

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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## Report Japanese American Soldier Interned in Germany As First Nisei War Prisoner

**Twelve U. S. Soldiers of Japanese Ancestry Killed in Action in Italy, War Department Announces; Ten Wounded, Two Missing, According to Reports**

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week announced the name of the first American soldier of Japanese ancestry to be held as a prisoner of war by the German government. The soldier is Pvt. Hiroshi Hamada of 2133 Citron St., Honolulu, T. H. Pvt. Hamada was announced on March 6 as one of 164 American soldiers held as prisoners of war.

The War Department this week also announced the names of 12 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry killed in action in Italy, and ten others wounded in action in the same combat theatre. All were presumably members of the 100th Infantry Battalion now engaged in the bitter fighting for Cassino. All list next of kin in the Hawaiian Islands.

On March 9 the War Department announced that the following soldiers had been killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

FUJII, Pfc. Yutake—Miss Tamaye Fujii, sister, Lihue, Kauai.  
FURUKIDO, Sgt. Kenneth K.—Mrs. Dorothy K. Masaki, sister, 920-A Kapahulu Ave., Honolulu.  
GODA, Pfc. Hiroshi—Kiyomizu Goda, brother, 607 Coral St., Honolulu.

IRIE, Staff Sgt. Katsuto — Mrs. Akino Komatsu, mother, 984 East Nispens Lane, Honolulu.

MURONAKA, Pfc. Mitsugi—Susumu Muronaka, brother, Box M, Paipaikou, Hawaii.

NOZAWA, Pfc. Alfred S.—Mrs. Kazu Nozawa, mother, 320 Magellan Ave., Honolulu.

OGATA, Sgt. Masayoshi—Kaichi Ogata, father, Box 26, Hakalou, Hawaii.

OISHI, Sgt. Teiji T.—Yoshio Oishi, brother, 1750 Algaroba St., Honolulu.

OKUMURA, Cpl. Toyokazu—Miss Shigeko Okumura, sister, 178 North Kukui St., Honolulu.

TERUYA, Sgt. Herman T.—Albert T. Teruya, brother, 1671 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu.

TONAI, Pfc. Taro—Mrs. Yuki Tonai, mother, Wailuku, Maui.

On March 8 the War Department identified the following as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

HONBO, Pfc. Tadao—Hatsujiro Honbo, father, Box 577, Honolulu.

SUGAHARA, Pvt. Noboru—Mrs. Ishi Sugahara, mother, Puunene, Maui.

YASUI, Cpl. Yasuo—Mrs. Tomi Yasui, mother, Kapaa, Kauai.

On March 9 the War Department identified the following Japanese American soldiers as missing in action in the Mediterranean theatre, presumably in Italy:

NAKAMURA, Sgt. Henry Y.—Mrs. Nikie Nakamura, mother, 1470 Liliha St., Honolulu.

NAKASONE, Pfc. Jack T. — Taketa Nakasone, father, Box 643, Paia, Maui.

On March 11 the War Department announced the names of the following Japanese Americans wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

KAWAMOTO, Cpl. Sadao—Mrs. Shigeno Kawamoto, mother, Koloa, Kauai.

MITSUDA, Pfc. James J.—Matsutaro Mitsuda, father, Box 184, Hilo, Hawaii.

NAKATA, Pvt. Shigeru—Robert S. Nakata, brother, 1709-B, Kamamalu Ave., Honolulu.

NISHIMURA, Pfc. Sadami—Mrs. Makiyo Nishimura, mother, Box 73, Paauhau, Hawaii.

TAKANO, Pvt. Richard S.—Mrs. Hazel C. Takano, sister, 408 North Kuakini St., Honolulu.

TANI, Staff Sgt. James F.—Mrs. Sumi Tani, mother, 832 South Hotel St., Honolulu.

YOSHIDA, Pvt. Charles K.—Miss Mildred T. Yoshida, sister, 948 Akepo Lane, Honolulu.

## Proponents of Anti-Alien Law File Petition in Colorado

**Proposed Amendment To State Constitution Will Be on Ballot**

DENVER, Colo. — Although defeated in the Colorado legislature, proponents of racial legislation to prohibit the ownership of land in the state by persons of Japanese ancestry this week filed a petition to place the issue on the state ballot in November.

The petition, bearing more than 38,000 signatures, was recently sponsored by farm groups in Adams county and the Brighton area which recently protested that evacuees of Japanese ancestry were "buying up" farm property at "exorbitant" prices.

The petition proposes a constitutional amendment to prohibit ownership of land by persons of Japanese ancestry. According to an International News Service report the proposed amendment would ban both citizens and aliens

of Japanese ancestry from owning real property in Colorado.

The drive for signatures to the petition was led by Mayor J. W. Wells of Brighton, who was one of the leaders in the recent unsuccessful attempt to force similar legislation through the state legislature. The attempt was defeated by the state senate which defeated the bill, 15 to 12.

## SECRETARY ICKES LAUDS RECORD OF NISEI TROOPS

WASHINGTON — Noting that 10,000 men of Japanese ancestry had volunteered for service in the United States army, Secretary Ickes of the Department of Interior last week complimented the record of the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of Japanese Americans, which is now fighting as a part of the Fifth Army in Italy.

## Charge Attempt by Spanish Consul to Mislead Nisei

**Cpl. Yashito Wins Fame in Cassino as Bazooka Gunner**

The U. S. army colonel, commanding an American unit now engaged in the bitter battle for Cassino, wants more men who can shoot a bazooka like Cpl. Joe Yashito, an American soldier of Japanese ancestry, John Lardner, North American Newspaper Alliance correspondent, reported from the Cassino front last week.

"The infantry is not supposed to knock out tanks," the colonel told Lardner, "but this boy, Yashito, has knocked out several."

Cpl. Yashito has won fame along the Fifth Army front as "Little Joe," the bazooka gunner.

## Nisei Officer Commands Unit At Camp Grant

**House Reports Says Maj. Uyeyama Heads 28th Battalion**

WASHINGTON — An American officer of Japanese ancestry, Major Kahn Uyeyama, is now commanding the 28th Battalion stationed at Camp Grant, Ill., a House Military Affairs committee report indicated here last week.

Major Uyeyama, formerly a physician and surgeon at San Francisco, Calif., entered the army in 1941. He is one of the highest ranking Americans of Japanese ancestry in the U. S. Army.

The House committee's report indicated that several other Japanese American officers were stationed at Camp Grant.

## Nisei Lieutenant Witnesses Strange Sight in Cassino

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY — One of the strangest sights of the war was witnessed by Lieutenant Sakae Takahashi, a Japanese American officer from Kauai, T. H., who fought his way against German opposition into an ancient church in Cassino square during recent bitter street fighting for the vital Italian city.

Lieut. Takahashi declared: "We were in the church four days and nights.

"It had been literally shelled to pieces. You could see the sky through the roof in a dozen places. "Suddenly another shell blasted through the roof and ripped open the floor of the attic.

"Dozens of skeletons tumbled out. You could see arms and legs dangling from the opening, and skulls bounded around the floor."

## Story of the Week

### Sgt. Hisaoka Is Becoming Legendary War Figure

WITH THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY AT CASSINO — Sgt. Gary Hisaoka, who recently defied death from the guns of German snipers to save a wounded major on a rocky hillside between Cassino and the abbey of Monte Cassino, is getting to be a sort of legend on the Fifth Army front, where the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion is among the U. S. units engaged in the battle for Cassino.

## Report Franco Representative As Declaring Nisei Have No Obligation to Serve in Army

**U. S. Officials Indicate Messages from Spain's Envoy Counseling Against Selective Service Procedures Represent "Unwarranted Interference"**

SAN FRANCISCO — Letters which United States government officials look upon as containing misleading information relative to American selective service regulations have been sent to persons of Japanese ancestry in some of the war relocation centers by a representative of the Spanish government, it was reported on March 6 in a dispatch copyrighted by the New York Times.

The messages, it is understood, are regarded as representing unwarranted interference by officials of the Spanish government in this country's selective service program, which has been including Japanese Americans among its inductees since Jan. 21.

## Mrs. Yona Abiko Dies in Philadelphia After Long Illness

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Mrs. Yona Abiko, former publisher of the Japanese American News of San Francisco and one of the outstanding women of Japanese ancestry in the United States, died on March 4 in Philadelphia after a long illness.

Funeral services were held on March 7 at the Friends Meeting House on Race street in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Abiko became publisher of the Japanese American News in 1935 during the illness of her husband, Kyutaro Abiko, who founded the newspaper in 1896.

Mrs. Abiko left San Francisco in the spring of 1942 for Philadelphia.

She is survived by her son, Yasuo Abiko, now a resident of Philadelphia.

## Contest Titles To Lands Held By Evacuees

**San Diego Officials Say Properties Held Under Guardianship**

SAN DIEGO — Contest of titles to between 80 and 90 parcels of San Diego county property, comprising thousands of acres and believed by District Attorney Thomas Whelan to be illegally held by persons of Japanese ancestry, will begin with the filing of civil suits in courts here within ten days, Whelan said on March 1.

Whelan indicated that the properties involved are held under guardianship arrangements which Whelan said he believed were devised to circumvent California laws which bar ownership of real property to aliens of Japanese ancestry.

ing unwarranted interference by officials of the Spanish government in this country's selective service program, which has been including Japanese Americans among its inductees since Jan. 21.

Francisco de Amat, Spanish consul in San Francisco, over whose signatures the letters were mailed, said that any he might have sent were at the direction of the Spanish Embassy in Washington, which represents the interests of the Japanese government in the United States. De Amat, when questioned by newsmen, referred all inquiries to the Embassy.

The Times dispatch added that there were indications, it was reported, that if it had not already done so the State Department would make representations to the Spanish Embassy to have new letters, with "correct" information, sent out by the Consul.

The situation became publicly known through the Manzanar Free Press, evacuee-edited project newspaper at the Manzanar, California, relocation center, which quoted De Amat as writing to a resident of the center:

"The American authorities have stressed the fact that, if an American citizen (of Japanese descent) does not desire to serve this country, he is not under any obligation to do so."

Ralph P. Merritt, project director, telegraphed the text of the letter to Washington and received a reply from WRA Director Dillon S. Myer stating that the "statement attributed to Spanish Consul De Amat is not in accord with regulations of the selective service."

"Requests for expatriation made since Jan. 20, 1944, on the part of male citizens of military age must be regarded as efforts to evade military service," Myer's reply continued.

## Poston Evacuee Enlists in Air-WACs

POSTON, Ariz. — Shizue Sue Shinagawa, former evacuee school teacher at Poston, left Phoenix last week for Fort Des Moines, Ia., where she will receive basic training in the Air-WACs. She is believed to be the first Air-WAC from Poston.

