



## Gannon Gets Interim Funds For Committee

Ickes Says Gannon Sounds Like Man "With Bad Conscience"

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Sharp debate over the possibility of a return to California of evacuated Japanese Americans flared in the California assembly on June 12 when Assemblyman Chester Cannon, R., Sacramento, submitted a resolution asking additional funds for his interim committee on "Japanese problems."

The Gannon resolution was adopted to authorize an additional \$1,000 for continuing the activities of the committee until the next regular session of the State Legislature.

During the discussion of the resolution, Gannon read a reply he had received from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to a letter requesting that Japanese American evacuees not be returned to California. The Ickes' letter said in part:

"Your courteous and restrained letter has reached me. It is the kind of communication I would expect from a man who has taken an oath to uphold and defend the Constitution . . . and then forswear himself.

"I have no interest in bandying epithets with you or anyone else about loyal Japanese who are born in this country and who are just as fully citizens as you or I. You sound to me like a man with a bad conscience."

Pointing to the loyalty record of Japanese Americans, Assemblyman John Pelletier, D., Los Angeles, declared there are 10,000 American-born loyal Japanese now in the army who must be considered. He had challenged a statement by Assemblyman Randall Dickey, R., Alameda, that "there is no such thing" as a loyal Japanese.

Backing Gannon's request for funds, Dickey declared:

"If there ever was need for a committee of this type it is now. We should be in a position to take care of the situation after the war and not have to bother with a sociologist like Ickes."

Gannon declared that "pressure groups" were working for the return of the evacuees to the coast.

"We have no way of knowing what may happen between now and January," he said. "Three pressure groups are working actively for the return of so-called loyal American-born Japanese to California. They are not advocating that Japanese be returned after the war, they want them returned right now."

## War Department Identifies Soldier Wounded in Italy

WASHINGTON — The War Department announced on June 11 that Staff Sgt. Robert K. Oshiro, an American soldier of Japanese ancestry whose next of kin is his father, Tashichi Oshiro of Paauhau, Hawaii, had been wounded in recent fighting in Italy.

## NISEI MAY APPLY FOR SERVICE IN FOREIGN MISSIONS

SAN FRANCISCO — Qualified nisei are invited to apply for foreign missionary work as ministers or evangelists, educational and social service workers and medical and agricultural missionaries by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, according to Gordon K. Chapman, executive secretary of the Protestant Church Commission for Japanese Service. This is believed to be the first missionary board which has opened its foreign service field to nisei.

## Story of the Week

### Japanese American Girl Honored by U. S. Army

HONOLULU—Most disheartening to Tojo and his cohorts will be news of Kimi, an American girl of Japanese ancestry, the inter-racial magazine, "New Pacific," declares in its May issue.

Kimi, born and educated in Hawaii, has just celebrated her second anniversary as the "U. S. Army Girl of Kauai."

It was reported that in appreciation of her tireless efforts and contributions to the morale of American fighting men stationed on Kauai Island, she recently received two stars at a ceremony from Major Eli J. Paris, special service officer of the U. S. Army.

For the past two years Kimi has traveled the length and breadth of the Garden Island, singing for the boys of the U. S. Army. She was one of the original troupe formed by Sunday Reantase of the USO Mobile Unit to take entertainment to the first contingent of troops arriving on Kauai. Never missing a performance or ever turning down a request, Kimi has aggregated a total of 3,072 hours of service to the G.I's.

"Her perpetual smile always captivates the boys and wins endearment of the fellows of the fighting service," Allen L. Davis reported in "New Pacific."

## Federal Court Upholds Right Of Japanese Americans to Open Businesses in Utah

Judge Johnson Enjoins City of Layton from Denying License to Japanese American on Grounds of Racial Ancestry of Applicant

The right of an American citizen of Japanese ancestry to engage in business was clarified in a U. S. district court in Salt Lake City on June 15 when Judge Tillman D. Johnson permanently enjoined the city of Layton, Utah, from denying business licenses to citizens of Japanese descent, so long as license applicants are able to pay the necessary fee.

The decision was rendered upon petition of Clarence Okuda, who protested that he had been illegally denied a license in Layton because of his ancestry.

Judge Johnson in his decision instructed Layton officials to grant the license and enjoined them from prosecuting Okuda, a grocer, for doing business without a license during the past several weeks pending decision upon the petition.

Judge Johnson found all contentions of the complaint in favor of Okuda.

Final arguments were made on June 15 as counsel for the Layton town board argued that the people who own the property and have established a town have the right to make their own ordinances. They argued that the people of Layton can refuse a license to operate a store if there are plenty of stores already operating and the board can refuse a license because a mass meeting of citizens protested against granting the license.

Okuda has declared that he has instituted his test case to determine the right of American citizens to do business without regard to restrictions based on race, color or creed.

Edgar C. Jensen, counsel for Okuda, told the court that the license had been refused his client because "they don't want a Jap in business in Layton and for no other reason."

Jensen then argued that the case before the federal court did not involve a "Jap," but any citizen and that if the town board, by an ordinance, can decide the rights of American citizens, the "men who wrote the Constitution wasted a lot of time and effort."

Counsel for the town of Layton had argued that the license had not been denied because Okuda was of Japanese ancestry but because the town board had the authority to refuse or grant any license in consideration of "the health, safety and welfare" of the city.

The city attorney for Layton had pleaded that there was no question involved over which the Federal court had any jurisdiction.

However, Judge Johnson ruled that he did have jurisdiction of the legal question raised in the complaint which asserted that a citizen's rights under the constitution had been denied.

## Two Soldiers Reported Killed In Italy Battles

Parents in Hawaii Notified of Death Of Nisei Troops

HONOLULU, T. H.—The death in action of two Japanese Americans from Oahu in the Fifth Army's march on Rome has been reported in official notification received by next of kin in Hawaii.

Parents of Sgt. Albert Yoshio Nozaki of Waiialua were notified of his death in action on April 28.

Sgt. Nozaki was wounded in action on Nov. 4 while fighting with the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy. After being hospitalized for several months, he rejoined the outfit. In March he was promoted from corporal to sergeant. His last letter, written to his parents on April 22, said that he was well and told them not to worry. He was 25 years of age.

Tech. Sgt. Chuji Saito, 30, son of Mrs. Moto Saito of Waimanalo, Oahu, was killed in action on April 19, according to word from the War Department.

It was believed that Sgt. Saito was killed while head of a machine-gun unit of the 100th Infantry Battalion on the Anzio beach-head.

## Canada Will Close Evacuation Center At Sandon Shortly

KASLO, B. C. — The interior housing project for Japanese Canadian evacuees at Sandon, B. C., will be the first of the evacuation centers to be closed, the New Canadian reported here last week.

Evacuees remaining at Sandon will be moved to other centers shortly, with fifty "old men" already resettled at Harris Ranch, New Denver.

The Sandon hospital has already closed and patients have been distributed in Slocan, Greenwood, Kaslo, Grand Forks and Nakusp.

## Military Situation on Coast Will Determine Any Change in Exclusion Order, Says Stimson

Secretary of War Answers Rep. Anderson's Request For Information; Myer Stresses Reopening of Evacuated Area is Matter in Hands of Military Authorities

WASHINGTON — Any change in the present restrictions against the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the evacuated Pacific coast area "will hinge entirely on changes in the military situation," Secretary of War Stimson declared here on June 13.

Secretary Stimson, in a letter to Rep. John Z. Anderson, R., Calif., stressed that present restrictions have not been relaxed. He declared that "it is impossible to predict at this time when the War Department estimate of the situation will warrant their return to the West coast."

Anderson also inserted into the Congressional Record a letter from Dillion S. Myer, chief of the War Relocation Authority, which revealed "there have been, however, a few instances in which permission has been granted by the Western Defense Command to evacuated persons."

Answering Anderson's question on "rumors that evacuees are going to be permitted to return to their homes on the Pacific coast despite objection of the War Department," Myer said:

"The exclusion of persons of Japanese descent is by military order and the order can be revoked only by the responsible military authorities. There has been no announcement by the military that the coastal zone is to be reopened to persons of Japanese ancestry."

Secretary Stimson said in his letter the military necessity for continued exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry "is under constant study and surveillance both by the War Department and the Western Defense Command and any forthcoming changes in policy which would result in their return hinges entirely on changes in the military situation."

"Obviously," Stimson continued, "we are maintaining constant liaison with the WRA and other government agencies, and are keeping them currently informed on the War Department's policy on exclusion."

## \$5000 Damage Caused at Topaz By Warehouse Fire

TOPAZ, Utah — Approximately \$5000 worth of property was damaged by fire at a Topaz warehouse on Tuesday, June 7, the Topaz Times has reported.

The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion in the paint shop. Firemen fought for 30 minutes to gain control of the flames but were helpless in saving the contents of the building because of lack of equipment to fight hot paint fire, according to W. Miller, head of the fire department.

## Two Hawaii Nisei Soldiers Honored by Los Angeles Club

LOS ANGELES—Two Japanese Americans from Hawaii, wounded while fighting the Germans in Italy, were among the six American soldiers from the Army's Torney General Hospital at Palm Springs who were honored on June 8 by the Los Angeles Breakfast club.

They are Staff Sgt. Larry Y. Hirokawa and Cpl. Kenneth T. Muroshige.

Sgt. Hirokawa, 24, was inducted on Nov. 15, 1941, while a student at the University of Hawaii. His campaign ribbon stars represent nine terrific battles in Italy, the Los Angeles Times said, climaxed by the Fifth Army's attempt to take Castle hill at Cassino. Hirokawa received a severe head wound from an exploding shell and was hit 15 minutes later by a sniper bullet.

The explosion ruptured his right eyeball and he now wears an artificial eye, the Times reported.

Cpl. Muroshige, a Honolulu drug store worker before his induction on June 14, 1941, participated in the battles of Montemeletta, Benvenuto, St. Angelo's d'Alife and Santa Maria Olivetto. Last Nov. 5 a German machine pistol ripped his leg.

The Japanese Americans were introduced by Lieut. Col. E. T. Thompson, executive officer of the hospital. Four other wounded soldiers, one of them a Mojave Indian, appeared with the Japanese Americans.

A picture of the wounded soldiers was published in the Los Angeles Times on June 8.

## Report 51 Draft Delinquents Indicate Willingness to Serve If Citizenship Status Cleared

**FBI Agents Testify on Interviews with Evacuees Indicted for Failure to Report for Pre-Induction Physicals, as Wyoming Draft Trial is Opened**

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — Testimony that 51 of the 63 Japanese Americans charged with failure to report for pre-induction physical examinations at Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming had indicated their willingness to serve in the armed forces of the United States if their citizenship status were cleared was heard in U. S. district court this week.

The trial of the 63 draft delinquents from Heart Mountain was opened on June 12 in Cheyenne.

On Wednesday Kenneth W. Brown, Denver FBI agent, testified that six defendants he interviewed had expressed their willingness to serve providing they considered their constitutional rights restored.

Previously, three other FBI agents had testified that 45 others of those who have been indicted had told of their desire to be loyal to the United States and to enter the armed forces when they considered their rights restored.

