General Clark Lauds Nisei Combat Record

Manzanar, 7-D-12 5-31-44

PACIFIC CITIZEN

VOL. 17; NO. 15 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1943 Price: Five Cents

Nisei Troops Rescue Trapped Parachutists

Stimson Tells Of Praise for 100th Infantry

Report of Commanding General on Nisei Unit Received in Washington

WASHINGTON—The combat record of the 100th infantry battalion, composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry, which has been in action against the enemy in Italy, has been praised by Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark in a report to the War Department, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson disclosed Thursday.

The Japanese Americans, mostly from the Hawaiian islands, underwent thorough training in the United States at Camp McCoy and Camp Shelby, then went to Noth Africa and recently went into action in Italy for the first time.

"Their behavior under fire and their combat discipline have received the praise of General Clark," Stimson reported.

Nisei Soldiers In Action at Attu, Report

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Sgt. Kunihiro Nakao, veteran of the fighting at Attu, visited Heart Mountain last week with his bride, the former Kuni Muto.

Nakao revealed that he had been stationed in Alaska for about a year and took part in at least one hand-to-hand engagement.

Captured Japanese rations proved a welcome addition to the emergency fare on which Sgt. Nakao and his comrades were existing, and the Caucasian soldiers learned to relish enemy delicacies, he told the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Sgt. Nakao flew back to the states from his station and was married in Salt Lake City. He visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kanjiro Nakao, of Heart Mountain.

U. S. Navy Orders Silk Screen Posters From Granada Shop

AMACHE, Colo.—The Granada silk screen shop has received the first in a series of orders from the U. S. Navy calling for silk screen posters, according to the Granada Pioneer.

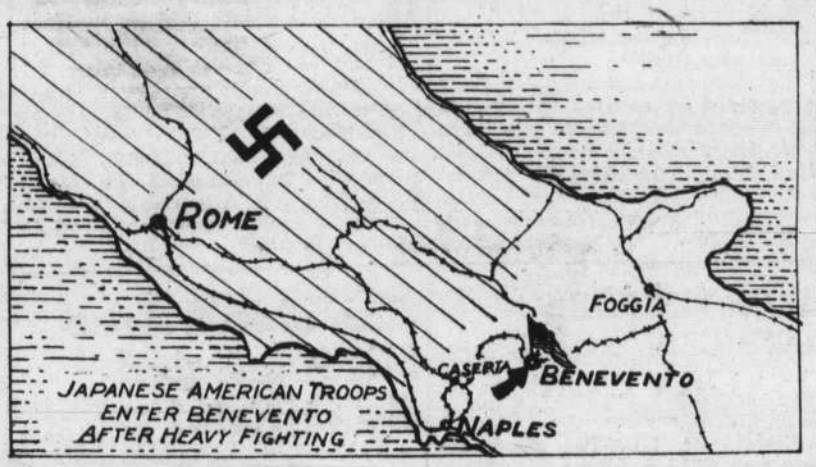
The posters are for the recruit training program.

Sample prints for the first order on special flags and pennants have been sent to the Navy department in Washington. This contract calls for 10,000 prints, and running of copies will begin as soon as the sample prints are approved.

Report Thousand Evacuees Relocated By Kansas City WRA

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Latest estimates show about one thousand evacuees relocated in the area covered by the Kansas City regional office of the WRA.

St. Louis has the largest number of evacuees in the area with 345. Omaha is next with about 200. The Manhattan, Kansas, office reports 176 in the whole state, while Des Moines, Iowa, has 160. Metropolitan Kansas City claims 124.



Mrs. Roosevelt Asks Fair Play For Loyal Japanese American Group in Collier's Article

Right to Basic Freedoms, Justice, Equality Of Opportunity Stressed by First Lady in Article Depicting Problems of Nisei in U. S.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt this week called upon American to take an objective view of the "Japanese problem" in the United States in an article published in the October 16 issue of Collier's.

Discussing the situation faced by Japanese Americans today, Mrs. Roosevelt asked for fair treatment of the minority group, declaring "every citizen in this country has a right to our basic freedoms, to justice and to equality of opportunity."

In her article, "A Challenge to American Sportsmanship," Mrs. Roosevelt detailed the background of America's treatment of the Oriental immigrant and pointed out that Oriental aliens were not given the right to be naturalized.

"So now we have a group (some of whom have been here as long as fifty years) who have not been able to become citizens," she noted.

"The large group of Japanese on the West Coast preserved their national traditions, in part because they were discriminated against," she added. "Japanese were not always welcome buyers of real estate. They were not always welcome neighbors or participators in community undertakings. As always happens with groups that are discriminated against, they gather together and live as racial groops."

"Understandable bitterness against the Japanese (because of war) is aggravated by the old-time economic fear on the West Coast and the unreasoning racial feeling which certain people, through ignorance, have always had wherever they came in contact with people who were different from themselves," Mrs. Roosevelt commented.

She added:

"'A Japanese is a Japanese' is an easily accepted phrase and it has taken hold naturally on the West Coast because of some reasonable or unreasonable fear back of it, but it leads nowhere and solves nothing. Japanese Americans may be no more Japanese than a German American is German, or an Italian American is Italian. All these people, including the Japanese Americans, have men who are fighting today for the preservation of the democratic way of life and the ideas around which our nation was built.

"We have no common race in this country, but we have an ideal to which all of us are loyal. It is our ideal which we want to have live. It is an ideal which can grow with our people, but we cannot progress if we look down upon any group of people among us because of race or religion."

In her article, Mrs. Roosevelt traces the background of evacuation and comments on problems encountered in the relocation centers and notes the many property losses faced by the evacuees.

Touching on evacuation, she observes that there that "there was no time to investigate families or to adhere strictly to the American rule that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty."

"These people were not convicted of any crime, but emotions ran high. Too many people wanted to wreak vengeance on Oriental-looking people," she writes.

