

# Report First Nisei Killed in Pacific Conflict

## PACIFIC CITIZEN



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### Relatives Informed of Death Of Sgt. Omura in New Guinea; Cpl. Yoshino Reported Wounded

**Nisei Sergeant Was  
One of First to Get  
Training at Savage**

DES MOINES, Ia.—The death of the first American soldier of Japanese ancestry in the southwest Pacific war against Japan was reported on March 26 in a communication sent by the War Department to his relatives in Des Moines.

The soldier is Staff Sergeant Ken Omura, formerly of Seattle, Wash. According to the War Department's report, Sgt. Omura was drowned in New Guinea. Sgt. Omura, who was inducted into the army before Pearl Harbor, was one of the first Japanese Americans to complete his training at Camp Savage, Minn.

### Nisei Soldier Wounded in Pacific

HUNT, Idaho — Cpl. Stanley Hiroo Yoshino, Japanese American soldier who was wounded on the South Pacific front, is now convalescing in the Army hospital at Springfield, Mo., it was revealed here by his father, Suroku Yoshino.

Cpl. Yoshino was injured January 10. While the extent of his injury was not revealed, Cpl. Yoshino wrote his father, "When I opened my eyes, my head nurse was over me. When I asked her what had happened, she answered, 'You lost a lot of blood.'"

Cpl. Yoshino graduated from the University of Washington in 1941. He was inducted on March 10, 1942, and was stationed at Camp Robinson, Arkansas, prior to his transfer to Camp Savage in the latter part of 1942. He graduated from Camp Savage on June 25, 1942.

He has two brothers attending college, one at the Washington State College and the other at Denver university. He has a sister in New York and a brother residing at Minidoka with his parents.

### Hunt To Recruit Women As Drivers And Mechanics

HUNT, Idaho — The Minidoka Motor Pool is pushing plans to replace men leaving for the army with women drivers and mechanics, according to the Minidoka Irrigator.

Classes will be conducted for interested applicants.

### 200 Salt Lake Students Sign Petition for Fair Play to Nisei

The Salt Lake Council, representing inter-racial and young people's organizations, this week petitioned the mayor and city commission to recognize the constitutional rights of Japanese Americans and declared that denial of business licenses to this group was inconsistent with the ideals for which the youth of America are fighting.

The petition carried over 200 names, while more were expected on another petition still circulating. The petition stated:

"We, a group of young citizens and/or voters of Salt Lake City petition the City Commission to consider the proposed possibility of denying citizens of Japanese ancestry the right to obtain business licenses in the following lights:

"1. That such action is inconsistent with the democratic ideals for which we, the youth, are fighting.

### Nisei Sisters Become WACs In Illinois

HUNT, Idaho — Alice Miyoko and Neba Fumi, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Kihachi Shimoyama of 29-5-T, Minidoka, are now members of the Women's Army Corps and in training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., according to a report from the Minidoka Irrigator.

Pvt. Alice was among 95 WAC recruits to leave Chicago on March 17.

They volunteered in Palatine, Illinois. They are formerly of Kent, Washington, and have one brother in the army.

### Nisei Induction Getting Under Way, Report

**War Department Has  
No Comment to Make  
On Anniston Affair**

WASHINGTON — Induction of loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry into the Army is gradually getting under way, War Department and Selective Service spokesmen declared here on March 22.

The War Department had announced on Jan. 21 that loyal Japanese Americans, who previously had been taken into the Army on a volunteer basis, would be subject to the draft "on the same basis as other citizens." Since that time the number actually inducted into the Army has been small, but it is being stepped up.

Meanwhile, the War Department had no comment to make on reports from Anniston, Ala., that 28 members of a Japanese American battalion had refused to take military training at Fort McClellan and were awaiting court-martial. It was explained here that these Japanese American soldiers were not inductees, but had been inducted before Pearl Harbor and that the great majority were "1940 kibe."

It was stressed here that, in general, the record of Japanese Americans in the Army has been excellent and has been hailed with pride by Secretary Stimson, Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark and other officials. The 100th Infantry Battalion is credited with a brilliant combat record in Italy and the 442nd Central Postal Directory, now at Camp Shelby, has made an excellent showing.

"2. That such limitations and discriminations would be a direct violation of constitutional rights. Specifically it violates the particular rights guaranteed by the constitution in the following instances: United States Constitution Art. 4, Sec. 2, and Amendment 14, Sec. 1; Enabling Act of the State of Utah, Art. 1, sections 1, 18, 21, and 27."

The constitutional sections referred to were added to the petition. The sections referred to in the Enabling Act declare that the Utah State constitution shall make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color.

Circulation of the petition began on February 23 among high school, university and non-school youths of the city. It was presented on March 24.

Delegates bearing the petition conferred with the mayor on the rights of citizens of Japanese Americans.

### U. S. Supreme Court Grants Review of Evacuation Order

#### California Nisei Soldier Seeks to Anglicize Name

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Arthur Katsuyoshi Ushiro would become Arthur Robert Castle if his application for change of name, filed in Superior court last week, were approved. The matter comes up for hearing April 26.

Ushiro, in his petition, filed by Attorneys Edward E. Hardy and Leon Carley of Palo Alto, states that he is a native of Saratoga, Calif., a present legal resident of Los Altos and is now a member of the United States army, serving in Australia.

The petition states that the change in name is sought because of the difficulty in spelling it and the desirability of "Anglicizing" it because of his present military duties. It represents that a proper interpretation of the names "Katsuyoshi Ushiro" from Japanese to English results in "Robert Castle."

### Dissenters Removed To Stockade to Await Courts-martial

ANNISTON, Ala. — All other members of a Japanese American battalion of a Japanese American at Camp McClellan last week have accepted training willingly. Brig. Gen. Wallace C. Philoon declared here, announcing that the 28 soldiers had refused to submit to military discipline had been removed to the camp stockade to await courts-martial.

The men involved were members of a special battalion formed at the infantry replacement center here on March 1 with personnel comprised principally of Japanese Americans. Actual training began on Monday of last week.

### Rivers Doctor To Enter Army

RIVERS, Ariz. — Dr. Herbert Hata of the Rivers hospital staff has received his commission as 1st lieutenant in the U. S. Army, reports the News-Courier. He was scheduled to leave on March 17 for Pennsylvania.

### Story of the Week

#### Three Nisei Soldiers Vow Death of Brother in Japan

NEW YORK—Three Japanese American brothers in the U. S. Army have pledged to kill their fourth brother—an officer in the Japanese Army, Royal Arch Gunnison, former newspaper correspondent in the Far East, related on March 29.

Gunnison said he had been interviewed by the fourth brother, Kazumaro Uno, while interned in a concentration camp in the Philippines.

Gunnison said the officer, born and educated in the United States, related:

"My family, my brothers, are dumb Americans. They are stupid enough to believe there is such a thing as equality for race or creed in the United States."

When Gunnison returned to the United States aboard the ex-

### Korematsu Case Will Test Legality of Gen. DeWitt's Ban on Japanese Americans

WASHINGTON — The United States Supreme Court announced Monday that they had granted review of the constitutionality of the west coast evacuation order issued by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt in the spring of 1942.

The case, which affects the evacuation of more than 70,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry, revolves around the test brought by Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu regarding the legality of the military orders which took him from his San

Leandro, Calif., home to the Tanforan assembly center at San Bruno, Calif.

The American Civil Liberties Union filed an appeal in the Supreme Court for Korematsu, following the decision of the Ninth District Federal court in San Francisco which upheld a lower court's decision convicting him of the charge of violating a civilian exclusion order affecting persons of Japanese ancestry in military areas.

The Ninth Circuit court had placed Korematsu, at present a resident of the Central Utah relocation center, on probation for five years.

In its petition for review ACLU attorneys declared that the army's order constituted a denial of due process because it made no provisions for any hearing, and noted that the classification of citizens based solely on ancestry is a denial also of due process and is forbidden by the Fifth Amendment.

Attorneys signing the "friend of court" brief of the ACLU included Morris M. Grupp, Clarence E. Rust of California, Edwin Bor-

chard of Connecticut, Osmond K. Fraenkel and Arthur Garfield Hays of New York, and Harold Evans, William Draper Lewis and Thomas Raeburn White of Pennsylvania.

### First Granada Draftees Report For Induction

AMACHE, Colo. — Sixteen Granada residents who passed their army physicals were scheduled to report on March 27 in Denver for induction, the Pioneer reported recently.

The inductees are George Oki, George Uriyu, Edward Shigeo Hamakawa, Tom Isamu Matsutani, Hiroshi Ito, Woodrow Odonaka, Miles Masayuki Hamada, George Maekawa, Harry Fukumitsu, Tom Tomoso Kashiwabara, Ben Kenneth Suzuki, Masao Uyesugi, Masao Uyesugi, Masaru Uyekubo, Tetsuo Ted Okuno and Kenichi Muranaga, all of this center, and Yoshiharu Kitagawa, who relocated to Grand Junction.

### Nine Evaders Given 3-Year Prison Terms

**Poston Evacuees  
Convicted on Draft  
Charge in Phoenix**

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Nine draft-age Japanese Americans from the Poston relocation center were sentenced to three-year prison terms each on March 27 when they admitted in federal court they failed to report for pre-induction physical examinations on March 19.

The nine were absent when 221 other Japanese Americans at Poston appeared for check-ups prior to possible service with the United States armed forces. They were indicted on March 23 by a federal grand jury.

The nine youths who face prison terms are Hideo Okamura, Minoru Ostu, Masaru Hashimoto, Ben Tsutomu Yano, Joe Yoshikazu Ikemiyu, Jim Masaru Ikemiyu, Ben Tsutomu Ogata, Kamichi Nosaka and Teru Kinoshita.

### Salt Lake Mayor Praises Cooperation Of Nisei Group

Noting that "not one Japanese American has applied for a new Salt Lake business license since asked not to do so" more than a month ago, Mayor Earl J. Glade of Salt Lake City praised the city's Japanese Americans for "fine co-operation" and added that unrest over the problem apparently has been quieted.



## Drafting of 1,000 Gila River Center's Evacuees Proceeding Without Incident, Is Report

**No Instances Reported of Failure to Report for Induction, or Requests for Expatriation at Rivers; 150 Eligibles Examined for Service in Army**

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Induction into the enlisted reserve to await the War Department's call is proceeding here without incident among 1,000 unmarried American citizens of Japanese ancestry at the Gila River relocation center at Rivers, Ariz., it was reported here this week.

So far about 150 eligibles have been examined for military duty under the Selective Service Act and, while rejections on physical grounds have been high, none have been turned down for illiteracy or because they suffered from a venereal infection.

Before the present examinations started about 400 evacuees at Rivers had volunteered for military service. Many were in training at Camp Savage.

Whether the drafted men are to be used for general replacements in all military units or be put in units composed exclusively of Japanese Americans will be decided soon by the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, it was stated here.