Almost constant bickering by government and defense attorneys over selective service records and regulations marked Wednesday afternoon's session. The defense contended it had stipulated it would accept all selective service records and that it was unnecessary for the government to call as witnesses two California draft board officials for questioning.

The trial, biggest mass judicial proceeding ever held in Wyoming, followed the indictment of 63 Japanese Americans from the Heart Mountain center on May 3 for violation of selective service regulations. The complaint filed by U. S. District Attorney Carl L. Sackett had charged the men, all of whom were evacuated from their west coast homes, with failure to submit to a pre-induction physical examination as requested by their draft board in Powell, Wyo.

Defense attorneys, Samuel D. Menin of Denver and Clyde M. Watts of Cheyenne, indicated that they would cite as grounds for refusal to report the premise that the Japanese Americans were deprived of their constitutional rights when they were removed from their homes along the California coast after it was declared a military area.

Because of the lack of facilities at any one Wyoming city to house the defendants, 11 were held at Rawlins and 19 at Laramie, while the remaining 33 were accommodated at the county jail at Cheyenne.

Maximum sentence for violation of the selective service act is five years and \$10,000.

## Reverend Kikuchi Returns to Poston

POSTON, Ariz. — The Rev. Kenji Kikuchi, formerly of San Diego, California, recently returned to Poston, Ariz., from Chicago to resume work in the church at Camp No. 3.

Mr. Kikuchi has been in Chicago for the past year, serving as a member of the United Ministry to Resettlers under the auspices of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

Before his departure he was the guest of honor at a sukiyaki dinner at the Wisteria restaurant, given by his associates in the United Ministry.

## Oberlin Convention Backs Right of Evacuees to Return

OBERLIN, Ohio—A Non-Partisan convention of Oberlin students, emulating a national political convention, approved a platform statement condemning mass evacuation of Japanese Americans from military areas and recommended the evacuated citizens be permitted to return unless adequate reasons for their detention exist.

The convention on May 26 and 27, attended by more than 800 Oberlin students, heard vigorous debate on the mass evacuation issue. In the final vote on the question the statement condemning

## Draft Trial Group Gets New Council

**Judge Symes Had Appointed Outstanding Colorado Attorneys**

DENVER, Colo.—It was reported this week that Judge Symes of the U. S. District Court in a hearing on June 9 allowed 14 draft delinquents from the Granada relocation center from Amache to obtain a change of counsel from court-appointed attorneys to Samuel D. Menin of Denver who will represent all of them.

This action dismisses the 14 outstanding Denver attorneys who had been designated by Judge Symes to represent the draft delinquents, it was reported. Judge Symes had named some of the most respected attorneys in Denver to provide counsel for the defendants.

Attorney Menin waived jury trial for his clients and each of the defendants will be tried separately before Judge Symes. It is expected that the trial will begin about June 27. Menin is also the attorney for the 63 draft delinquents from the Heart Mountain center who are standing trial in Cheyenne, Wyo. The Heart Mountain group will have a joint trial.

The trial of three evacuee women from the Granada center on a charge of treason has been delayed to July 24, it was stated. It was noted that Judge Symes had named Kenneth Robinson, noted criminal lawyer, to represent them in a trial by jury.

## Protestants Recruit Student Volunteers For Center Work

SAN FRANCISCO — In relocation centers, the Protestant Church commission is now recruiting student volunteer workers to help with the center programs during the summer vacation period.

Workers are being requested for such fields as industrial arts and crafts, boy and girl scouts, club, playground and camping activities, music and vacation Bible school.

The National Intercollegiate Christian Council is cooperating in this project, and a number of university and theological students have already volunteered, according to Gordon Chapman, executive secretary of the Protestant Church Commission for Japanese Service.

## Right of Evacuees to Return Upheld by Wirin, Bloom on Los Angeles Radio Forum

LOS ANGELES — America's college students overwhelmingly favor the restoration to Japanese American evacuees of the right to return to the Pacific Coast, Prof. Leonard Bloom, assistant professor of sociology at UCLA, declared during a radio discussion over KNX Thursday night, June 15, on the subject, "Should the Evacuated Japanese Be Allowed to Return."

Prof. Bloom and A. L. Wirin, counsel for the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, upheld the right of the evacuees to return, while William Haughton, State commander of the American Legion, and State Senator Jack B. Tenney of Los Angeles spoke against the restoration of full citizenship rights to loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry before the end of the war.

During a discussion regarding public attitudes toward the Japanese Americans, Prof. Bloom noted that in a recent survey conducted nationally among college students only 14 per cent opposed the return of Japanese Americans to the homes from which they had been evacuated. He said that a "little better than half" of the 2600 students in the U. S. colleges who were queried were opposed to the return of alien evacuees. Sentiment among California college students compared with the national ratio, he said.

Wirin, who held that Japanese Americans should be allowed to return at the present time, engaged in several hot verbal exchanges with Tenney, challenging the latter's statement that "there is no way to tell a loyal from disloyal person of Japanese ancestry," and also Tenney's declaration regarding the use by the Japanese American-trained aviators in the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Wirin stressed the loyalty record of Japanese Americans and forced an admission from Commander Haughton that the Amer-

ican Legion official had no quarrel with "abstract principles" concerning the constitutional rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Haughton, however, declared that "technical rights" should not be considered in the face of what he considered an "inflamed" public opinion in California against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Commander Haughton, who opposed the immediate return of the evacuees, declared, however, that "we have no legal right to deny the rights of citizenship to Japanese Americans merely because of their ancestry."

Wirin hammered at the competitive economic interests which, he said, were behind the campaign to keep the evacuees from returning to their homes.

A statement by State Senator Tenney charging that persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States were Shintoists, and thus owed allegiance to the Emperor, brought the reply from Prof. Bloom that only one-fourth of one per cent of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States were members of the Shinto cult.

Prof. Bloom had advocated the return of the evacuees on the ground that the military necessity which may have justified their expulsion no longer held.

"There is no reason for continued exclusion," he said.

In the concluding minutes of the broadcast Wirin and Senator Tenney again tangled verbally as Wirin sought to read a quotation by President Roosevelt, while Tenney sought to read an alleged statement by a Japanese militarist, Matsuo, on Japanese Americans. Wirin won the microphone and read President Roosevelt's statement promising the evacuees that "the right to return shall be restored" when the military situation makes such restoration feasible.

The broadcast, one of the weekly Citizens Forums on KNX, was conducted by Wallace Sterling of Caltech.

## Presbyterian Assembly Urges Return of Evacuees as Soon As Military Situation Permits

CHICAGO—Resolutions urging that loyal evacuees be given the right to return to their former homes as soon as the military situation permits and that the present resettlement program for Japanese Americans be aided in every possible way were among those passed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church meeting in Chicago from May 25 to 31.

Declaring that the "precarious" position of law abiding aliens and loyal American citizens of Japanese descent "is exploited unwittingly and deliberately by some not of their number who make and believe unfounded charges against them," the General Assembly in its resolutions commended the WRA program of resettlement and urged its churches and Presbyteries to sponsor evacuee families.

The resolutions further commended the War department for granting permits to nisei soldiers to visit the west coast and affirmed its support of steps taken "in furtherance of the Government's announced policy of restoring in full to those evacuees their rights of domicile and other civil liberties when consonant with military security."

The General Assembly expressed approval of the ministry extended by the Board of National Missions, in cooperation with other Christian bodies, to Japanese Americans and expressed "strong conviction that, as soon as the exigencies of the military situation make it possible, the loyal evacuees be given the right to return to their former homes and be protected against any discrimination or persecution."

The General Assembly was addressed by Chaplain E. C. Brink, recently returned from the fighting front, who paid tribute to both

Negro and Japanese American soldiers in Africa and Italy, based upon his own contacts and observations.

Members of the assembly interrupted his address spontaneously with hearty and prolonged applause as he spoke of fighting participation of Negro and Japanese American soldiers. Brink made an impressive report of the high number of casualties in the Japanese American unit during fighting in Italy.

## Rundquist Speaks To Milwaukee Groups On Evacuee Relocation

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — George E. Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, was a visitor in Milwaukee from June 9 to 11.

While here, Rundquist spoke on relocation before a large gathering of advisory committee members and resettlers, and met with groups of ministers and businessmen.

He will spend a few days each in Madison and Minneapolis, conferring with resettlement workers, and attend the Y.M.C.A. conference at Lake Geneva before returning to his home in New York City.

## Chinese Professor Becomes U. S. Citizen

LOS ANGELES—Stanley H. Chan, professor of Oriental studies at Loyola University, on June 9 became the first Chinese on the Pacific coast to take advantage of the new immigration law passed last December and became a citizen of the United States.

## Canadians Will Open Hostel For Relocation

**To Aid Resettlement Of Evacuee Group In Montreal Area**

MONTREAL, Que. — Alteration work has been begun at an outlay of \$25,000 to convert a three-story building near downtown Montreal into a dwelling to aid in the resettlement of Japanese Canadian evacuees in the province of Quebec.

The Franciscan Mission in Montreal has purchased the premises especially for this purpose from the Trinitarian Fathers, it was stated.

Upon completion the dwelling will have about fifteen two to five room apartments for family use and some twenty single rooms for unmarried persons.

Actual work of administration is at present in the hands of Yoshichi Ebata, acting general manager, and Dr. George C. Hori of St. Mary's Hospital, formerly of Vancouver.

A center for Japanese Canadian girls is also planned in another part of the city, it was stated.

Although sponsored by a Catholic group, it was stressed that the hostel will be strictly non-denominational.

## Secretary Ickes Praises Employer Of Two Nisei

MONROVIA, Calif.—J. H. Grayson, California manufacturer who lost a son at Guadalcanal and yet hires and believes in two Japanese Americans who have worked for him, recently received a letter from Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes who commended him as an American "who has grasped the full significance of our national ideals, who has contributed mightily to the prosecution of the war, and who has sacrificed more than most of us are called upon to do."

Grayson sent a letter to Secretary Ickes on April 29, describing the aid given the war effort by two of his employees, Smoot Katow and Tomo Ito.

## Group Will Fight Anti-Alien Bill On Colorado Ballot

DENVER, Colo.—The Colorado anti-alien land bill, which will appear on the November ballot, will be fought continuously until election date, it was indicated in Denver this week.

The bill, defeated early this year in the Colorado legislature, will appear on the ballot by initiative petition, since sufficient signatures were secured by its proponents.

The text of the bill is as follows:

"Aliens eligible to citizenship in the United States may acquire, inherit, receive, possess, hold, enjoy and dispose of property real and personal. Provision shall be made by law for the right and power of aliens who are or shall become ineligible to citizenship to acquire, inherit, receive, possess, hold, enjoy or dispose of real property, or any right, title, control or interest therein; otherwise there shall be no such right or power to them, directly or indirectly, or by the attempted use of shares or voting privileges, expecting only to the extent of the vested rights already acquired and guaranteed by law, as to which provision may be made by law for the dissolution, liquidation, or termination thereof."

Main support for the bill came from Brighton, with Mayor Wells of that city one of the leaders. The group has incorporated under the name, "American League." It has been reported that other counties are being organized throughout the state.