Touching on nisei attitude, Mrs. Roosevelt recognizes that too many young people this must have seemed strange treatment of Amreican citizens, and one cannot be surprised at the reaction that manifested itself not only in young Japanese Americans, but in others who had known them well and had been educated with them, and who asked bitterly, "What price American citizenship?"

Elmer Rowalt, Deputy WRA Director, Dies

WASHINGTON—Elmer M. Rowalt, deputy director of the War Relocation Authority, died suddenly at his home in Silver Springs, Maryland, a suburb of Washington, on Friday, October 8, after a brief illness. He was 40 years old.

A native of Cincinnati, Ohio, he was an alumnus of Ohio State University, where he also served on the agricultural extension staff for five years, before joining the staff of the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, in 1935. When the War Relocation Authority was established in March 1942, he was named assistant director, and later deputy director.

He is survived by Mrs. Rowalt, and two sons, Stanley, 12, and Russel, 11; by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Rowalt, of Cincinnati; and a brother, Ralph, of Dallas, Texas.

Tule Lake Steward Killed in Accident

NEWELL, Calif.—Harold Dean Emerson, steward at the Tule Lake segregation center, was killed on Oct. 8 in Hager, Ore., when his car ran into a locomotive.

Japanese Americans Enter Benevento, Key Rail Junction East of Naples, Says Radio

Captain Taro Suzuki of Honolulu Leads Forces Into First Combat Action on Italian Front; Nisei Knock Out Nazi Machine-Guns, Mortars

NEW YORK—The United Nations radio at Algiers said Monday night a detachment of American-born Japanese soldiers, after four days under fire recently near Benevento, finally entered the town and rescued 22 United States parachute troops who had been behind enemy lines for more than two weeks.

"Captain Taro Suzuki, a native of Honolulu, was leading his force forward in that hotly disputed area when their fire baptism came," said the English language broadcast, recorded by the United States foreign broadcast intelligence service.

"Three machine guns opened up on us," Suzuki was quoted "but we took care of them. Subsequently the Nazis opened everything they had—they let go with mortars and artillery, but our mortars subdued all this Nazi wrath."

The honor of taking their first prisoner was shared by Sergeant Edward Kiota of Honolulu and Sergeant Daniel Wada of Kawaihae, patrol leaders. The squad which rescued the parachute troops was led by Sergeant Yutaka Nazu.

Post-War Dispersal Program Urged for Japanese Canadians

Demands for Wholesale Deportation Termed "Nazi-Like" by Group

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The post-war treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada was brought before the public eye in Vancouver last week with a proposal that they be treated "like a lump of rationed butter—spread 'em out thin" throughout the continent, the United Press reports.

Behind the new "middle-course" move for the dispersal of Japanese Canadians is the newly-organized Vancouver Consultive Council, an organization formed "for cooperation in wartime problems of Canadian citizenship," headed by Dr. Norman Fergus Black, prominent British Columbia educator, and listing a membership that includes fifty of the city's best-known business, teaching and religious leaders.

The council's proposal is that the 23,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada—one-fifth of one percent of the total population of the Dominion—be "dissolved" by planting a few families in each city until they would disappear within the general Canadian population. The scheme, it was said, would involve removal of social prejudice against intermarriage, so that the Japanese Canadians can be ultimately "absorbed."

The council has laid its scheme before Premier John Hart and the Vancouver City Council, but it has faced the bitter opposition of strong anti-Japanese groups who are demanding nothing less than deportation of all peoples of Japanese race from the Dominion after the war.

The council contends that half of the Japanese in Canada are citizens and cannot be constitutionally deported, while most of the remainder could be regarded as good members of society. It adds that all of them could be converted into good, solid citizens if they were given equality with whites in education, social contacts and membership in trade unions.

The council said that demands that all Japanese be repatriated were "Nazi-like" and "entirely unconstitutional," and any such action would be incongruous "in an empire that itself is chiefly colored," and a danger to the making of a durable peace.

Mainland Nisei Wins Seaman's Campaign Bars

AMACHE, Colo.—First Shipmate Sam Tsutomu Kasai, one of the few mainland nisei in the merchant marine, is now the owner of campaign bars from the Mediterranean, North Atlantic and Asiatic areas, indicating the seas he has sailed, according to the Granada Pioneer.

Kasai was 17 when he first attempted to join the navy at Vallejo, California. But because he is of Japanese ancestry, he was turned down. After Pearl Harbor he was sent to the Poston relocation center. Relocating eastward, he visited the Merchant Marine recruiting office in New York City. Once again he was turned down, but he did not give up hope. He visited the office every day for 11 days. Finally he met the officer in charge, who sensed Sam's eagerness to work for his country and made arrangements for his enlistment.

During the past four months Kasai has been overseas to Sicily and to various points in North Africa.

Early this month he traveled to the Granada relocation center to visit his family.

Best Arraigned In Cody Court on Forgery Charge

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Earl Best, former WRA assistant steward, pleaded not guilty to forgery charges last week in Cody, Wyoming, and was bound over to the district court in Cody following a preliminary hearing before Judge W. S. Owens, reports the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Bond was set at $2500.

The date of the next term of the district court is indefinite, according to Sheriff Frank Blackburn, and depends upon when the local docket has sufficient cases to justify calling a jury.

Best was a star witness for the Dies committee when it investigated WRA administration of evacuee centers.

Japanese American

Combat Team News

Hattiesburg to Have Special USO for Nisei Combat Unit

Honolulu USO Official Will Be In Charge Of New Club House

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.–To serve the special needs and wants of the Japanese American Combat Team enlisted men, a new USO club house will be opened in Hattiesburg next week.