To date there has been no instance of failure to report or co-operate among evacuees at Rivers and not a single inductee has requested expatriation, in sharp con-

trast with induction proceedings at Arizona's other WRA center, Poston. There nine men refused to report and were sentenced this week to three-year prison terms in a Phoenix federal court.

While eligibles at Rivers raised no protest, they did reject a selective service request to sign waivers of delay. All are registered with California draft boards and waivers would have expedited induction.

Of the first group examined here 47 were rejected, mostly for defective eyesight, underweight and shortness of stature.

## Former Commander Praises Japanese Americans in Italy

**Nisei GI's Just as American as I Am, Says Maj. Gillespie**

DES MOINES, Iowa — Major James J. Gillespie, former commanding officer of the 100th Infantry Battalion, came home to Des Moines on Thursday of last week singing the praises of the Japanese American boys who fought under him in Italy.

In an interview given to C. C. Clifton of the Des Moines Register, Major Gillespie declared: "These Hawaiian Japanese call themselves Hawaiians or just plain Americans. They've earned the right to call themselves anything they damn well please. I've never been so mad in my life as I have been since I returned to the United States and have heard cracks made about Japs fighting on our side in Italy."

"Anybody who calls these dough-boys Japs is the most narrowminded person I know of. These kids, so far as I'm concerned, are just as much Americans as I am. I'd like to hear anybody foolish enough to disparage them do it when the two Iowa battalions that fought with them and got shot at with them could hear it."

"The men of these battalions will tell anybody what good men they are and how extremely loyal they are. They're good as any outfit I've ever been with."

Major Gillespie is home on sick leave from Schick hospital at Clinton, Iowa.

He is one of the "kid battalion commanders" of the war, rising from private to commanding officer in one battalion of the 34th Division of Iowa and Minnesota national guardsmen.

## Fellow Workers Give Birthday Fete For Evacuee Girl

CHICAGO, Ill. — Although working for the Bloomfield Mfg. Co., less than three months Mrs. Lucy Fujii, the former Miss Yatagai of Minidoka, was given a surprise birthday party on March 11 by her fellow office workers.

"They were just grand to me," she says. "It was such a big surprise. The party was given at the office. We had refreshments, and they gave me several lovely presents. I certainly didn't expect it, and I think it shows how friendly Chicago people are to the Nisei."

Mrs. Fujii came to Chicago in December, 1943, and was married here that month. Her husband is from Minidoka and works here for a food products company.

Mrs. Fujii works in the Bloomfield office with 10 other girls including three Nisei: Trika Jio, Masako Harada, and Kazuye Takei. Bloomfield manufactures restaurant equipment and army field kitchen supplies.

## Noted Commentator Criticizes Detention Of Nisei in Centers

NEW YORK — H. V. Kaltenborn, noted NBC commentator, sharply criticized the detention of Americans of Japanese ancestry in "concentration camps" as "unworthy of the United States" in a talk here recently from the stage of the Studio theater of the New School for Social Research.

He pointed out that services of Japanese Americans to the nation's war effort.

Kaltenborn declared that those who believe in tolerance and understanding must fight for it, especially in wartime when the spirit of intolerance comes to the fore.

## Warrants Issued For Arrest of Five at Granada

DENVER, Colo. — Warrants for the arrest of five evacuees at the Granada relocation center at Amache, on charges of refusal to report for pre-induction physical examinations, were issued last week by U.S. District Attorney Thomas J. Morrissey.

Those charged are Masaichi Izuno, Yoshitatsu Nakaguma, Noboru Taguma, George Toshiharu Takahashi and George Katamori Yamazumi.

## Whereabouts Sought

Information is requested as to the whereabouts of a former San Franciscan, SHOBEI YUASA, by his brother in Dawson City, Yukon Territory. Any information will be appreciated by the NEW CANADIAN, Postal Drawer A, Kaslo, British Columbia.

## Court Rules Mrs. Takata Suffering from Mental Illness

**Dismisses Murder Charges After Testimony By Psychiatrist**

Mrs. Mabel Takata, 33, accused of first degree murder for the strangling of her infant son, Monroe, on March 6, Tuesday was declared to be suffering from mental disease and Third District Judge P. Allan Crockett ordered a murder charge against her dismissed and committed her to the state hospital at Provo, Utah.

## Relocation Center Citizens May Vote By Absentee Method

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The legal residence of Japanese Americans in relocation centers remains the state in which they lived prior to evacuation until they established new residence after leaving the WRA centers, Dillon S. Myer of the WRA announced this week, according to a report in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Eligible voters may apply for absentee ballots for local and national elections from the registrar of voters in the areas in which they are registered.

## Twelve Jailed On Draft Charge At WRA Camp

**Acting Director Hits "Fair Play" Group As Trouble-Makers**

HEART MOUNTAIN — United States deputy marshals on March 27 jailed twelve evacuees on draft evasion charges and War Relocation Authority officials said arrests of about eighteen others are expected soon on the same charges, International News Service reported.

Each of the group of about thirty is a member of the camp's "Fair Play" Committee.

Douglas M. Todd, acting director of the Heart Mountain WRA camp, told INS that "the Fair Play committee is just a subversive group that is trying to stir up as much trouble as possible in this center."

Todd said the committee was making "all sorts of wild claims, including ridiculous charges against Guy Robertson, director of the center."

The Fair Play committee in Heart Mountain has also been editorially criticized by the Heart Mountain Sentinel, weekly newspaper published at the center.

Todd, who is in charge of the center during Robertson's absence, said efforts were being made to ferret out all evacuees dominated by the committee.

## Evacuee Accepted As Cadet Nurse at New York College

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Miss Naoko Nakamura, a Tule Lake and Loomis, Calif., resident who resettled here in July, 1943, to work for a local reweaving company, has been accepted by Adelphi college Long Island, N. Y., as a member of the U. S. Nurse's Cadet Corps. it was learned this week.

Miss Nakamura worked as a nurse's aide at the Tule Lake base hospital until moving to Indianapolis.

Living in the college dormitory with the other students, she will have class instruction for one year before beginning nurse's training.

## Real Estate Board Urges Gov. Maw to Act on Evacuees

Members of the Salt Lake Real Estate board adopted a resolution urging Governor Herbert B. Maw to make every effort to effect wider distribution of evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

Thomas T. Taylor Jr., board president, said Utah has absorbed more evacuees than any other state in proportion to population.

Testimony of two examining physicians, Drs. Foster J. Curtis and David A. Young, both specialists in psychiatry, who examined Mrs. Takata, a voluntary evacuee from southern California, at the order of the court, concurred as to Mrs. Takata's insanity at the time of the child's death and at present.

The medical examiners reported Mrs. Takata a "manic depressive," with a "good" chance for recovery, and testified the form of insanity was accentuated by severe illness prior to the birth of her child.

## TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

### The Rocky Shimpo and the Draft Violators

Our copies of the Rocky Shimpo arrive about one week to ten days after publication. Consequently, we are unable to keep up with the rantings of its misguided editor. But the issue of March 20, 1944, carried this in the editorial column:

"If the (Heart Mountain) Sentinel's contentions are proper, it would seem that the five Fair Play Committee members who refused to report for induction would now be in custody. The fact that these five are at liberty is in itself substantial evidence of the propriety of the policy, daring as it is, pursued by this organization. What the Fair Play Committee is entitled to is a hand; not a stab in the back."

An International News Service dispatch contained in the Sacramento Bee with a dateline of March 28 from Heart Mountain reported the fact that 12 evacuees had been jailed by the U. S. deputy marshal for draft evasion and that about 18 others were expected to face similar charges.

The acting director of the center was purported to have made this statement:

"The Fair Play Committee is just a subversive group that is trying to stir up as much trouble as possible in this center."

There is no doubt in our mind that the Fair Play Committee is composed of misguided Nisei. The Rocky Shimpo must take responsibility for encouraging the activities of these young people. As the editor himself has stated, if the movement is a violation of the law, it will be sedition. And most likely such charges will be lodged eventually against the leaders.

What we regret most is the fact that Nisei in other centers seem to have been influenced by the misguided writings of the editor of the Rocky Shimpo. Today's local paper contained the Phoenix dispatch that the nine Nisei from Poston who were charged with draft violations were sentenced to three years in jail. They gave the same reason as the Fair Play Committee members; that is, "they did not know if they were citizens or not."

The misleading headline the Rocky Shimpo used in its March 10 issue to the effect that the authorities were stumped is the most asinine thing we have seen in a long time. The law is explicit in the steps to be taken by the draft boards. The procedure may take time but the federal government will not lightly dismiss anyone who violates the draft law intentionally.

The Heart Mountain Sentinel

deserves the thanks of all Nisei for its courageous stand. In the midst of such agitation and pressure as was being exerted by the Fair Play Committee members, it required gumption to oppose the misguided group. We are happy to know that there were those who were bold enough to set forth clearly in the editorial the stand that the Nisei should take. We are confident that the residents of Heart Mountain will be thankful when the present disturbance subsides that they were not misled into mass violation of the draft law.

We believe the developments should prove to the Nisei as a whole that the editor of the Rocky Shimpo has been encouraging the citizens of Japanese ancestry to take a course which most likely would have destroyed the entire future of the Nisei in this country.

We saw a letter from a Nisei soldier in the recent edition of the Utah Nippo. He said:

"A wrong cannot be righted by a further 'wrong' or more specifically not-in-line conduct. Continued and steadfast adherence to the right path, difficult as it may be at times, is the only way. Looking into the future, I think you will all realize how this is especially so, and we are looking into the future, are we not? . . ."

This is the realistic viewpoint. The re-institution of selective service has given the Nisei the opportunity to set forth their grievances. Any fair-minded American citizen will recognize that the complaints are justifiable. At the same time, no one will be sympathetic or condone "draft dodging." This is one of the worst crimes that any citizen can commit. The stigma is going to be a cloud over him forever. There have been many cases of prominent persons in this country who had considerable difficulty in explaining why they were not in the armed forces during the last World War.

The "fearless editor" of the Denver paper is sitting as a one man judge these days. The Minidoka Irrigator was reprimanded for not lambasting the draft. The Heart Mountain Sentinel is rivaling the JACL for Number One position for his venomous hatred. The Manzanar Free Press, under the caption of "A Disgrace to Nisei Journalism" gets a verbal spanking. And since the Gila News Courier wrote an editorial more or less in favor of cooperating with the JACL, it also may come under the displeasure of the almighty. We are gradually acquiring nice company on our side.

## Two Shelby Sergeants Win Promotion as Warrant Officers

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Master Sergeant Thomas Nishitani and Sergeant Phillip N. Ichino have been appointed Warrant Officers, Junior Grade, in the 442nd Infantry Regiment in training here.

Warrant Officer Thomas Nishitani is the son of Mrs. D. Nishitani of Caldwell, Idaho. A florist and nurseryman in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Nishitani was drafted into the armed forces in June, 1941. He completed his basic training at Camp Roberts, California. He was promoted to be a corporal while at Camp Roberts in May, 1942. In December of that same year, while at the Station Complement at Fort Riley, Kansas, he was made supply sergeant. On his transfer to the Japanese American Combat Team as a cadetman in February, 1943, he was promoted to be master sergeant as the Regimental Supply Sergeant. As Warrant Officer Junior Grade, he serves as the Assistant Regimental Supply Officer.