Miss Shinagawa formerly resided in Poston with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ungoro Shinagawa. A brother, Harry, is in army training at Camp Savage, Minn.

## Mamie Yoshida Dies In Washington

WASHINGTON — Mamie Yoshida, 21, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kiyomatsu Yoshida of Poston, Ariz., died of illness in Washington on Feb. 23.

Miss Yoshida had left Poston on Jan. 4 last to take a federal job in Washington. At Poston she was employed as secretary to Fred Haver, head of transportation and supply.

She was a former resident of San Francisco and Palm Springs before evacuation.

## Testimony of FCC Official Blasts Rumors of Illegal Radio Broadcasts by Hawaii Residents

Chairman Fly Declares Check Made on Japanese Language Programs, Short Wave Transmissions But None Found To Be Subversive

WASHINGTON — Testimony before a House investigating committee on March 7 has laid to rest another of the rumors which have been used against persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii.

James L. Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), told the House committee investigating his agency this week that Pearl Harbor authorities had kept a close check on Japanese language broadcasts on Hawaiian stations but found no subversive tinge.

It had been suggested by those who have claimed subversive activity by Japanese and Japanese Americans in Hawaii that short-wave transmitters had transmitted information to the enemy. Chairman Fly testified Wednesday that the FCC had maintained constant surveillance for many weeks before the Pearl Harbor attack without finding any illicit short wave radio stations.

Fly suggested that Japanese naval forces lurking off Pearl Harbor before the Dec. 7 attack could have gotten military and weather information through regular cable channels which were not censored at the time.

Rep. Warren Magnuson, D., Wash., opined that workmen of Japanese ancestry at Pearl Harbor could have submitted information to the enemy regarding conditions there. However, no actual evidence of such disloyalty was presented at the FCC hearings.

## Rockford Newspaper Lauds Transfer of War Relocation Agency

Commenting on WRA's transfer to the Department of Interior, the Rockford (Ill.) Register-Republic in an editorial last week said:

"We should applaud the transfer as a move to integrate a special agency into a regular department of the federal government."

The Register-Republic said: "The very nature of WRA's task puts it on a tough spot with the public. All persons of Japanese ancestry have been placed in an unfavorable light by the viciousness of our Japanese enemies. But we have among Japanese Americans, thousands of persons loyal to this country.

"WRA tries to find useful work for the loyal so that they may contribute to the American war effort, at the same time preserving their faith in democracy."

## Home of Los Angeles Evacuee Ransacked

LOS ANGELES—While its owner, Fred Y. Koyama is in a war relocation center, a house at 1123 1/2 So. Hobart Boulevard in Los Angeles was recently ransacked of about \$3,000 worth of furniture, officials of the holding company in charge of the property reported to police last week.

Among the articles stolen were a stuffed gila monster, a stuffed squirrel and a stuffed alligator.

## Niece of Sweden's King Pays Visit to Granada WRA Camp

DENVER, Colo. — Fru Elsa Bernadotte Cedergren, niece of King Gustav of Sweden, visited the Granada relocation center at Amache, Colo., Sunday as a representative of the World YWCA and found it "well staffed and well equipped," War Relocation Authority officials disclosed here.

Fru Cedergren, in a statement issued through the WRA, said she was permitted to go where she liked and talk with whom she liked.

"There was no evidence of mistreatment of evacuees," she said. "On the other hand, there was no evidence of coddling. I found the personnel well equipped for the task and interested in specific problems."

## Order Fujii Held for U. S. Grand Jury

Faces Charge of Advocating Evasion Of Draft Regulations

PHOENIX, Ariz. — A 28-year old American-born Japanese, who faces charges of writing and distributing propaganda urging Japanese Americans of draft age to resist selective service, was ordered held for the federal grand jury under \$10,000 bond at a preliminary hearing before F. A. Hickernell, U. S. commissioner, on March 2.

The accused, George S. Fujii, of Poston was represented by an attorney at the hearing. He was apprehended in Poston recently of violating the wartime sedition act. He is charged with writing and posting copies of articles which call upon draft age Japanese Americans to demand their rights before induction into the armed forces.

Statements at the hearing revealed that Fujii was educated in Japan and was involved in a disturbance at the Poston relocation center in November, 1942. It was stated that he was jailed at that time.

## Two Minidoka Nisei Arraigned on Failure To Report for Draft

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Toshichi Jack Uno, 21, and George Murakami, 24, residents of the Minidoka relocation center, were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner J. O. Pumphrey last Saturday on a charge of failure to report for preinduction physical examination at Jerome.

Bond was set at \$2,000 each. The youths were the only ones out of 120 Japanese Americans called who failed to report.

They were taken to Boise to await the next term of federal court.

## Box Elder Groups Oppose Land Sales

GARLAND, Utah — Farm Bureau locals at Corinne and Bear River City in Box Elder county last week passed resolutions opposing the sale of any farm property to persons of Japanese ancestry.

## High Tribute Paid by Sergeant To Valorous "Puka Puka" Unit

WINONA, Minn.—High tribute to the valor and fighting qualities of Japanese American soldiers in Italy was paid by Sgt. Douglas D. Drysdale, now home in Winona after 52 air missions in the Mediterranean area over enemy territory.

"Jerry was waiting for us at Salerno," Sgt. Drysdale said. "As we flew at low levels over the landing, we could see machine guns of the enemy cutting down

the troops as they came ashore." Sgt. Drysdale added that the Japanese Americans helped hold the beachhead, however, and pushed inland.

"I learned later one company, which took a ridge under cross-fire of German artillery, held it two and a half days until reinforcements arrived!"

"These Hawaiian Japanese won high respect of all Allied troops," he said.

## California Attitude Toward Japanese Americans Hit by McWilliams in Hampton Talk

HAMPTON, Va. — Declaring that a large measure of federal intervention is absolutely essential in solving the problems of America's racial minorities, Carey McWilliams, author and authority on race relations, called for an immediate federal program to deal with these problems in a lecture at Hampton Institute last week.

Pointing out that the nation is rapidly becoming a more highly integrated industrial and economic unit and that wartime intra-national migration is changing the locale of concentration of racial minorities such as the American Japanese and the Negro, McWilliams also said that it is a gross fallacy to maintain that the racial minority problem in any community is local and should be treated as such.

"One state whether the concentration of a racial minority exists bluffs the nation into thinking that the state has the right to dictate the nation's policy," he stated.

"But it would be an international calamity if California's attitude toward the Japanese were characteristic of our national point of view. If the kind of bigotry manifested in the costly and dangerous step of relocating persons with any quantum of Japanese blood and other agitation now taking place in California became nationwide, it would only result in consequences of a most serious character. We would have laid the foundations of a second war in the Pacific," McWilliams told the Hampton audience.

McWilliams stressed that the government has recognized and assumed responsibility in the case of the American Japanese and the Indian as adequate grounds for federal intervention.

## Heart Mountain Resident Buried In San Jose

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—In accordance with her last wishes, Mrs. Tatsuye Masunaga, who passed away here on February 25 was buried in San Jose, California, her home for over thirty years.

Her sons, Shig Masunaga of this center, and Staff Sergeant George Masunaga, accompanied the body of their mother.

## Hunt To Set Up Fair Employment Committee soon

HUNT, Idaho — A three-man Fair Employment Practice committee will be set up soon at the Minidoka center, according to the Irrigator.

Complaints covering employment working rules and compensation will be handled by the committee.

## Bishop Walsh Visits Manzanar

MANZANAR, Calif. — Most Reverend Bishop James E. Walsh of New York City, superior general of Maryknoll Foreign Missions Society, visited the Manzanar relocation center on February 28 according to the Manza-Knoll.

He was accompanied by Father Lavery of Maryknoll in Los Angeles and Brother Bernard.

## Sgt. Kuroki Meets Utah's Governor Maw

Expresses Appreciation For Stand Upholding Constitutional Rights

Speaking as a representative Japanese American who is doing his part in the nation's war effort, Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, veteran of thirty heavy combat missions in Europe and North Africa, Tuesday met Herbert B. Maw, governor of Utah, and thanked the latter for his stand upholding the constitutional rights of Americans of all ancestries.

Sgt. Kuroki related some of his combat experiences to Governor Maw and to Elias Strong, secretary to the governor. He stressed that loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry were anxious to do their part for their country and were asking only for fair play.

Governor Maw complimented the Japanese Americans for the manner in which they had met wartime situations, particularly the unprecedented experiences of evacuation and relocation.

At the State Capitol Sgt. Kuroki also met Attorney General Grover Giles and David Trevithick, state welfare commissioner. He was accompanied by Larry Tajiri and Fred Wada of Keetley.

Sgt. Kuroki later met Mayor Earl J. Glade of Salt Lake City.

He was also introduced on Wednesday evening at a meeting of the Salt Lake chapter of the JACL. Acknowledging the introduction by Prof. Elmer R. Smith, Sgt. Kuroki complimented the group for being members of the "one Japanese American organization which was fighting for the rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry." He said that he and other Japanese Americans who were now fighting overseas were comforted to know that the fight against intolerance was being carried on at home.

More than 200 jammed the Japanese Christian Church for the JACL meeting.

## Two Nisei Girls Will Be Considered for Cadet Nurses Training

CHICAGO, Ill. — Two Japanese American girls will be considered for U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps training at Mount Sinai hospital, Chicago, for the next class which will begin in June, it was announced this week by Gladys Sandvig, R.N., director of nurses at the hospital, and Vernon R. Kennedy, Chicago area supervisor of the WRA.

Girls wanting to apply for admission to the training school can obtain further information by writing to the director of nurses at Mount Sinai hospital, California av., at 15th pl., Chicago 8, Ill.

In general, the candidate must be at least 18 years old, or within two months of 18, must be a high school graduate and in good health.

Highlights of the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps include free complete nursing education, free tuition, fees and maintenance, monthly allowances of money, outdoor winter and summer uniforms, and upon graduation eligibility to take state examinations to become Registered Nurses.

## Myer Reveals New Seasonal Leave Rules

Work Must Be in Agriculture or Allied Activities, Report

HUNT, Idaho — New seasonal leave regulations have been announced for war relocation center residents by Dillon Myer, director, reports the Irrigator.

Under the new regulations, employment for seasonal leave must be in agriculture or allied activities, and no leaves will be granted except on government contract to an agency responsible for the farm labor program. These at present are the Extension Service and the War Food Administration.

Other requirements are as follows:

Visits to relocation centers will not be permitted during the seasonal leave except under special emergency conditions.

Persons accepting seasonal leave to some of the congested areas in northern Utah and northern Colorado will not be permitted to convert to indefinite leave in those areas.