Under the direction of Rev. Melvin H. Harter, former director of the Civilian War Workers USO in Honolulu, Hawaii, the new service center at 222 West Pine Street will include a large lounge, kitchen and office. While all servicemen are to be welcome, special attention will be given to the Japanese Americans. The new USO will be primarily a service center although some special programs are planned for the men, according to Rev. Harter. For example, an attempt will be made to serve special dishes to those who want them, and the kitchen will always be available to those who desire to cook their own dishes.

This Saturday evening the married enlisted men and their wives who are living in Hattiesburg will meet to develop a program for themselves. The inaugural party for the enlisted men of the Combat Team will be held the following Saturday and the formal public opening will be on Monday, October 18.

Mrs. Ethel Fukunaga of Honolulu, Hawaii, and Mrs. Kazu Iijima of Oakland, California, will act as hostesses. Mrs. Fukunaga's husband is with the 100th Infantry somewhere in Italy and Mrs. Iijima's husband is a sergeant in the Combat Team.

Japanese American Ball Nines Sweep Honors in Shelby Loop

Nisei Baseball Teams Completely Dominate Non-Division League

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.–The two best baseball teams in the Non-Division League of Camp Shelby were both from the Japanese American Combat Team.

The nine representing the Infantry Regiment won both halves of the split-season schedule and the squad representing the Field Artillery Battalion were the runners-up on both occasions. The Japanese Americans completely dominated the twelve team league which was made up of squads representing organizations not attached to any regular Army division. Many former professional and semi-professional ballplayers participated on the various teams.

The Infantry Regiment team lost only one game in each half in winning the championship while their fellow Nisei from the Field Artillery lost only two games in each half. Against each other, the two teams split their games, the Infantry winning 1 to 0 in the first half game and the Artillery turning the tables to win 3 to 1 in the second half.

The two nines have played not only in the post league but also with nearby community semi-professional and all-star aggregations. In spite of their Army training program which will not permit regular work - outs, both teams have won most of the games. They have proved themselves to be one of the most popular teams locally because of their sportsmanship and spirited playing.

Although they both won some games by lop-sided scores, they were much stronger on the defense, generally being conceded to have had the best defensive squads in the league. Lefty Matsuo Higuchi of the Infantry and George I. Ikinaga, a right-hander, headed the strong pitching staffs of the respective teams.

Most of the players on both teams played in the Senior and Junior Baseball Leagues in Hawaii, although a number of Mainland players starred with their respective nines. These included Henry Mori of Salt Lake City, Utah; Sadao Kodama of Los Angeles, Calif.; Leo S. Shigemi and Shiro Takeshita of Salinas, Calif. More Mainland men might have played had they reported for duty to Camp Shelby in time for the beginning of the baseball season last spring.

William M. Kajikawa of Tempe, Arizona, former head baseball coach at Arizona State College, and Yozo Kobayashi of Hanford, California, coached the Artillerymen.

Evacuee Coaches Girls Football Team

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Sammy Hasegawa, former Redlands, Calif., University student now attending Ottawa college in Ottawa, Kansas, is the coach of the sophomore girls' football team, according to the Kansas City Star.

Nisei Officers Assigned to Shelby Unit

Fifteen Promotions Announced in Infantry Regiment at Camp

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.–Six more Japanese American officers have reported for duty with the Combat Team within the last few weeks.

Those assigned to the Medical Detachment of the Infantry Regiment are 1st Lts. Shoichi "George" Asahina of Salt Lake City, Utah; Hugo S. O'Konogi of Boston, Mass.; Harry T. Matsuyama of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Masanobu G. Tsukasaki of the Central Utah Relocation Center at Topaz, Utah, and formerly of San Francisco, Calif.; and Arthur T. Takii of the Jerome Relocation Center at Denson, Arkansas, and formerly of Cheyenne, Wyo.

2nd Lt. Kei Tanahashi of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center in Wyoming and formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., was assigned to a rifle company. He reported to Camp Shelby from the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia.

* * *

Fifteen more promotions in the Infantry Regiment are announced. All are temporary promotions.

To be staff sergeant: T/5 Alfred S. Mori.

To be sergeants: Cpls. Kakuto Higuchi, Akira A. Ishimoto, Richard T. Okinaka, Kikuji Sagara, and Harold K. Oda.

To be corporals: Pfcs. Haruo Araki, Kiyoto Endo, Takeo Hiroshige, Katsumi Murakami, Sunao Sakamoto, and Yasuo Yatsushiro.

To be technicians, fifth grade: Pfc. John Y. I. Ogura, Pvts. Kiyoto R. Miyake and Robert H. Koreyasu.

Californians Amazed At Treatment Accorded Japanese in Midwest

FAIRFIELD, Calif.—County Assessor F. Ellard Williams of Solano county, back from a visit to Chicago, declared Monday that the treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States does not coincide with the conception held by many Californians that all Japanese have been interned.

Williams expressed his surprise that Japanese Americans are permitted "to roam the streets, eat in restaurants and hotels and associate with Americans in the midwest."

He said that fellow assessors from California who had attended a conference in Chicago were "aghast" when they entered the dining room of a large Chicago hotel "and saw a group of 10 to 15 Japanese seated at a table and eating and conversing with Americans seated at the same table."

Issei Evacuee Learns About U. S. Justice in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — George Akiyama, a middle-aged "issei" evacuee from Tule Lake, was walking along a downtown Kansas City street—window-shopping and thoroughly enjoying the sights and sounds which one year of center life had reduced to memories—when he was suddenly accosted by a drunk who snatched his wallet and fled, according to the News Letter, published by the WRA regional office in Kansas City.

The News Letter tells this story of American justice:

"Mr. Akiyama immediately gave chase, aided by several bystanders who were witnesses to the act. They apprehended the thief and called the police. Upon the arrival of the officers, the thief broke loose and attacked Akiyama, calling him, "Jap!" and generally trying to blame his action on Akiyama's ancestry.