Warrant Officer Phillip N. Ichino is the son of Mr. Paul M. Ichino of Manzanar, California. Before his induction in January 1941, he was a mechanic in Los Angeles. He completed his basic training at Fort Ord, California. In May, 1942, he became a corporal while at Camp Crowder, Missouri. He was promoted to sergeant and made truck master when he was transferred as a cadetman to Camp Shelby for the 442nd Combat team in February, 1943.

As Warrant Officer, Mr. Ichino will be the assistant Motor Pool Maintenance Officer.

Sergeant Charles M. Sugi has been promoted to Master Sergeant to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Warrant Officer Nishitani. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Sugi of Poston, Arizona. A florist in Redlands, California, he was drafted in January, 1942. He completed his basic training at Fort Ord and transferred to Camp Shelby as a cadetman for the Combat Team from Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He will be the Regimental Supply Sergeant. His wife Martha and son Rollin are with him in Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

## WRA Officer Explains Provisions for Evacuee Farm Labor

Ottis Peterson, regional WRA director, has advised Utah agricultural agencies that evacuee workers from relocation centers would not be available this year under "share crop or lease farm work deals."

Mr. Peterson stressed that Japanese American farm workers can only be obtained under the sponsorship of the War Food Administration and are subject to the same stipulations governing other migratory workers.



## Canada Inquiry Group Urges Dispersal Plan

Conducts Investigation Of Evacuee Housing Projects in Interior

OTTAWA, Can.—The Jackson Royal Commission investigating conditions in the evacuation camps in the British Columbia interior has expressed "the unanimous opinion that the provisions . . . for the welfare of Japanese in the interior settlements in British Columbia are, as a wartime measure reasonably fair and adequate," it was reported last week.

It was stressed, however, that the investigating commission had reached its conclusion on the basis that "the interior settlements are a temporary means of meeting an emergency," and that it has never been the policy "to develop the settlements with any contemplation of permanency."

The committee of Royal Commissioners, headed by Dr. F. W. Jackson, recommended that the present program of outside resettlement of the evacuees in areas away from the west coast security zone be continued. The committee declared that the solution to the evacuee problem lay in an accelerated program of individual relocation rather than in the providing of extra housing in the interior settlements.

In recommending against a request for an increase in the present food maintenance rates for employable persons and their dependents, the investigator declared that they believed it to be in the best interest of the evacuees and the public that employables should accept proffered work instead of maintenance at public expense. The Commission recommended an increase of not more than 10 per cent in the food maintenance rates for the aged, infirm and unemployable persons and their dependents.

## BLINDED NISEI SOLDIER WRITES TO ROHWER GROUP

ROHWER, Ark.—Pfc. Yoshinao Omiya, blind nisei hero who was featured in a full-page picture in Life magazine on Feb. 7, is now learning Braille and answering the many letters which he has received since the publication of his picture, according to a letter he wrote recently to the War Relocation Authority here.

Writing from Ward 8B, VF General Hospital, at Phoenixville, Pa., Omiya says:

"Received many fan letters and packages and didn't know how to go about it in answering all my letters and thanking those who sent me things. Finally got some one to read these letters while I take down a few notes in Braille as reference. I just learned the simple Braille so takes a little time.

"Here in VF we are getting around by ourselves. There are over 30 blind patients here and most of us go to the mess hall to eat. Wherever we go, we take our old faithful cane along with us, which acts as our seeing eye. Many are taking handicraft work and I will be joining them shortly when I get through answering my letters. So long now.

"Sincerely,  
"Pfc. Y. Omiya"

## CLOSE QUOTES

"For two years, emphasis has been placed on the ways in which the people of Japanese descent are different, rather than in the many ways in which the people are like the rest of the people of America. The result has been a vicious circle; the evacuated people are outside regular communities because they are different; and because they are different it is difficult to get them re-established in normal communities. The relations between the one—and the other 999—constitute a problem worthy of attention by the entire nation. It is the major concern of the War Relocation Authority, and one of the newly-acquired problems of the Department of the Interior."

—WRA Director Dillon S. Myer to the Kiwanis Club, Salt Lake City, March 22, on the subject, "One Thousandth of the Nation,"

## Nisei Soldiers March to Own "Go for Broke" Song

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—When the Japanese American Combat Team volunteers go into battle, they will move up to meet the enemy to the martial music of their own marching song and shouting a battle-cry written especially for them by one of their own members.

Private First Class Harry H. Hamada of the Combat Team Band, a well known and popular musician in Honolulu before his induction into the armed forces wrote both the music and the words. The theme of the official song is the Combat Team motto, "Go For Broke," Army slang, born of the crap game, meaning "shoot the works" or "risk all." The song has been copyrighted and will be distributed to Combat Team personnel in the near future at cost.

A former member of the Philippine Constabulary Band for some ten years happened to hear the song when he was visiting in near-

by Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and offered to write a special band arrangement for it. That offer was accepted and today the Combat Team Band plays that inspired arrangement.

The words, written in march tempo, are:

"Let us 'Go For Broke' were the first words we spoke:  
Imua Laniki (Hawaiian words meaning "Forward to Victory");

Let us fight, fight, fight!  
God will protect the right!  
Nothing to fear, we're going to win this strife!

We are proud to bear the colors of our freedom loving brothers;  
Blood and tears won't be shed in vain.

Until peace is won, there is so much to be done;  
Shoot the works, boys, and let us 'Go For Broke.'"

## Three Wounded Veterans Of Italian Campaign Now Recuperating in California

Japanese Americans Hope to Return to Native Hawaii for Rest; Trio First of 100th Battalion's Casualties to Reach West Coast Hospital, Report

SAN MATEO, Calif.—Three members of one of the U.S. Army's fightingest units, the 100th Infantry Battalion, comprised of Americans of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii, have arrived at Dibble General Hospital here and are receiving treatment for wounds received in the Italian campaign.

For these dark-skinned, well-mannered patriots, two issues are at stake in the war, the Palo Alto Times and the Redwood City Tribune commented on March 22. They want to whip the Axis and they want to prove themselves loyal Americans.

They are doing it the hard way. Their outfit, nicknamed the "Puka Puka" battalion by its many members from Hawaii, has paid in stiff casualties for a reputation of always being out in front where the action is.

"When we go out, it's do or die," explains Sgt. Kiyoshi Ikeda, "but we are mighty glad of this chance to prove we are loyal Americans."

The sergeant and his companions at Dibble, Cpl. Kenichi Iha and Pfc. Takeo Daido, are the first casualties from the battalion to reach the west coast. Special permission from the western defense command was obtained to permit their presence in this area. They hope, however, to be transferred soon to their native Hawaii where they will complete their recuperation and pass along the good word about how the "Japanese American boys" are doing against the Germans.

The trio speaks in the same tone about the "Japs" and the "Jerries," the Palo Alto Times writer observed. They feel no kinship with the men who bombed Pearl Harbor. All three were serving their first year in the army at that time and were under fire.

They were later sent to train in Wisconsin with other Japanese American soldiers from Hawaii. They took part in maneuvers in Louisiana and were sent overseas to join the Fifth Army.

"We went in at Salerno eight days after the first landing," said Sgt. Ikeda. "We helped take our first objective, Naples, and then set out for Cassino and Rome."

The heroic achievements of the "Puka Puka" battalion quickly became the delight of the war correspondents. The pockets of the trio are bulging with stories clipped from newspapers and articles from magazines.

The battalion launched its first attack in the Cassino area in November and it was then that all three of the men were wounded. Fighting in this region means storming up a hill with the German artillery in control at the top. The hills are numbered and when one is taken, there is another one as the next objective.

Not only is the terrain tough, but the weather hampers fighting, says Sgt. Ikeda.

"We were fighting the weather as well as the Germans. It was always cold and snowing or raining."

The sergeant was wounded in

the right arm by German mortar fire six miles from Cassino.

"We were trying to take a hill when the Jerries started shelling our position."

It was a mortar shell that stopped Cpl. Iha too.

"We were holding back a counter-attack and the Germans were shelling our gun positions," he relates. "One of the shells fell short, killed my buddy next to me and injured me."

Cpl. Iha was so far in advance of the medical men that he had to stay on the mountain all day. When help did come, he said, "it took six men four hours to carry me back on a litter to the aid station three miles away."

Pfc. Daido's experience was dramatic.

"We were ordered to higher ground and the Jerries were waiting for us. Their barrage started to come down on us, but we kept on going. I was hit in the leg and had to stop. One of my buddies helped me as best he could. Ten minutes after I was hit, 12 German planes came over, diving and strafing our outfit. I propped myself up and watched the whole thing. Many of our men were hit and if I had gone on with them, perhaps I wouldn't have gotten off as luckily as I did."

The reaction of the Germans to the discovery that "Japanese" were fighting with the Americans is something the "Puka Puka" boys chuckle over.

"They thought the whole world was against them when they saw us," laughs Sgt. Ikeda.

The German soldier is well trained and well disciplined, but he has more than met his match in the American troops, the Japanese Americans at Dibble believe.

And as for the Japanese American soldier. Well, these three men at Dibble have clippings to prove that their commanding officer, Maj. Casper Clough Jr., has stated they are "the best soldiers have ever seen."

And Major Clough, Pfc. Daibo proudly, "is a West Pointer."

## WRA Returns Part Of Tule Lake Basin.

TULE LAKE, Calif.—The land tract comprising approximately 2,500 acres held for the last two years by the War Relocation Authority for use of the relocation center at Newell has been returned to the seven original lessees, all Tulelake farmers, it was reported last week.

## CIO Union Wins in Effort To Permit Use of Nisei on East Coast Merchant Ships

Maritime Union Informed Coast Guard Named as Control Agency for Japanese American Seamen; New York Membership Had Protested Restrictions

NEW YORK—Arrangements are expected to be completed shortly for the United States Coast guard to act as control agency for American citizens of Japanese ancestry employed in the maritime industry, the National Maritime Union, CIO, has been informed by wire by Commandant Admiral Waesche.

The announcement is expected to clarify the situation faced by Japanese American merchant seamen, many of whom were "beached" some months ago due to technicalities.

## Ogden Editorial Urges Return Of Evacuees

Standard - Examiner Hits Exclusion of Japanese Americans

OGDEN, Utah—Japanese Americans should be permitted to return to their former coast-state homes, the Ogden Standard Examiner declared editorially on March 25.

"Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes hasn't said much about Japanese evacuees since the war relocation authority was placed under his direction a few weeks ago," said the Standard Examiner, "but we shouldn't be surprised if one of these days the secretary comes out with a suggestion that the Americans of Japanese descent who were moved from California, Oregon and Washington be permitted to return to their former homes."