No leaves will be issued for longer than seven months.

Where the appropriate relocation supervisor has reason to believe that an evacuee on seasonal leave has violated any condition of such leave he may revoke the leave and require the evacuee to return to the center.

If an evacuee now out on seasonal leave not in agriculture under old regulations refuses voluntarily to return to the relocation center and has or can obtain means of support, the relocation officer may recommend the granting of indefinite leave without application of the evacuee. If the project director finds that the evacuee meets the eligibility requirements for indefinite leave he shall transfer the evacuee to indefinite leave status.

## Box Elder Residents Pledge Red Cross Fund

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — Japanese American citizens of Box Elder county have pledged \$2,500 to the Red Cross War Fund drive, it was announced here.

## Carl Sandburg Upholds Nisei Loyalty in Newspaper Column

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carl Sandburg, poet and Lincoln biographer, in his Sunday column for the Chicago Daily Times last week averred that the majority of the Japanese Americans have been and will be loyal to the United States.

"The Nisei," he said, "... American-born Japanese whose tongues are more facile in the American than in the Japanese language, who have been pressed mainly in American culture molds, whose thought control has been predominantly American, they prize the battle wounds taken by Nisei in Italian fighting. They say 'We have sunk 25 Japanese ships in two days.' They say, 'What's buzzin' cousin?' or 'What's knittin', Kitten?' and they can make like any native born telling what

mairzy doates is and how to cook it."

Sandburg said he had read from a missionary's letter that Nisei who returned to Japan for schooling were often called "120 percent Americans, because they made the 100 percent Caucasian Americans seem mild! ... The lot of the Nisei in Japan was not wholly a happy one. Their relatives and friends were bewildered and annoyed by these strange young people who looked like Japanese but acted and thought like Americans."

Declaring "there may be treacherous Japanese waiting under cover" Sandburg said, "but it may count in favor of the Nisei that so far there seem to be no cases of treason or espionage or sabotage."

## Hearings Will Be Held for Tule Segregees

Seek to Determine National Sympathies Of Some at Tule Lake

SAN FRANCISCO—Additional hearings to determine the national sympathies of Japanese and Japanese Americans interned in the Tule Lake segregation center were under way last week, the regional office of the War Relocation Authority announced.

A special hearing board is conducting the investigation.

The evacuees now being interviewed, the WRA report said, constitute principally those residents who were at the Tule Lake project before the segregation program was begun last fall in an effort to make Tule Lake the center for all evacuees regarded as disloyal to the United States.

They also include young persons who came here during the segregation program because of family ties who now will transfer to other centers.

The WRA said that the new series of interviews was designed to "make it possible for the WRA to complete its program of segregation." Completion now is scheduled for May 1.

Transcripts and records of the hearings will be sent to WRA headquarters in Washington for final determination regarding each case.

## TULE LAKERS WILL SERVE TIME IN FEDERAL PRISON

SACRAMENTO—Three segregees from the Tule Lake center who were sentenced recently to one year's imprisonment on charges of bootlegging in the relocation center remained in the Sacramento county jail this week, while authorities awaited their assignment by the U. S. attorney general to the place they will serve their term.

It was later reported that the prisoners would serve their sentences at McNeil's Island federal prison in Washington.

Meanwhile, Sheriff Don Cox and Deputy U. S. Marshal Hayden Sounders denied reports published at San Francisco that California county jails were refusing to accept the prisoners, and that it was feared other prisoners in the local jail would rebel if the Japanese were confined with them.

The report said U. S. Marshal George Vice, San Francisco, appealed to the attorney general for a speedy disposition after Solano county jail refused to accept the prisoners because of overcrowded conditions.

Those held here are Hungiro Shimamura, 42; Masayoshi Sato, 52, and Yoshiki Ihida, 50.

## Seattle Exporter Wins Judgment in Recent Court Test

SEATTLE—Charles T. Takahashi, former Seattle exporter who is now under a federal prison sentence for violation of the Embargo Act, was granted a judgment for \$3,150 on March 2 against E. L. Edge and Victor Hanson, officials of a local chemical concern.

Takahashi's attorney, Samuel B. Basset, said his client, an American-born Japanese, loaned the money to the company Nov. 15, 1941, for experiments with a water purifying formula.

## Dr. Frank H. Smith To Talk to Nisei Meeting in Idaho Falls

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Principal speakers at the annual intermountain Christian Youth conference, March 11 and 12 in Idaho Falls, will be Dr. Frank Herron Smith, chief of Japanese work of the Methodist church, and Dr. John S. Skoglund, professor of theology at the Berkeley Baptist Divinity school, both of Berkeley, Calif., Yoshi Shikashio of Idaho Falls, general committee chairman, reported last week.

## U. S. Army Commander Defends Camp Grant Nisei Soldiers, House Investigator Reports

### Murder Charge Filed Against Nisei Woman

Mrs. Takata Charged With Strangling Infant In Salt Lake City Home

Mrs. Mabel Takata, 32, of Salt Lake City was charged with first degree murder on March 7 for the strangling of her nine weeks old son, Monroe.

The complaint was drawn up by Chief Deputy County Attorney J. Patton Neeley and signed by City Judge E. G. Foxley.

Named Monroe, the New Year's Day baby was found dead of what appeared to be strangulation by a fire department rescue squad which had been called by George Kabata, brother of Mrs. Takata. Mr. Kabata told police that his sister had been staying with him and his wife for several weeks because the family didn't feel she was well enough to take care of the baby while her husband, Edward M. Takata, 76 North Fifth West street, was away at work.

Mr. and Mrs. Kabata told police that Mrs. Takata had been suffering from a nervous condition and was under a physician's care.

The mother admitted strangling the child when questioned by police, declaring: "His crying annoyed me."

### Delaware Farmer Defends Right to Hire Evacuee Labor

LEWES, Del. — Roland D. J. Marsh, spokesman for 100 Delaware farmers, declared on March 5 that a protest was being organized against the importation of Japanese American farm workers from western relocation centers.

Marsh said the farmers were angry over the hiring of three Japanese Americans by Charles Mills, Rehoboth Beach, who said he planned to bring in 50 more to meet a labor shortage.

Mills, who said he planned to attend a protest meeting of the farmers' group, defended his right to hire Japanese Americans and described the issue as "emotional sentiment versus food production."

## Overseas Servicemen Protest Coast Attitude Toward Nisei

Fears of Violence Termed Ridiculous By Chinese American

LOS ANGELES—Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, chairman of the Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, disclosed last week she has received numerous letters from servicemen overseas, protesting coastal racial prejudice against Americans of Japanese ancestry, the Los Angeles Tribune reported.

A letter from a Chinese American soldier stationed in Hawaii, Cpl. William Leung, who was born and educated in California, declares:

"The opinion expressed that returning soldiers and marines would slit the throats of Japanese if they were seen on the streets of California is utterly ridiculous. Here in Hawaii the Japanese are everywhere. They are even permitted in army camps. In towns, thousands of servicemen, men who have fought the Japanese, mingle freely with them. Not once—and this is important—have I seen or heard of any incident of fist fighting or throat slitting. Here, if anywhere, bitterness against the Japanese should be at its height. Yet there is only tolerance and benignity.

"We in this company have seen the horrors of war and the sufferings of humanity. We have seen violent death come to both Americans and Japanese. I have heard

Colonel's Statement Declares Nisei Are Loyal, Cooperative

WASHINGTON—The campaign of the Hearst newspapers and Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, R., N.J., a member of the Dies Committee, to oust American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from the Army hospital at Camp Grant, Ill., is answered in a House Military Affairs committee report which quotes Colonel John F. Bohlender, executive officer who has been at Camp Grant since Dec., 1940.

The House report quoting Col. Bohlender declares:

"He said the Japanese American soldiers were there before Pearl Harbor. They were from the west coast area, and were soldiers of the United States Army when they were sent to Camp Grant. Col. Bohlender described them as efficient, cooperative, obedient, and loyal and had not given any trouble at any time.

"He said he never heard of any complaints by soldiers either in or out of the hospital against the Japanese attendants, and did not believe that their presence in the camp as soldiers in any way lowered the morale or was a source of irritation to the other men stationed there."

The House report also quoted a nurse as saying "they (the Japanese Americans) were not, to her knowledge, resented by any of the patients."

In a letter to Chief of Staff General Marshall, Rep. Thomas has asked that Japanese American soldiers not be employed in military hospitals because their presence might be a "psychological irritant that would be detrimental to the therapeutic value of hospitalization."

The report by the House investigator, which Thomas forwarded to Gen. Marshall, stated that although the 126 Japanese Americans stationed at Camp Grant hospital had performed their duties efficiently, there were some complaints by enlisted personnel that the Japanese Americans were being "favored with high ratings."

The report said that of the Japanese Americans in the camp, all were born in the United States, all were in the army before Pearl Harbor, about 70 were serving as clerks, cooks, chauffeurs, laboratory and X-Ray technicians, and orderlies, about 36 were with the medical service company, and 20 were used "in various capacities at camp headquarters."

my buddies—Americans all—express time and again, while gazing upon the dead, that they hope there will never be another war after this one is over. Yet how can this be if we have race-baiting fascists fomenting hatred at home?"

### Native Sons Praise Coast Congressmen For Deportation Bill

SAN FRANCISCO—Officials of the Native Sons of the Golden West, meeting in San Francisco Sunday, praised efforts of west coast congressmen who continue to work for the deportation of "disloyal" Japanese Americans.

Walter H. Odemar, chairman of the Japanese legislation committee of the Native Sons, commented on the recent prediction made by Rep. Bertrand Gearhart, R., Calif., that 30,000 Japanese Americans would be deported when the west coast congressional delegation completed its present efforts.

"We are fortunate," Odemar said, "to have loyal representatives in congress who refuse to recognize as a setback the action of the House in passing a bill that would list only a few of the most brazen disloyalists for deportation."

Efforts of a west coast congressional bloc to pass the Johnson deportation bill were defeated by a House vote recently.

## Sunnyvale Cannery Workers Union Protests Resolution to Bar Evacuees from California

### National Lawyers' Guild Hits Dies Group as 'Fascist'

WASHINGTON—The Dies Committee, which last week released a report criticizing the relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry by the War Relocation Authority, was attacked by the National Lawyers' Guild on March 5 in a letter which charged that Chairman Martin Dies, D., Texas, and his "cohorts" were seeking to "pave the way for fascism in the United States."

The guild's letter, addressed to all members of Congress, asserted that continuation of the activities of the Dies Committee would result in "nothing less than destruction of national unity, the betrayal of the nation's war aims embodied in the Teheran and Cairo agreements."