"The reaction of the crowd was to favor Mr. Akiyama and hoot down the assailant. It urged the police to 'arrest that drunk,' 'give him what he deserves,' 'slug him for hitting this gentleman,' etc.

"The thief was arrested and called for trial before Judge Paul A. Buzard in the circuit court. Prior to pronouncing sentence, Judge Buzard severely reprimanded the defendant. He said: 'Mr. Akiyama is a law-abiding resident of the United States. Whether or not he is a citizen is something not of his own choice and has no bearing on the matter. The fact is he himself is not guilty of any crime against this country, and therefore will be accorded the equal protection of the law.

"The attacker was sentenced to 90 days in jail."

NISEI VISITORS SING U. S. SONG AT ALIEN CAMP

CHICAGO, Ill.—The story of how two nisei youths sang "God Bless America" at the Crystal City internment camp in the midst of interned aliens was related recently by an official of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization service in a story printed in the Chicago Sun.

The two nisei were visiting their parents, who were scheduled to leave on the Gripsholm and were departing from Crystal City that morning at 6. The nisei, who had firmly asserted their desire to stay in the United States, were seeing them for probably the last time.

At sunrise a guard marched to the flagpole, where the repatriates were gathered, to raise the American flag, as is done every morning. As the flag was run up, the Japanese American sons stepped close to the pole and joined in singing "God Bless America."

They stood in the center of the group of alien enemies, including their parents, and the entire assemblage stood silent while the boys finished their song.

Two Win Honors

AMACHE, Colo. — Kiku Fukuyama and Elinor Umezawa, formerly of Granada, were among 23 Doane college students cited on September 23 for special scholarship honors won in 1942-43, according to the Granada Pioneer.

Cleveland Area Nisei Lauded By Official

600 Evacuees Living In Ohio City Establish "Excellent Reputation"

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Commenting on a report from Chicago last week that Japanese Americans in the war relocation camps are "deteriorating shockingly" W. S. Myers, associate WRA officer in this area, was quoted in the Cleveland Press on Oct. 2 that the 600 Japanese Americans working in Cleveland have established an "excellent reputation" for their industry and willingness to work and some have broken production records on their jobs.

The statement, that the Japanese Americans in the camps were "deteriorating," was made in Chicago at a conference of relocation center delegates by Elmer Shirrell, relocation supervisor for the Chicago area.

Mr. Myers expressed the opinion that a "charity complex" may have been acquired by occupants of the centers.

Examples of Japanese Americans who have come from these camps to regular jobs in Cleveland were cited by Mr. Myers who said that they were making a good record.

He added that, because of favorable reports from employers, there is a heavy demand for the evacuee workers in Cleveland and the relocation office is bringing in approximately 30 workers a week from the WRA centers.

Gila Director Believes Few Evacuees to Return to Coast

WRA Objective of Closing Relocation Camps Told at Meet

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Leroy H. Bennett, director of the war relocation center at Rivers, believes that few of the Japanese Americans evacuated from the west coast will return to their former homes.

Mr. Bennett addressed a meeting of the Phoenix Hiram club last wek at the Hotel Adams.

The evacuees, he said, are thinking of their future and they want to get away from places where they are not wanted.

"The people of Arizona have resented the War Relocation Authority, Bennett added, "and frankly, I don't blame them. But we've got a very unpleasant job to do and we've tried to co-operate with the state. I believe the governor feels we have been co-operative."

He pointed out that Rivers is the fourth largest city in the state, although its population has been reduced from 14,000 to 12,000 and soon will be cut to about 10,000.

He declared that the WRA was an agency which was trying to work itself out of its job.

"Our objective is to arrive at the point as soon as possible where there will be no more relocation center at Rivers and the more rapidly the people will accept the evacuees, the more rapidly all centers, except Tule Lake, will be liquidated," he declared.

Mr. Bennett blamed Californians who imported Japanese prior to 1908 to exploit them as cheap labor for much of the present controversy over the "Japanese problem."

He declared that schooling was carried on for the children at Gila River in barracks buildings with chairs so scarce that students frequently have to carry their chairs from one building to another.

"However," he said, "our high school has won a Class B rating and boys and girls graduated from our high school can enter almost any college without taking an examination—thanks to the fine work of Tom (W. C.) Sawyer, our superintendent."

He added that 98 per cent of the employables at Rivers was engaged in work of some kind.

The big business of the center, he noted, is farming, with 7,,000 acres in cultivation and 2,000 more that could be put into circulation if necessary. On the farm 1,700 acres of vegetables are now grown. There are 2,000 head of cattle, 1,200 head of hogs, 10,000 chickens and 102 dairy cows.

"We will produce a little more than $1,400,000 this year in farm, dairy and meat products," Mr. Bennett said, adding that none of it can be sold, the surplus going to other centers.

Anent the segregation program, he declared that it cannot be 100 per cent perfect but predicted that there will not be one in 10,000 evacuees released who will be dangerous to national security.

Evacuees Not Internees, Says Attorney General

Biddle Says Relocation Being Met Without Violation of Rights

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — The delicate problem of the relocation of 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry is being met by the government with success and with the determination that there will be no invasion of constitutional rights, Attorney General Francis Biddle declared in an address before the West Virginia Bar Association Saturday.

Biddle said that the situation of persons of Japanese descent is one of the most difficult so far presented.

He said that two-thirds of the 100,00 involved in relocation are citizens and the rest are aliens not considered sufficiently dangerous to be interned.

In theory, he added, evacuees now in relocation centers are not interned and the program is designed to assist rather than restrict reestablishment in normal life.

Nisei Files Suit Against Estate Of Japanese Alien

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Claims for $609.95 made by Mrs. Martha Tanaka against the estate of Min-Ematsu or George Shirota, an alien, who died last August, were studied by Probate Judge Walter F. Stahluth of St. Louis county last week.