"Mr. Ickes probably will argue that since Americans of Japanese ancestry are being selected for military duty, since they are permitted to take employment freely in war areas and even to work in war plants, and since the FBI clears those who are released from relocation centers, why should they be barred from those three states? Ickes can point out that there now seems to be no danger of Japanese

The New York membership of the CIO maritime union had protested that the Japanese American seamen, many of whom have served with distinction on U.S. merchant ships, were being held from sailing because the State Department would not issue them seamen's passports after they had been cleared.

Admiral Wasche informed Joe Stack of the NMU that Coast Guard headquarters will not accept individual requests for clearance to be acted upon when the arrangements are completed.

The New York membership of the NMU protested the case of several Japanese American seamen who had been cleared by the WRA. Army, Navy "and every conceivable body which they could come before," but were still being held up because of the passports.

Several Japanese American seamen have been killed while serving in the U.S. merchant marine, while several others have been captured by the enemy when their ships were torpedoed.

landings on our coast with possible perils caused by inability to tell invader from resident."

Declaring that Dillon Myer of the WRA has declared that agency's policy to be one of closing the relocation centers as soon as possible, the Standard Examiner declares that "there probably will be semi-permanent residue of older evacuees who will become wards of the nation. The others ought to be permitted to go to their homes."

## Nisei Girl Leaves WRA Job To Enlist in Women's Army

NEW YORK—Declaring that she had "volunteered for the Women's Army Corps because I am proud of America and proud that I am an American citizen," Miss Kathleen Iseri, former Gila River resident employed as a secretary in the local WRA relocation office, left New York today for basic training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. following her induction last week into the WAC.

When she enlisted, Miss Iseri expressed preference for overseas duty. She departed for the WAC training camp exactly one year from the day she left Gila River to take a secretarial position in the leave section of the WRA headquarters in Washington D. C. Two months later she was transferred to the WRA office in New York, which has granted her a military furlough.

Miss Iseri's mother, Mrs. Tomiye Iseri, and two younger brothers, George and Shig, still reside at Gila River at 58-10-B. Her sister Marilyn is now completing her academic courses at Bayside, Long Island, High School, preparatory to entering Genesee Hospital in Rochester, N. Y., for training in the U. S. Nurse Cadet Corps. Another brother, Ken, is employed in Washington, D. C., by the intelligence division of the Federal Communications Commission.

"I have volunteered for the Women's Army Corps because I am proud of America and proud that I am an American citizen," Miss Iseri said. "I firmly believe in her institutions, ideals, and traditions."

"True, I had to leave my home on the West Coast at the onset of the war and live in a relocation center. But would Hitler or Tojo have given me the opportunity to leave such a camp—to help establish new homes for the other Americans of Japanese ancestry who, like myself, were evacuated from the West Coast? Would these Fascists have given me an opportunity to enjoy the privileges which are the rights of every citi-

zen? I hardly think so. I have been deeply instilled with the American sense of good sportsmanship and fair play.

"Needless to mention, there are thousands of American boys of Japanese ancestry serving in our armed forces, many of whom are fighting in the far-flung battlefields of the world today; and it is in the tradition which they have set that I, as a soldier in the United States Army, Women's Army Corps, shall proudly serve my country."

Miss Iseri was born on Merritt Island, Calif., and was graduated in 1940 from Elk Grove, Calif. Union High School. She was employed as a secretary in an Oakland, Calif., business office prior to evacuation with the other members of her family in May, 1942, from El Monte, Calif., to the Tulare Assembly Center. From there they went the following September to Gila River, where she was employed as a secretary until her departure last March for Washington, D. C.

Miss Iseri enrolled recently in the evening division of New York University, where she was studying English literature. She was in charge of the solicitation for contributions to the American Red Cross at the local WRA office during the fund-raising campaign this month and went "over the top" with her quota. On two occasions in recent months Miss Iseri donated blood to New York's Chinese Blood Bank.

## Idaho Grange Group Opposes Evacuees

CALDWELL, Idaho — Pack River grange, located in Bonner county, has just passed a resolution protesting against the proposed colonization of Bonner county land by evacuees of Japanese ancestry, the Idaho Granger reported last week.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### The Rocky Shimpo

If it is the function of a newspaper to inform and to counsel, then the *Rocky Shimpo*, a tri-weekly published in Denver, has, in the past two months, both misinformed and misguided. It must bear heavy responsibility for the fact that twelve, and possibly thirty, Japanese Americans at the Heart Mountain center face prison terms for the violation of selective service regulations. The English section of the *Rocky Shimpo* has editorially supported an attitude which would make a bargain-counter of loyalty, and it has magnified the protests of a small minority out of all proportion to their worth and influence.

The editorial function of a newspaper should remain the province of its editor, but when the irresponsible carrying-out of this function approaches the thin edge of sedition and menaces the welfare of all Americans of Japanese ancestry, then it becomes the concern of all. It is difficult to believe that present editorial policy of the *Rocky Shimpo* is based on any naive belief that it will enhance the welfare of the Japanese American group. Already the adverse has been the effect. The *Rocky Shimpo* appears to be deliberately engaged in attempt to undo the positive services which Japanese Americans at war and producing for victory at home have contributed. The Hearst press, the Lechners and the Haans could no more.

### Soldiers Write Home

We don't know how it was with the men during the last war, but this Army's fighting men comprise a fairly articulate lot. That they are also a thinking group has been made clear in the many avowals of principle and faith they have made. Though they are scattered across the globe, they have stated clearly their reaction to such political maneuvering as the compromise soldier vote bill, to the political situation at home and all other policies of importance to them and to this country.

And expressed recently in such magazines as *Life* and *Time*, in national newspapers and in many letters coming directly to the office of the *Pacific Citizen* has been the insistence of the soldier for fair and just treatment of the Japanese American minority.

There is, for example, Aviation Cadet Henry Cortani of Sunnyvale, Calif., whose deep concern for those nisei he once knew was expressed in a letter to his mother and printed in the *Sunnyvale Standard*. Wrote Cadet Cortani:

"The very principle our boys are dying for in the Pacific; on the beachhead at Anzio and in the skies over Germany are being forgotten in their very home town. What are the people at home thinking about, when they allow a handful of men to meet in their council rooms to draw up measures to destroy the very spirit and purpose of the American Constitution? Who are these wise men who meet and decide that all the Japanese who once lived in California are of Tojo's caliber?"

To date not one letter, to our knowledge, has commended such anti-democratic action as has been proposed by rabid, vote-seeking politicians. And in letter after letter, a soldier on some European or Pacific front has written home to state implicitly that while he is fighting abroad, we at home must fight race hatred and all the other hates of Fascism.

These soldier writers have, in the midst

of battle, taken time to state their stand. They have had to do this because in their opinion, we have not been fighting this homefront battle adequately.

These soldiers will some day come home. They are the voters of the peace-time generation. They are the future members of veterans' groups. They are the men who have done the fighting in this, their war.

And we commend their faith in the things for which they are fighting. We commend their ability to see and think straight, and to apply the principles for which they give their lives.

### NBC's Larry Smith

The west coast's race-baiters and hate-mongers, who have long spread the vicious myths of sabotage committed by Japanese Americans at Pearl Harbor and on the west coast, now concede that there were no such crimes against our national security. The Hearst press, the John Lechners and the Kilsoo Haans are now peddling a new line. It is that Hawaiian and west coast residents of Japanese ancestry did not commit acts of sabotage on Dec. 7 and subsequent from that date because they were ordered not to by the Japanese high command. The argument now being put forth by the racists, in an attempt to justify their demands for continued discriminatory treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry, is that America's population of Japanese ancestry is still waiting for "der Tag," or the Nipponese equivalent thereof.

Despite the continued and positive demonstrations by Japanese Americans of loyalty and faith in the United States, there is still a calculated campaign to blacklist persons of Japanese ancestry from the social and economic life of the west coast through rumor and innuendo. A vocal spearhead of this campaign is Larry Smith, the NBC commentator. Smith, who is heard daily on the NBC's western network, is a former Hearst correspondent, and his commentaries are Hearst-like for their integrity and accuracy. For the past year Larry Smith has been engaged in a daily crusade against Japanese Americans, using such questionable material as the propaganda of the Dies Committee for his text. In his NBC broadcasts Smith has shown that he is not interested in objective reporting. He is out to do a job, and that job appears to be one of associating Japanese Americans in the public mind with the fascist murderers of Tokyo. Some radio commentators sell gasoline, others are sponsored by soaps, laxatives and drug stores, but Smith's commodities are hate and suspicion.

It is interesting to note that Larry Smith is carried by the western division of the National Broadcasting Company, and that it happened to be some western executives of NBC who prevented a Japanese American war hero from appearing on a scheduled broadcast because they regarded such an appearance "highly controversial." On another occasion the NBC in California hedged on carrying a talk because the speaker was regarded as favoring the democratic treatment of Japanese Americans. The speech was finally broadcast, but only after the NBC had obtained one of the most vicious of west coast racists to answer the speaker. It is not necessarily an exercise in free speech to arrange for intolerance to answer tolerance. And the NBC's western division apparently does not consider Larry Smith's hate-peddling "highly controversial."

### The Purple Heart

The 20th Century-Fox drama, "The Purple Heart," is one of the most vivid motion picture stories of the war. It contains, however, one statement that should be challenged, the statement that "100,000 Japanese nationals are interned in the United States," and the accompanying inference that these "internees" are hostages to insure the fair treatment of American prisoners in Japanese hands. At no time were there more than 3,000 Japanese nationals interned by the Department of Justice, and today the number is considerably less. This statement and the obvious attempts to establish the Japanese militarist who is the villain of the piece as a former resident of California lends to a regrettable tendency of transference to persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States the righteous anger which the picture engenders against the brutal war-lords of Nippon.

## MR. TOJO OF JAPAN

By Taro Yashima



The General Has Many Jobs

## Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

### Reports of Unrest in Japan

Although Radio Tokyo would probably be the last to admit it, all is not well on the home front behind the rising sun. Copies of one of Japan's largest dailies, the *Osaka Mainichi*, which last week reached London after long and circuitous route, probably through neutral nations, and which are now being studied by British officials, reveal stories of continued and extended repression of its people by the Tojo government. A copyrighted dispatch by Frederick Kuh, London correspondent of the *Chicago Sun* relates the stories which were probably too big for the *Mainichi* to ignore. Copies of this paper which were seen by Kuh (the *Mainichi* has an English edition which is believed to be still in publication, no doubt for distribution among English speaking people in occupied areas) contain several stories which hint of unrest in Nippon.

Food riots are reported to have been suppressed in Kagoshima. Nineteen persons are reported to have been arrested in the town of Kaigetsu for the theft of government rice from a railway station, and seven others are reported to have been arrested for convening a meeting which demanded an increase in rations. Among those arrested was a Diet member, Mit-suhashi.

Thirty-seven persons are declared to have been killed and wounded when Tokyo authorities cracked down on a mass meeting of 40,000 members of the new "Shakai" or Workers Party in Ueno Park in Tokyo. The government later issued a decree disbanding the "Shakai." Flags used at the demonstration were confiscated and burned.

