business or industry exists in the state which cannot draw from the labor pool which the evacuees in the relocation centers represent," the Register article declared.

According to Frank Gibbs, head of the Des Moines WRA office, 232 Japanese Americans have been placed in Iowa.

Reports coming to Gibbs on the work of these nisei evacuees in Iowa are uniformly good, the Register added.

Assisting in the resettlement of Japanese Americans in Iowa is the American Friends Service Committee hostel at 2150 Grand Ave. Since the hostel was opened on Sept. 1, 43 Japanese Americans have been guests.

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Right to Return

It has been pretty generally accepted, not alone by the nisei but also by those concerned for the nisei in the solution of present and postwar Japanese American problems, that the coastal states of California, Oregon and Washington and the state of Arizona can never again provide homes for all the 110,000 evacuees.

Though some, of course, will return when restrictions are released to the homes of pre-war days, those evacuees who today are relocated as free and respected citizens in the 44 other states of the union have found that their new lives today are infinitely better and richer. And those still to resettle in the farmlands of the midwest and the cities of the east will learn the value of a life free from tradition-bound prejudices.

Many of the evacuees will not return to the west coast. Few of them desire to. Nevertheless, the evacuees will not find that migration away from an area of hostile opinion will offer in itself permanent solution to their problems. So long as restricted areas exist, so long as present regulations against them hold, Japanese Americans remain still a restricted group.

Though few will question the belief that the evacuees should not return in full force to their former homes, the right to return, nevertheless, must be established. The Supreme Court, in upholding the legality of the military curfew regulations, has indicated that the imposition of such regulations upon a citizen group approached the "very brink" of constitutional authority. It is extremely doubtful if similar restrictions, in the light of an improving military situation, will hold against Japanese Americans today.

The inconsistency of the present situation, which finds Japanese Americans accepted as free citizens in 44 states but regarded as virtual pariahs in California, Washington, Oregon and Arizona, is only too apparent. Unless indiscriminate restrictions against Japanese Americans are abolished, there is danger that the present legal restrictions may be utilized and exploited by unscrupulous groups in their effort to perpetuate these economic and social sanctions.

The position of Japanese Americans, found loyal and not wanting by their government, is weakened in all states in the union so long as restricted measures against them are still in effect in the far western states. So also is the position of our democracy weakened, in that loyal members of a minority group can be put on trial and sentenced by prejudice and economic oppression.

And that, in reality, was the only trial nisei received. Despite earnest petitions from religious and civil rights groups, the government allowed no nisei the right of trial before evacuation. The nisei, instead, were permitted to stand trial and be convicted of guilt by glaring lies and charges in a hostile press, by the ridiculous accusations of headline hungry politicians, by the tradition-led prejudices of many Californians.

Why did the government make no attempt to refute these lies? Why did its protestations come after evacuation? Were the lies about sabotage committed by Japanese Americans permitted to go unrefuted because they were an expedient aid to the alleged necessity for evacuation?

Many of the mistakes of evacuation are

being rectified today. They are being rectified by the many Japanese American families that are finding themselves and their country again. These nisei do not look to California now. But the establishment of their right to return will aid them in their resettlement, will prove beyond doubt for them their country's faith in its Japanese Americans.

The State Senators

The State Senate's fact-finding committee in California, having established a beachhead for fascistic racism on the west coast, is apparently determined to hold the line for Hitler and Tojo, the Axis partners who are too busy at the moment to be concerned with the problem of stirring racial disunity in the United States.

The California committee's attempt to discredit witnesses pleading for democratic treatment of Japanese Americans is consistent with the general tenor of the hearings recently concluded in Los Angeles. The nature of the committee's conduct makes it apparent that theirs was not a job of fact-finding on public attitudes, but rather one of affirming a preconceived conclusion that Japanese Americans were not wanted on the west coast. Opposition to the evacuees was generally based on emotional appeals to race hatred, touched off by the declaration of District Attorney Howser of Los Angeles that the evacuees would be "murdered" if they returned.

The state senators appear to have a three-fold purpose in their investigation—the inciting of race hatreds, filling evacuees with the fear of violence, and of influencing government and military policy with the threat of violence.

When the activities of this state senate committee are placed alongside similar inquiries already completed by the Dies and Tenney committees, the relative objectiveness of the Tolan committee stands out as a rare and shining example of the integrity of legislative investigations.

What is most amazing about the Los Angeles hearings of the California state senators is the apparent determination to prove that evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry originated as much from public prejudices and the demands of economic competitors as it did from military necessity:

A Common Identity

Every nisei who read this week of the incident in Colorado involving prisoners of war and evacuees read the story with deep regret. Sufficient facts on the case have not been given out as yet, and it is entirely possible that the whole affair was harmless in intent. Nevertheless, the participants were guilty of gross stupidity and extremely bad taste.

No nisei can feel today that he is answerable to himself alone for his actions. The circumstances in which Japanese Americans now find themselves make it imperative that every nisei act not only with courage and honesty, but also with wisdom and good taste.

For many Americans there is a common identity of all nisei, and every unwise act of one nisei reflects immediately upon all other nisei. In this situation there is also one fortunate aspect: the excellent reputations established by most Japanese Americans have eased the way for the employment and acceptance of others.

It must be remembered that harmful publicity on the evacuees will be published without hesitation by many race-baiting newspapers. Publicity of this sort, when based upon lies, can be fought to some extent with the truth. But when this publicity is based even partly upon the truth, as seems the case in this instance, it is difficult to refute. And the thousands of nisei who, as much for other nisei as well as themselves, are acting with good sense and good taste, cannot excuse such actions.

It is too late to regret the Colorado affair. It is not too late to prevent repetition of such incidents if each nisei remembers that upon him lies a responsibility he cannot evade.

Further harmful publicity of the sort engendered by the Colorado incident can delay the successful resettlement of the evacuees still in the relocation centers. It can also harm those who have already resettled.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Death of Fascist

A broadcast from Radio Tokyo, heard in Free China this week, reports the suicide by hara-kiri of Seigo Nakano, fuhrer of Japan's pre-war fascist party, the Tohokai. Thus, ignobly, passed one of Japan's first exponents of political fascism, a man who found much to admire in the works of fascism in Germany and Italy and who was an early exponent of Japanese military collaboration with the Hitler-Mussolini axis.