## Students from Hunt To Work on Farms

POCATELLO, Idaho—Seventy-five students from the Minidoka war relocation center at Hunt have been requested by William C. Boyle, county extension agent, to thin the sugar beet crop in the Pocatello area.

## Ickes Urges Fair Play for Minorities

Intolerance at Home Defeats Democratic Purposes, Institute Told

NEW YORK CITY — Racial tolerance and fair treatment of America's minorities were urged by Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, Dr. Frank Aydelotte, director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., and others at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria Monday night at a banquet held in honor of Dr. Albert Einstein.

Intolerance at home defeats the American and democratic way of life for which we are making unimaginable sacrifices in a world conflict, Secretary Ickes declared.

"What good does it do to send armies to Rome, Berlin and Tokyo to 'liberate,' as we say, the inhabitants of those countries, while denying people of those same extractions the liberation they have sought in this country?" he asked.

"How can we ever make the people of those lands, or of our own, believe in our sincerity if they behold Americans here refusing to other Americans the equality of treatment which is a fundamental right under the laws of God and the statutes of our forefathers?"

Dr. Aydelotte also denounced intolerance, asserting that the final test of any civilization is the treatment of minorities.

"This applies to us in our treatment of Negroes and Japanese," he declared, "as well as to the Germans in their treatment of the Jews. The times has passed when the treatment of minorities can be considered merely a national problem, and the best hope of all minority groups lies in some general international organization which will represent the conscience of mankind."

Such an organization, he declared, can be entrusted with the power to take action in the case of racial or religious persecution which shocks the conscience of the world. Its success will depend on nothing so much as upon the leadership of the United States, said Dr. Aydelotte.

## NISEI CHAPLAIN RETURNS TO POST AT CAMP SHELBY

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Chaplain Aki returned to the 1st Battalion, 442nd Infantry, after six weeks service with the AJA unit stationed at Camp McClellan, Alabama. Originally from Fresno, California, he had been previously attached to the 442nd Infantry Regiment, and was sent to Camp McClellan to help the AJA men there. He has done a fine job, it was stated, and now, having returned to Camp Shelby, will continue his services for the men of the 1st Battalion, 442nd Infantry.

"I was tremendously impressed by the performance of the men," declared Chaplain Aki, in regards to the AJA unit at Camp McClellan. "They are getting the best of training and through the excellence of their work, earned the commendation of the Post Commander and the Officers in charge."

He continued, "Now that I am back again with the 1st Battalion, 442nd Infantry, my prime duty will be to work for the training, leadership and unity of our group. I have great faith in the men here, and I will work diligently to further the progress of our unit."

## Camp Shelby Troops Donate Civilian Shoes to Needy

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Some fifty pairs of civilian shoes were gathered by the men of Company "A", 1st Battalion, 442nd Infantry, stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., and were donated last week to the Salvation Army in Hattiesburg, Miss.

The donations were made through the classification office at Camp Shelby, and the shoes will be distributed to the needy of the city.

Staff Sgt. Alfred Mori of Kapaa, Kauai, T. H., the company supply sergeant who was in charge of the collection, was pleased at the spontaneous and generous expression of the men.

## West Coasters Greet Nisei



These west coast delegates to the Socialist party's national convention recently in Reading, Pa., showed that they held no prejudice against Americans of Japanese descent in supporting a plank in the party's national platform which advocates the right of loyal Japanese Americans to return to the coast. Here Herman Berman, delegate from California, greets Ina Sugihara of New York, who left her California home in the evacuation of 1942. Miss Sugihara is a member of the staff of the Socialist weekly, "The Call."

Other delegates are, left to right: Anne Fisher, Wash., Harry Anderson, Charles Rubin and Dorice McDaniels, Calif.

## U. S. Socialist Party Demands Right of Japanese Americans To Return to Evacuated Area

Restoration of Full Privileges Asked in Party's Platform

NEW YORK — The Socialist party of the United States went on record at its national convention in Reading, Pa., on June 2-4, demanding "the complete restoration" of the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, it was reported here this week.

The resolution, calling for the right of the evacuees to return to the west coast area, was incorporated in the 1944 platform of the Socialist party.

The Socialists declared that "we demand the complete restoration of their rights as citizens to the 70,000 Americans of Japanese origin who were evacuated en masse without trial or even hearing, and confined in centers which, however humanely run, are concentration camps."

Two resolutions on Americans of Japanese descent were unanimously adopted by the convention calling for greater freedom and an end to restrictions. The convention nominated Norman Thomas as Presidential candidate and Darlington Hoopes of Reading, Pa., as Vice-Presidential candidate to run on the Socialist ticket for 1944.

In a resolution embracing "race prejudice," John M. Work stated: "race prejudice results in American citizens of Japanese descent being treated with a harshness which is not applied to the American citizens of German and Italian descent . . . American citizens of Japanese descent should be treated exactly as the American citizens who are descended from any other country with which we are at war are treated."

A resolution amending Mr. Work's, presented by Anne Fisher of Seattle, Washington, called for reimbursement of evacuees for losses in the evacuation and permission to return to the West Coast. The amendment reads: "Resolved that all persons of Japanese extraction be reimbursed by the U. S. government, for economic losses caused by the evacuation. That those tens of thousands still held in relocation centers be immediately permitted to return to their homes on the West coast, that their civil rights be fully restored and that they be guaranteed protection from mob violence."

The Socialist party platform stands for a people's political peace offensive based on an appeal for equal rights, organized cooperation of nations, freedom of peoples of conquered nations and an end to militarism and conscription. It calls for complete equality and fraternity of races, each person to be "judged solely on the basis of his own deeds rather than

by his race, religion or national origin." Hospitality to war refugees, the end of exclusion of Asiatic peoples and the extension of the quota system of immigration, now applied to China, to all Asiatic countries are some of the stakes.

## NORMAN THOMAS HITS EVACUATION OF U. S. CITIZENS

NEW YORK—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, declared at a public meeting in New York City on June 8 that "the ramparts which protect our civil liberties have been extraordinarily breached" by the "evacuation and internment without trial or hearing of 70,000 Americans of Japanese descent from the west coast."

Commenting on the evacuation at a mass meeting at the Hotel Diplomat, sponsored by the civil Rights Defense Committee protesting the imprisonment of 18 Minneapolis members of the Socialist Workers Party, Thomas said that "this exhibition of the totalitarian concept of justice was partially sustained by the Supreme Court in the Hirabayashi case, which among other things permitted discrimination among citizens on the grounds of 'racial affiliation'."

Thomas said that "it is one of the comfortable beliefs of the American people that our civil liberties have been marvelously preserved in this war." He cited the evacuation and the imprisonment of the 18 members of the Socialist Workers party as evidence that "the legal or constitutional protection of civil liberty in America are at their weakest point in history—at any rate, since the Alien and Sedition Law of John Adams in the 18th century."

In speaking against the imprisonment of the Minneapolis group, Thomas noted that "I hardly need to remind this audience that my political differences with the Minneapolis prisoners are considerable and sharp."

## Nisei Minister Participates in Race Conference

CHICAGO — The Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa, assistant minister of the First Baptist church of Chicago, participated in the final service of a training conference on race relations held recently by the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

Dr. Y. C. Yang, president of Soochow university in China, gave the chief address at the service.

## 100th Infantry Not Asked To Do More Than Other U. S. Units, Declares Ex-Commander

Lieut. Col. Turner Answers Honolulu Rumors In First Talk After Return from Warfront; Praises Fighting Spirit of Nisei Troops

HONOLULU, T. H.—The former commander of the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion told an audience of 1200, mostly parents and relatives of the nisei unit, in Honolulu on May 29 that the Japanese American unit "was not asked to do any more than any other unit was asked to do."

Lieut. Col. Farrant L. Turner, U.S. Army, retired, who commanded the 100th Infantry Battalion from the time of its activation in May, 1942, until he was relieved as commanding officer in Italy in October, 1943, declared that "there has been some talk in Honolulu that the 100th was asked to do more than the white troops, that they were being used as guinea pigs to test whether they would fight and whether they are loyal."

Col. Turner made it clear that the Japanese American unit has not spearheaded any attack, and that they took their turn in fighting like any other battalion in Italy.

He was quoted by the Star-Bulletin as declaring that the 100th Infantry didn't suffer any more casualties than any other battalion fighting in Italy.

"All suffered tremendous casualties," he said. "There are other heroic battalions. I don't want to leave with you the impression that the 100th Battalion won this war. The 100th has done its share. When the war is over the 100th doesn't have to take its hat off to anybody."

He declared that the people of Hawaii have every right to be proud of the Japanese Americans who make up the 100th Infantry Battalion. He noted that they are good fighters without question and have given their full share toward winning the war.

Col. Turner noted that "almost 100 per cent" of the officers and men of the 100th Infantry Battalion have been hospitalized. In addition to combat wounds, the men suffered jaundice, malaria, flu and trench feet.

"I don't want to pick out any particular men as being outstanding. The whole battalion was outstanding. . . . There was nobody who refused hazardous duty," he said.

According to the Star-Bulletin, Col. Turner estimated the present composition of the unit to be about 50-50 between the original troops and new replacements from the 442nd Combat Team.

Too much newspaper publicity, Col. Turner said, made the 100th Infantry "marked troops" and the 34th Division to which they were

## Fujii Freed In Phoenix Sedition Trial

Directed Verdict of Not Guilty Given Poston Resident

PHOENIX, Ariz. — George S. Fujii, a Japanese American evacuee from Poston, was given a directed verdict of not guilty in a U. S. District Court in Phoenix on June 6.

Fujii, a former resident of California, was charged with the circulation of handbills in an alleged attempt to obstruct the recruiting and enlistment of Japanese Americans into the armed services.

It was reported that the verdict of not guilty was ordered by Judge Dave Ling when the only document submitted in the case which could be connected with Fujii was ruled not seditious.

attached was tagged "the division with the Japanese soldiers."

Col. Turner said that the 100th Infantry's first battle experience in Italy came on Sept. 29, 1943, after an uneventful landing at Salerno. He noted that Sgt. Joseph Takata of Waiialua who was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, one of the army's highest decorations, was killed in this action. Mrs. Takata, widow of the Japanese American hero, was present at the meeting to present a "pikake lei" to Col. Turner on behalf "of wives, sisters and mothers of the boys in Italy."

Col. Turner's talk was translated into Japanese by Y. Baron Goto for the older Japanese at the meeting.

Col. Turner received an ovation when he was introduced by Dr. Ernest Murai, chairman of the Emergency Service Committee which sponsored the meeting.

## Colorado City Drops Charge Made Against Nisei C. O. for Inciting Civil Rights Case

George Yamada Had Been Found Guilty on Barratry Complaint; Had Sought to Fight Segregation of Negroes in Motion Picture Theatre in Colorado

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — It is reported here that the charge of barratry against George Yamada, a conscientious objector, has been dismissed on the motion of District Attorney Irl Ford.

Yamada was represented by Attorney Arthur Brooks, Jr., of Denver.

Yamada had been charged with barratry when he had gone to a Colorado Springs theatre with a Negro companion. When the latter was refused admittance to the main floor of the theatre, Yamada and others in the party protested. Police authorities were called and prosecution followed.