The Japanese Farmers Union, which has never had the reputation of being an extremist group but was rather modeled along the lines of the American Federation of Labor, has been restricted severely under new government orders. Committee meetings of the union were banned for three months, and its funds of 7,000,000 yen were seized. The union's journal, "Yusikai" was suspended.

As the Allied noose tightens around the Tojos and around their loot of conquered lands, and as the

greedy militarists force their people to endure greater sacrifices in order to maintain their conquests, such unrest will grow. Some men inside Japan may begin even to think and to question. There is already a force in operation to stir opposition from inside Japan against the present government and leaders of Japan. This is the Japanese Anti-War League in China, composed in the bulk of Japanese prisoners taken by Chinese armies who have been educated and have joined with the forces fighting Japanese militarism. The leadership of this group includes leaders of Japanese anti-militarism like Wataru Kaji, who have been able to escape from the jails and concentration camps of the Tokyo fascists. Recent books on China, like Edgar Snow's "Red Star Over China" and Agnes Smedley's "Battle Hymn of China" have mentioned the work of these Japanese anti-fascists on the side of the Chinese people.

This report by Frederick Kuh on the *Mainichi* articles is not the first to mention unrest inside Japan since Pearl Harbor. Recently labor and progressive newspapers in the United States published a series of articles by Israel Epstein of *Allied Labor News*, writing from Chungking, which described strikes and sabotage inside Japan before and after Dec. 7, 1941.

Epstein reported widespread strikes inside Japan in 1941, some months before the Tokyo war-mongers launched their infamous attack on Pearl Harbor. In April, 1941, 100,000 workers, a major part of the city's factory workers, went on strike in Kobe. The strike included the great Kawasaki dockyard and the Kobe factories of the Mitsubishi trust. The direct cause of the strike was dissatisfaction with food rations, and the fact that the working day had been increased from 10 and 12 to 16 hours. Systematic sabotage by the workers destroyed 100 lathes in the Kawasaki dockyards alone. Twenty thousand workers were arrested and questioned by the police. Four men were finally accused of fomenting the strike and were shot. Twenty-four others were sentenced (Continued on page 5)



## Vagaries

### Utah Executive . . .

Double-talk: Governor Herbert Maw of Utah has made two contradictory statements in Ogden in recent months. Last November he admonished a public meeting against any discriminatory action against Japanese Americans. Last week he told the Ogden AFL that he sympathized with their efforts to exclude evacuees from the state. The obvious answer to Governor Maw's turnabout on the evacuee question is the impending 1944 elections. The governor is running for reelection.

### Nisei Parade . . .

Before evacuation Suetō Serisawa was one of California's outstanding painters. Today he is a Chicagoan, after having lived in Colorado Springs and Denver during the past two years. However, Serisawa's paintings are still being exhibited and sold in California. A recent exhibition of paintings at the Dalzell Hatfield galleries in Los Angeles featured a small still life and a Chicago scene by Serisawa. . . . Suetō and his brother, Ikuro Serisawa, a portrait photographer, were the producers of the only nisei motion picture to date, "Nisei Parade," which was made in Los Angeles in 1934.

Chuzo Tamotzu, the New York artist, fought fascism long before Pearl Harbor, selling paintings for the relief of the free Chinese and for Spanish Republicans. He was one of the noted U. S. artists who organized An American Group. . . . Last week paintings by Tamotzu were included in the latest show of An American Group in New York. . . . Cartoons by Taro Yashima which have appeared in the "Pacific Citizen" have been reprinted in the February-March issue of "Direction," which also carries an article on Japanese refugee artist. Yashima's "The New Sun" was recently dramatized on NBC's "Words at War" program.

### Nisei Artist . . .

Henry Fukuhara, whose Manzanar vignettes have also appeared in the "Pacific Citizen," is now working on a book with Rackham Holt, who wrote one of the outstanding biographies published last year, "George Washington Carver." . . . The New Canadian recalls that S. I. Hayakawa, whose book on semantics, "Language in Action," was a Book-of-the-Month club selection in November, 1941, fought in Ottawa back in 1936 to gain the franchise for British Columbia's Canadians of Oriental ancestry. Hayakawa, a native of Vancouver, B. C., was an instructor of English at the University of Wisconsin before taking his present post at Illinois Institute of Technology. He also contributes a weekly column to the Chicago Defender and reviews books for the Chicago Sun.

### Blood Bank

The following paragraphs are taken from "MO's Scratch Pad," published in the Heart Mountain Sentinel. On March 25 the author described a visit to the New York Red Cross, where she donated a pint of blood.

"You go into a room lined with cots and people lying on them with bands around their arms. A nurse pokes around for the vein in your arm and then you lie down. Alcohol is rubbed on and you wonder just for a minute if it's going to hurt. One prick, two pricks, a numb sensation and then, 'Make a ball of your fist and then let go, dearie, do it steadily.' So you do.

"Across on the next bed you see a blond girl who winks at you. You keep time with the opening and clenching of her fist and watch her bottle filling up. A pint bottle never looked so big to you before. The nurse asks, 'How do you feel?' and you say 'Fine.' Then it's over. Another attendant offers you here arm and you take it while the blond girl takes the other, and you march out for tea, coffee, or soup. Soup sounds most substantial so you ask for it. The blond girl does, too. She speaks with an accent and looks foreign, but she says this is her sixth time here, so you don't bother to ask her where she's from. She's here now — that makes her an American — just like you."

## Full Face and Profile: GALEN FISHER

Galen Fisher, whose own story follows, is a member and at present assistant treasurer of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

By GALEN FISHER

You ask me for reminiscences—and that's a dangerous invitation to an old man! The highest point of my life, literally, was when I stood on top of Monte Rosa in the Swiss Alps, tired but triumphant. Mountain climbing has always been my favorite recreation. It does recreate one in spirit as well as body. What wonderful climbs and camps I've had in Canada, in Japan, in China, in Hawaii, in the Himalayas, in New England, and New York, and in my native California! Always with choice of friends, or with my second son, who is as daffy on mountains as I.

Once I spent a week hiking by myself, in the English Lake country, over wild ridges, stopping at farmers' homes and reading one book a day, about the Lake poets. Always on high peaks, like Matterhorn and Fujiyama, I recite Coleridge's "Hymn Before Sunrise in the Vale of Chamouni," a grand nature poem.

Perhaps the lowest point in my life—and one of the raciest—was a long trip I made in 1906 by freight car and third class train in Manchuria and China, down to Kankow, stopping at common Chinese inns, where mules kicked and squealed all night in the courtyard near our cubicle, bare room. It was winter and bitterly cold, but I was young, and stood it all as jauntily as my Japanese companion and the four Chinese soldiers whom we joined up with. Eating a Chinese breakfast in a candle-lit kitchen at 4 a. m. is no picnic.

Intellectually, the high points of life have been the times of high-pressure achievement: when I wrote my first book, while carrying executive responsibilities in New York, as director of the Rockefeller



GALEN FISHER

feller Institute of Social and Religious Research, twenty years ago; or when, in 1905, I translated for my Harvard professor, William James, a German volume, doing most of it on a pitching steamer voyage to Europe, stoutly resisting the daily temptation to spend hours playing deck games; or when I arose at 5 or 5:30 every day last winter to absorb Toymbee's 6-volume Study of History. If this smacks of conceit, I am well aware that I have no unusual mental ability, and have done very little in comparison with scores of men I know.

If I must confess one of my "most embarrassing moments," it was when our first baby was ten weeks old and I was trying to carry the midget on a big pillow, together with a grip. I should have dropped him plumb on a station platform, except for the timely help of an observant fellow-passenger.

## From the UCLA Daily Bruin: Anti-Evacuee Auto Sticker Proclaims Ugly Legend Of Man's Inhumanity to Man

An auto sticker pasted conspicuously on the Chrysler next to our bus proclaimed the ugly legend of man's inhumanity to man, breaking the calm of a March afternoon with a dirty story on a piece of paper. A tale of ignorance, unthinking hate, the brand of the tinsel patriot. It read, "Let's Keep the Japs Out of California."

Yet even as we stared, with, admittedly, some amount of scorn at the placid and unbrutish face of the driver, we couldn't help remembering that in some burning corner of Italy a "Jap" in American khaki, hundreds of "Japs" in fact were defending that driver's right to think and speak as he felt, to broadcast, if he saw fit, his hatreds to Wilshire Boulevard.

It was one of those shining California days, but all the luster and glow seemed to leave the afternoon under the sullen impact of that little sign. No kind of a day to brood and grow bitter over America's failure on the moral front. No kind of a day to wonder if humanity had lost its old faculty for common sympathy, the ability to "put one's self in the other fellow's shoes."

Only, looking at that driver, we began to speculate on what sort of reaction he might feel to the story of one of the "Japs" whose deportation he so savagely advocated. We also wondered whether, had he been Sergeant Ben Kuroki, say, of the Army Air Force, instead of Joe Doakes, American and Chrysler driver, he could have told the same story of heroism and fighting loyalty that Ben has to tell. And whether he could have stood up under a constant barrage of suspicion and persecution from Pearl Harbor onward and still live to prove his Americanism with the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Sergeant Kuroki has done just that. So did the young Japanese you saw in Life very recently, the Nisei soldier whose bandaged eyes had been blinded by Nazi shellfire.

What would this man comment if he could hear Kuroki repeat what he told the Berkeley Commonwealth Club not so long ago? "I think it must have been Fate which carried me through 30 bombing missions safely so that I could come back to the United States and help fight the battle against race prejudice."

Would he be brutally derisive or would his passions hesitate a little so that he could listen further?

It was only the second day after Pearl Harbor that Ben and his kid brother presented themselves at the local induction station in a Nebraska town, both of them eager for duty. But it was a month before they were accepted, and Ben says, "For the first time in our lives we found out what prejudice really was. I began to realize right then that I had a couple of strikes on me to begin with and that I was going to be fighting two battles instead of one—against the Axis and against intolerance among my fellow Americans."

Fight he did, though, in an outfit over in England, the "Flying Circus," where he finally won an assignment as a turret gunner. Ben proved he could handle that gun like no other competitor, and soon enough his skill landed him the distinction of top turret gunner, an event his buddies celebrated by painting on the top turret, "Top Turret Gunner Honorable Son Sgt. Ben Kuroki."

A far cry from the bitter inscription on the windshield of a Chrysler motor car.

Fifteen months of combat duty saw Ben before his return to the States, fifteen months in which his conduct won him the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters, and two D.F.C.'s, but most dear to him, the respect and admiration of his American buddies. And Ben is wont to declare that he saw real Democracy in action those fifteen months, a kind of free fraternity, of

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### Periodical Patriots in Relocation Centers

At first glance it would seem that the committees that have sprung up in the various relocation centers are all motivated by a sincere desire to seek a showdown, once and for all, as to the legal status of the nisei. Undoubtedly many of the individuals behind these committees are sincere, and their loyalty is beyond question.