Judge Stahluth said he did not know whether or not Shirota's property vested in the government immediately after his death. Assuming that it does, he said, he was still in doubt as to whether or not the probate court, without government intervention, could dispose of a claim filed against an enemy alien.

Mrs. Tanaka said that between Nov. 11, 1942, and April 5, 1943, she cared for Shirota while he was recuperating from an illness. She seeks $106.72 for room and board, $228.22 for nursing and $225 advanced for funeral expenses. Shirota left an estate of $413.57, including a $25 war bond.

Nisei, Chinese Soldiers Honored at Special Services in Denver

DENVER, Colo.—Special services at the Sunday morning worship to honor the presence of 14 Nisei soldiers and three Chinese were conducted by Rev. Taro Goto at the California St. Community Church, Sunday, Oct. 10th. Following the worship which featured Rev. Goto's sermon, "Restorers or Creators?" the soldiers and their hosts picnicked at City Park and later visited Denver's famous City Park Museum.

Boys in uniform who attended were: Frank Suzuki, Jack Tanaka, Mac Uchida, Mits Maruyama, Kaz Nakamura, Tosh Nakajima, James Yamate, Shigeo Yokota, Joe Uyematsu, Hiroshi Yoshimoto, Morio Kitagaki, Frank Masunaka, Duke Takeuchi, Bill Wong, George Lee, John Chinn and Herbin Molbert.

The evening service was highlighted by the sermon on "The Post-War World" by Frank H. Smith, chairman of the West Coast Protestant Mission. A capacity congregation of local Nisei attended.

"Chicago Special" Spurs Relocation At Granada Center

AMACHE, Colo. — A "Chicago Special" railroad coach, completely filled with Granadans relocating to the Chicago area, was scheduled to leave Amache on October 11, according to the Granada Pioneer.

"Because of the interest here in relocation in the Chicago area, and points east, and because of the present exceptional employment opportunities there, we believe that an entire coach can be chartered for the trip," said James G. Lindley, project director, in announcing the special arrangements.

Rep. Eberharter Defends Nisei In Congress

Answers Criticisms of Japanese Americans by California Speaker

WASHINGTON—Calling attention to congressional criticism of Japanese Americans as "intemperate," Rep. Herman Eberharter, D., Pa., pointed out in the House Monday that units of loyal Japanese Americans are now serving overseas.

Eberharter's statement followed congressional discussion led by Rep. Elliot, D., Calif., who said that the WRA is releasing "interned Japanese" to the Pacific coast and predicted "bloodshed" if this is not stopped. (Ed. note: No persons of Japanese ancestry have been released to return to the evacuated area.)

"I've told the House before," Elliot said, "that the only good Jap is a dead Jap and that is exactly what is going to happen. All the WRA is doing is advocating bloodshed."

Rep. John Rankin, D., Miss., defended Elliot against Eberharter's objections.

"DOHO" REPORTS OKANO HAILED IN YENAN VISIT

NEW YORK — The arrival of Shitzu Okano, Japanese Communist leader, in Yenan, China, from Japanese - occupied territory in northern China, is reported in the latest issue of "Doho," anti-fascist Japanese and English language newspaper formerly published in Los Angeles until evacuation.

"Doho" resumed publication on August 15 in New York with Shuji Fujii as editor and publisher.

"Doho" reported that Okano was welcomed at a mass-meeting in Yenan and was now conferring with Mao Tse-Tsung, Chinese Communist leader, on the "best ways to crush the Japanese Army."

According to the dispatch reprinted in "Doho," Okano announced that the purpose of his visit is to help Japanese anti-war groups in China to fight the fascist war machine, "common enemy" of both the Chinese and Japanese people.

"Doho" commented that the arrival of Okano in China means the organization of "an anti-fascist coalition among the peoples of the Far East."

In its September 15th editorial, "Doho" urged the opening of an immediate second front.

The policy of "Doho," as stated in its first issue, is the "clarification of issues and the unification of all pro - democratic Japanese Americans on a common program of action as a part of the people of the United Nations." It was stated that the paper had dedicated itself to the rallying of the Japanese American population to full support of President Roosevelt's war policies.

Inadequate Health Facilities Menace 'Little Tokyo' Residents

LOS ANGELES—Little Tokyo, sore spot of Los Angeles' war migration housing, has been the subject of further spirited discussion here at the hands of Dr. Ruth J. Temple, assistant city health officer, and Mrs. Joseph Kaplan, chairman of the "Little Tokyo" committee of the Council of Social agencies.

Speaking before social welfare groups, Dr. Temple has stressed the danger to the city as a whole from inadequate health facilities for minority groups in the area.

Mrs. Kaplan has stressed the problems created by the mass migration of Negroes from the deep South who were jammed by the hundreds in the locality bounded by Aliso and Sixth Streets and Los Angeles and Alameda streets.

In speaking of the unwholesome situation she stated the city health and police departments had cooperated as far as possible but that "the problem was truly serious and juvenile delinquency was increasing." According to statistics offered by Mrs. Kaplan, some 15,000 southern Negroes came to Los Angeles during the months of May and June alone. "They truly represent a problem of housing, health and recreation," she averred.

It was also revealed that a social center is being organized near First and San Pedro streets, as well as a public health center under the direction of Dr. Temple.

The "Little Tokyo" section, centering around First and San Pedro streets, was primarily a business and industrial section of the Los Angeles Japanese community, prior to evacuation. Today, because of crowded housing conditions in Los Angeles and because of restrictions against Negroes, Mexican Americans and other minorities, thousands of war workers and their families are living in the area.

Salt Lake Telegram Criticizes 'Light Sentences' Give Youths

Newspaper Declares Verdict Is Invitation To Further Violence

In an editorial, "Invitation to Violence," the Salt Lake Telegram, leading evening daily, sharply criticized on Oct. 9 the light terms given three of the five youths who had confessed to acts of violence against Japanese American evacuee workers at the WFA labor camp at Provo, Utah.