The charge of barratry, defined as the "practice of exciting groundless judicial proceedings," was filed by Colorado Springs authorities against Yamada. Church and liberal groups in Colorado came to the aid of the Japanese American, raising funds for his defense.

On May 4 Yamada, the only Japanese American conscientious objector in a CPS camp, was tried before the justice of peace and

found guilty. The case was appealed and a new trial was pending when the new development resulting in the dismissal of all charges against him was disclosed.

In addition to the dropping of charges against Yamada, it was reported that any money deposited for bond would be returned. The district attorney indicated that he had been informed Yamada would be transferred from a CPS camp near Colorado Springs to one in Michigan.

Attorney Brooks commented that although the barratry law has been on the Colorado books for the past 50 years, this was the first instance, to his knowledge, that it had been invoked.

Mr. Brooks, a member of the State Legislature, took an active part during the recent special session of the legislature to oppose the anti-alien land bill sponsored by forces opposing the relocation of Japanese Americans in the state. Mr. Brooks took the position that any "hate bill" at that time was unwise. He has a brother, Capt. Lee Brooks, who is now a prisoner of war in Japan.

# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Diminishing Military Necessity

The news this week from the Pacific notes that American and Allied forces have leaped another thousand miles closer to the Japanese homeland with the landings on Saipan in the Marianas. B-29 Super-Forcesses have bombed the heart of Japan. As the net of Allied military and naval operations tightens against the Japanese enemy, the argument for continued exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast evacuated area diminishes daily. Although martial authorities have maintained stoutly that the evacuation was determined by military necessity, it is becoming increasingly more difficult, in the face of continued restrictions, to assess the military considerations involved in the decision for mass expulsion.

Enforcement of the present bans beyond the limits of the necessities of any possible military policy will invite the historical interpretation that evacuation and continued exclusion was influenced by pressures from the west coast anti-Oriental bloc and from the economic interests which have profited by this forced elimination of persons of Japanese ancestry. And it has been indicated that both of these pressures are already at work to prevent the early return of the evacuees.

Any unnecessary prolongation of the present restrictions against Japanese Americans will have a deleterious effect upon the integrity of military policy, and will only sharpen the racist, discriminatory features of the program. Representatives of coast pressure groups are already embarked on a program which smacks of intimidation of military authority. The army can repudiate such pressures, and by giving full recognition to the loyalty record of Japanese Americans, it can establish a beachhead against intolerance and bigotry in California.

### Okuda Test Case

The decision of a federal district court in Salt Lake City on June 15, enjoining the city of Layton, Utah, from denying a business to a citizen on the grounds of ancestry alone, establishes a legal bulwark to implement the rights of Americans of Japanese descent.

It is a telling commentary on regional attitudes toward members of minority groups that a test case, such as that instituted by Clarence Okuda on his right to make a living in the city of Layton, was necessary.

Federal Judge Tillman Johnson's decision should have an effect on the City Commission of Ogden, Utah, which has refused to grant business licenses to Japanese American evacuees, as well as on the City Commission of Salt Lake City which has sought to sidestep the issue.

Opposition to attempts by Japanese Americans to establish themselves in business in Utah has generated an amazing display of racial antagonisms. It is interesting to note that the American Federation of Labor in Utah has taken the lead in the campaign to oust Japanese Americans from legitimate businesses, and that the AFL went as far as to import two California race-baiters, John R. Lechner and Kilsoo Haan, to Salt

Lake City to oppose the right of the relocated evacuees to earn a living. Similar efforts by the AFL in the Provo area against the employment of Japanese Americans in the construction of the Geneva steel plant has been largely responsible for the creation of community antagonisms which echo in the beating of five Japanese American volunteer farm workers by a gang of hoodlums two weeks ago, and in the shots fired last fall by some young night-riders into the camp housing the Japanese American workers.

### Larry Smith Carries On

It is indeed unfortunate that the Fifth War Loan drive in Utah has become identified with the irresponsible racism of the NBC news commentator, Larry Smith.

Larry Smith, for the past year, has carried on a vicious campaign of misinformation designed to create distrust in Americans of Japanese ancestry. A former Hearst correspondent in Japan, Smith has aired the racist Hearst editorial line against Japanese Americans.

For the past week Larry Smith has been in Utah at the express invitation of the state's war finance committee to help launch the Fifth War Loan campaign. No doubt believing that the public must be shocked into the purchase of War Bonds, Smith's talks in Utah have been featured by a recitation of atrocity stories.

We have no quarrel with Larry Smith on his opinions regarding the situation in the Orient. As an "expert" on the Far East, he is no doubt closer to the facts. We do differ with him, and strongly, when it comes to his statements on Japanese Americans. We believe we know the facts concerning Americans of Japanese ancestry, and we believe Larry Smith has deliberately misrepresented those facts. In his daily radio broadcasts over the western NBC network, Smith has shown more than an ordinary interest in poisoning public attitudes toward Americans of Japanese ancestry through the use of every lie, rumor and half-truth concocted by the coast race-baiters.

In his broadcast from Salt Lake on June 13 Smith attempted to discredit the well-documented fact that there was no act of sabotage committed by persons of Japanese ancestry at the time of the blitz on Pearl Harbor. He declared that he had it on the authority of a Hawaiian bartender that Japanese Americans in Hawaii had gotten naval personnel drunk on the night of Dec. 6, indicating, also, that these Japanese Americans had foreknowledge of the attack on Hawaii. This story of drunkenness on the part of naval and military personnel in Hawaii was one of the first to be completely disproved, and recently Admiral Thomas Hart, who made an investigation of these stories for the Navy Department this spring, issued a categorical denial in San Francisco regarding drunkenness on the part of naval personnel.

Larry Smith's use of this thoroughly discredited rumor appears to be a part of his calculated radio campaign against Japanese Americans.

### FEPC's Future

The latest move by the southern "white supremacy" bloc to wreck the Fair Employment Practices Committee has failed. Funds for the FEPC were approved by the House after long and bitter debate, have now been passed by the Senate's appropriations committee. It now needs only the approval of the whole Senate, and the Bilbos and Russells of the poll-tax south have already given warning that they will wage a last-ditch fight on the Senate floor to abolish the agency.

The FEPC enforces President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 which prohibits discrimination in war employment against any worker because of race, color or country of national origin. Although the FEPC came into being because of mass pressure from Negro Americans, its continuance is important to all of America's minority groups. In recent months FEPC has entered several cases involving discrimination against Japanese Americans.

The FEPC has assured the full utilization of our manpower resources. Its continuance is essential to the full prosecution of the battle of production.

# Nisei USA

## The Failure of Race-Baiting

The recent California primaries have proven that race-baiting does not pay off at the polls. Rep. John M. Costello, chairman of the Dies subcommittee and chief congressional inquisitor of Japanese Americans, was rejected by the voters of his party. State Senator Tenney and William Bonelli, both of whom carried on a senatorial campaign which advocated the abuse of the constitutional rights of citizens whose parents were born in Japan, ran dismal races in their attempts to capture the Democratic and Republican nominations. Back in 1942 Leland Ford, perhaps the most hysterical of the "deport the Japs" clique in Congress and one of the first advocates of mass evacuation, was defeated in the 16th district by the liberal Will Rogers, Jr.

Two other senatorial aspirants, Charles Johnson and Justus Craemer, in the senatorial primaries last month who tried their hand at Jap-baiting American citizens, were soundly beaten.

Racist campaigns of the "yellow peril" type are, of course, nothing new in California. Concern over such racial fascist manifestations stems from the fact that California politicians, more than once, have been able to determine and direct national policy affecting persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

The most classic example of the failure of a race-baiting campaign in the 1944 primary elections in California is the case of the Los Angeles Equalizer, a vicious hate-mongering journal which often pops up around election time. The latest issue of the Equalizer, dated May, 1944, devotes its entire eight pages to Jap-baiting smears against certain candidates, while boosting certain other candidates who ran on Jap-baiting platforms.

The publisher of the Equalizer is Lyndon R. Foster, who was a Republican candidate for Congress in Southern California's 17th district. And the chief target of the Equalizer's eight pages of racist arguments is Cecil King, incumbent congressman from the 17th, a district which includes the Los Angeles harbor area as well as Gardena, Torrance, Lomita and other suburbs which were centers of Japanese American truck gardening before the evacuation. Cecil King is a New Deal Democrat, and has a good voting record on liberal and labor legislation. In the past two years, however, Rep. King has not indicated that he had any particular interest, one way or other, in questions affecting Japanese Americans. Certainly, he has never championed the cause of the evacuated nisei. But back in 1939, when he was in Sacramento as a member of the California assembly, Mr. King once voted against the anti-alien fishing bill sponsored by the American Legion and the Native Sons. This one vote is apparently the only reason why he was subjected to one of the most violent attacks made against any candidate for public office in the primaries. Lyndon Foster's Equalizer calls Cecil King a "Jap Lover" and "Japs Pal." Thousands of copies of the paper, carrying these and other vicious labels and charges, were circulated in the 17th district before election time.

The results in the 17th district show an absolute repudiation of this racial fascist campaign by voters of both major parties. Cecil King was one of the four California congressmen, out of more than twenty contested seats, who was reelected in the primaries by winning the nominations of both parties. King, a New Deal Democrat, received 14,500 votes in the Republican primary to Foster's 2,037. King swamped the Democratic field by receiving 45,818 votes. In fact, King, who was called a "Jap Lover," received more votes in the primaries than any other California candidate for Congress! Other factors may help account for the record primary vote of 60,000 for King, but those 60,000 ballots, compared with a total of 18,000 for six opponents, certainly prove that the people of the 17th district are neither frightened nor intimidated by the race-baiters.

A candidate who received a full-page endorsement from the Equalizer is William Bonelli, member

of the State Board of Equalization who polled a total of 854,112 votes in Southern California when running for that office in 1942. According to the Equalizer, Bonelli's chief claim for the Republican nomination for U. S. Senator was the fact that he has conducted an energetic campaign against Japanese Americans who were employed in California's state civil service before evacuation. Bonelli was instrumental in instituting an investigation of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the employ of the State Board of Equalization, whose work in hardly of a strategic nature, having to do mostly with the issuance of liquor licenses. On February 27, 1942, Bonelli introduced a resolution calling for the discharging of all employees of Japanese ancestry of the Board of Equalization, and was able to force the resignation or suspension of the persons involved, all of whom were native-born Americans. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, Bonelli had ordered the cancellation of all liquor sale licenses in the hands of persons of Japanese ancestry and of corporations with Japanese American officers and directors. Some 144 licenses were suspended.

William Bonelli's boast of restrictive action against Japanese Americans failed to make an impression on California Republicans who gave him only 48,000 votes, or about 10 per cent of the Republican votes cast.