But these are others who can be identified only as periodical patriots, individuals who protest their Americanism and

### Nisei USA: Unrest in Japan

(Continued from page 4)

to transportation from the country, and were never heard of again.

In August, 1941, according to Epstein's report based on the records of Japanese anti-fascists in Chungking, another large-scale strike broke out at Nagoya, involving among other factories, the Mitsubishi aircraft plant producing the "Zero" plane. More than 20,000 workers were involved and production facilities were sabotaged. The strike was settled by partial concessions to the workers, but after work was resumed large-scale arrests took place.

In September of the same year 3000 workers at the War Ministry Ordnance plant at Kokura struck, while in the last more than 20,000 workers were involved. Here again the militarists punished the strike leaders with exile, probably to concentration and forced labor camps in Manchuria.

These labor demonstrations stopped for a long time after Pearl Harbor because the propaganda of Tojo and his gang that the western powers were attempting to destroy Japan was apparently effective for a time. Epstein notes in his dispatches from Chungking that scattered strikes began again in the latter part of 1942. Kuh's report carries on the story of a bubbling volcano of unrest behind the enemy's bastions.

It would be sheer optimism, however, to assess these reports as indicating the imminence of a home front crack-up which may take Japan out of the war. Such is not the case. The Japanese military power is strong, and must be defeated by a superior force in the field, on the seas and in the air.

One of the smears used by the Hearsts, the Lechners, the Kilsoo Haans and other California race-baiters against Americans of Japanese ancestry is their charge that Japanese Americans are the spearhead of a campaign for a negotiated peace with Japan. In a handbill circulation on the east coast last fall Kilsoo Haan, who has been under investigation for failure to comply fully with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, charged the Japanese American Citizens League as leading a movement for a negotiated peace. The charge was absolutely without foundation. The Pacific Citizen, speaking for JACL, declared in a strong editorial in October, 1942, against any negotiated peace with the militarists of Japan. This stand has been stressed in subsequent editorials in the Pacific Citizen. The JACL and the Pacific Citizen have never deviated from that position.

share-and-share alike far beyond the conception of little men with hot hates and little signs to prove them.

Ben knows all about the little signs; they have been, as he said, half his battle. He insists, and we believe correctly, that "the fight against the Axis and intolerance are the same battle. We will have lost the war if our military victory is not followed by a better understanding among peoples."

Ben is only one among thousands of Japanese Americans equally heroic and equally loyal. Americans who have had to prove their patriotism by the most rigorous kind of sacrifice and bodily exertion to placate the complacent skepticism of the men with the auto stickers and the little hearts. Mass deportation is no answer to such courage and sacrifice and faith.

Mass deportation is the "solution" of the moral cowards, the men like Joe Doakes, Chrysler driver, who are too weak to look behind a yellow complexion for a loyal heart.

From the California Bruin, Mar 21.

demand their rights as citizens only when they are confronted with the task of fulfilling the responsibilities of that citizenship.

These are the individuals who are at most times contented to live in the centers instead of tackling the hard road of relocation. These are the individuals who brood over the past and live an ostrich camp life, unwilling to face the truth that relocation is the only out to reservation life, suspicious of very attempt to aid them.

These are the periodical patriots who bristle with concern over their rights when they are asked to do something about proving their right to be called Americans. They popped up their heads during the call for volunteers for the Japanese American combat team. When that drive was over they went back to their petty gripes. And now with the restoration of selective service to the nisei, these elements have been revived again.

It is conspicuous that they remained silent in the period between these two events when others were calling for selective service for all nisei. It was only when they themselves became subject to the draft that they lifted their voices with a demand that their rights be clarified.

The conclusion is inevitable that these elements do not have the welfare of the nisei at heart; but that they are motivated by selfish purposes, and that in their efforts to avoid the draft themselves they are misleading others without strong convictions.

This is a familiar pattern. We who went through the agitation of registration a year ago know that many of the most bitter "anti-" boys, the ones who influenced youths who knew no better, were careful to answer their questionnaires the safe way. And the fellows they duped were the ones who discovered their mistakes too late and spent agonizing hours before hearing boards trying to explain why they were protesting their loyalty to the United States after having refused to swear for her.

On certain points all loyal-nisei are agreed. Among them are:

First, that the restricted status of Japanese Americans must be replaced by restoration of full citizenship rights, including the right to travel and reside in any portion of the United States open to other citizens.

Second, that segregated units of the armed forces should be abolished, and that all of the services be made available to Japanese Americans.

But a realistic view makes it obvious that while the ideal is apparent, many things, not least among them public opinion, stand between the ideal and its achievement.

This should be realized by the Japanese Americans themselves as well as the individuals who set government policy. This mutual understanding then becomes a force which will help bring equality to the nisei.

No racial group in the American melting pot had its place in the United States handed it, tailor-made and on a silver platter. Beginning with the first colonists, down through the revolutionary era, the decades of expansion across the plains in prairie schooners and finally into the period of the great waves of immigration, American history has been one of pioneering for opportunities and rights.

If we are not willing to take our turn in the constant battling that gives America her vigor and progressiveness, then we do not deserve our heritage of Americanism. We are not worthy of it unless we can ignore the periodical patriots who seek the easy way.



## In "Common Ground:"

# Barron Beshoar Reports on Employment Situation Faced By Japanese American Group

The multi-faceted problems of racial discrimination in the Rocky Mountain states are discussed by Barron B. Beshoar, former minority representative for the War Manpower Commission in that area, in the spring issue of Common Ground Magazine.

After serving for sixteen months in that position, Beshoar reached the conclusion that "no issue, whether chronic or born of war, transcends in importance that of racial, religious or color discrimination."

Though racial antagonism in the mountain states has never reached riot proportions, says Beshoar, it is nevertheless widespread.

"In some instances it is bold and audacious; in others it is subtle and hidden, but the effects are always the same. It deprives the nation of needed manpower, denies jobs to workers who have contributions to make to the war effort, prevents upgrading of workers with skills and potential abilities, and destroys the morale of important segments of our population. Worse still, it fixes in the minds of many a belief that American democracy is an Anglo democracy, that it is not worthwhile to fight a war for democratic ideals in some distant and little known land if democracy is not to be given more than lip service in our own communities."

Particular minority problems of the Rocky Mountain area concern citizens of Spanish, Mexican, Japanese and Negro descent.

Discrimination against Mexican and Spanish Americans has at the present time been somewhat relieved by the in-migration of Japanese Americans, says Beshoar, for the Nisei are now the chief targets of discrimination, but the pattern has not changed, and there is every prospect that the citizen of Spanish descent will be in no better position after the war than he was before, he says.

Difficulties facing these citizens have been due to several factors: the fact that they do not appreciate money for itself; the language disparity; and the fact that they have no strong, effective organizations, such as the NAACP or the Urban League, to fight discrimination.

The position of the Japanese American in the Rocky Mountain states is extremely difficult, says Beshoar, and employers who refuse to hire them often contend that if the military could not trust the Japanese Americans and evacuated them, they cannot be trusted to work in war plants.

During the last months of 1943, however, a good number of Nisei girls have been placed, particularly in government agencies. The achievements of the Shelby Japanese American unit and the 100th Infantry have had a telling effect.

Political moves to hinder Nisei from owning land and otherwise enjoying their full rights have had repercussions, however, in recent months. At the present time, proponents of such legislation are planning to place their proposals on the ballot in November.

The federal attitude toward Japanese Americans is one of "bewildering inconsistency," says Beshoar.

"Although the wording of Executive Order 9346 (or 8802) does not exclude persons of Japanese extraction, it is of little effect issued by Army authorities and other federal officials have been sufficient to keep Japanese Americans of known loyalty out of essential war work. When an employer has orders from the Army not to hire Japanese Americans, he isn't going to worry too much about Order 9346 or the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice."

Additionally, this discrimination toward persons of Japanese ancestry has made way toward extended discrimination. "This flaunting of Order 9346 in regard to Japanese Americans, has, of course, weakened it all along the line and made its enforcement as regards Spanish Americans, Negroes, and other minorities extremely difficult."

An incident regarding the hiring of Nisei is cited by Beshoar. Seven Japanese Americans, hired on an isolated war project in the mountain area, were immediately rounded up and sent to a city

100 miles distant when it was found they were of Japanese ancestry. The men had been grubbing willows from the floor of a wild, mountain valley preparatory to construction.

And yet, when the project was completed, Japanese Americans were employed in the operation. "This is a fair example of our consistency," says the writer.

Negroes in this area, too, have their many difficulties, a situation not aided by the fact that many Southerners with ingrained anti-Negro prejudice are moving into these states. Fortunately, Beshoar points out, these prejudices have made little impression on the established residents, and no new restrictions have been placed on the Negro population.

The task ahead is this, says Beshoar: "to break down artificial barriers, to insure justice through such agencies as the FEPC and the minority service of the War Manpower Commission, to brush away outmoded ideas of racial differences, to bring each American to the realization that his fellow American, regardless of his racial extraction, is 'just people.'"

## Letter-Box

# FROM OUR READERS

## Give Us News Of Anti-Democrats

New York City.  
Editor, Pacific Citizen.

This is merely to say to you that I hope the policy asked for by Mr. Larry Fujii, namely that the Sons of the Golden West be forgotten and more news concerning the 100th Infantry and 442nd Infantry be printed, be put aside. The desire for more news concerning the soldiers is understandable. The first Nisei soldier to die in Italy with the 100th Infantry was a long standing buddy of mine. I have numerous other friends and also relatives in the armed forces. Nothing could please me more than to read about them, but I feel that enough space is given them in a small paper like yours. The coverage is quite adequate. I do not say this out of disrespect for the boys in the armed forces. But for the following reasons I believe it would be a mistake to pay too much attention to them if we are to forget about the Sons of the Golden West, and the boys now fighting in Italy would be the first to agree with me, I am sure.

War itself is only a symptom, a manifestation of a great unrest. Our world today is in a cataclysmic revolution of which war seems to be a necessary part. But the issue is not war. The issue is Freedom vs. Tyranny. Men are dying because some people seek to oppress others, and no man has a right to do that. And those who believe that tyranny is wrong are fighting to do away with it. That issue... is being fought all over the world; and it is being fought right here in America.

The Sons of the Golden West, the American Legion, the Tenney committee, the Hearst press, and other superpatriots and super-patriotic organizations are using every means that a democratic nation allows to undermine the basic democratic beliefs. The editors and writers of every and any newspaper have an obligation to their readers to present these basic truths and help interpret them for their readers. This job the editor of the Pacific Citizen is doing nobly. I am glad that the editorials of the editor and the news items presented.

Do not dismiss the enemies of democracy as "ignorant people." They are intelligent and shrewd

## CALLING

# All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

## CONTRIBUTIONS

National Headquarters coffers expanded to the extent of \$51.50, with contributions from the following persons: Mr. Albert D. Bonus, Seattle, Wash., \$1.00; Mr. Susumu Sim Endo, Haddonfield, New Jersey, \$9.00; Ted Hondo, Salt Lake City, Utah, \$10.00; Harry Nakamura, Ogden, Utah, \$10.00; G. A. Schee, San Diego, California, \$10.00; Minoru Takata, Salt Lake City, Utah, \$5.00; and anonymous, Ogden, Utah, \$6.50.