The Telegram declared that such treatment was "almost an invitation to other youths" for further misdeeds.

The Telegram's editorial commented:

"Further investigation of the attack made by five youths on the Provo Japanese labor camp has revealed that the automobile from which the youths fired the shots into camp buildings had been stolen in Idaho about a week before the incident. Also two of the youths have been accused of illegally wearing a soldier's uniform and one is suspected of being AWOL from the marine corps.

"All this serves to emphasize that this attack, in which one Japanese (American) girl was slightly wounded, was no mere youthful prank but a vicious and reckless endangering of the lives of innocent people by a group of youths, some of whom at least were probably guilty of other law violations.

"Yet, despite the manifest seriousness of this offense against not only the laws of our community but against our code of decency and fair play, when three of these youths were arraigned before the Provo city judge and pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful and intentional attempts to commit violence upon the persons of these Japanese farm workers, they were given sentences of only 60 days in jail—and even those sentences are to be suspended upon induction of the youths into the armed services.

"Considering the seriousness of the crime and the fact that it might as easily have been murder as a mere attempt to commit violence, that is practically no punishment at all. The people of Provo could well ask City Judge Pro Tem W. Dean Loose if that sort of ridiculous punishment is not in fact an encouragement to such misdeeds. It is almost an invitation to other youths about to be inducted into the armed forces to get in a little advance shooting practice at the expense of Japanese or anybody else they happen to dislike."

Relocation Center Art Featured in Asia Magazine

Asia magazine this month featured relocation center art in a two-page center spread of prize-winning pictures from the Friends Center art exhibit held recently in Cambridge, Mass.

Pictures shown were "New Moon," by Chiura Obata, Topaz, awarded first prize in the competition; second place winner "Horizons Can Be Clear," by Paul Zaima of Heart Mountain; the third prize winner, "Lonely Country," by Y. Tsuruda, Amache; "Bunny," by Frank Taira of Topaz, awarded a special award in the portrait class; and "Dust Storm, Poston" by Gene I. Sogioka, awarded honorable mention.

The accompanying editorial note declares: "These prize-winning pictures are from the Relocation Center Art Exhibit recently held at the Friends Center in Cambridge, Mass., and appropriately sponsored by the Friends, who have done so much to help the Japanese and the Americans of Japanese ancestry in the western relocation centers. Entries, many of them by Japanese-American artists with established reputations, poured in from all ten evacuation camps. They revealed the bleakness, the sense of being apart and uprooted, but often, too, they discovered a certain beauty in the very austerity of the surroundings. In 'Bunny' Frank Taira has given an interpretation of his wife. He says of the portrait: 'To me it depicts not only the sad feeling of the people in the camps, but of people all over the world. It is the thing that all of us who stop to think feel when we ask ourselves —How Long?'"

Los Angeles Group Organizes Movement to Exclude Evacuees

SAN FRANCISCO—"A sinister movement is developing and making headway in Southern California," the People's World, San Francisco daily, said in a dispatch from Los Angeles on Oct. 12.

It was reported an organization that calls itself the California Citizens Council has launched a petition for the adoption of a Japanese Exclusion Law.

"The appeal for the exclusion of Japanese fits in cleverly with the entire race incitement program of the fifth column," the dispatch adds. "The group back of this thing figures that it will be easy in wartime to win support for exclusion of the Japanese. It is noteworthy that the exclusion petition is being circulated at the very moment Congress is considering lifting the exclusion law that operates against the Chinese."

The People's World article noted that the California Citizens Council is now out to get money for its campaign. Recently a letter and material was mailed out to a selected list stating that "first we must publicize by newspapers, radio and other mediums; then get our petition in circulation. Our only difficulty is that we are more or less snowed under with requests for quantities of literature, stickers, information, etc. The interest is far beyond our financial means." There is enclosed with the material a return envelope for a financial contribution.

Also in the envelope is an ugly sticker depicting a rat with a Japanese face and the message—"Oust the Japs from California Forever." Enclosed also is a brochure with this slogan—"Remember a Jap is a Jap."

"The brochure is carefully written to appear to have a liberal tinge," the People's World said. "Its authors say they are concerned about 'American democracy' and they say, 'the present generation of Japanese in this country are practically unassimilable in our democratic way of life.'"

The People's World commented: "The fact is that such exclusion laws are in violation of everything that is democratic. Moreover, they are the key to a general campaign of race hatred and exclusion aimed at other minorities such as Mexicans, Negroes, Jews, Chinese.

"The California Citizens Council has a list of about a dozen sponsors on its stationery, none of whom are people of any achievement or prominence."

Topaz Youth Chosen Class President at Heidelberg College

TOPAZ, Utah — Paul Tani, formerly of Topaz, was recently elected president of the freshman class at Heidelberg college in Tiffin, Ohio, it was learned. He is the brother of Henry Tani, former S. F. JACL executive secretary

Among the other candidates for the post was Marianna Nugent, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Carl Nugent, formerly associated with the Japanese First Reform church in San Francisco and now of Delta and Topaz, Utah.

Honda Executed in Colorado Prison for Murder of Wife

Last Words Reported To Be Hope for U. S. Victory in War

CANON CITY, Colo.—George Masayoshi Honda, 37, a Denver restaurant operator, was executed on Oct. 8 for the murder of his wife, Mary, in a Denver hotel lobby on May 3, 1942.

Honda was executed in the lethal gas chamber at Canon City Penitentiary after a final request by the condemned man for a commutation of sentence had been denied by Colorado's Governor Vivian.

Prison officials reported that Honda's last hope, before walking into the gas chamber, was that America would win the war against Japan.

Honda was born in Hawaii but lived in Japan with his mother until he came to the United States when he was 16.

Prison officials said he was one of the calmest men to face death at the penitentiary. He laughed in an almost carefree manner as Warden Roy Best began reading his death warrant in the prison cell.