One of the biggest political plums in Los Angeles county, which has a population of 3,000,000, is the job of district attorney. The incumbent, Fred Howser, had made headlines last year when he charged that Japanese American evacuees would be "murdered" if they returned to Los Angeles. Howser did not give the source of the threats he had received, and attendant newspaper publicity gave the impression that he had made the statement before the California assembly committee in a direct effort to forestall any policy of restoring the full rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry. When finally pinned down, however, it developed that the "threats" which Howser had received had come allegedly from "three Korean organizations," although it is extremely dubious whether these "three Korean organizations" represent any sizable section of the several thousand Korean Americans in the Los Angeles area.

In last month's elections Howser's chief opponent was Wallace Ware, a former member of the State Railroad Commission. Ware, a prominent member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, had a reactionary political record and gained the support of both the Hearst Examiner and Herald-Express and the Los Angeles Times. Howser was forced to depend almost wholly on liberal and labor support from both the CIO and AFL. It may have been the nature of his political support which caused Howser to abandon his baiting of Japanese Americans during the election campaign. Howser made no reference to Japanese Americans until after the election when he went before Los Angeles women's clubs to ask for signatures for a petition being circulated by the Japanese Exclusion Association, and supported by the Native Sons, for state legislation against persons of Japanese ancestry in land ownership and commercial fishing.

During the election, however, some of Howser's supporters continued his Jap-baiting. The Equalizer, which backed Howser, turned its editorial spite on Wallace Ware, charging that Ware had once accepted \$25,000 willed him by the late Kanaye Nagasawa, a successful California agriculturist. The interesting thing about the Equalizer's Jap-baiting of Wallace Ware is that Ware himself has identified himself as a rather violent practitioner of California racism, directed against Japanese Americans and other minorities.

Lyndon Foster and his smear sheet, the Equalizer, are reminiscent of the obscene anti-Semitic newspapers of the Nazi party. The same racial generalizations are

(Continued on page 5)

# Vagaries

## Return Rumors . . .

On rumors: During recent weeks rumors have swept Minidoka and other relocation camps regarding the impending restoration of the right of the evacuees to return to west coast areas. Such talk is tending to cut down relocation to other areas . . . At present there seems to be little possibility of any decision in the very near future relaxing the present restrictions. Rumors stem from wishful thinking, as well as from the fear-propaganda of the west coast Hearst press which has published news articles predicting an early return of the evacuees, in an effort to stir up sentiment against such an eventuality . . . Indications are that the possibility of the restoration of rights to Japanese Americans before the end of the war is good, and has been enhanced by the splendid performances of nisei in uniform. A factor which may retard favorable action is unfavorable publicity, such as the news of draft delinquents at Heart Mountain.

## Dr. Wassell . . .

Dr. Wassell, the doctor whose heroism during the evacuation of Java is celebrated in Paramount's new De Mille epic starring Gary Cooper, has stained his reputation by racist statements on the west coast against Americans of Japanese ancestry. Dr. Wassell, appearing before a San Jose group, recently advocated the wartime detention in concentration camps of all persons of Japanese ancestry. He was also scheduled to address a meeting of the Native Daughters of the Golden West in San Jose this week.

## Civil Liberties . . .

Authorities on civil liberties in the United States, including men like Roger Baldwin, Max Lerner and Norman Thomas, have publicly expressed their concern in the evacuation and detention of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and the imprisonment of 18 Trotskyites as the two outstanding blots on our civil liberties record in this war. It's interesting to note that one man Dan Tobin, an erstwhile liberal leader of the AFL, has evinced more than ordinary interest in both cases. Tobin is credited with having spurred the prosecution of the Minneapolis Trotskyites whose union activities threatened the dominance of Tobin's International Teamsters' Union. Meanwhile, Tobin, as editor of the International Teamster, official publication of the AFL truckmen's group, has carried on a vicious campaign against the relocation of Japanese Americans, and has published lies and rumors against loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry long after these allegations had been disproved. Tobin is considered the most liberal of the AFL hierarchy and it appears that his views on Japanese Americans result from his lack of first-hand contact with the group, as well as from pressure from Dave Beck's west coast teamsters, the latter group being the most violent of the reactionary labor organizations which have campaigned against the rights of Japanese Americans . . . Influence of Dave Beck's coast teamsters nearly precipitated a difficult situation in Denver last summer. Although Japanese Americans have been accepted by most unions, particularly in the CIO, the AFL Teamsters on the west coast forced them into affiliated unions organized on a racial basis.

## NISEI USA:

(Continued from page 4)

made. Treachery, according to Lyndon Foster, is a racial characteristic of persons of Japanese ancestry. And he warns of the "secret army" of Japanese "which was to dynamite our viaducts and dams. Wreck our coastal defenses and poison our water supply." The Lyndon Fosters represent the crackpot wing of the California racists. But crackpots can be dangerous, too. There was once a man named Hitler. . . . But one thing the Lyndon Fosters and the other California race-baiters may have learned in the May primaries. It is that it takes more than hate-mongering to win an election. After all, California isn't Germany.

## MR. TOJO OF JAPAN By Taro Yashima



Hungry? Try a Root

## Meet the "Japyanks:"

# Liberty Torch Emblem Tells Of Nisei Soldier's Fight for Justice, Says Cpl. Masaoka

"These are the Japyanks," says Cpl. Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League on leave in the U. S. Army, as he describes the life, make-up and aims of the 442nd Combat Team in the July issue of *The Link*, monthly magazine of the Service Men's Christian League.

The 442nd is imbued with the Crusader spirit of old, says Cpl. Masaoka, for, because of their physical resemblance to the Japanese enemy, they must and are willing to give their all to prove their worth as loyal Americans.

Two thousand, seven hundred of the Japyanks are Hawaiians, selected from more than 10,000 who swamped their local draft boards when volunteering for the 442nd was opened.

The response on the mainland, too, was satisfying, says Masaoka, "especially when it is considered that these volunteers marched from behind barbed-wire fences and watchtowers, leaving their families and friends behind them to exist in barrack cities, to fight and perhaps die, for a country which many have said had failed them."

They are a typically American outfit: "Their language is English; their slang American. Most of them can't even read or write Japanese. As one of them said: 'Our only handicap is having Japanese faces.' They play at American games—and play them well. They won the post baseball championship with a typically 'Yankee' flourish: a home run in the last of the ninth with two men out. They competed in the Southern A. A. U. Swimming Meet and swam off with individual and team honors. They have the only barefoot golfers of championship caliber in the Army, their barefoot football players can punt a football as far as the all-Americans. Their boxers include several A. A. U. titleholders."

"But mindful of the reasons

which prompted them to volunteer," writes the author, "they have an attitude which marks them apart from most units. They feel that they have more at stake—not only victory in the war, but also vindication of the inherent Americanism of the Japanese American population. They are 'all-out' to make a name for themselves and for all others of their nationality. . . .

"As one Japyank summed it up, 'We fight to win the war not only against the enemies of America abroad but also the enemies of democracy at home who use race and ancestry to confuse the issues and retard the war effort. In a word, we fight for our twin survival as Americans as well as for the survival of the American way.'

"This spirit is manifest in everything they do. Their eagerness to learn and their stick-to-itiveness are legend around Camp Shelby. . . .

"This contagious, 'fighting' quality which characterizes their marches and maneuvers is typified in their motto: 'Go for Broke'—soldier slang, born of the 'crap game, meaning 'to shoot the works' or risk all. They believe that their conduct in battle will determine the fate of all Japanese Americans in this country, and they are determined not to fail their responsibility."

Their Combat Team shoulder patch, the flaming torch of liberty, Masaoka says, symbolizes their goal: "liberty for all, regardless of race or ancestry—liberty from persecution, from discrimination, from unjustified doubts; liberty to live and to be considered American."

And, says Masaoka, "to a man, they are pledged to 'Go for Broke' to achieve that liberty."

(The Link, Clarence W. Hall, editor, is published monthly by the National Council of the Servicemen's Christian League. Editorial offices are located at 1703 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.)

# From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

## The World's Oppressed Look to America

It was almost five years ago, on a humid September day in Singapore, when the dry, tired voice of Neville Chamberlain over the British Broadcasting company announced that war had come to the Empire.

There was hilarity in the bars and cabarets of Singapore that night, a false hilarity that was to be unmasked months and years later in the awful fact of British unpreparedness, complacency, misjudgement and overconfidence.

But that night Singapore civilians and homesick Tommies and Highlanders alike drank highballs and gin slings, and sang the old songs like Tipperary, for England was at war, and they were going to put that bloomin' bloody 'itler where 'e bloody well belongs.

The tragedy of Allied unpreparedness is history now. There was the collapse, first of Poland, then France, and then the Allied armies in the Balkans. But out of Dunkirk and the 100 days that followed, something grew in the Allied spirit.

It took a long time for that something, born of travail and an undying stubbornness, to grow and develop into the power that was unleashed on D-Day. The measure of its growth is in the public reaction to the opening of the invasion of western Europe.

There was no jubilation, no cheering crowds and boasts of destruction. There was, instead a nationwide soberness here, as if the entire country were on the brink of an unspeakable disaster.

There was humility, and an almost spontaneous urge toward prayer. It was as if the great expected blood-bath from man-made weapons of destruction somehow had grown beyond man's power to control, and now that the train of events had begun, there was nothing to do but ask for divine protection.

Perhaps it is well that we as a nation go into the last and most bitter stage of the war without braggadocio, minus a crusading or conqueror complex, and sober in the knowledge that man is weak.

For the problems of the peace are immense if justice is to be dispensed in keeping with ideals and the foundation is to be laid for a lasting peace.

Already there are indications that the devotees of power politics will die hard. There is talk of bigger and better power coalitions to maintain peace by force, which in itself is a negation of the spirit of peace.

On the American home front there are problems of race and social adjustment that far overshadow the problems of a hundred thousand Japanese Americans. While the nisei problem is far from settled, they are as nothing to the deep-seated prejudices and bigotry facing the Negroes.

Even as Yanks of various racial descents stormed the beaches of France to liberate Europe from Nazi tyranny, there were politicians in the Deep South plotting to deprive Negro soldiers of government-financed education and a loan to found a business or buy a home as planned by congress in the "G.I. Bill of Rights." And in the last days before the invasion, these same politicians in their effort to keep the right of ballot from Negro soldiers made a fiasco of the soldier vote bill and in effect made it practically impractical for all service personnel to cast their votes in absentia.

If we Americans fail to provide justice to our people in accordance with ideals, how will it be possible to administer worldwide justice?

It took the Allied peoples a long time to realize that we were not embarking on a lark in this war. And now that a mood of studied, thoughtful determination characterizes their will to victory, it is not too early to encourage a similar attitude toward peace problems.

The oppressed and weary nations of the world look to the United States for leadership in how man best can live with fellow man. Millions would give everything for the opportunity of becoming Americans.

There is no reason to boast a chosen people outlook, but we as a nation do owe it to ourselves, our men in service, and fellow man, to practice the ideals of democratic living.

We can hardly expect the respect of other nations, how can

we justifiably criticize their backwardness, when we permit shameful inconsistencies between our professed ideals and their practical application.

# EDITORIAL DIGEST

## Political Race-Baiting

### THE NATION

"The unanticipated collapse of anti-Japanese racialism as an effective political weapon in California is particularly encouraging in view of the similar failure of the white-supremacy issue in the Florida and Alabama primaries and the defeat of the Bleas machine—campaigning on an anti-Negro, anti-New Deal platform—at the South Carolina Democratic convention," the Nation, noted liberal weekly, declared in an editorial on May 27.