There are no details beyond the bare announcement that Nakano, the fascist, has taken his own life. But this death of a once-strutting fascist who assisted in the annihilation of the remnants of liberal-progressivism in Japan may be symptomatic of a growing defeatism within Japan. It is perhaps significant that Nakano's suicide occurred immediately following the convening of the rubber-stamp Imperial Diet which heard the Emperor proclaim that the military situation was "grave."

It may be a straw tossed in the international wind by the men behind the Seigo Nakanos, the men who rule Japan. For Seigo Nakano was a penny-ante politician with a minor political party which had little or no public support. At the last free, or comparatively free, election in Japan in February of 1936, the people had elected the Minseito party, which had denounced fascism, to power, and the Social Mass party of the Fabian socialist Isoo Abe and other pro-democratic minor parties had won an unprecedented total of 23 seats. The mandate of the electorate in the winter of 1936 had been anti-militarists in nature. It was never given a chance. By the device of a military uprising on February 26, 1936, the fascists of Japan took control and embarked on the road to Pearl Harbor. Today, with the ascendancy of Allied military power in the Pacific, the militarists are on the road back from Pearl Harbor and may be casting about for a way to avoid absolute and unconditional surrender. The actual day of Allied triumph may be years away as yet, in view of the present sluggishness of military operations, but the inevitability of victory is in the wind, and the wind blows through Tokyo and through the drafty chambers of the massive granite hulk that is the Diet building.

Some frantic attempts at window-dressing are to be expected, as the day of Allied victory draws nearer. Men like Seigo Nakano may die by their own hand, while others may be "purged." But the forces behind them, behind all the minor Mussolinis and the pip-squeak Hitlers, will remain. Behind Japan's present day fascism stand the army and navy, the five-family oligarchy and the Imperial House.

Even General Tojo, the stern, ambitious militarist who has seized unprecedented individual authority, may be permitted to "resign," and a moderate like the aristocrat, Prince Konoye, may be resurrected. Even before the final bastions of fortress Europe are breached by Allied armies, Tokyo through a hastily-installed "moderate" government, may sue for a negotiated peace, offering division of the spoils of war. And the whispers of appeasement may be heard again in America and in Britain from those who wish to return to "business-as-usual" in a cynical world of power politics and high profits. But the human race cannot afford another Munich, in Europe or in the Orient, for the cost of the last was too high, and the world is still paying for it at loan-shark prices in the blood and lives of millions of young men. Anyway, umbrellas are out of fashion.

But it would be well to expect the proffer of a negotiated peace, and be ready for it. The forces behind Japanese fascism will willingly don the lambskin of pretended democracy to avert complete destruction. It is a tactic

which must be watched for in Europe as well as in Asia. It is hard to win a war and easy to lose the peace. There can be no temporizing with men who make war. A complete and unequivocal military victory for the Allies will allow the people of Japan an opportunity to walk in freedom with all the peoples of the world. But freedom cannot be given, nor democracy imposed. The future salvation of the people of Japan rests within themselves. Allied victory can only give them a chance to achieve their own freedom.

The fascists have carried on a systematic campaign of suppression of the pro-democratic impulses of the people of Japan. The very existence of such repressive agencies as the secret police and the thought control police is indicative of the condition that the will of the people, or a considerable section thereof, has not always been the will of their rulers.

A few days ago in Tokyo a fascist committed suicide. Seigo Nakano was a political opportunist who rode the fascist bandwagon when the martial music was loud and the pavement trembled with the resounding march of men going to war. There are Seigo Nakanos all over the world, wherever there are men who thrive on hate and greed. The death of a little second-hand fuhrer will create no wave of exultation in the world. But it is good to know that there is even one less.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Tribute to Nisei

The Japanese American private who died leading an attack that knocked out a Nazi machine-gun should be remembered by U. S. alarmists on the Japanese American situation, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch said in an editorial on Oct. 18.

The Post-Dispatch, one of the nation's foremost newspapers, declared:

"The alarmists who profess great trepidation over our Japanese American population are thrown for a considerable loss by the record of the so-called 'guinea pigs' from Pearl Harbor." This is the name given an infantry unit recruited in Hawaii, composed almost wholly of men of Japanese descent, and recently in action on the Volturno front.

"A dispatch from that front says that 'this army rang with praises' and 'officers were unrestrained in their admiration' of the unit. It accomplished every mission assigned, and took every objective in four days of fighting. The men can outmarch and outwork most ordinary troops, their officers declare. Their story is a record of daring, doggedness and heroism.

"It is likely that these fighters are driven to superlative performance by the feeling that they must vindicate their group before the unthinking critics. These men have Japanese faces, but they are loyal Americans. The 'guinea pig' private who died leading an attack that knocked out a Nazi machine-gun nest should be remembered by the alarmists before they spout again."

Alarmist

The Los Angeles Times admitted in an editorial on Oct 19 that Los Angeles District Attorney Howser may have been "somewhat alarmist in his testimony before a State Senate factfinding committee that any return of Japanese nationals or persons of Japanese ancestry . . . would inevitably lead to mob violence."

However, the Los Angeles Times reiterated its position that "as far as the duration of the war is concerned exclusion of Japanese from Pacific Coast areas is absolutely demanded by military necessity and public opinion."

Vagaries

Back to Sea . . .

A west coast nisei seaman, a ship's engineer, was evacuated to a war relocation center with other Japanese Americans. He immediately applied for maritime service on the Atlantic coast. Failing to get any action on his request, he volunteered for the nisei combat team in February and has been in training at Camp Shelby. Last week his papers finally went through. Designated as "essential to the maritime industry" this Japanese American has been transferred out of the Army and is now going back to sea. He is the latest of more than 200 Japanese Americans who are already helping to win the war as crew members of merchant ships.

Eurasian . . .