The letter accused the Dies Committee of intending to "destroy every democratic group in the country which supports the war policies of President Roosevelt."

### CIO Undertakes Unionization of Sugar Workers

Nisei Trade Unionists In Hawaii Begin Campaign for ILWU

HILO, T. H. — Jack Kawano, territorial representative of the CIO, is now assisting in the organization of sugar workers on the "Big Island" in the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, ILWU, it was announced recently by Bert Nakano, ILWU business agent and CIO representative on the Island of Hawaii.

Plans to organize "Big Island" in the ILWU, a CIO affiliate, under a plan worked out with Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast ILWU leader, were announced here by Mr. Nakano.

Mr. Nakano indicated that the plan proposed by Harry Bridges had been discussed by him and Mr. Kawano in broad outline, and that Arthur A. Rutledge, who was instrumental in organizing the Big Island Labor Council, had been informed of it.

"The plan proposed by the ILWU for sugar workers should prove to be acceptable," Mr. Nakano said.

He emphasized that the steps taken to organize sugar workers, the majority of whom are of Japanese ancestry, are the result of "mounting requests" from workers for a union plan "they can subscribe to without fear of any kind, a plan they can be sure will last."

## Chinese American Warns on Prejudice Against Nisei Group

LOGAN, Utah—"If you persecute the American-born Japanese in your nation now; if you exercise hatred toward the Negro and begin to criticize the Jew, perhaps you will then turn against the Chinese thirty years hence," Walter Ching, former Chinese American student at Utah State Agricultural college here, told members of the Logan club on Feb. 29.

The Chinese American, now en route to a position at Cornell University, spoke on controversial problems surrounding treatment of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Born in Hawaii, he has lived some of his life in China, and graduated from Utah State in 1935. He has been doing work in the graduate division of agricultural economics at the University of California.

Declares Action by City Council Is In Hitlerite Tradition

SUNNYVALE, Calif. — The Sunnyvale Cannery Workers Union, local No. 22473, CIO, on March 2 protested a resolution recently passed by the Sunnyvale City Council, urging Congress to enact legislation assuring the permanent removal of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the state of California.

The union, which in its by-laws adopted in 1941, assures full union membership to all persons, regardless of race, color or creed, reaffirmed its stand against discrimination in a statement which said, in part:

"The banning of Japanese citizens from California as proposed in the city council resolution is, in our opinion, un-American. Hitler in Europe has consistently blamed the Jews for everything which was wrong in Germany, thereby misleading the German people and winning them for the war against all humanity. We have vigorously condemned Hitler's persecution of the Jews, and will continue to condemn any program which in our opinion tends to discriminate against a racial minority.

"It is regrettable that because of certain acts by disloyal Japanese, some persons have a tendency to condemn 85,000 loyal Japanese Americans."

The city council's resolution was proposed by Postmaster John Fahet, representing the Sunnyvale post of the American Legion and is similar to a resolution passed by the Legion.

The resolutions of the city council and the American Legion, which the Cannery Workers Union has protested, had demanded the permanent exclusion of people of Japanese ancestry from the state of California. The resolutions condemned the Japanese Americans on the basis of their racial ancestry.

### Des Plaines Students Attend Recent Forum On Japanese Americans

DES PLAINES, Ill.—More than 700 social science students at Maine high school attended a forum conducted recently on Japanese Americans.

Cpl. William Himel, son of former Principal C. M. Himel, who was home on furlough, acted as moderator. Assisting him on the panel were three Japanese American servicemen, Cpls. Kay Kitagawa, Min Shinoda and Warren Tsuneishi.

Five Japanese American residents of Des Plaines also participated in the forum. They were Miss Sakiko Shiga, Mrs. Irene Kono, Noble Honda, Andy Shiga and Kaz Watanabe.

Tolerance and good will were reported to have been the theme of the forum which discussed the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast and their subsequent confinement in war relocation centers.

Entitling his address, "Tolerance and Understanding," Mr. Ching admitted that he is "amazed and shocked at the treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry in California."

"I am not an apologist for the Japanese people—far from it," he continued. "My people have suffered most from Japanese activities. But I cannot condone U. S. persecution of American-born Japanese."

Mr. Ching inferred bitterness toward what he termed a "majority complex of the white race."

"There is no justice in picking on a small group of American Japanese when they have proved their loyalty," Mr. Ching said. "If the current intolerance of Americans continues I fear for the results. Live and let live is the best policy."

# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI .....EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Race and Economics

Doubtless because the term "race-baiting" carries so many Nazi-minded implications, persons in this country who indulge in such tactics have grown wary of the word. Probably that is why Hearst newspapers, notorious for their red, labor and race-baiting, have of recent weeks gone overboard in editorial appeals for religious tolerance.

And perhaps that is why John R. Lechner of the Americanism Education League reiterates so strongly that he is not advocating racial hatred when he advocates anti-Japanese American legislation. And perhaps that is why the Salt Lake Federation of Labor recently wrote to Mayor Earl J. Glade that "We have no racial prejudice. We are not against anyone and our attitude is purely economical."

Aside from the fact the Federation of Labor meant "economic," we still disagree with the statement that the AFL has no racial prejudice, but we admit that the basis of racial prejudice is economic in character.

Studies of California history show that as racial groups, imported as cheap labor, develop to the point where they can show independence, so does racial tension rise. If southern Negroes were content to live in degradation and to work at slave wages and under slave conditions, there would be no agitation against them.

But it is the nature of men to want to live normal, full and happy lives. It is their right, guaranteed them under the constitution. And it is not the American way to fear and hate a man because he has won financial freedom or offers economic competition.

When the AFL decries racial hatred and maintains its desire for regulation of Japanese Americans on the basis of race, it is indulging in doubletalk.

The AFL has no racial prejudice — save against Japanese Americans, against Chinese Americans, against Filipinos, against Negroes, and against all the many other persons it denies membership on the basis of race and on the grounds of economics.

### 'Missing in Action'

The name Henry Nakamura used to make the sport pages often in days before Pearl Harbor. Hank Nakamura was a good lightweight, and he fought main event bouts in such cities as New York and Baltimore, as well as on the west coast and in Hawaii. But after Pearl Harbor Hank Nakamura's name was no longer to be found in the sports columns. He was among the first to enlist in the army.

Someone once told us that Hank Nakamura has a "glass jaw." We don't know about that, but we do know that Hank Nakamura had a fighting heart, for the next time that his name bobbed up in print was in November, 1943, when as a sergeant with the 100th Infantry Battalion he was in action in Italy. George Hicks, broadcasting over the Blue network from Italy, cited the name of Sgt. Henry Nakamura as among a group of Japanese American soldiers who had distinguished himself in action against the German enemy on the Italian front.

This week Sgt. Henry Nakamura of Honolulu made the papers again. And it wasn't in the sport pages. A War Department announcement listed him as "missing in action" in Italy.

### An Unwarranted Intrusion

The unwarranted intrusion of the Spanish Embassy in the lives and affairs and rightful duty of Japanese Americans in war relocation centers was revealed this week when it was learned that nisei evacuees have received letters from Francisco de Amat, Spanish consul in San Francisco, declaring that "American authorities have stressed the fact that if an American citizen (of Japanese descent) does not desire to serve this country, he is not under any obligation to do so."

We have thus the sorry spectacle of an official representative of a "neutral" country, (but one which has been sustained by Fascist and Nazi arms,) daring to speak for U. S. authorities in telling American citizens that they need not fight for the land of their birth.

Francisco de Amat was given the job of visiting war evacuee centers to look after the interests of citizens of Japan. Not only was he under no obligation to inquire into the affairs of American citizens—he had no right to interfere.

De Amat is guilty of moral sabotage. His attempt to give official sanction to non-compliance with the laws of this country must make one wonder whether or not this was another Nazi attempt to divide and rule; to make use of the present situation of the nisei to stir up revolt among sections of a country. The close Franco-Nazi ties have been all too evident since the start of the Spanish Civil War, when the planes and arms of Italy and Germany helped Franco win his hold upon the people of Spain.

Disturbing news of this Nazi-Franco alliance was revealed this week when the newspaper PM reported that Spanish fascist troops have been fighting our soldiers on the Italian front, and that five Spanish Franquistas were captured on the Cassino front by U. S. troops.

It is at Cassino that Japanese American soldiers are fighting and have been fighting for dreary weeks. It is at Cassino that so many Japanese American men have fallen.

International diplomacy is a strange thing. Diplomatic law is a wary and cautious policy. Here it has been revealed as a deadly thing that permits Spanish fascists to fight our men on the battlefield, while Spanish fascist representatives are permitted here, in these United States, to preach near sedition and treason and at the very least, to misinterpret the laws of this country to American citizens.

We hope our government will see fit to make strong representations to the Spanish Embassy to prevent any further action of this sort by its officials. The duty of nisei Americans in regard to the draft lies with them and the United States government. They need no outsiders to interpret these laws.

The amount of damage caused by the Spanish consul cannot be estimated. We do not know to what extent he is responsible, directly or indirectly, for the five draft evasions at Amache and two at Hunt, Idaho.

We are glad to note, however, that the effect of the de Amat letter upon Japanese Americans in respect to fulfillment of their duty has been so small. With two draft evasions at Minidoka, there were close to 120 persons who took their pre-induction physicals upon being called.

### No Unanimity of Opinion

The Hearst newspapers and their reactionary cohorts on the west coast have painted a pretty black picture of the attitude of Pacific coast residents regarding their former Japanese American neighbors. It is becoming increasingly evident that the Hearst hate campaign is not taking hold, and that there is no unanimity of opinion against the return of the evacuees.

In two small towns on the west coast the subject of Japanese Americans has recently been a subject of widespread discussion. In both towns, Kent, Wash., and Sunnyvale, Calif., the local weekly newspapers have polled representative citizens on the matter of the possible return of the evacuees. Both the Kent News-Journal and the Sunnyvale Standard indicate that the citizens who are not afraid to express themselves are pretty well divided on both sides of the issue. This is certainly not the picture of west coast opinion that the Hearst press has presented.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## The Army and Segregation

Secretary of Interior Ickes announced last week that 402 out of 409 Japanese Americans called up in the draft since Jan. 21 had reported for preinduction physicals. Seven, five at Granada and two at Minidoka, and less than two per cent of the total, refused. What prompted these seven young men, most of whom are in their teens, to defy their government? They are not conscientious objectors as measured against the scale by which such objections are determined under our present selective service regulations. It would be easy to dismiss them merely as disloyal citizens, as Americans whose primary allegiance is to an enemy power. But we wonder if such a pat definition would cover this situation.