The Nation commented on the political repudiation of Rep. John M. Costello in California, noting:

"The public's repudiation of Costello was the more significant since he had sought to feather his political nest by violent attacks on the West Coast Japanese American evacuees. In these attacks he had the enthusiastic backing of a score of California's super-patriotic organizations and of most of the press."

## Mob Action in Utah

### STANDARD-EXAMINER

Commenting on the report of the beating of five Japanese American farm workers in Provo recently, the Ogden, Utah, Standard-Examiner, on June 9, declared that "decent persons everywhere shudder at mob activity, its cruelty, injustice and evidence of warped mentality."

"To read about such conduct is distressing at any time. To read about it on D-Day produces a condition of nausea, particularly when our own state is concerned," the Standard-Examiner said. "While thousands of decent American youths are breaking through Hitler's coast defenses and engaging the Germans in ferocious combat, other youths in Utah county threaten to mob farm workers invited into this area to help produce the food needed for the boys in uniform and liberated peoples."

"One group fights courageously for tolerance and decency while the Utah county group, filled with fascist-like hatreds, beats up American citizens of Japanese ancestry."

"Persons engaged in recruiting farm labor have had to appeal to the civil authorities to protect the minority lest they be mobbed from the farms where they are needed."

"If farm workers are driven away, we wonder how many of these persons responsible for this Ku Klux Klan behavior will offer to thin beets and perform other farm work. Who are these mobsters and who is urging them on to sabotage our farm production?"

## Minimum of Prejudice

### DES MOINES TRIBUNE

"The Nisei show an unusual ability to win friends by being friendly," the Des Moines Tribune reported in an editorial on June 1.

The Tribune noted a recent WRA survey which reported that 84 per cent of the Japanese Americans relocated in Cleveland said that discrimination was much less there than on the West Coast.

"While Iowa's traditional tie to California may offer a few more pipelines through which prejudice can seep into our state, our guess is that Japanese Americans who are living among us in Des Moines—and the rest of the state—would report something very similar about this area," the Tribune added.

## Ann Nisei's Column

### U. S. Working Girl Is Best-Dressed

The American working gal is the world's best dressed woman. Don't take our word for it, however. It's been said over and over, and all you need to do to be convinced is to look at the American working gal on the subway, in the streetcar and on the street.

She's neat, she's tidy, she's dressed simply and well. Her budget may be low, but her style sense is high. And if her dress did cost \$8.95, she carries herself like a million dollars.

There's no secret to dressing well. It's just a matter of judicious selection, good care of clothes and fastidiousness.

And perhaps most important of these is fastidiousness. In the summer it's doubly hard to be neat and tidy and to look cool and crisp. In the fall and spring you can stick to tailored suits, but in the summer most anything you wear starts wilting and drooping, just as you do. And with the heat of afternoon, when your make-up starts running and when your face gets red, and your legs feel sticky, you're ready to give up and go home.

So for these dog days select clothes that revive quickly, that look cool and don't require too much fussing. Plain suits and dresses in pastel rayons are a good summer office uniform, particularly if you invest in half a dozen dummies to keep your outfits looking crisp and neat. If you live where dust and dirt wreck havoc with pastel colors, take to stripes and neat prints. There are also those nice frosty prints, white on cool pastels, that look fresh and cool.

Cotton suits, of course, are nice, and they look crisp as lettuce—but never for long. Rayons revive during the night, but come evening, your cotton suits will have to take to the tub. So take your pick. If you're willing to work at it, you can invest in some gingham or seersucker suits.

But there are other tricks to looking cool. For instance, if you've been wearing your hair long and full, put it up or get a feather bob. At the very least, have it thinned out and wear it very simply. Untidy hair makes one feel and look three degrees hotter, all by itself.

And do wear stockings, if you work in an office. It's really cooler than going bare-legged, and it's vastly neater. Take to bare-leg make-up during the weekend or at night, but in the daytime, rely on stockings.

Go easy on cosmetics, too, particularly if you perspire freely. Runny make-up is one of the worst summertime beauty sins. If your foundation cream is too rich, change to a cooling lotion. Apply powder scantily. When you have to re-powder, remove all your old make-up, and start in all over again.

And when you leave home in the morning, no matter how much of a rush you're in, make a last careful check to see that everything's right. Check your stocking seams. See that your hemline is straight, and that your slip does not show.

Check your make-up in a good mirror to see that you don't have too much make-up on, for you're not going out on a date, you're going to work.

Your hairline should be tidy, your nails clean and your manicure fresh. See that your polish is carefully applied, and unless your employer does not object, stick to medium-toned polish for your nails.

Your collar should be crisply ironed and white. Your gloves should be spotless, and your skirt pressed.

These are minor details, but they're all important in the job of making you one of America's working gals, and one of her best-dressed women.

### Poston Evacuees Arrive in Idaho

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Eighty-two evacuees from the Poston war relocation center arrived at the Twin Falls WFA camp to assist in farm production operations in the Magic Valley, it was reported this week.

## Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: War Must Be Fought at Home Against Intolerant Attitudes Toward Racial Minorities

The biggest event in our generation is now taking place in Europe. The question which must recur to every mind is: If thus we wage war against intolerance, injustice, oppression abroad, what are we doing to remove these from the home scene?

A refugee Jew confides that the attitude toward Semites in this country is just as bad as it was in Germany. Few realize that three million Jews have been wantonly slain by Nazis

in Occupied Europe. All too readily we here also use the Jew as a convenient scapegoat for our economic and political ills. Reflecting this tendency, there was a jingle current some time ago about Colin Kelly being the first to sink a Japanese warship,—was the first American soldier to die in battle, and Isaac Cohen was the first to get five tires. Amongst some evacuees, there is the parrot phrase that the Jews caused the evacuation.

Whenever we compare notes with Negro friends about discriminatory practices against those of Japanese birth, we're abashed to be told it's old stuff among those having a "higher visibility." Despite the wide disparity between our documentary ideals and actual practice, the Negroes have made headway toward recognition. Two years ago it would have been deemed impossible, today there are 14 Negro officers in the Navy, 14 colonels in the Army, and it is reported there are 14,000 colored workers in one aircraft factory on the Pacific coast.

It has been charged that an inflammatory press and impatient Negro leaders have stirred their people to arrogance and an overbearing attitude. It is salutary for Negroes to ready themselves for even greater advances but it is equally needful that they avoid tangents in the wrong direction. Some Negroes in their distrust of white men are advocating black nationalism, a nationwide bloc of Negroes. Some speak for colored internationalism—an amalgamation of the colored races. Here in Colorado, the Spanish speaking peoples came under various handicaps. One doctor incensed at the lack of sanitation and public health administration among them declared that their infant mortality figures approached that of India. These Spanish speaking natives, very few of whom are Mexicans, are descendants of the early Spanish conquistadores. Public school facilities have not been made too readily accessible among them and today their average schooling is only a 5th grade education. Identical jobs for them carry a lower wage scale than for Caucasians.

Among our own displaced group we are in need of a great deal of selfeducation. The faith of many has been strained by the bitter memories of evacuation; we need to kindle anew the fires of hope and ambition. This democracy is far from perfection but that is no reason for junking it. Some nisei delinquents defend their position by saying that since this country is not recognizing their citizenship, therefore they are not eligible to army service.

Within the relocation centers, there is a discernable trend toward a hand-out mentality. If such a bread-line complex is to be avoided among the younger generation, all the constructive forces of our society should be exerted in the direction of normalizing their lives.

Historical events have impressed their mark. In the Philippines, the disappearance of pock marks from the faces of the populace denotes the advent of American medical and sanitation programs. The tragedies of evacuation, resettlement and the solicitous attentions of many Caucasians should have left their mark upon our personalities and sympathies. Certainly with this background our approach to the problems which affect us, as well as the challenging questions of the community and nation should be a liberal and progressive attitude.

Today, more than ever before, in the public consciousness we do belong. These instances are not uncommon: A civilian and a soldier riding a train were seated

across the aisle from a nisei girl. They crossed over to where she sat and the soldier declared, "My buddy here offers me 25c to bet that you are from China. I tell him he's wrong; I say you're an American." The soldier won the bet.

This conviction that we belong is more pronounced among the soldiers. Now when sudden gusts of death are snuffing out the bright lives of our soldiers abroad, there is an especial kinship among them all. They know that among their comrades in arms are many of Japanese ancestry. Racial bigotry and reactionaries cannot break those ties between those who struggled so valorously in common cause.

When the monument to the Unknown Soldier of World War II is dedicated, the memory enshrined therein may well be that of a nisei GI, as well as a Smith, Cohen, Moreno, or a Topitzky. As that knowledge becomes widely accepted, ours is the hope that racial tensions, prejudices, and suspicions will diminish.

### Something to Think About UNION LABOR NEWS

The Ventura, Calif., Union Labor News on May 26 quoted a statement made in the New York newspaper PM by Keitaro Tsukamoto, a veteran of the first World War and former commander of the Townsend Harris post of the American Legion in San Francisco.

Tsukamoto told PM during the recent excitement in New York over Mayor LaGuardia's protest against Japanese American evacuees:

"I don't quite understand it. When Germany declared war on America we did not place six or seven million Germans in concentration camps. When we were at war with Italy we did not do that with the Italians. But a different, an unfortunate 'racist' attitude, seems to prevail about us. It is too bad. I hope that this will be corrected as devoutly as I hope for Allied victory soon."

"It will do a lot of people a lot of good to read that statement over a lot of times—and do a lot of thinking about it!" the Union Labor News said in their editorial.

### To the Churches

Every person of Japanese ancestry owes an ever-increasing debt of gratitude to the Christian churches of this nation. Without doubt they have done more and are doing more to integrate and re-establish nisei and their loyal parents in American life than any other group or organization.

The day when the church offered only spiritual aid and teaching is long past, and, girding itself to meet the demands of a constantly changing world, the Christian church has become the Church Militant . . .

The churches were a long step ahead of everyone in the relocation of evacuees. Different groups organized hostels inviting workers out to aid in the national war effort and to reestablish themselves at the same time. Undoubtedly, the Christian churches are responsible for the relocation and reestablishment of more evacuees than any other organization or all other groups combined.—From the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

### Ogden YBA Holds Skating Party

A roller-skating party was scheduled by the Ogden YBA on June 17 at the Berthana Roller Rink in Ogden, Hannah Tammine, social chairman, announced.

## TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

### Community Attitudes Prove Surprising

My recent trip to Colorado has been most interesting. I had my doubts as to the reception awaiting me because of the attacks which had been directed against the JACL in the past. From many angles, my visit has been a very illuminating one.

To my surprise, I found that the community attitude was not as bad as I had feared. In fact, when the problem of financing the Denver office which is operating under a budget of \$5000 was presented, the general opinion was that it would not be difficult to raise. Support for the general campaign has been promised from various sources so that the prospects of raising possibly \$7000 in order to expand the Denver office seem bright.