Count Kalergi, one of the world's best-known Eurasians, is the author of a new book published by George Putnam. It is titled, "Crusade for Pan Europe" and carries on the Pan European movement he initiated in 1920. Richard N. Kalergi's mother is a Japanese, his father a European nobleman. . . . First newsreel shots of Japanese Americans in Italy are now showing in U. S. theatres. . . .

Rep. Mundt . . .

Rep. Karl Mundt of South Dakota, a member of the Dies subcommittee which recently investigated Japanese Americans, has criticized the WRA for teaching the game of "Goh" in relocation camps. Rep. Mundt may be surprised to see a recent issue of "Parade," a national magazine, which publishes a full-page photo of Rep. Mundt's fellow Republican Congressman, Claire Boothe Luce, playing "Goh" at home with her daughter. . . . Incidentally, Rep. Mundt, who represents the majority viewpoint of the Dies Committee, and Rep. Herman Eberharter of Pennsylvania, who is the minority dissenter on the Dies group, have carried their debate on the Japanese American problem to the newspapers. Reps. Mundt and Eberharter debate the pros and cons of the Japanese American issue in the weekly feature, "Wake Up, America!" prepared by the American Economic Foundation and published in many U. S. newspapers. . . . Rep. Eberharter, who is the only congressman to publicly speak up in Congress for the rights of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, has even taken his arguments to the radio, having appeared on a recent "March of Time" program to present his case against the Dies committee's conclusions.

Canadians . . .

Five Japanese Canadians in the dominion's Reserve Army were discharged recently because of their race on their return from special training. Although military service is closed at present to Japanese Canadians, there is at least one nisei veteran who has served two years in Britain with the Canadian Army. . . . 250 Japanese Canadian evacuees have resettled in Montreal. Many are working as welders, riveters, lathe operators, mechanics, carpenters and painters.

Repatriates . . .

Exchange ship: There were two suicides and three births among Japanese repatriates on the Gripsholm. There was one birth and one death on the Teia Maru which brought American and Allied civilian prisoners to Mormugao on the east coast of India where they were exchanged last week for Japanese.

WACs . . .

The War Department has lowered weight and height requirements for WAC recruits for the second time. This time it's for the Chinese American girls who are now being recruited for the special Mme. Chiang Kai-shek detachment of the Women's Army Corps. WAC requirements were originally modified for Japanese American girls.

Gila Nursery Experiments With Rice Culture

RIVERS, Ariz.—A quarter acre of rice has been planted at the Canal nursery for experimental purposes, reports the News-Courier. The primary purpose of the plantings is for seed.

A Legionnaire Answers Racist Attack on Nisei Americans In National Legion Magazine

By GLENN E. HOOVER

Historians and cynics agree that truth is the first casualty in any war, and the fact that we are at war with Japan may justify us in deceiving the Japanese government in any way that will give us a military advantage. It does not, however, justify the spreading of misinformation among our own people.

The article "Japs In Our Yard," in June issues of the American Legion Monthly, contains certain errors of fact which invite the following comments:

1. The statement that "the Japanese are the only nationality to establish a dual citizenship" is completely erroneous. Many governments, including our own, confer citizenship on the children born to their nationals living abroad, even though the state of their birth may declare them to be citizens of that state. In this matter the policy of Japan was more liberal than that of many countries for Japan refused to confer citizenship on the children born to its nationals living abroad, unless the parents within two weeks registered them as citizens with a Japanese Consulate.

2. The author warns us that locating the Japanese in the sparsely settled Mountain States might be dangerous because "there will be no vested powers in these regions to discriminate and restrict—hold the race in 'Little Tokyos' as there was in California." As a citizen of California I would like to know what these "powers" were and in whom they were "vested." They were certainly not exercised by either the state or local governments because the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held that local ordinances or regulations seeking to restrict the residence of citizens on that basis of race are unconstitutional. The truth is that the "Little Tokyos," like the "Chinatowns" and the "Little Italys," were based in part on mutual conveniences and desire, and, particularly in the case of the Oriental settlements, on the inability of Orientals of whatever nationality to purchase property outside the vaguely defined areas in which they had been established.

3. Dr. Murray then asks "How did they happen to buy their gardens, stores and houses in these vital areas so important for defense of the coast?" To most Californians the answer is perfectly obvious. The Japanese were largely truck gardeners and they rented the larger tracts of low, level land in the undeveloped industrial areas. Such areas are normally served by one or more railroads and until the land is wanted for industrial purposes it sells at a high price but rents at a fairly low rental. Those who live in such sections are people of low income, chiefly foreigners, for whom "the other side of the tracks" is their usual abode. The Japanese truck gardeners were installed in these areas before the defense plants were even contemplated. That this is the true explanation is shown by the complete absence of any attempts at sabotage by the Japanese, either on the mainland or in Hawaii.

4. But the most fantastic criticism is the one that is directed at the Hawaiian born Japanese. The indictment brought against them because of the attack on Pearl Harbor runs as follows:

"None tried to save Hawaii. How could these Japanese brought up with so many privileges, some even educated in mainland universities and Christian colleges, allow this treacherous attack upon their island home, upon their planes, their ships, their fellow-citizens—the soldiers and sailors—who died in the hatches and holds with no chance to escape?"

If there were Japanese in Hawaii who might have "saved" it, or if the attack by air came only because they "allowed" it, they had more foresight and power than all our generals and admirals on the spot. The responsible leaders there, both military and civilian, have reported that there is no record of sabotage or any other treasonable activity on the part of the Hawaiian born Japanese, although one man of German birth was recently reported to have spied for the Japanese government. By now it should be widely known that our Army has permitted these Hawai-

(The article below is taken from a letter to the American Legion Magazine by Glenn E. Hoover, professor at Mills College, Oakland, Calif., and a member of Oakland Post No. 5 of the American Legion. It is reprinted by the Pacific Citizen because, in answering charges published in the American Legion Magazine against Japanese Americans, it also answers the type of racist attack to which Japanese Americans have been subjected since Pearl Harbor.—Ed.)

ian born Japanese who "allowed" the attack on Pearl Harbor, to enlist in the Army of the United States and they are now in training for active service. The charge that men of this type are responsible for Pearl Harbor is so illogical that it could be dismissed with a smile were it not indicative of a flight from reason that is alarming. Total war may explain but cannot justify such a total absurdity.