Susumu Endo's contribution was particularly appreciated when we noted that it was his last center pay check. Mr. Minoru Takata's contribution was in memory of his son.

## BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

The response to the Buck-a-Month Club has been splendid. The following new members have pledged to pay each month \$1.00 to the National Headquarters' treasury: Yukus Inouye, Dr. Jun Kurumada, William Minami, Isamu Aoki, Kay Hirao, Ray K. Sugimoto and Lt. Anonymous of Ft. Benning, Ga. The 40 members that we now have are going to help in putting the JACL on a more substantial financial set-up.

## ASSOCIATED MEMBERS

The bulletin at present being prepared for mailing will be the last one to be mailed to 1943 Associated Members, which means you should renew your membership for 1944, as a more extensive program is lined up for this particular division for 1944.

## Yasuo Kuniyoshi

"I left Japan when I was thirteen. I wanted to see the world. I wanted to learn English. I came to the West Coast and I worked all day and went to school at night. After a while I found that I did not only want to learn English, I wanted to learn to be an artist. I wanted to draw and to paint. That is what I have done. That is what I have thought about. I grew up in America, I got all my education in America, I was recognized as an artist by America; I thought about America as if I were an American, I thought about Japan as all Americans think about some distant land from which they have come. The one thing I never thought about is race. If you think about race you cannot think about form, color and line, and the way to mix paints. You cannot even think about politics. You cannot even think about what is right and wrong. You cannot even hear the sounds of speech or of music. The simplest words, the word yes, the word no, become meaningless, the simplest color is muddled." Artist Yasuo Kuniyoshi to C. G. Paulding of Commonweal, March 10.

## Business Licenses

"We have said that this question (of restricting Japanese Americans from operating businesses in Utah) should be of particular interest to the Catholic people of Utah. The reason is simple. As the possessors of the clearest dogmatic teaching on the basic equality of the entire human race, and the recipients, through the recent encyclical letters of the Popes, of the strongest condemnation of the heresy of racism, we ought to be in the position of assuming leadership in the fight against this or any other kind of anti-Christian subversion. We ourselves have known, even in this country, the meaning of racial and religious discrimination, and therefore, we should be most keenly sensitive to its application to any others, though we ourselves, momentarily, may not be the victims.

"And finally, we stand with Christ. Because we do, all men are our brothers."—Rev. Robert J. Dwyer, editor, The Register, Salt Lake City, March 5.

people who know what they want and how to get it. Ever on the alert we must be, and the Pacific Citizen helps to keep us on the alert. This, it seems to me, is the basic task of a paper like the Pacific Citizen.

Give us news of the fighting boys by all means, but give us too the things that are primary first. Mineo Katagiri.

# New Horizons for Nisei: Discovering New America

By Mary Oyama

Less than a year ago we made a report in this paper about the desire of some Nisei and Caucasian Americans here in Denver to form some sort of mixed group for the purpose of aiding assimilation and also for the dissemination of correct information. It was about the time that the Denver Post was circulating vicious lies and half-truths about the Heart Mountain Relocation center and about the Nisei in general.

Earnest and thinking people among both groups felt that such harmful propaganda should be aggressively combated by organized action on the part of the Nisei and their friends. They felt, too, that there was a need for some specific medium whereby like-minded Americans could get together informally for fun, fellowship, and serious discussion as well. Amongst the Nisei were represented: resettled evacuees, old-time Denver residents, Buddhists, and Christians; with young people in their twenties and older Nisei in their thirties.

The Reverend Edgar M. Wahlberg of the Grace Community church, who is one of the outstanding civic leaders and an authority on youth and juvenile social problems, generously offered the use of his Center to the Nisei. He also encouraged the formation of a mixed Caucasian American and Nisei group. About two meetings were held to discuss plans, and then for many months nothing else happened. But, more recently, plans were resumed and, after a temporary committee was appointed, two successful meetings were held at the Grace Community center.

Serving on the temporary committee were two Nisei and two Caucasians, and for the first social gathering an enjoyable folk dancing session was held with over 50 people in attendance. The second get-together was an informal "bull session" where the problem of Nisei assimilation into American life was informally discussed. In this way, with a mingling of fun and fellowship with more serious meetings, the Caucasian Americans are getting better acquainted with the Nisei and the Nisei are becoming integrated into the life of the American community, without the narrowing confines of the mono-racial Japanese community.

The leaders of the group noted that several churches and organizations in the city were represented, also that there were Nisei from out-of-town rural communities as well as those from the metropolitan area itself. They felt that they would like to see more of the Buddhist and also more of the non-church attending Nisei present. For the next session, they are planning to contact some of the YM-WBA leaders and others so that special invitations may be extended to them.

This is one example of a concrete practical approach to the assimilation problem. The other, which we have previously mentioned, is the "Church of All Peoples," as quite adequately explained by the Reverend Fred Fertig and touched upon in our first article on this subject. Still another method whereby the Nisei Americans may discover the New America is by joining Caucasian American churches and organizations—social, liberal, political, sports, recreational, etc. This would take in special hobby groups and cooperatives as well. If more Nisei would only consider this most effective approach and actually engage in the practice of being a "joiner" outside of his own racial group, there really would be no need for "cosmopolitan clubs" or inter-racial organizations, or other artificial (more or less) approaches such as mixed Caucasian American and Nisei groups specifically formed for the purpose of acquainting two groups (or many groups) of Americans with either. If we'd only get busy at the business of getting to know the other fellow simply as a fellow American and a human being, we would not have to work so hard trying to "organize!" It is just as simple as that.

And yet, we find that many Nisei still do not seem to realize the importance of assimilation, despite the bitter experience of exacuation, and they still continue to congregate just in their own little groups in their own restricted all-Nisei or "Japanese" circles, hardly knowing of the tremendous and significant social changes taking

place in the larger world about them. Even at the risk of becoming repetitious and monotonous by harping on this one theme, we still venture to bring it forth before our readers.

To summarize everything in a nutshell. Let's all of us discover the New America for ourselves. Let's do this by: (1) personal contacts—making close friends outside of our own racial group, inviting these friends into our own homes and to all our social affairs; (2) joining churches and other Caucasian American organizations; (3) affiliating with inter-racial and inter-American groups, etc.

We can no longer afford to remain an unknown quantity in American life. The less people know about us the more suspicious they become, but the better they know us the sooner complete understanding and accord will be achieved. This is something worth working toward.

# EDITORIAL DIGEST

## Making a Distinction ANNISTON STAR

Noting that "several hundred" Japanese Americans are being sent to Fort McClellan to obtain their basic training, the Anniston, Ala., Star stressed in an editorial on March 12 that Alabamians should make a distinction between the "enemy Japs" and Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The editorial noted that Japanese Americans "have been born and reared in an atmosphere of liberty and democracy and Christianity, which places prime emphasis on the dignity of the individual soul."

"But these men are of a sensitive nature," the Anniston Star commented. "They are deeply hurt when referred to as 'Japs,' but do not mind being called 'J-A's,' which stands for Japanese Americans or Niseis to denote they are second-generation Japanese."

"We should treat them with consideration, therefore, and respect them for just what they are: patriotic young men who are offering their lives on the altar of their country, to the end that freedom and justice may not perish from the face of the earth," the Alabama paper concluded.

## Wicked Business OGDEN STANDARD

Commenting on the formation of farm bodies which urge discriminatory treatment of Japanese Americans, the Ogden, Utah, Standard Examiner declared in an editorial on March 26:

"It happens that while farmers are going to great lengths to form responsible bodies to facilitate the hiring of farm labor and enter into covenants looking toward the welfare of the labor, irresponsible or unthinking groups and individuals are fanning race hatreds in a manner calculated to undo, at least in part, the farmers' efforts."

In the editorial titled, "Fanning Race Hatred Is Wicked Business," the Standard-Examiner, asked:

"In a day of unlimited jobs what minority group will continue to work for long in communities where hatreds are fomented and discrimination advocated?"

"If recruitment of labor becomes difficult, farmers, no doubt, will begin to ask who are these people who are preaching race hatred and what do they hope to gain by arousing unrest after the Hitler manner."

"Farm work is war work," the Standard-Examiner declared. "To impede food production by intimidating minority groups required for farm work is wicked business. In the case of Japanese evacuees it is folly to feed them at public expense in centers when there is important work for them to do which they want to perform."

## ALL ABOARD

Newest Topaz publication will be the historical section magazine, "All Aboard," slated to appear this week. Editors are Toshio Mori, Evelyn Kirimura, George Sugihara and Kimi Shimamura.

Writers will include Toyo Sugimoto, Henry Tani, Kay Uchida, Hiro Katayama, Hatsuie Egami and the editors. Art work will be edited by Masao Yabuki and Alfred Sawahata.



## Spanish Consul Corrects Letter on Nisei Draft Status

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The recent widely-discussed statement of Francisco de Amat, consul of Spain, to the effect that "the American authorities have stressed the fact that if an American citizen (of Japanese ancestry) does not desire to serve this country, he is under no obligation to do so," has been corrected in a letter sent WRA projects, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

The correction states: "Reference is made to my letter to you dated Feb. 16, 1944. I have subsequently received an additional memorandum from the embassy, the translation of which follows:

"The protecting power is not authorized to act on behalf of American citizens, and it is solely with the American authorities that they (the American citizens) must deal in this matter (American military service) since these authorities are the only ones who can solve such problems."

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## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Yushi Uyejima (73-1-B, Gila River) a girl on March 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. George S. Kosuki (10-6-B, Gila River) a girl on March 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Nikaido (59-3-C, Gila River) a boy on March 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsunezo Yoshikawa (20-2-B, Gila River) a boy on March 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masataka Tomooka (39-2-C, Gila River) a boy on March 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Kumai (12H-2B, Granada) a boy on March 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Misao Kawazoe (12G-3D, Granada) a girl on March 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Iseri (15-20-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on March 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fujii (23-13-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on March 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kawabe (1-2-C, Heart Mountain) a girl on March 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eitoku Nakamura (23-3-B, Heart Mountain) a boy on March 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Saito (14-6-E, Rowher) a girl on March 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Ozaki (12-8-F, Rohwer) a girl on March 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuo Fujimoto (12-3-1, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Yamabe (13-11-2, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shingo Shima (28-8-4, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isami Miyagawa (31-8-2, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ukio Tatsumi (11-7-3, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tamotsu Marimoto (12-3-1, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kawaguchi (6-4-3, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toyoshi Sakamoto (22-8-4, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichijira (11-6-5, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Narikawa (34-11-3, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sakaguchi (15-4-3, Manzanar) a boy.

### DEATHS

Inokichi Korenaga, 70, March 28 in Sandy, Utah.