A change in policy seems to be urgent if the JACL program is to be sold to the Japanese Americans from whom the chief support must come in order that the JACL may be representative. I had expected that the good we had accomplished would speak for itself.

I discovered that newspaper publicity has a great deal of influence upon creating favorable impressions. Heretofore, even if the JACL had desired to publicize its news, the Japanese vernacular press may not have been willing to carry the releases. Developments however, have made all the papers realize that the JACL is an important organization as far as all persons of Japanese ancestry are concerned. As a result they have come to the point where they feel that they must take the leadership in molding opinion as to the real needs and not humor the feelings if its readers.

As far as JACL is concerned, the publicity campaign will be intensified to keep the members and all persons of Japanese ancestry better informed as to what it is doing and what it is accomplishing.

### League's Structure May be Modified

It seems to be an irony of fate that I should be one of the charter members of the JACL movement, dating back to 1928; see the organization reach its peak during my presidency; and then drop to the lowest ebb in popularity and support. From a personal standpoint, it may be to my advantage to have the JACL fade out in order that I may be able to obtain private employment which would bring in a greater income. However, it is an interesting venture to try to build up this organization once again. This experience is not new because we had to travel here and there, lecturing about JACL at our own expense during the early thirties. I know that the thinking Nisei are not going to remain indifferent.

With changed conditions when so many of the Nisei are dispersing to the four corners of this nation, the structure of the organization must be modified. At the present time, the active members consist only of citizens of Japanese ancestry. A revision seems to be necessary in order that others may be able to join. This would be helpful, not only from the standpoint of number and establishing new chapters, but also in enlarging its scope of activities and influence.

Also the minimum requirements for a chapter is 25 members at the present time and the annual chapter dues is \$35. In Colorado several communities interested in forming chapters seem to be unable to do so because of the lack of the required number through the imminent prospect of many entering the armed services. Various suggestions have been made, such as to reduce the number to 15 and the chapter dues to about \$15 a year. Another change proposed has been to raise the national membership card to 50c inasmuch as the members are receiving bulletins, pamphlets and other materials.

During February of this year, it was a nightmare to see the bank balance drop to the \$1000 level. I thought the regional offices may have to be closed and the Satl Lake office be retained with one secretary. But the lowest

point seems to have been reached. The pledges of the intermountain chapters, the \$1000 contribution from San Francisco, the transfer of funds from the San Francisco chapter, the financial campaign of the Eastern office amongst the American public, the "buck a month club," and the recent trip to Colorado have all pointed to the fact that JACL is deeply rooted. Even though it may take years before our soldier boys return, I am confident that we shall be able to keep our promise to them that we shall keep on fighting to improve conditions on the "home front."

The financial worries and the necessity of a larger membership go hand in hand. If the present prospects materialize pertaining to finances, the next big job will be to contact our old members. It is unfortunate that so much of our time must be devoted towards these two tasks and thereby detract us from the main undertaking of public relations. But the foundation must be laid firmly in order that the organization can continue to function.

### Tide Turning in Favor of Evacuees

The sentiment throughout the nation is definitely turning against the agitators of the Pacific coast who have been advocating the complete exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry even after the war. The tide is turning in our favor from all indications. Even the most rabid racists are giving ground by conceding that the "loyal citizens" should be permitted to return to their homes after the war.

Once military necessity is eliminated or peace is restored, no state or group of people can interfere with the traveling of citizens from one state to another. The United Supreme Court has already ruled on this question.

The important question is how soon the Western Defense Command will acknowledge the fact that military necessity no longer exists. The agitators are trying to throw up a smoke screen once again by stirring up the people of the Pacific coast and thereby creating uncertainty in the mind of the army as to the advisability of relaxing the exclusion order.

We doubt if Lieutenant General Emmons and his staff will be misled through such propaganda. An aroused American public undoubtedly will not permit the repetition of the manufactured hysteria which misled so many during the early months of 1942.

Everyone familiar with the tactics employed by the race-baiters are watching with amusement the same line that is being adopted. More and more people are speaking out against them. And we are confident that the large majority of the citizens of the Pacific coast desire to see fair play and justice meted out to all citizens of Japanese ancestry.

### Americans All DES MOINES TRIBUTE

"We note that one of the 'neighbors' who protested to the War Relocation Authority office in Des Moines when a loyal Japanese American bought a house in the block said he didn't think servicemen from that block would approve," the Des Moines Tribune said in an editorial on May 30.

The Tribune continued: "Well, this paper has received a good many letters from servicemen telling what good Americans and brave fighters the Japanese Americans on the Italian front are and condemning the unfriendly attitude toward them of some civilians back home.

"The particular Japanese American in question says he expects to be in service soon himself, doesn't want a deferment, but does want a place for his family to live.

"We are glad to note that this protest is not typical of Des Moines, or even of that particular neighborhood. Scores of relocated Japanese Americans have been living in Des Moines for many months now, in many parts of the city. Acquaintance quickly melts what suspicion there is at first.

"Early comers sent back word to the relocation centers that mid-westerners were friendly folks who really put Americanism into practice. Let's try to live up to our reputation."

# Majority of Alien Japanese Law-Abiding, Industrious, Says Judge Wolfe to JACL Group

Words of encouragement and hope were given Japanese Americans by Judge James H. Wolfe of the Utah Supreme Court at a dance honoring nisei graduates given June 9 by the Japanese American Citizens League.

"From my experience as a member of the Alien Enemy Hearings Board of this state and on the Special Hearings Board passing on applications for hearings at internment camps, I know that to most of the issei, this war as unexpected and as accidental and as unrelated to their lives here in America as an earthquake would have been," Judge Wolfe declared.

"Most of them came over here years ago, settled down as farmers, or small merchants or laborers in the mines, smelters and railroads, raised families, attended to their own business, subscribed to a newspaper or magazine published in the Japanese language, sometimes in order to get rid of a solicitor, joined a local Japanese Chamber of Commerce or the Togo Kai or Sokoku Kai or Heimusha Kai or similar organizations by paying a nominal membership fee, or making a contribution. Sometimes the Japanese boss or leader in the community asked them to join or subscribe, or they did it because it became the thing to do because others were doing it, even as you and I.

The early Alien Hearing Boards on the coast, especially where these issei were congregated in large numbers, when we all believed air attacks imminent, naturally did not know how to tell the dangerous Japanese from the friendly ones. They took no chances. They did not know the real purpose or significance of these Japanese societies. They had a Japanese name and that was enough to make them suspect. Hundreds of issei were put into internment camps who, after months of separation from their families, were released when we learned that these societies were, in the main, innocuous, and that the great majority of these Japanese were hard working, law abiding, industrious people who never had a thought or intention

of doing harm to the country that was their host.

"It is not without significance that the Japanese populations had the lowest criminal record of any racial segment in America," said Judge Wolfe. "They sent their children to school where they generally stood out in scholarly and athletic attainment. Many of you are some of those children."

Speaking of the nisei, Judge Wolfe declared, "You are American citizens. You have had an intense desire to prove your worth as such . . . We have discovered that in a land of more than 130,000,000 people, there are many cowardly persons who must liberate their frustrated anger by attacks on innocent nisei or indulge in cruel practices of intolerance in order to exploit their patriotism . . . But there are many who have imagination, who do have understanding, who are kind and who act like Christians, whether or not they profess to be such. And I think the great majority of Americans are fair minded and have sympathy for the homeless nisei who are caught so unfortunately in the accident of war."

Declaring that the record of the Japanese American battalion in Italy "in the face of great danger and intense fighting" has been excelled by none, Judge Wolfe concluded his talk with congratulations for the Japanese American inductees at the dance.

Judge Wolfe spoke during the intermission period of the dance. The Rev. Gayle Strickler led the group in prayer.

## California Dentists Will Open Practices In Midwestern City

CHICAGO — Two California evacuee dentists, Dr. George Hiura, formerly of Sebastopol, and Dr. Koki Kumamoto, formerly of Sacramento, have been notified that they have successfully passed the Illinois State Dental Board examinations.

Both are preparing to open practices in Chicago.

## Vital Statistics

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuma Hayashi (5-47-C, Poston) a boy on May 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Inouye (317-9-C, Poston) a girl on May 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Goro Yoshioka (318-10-D, Poston) a boy on May 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Uichi Sagami (4-4-C, Hunt) a boy on May 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigenobu Sakahara ((25-6-B, Gila River) a boy on May 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Kurotori (6-1-B, Gila River) a girl on May 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Mino (11-5-C, Poston) a girl on May 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuo Yoshida (12K-6A, Granada) a boy on May 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Michio Nagasugi (6G-12A, Granada) a boy on May 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Deijiro Doi (227-10-D, Poston) a boy on June 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Matsumoto (7H-6F, Granada) a boy on June 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Emoto (22-8-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on June 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Tanaka (46-13-A, Poston) a boy on June 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Heishima (41-12-F, Rohwer) a boy on June 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kouchi (28-10-E, Ht. Mountain) a boy on June 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry N. Hara (10H-4C, Granada) a girl on June 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Hirata (15-6-C, Ht. Mountain) a boy on June 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Tanaka (6H-11F, Granada) a boy on June 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ray Kurasu (2-22-B, Heart Mountain) a boy on June 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Haru Yamamoto (21-8-5, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Benji Sano (33-11-2, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Hiro Uchiyama (33-12-1, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Harada (10-2-2, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Morikichi Matsumoto (18-6-1, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mrs. Kazuko Morikawa (20-3-3, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fumio Roy Tanijiri (5-12-2, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Torataro Takehara (4-11-3, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Wakatsuki (28-5-3, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Shim Nakamura (4-6-4, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Hasegawa (15-6-4, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiraichi Toma (11-3-2, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Takushiro Ota (31-3-1, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mrs. Mary Hirashima (10-13-1, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokio Hayashi (3-8-5, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoharu Yokoi (18-7-5, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Tom Sakamoto (26-13-4, Manzanar) a boy.

## DEATHS

Kunihei Tamaribuchi, Manzanar, on April 11.

Nizo Mori (34-8-2, Manzanar) on April 27.

Taiji Hiraoka (5-10-5, Manzanar) on April 29.

Ichigusu Matoba (31-3-2, Manzanar) on May 6.

Tokumatsu Hama (36-1-4, Manzanar) on May 9.

Fusojiro Imanaka (4-13-3, Manzanar) on May 18.

Esaburo Yoshikawa (6-4-D, Gila River) on May 29.

Manzo Miyayaga, 64 (31-10-C, Poston) on May 31.

Natsu Zentaro, 63 (1-8-F, Rohwer) on June 4.

Eiijiro Utsumi, 63 (9-11-B, Rohwer) on June 5.

Mrs. Tahara Shitsu, 46 (8-3-C, Rohwer) on June 5.

Totaro Mukumoto, 68 (15-6-E, Heart Mountain) on June 8.

## MARRIAGES

Yoshiko Mikami to Masaru T. Watamura on May 28 in Salt Lake City.

Hisako Hirose to Takashi Ota on June 1 at Rivers.

Frances Inouye to Ben Ogino on June 3 in Cleveland.