5. The article also stresses the treachery, cruelty and strange morals of the Japanese people. Without attempting to excuse the conduct of the Japanese governmental leaders, both civil and military, it is proper to recall that the traits complained of are cultural traits and are not transmitted by biological inheritance. One does not acquire a treasonable attitude in the way he acquires the color of his eyes. Japanese Americans reared in this country are likely to be free of the traits mentioned as are citizens of any other racial or national origin. The writer of the article is a medical doctor with scientific training and surely he would not have us believe that objectionable traits of character are transmitted through the germ plasm from one generation to another. If any Japanese Americans develop them it will be due to their environment and not to their heredity.

6. The charge that they are "reluctant to intermarry" is a strange one in view of the fact that so many of our states forbid intermarriage between Whites and Japanese. We are apparently as reluctant as they, but we rely so little on their reluctance that we interpose the criminal law in case their reluctance should be overcome. The plain truth is that we do not want them to marry White persons, and then we condemn them for their failure to do so. In short we want the grindstone to turn both ways at once, and this indicates a mental condition for which there is no known remedy.

7. The charge that they have established Japanese language schools in this country falls rather strangely on the ears of those who are familiar with the long history of the American School in Tokyo. The Japanese and other aliens in the United States, just like Americans living abroad, are reluctant to watch their children grow up in ignorance of their parents' native tongue. Such schools should be regulated in order to preclude the possibility of any disloyal or un-American propaganda, but their existence is no evidence of treason.

8. The article concludes with a recommendation that the American born Japanese now living in the continental United States be relocated in "the Territory of Hawaii and other Pacific Islands in our possession like Guam, Wake, Midway, Samoa and others." Inasmuch as the total area of Guam, Wake, Midway and Samoa is only about 300 sq. miles, they must have been included merely to suggest that there is ample room in our Pacific possessions for all our citizens of Japanese ancestry. The fact is that we have no territory of any appreciable size in the Pacific, other than the Hawaiian Islands,

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Resettlement Out Where the Tall Corn Grows

DES MOINES, Io.—If trains are to continue as the most widely used mode of transportation, city designers of the future have a responsibility to dress up the sections that line the tracks leading into American cities. Des Moines is no exception to the almost universal practice of cities exposing their most undesirable facets to the incoming rail traveler. And with this first impression, we approached this city with a sinking feeling.

the copy desk

The 442nd

"The Stars and Stripes stood out against the white sand, the blue sky, the green and the row on row of neatly khaki-clad soldiers. It's funny how a choking feeling of pride swells up inside of you as you watch all the young soldiers marching past the reviewing stand in perfect order—keeping in step to the music of our band. As our group passed the stand and we turned our heads to the right—I couldn't help smile a little with joy, with pride for our regiment, the 442—a crack outfit if there ever was one. You couldn't find better soldiers any place. I'll never forget the thrill of that parade, my first." —from a Camp Shelby nisei soldier's letter, printed in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

The Heart Kept Whole

Things have not all been pleasant, but behind the heartaches and headaches of relocation life, we now detect a new philosophy growing—a philosophy especially noticeable among the younger elements of our center. It is one of renewed hope, one of initiative and one of independence. What better proof of this can be cited than the rapidity in which our youths have gone out of the sequestered life of a cloistered center to rehabilitate themselves in other strange communities, prepared to face the economic problems now being met by all Americans under wartime conditions.

The most singular discovery, however, is the faith that the residents have shown in the United States. Under conditions which were decidedly favorable for fascist doctrines to break unattended, in the darkest hours when democracy seemed to have forsaken them somehow a gratifying majority maintained their beliefs in freedom and in human rights.—From the Rohwer Outpost.

Amazing America

"This Amazing America," Berta King calls it in an editorial in "The Window of Y.W.A.," September: "Amazing that men in uniform of the U.S.A., fighting for the Four Freedoms, visit their families to find them under guard, living inside barbed wire fences. When they have furlough from the army mess hall and want to eat with mother and dad and the family they are in a public mess hall seating 200, no family group in quiet chatter with the special foods son-in-uniform likes. When they arrive for the visit, no one can come to the train to meet them; the depot is outside the center and that would mean a special pass. When the furlough is ended, the family cannot go to the depot to wave goodbye after the last precious moments together because that would mean all the bother of getting passes to go outside the barbed wire. It is amazing, isn't it? No. It isn't that the soldier's family is in prison with a criminal record, or quarantined for an epidemic. Only this American soldier is of Japanese ancestry and his family is in one of ten Relocation Centers."

which are volcanic, mountainous, incapable of industrial development, and, by every reasonable standard, are already overcrowded.

The proposal to establish a kind of Pale of Settlement in the South Seas, a sort of ghetto into which (Continued on page 6)

A second look was more pleasant. For instance all street cars and buses have painted on them, "Welcome to Des Moines." Although the necessity for this sort of publicity is hard to justify because of the town's relatively stable population, one gets a warm sort of feeling when he reads the signs for the first time.

Des Moines is a place where there was just one Japanese American family before the war. It is a place where in the last few months nisei have gotten jobs clerking in grocery stores, keeping books in dry cleaning plants, and where some half a hundred evacuees go to college.

It is a place where a nisei medical student assigned to a public clinic has delivered babies whose fathers are in uniform overseas. It is in the heart of one of the world's richest agricultural areas where there may be untold possibilities for evacuee farmers.

We are speaking in generalities now because we haven't been here long enough to make specific observations, but one of the surprising things is the willingness of employers to take on nisei for positions in which they make direct contact with the public. In fact no one seems to question a person's national extraction.

A prospective landlady said to me: "I judge people on their personal approaches, as individuals. I don't care who your father was, if you look all right, that's fine with me."