As he began the march up the hill from the penitentiary to the gas chamber he asked for a cigarette. The procession was halted momentarily as Honda sought to give some message about his two children. Finally officials understood he wanted some $800 which he said his wife had placed away to be given to the children.

Honda's only other request was that he be permitted to finish his cigarette. Talking between puffs, he thanked the chaplain and said goodbye to Warden Best.

Strapped in the death chair, he made no effort to fight the gas fumes.

Warden Best said the body had not been claimed, and will be buried in the prison cemetery.

Shortly before the execution, it was reported that Honda, who had spent much of his time reading since entering "condemned row" on Woodpecker Hill at the penitentiary and had kept abreast of current affairs, sharply criticized the Japanese militarists and had expressed gratification at news of Japanese reverses.

"What they (the Japs) have done is as wrong as what I did, and they must pay the same penalty that I must pay," Honda told a prison guard recently.

Recently, since his conviction had been upheld by the Colorado Supreme Court, it was reported that Honda had indicated his eagerness for death. It was remembered that he had sought to kill himself as he arose from the knife attack on his wife, climaxing a domestic quarrel. Quick action by persons in the hotel lobby, who grappled with Honda and disarmed him, prevented him from plunging the knife into his own body. It was said that he had begged his captors and police to be allowed to commit suicide.

The Hondas had operated a restaurant in Denver since their marriage seven years ago. They had two small children who are now under the care of relatives.

Nisei Shop Model Factory Commended By U. S. Navy

RIVERS, Ariz. — The Gila River relocation center's ship model factory, in operation since March, has been commended by the United States Navy as one of the highest grade model shops in the country, Hoyt Martin, superintendent of manufacturing, said Monday.

More than 500 model ships, including PT boats and battleships, have been produced for the U. S. Navy by Japanese American craftsmen, Martin added.

Currently about 50 workers month to be used in training U. S. aviators and naval cadets in ship identification. The ships run through a regular assembly line and are absolute reproductons of the originals. They measure from two to 18 inches in length.

Vandals Loot Stored Goods Of Evacuees

LOS ANGELES—Household effects of more than 100 Japanese American families evacuated from the coastal area after Pearl Harbor have been looted from their storehouses in two Buddhist temples, it was disclosed Monday by War Relocation Authority officials in Los Angeles

Three evacuees, two of them aliens and one a third generation resident, were brought to Los Angles from the Granada relocation center in Colorado to identify the remaining property, which will be removed to government warehouses temporarily and later sent to owners.

Vandals who broke into the temples, which were being used as storehouses, destroyed much of the stored property, consisting largely of dishes, furniture and personal effects, beside turning the temples upside down and scattering the belongings of various families throughout the rooms.

The looted temples are located at 2800 E. Third street ond 123 S. Hewitt street. At the former the property of nearly 100 families was stored, while a smaller group had stored their effects in the Hewitt St. building. Value of the goods stolen and damaged by the vandals will amount to severel thousand dollars, it was estimated.

Rev. Jitei Ishihara, former priest of the East Third street temple; Rev. Chikyo Kurahashi and Mrs. Cecil Itano were the evacuees returned. All three were given permission to enter the restricted coastal zone by Army authorities after careful investigation of their records, according to Rudolph W. Schmidt, evacuee property officer of the WRA, who was in charge of the trio during their stay in Los Angeles.

"This is one of the most ridiculous atrocities of the war," Schmidt declared. "It will not hinder the Japanese far effort, but it works a hardship upon many local Japanese Americans and it forces the United States government to strain overtaxed transporation facilities still further to take care of the property."

Report Evacuee Relocation Is Successful in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn — Absorption of Nisei (American-born Japanese) by Minneapolis industry has been so satisfactory that the War Relocation Authority cannot supply the demand, the Minneapolis Times reports.

The report quoted Elmer L. Shirrell, relocation supervisor for the Chicago district of five states, in announcing the transfer of Clement White, who has been in charge of the Minneapolis office, to Harrisburg, Pa., to be replaced by Harold Mann of Chicago.

"Minneapolis is one of the bright spots in the country," Shirrel said in praising White for "an outstanding job." "The treatment accorded the Nisei here has been both sympathetic and understanding, and they have been making good in Minneapolis industry, so much so that we can't supply the demand," said Shirrell.

Harold Mann, new head of the Minneapolis office, listed factories, offices, stores, sewing, and domestic work as some of the fields in which the Minneapolis nisei have been filling jobs satisfactorily.

The nisei come in only a few at a time, and the calls, particularly in unskilled fields, are much stronger than the supply. Latest figure released from the Washington office of WRA shows that 500 nisei are employed in Minnesota.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building. Phone 5-6501

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, New York and Denver.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, $2.00 year. Non-members, $2.50 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI ..... EDITOR

EDITORIALS:
Nisei and the Draft

Japanese American soldiers on the front lines in Italy acquitted themselves well in their first baptism of fire last week. Further heartening stories tell of a squad of the 100th Infantry Battalion capturing Benevento and rescuing 22 American paratroopers. These are the first reports of the men who went laughing and singing into their first battle.

But also this week came stories telling of nisei soldiers at Attu, fighting in hand to hand combat with the Japanese. And in the South Pacific, where the lush tropic air is now heavy with death, nisei soldiers fight side by side with other Americans against the troops of the Rising Sun.

Add to these the stories of Sergeant Ben Kuroki flying over Germany, of Sergeant Paul Sakai in North Africa and we have indubitable proof that principles are stronger than race, that democracy supercedes nationality, that America's many racial groups have a common goal and a common enemy.

Never has the army's faith in a body of its citizens been so throroughly substantiated as by these nisei. Never has its trust been found more secure. There has been strong opposition in some quarters to the use of the Japanese Americans in the United States Army, but today Army officials must feel gratified by the fact that their trust has been met with loyalty and courage by the men who stormed Benevento.