Torako Kamei (35-9-2, Manzanar) on March 3.

Tsuyako Tatsumi (17-6-1, Manzanar) on March 7.

Shotaro Inouye (57-14-C, Gila River) on March 8.

Yoshihiko Nishida, 50, (227-8-D Poston) on March 10.

Ryo Naruto (28-11-2, Manzanar) on March 15.

### MARRIAGES

Minnie Tokunaga to Charles Hirata on March 11 at Brighton, Colo.

Nami Oji to Chiseo Shoji on Feb. 10 in Chicago.

June Arita to Sam Okada on March 14 in Billings, Mont.

Sachiko Endo to Tetsuzo Tasuhara on March 23 in Cody, Wyo.

Florence Yoshitaka to Pvt. Art Koura in Hunt, Idaho.

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## Ann Nisei's Column

### Package Mixes Will Save time

Package mixes are real time-savers these days, as you probably know, and you probably keep two or three of them on your shelf all the time.

With such popular mixes, however, as pastry and biscuit, it's even more time-saving to make it yourself in large batches, which guarantees that you'll always have a supply on hand when you need it.

Here are recipes for them, along with some suggestions for their use:

#### Pastry Mix

1 pound shortening or lard  
1 tablespoon salt  
7 cups flour, sifted  
We'd certainly advise your using lard for this, since it's an unrated shortening at this time. (And many housewives will tell you lard always makes the flakiest pastry.)

Sift flour and salt together. Cut in shortening with two knives until size of small peas. Store in covered jar in refrigerator or cool place.

Double-crust: Take two cups pastry mix, add three tablespoons ice-cold water.

Use this for tarts, meat pie topping, turnovers, etc.

Or try a meat roll, like this. Make regular meat loaf mixture, using ground cooked meat. Spread lightly over rolled-out pie crust. Roll, bake in quick oven.

#### Biscuit Mix

1 cup shortening  
8 cups flour, sifted  
4 tablespoons baking powder  
4 teaspoons salt  
Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in shortening with two knives. Store in closed container.

Biscuits: To 2 cups of mix, add ½ cup milk, or more if necessary.

Butterscotch rolls: ½ cup milk to 2 cups mix. Roll ¼ inch thick. Sprinkle with brown sugar, nut meats and dots of butter. Roll, cut into 1-inch slices. Place slices in greased pan, bake at 400 degrees 15 minutes or till done.

Cinnamon rolls: Make as above, using ½ cup granulated sugar instead of brown sugar, and adding 1 teaspoon cinnamon.

Quick Coffee Cake: Add ¼ cup sugar to 2 cups mix. Beat one egg yolk, add ¼ cup milk. Add milk

## EVACUEE FARM MATERIALS AID IN PRODUCTION

LOS ANGELES—All idle farm machinery which was left in Southern California following the evacuation of Japanese and Japanese Americans is now being used in producing the food crops which are vital to victory," H. J. Lasslett, Federal Agricultural War Board representative, declared last week at a meeting of state agricultural officials here.

and egg to mix. Spread dough ½ inch thick in greased layer tin. Cream 3 tablespoons butter, and mixture of ¼ cup flour, ¼ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Sprinkle over top of dough. Bake at 400 degrees about 30 minutes.

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## Nisei Player Stars as Utah Wins National Cage Crown

**Wat Misaka Important Cog in Ute Victories Over Dartmouth, St. Johns**

Wat Misaka, the University of ball star from Ogden, Utah, played Utah's Japanese American basketball an important role as the "Blitz kids" from Salt Lake City won the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball championship from Dartmouth University in a thrill-packed 42-40 overtime game before 17,000 fans in New York's Madison Square Garden on March 28.

Misaka, who played all but the first two minutes of the game, was described by the Associated Press as "the best defensive player on the floor." He scored four points, in addition to his sterling defensive play.

On Thursday, March 30, in the battle for the mythical national collegiate championship, Misaka scored five points and was the spark-plug of the Utah offense as the Utahns defeated St. Johns of Brooklyn, 43-36, before 18,000 fans at a Red Cross benefit game in Madison Square Garden. Misaka, a native of Ogden and a graduate of Ogden high and Weber college, got an ovation from the fans, as the Utes defeated the winners of the Metropolitan invitational tournament.

Utah entered the western NCAA tournament at Kansas City last week after losing to Kentucky in the NCAA invitational tournament in New York City. The Utes defeated the University of Missouri in the semi-finals on March 24 by a 45-35 score, Misaka contributing five points.

In the western NCAA finals against Iowa State, Misaka played a brilliant game and received a tremendous ovation from the crowd of 5,000 when he left the game. Utah defeated Iowa State, 40 to 31 with Misaka turning in four field goals and a free throw. After winning the western NCAA title the young Utah team returned to New York for the national finals against Dartmouth.

## Nisei Boxer Wins Match in Intercity Golden Gloves

CHICAGO, — With his right arm pushed from its shoulder socket, Henry Sumi of the Chicago CYO, fought on for one and a half rounds to defeat Sam Chernoff, New York 118-pounder, this week in the 1944 Intercity Golden Glove bouts between Chicago and New York.

Sumi battled in the alternate matches in the 118-pound class. Chicago won the contest 9 to 7.

Young Sumi threw his arm out of joint in the second round of the three round fight. Charles Bartlett, Chicago Tribune reporter said of him: "... but he kept throwing punches the rest of the route for a decisive triumph over Sam Chernoff of the Bronx. It was an exhibition of gameness as has distinguished all Golden Glovers tournaments for Henry didn't indicate to his handlers that he had suffered the mishap."

## Missing in Action



HANK NAKAMURA  
Missing in Italy

## Sgt. Nakamura Made Reputation In U. S. Ring

A recent War Department announcement has listed Sgt. Henry Nakamura of Honolulu, T. H., as "missing in action" in Italy. Sgt. Nakamura, who was cited for bravery, was a member of the famous 100th Infantry Battalion of the U. S. Fifth Army.

Before induction into the armed forces, "Hank" Nakamura was an outstanding professional boxer. His biggest fight was in New York with Pete Scalzo, then world's featherweight champion. Nakamura lost a close fight by a decision before a crowd of 14,000.

Before turning professional, "Hank" Nakamura performed in Los Angeles as an amateur and won 22 straight fights.

In his boxing career, both as an amateur and as a professional, he engaged in more than 100 fights but was never knocked out.

He returned to Hawaii in 1940 and whipped Chris Crispin, then featherweight champion of Hawaii. He enlisted in the army at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, early in 1941.

A brother of Sgt. Nakamura, Harry Nakamura, is a resident of Ogden, Utah.

## Frank Tominaga Wins Intermountain Lightweight Title

Frank Tominaga of Pingree, Idaho, last year's intermountain AAU bantamweight champion, won the lightweight championship in the 1944 tournament on March 29 in Salt Lake City when his opponent in the finals of the tourney, Ralph Green of Hill Field, defaulted.

Tominaga showed himself to be one of the outstanding boxers in the tournament, winning his semi-final match with ease.

## Nakama Wins Two National Swim Titles

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Kiyoshi Nakama, Ohio State's Japanese American swimming star from Hawaii, successfully defended his double NCAA championships in the 1500-meter and 440-yard free-style events on March 24 and 25.

Nakama's feats were over shadowed, however, by the performances of Alan Ford, Yale's sensational swimmer, who won three titles.

Nakama won the 440-yard free-style by a touch from Gene Rogers of Columbia in 4:47.

Nakama, called by his coach, Mike Peppe, "the greatest distance swimmer of all time," had successfully defended his 1500-meter title in the opening event on Friday in 20:02.2, winning his heat by 75 meters, lapping the field with 25 meters to spare in the 50-meter pool.

However, the Japanese American from Hawaii, who is Ohio State's captain this year, suffered an unexpected defeat in the 220-yard free-style final to Gene Rogers of Columbia, the national 440 and 880 AAU champion. Rogers beat Nakama by less than a foot in a thrilling last lap. The time was 2:11.

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## Cannon Company Wins 442nd Combat Team's Cage Title

**Twenty-Seven Companies of Japanese American Unit At Camp Shelby Participate in Basketball Tourney; Cannoneers Defeat 232nd Engineers in Finals**

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Cannon Company of the Infantry Regiment won the Japanese American Combat Team Basketball Championship when they defeated the 232nd Combat Engineers Company 33-21 in the title game played in Camp Shelby's Field House.

Twenty-seven companies representing the Infantry Regiment, the Field Artillery Battalion, and the Company of Combat Engineers participated in the single elimination tournament.

In the title game, the Cannoneers led throughout the hard-fought contest, which was closer than the score indicates. The winners were sparked by center Hideo "Chuck" Mayeda, former Los Angeles Fremont high school star; captain and guard Takeshi "Bolo" Mizukami, Hawaii Senior AAU star, and guard Nunotani, former University of Hawaii player. The Engineers' outstanding player in the championship was M. Saiki, for three years star forward for the Iolani high school in Waihiawa, Hawaii. Mayeda and Saiki tied for high point honors with ten points each.

Cannon Company proved their championship qualifications throughout the entire meet, blasting their way into the title game with a 16-11 victory over Service Company in the first round, a 29-27 extra period win over Anti-Tank Company in the second round, and another extra period 18-14 defeat of the Combat Team Band to win the Separate Companies crown. In the playoffs, after a bye in the first round, they defeated C Company 29-27 after trailing until the last few seconds to qualify for the finals against the Engineers. C Company won the First Battalion honors.

The Engineers defeated Battery C of the Field Artillery 38-20 in the first round, drew a bye into the battalion finals, and then whipped Headquarters Battery 24-21 to win the Field Artillery-Engineers crown. In the playoffs they too drew a first round bye

and then defeated Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, Battalion winners, 26-23, to win the right to meet for the Combat Team championship.

In the Combat Team championship playoffs, Cannon, Headquarters Third, and Engineers drew first round byes. C Company defeated Headquarters Second to join the other quintets in the semi-finals. The Engineers defeated Headquarters Third 26-23 and Cannon Company defeated C Company 29-27 to move into the finals, which was won by the Cannoneers.

Although the players had little opportunity to practice, the games were well played and most of them were close and exciting. Large crowds attended all of the games. The winners are to be given medals at a steak dinner next week.

## Organize New JACL Chapter At Murray

MURRAY, Utah—A new chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League has been organized at Murray, Utah, it was announced this week.

Many of the Murray residents who have joined to form the new chapter were members of the Salt Lake City chapter.

The newly elected president of the Murray JACL is Shigeki Ushio. Other officers are Frank Tashima vice president; Lucy Kuwahara, rec. secretary; Masaya Tadehara, corres. secretary; Yukus Inouye, treas.; and George Fujii, social chairman.

Guest speaker at last Saturday's meeting was Dan B. Shields, United States district attorney in the Salt Lake area. Shields urged the JACL members to conduct a "speak English" campaign.

Lucy Kuwahara and Masaya Tadehara were chairmen of the social portion of the meeting which consisted of a musical program, games, dancing and refreshments.

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