Another nisei, working part-time while he goes to school, tells of being stopped occasionally by patrons. "What are you," they demand. When he tells them they say: "Well, I'm a German, think nothing of it," or "You're a damned good American."

The questions seem to be the result of simple curiosity, and not suspicion or maliciousness.

The greatest mistake an evacuee can make is to form preconceived ideas regarding lack of acceptance because of suspicion which might be based on the period of confinement in the centers.

One finds a amazing lack of knowledge about the WRA camps. Many persons are not even aware that there was an evacuation.

We went down to the United States Employment Service office to get a statement of availability, and had to tell the interviewer all about the centers before he began to realize that technically we had been unemployed for the last 18 months. Then he had to ask five or six people before he learned there was a WRA office in town which could certify me as available for employment.

On another occasion we had to explain the leave procedure to a woman who had a house to rent, simply because she was curious. When she asked if we could provide references, she caught herself and said "Oh, but the fact that you were permitted to leave the camp after investigation is the best reference you could give me."

The fact that evacuees given indefinite leaves have received a clean bill of health, and that the disloyal have been segregated, makes a vivid impression of people hearing about the evacuees for the first time.

We have written at length previously on resettlement, and are more convinced than ever after taking the steps ourselves, that the ultimate solution to the problems arising from evacuation is in rapid relocation from the camps to the hundreds of communities throughout the country.

The greatest immediate barrier to successful readjustment on the outside seems to be lack of housing, but more about that later.

Interlude

"Minidoka Interlude" will be the name of the Hunt center annual. The yearbook will be an ambitious 120-page affair, edited by Tom Takeuchi.

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Evacuee Farmers Produce for War in Grand Junction Area

There's scarcely any exception among farmers when they express satisfaction with the returns during this harvest season. Grand Junction, Colorado, farmers are beaming with contentment as their season comes to a close.

On the west slope of the Continental Divide right against the Utah line nestles the town of Grand Junction, population 12,500. The valley hereabouts is known as the fruit basket of Colorado where in seasons past carloads of orchard fruits rolled eastward.

This year, according to report, Georgia and California peaches were not in such heavy supply. As a result, there was no ceiling to the price of peaches this fall. Coupled with this, there was the heaviest crop in years in Grand Junction. Bumper yields and boom prices give a general feeling of prosperity.

Few of the old-time residents of Japanese ancestry and the recent evacuee farmers are growing orchard fruits. Most are growing field crops, such as tomatoes for cannery and dry onions for shipping. On the strength of the Japanese farmers now in Grand Junction, a California cannery started operations with many of their former growers on the coast supplying them here again in this transplanted location. Despite a light hail some time ago, all the tomato growers are expressing satisfaction with their net income this year.

The onion growers did well. With yields as high as 500 to 700 sacks per acre and a ceiling price of \$2.25 the farmers hereabouts, most of whom grew at least a few acres are happy. One old couple in their late sixties, without any sons or daughters to aid them, used evacuees on seasonal leaves for hired hands. Though much of their income had to be paid out in wages, they still made out profitably. As a sample of their crop they gave me a couple of onions measuring more than four inches in diameter. One resident nisei farmer who share-cropped a few acres of onions netted his landlord \$200 per acre, the actual sale price of the land itself.

To many Caucasian farmers and landowners this was their first contact with Japanese Americans. Generally speaking, the evacuees have produced for them more per acre in yield than they have ever experienced before. Because they have made more money with the aid of Japanese tenants than they have ever made before, they are more than contented with their relations with the evacuee group. One Japanese American farmer who agreed on a deal, to be worked out between stakes set in the land, thought it was the largest 25 acres he had ever seen in his life. Checking closely, he found that the farmer who had made out so well with him last year had quietly pulled out the stakes and extended the area. Chuckling to himself, the nisei went ahead and worked the land to his own and landlord's gratification.

Most of the deals here seem to be on a 50-50 sharecrop basis. The owner furnishes everything, even including housing in many cases. Prices of land vary from about \$150 to \$200 per acre. One of the nisei farmers assured me there was plenty of water up until the forepart of November when the canal is shut off.

When I asked about truck crops, the reply was that Grand Junction supplies would be flooded with, say, twelve dozen celery, so that vegetable growers would have to market either in Denver or Salt Lake City or depend on eastern consumption. There is talk that a packing shed might be started next year. This town is approximately midway between Denver and Salt Lake City—about a bit over 200 miles to either city.

Curiously enough, here again we have another "Japanese section." They are congregated together in Orchard Mesa. I've been told there is excellent land with housing and equipment further down the valley for others, but it seems even the evacuee farmers want to be chummy with the old-timers of Japanese ancestry.

It looks as though the evacuees that came out last year made out pretty well last year and this year. My impression is that those farmers who left the relocation centers as early as last year and established themselves gave themselves a head start toward inde-

pendence and self-support. In fact, there are farmers who bought farms last year and who with this season's harvest have paid off their mortgage. One pleasant surprise to ex-Californians now tilling the soil here is that there is no need of spraying—one pet theory is that the cold of winter kills off many of the insect pests.

Peach-picking and tomato harvesting brought in many seasonal workers from the centers and also some imported labor. Orchard owners were pleased with evacuees from the centers who were hard and careful workers. Here as elsewhere, owners who treated their workers with consideration and kindness were more than repaid with the results, while harsh employers griped themselves, their hired hands, and were disappointed with their showings. These people complain that they find it increasingly difficult to get workers.

For diversion, the evacuee seasonal workers through the restaurants in town and the bowling alleys and stores. As a result of this sudden influx of Japanese faces, there was some grumbling among the townspeople who voiced the fear that the Japanese Americans appeared to be taking over. Signs and restrictions are beginning to appear. "We don't serve Japs" notices and a restriction to specified lanes for nisei bowlers is beginning to be seen. It is claimed that sales of homes to Japanese Americans in the residential section are being refused.

Wherever there is any sizeable group of persons of Japanese ancestry, there exists the need for some public relations program by the local nisei, aided by the church groups and WRA. Wherever the evacuees have settled, there is a natural fear and resentment over this intrusion by the local people. Under the impetus of war, or some incident, there is danger of increasing race tensions. Community acceptance can be stimulated by a positive program initiated by the nisei to educate their new neighbors and citizens about themselves.