We hold no brief for these young men, or for any others who would flaunt the orders of their government in time of war. We do not know them as individuals, but we do know that they are men who are still in or just out of their teens. Most, or all of them, were probably in school at the time of evacuation, and they have now spent two years behind the barbed-wire and the watchtowers of the relocation camps. Their thinking has been conditioned by their life in detention, and they may have become bitter, because of their experiences since Dec. 7, 1941. It is also probable that their belief in the democratic ideal has been negated by the facts of evacuation and detention. They have not yet discovered that democracy is very much of a give and take proposition. They have been misled, and they are gravely mistaken.

It may be that these seven men are sincere in their protests, and have not succumbed merely to the monkey-wrench philosophy of the obstructionists. The WRA has reported that one of the main objections put forth by these men is the matter of segregation in the United States army. But it so happens that there is no hide-bound policy of segregation of men of Japanese ancestry in the army of the United States. There are, of course, two so-called "segregated" units of Japanese Americans in the army. One, the 100th Infantry Battalion, already has compiled a magnificent record in the battle for Italy. The other, the Japanese American Combat Team at Camp Shelby, is now in the advanced stages of its training. But there are also men of Japanese ancestry in virtually every other branch of the United States army. The much-decorated Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki recently returned to the United States after completing his tour of duty in the skies over Germany, France, Italy, Rumania and North Africa and is asking for further assignment in the Air Corps in the Pacific war theatre. Sgt. Paul Sakai was one of the first Americans to land in North Africa in the invasion of November, 1942, and published news reports have indicated that other individual Japanese Americans are on unsegregated duty in virtually every theatre of war. There are Japanese Americans at army posts in almost every state of the union, and there are nisei in the paratroops, the air borne infantry and in glider training.

The many hundreds of Japanese Americans now at Pacific battle stations are not in segregated units, and they have seen action, according to published letters and reports, in the landings on Attu and Kiska, the capture of Kwajalein in the Marshalls, in the Gilberts, and on Guadalcanal, Rendova, New Georgia and New Guinea. One of the first reports of Japanese Americans in action was the A.P. story on Sgt. Fred Nishitsugi, serving with a frontline unit in New Guinea. The full story of the participation of these Japanese Americans in the war against Japan may be told some day.

The now-famous "Puka Puka" battalion, grimly engaged in the battle of the Rapido River and the siege of Cassino and the historic abbey of Monte Cassino, is already one of the best known units in the American army. The 100th Infantry was a Hawaiian

Territorial Guard detachment which was sent from Hawaii to Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, early in 1942. Although the majority of its number are Japanese Americans, it also includes men of Chinese, Korean and Hawaiian ancestries, and a large percentage of its officer personnel are white Americans. Recent reports from Italy have indicated that the 100th Infantry Battalion is fighting as a unit of one of the most celebrated of U.S. army divisions, the 34th, which is comprised in large part of Iowa and Minnesota National Guard units. Japanese Americans have heard of the heavy casualties sustained by the 100th Infantry, but these sacrifices have been equaled by other units of the 34th, and by the 38th, composed mostly of members of the Texas National Guard, which fought alongside them in the crossing of the Rapido. News reports this week also spoke of similarly heavy casualties in the 3rd division, the Pacific coast's own, and of the Fifth Army Rangers in the battles below Rome. These, and other similar reports, tend to make ridiculous the wild speculations in some quarters of an attempted decimation of Japanese Americans through the device of using them as spearheads in attacks on the Italian front. The Fifth Army, as one correspondent cabled last fall, rings with praise for the Japanese American soldiers in Italy. Any analysis of published reports of the fighting record of the "Puka Puka" battalion lends to the observation that these Japanese Americans from Hawaii have asked for heavy duty as one way in which they could prove the loyalty of the Japanese American population they represent. They have acquitted themselves with honor in some of the heaviest and most bitter fighting of the war. It is incumbent with those of us remaining at home to keep faith with them, so that their extra measure of sacrifice will not have been given in vain.

The other "segregated" unit, the 442nd Combat Team, is comprised mainly of volunteers recruited early in 1943 when induction into military service was reopened for Japanese Americans. According to available reports, it is also compiling a proud record in training which its commanders are confident will be maintained in the field. At the time this unit was organized it is believed that there was considerable opinion in high quarters opposed to the general induction of men of Japanese ancestry. However, there were also those who believed in the right of Japanese Americans to take part in the military effort of the nation, so that these Japanese Americans might also participate fully in the post-war future. The War Department's compromise answer was the all-Japanese American unit, another argument for such a fighting group being that it would dramatize most effectively the military contribution of citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The recent announcement of the reopening of selective service procedures was the greatest single step forward for Japanese Americans toward complete restitution of their war-shorn privileges and obligations. The reinstatement of the draft may be considered a direct result of the performances of the two "segregated" units, the combat record of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the promise of the Combat Team.

There is little indication at present to lend to the belief that the United States army is pursuing any avowed policy of segregation of soldiers of Japanese ancestry. It is believed that the two Japanese American units which have been activated will receive replacements from among those Japanese Americans who are being drafted, but it is hoped that the general policy of the military forces will not bear the stigma of racial segregation. We know that Japanese Americans will bear their share of the obligations of citizenship, for only by positive action can we insure the future for which other Ameri-

(Continued on page 5)

## Vagaries

**Nisei Marine . . .**  
Taro Yashima's book, "The New Sun," was recently dramatized and presented over a New York radio station . . . Two hundred Japanese American girls are now enrolled as student nurses in U.S. hospitals, most of them in the United States Cadet Nurses Corps . . . Despite rumors to the contrary, the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council in continuing its work of relocating nisei students in U.S. colleges and universities . . . There is at least one Japanese American in the U.S. Marine Corps. He is Marine Sgt. Manuel Hiroshi Hirata, who recently returned from Tarawa to visit his family and friends at the Poston relocation center. Sgt. Hirata was wounded in the knee at Tawara. He has a Purple Heart and a presidential unit citation.

**Congressional . . .**  
Leland Ford, one of the first congressmen to demand evacuation, has indicated that he will not run for Congress in this year's elections, although previous reports had indicated that he was considering filing for the seat which he lost in the 1942 elections to Will Rogers, Jr. The latter, one of the few west coast congressmen who have remained steadfast in his insistence on fair play for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, has announced that he will not run for reelection. Strongest Democratic candidate at present for the seat is Ellis Patterson, former lieutenant governor of California, who asked in 1942 that absentee ballots from Japanese Americans in war relocation centers be invalidated. Patterson was also reportedly involved in one of the "keep the evacuees out of California" schemes but has made no public pronouncement of his attitude. It's believed Patterson's friends may have urged him not to indulge in race-baiting.

**Fortune . . .**  
The April issue of "Fortune" will discuss Japanese Americans. According to reports, the cover of the issue has been drawn by Taro Yashima, noted anti-militarist Japanese artist, whose cartoons appear exclusively in the "Pacific Citizen." . . . The first printing of the 442nd Combat Team's "Album" is completely sold out, but another printing may be ordered because of the demands for additional copies. . . . The Spring, 1944, issue of Common Ground presents an analysis of the field for co-operative state and national action in tackling the problems of race relations in War Shepard's article, "The Tools for Ethnic Democracy." Reprints of the article are available from Common Ground (222 Fourth Avenue, New York City 3) for 5 cents . . .

**FSA . . .**  
One reason for the recent clarification of the FSA's policy regarding loans to farmers of Japanese ancestry was the vigorous protest lodged by Delegate Joseph Farrington of Hawaii. Farrington pointed out that farmers of Japanese ancestry produced most of Hawaii's food. FSA had first announced that no further loans would be made to "Japanese." Following Farrington's protest, the agency's policy was clarified and it was stressed the loans would continue to be made to nisei. . . . The refusal of a superintendent of one of Henry Ford's experimental farms in Georgia to hire Japanese Americans because the evacuees "wanted too much" was given plenty of newspaper publicity, particularly on the west coast. What has not been publicized, however, is that Ford's Richmond Hill farm in Georgia has asked for 200 farm families of Japanese ancestry from war relocation camps.

## Nisei USA: On Army Policy

(Continued from page 4)  
ans of Japanese ancestry are already fighting and dying. Let it be said, if need be, that the Japanese Americans were willing to give more than might have been expected of them, in the face of the evacuation and its attendant rigors, for the right to live as free men in a free world.

# Intermountain Catholic Paper Denounces Anti-Nisei Prejudice

**Agitators for Restrictions Against Salt Lake's Japanese Americans Called "Disciples of Hitlerism in Worst Form" By Father Dwyer**

A strong indictment of anti-Japanese activity in Salt Lake City, with special reference to attempts to deprive Japanese Americans of business licenses, appeared early this week in the intermountain Catholic edition of The Register, official spokesman of Catholics in this area.

In his column, Intermountain Daybook, Editor Rev. Robert J. Dwyer charged that efforts to build race hatred are Fascistic measures and deserve to be condemned and identified as such.

"The Catholic body should be the first to denounce these as anti-Christian as well as anti-American," wrote Father Dwyer.

"The fact that the victims of this proposed persecution are Japanese, and therefore blood-brothers of our enemies in the Pacific theater of the war, does not change the essential state of the question in the slightest degree. If anything, it should serve to emphasize our duty of upholding tolerance all the more strongly. . . .

"The effort to build up a mood of hatred to the point where racial discrimination is regarded as a patriotic and necessary measure is nothing less than Fascism in action, and deserves to be identified and condemned as such. War can offer no excuse for our own abandonment of the very principles of Christian democracy which we are firmly persuaded we are fighting to defend and maintain," said Father Dwyer.

The state of Utah has been one of the most racially homogeneous areas in the country, says Father

Dwyer, and has had to accommodate herself less to the presence of foreign strains. The present addition of Japanese Americans has, therefore, brought certain reactions.

But it is necessary, he points out, to bring to the solution of the uninvited problem "both common sense and Christian understanding."

Pointing out that it was necessary to distinguish between those who deliberately agitate for race discrimination and those who are carried away by the hysteria of the moment, Father Dwyer declared:

"Those who have undertaken deliberately to foment racial intolerance as an end in itself ought to be recognized by all of us as public enemies. They are indeed a far greater menace to our safety than any number of Japanese spies, supposing, for the pure sake of argument, that any of the Japanese in Utah, evicted from their California homes under color of military necessity, would have the slightest desire to spy on us. These agitators are the disciples of Hitlerism in its worst form, and are capable of transferring their synthetic hatred from the Japanese to any other racial group that happens to incur their displeasure or to interfere with their plans. And racial intolerance is but one phase of their activity; religious intolerance is always next on the program. Their ultimate aim is the overthrow of democracy and the substitution of totalitarianism."