Margaret Mitsuko to Fred Iwao Yamaguchi on June 4 at Rohwer.

Rulie Kaneno to Wayne Ishihara at Poston.

Michiko Inmaru to Yukio Kubota at Poston.

## Pocatello Citizens Honor Men Leaving For Army Service

POCATELLO, Idaho — The Pocatello JACL honored the second group of Japanese Americans who are being inducted into military service at an Informal Draft-tee dance at the Third Ward.

During the intermission Aya Sato, mistress of ceremonies, presented gifts from the Pocatello chapter to the draftees, Isao Morimoto, Doug Morimoto, Wataru Nakashima and Kingo Andow.

The first group of Japanese from Pocatello, who are being inducted under the army's recent reinstitution of selective service for nisei, were ordered to report to Fort Douglas, Utah, on June 6. They are Mike Yamada, Sam Yokota, Kiy Murakami, Frank Yamashita, Kiyoshi Yamamoto and Roy Okamura.

## Rev. Yamazaki Given Doctor's Degree By Berkeley Divinity

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A Japanese Episcopalian minister, who graduated from Berkeley Divinity School in New Haven 31 years ago, was honored by the school on May 30 with the honorary degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology.

He is the Rev. John Misao Yamazaki, who took charge of the St. Mary's Japanese Mission in Los Angeles 30 years ago and remained as vicar until the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast in 1942. He was sent to the Santa Anita assembly center and later to the Jerome relocation camp.

In 1943 he left Jerome and was assigned to the Department of Domestic Missions of the National Council of the Episcopal Church, ministering to relocated evacuees in the Chicago area.

The Rev. Yamazaki has four children. One, John, is in the ministry, while two other sons, Peter and James, are lieutenants in the U. S. Army Medical Corps. A daughter is a student in a Minnesota college.

## Travelers Aid Lends Assistance on Emergency Problems

WASHINGTON — Emergency problems encountered by evacuees while traveling can be taken to the Travelers Aid Society, which maintains service desks in railroad stations and bus terminals in many American cities, the WRA declared this week.

The Travelers Aid provides free information on housing accommodations, points of interest, medical facilities and recreation. Arrangements can also be made to have a representative meet resettlers at transfer points or upon their arrival in new communities.

Local units of the Society are also equipped to handle more serious problems.

## Japanese Americans Win Honors at Salt Lake School

Three Japanese Americans, Lindy Kumagai, Ernest Seko and Masuko Imai, were among 24 "outstanding" graduates of West high school in Salt Lake City, it was announced at commencement exercises in the school auditorium on Thursday, June 8, by O. N. Malmquist, Salt Lake Tribune writer.

Lindy Kumagai delivered a speech, "What Each Man Must Pay to be Free," at the exercises.

All three nisei have maintained a straight "A" average during their two years at West high and have been active in extra-curricular affairs.

## Girls from Poston Receive Diplomas at Milwaukee College

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—At ceremonies rich in tradition, two former Poston girls received their diplomas from Milwaukee - Downer College on June 5.

They are Miss Shizuwa Fukuhara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Fukuhara of 38-12D, and Miss Rose Sakemi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Sakemi of 32-11A.

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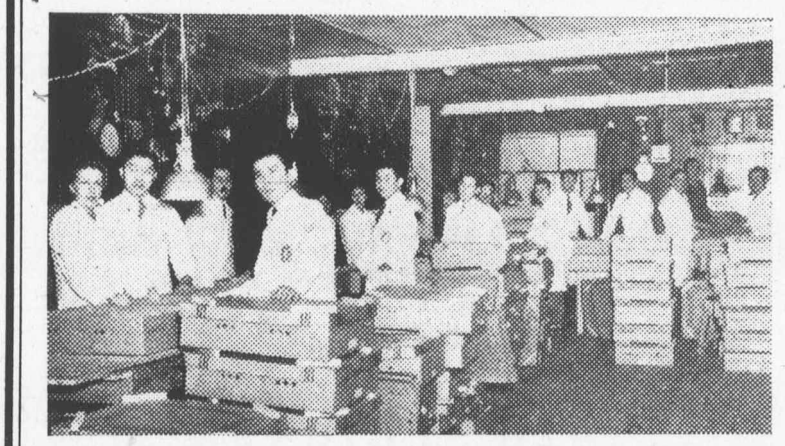
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# Nisei Evacuees Want Fair Play in Sleepy Lagoon Case

## Get-together Social Held by Evacuees In Rochester Area

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Young Japanese Americans living in Rochester gathered for a social afternoon on June 4 at the YWCA at the invitation of the Committee for Resettlement of Japanese Americans, according to the Democrat Chronicle.

Guests included Miss Azalia Peet of Rochester, former missionary in Japan; Mrs. Ken Murai of Sea Breeze; Riyo Sato, industrial artist at Curtiss-Wright Aircraft corporation; Alice Suzuki, stenographer at the same plant; Grace Yoshizaki of the Buffalo WRA office; Mrs. Tama Otamura, surgical nurse at Strong Memorial hospital; Alice Kawasaki, member of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps; George and Roy Takaya, graduates of the Chesbrough Seminary.

Claude C. Cornwall, committee head, and Hyman Sandow of the New York WRA office, were present at the gathering.

## Manzanar Petition Cited as Example Of American Unity

LOS ANGELES—A little drama of American unity enacted around the Sleepy Lagoon case will probably set the Japanese propaganda machine to scratching its head, the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee reported here.

Among the signed, sealed and delivered petitions which have been rolling into the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee asking Attorney General Kenny to take charge of the appeal trial personally is one signed by Japanese American evacuees at the Manzanar relocation center.

The Sleepy Lagoon case involves a group of young Mexican Americans who were convicted on circumstantial evidence on a murder charge and who have been serving terms at San Quentin. It was reported last week that nine of the Sleepy Lagoon case youths had been paroled.

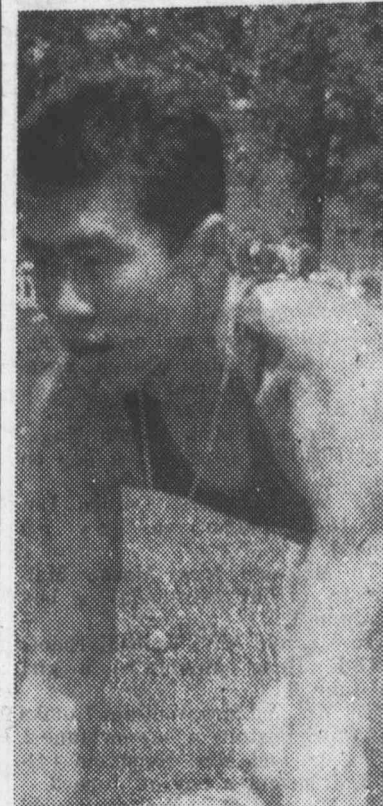
In part, the petition from the Japanese American in behalf of the Mexican Americans reads:

"We, the undersigned, interested in the maintenance of our democratic institutions and the eradication of race prejudice, hereby petition you, the Attorney General . . . personally to take charge of the case in order that your office shall not be used as an instrumentality for the support of convictions based on race prejudice."

## Poston Evacuees Wed in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Exquisite simplicity marked the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Yamashita, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Yamashita of 330-3B, Poston, to Mr. Edward Urata on Saturday evening, May 27, in the rectory of St. Sebastian's Church. The service was read by the Rev. Father Otto Haertle in the presence of relatives and close friends.

# Nisei Track Star Leads School to League Title



HENRY AIHARA  
Prep Track Star  
WINNETKA, Ill.—Henry Aihara, Japanese American evacuee student who came to Winnetka from the Poston war relocation center, helped lead New Trier high of Winnetka to the Suburban league championship in track and field on May 27.

New Trier won with 54½ points as Aihara won the high jump and broad jump in the contest in which high schools in Oak Park, Evanston, Morton, Waukegan and Proviso sent competitors.

Aihara set a new league record in the high jump by clearing the bar at 6 feet 2 inches. He won the broad jump with a leap of 21 feet 10¼ inches.

New Trier high draws students from several of Chicago's north shore suburbs and has about 2500 students.

## Nisei Pastor Speaks At Milwaukee Churches

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa, assistant pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicago, was the guest speaker at two Milwaukee churches on June 4.

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## Pharmacy Students Win Certificates at Idaho Southern

POCATELLO, Idaho — Certificates in pharmacy were received by Susie Toyota, Salt Lake City, and George Amemiya, Topaz, at the eighteenth annual baccalaureate and commencement services at Idaho Southern University here.

Business diplomas were awarded to Shige Tanabe and Sachi Kawamura, both of Pocatello.

An auto mechanic's certificate was awarded to Akira Kawamura.

Twelve students received diplomas from Pocatello high on May 31.

They are Yuri Okamura, Marie Sato, Amy Kawamura, Chiyoko Maruji, Natsuyo Yamada, Ayako Tskamoto, Ruth Kaneko, Mary Yokota, Tetsuro Tanabe, Umeo Taki, Yoshito Murakami, and Mitsuro Yamamoto.

## Minidoka Evacuees To Complete Planting

HUNT, Idaho — Evacuees at the Minidoka war relocation center will complete planting 220 acres of vegetables as soon as

# WRA Expands Facilities in Chicago Area

CHICAGO—C. Raymond Booth of Cincinnati has been appointed manager of the Chicago district office of the War Relocation Authority, Vernon Kennedy, North Central area supervisor, announced on June 3.

Vernon R. Kennedy, North Central Area Supervisor, emphasized in announcing the appointment of Mr. Booth that W. W. Lessing who has been acting district manager during the past two months, will now be able to devote his entire time to supervising all employment functions in the Chicago District office, both contacting employers and referring resettlers to jobs. He will, however, be relieved of the administrative detail and the responsibility for community adjustment and housing. Rapidly expanding employment possibilities in the suburban and rural areas surrounding Chicago will receive most of Mr. Lessing's attention.

the weather makes the ground workable, W. E. Rawlings, chief of agriculture, declared last week.

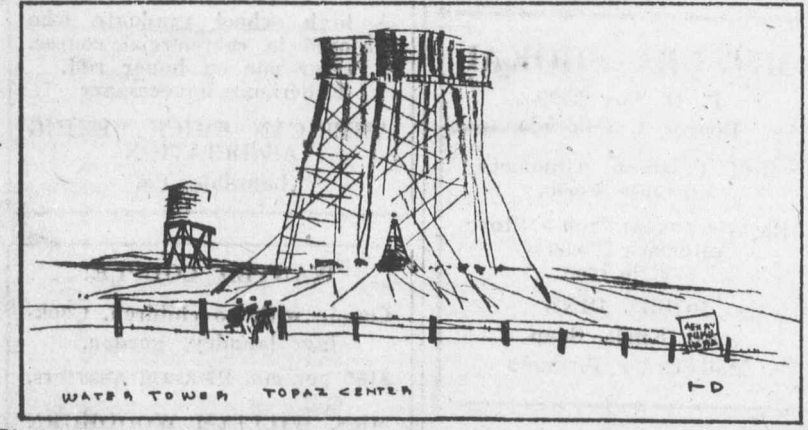
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