Without being a calamity howler some such incident as that of the carload of shells that recently was accidentally touched off in the Grand Junction freight yard could easily be used by racist groups. A malicious whispering campaign could easily have converted that into an inside story of Japanese sabotage. To fortify public sentiment against such eventualities, all nisei must hold the line against discrimination, against misinformation, and seek to avoid unfavorable comment on evacuee behavior. This is the time for all nisei to rise above petty personalities, to overlook long-standing cliques. For all nisei everywhere, now is the time to prepare the groundwork for a more secure existence and to live in peace and harmony among our neighbors.

CIO Opinion

Monroe Sweetland, national director of CIO War Relief, declared in his column in the CIO War Relief News for October:

"President Roosevelt made a promise last month. It was a promise which had been awaited for months by 100,000 loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who were uprooted from their farms and homes on the Pacific coast. By government order they were sent to 'relocation camps' (some newspaper columnists have described them with harsher words) and since then they've heard ugly reports that race-baiting, property-grabbing interests on the coast are trying to bar them from ever returning to their homes. Among these people are some 2000 families whose breadwinners are CIO members.

"An important undertaking in the work of our CIO War Relief Committee is the task of assisting these fellow Americans—who have certainly paid a high price for their Americanism—to find ways and means of serving their country.

Japanese National Faces Sentence

POCATELLO, Idaho—Kaoru Nimori pleaded guilty to a charge of swearing falsely to date of entry to this country when he was arraigned in federal district court in Pocatello, Oct. 12.

Legionnaire Answers Racist Attack On Nisei Americans

(Continued from page 5)

American citizens of Japanese ancestry would be herded, is so impracticable that it could be disregarded except that it indicates a willingness on the part of some to establish a kind of second-class citizenship under the American flag, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Bill of Rights, and most of the principles and traditions of American democracy. The racial theories and programs associated in our minds with A. Hitler and Jim Crow must never be incorporated in the American Constitution. To propose such a system of racial segregation is to furnish grist to the propaganda mills of Tokyo, and to rebuff our non-White friends in the Philippine Islands, China and Southeast Asia. In the interest both of justice and of victory, any such proposal must be promptly scotched.

9. The article further states that "California does not want the Japanese back" and that "the West Coast will not take them back." There are of course some people in California who would favor the post-war segregation of Japanese Americans in the Mountain States, the South Pacific, or in Hell for that matter, but the more responsible leaders in California have not succumbed to such tribal emotions.

Many of our leaders were in fact so alarmed over the hostility directed at loyal Japanese Americans that they organized The Pacific Coast Committee On American Principles and Fair Play to see that measures deemed necessary to prevent and detect sabotage do not degenerate into some permanent form of racial persecution. The Honorary Chairman of that committee is Dr. Robert Sproul, President of Stanford University, The College of the Pacific, and Mills College. Other members are the Hon. C.C. Young, former governor of California, Mr. Frank Gaines, mayor of Berkeley, Dr. Chester Rowell of The San Francisco Chronicle, Mr. Alfred J. Lundberg, former president of The California State Chamber of Commerce, General David P. Barrows, former president of the University of California, Dr. Henry S. Grady, former Under Secretary of State, and other leaders from trade unions, churches, women's and civic organizations.

The men and women who serve on this committee have earned the respect and confidence of the people of this State. They may at hold opinions that are at variance with the popular passions engendered by the War and inflamed by our politicians, but in the long run their counsel will prevail. They are of those who do the best thinking that is done in California and some of us Legionnaires will be sorry indeed if the Legion forfeits their good will by endorsing any project for the permanent segregation of American citizens because of their racial origin. All talk of dividing our people on the basis of color or race is dangerous talk because it breeds disunity which can only give aid and comfort to the enemy. Most of us Legionnaires are too old to fight but we can perform a real service if we combat every attempt to employ racial doctrines to disrupt the unity of our nation and the United Nations.

98 Percent of Segregation Camp Children Learn English

NEWELL, Calif.—Ninety-eight per cent of Tule Lake parents expect their children to attend English speaking classes at the segregation center, even though these children may spend the rest of their lives in Japan.

Classes in Japanese have been instituted by the residents, who will furnish rooms, teachers, books and other equipment for these courses. The classes will be conducted following regular school hours in the American schools, and no material will be furnished by the WRA.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Thunder in Congress On Evacuee Problem

In the august halls of the United States Congress, the following speeches were made on October 11, 1943, and printed in the Congressional Record. The participants were Representative Elliott of California; Representative Eberharter of Pennsylvania; and Representative Rankin of Mississippi.

"Mr. Elliott: Mr. Speaker, I have here a telegram I received pointing out that the W.R.A. is releasing Japanese and they are being shipped to the west coast.

"In this releasing of Japanese from the relocation centers all they are doing is advocating bloodshed. The people of my state, particularly of my district, do not want the Japanese moved back there. As I have said before in this House, the only good Jap is a dead Jap, and that is just what is going to happen to every one of them that is sent back there. So the Government better wake up and keep these Japs in camps where they belong.

"Mr. Rankin: We will try to send them to you.

"Mr. Elliott: I did not yield to the gentleman.

"The Japanese question on the west coast is going to be a hot one, and the W.R.A. is only bringing bloodshed closer and closer to those people. The proper place to keep them until after the war is over is in the camps where they are at the present time. When the war is over, as far as I am concerned, we should ship every Jap in the United States back to Japan, if there is any Japan left to ship them to."

At the first opportunity afforded him, Representative Eberharter received the permission of the Speaker to express his views.

"Mr. Eberharter: Mr. Speaker, I heard with a great deal of regret the remarks of the gentleman from California with respect to the War Relocation Authority and the Japanese situation. I should like to put this House straight. There are in the United States of America about 70,000 American citizens of Japanese descent who have proved themselves absolutely loyal to the American principles. I call attention to the fact that right at this moment there is in Sicily a combat team made up entirely of Americans of Japanese descent. I call attention to the fact that there has not been a single disloyal act of espionage or sabotage on the part of any American-born Japanese. I think it ill behooves a member of this House when we are today fighting for the four freedoms to speak in such an intemperate, immoderate, and un-American way respecting loyal Americans of Japanese descent."