## A Plea For Fair Play: Dies Committee Would Strip Evacuees of All Belongings

By MARY JANE ITO

Chicago, Ill.  
How would members of the Dies Committee on un-American activities like to change places with an evacuee and live several years in a rented house where hardly anything in the house-hold belonged to him? Any person who has been used to living in his own home or even in a rented house where he could make use of his own furniture and household goods wouldn't want to part with it in exchange for a crowded furnished apartment.

And yet, that is what some members of the Dies committee would have the evacuees do. They want to take away refrigerators, washing machines, office equipment and even tools of trade which the evacuees stored in coast warehouses with hopes of making use of them again some day.

Suppose the evacuees had disposed of all their belongings except the clothes that they could carry in two grips. Suppose these same evacuees decided to resettle in the middlewest and start all over again. They would have a choice of renting a furnished place or an unfurnished place where they would have to buy a complete set of furniture and household goods. If they rented a place which did not have a community washing machine, then clothes, bedding and everything else would have to be sent out to the laundry.

There are a number of evacuees who did sell their washing machines, furniture, and household goods at a tremendous loss. They were in such a hurry to get rid of their things due to the time element, that they sold them practically to the first bidder for ridiculous prices. Many evacuees, especially the residents of Terminal Island had no time to dispose of their belongings adequately and left them in their former homes. Since that time many evacuees have regretted this act but at that time their minds were befuddled with many things that they acted upon the first things that came upon their mind.

Among the resettlers who did store their belongings in private and government warehouses, many are sending for their things to

their new places of residence. The government promised to send their stored goods to their new homes and since the nisei as well as issei are not permitted to return to the Western Defense Command, these resettlers are making the best of it in their new locales.

It is only natural that they should desire their own furniture, especially those who plan to resettle in the middlewest permanently. They didn't ask to be evacuated but they complied to orders when the government deemed evacuation a necessity. Issei and nisei evacuated willingly and without a fuss. These same people are now asked to resettle in the middlewest and east and a great number of them are doing so.

James H. Stedman, Los Angeles investigator for the Dies committee, told a Washington reporter that he visited the WRA warehouse on the Pacific Coast and said, "it is literally crammed with electric refrigerators that could have been of great aid in the Los Angeles shortage area; with washing machines that would have aided many a feminine factory worker."

Stedman also said that the Japanese were so well provided for in the relocation centers that they did not need their possessions. He probably does not know that the women had to wash their clothes, sheets and even bedspreads in tubs and wash them by hand. There was no washing machine. Each item had to be washed by hand. Even if they did take their washing machines to the centers, they would not have been permitted to use them.

Even among the resettlers there is many a feminine factory worker who also can make use of her own washing machine. Los Angeles is not the only place where there is a shortage of electric refrigerators and washing machines. It is practically impossible to buy them out in the middlewest too and it is only natural that the resettlers should send for their own.

Race baiters in California would take away all property, personal goods and tools of trade from the evacuees. They classify all evacuees in the same category as their enemies in Japan. None of the

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### Need for Official Aid Against Race-Baiters

The oft-voiced complaint of evacuees that the government is not doing enough to defend their good name in public holds more than a little water. Despite the progress that has been made in disseminating factual information about the evacuation and the role of Japanese Americans in this war, there is still a need for official aid in rebuttal against minor league patriots, selfish interests, conscienceless politicians and other hate-mongers who are either honestly uninformed or else pay little attention to facts.

A case in point is a letter by the chief of police of Kent, Wash., in reply to a mild protest by a former Kent nisei serving in the army who pointed out the unfairness of a "Jap" exclusion movement.

The police chief's letter was shot full of factual inaccuracies and errors of interpretation, and he directed abusive vituperation against the nisei at some length.

It is the chief's privilege to write what he pleases to the newspapers. It would take an editor of some moral courage to append an editorial note to the letter pointing out the inaccuracies and unfairness. But the chief of police by virtue of his official position is in position to command respect and credence for whatever he may say. The public is in no position to know that their chief is grossly misinformed and bigoted in his conclusions.

There are at least four arguments for a government-sponsored campaign to defend the name of loyal Japanese Americans.

First, there is moral obligation on the part of the government to support the position of a racial minority which has suffered through no fault of its own, and whose troubles have been in part due to the not altogether fair policy of the government during a critical war emergency.

Second, there is much to be gained in national unity, and a consequent strengthening of the nation's strength, in combatting fear, suspicion and dissension as a consequence of misinformation about, or a deliberate hate campaign against Japanese Americans.

Third, ammunition for propaganda damaging to the United Nations can be prevented from reaching the enemy by refuting Americans who espouse the racial hatred line of the Axis nations.

Fourth, the government can advance its own program toward elimination of racial minority problems (of which the WRA program is but a small part), by nipping the trouble at its origin — which is the race hatred agitator.

We realize, of course, that a great deal has been done in promoting general knowledge about the Japanese Americans. Most of the work—as it rightly should be—has been the result of the efforts, or through the actions of the Japanese Americans themselves.

We also realize that too much pressure from above for the nisei may in time do more damage than good—because of the possible implication that the government, fascist-style, is trying to ram something down the throats of the public.

But there is a definite place in the program of one of the leading government agencies — the war, justice or interior departments or office of war information — to carry on a systematic campaign in defense of the nisei's position.

In this situation it would appear a defense of refutation is as necessary as an aggressive offense of missionary work.

We would like to see, for instance, someone assigned in the war department to follow newspaper public forum columns for letters which betray the writer's obvious ignorance or bigotry. We would like to have this person follow this letter up with a courteous reply setting down the facts, to appear in the paper as a war department statement to defend the position of men who are serv-

Coast Japanese who were interned have actually been found guilty of sabotage of treason. There is no reason why the resident Japanese should be held responsible for the Pearl Harbor outrage.

All the evacuees ask is that they be permitted to live in America like any other American.

ing heroically with the armed forces.

The effect of such official refutation and correction of error is inestimable, but certainly there would be few to challenge the accuracy or intent of the army.

This would correct the greatest weakness in the campaign to restore the nisei to his deserving position: official silence which has been erroneously interpreted as tacit approval of the attacks.

And certainly this is not the case.

## Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Editor

The Pacific Citizen:

I have just read your recent issue (Feb. 19, 1944) and have come across a letter written by one of your constant readers, Larry Fujii.

The contents of the letter is being highly admired except for the last paragraph in which he quotes: "Those who have settled into the 'Little Tokyos' of Denver and Salt Lake, we wonder if they realize that there is a war going on, with their basketball leagues and socials every week." To the above I would like to add a few words. On my recent furlough to the city of Denver, I was surprised to find the number of niseis in circulation. Knowing no one in particular in the city, I roamed the town and was fortunate enough to make some acquaintances.

During my sojourn in Denver I dropped in at your branch office in the Empire building and there due to your ever courteous and hard working secretary I gathered some very valuable information in concern with the nisei. Like you or any other nisei I am very much interested in our welfare and the future of the younger generation.

The point that I am about to bring forth is in regard to the basketball league. The main objective of the starting of the league, I learned was that to get the young men out of the pool rooms. (The so-called hangouts). The reason that these young fellows were found in such places of recreation was due to the fact that they had no other choice. Seeing such a condition existing, the above mentioned secretary in spite of her heavy work suggested this league. No doubt she did have a trying time starting it; however, her efforts have resulted in taking away the young men from such places of recreation.

At this time I would like to ask Larry Fujii what he finds wrong with athletic games? I, who have been a soldier before Pearl Harbor and a former member of the 100th Inf. Battalion know the value of how much a physically fit human being is worth. Through sports, coordination and cooperation are fostered. These factors are why we have such good fighting men in our army today.

In reference to the social side of it I admit it has been publicized to an extent which needs a little comment on; however, that was due to the fact that funds were necessary to get these games going. At the same time it promoted the selling of bonds. So what's wrong!

As far as the social side is concerned in times like this, especially after evacuation etc., one has to find some means of escape from loneliness.

Fellow nisei, let us stop giving destructive criticisms but let us help each other.

Joe,  
A soldier, Camp Savage, Minn.

# Some Notes for the Nisei: A HOUSE OF PRAYER FOR ALL PEOPLES

By FRED FERTIG

(Continued from last week)

What are we doing—what can we do—to establish the liberal idea in the minds of our constituency? How are we educating our selves towards total democracy and world citizenship? Of course the best part of our education to these ends is by-product of our shared play, work and worship. Yet we also must promote our ends by taking thought and by creating certain symbols that represent our ideal. We must not let our people easily conclude that the world at large is as friendly to minorities as we are congenial to each other. It is our business, for example, with our non-caucasian constituency, to help them meet prejudiced employers and to destroy their prejudice by winning personality, constructive attitude and an adequate vocational training. So this matter is regularly dealt with in our clubs and Church School classes. In way of physical symbol we are decorating the church parlor with a photo panel showing the various groups that constitute this "Nation of nations."

Again, we are challenged to bring color and beauty into a drab quarter, near factories and far from parks, where the housing was erected at the turn of the century. The adults we contact are mostly honest and industrious, but they cry for a church that will bring significance and dignity into their honest and busy lives. We are to them, caught up in a industrial, impersonal age, a warm and personal fellowship. Underline on social and family nights, pastoral calling, the open parsonage door, is therefore a "must" with us.

Racial equality is a scientific fact as well as a religious faith and so we count on scientific instruction as a basic element in our program. And we begin the scientific discipline with our staff, to wipe out any lingering suspicions of race inferiority or superiority among those who are the focus of the organizational endeavor. Our next staff meetings have as their theme a review of race and culture in the light of the latest anthropological research. Eventually these same studies will be participated in by our whole membership, so that each individual might go our into the world, strong in the knowledge that "all men are created equal" and are equally creative.

A case in point is a Chinese American member, just graduated from high school who is beginning university education in preparation for an engineering career in China. He wants to be an engineer since he has a mechanical, mathematical turn of mind. But he desires to go to China because he thinks his Chinese face will prevent his locating an engineering position in America. Our responsibility to that chap goes something like this. We should encourage his studies in engineering because he seems eminently fitted for such work. Still we should at once try to discourage his going to China just to avoid discrimination in his homeland. We should help him overcome prejudice in the engineering profession in America, or if he would go to China, to have him go there not because he will be accepted racially but because there is a great modern China to build and engineers of all nationalities are called to build it.

Take further this case of the Chinese Americans that come to All Peoples. They are drawn out of Chinatown, away from its restricted affairs and into a church (community) that is more closely integrated into the whole of American life. All-Chinese sport, social, or religious organizations have less interest for them as they discover the thrill and value of interracial activity. A Chinese American chap who has preferred to play on an all-Chinese basketball team, because he, admittedly, felt "more at home with them," is a star player on our interracial team because he now feels more at home with us. In other words, he has by that much become a part of the America that is a mixed neighborhood. In other words, he has by that much become an AMERICAN.

A list of some of the programs for our family night and the young people's forum-social club will best give an idea of how we follow out the interracial—international theme in our activities: a Calypso singer

from Trinidad; a Filipino wild-game hunter; missionary from China; Negro expert on race relations; Negro newswoman on newspaper writing and propaganda; "ordinary, white" Americans leading forums on cooperatives and city politics; a German Jewish refugee describing his life in Europe; a Vesper arranged around the recording by Paul Robeson of "Ballad for Americans."

The present schedule includes: the Chancellors a social and forum club; one girl's and two boy's clubs; Church School; Jr. Church; Vespers; Devotionals; Nursery-Kindergarten; and Mother's club; daily playground; weekly Family Night; monthly newspaper; summer camps and twice-yearly Retreat to Advance for leaders; Vocation School; workshop; game room; branch of the public library, with our own added books and magazines emphasizing race, culture, America, international subjects; athletic teams. Our community interests include: contacts with the Japanese at Hillcrest Sanatorium; participation in the programs of the Los Angeles Church Federation, Urban League, YMCA, Christian Youth Association (district, interdenominational), Disciples of Christ Youth Fellowship, War Chest; supplying speakers on race relations; exchange meetings with youth of other sections of the city; visits to various spots of civic and cultural importance. Some other activities under consideration are: a Calypso choir; Americanization class for parents of foreign birth; young married couple's forum-social. Our methodology includes: motion pictures; broadcast system; phonograph; hand-work; discussion; field trips; personal counseling; group therapy.

One of the Negro boys on our basketball team has made clear how the membership has caught the spirit of the program at All Peoples. Previous to a game where we played a white team to a white grandstand, he remarked, "Boy, we'll sure teach them a lesson." He was asked to explain his statement. "Why, we'll teach them how Chinese, Koreans, Mexicans and Negroes are together as friends and we play together with real teamwork. We'll show them all races (the coach is Anglo-Saxon) can cooperate."

If fascism comes to America, it shall have no beginning or find no appeal among our members. If racism becomes rampant, All Peoples shall be a refuge for all the races. (When Japanese Americans can return to California it will be in a church like this where they shall find the first and most sincere welcome). By the advantages of our unreserved brotherhood, we know better than any group that dictatorship and racial divisiveness are completely evil. Instead, however, of preparing a refuge in fear of the coming of facism and racism, we are positively engaged in promoting democracy in all its forms—social and cultural, political and economic. We recognize that a nation has unity and advances as it has a social base of equality and fraternity. But also we know that equality and fraternity are protected by political liberty and economic democracy. Political liberty begins at home, and with us—in the voice of every member in deciding the policy of our church and center. Economic democracy should start across the counter of the nearest store, so we early hope to form a consumer's co-op.

The type of things we are trying to do has proved its worth in the example of last year's race riot in Detroit. Where Negroes

and whites had lived side by side for a reasonable length of time, and in defense plants organized by the liberal United Auto Worker's Union with its commission on racial equality, there were no Negro-white encounters: On the contrary, it was only in these particular plants and neighborhoods that all through the riots relationships remained at a high level of understanding and concord. Whites stood in front of Negro shops and homes to protect them from white hoodlums, and union officials distributed fliers and made talks encouraging workers to remain busy at their benches.

It was mentioned that this church was once the Japanese Christian Institute—and thereby hangs a moral. The moral came in a letter a few months ago, written to the director of All Peoples. Mary Takemura, one of the Nisei leaders of the former Institute, wrote: "After the war is over I would like to come back and serve in your church. It is the kind of church I have come to believe in. If only more of our Japanese American Christians had been ready to lead off in interracial projects such as yours, there would probably have been much less anti-Japanese clamor on the coast than there now is." (Some of the youth of the Institute had debated inviting non-Japanese into their membership in the year before the war). But since the war and evacuation many Nisei Christians—and Issei too—have learned the lesson of purely racial churches: That they but prolong segregation. Some of the Nisei pastors have sworn themselves that never again will they work in a church that limits itself to one racial group. They prefer to take a lay position in a mixed church than to have charge of a pulpit in any Japanese church of any size. Already some of these pastors are employed in interracial churches, in three cases at least where the majority of the congregation is caucasian.

Incidentally, in San Francisco All Peoples is soon to be matched in another former Japanese church. There Alfred Fisk, professor of Philosophy in the College of San Francisco, long-time friend of the Nisei, is to share ministerial duties with a Negro, Howard Thurman. Dr. Thurman, one of America's most able preachers, comes from an eight year's post as dean of the chapel of Howard University. (He chaired the special Negro delegation to Indian, Burma and Ceylon a few years ago, a mission new in the history of Christian enterprise in America.) The church will serve Russians, Filipinos, Mexicans, Chinese, Koreans, Negroes and whites now resident in the once Ili' Osaka of S. F.

It should be said that some of the policy and plans listed above are still mainly in the dreams of staff persons. This article states the ideal as much as the actuality at All Peoples. Since we had to start from very scratch, and as many of the young adults in our area are either in the armed services or working odd hours, we have not had the lay leadership available by which we might have already realized many of our possibilities. But this is our advantage even as it is an obstacle. With a preponderance of grammar and high school age folks, a few college age youth and young married couples, we do not have to work with the "back pressure" of adults whose arteries and ideas have already set. We prefer to grow adults who shall always be young and adventuresome in their approach to society and its problems. We can do that if as children and youth, the members of All Peoples attack each immediate problem in society, in devotion to truth—and love—wherever these principles shall lead them.

We do not as some churches give an emotional opium, to deaden the pain of a cruel and war-mad century, to prevent our people from rising up against the status quo inequalities and vested interests. Instead, we strive to be an example in miniature of the peaceful and progressive society that is still possible to mankind. We demonstrate that one can en-

## TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

### VFW Once Sent Delegation to Japan

The Veterans of Foreign Wars is replacing the American Legion in its attack upon all persons of Japanese ancestry in this country. The Ogden, Utah, post seems to be vicious in its campaign. This is one of the background reasons for all the agitation in Utah in the last six months. The combination of the American Federation of Labor, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and some chambers of commerce is a powerful, disturbing factor.

Before they brand all Japanese organizations as subversive and all other names, we wish the present leaders of the VFW to look into its own history since 1936. Some interesting questions will be answered such as: Who invited Admiral Takeshita and other Japanese veterans to America? And who reciprocated the visit by sending official delegates to Japan?

In this connection, we recall that it was at the instigation of the VFW that the Japanese Veterans were organized in Los Angeles. All former veterans of the Japanese armed forces were rounded up to form some sort of a group to serve as a welcome committee to add color to the visit. We don't know how the names were obtained but the result was the formation of the veterans' association. And the VFW names this organization as one of the subversive groups. It seems to be a "double cross" when the "god-father" of the organization throws it to the wolves when the purpose has been served.

During those days when relations between the two countries were peaceful, many things were done by various groups. If they had known that war would come, they may have been more diplomatic. Just as the Veterans of Foreign Wars consorted with Japanese militarists, which looks awfully bad and suspicious today, others may have made the same mistake.

Before the VFW begins branding every Japanese organization which existed in this country prior to Pearl Harbor as subversive, it may be well for it to study the backgrounds. When it starts throwing bricks at others, its own skeletons will be rattling in the closet.

### S. F. Chronicle Surveys Resettlement

One of the best series of articles pertaining to the present attitude and outlook of the evacuees from the Pacific coast was written by William Flynn and published by the San Francisco Chronicle. It should give the reading public in California a clearer picture of what confronts the citizens of Japanese ancestry today and in the future.

Excepting for those who have farms and other properties through which they may be able to make a living, the large majority have nothing to return to. Consequently they are seeking for some solution. Those who have funds and can start life anew have been the first to leave the relocation centers. Then those with jobs followed. This group consisted chiefly of single men and women, married couples or small families. They are the ones who are finding new opportunities in the "New America" they have discovered east of the Rockies. The next group to follow is expected to be those who will work on the farms with indefinite leaves. Thousands have obtained seasonal leaves, which means that they returned home to the centers after their contracts with the farmers or canneries and other employers had terminated. But many had tasted the life on the outside and were

joy the benefits of a machine age, and still not have to ride the machine but to battle and international chaos. Being of various national ancestries, we show that some kind of League of Nations is feasible. Working mostly with adolescents who will be the adults of post-war years, we are producing citizens who will know how to use their vote, their talents and good will to mend the nations. Enabling Americans to live together in peace, we help America gain exemplary leadership in (Continued on page 8)

expected to come out to establish a more permanent foundation whereby their families may come out too.

### Group Resettlement Under Discussion

The biggest problem pertaining to the largest group still remaining in the relocation centers is finance. Those with families of five to six children are afraid to come out and start life anew with only a thousand or two dollars in cash. Therefore, it was only natural that they should ask Mr. Dillon S. Myer, the national director, if the government would not help by subsidizing each person with \$500 to \$1000. From the standpoint of long term economy, this would seem to be the best solution if the residents are willing to move out. It would be the ideal way to help families to relocate. But the money must be appropriated by Congress. This means it would be almost an impossibility.

Every year the War Relocation Authority will be spending millions to feed and house the residents. Many of the barracks will be requiring extensive repair work soon because they were of the demountable type the army used in the theatre of operations. This means that they were of flimsy, temporary nature and would be good for two to five years at the most. Since most of the doctors, dentists, nurses and other professional men and women of Japanese ancestry have left the centers, the WRA has had to employ people with civil service ratings. Naturally the budget will be greatly increased as far as these items are concerned. No longer can they obtain professional services of trained men for \$19 a month.

Group resettlement has been under discussion and study for a long time by all those interested in this problem of bringing back the center residents into the normal stream of American life. But then there is the question of public acceptance as well as the matter of employment and financing. It seems as if practically all hope has been abandoned since many of the problems seem to be insurmountable.

### Need Militant Action Against Intolerance

With a better understanding of the evacuation and its aftermath, we hope the people on the Pacific coast will lend their weight to this question of resettlement. We stated in the early stages that the California Congressmen and race-baiters were defeating the project of eliminating large congregations of Japanese in any one district. Also, if the Pacific coast did not want persons of Japanese ancestry back, the surest way to attain this end—would be to help the War Relocation Authority in its resettlement program. Otherwise, the only place the residents will have to return to will be the Pacific coast after the war.

It is too bad that the trouble makers as usual make the most noise and the good people have no medium to have an honest and fair appraisal made of the entire problem. One of these days we hope to see militant leaders with funds, newspaper and radio support make a crusade of this issue.