The Race-Baiter From Mississippi

Then Mr. Rankin from Mississippi, whose sole reputation seems to be based on his race-baiting antics in Congress, took the floor.

"Mr. Rankin: Let me reply now to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Eberharter.)

"I am not willing to sit here and hear him call un-American the statement made by the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. Elliott), who is not now on the floor.

"The gentleman from Pennsylvania says no American-born Jap has ever been found to be disloyal. I wonder if he does not know that some of those American-born Japs signaled to give those brutal Japs our range while they were bombing

Pearl Harbor in violation of all the rules of war and in disregard of all the laws of God and man.

"I wonder if he did not know that those loathesome Japs were wearing rings showing that they had graduated from American institutions at the time they were shot down at Pearl Harbor. I wonder if he did not know that Japs who had been born there and had been receiving the protection of American Government all their lives, were out waving flags and directing the enemy to attack the American Fleet.

"I wonder if he did not know that those loathesome Japs who were born in Hawaii, and some of them born in California, Washington, or Oregon, were driving their Fords and smashing the tails of those airplanes to keep our men from going into the air to defend Americans from the most treacherous, damnable attack the white man's civilization has ever known."

Someone should buy a volume of Blake Clark's "Remember Pearl Harbor" to send to the honorable Congressman from Mississippi. Of course it will most likely be a waste of money since he may not want to get the truth. The words of Colonel Kendall Fielder of the Hawaiian Department of the Military Intelligence would suffice for most persons although not for race-baiters like Congressmen Elliott and Rankin. The Colonel stated:

"I was surprised to learn that some of the many Island rumors about the Hawaiian Islands during the first few days of the war are still prevalent on the mainland. They have been repeatedly denied by all authorities. . . .

"Having been in charge of military intelligence activities since June, 1941, I am in a position to know what has happened. There have been no known acts of sabotage, espionage, or fifth column activities committed by the Japanese in Hawaii either on or subsequent to December 7, 1941."

Citizenship means little to men like Congressman Elliott. If the Nisei desire to join the American armed forces, these men will do everything possible to prevent such enlistment. One of these days, it will not be surprising to hear Congressman Elliott and Rankin stand in Congress and say with a straight face: "The Nisei soldiers who died on the battlefields of Italy, South Pacific and elsewhere missed the chance to carry out the orders from Tokyo. They joined to await for the signal to come from General Tojo's headquarters. America was saved because these American soldiers were killed before they could do any harm."

Rev. Goto Delivers Final Sermon to Denver Nisei Group

DENVER, Colo.—As his last sermon here in Denver, Rev. Taro Goto spoke on "Jesus Passes By" before a capacity congregation of the California St. Community Church. Rev. Goto's activities here during the past summer and fall have attracted a considerable following among the local nisei. His Oct. 24 appearance in the pulpit was his last before being transferred the following Tuesday to service in the Western Idaho and Eastern Oregon field.

The morning services also featured installation of the officers of the newly organized nisei women's club, the Cornelians. The president is Mrs. Michi Onuma; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Haruko Kobayashi; 2nd Vice - President, Miss Toshi Kako; Secretary, Mrs. Yone Nobe; Advisor, Mrs. Mary Nakamura; Treasurer, Mrs. Yuge; Publicity, Mrs. Mary Mittwer; Welfare, Mrs. Gordon Connelly; Devotional, Mrs. Yuki Kamayatsu.

The Denver Fellowship evening service presented "Worship in Music". Among the musical selections presented were two renditions in the Japanese language by 22 Army cadets which included 5 Chinese and 2 Caucasians who sang "Hotaru no Hikari" and "Koyo no tsuki".

In testimonial to the departure of Rev. and Mrs. Alice Goto from the local church, the Fellowship and choir and the soldiers in uniform tendered gifts to this popular couple.

Rev. Goto's parting message was: "The next step in our work here in Denver should be to mingle with Caucasian groups by having union meetings and by exchanging speakers and programs."

Over 300 nisei comprised the overflow audience.

FBI Investigates German War Prisoners, Colorado Evacuees

SALT LAKE NISEI START CAMPAIGN FOR WAR CHEST

Full cooperation of Japanese Americans in Salt Lake county is the annual War Chest campaign was promised Friday by Betty Miyazaki, chairman of the Japanese American Citizens League Committee.

Miss Miyazaki said she hoped her committee would match the record of similar JACL committees in recent years which have gone "over the top" in their drives.

The Salt Lake chapter's drive, made in cooperation with the Salt Lake county War Chest, will confine its activities to Japanese American residents of the community.

Miss Miyazaki named the following as members of her committee:

Alice Kasai, Yuriko Kimura, Kaz Ikeda, Joe Yamamoto, Toshi Kanegae, Kimi Takeuchi, Mary Okubo, Keiko Kiyoguchi, Grace Kawamura, Frank Tashima, Roy Iwata, Rose Kumagai, Isamu Aoki, Hito Okada, Atsuko Shigematsu, Kazue Tanabe, Jane Endo, HI Hasegawa, Jane Akimoto, Jim Yamasaki, Masako Miyaki, all of Salt Lake City.

Minoru Matsumori, Shigeki Ushio, George Fujii, Masato Namba, George Tamura, Shigeru Mori, Kazu Kuwahara, Murray.

Momoyo Sako and Atsuko Mori, Magna.

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Five Women Reported Under Questioning by Federal Authorities

TRINIDAD, Colo. — Snapshots showing German prisoners of war together with women of Japanese ancestry prompted an FBI investigation here Wednesday in which five unidentified Japanese women, one with a small baby, were under questioning, the Associated Press reported.

The snapshots were taken from one of six German prisoners who escaped from the German prisoner of war camp near Trinidad and were recaptured in northern New Mexico.

The FBI confirmed that an investigation of the matter was under way and that the women were being questioned, but would release no details.