The Time Magazine made a good start when it lambasted the Gannon Committee. The Life Magazine showed one side of the issue when it published the pathetic picture of the blind Nisei soldier who had just returned from the Italian battle front. But these are only at intervals. The public is apt to forget. And the continual hammering of the Hearst papers, the Dies Committee, and other race-baiters begin to sink in as if they were gospel truths.

We are greatly encouraged with recent developments. An awakened America will one day have a Congressional investigation of what is really behind this agitation; the motives which prompt each group and speakers; who subsidizes the campaign; and what amounts are involved. Until this is done, a fair appraisal cannot be made. We believe a good start in the right direction has been made. It may not be long before the fair minded group will be directing the investigation to get the true facts.



## CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

### AOLHA USO

We hit a total of \$731.01 in contributions received through National Headquarters for the Aloha USO, as we received in the mail a letter and check from Kay Inouye, treasurer of the Boise Valley Chapter, to the amount of \$364.51 plus a contribution for \$1.50 from Kay Yokoyama, 4205 Brookside Road, Ottawa Hills, Toledo 6, Ohio. Kay Inouye referred to my remark in a recent column in which I requested an early remittance before the moss started growing on the money and he states that a rolling stone gathers no moss. Moss, rock, or hay, whatever you want to call it, the \$364.51 is already on the way to Mr. Melvin Harter, Director of the Aloha USO, and I know that it will go towards making happier moments for our boys at Sheby. This last remittance from the Boise Valley Chapter makes a total of \$464.51 collected for the Aloha USO by them, as previously their Caldwell district remitted a check for \$100.00. The remittance today is from the following persons living in the Boise Valley district:

G. Mukai, J. Hamada, B. Nakanishi, T. Kurihara, T. Yamashita, J. Kawano, E. Tohriyama, M. Nakanishi, B. Nishioka, T. Matsumoto S. Togawa, S. Tsukamaki, S. Miyamoto, K. Hara, B. Tsukamaki, Y. Tamura, T. Tamura, Mrs. Uyematsu, Mrs. Shinya, G. Nishitani, T. Kishi, K. Tsuboi, G. Funai, F. Sabata, G. Kawamoto, H. Nakai, H. Ida, S. Otaw, E. Hayashi, H. Kiyano, T. Yamaguchi, G. Furukawa, R. Yokota, G. Tamura, E. Nagata, D. Yoshitaka, T. Tsukamaki, F. Imada, T. Ueda, K. Okusu, R. Nakamoto, M. Taniguchi, M. Kato, I. Haseuki, T. Maruko, J. Arima, S. Imura, B. Yasui, F. Takatori, H. Otani, J. Takatori, T. Takatori, J. Takaki, S. Kora, B. Shiraishi, B. Nukida, F. Sunata, F. Doi.

S. Kubota, B. Takiguchi, F. Hayashida, F. Iwaya, Y. Hamatani, H. Kodama, E. Nojima, S. Nakahira, Mr. Saragawa, M. Muraoka, Y. Yoshimura, F. Ogata, N. Ninomiya, J. Matsui, J. Otsuka, P. Okano, B. Nakagawa, J. Furushiro, K. Murakami, L. Kageyama, Y. Saito, G. Shimo-maeda, S. Murakami, S. Honda, F. Seigi, T. Takiyoshi, S. Iyeya, K. Joguchi, K. Nagao, Y. Sakamoto, R. Kihara, H. Sakata, M. Furuyama, J. Okita, S. Hayashi, J. Saito, F. Uriu, H. Okita, Y. Yaginuma, G. Ishida, C. Tsuda, R. Sato, G. Hashitani, R. Sasaki, H. Morikawa, A. Nagaki, A. Saito, H. Fujii, T. Nakata, S. Sunata, J. Itano, K. Matsushita, S. Akichika, R. Aoyagi, K. Inouye, Jim Kora, B. Shinoda, K. Miyosako.

G. Hirata, M. Yano, T. Watanabe, I. Watanabe, S. Uriu, Y. Iwasaki, G. Sugai, J. Watanabe, J. Konishi, H. Nishi, B. Nakao, T. Kawaguchi, J. Kumazawa, T. Funatake, Y. Funatake, H. Kom-

atsu, S. Fujita, G. Yanagimachi, N. Endo, B. Fujii, F. Kita, A. Murata, K. Sakamoto, K. Sakamoto Sr., E. Fujii, Mr. Saito, Mrs. Shiraishi, M. Atagi, G. Kido, M. Kobata, R. Hirai, K. Nakagawa, K. Hirai, K. Matsumura, H. Yamamoto, H. Hashitani, Y. Watanabe, Y. Kawashima, C. Matsui, K. Yasuda, M. Morihiro, H. Okano, R. Nagamura, J. Komoto, S. Takami, Y. Matsubi, Mr. Hirokawa, Mr. Hirokida, H. Yoshida, C. Kawado, T. Yamaguchi, Nampa District.

**CONTRIBUTIONS**  
We wish to acknowledge the following contributions to our General Fund; Mr. E. B. McNaughton, \$25.00, Portland, Oregon; Mr. Kujo Sugiyama, \$10.00 Draper, Utah; Perry Sumida, M.D., Hawaii, \$5.75; and Mrs. Teru Uyeyama, \$5.00, Rockford, Illinois.

**BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB**  
The response to membership in the Buck-a-Month Club is gaining momentum with the following supporters coming to the rescue: Dr. Perry Sumida, Karl Taku, Fred S. Nomura, Roy Tachiki, and Kay Terashima.

**PLEASE LOCATE**  
We have two urgent inquiries as to the whereabouts of Miss Amy Ishimaru, formerly of Waimaea, Kauai, Territory of Hawaii and Miss Kikue Kobata, formerly of 139 East Cannery street, Terminal Island. We are still holding two postal cards from Japan (via the Red Cross) for Kiyoko Monzem and Tomoki Furuta and a letter from Seattle, Washington for Mrs. H. Kato from Mrs. Grace Ballinger. Those who know the whereabouts of these persons please communicate with National Headquarters.

**SPECIAL TO SUBSCRIBERS**  
Many of our subscribers have requested a special rate for subscriptions so that they may send copies to their friends. Send your friends a year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen at the special rate of \$2.00 per subscription. This offer only good to present subscribers and expires April 15, 1944.

## Akamatsu, Iwasaki Nuptials Held

HUNT, Idaho — In a beautiful wedding ceremony, Miss Elsie Yoneko Akamatsu, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Akamatsu of Hunt, Idaho, became the bride of Osamu Iwasaki of Denver.

The bride was attended by her sister, Kay, while Ceaser Abe served as best man. The Reverend E. Andrews officiated at the ceremony. Over a hundred guests attended the reception which followed the wedding rites.

ats, S. Fujita, G. Yanagimachi, N. Endo, B. Fujii, F. Kita, A. Murata, K. Sakamoto, K. Sakamoto Sr., E. Fujii, Mr. Saito, Mrs. Shiraishi, M. Atagi, G. Kido, M. Kobata, R. Hirai, K. Nakagawa, K. Hirai, K. Matsumura, H. Yamamoto, H. Hashitani, Y. Watanabe, Y. Kawashima, C. Matsui, K. Yasuda, M. Morihiro, H. Okano, R. Nagamura, J. Komoto, S. Takami, Y. Matsubi, Mr. Hirokawa, Mr. Hirokida, H. Yoshida, C. Kawado, T. Yamaguchi, Nampa District.

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## Idaho Falls Juniors Win Tri-City Cage Tourney from Rexburg

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — The Idaho Falls Juniors romped to a 25-23 victory over the Rexburg Bombers to capture the tri-city basketball championship at Ammon gymnasium here on Feb. 26.

The consolation round trophy was presented to the Idaho Falls Jaegers for their 22-13 victory over the Idaho Falls Independents.

Rick Tanagi of the Rexburg Bombers was presented with the Inspirational Award as the outstanding player of the tourney. Jun Ueda, forward for the Idaho Falls Independents, was the high scorer of the three-night tourney with 38 points. Tom Kusaka, Rexburg Juniors, was second with 28.

Results of the tournament, sponsored by the Idaho Falls chapter of the JACL, were:

**FIRST ROUND:** Pocatello Bees, 23, Pocatello Ayes, 21; Rexburg Bombers 26, I. F. Independents, 24; I. F. Juniors, 17, Rexburg JACL, 11; Rexburg Juniors, 19, I. F. Jaegers, 18.

**SECOND ROUND:** I. F. Jaegers, 21, Rexburg JACL, 15; I. F. Independents, 26, Pocatello Ayes, 19; I. F. Juniors, 30, Rexburg Juniors, 17; Rexburg Bombers, 31, Pocatello Bees, 15.

**THIRD ROUND:** Rexburg Juniors, 15, Pocatello Bees, 15; Idaho Falls Independents, 22, Idaho Falls Jaegers, 13; Idaho Falls Juniors, 25, Rexburg Bombers, 23.

## Idaho Falls Nisei Wed in Recent Rites

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — Miss Kiyoko Nukaya, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Nukaya of Idaho Falls, was married to Tadashi Kuwana, also of Idaho Falls, at the Trinity Methodist church on Feb. 27.

Rev. Carl M. Davidson performed the nuptial rites. The couple will make their home in Osgood where the groom is engaged in farming.

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GALLON BOTTLES

## Idaho Falls Chapter Of JACL Sells \$15,000 in Bonds

IDAHO FALLS Idaho — The Idaho Falls chapter of the JACL was credited last week with having sold a total of \$15,000 worth of bonds in the Fourth War Loan drive that was concluded Tuesday in Bonneville county.

The JACL's activity in promoting war bond sales was directed by Yukio Inouye of Shelley, chapter president.

Fred Ochi of Idaho Falls, former president of the JACL chapter at San Mateo, Calif., made 150 contacts and sold \$8,000 worth of bonds. A commercial artist by trade, he erected patriotic displays in the lobby of the Paramount theatre.

## Former Students of Cal Aggies Asked to Contact School

Japanese American alumni of the University of California College of Agriculture were being asked this week to contact E. L. Griffin at Davis.

## FRED FERTIG: A House of Prayer For All Peoples

(Continued from page 6)  
world peace. Let our soldiers or present statesmen win the peace, it will be young adults who come out of an experience such as we provide that shall keep the peace. With the schools, movies, radio and every other organ of education gone to war, it depends primarily on forward-looking unions, consumer and cooperative organizations, intellectuals, and our kind of church, to prepare for the peace. We shall do it—or nobody shall. We are doing it—and are excited about it. For, to borrow Lincoln Steffen's splendid phrase: "We have seen the future and it works!"

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