Prisoners of war from the Trinidad and Japanese American evacuees from the relocation center at Amache in southeastern Colorado have been working together on farms in the Trinidad area for several months.

The A. P. reported that Director James G. Lindley of the Amache relocation center had said that five Japanese American families, numbering 24 persons, had been resettled in the Trinidad area and that seven others—including four women — were on seasonal leave from the camp to work on farms in this area.

The news report said that pictures showing the Germans and the Japanese women were taken from Cpl. Heinrich Haider, formerly of the Africa corps, by a police officer in Las Vegas, N.M., and turned over to the FBI.

Anti-Evacuee Stand Taken in Kent

KENT, Wash. — Placing themselves on record as opposed to the return of any alien or disloyal Japanese Americans to the Kent area at any time in the future, the Kent City Council last week adopted a resolution upholding the stand of the American Legion in asking for the deportation of aliens and any disloyal Japanese Americans after the war.

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Funeral Services Held for Arizonan

MESA, Ariz.—Funeral services were held on Wednesday of last week for Roy Nobuyoshi Sato, 55, who died on Oct. 18 after a long illness.

Born in Japan in 1888, Sato came to the United States in 1907 and has resided in San Francisco and Los Angeles until moving to Arizona a few years ago.

He is survived by his wife, Rai; two sons, Carl K. and Sanford A. Sato; and a daughter, M. Sato, all of Lehi.

Funeral services were held at the Japanese church in Mesa with Revs. K. Hirohata of Mesa and Julius Goldwater of Los Angeles officiating.

National YMCA Backs Evacuee Relocation Plan

Will Cooperate Toward Developing Community Acceptance for Group

CLEVELAND — The National Council of the YMCA reaffirmed on Oct. 24 its program of support for the federal policy of resettlement of loyal Japanese American evacuees.

The National Council, representative body of 1200 YMCA groups in the United States and Hawaii, unanimously reaffirmed the resolution passed at its 1942 meeting which called on the National Board and member Associations of the YMCA to cooperate with churches, colleges, civic and social agencies in developing community acceptance of evacuees and in finding employment for them, both within and outside the Association itself.

The YMCA Council approved of the leadership being given by Area Councils and the National Board in developing YMCA service in the ten war relocation centers.

The endorsement of the Council was given on the basis that the federal government's policy on evacuee resettlement was "in harmony with constitutional and democratic principles."

Masao Satow, former secretary of the Japanese YMCA in Los Angeles, was appointed last year as special secretary for YMCA service in this field.

The National Council commended its western area offices and local associations for their services on behalf of Japanese American evacuees but called upon them to strengthen their activities along the following lines:

1. Interpreting to their constituencies the vital constitutional principles involved and the bearing upon winning the war of treating the evacuees in accordance with our nation's professed democratic war aims.

2. Facilitating the government program for resettling approved evacuees in interior states.

3. Participating with other agencies in forming local committees to develop community acceptance of resettlers, and in integrating them into community life.

4. Cooperating with Secretary Masao Satow in his service both within the relocation centers and on the outside.

NOTICE

Due to additional expenses involved in the new system of addressing the mailed copies of the Pacific Citizen, it will be necessary to make a service charge of 10 cents for each change of address in excess of more than one per year. The first change of address within a 12-month period will be made without charge, but it is asked that the subscriber remit 10 cents with each additional request of a change of address.

Subscribers living in cities with new postoffice zone regulations are requested to notify the circulation department of the "Pacific Citizen" of their new zone number. For instance, the complete address of the "Pacific Citizen" is:
415 Beason Building,
Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Marine Guadalcanal Veteran Hits Legion's Anti-Nisei Stand

Asks National Group's Stand on Persecution By California Department

PASADENA, Calif. — A charge that the California American Legion is "promoting a racial purge" in its advocacy of a policy of persecution of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, is made in a letter from a Marine veteran of Guadalcanal, Pfc. R. E. Borchers, now stationed at Oceanside, Calif., to the National Executive Committee of the American Legion.

The letter by Pfc. Borchers is printed in a pamphlet, "United We Stand," published by the Pasadena Chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

In his letter Pfc. Borchers declared on Oct. 8:

"I am one of the fortunate marines who have recently returned to this country after serving in the offensive against the Japanese on Guadalcanal. After being in the states a while we find ourselves bewildered by a condition behind our backs that stuns us. We find that our American citizens, those of Japanese ancestry, are being persecuted, yes persecuted as though Adolph Hitler himself were in charge.

"We find that the California American Legion is promoting a racial purge. I'm putting it mildly when I say it makes our blood boil. We are fighting for freedom for all Americans regardless of their ancestry. Yes, we believe in those things for which we fight and we believe in fighting until we get those inalienable rights, liberty and justice for all, no matter how long it takes to secure them.

"Does the National American Legion endorse the California Legion's policy of persecuting loyal American citizens? We have a right to know.

"Our buddies who are still in

the war zone write and ask, "How are things at home?" What can we tell them. They will return some day to form a new and greater legion,—an AMERICAN legion. We shall fight this injustice, intolerance and un-Americanism at home! We will not break faith with those who died.

"It is our understanding that the real reasons behind this un-American abuse of American citizens of Japanese ancestry are not for military security, but just ugly hatred and lust for economic and political gain. What can be closer to fascism?"

Harvest Vacation Will Be Extended For Hunt Students

HUNT, Idaho — The harvest vacation of Hunt high school students will be extended to November 15, Jerome T. Light, principal announced Monday. The vacation which began October 1 was originally scheduled to last one month.

The extra two weeks were provided because bad weather has delayed harvesting in many areas. More than 300 Hunt high school boys and girls have left the Mindoka Relocation Center to work in the harvest. Others are helping to harvest project crops.

More than 2,000 other evacuee residents of the center are working outside in harvest fields, according to H. L. Stafford project director.

Kazuko Tajitsu Heard in Recital

NEW YORK — Kazuko Tajitsu, Japanese American violinist, was heard in a recital on Oct. 17 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Leibert in Scarsdale, New York.

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