This then, surely, is the time for a reexamination of the Japanese American's draft status. Segregation at Tule Lake of all disloyal and dubious elements is a guarantee of the loyalty of those who remain in the centers and in the free zones. The army has proof that the nisei not only are willing to fight, but can fight courageously and effectively.

Those at Camp Shelby who volunteered for the army and the troops of the 100th Infantry Battalion had a two-fold purpose in battle. They fight not alone to vanquish despotism and Nazism and Fascism. They fight to make the position of the Japanese Americans more secure. They fight to show that loyalty transcends skin color, that faith truly makes of us all brothers in a common cause.

Not as reward for, but in fairness to these men at Camp Shelby and all nisei troops here and overseas, the army can do no less than institute as soon as possible selective service for all nisei, selective service on the same basis with all other Americans.

Camp Shelby and the 100th Infantry have served their purpose of bringing to light the fact that Japanese Americans, too, fight with the rest of the Americans. It was for that reason, and that reason alone, that their formation into segregated units was accepted by the many who felt that segregation was an undemocratic procedure in an army dedicated to fight for democracy.

The draft must be instituted, and it must be instituted without regard to race or color. It is deplorable that Negro troops are segregated within the army. Our fighting forces must not strengthen that discrimination by further discriminations on race. Unfair race policies are aided by all illegal attacks upon race groups, but they are immeasurably strengthened by lawfully-instituted government sanctions.

Because they admitted the propaganda value of Japanese American units of the American fighting lines, the nisei soldiers of Shelby and Hawaii accepted segregation, but they would not appove further segregation. Continuation of this policy would put the lie to our protestations of racial equality, and it would also do inestimable damage to the morale of our Japanese Americans already in service.

The draft must be extended to all citizens of Japanese ancestry and it must be extended upon a race-free basis so that it may truly be said that nisei fight side by side with other Americans.

A New Cultural Pattern

In 1776 the American colonies won a long and desperate struggle to establish their religious and political freedom. With these basic principles secured by the winning of the Revolutionary war, the colonists settled down to the establishment of a government founded upon these hard-won precepts.

The century and a half since the founding of the country has seen the astounding growth of the colonies from 13 small, separate states, to the tremendous nation with its colonies today. But just as marked a change can be noted in the composition of the people in these now 48 states, the people who helped to bring about the rapid growth of the country.

In a recent forum held in Denver, Carey McWilliams pointed out that the cultural pattern of the colonies was imported whole and untouched from Great Britain. The colonists fought the political tyranny of the mother country, but they retained the cultural institutions.

At that time, and for that group, that cultural pattern was sufficient. As McWilliams said, "The people were white, they were Protestant, and they were Anglo-Saxon." The introduction of the Negro into American society and the later waves of migration from practically every country in the world, both western and eastern, made great changes in that cultural pattern. But these new racial groups were merely appendages in the American social structure, and the old cultural pattern remained dominant. It was never changed to conform with our new population. It merely was changed sufficiently to add on, but never really include, these new strains.

Today the population of the United States can be considered fairly stable. Immigration has to all practical purposes ceased. Today our need is clear for a new cultural pattern to include all the many racial groups in this country. The new pattern must extend the benefits and the rights of this American world to all those who are her citizens.

The pattern we set up must be truly American, truly democratic. It must be a cultural pattern that can be set up as a model of democracy in action.

A Japanese Pro-Democrat

Taro Yashima, whose cartoons are a feature of the Pacific Citizen, is the author of a new volume of drawings published this week by Henry Holt in New York. The book, "The New Sun," tells in some 300 sketches of the life of a pro-democrat in Japan. Taro Yashima can tell that story because he has lived it. He was one of the best-known cartoonists in Japan, and it was because of the anti-militarist nature of his drawings that he was arrested on ten separate occasions and spent an aggregate of three years in the dungeons of Japanese prisons. By a combination of circumstances he was able to come with his wife to the United States shortly before the outbreak of war. Today his pen and brush are again in the front-lines of war against totalitarianism, against the militarism of the Japanese warlords. The forces of democracy are immeasurably stronger, particularly in the war of propaganda, because Japanese like Taro Yashima and the many Japanese now assisting Free China, have joined the battle.

It is in men like Taro Yashima in whom the world must entrust any hope for a democratic-republican Japan to join the post-war world of peoples free and unafraid. It was of this hope for a democratic Japan that Dr. Sun Fo, president of the legislative yuan of the Chinese National government, wrote this week:

"Of a democratic-republican Japan we need have no fear. On the contrary we (China) shall be ready and willing to reestablish normal relations with a new Japan, revolutionized after defeat, whose government will be democratically constituted and responsible to the Japanese people as a whole. Such a new Japan must and will take her rightful place among the world community of law-abiding and peaceful nations."

MR. TOJO OF JAPAN — By Yashima
Freedom of Religion



Nisei USA
by LARRY TAJIRI

Nisei Political Attitudes

Until evacuation orders rudely reminded them of their ancestry, the political thinking of most Japanese American residents on the west coast was only slightly influenced by their racial considerations as a minority group. They had not learned what the labor movement and Negro and Jewish minorities know, that politics can be a weapon and a tool which can be used for the betterment of conditions. Nisei thinking before Pearl Harbor was inclined to fit old molds and follow well-worn patterns. In their peregrinations through the morass of municipal, state and national politics, many favored such reactionary guides as the Hearst newspapers and Harry Chandler's Los Angeles Times.

Nisei community leadership generally followed the political prejudices of the "solid citizens" represented by the chambers of commerce and other civic organizations of like nature. Among the rank and file economic considerations were important. Small businessmen wore Landon sunflowers in 1936 and nisei farmers looked with awe upon the political sagacity of the Farm Bureaus and the Associated Farmers. Nisei leaders in that pre-evacuation period had mostly come of balloting age during the golden twenties before breadlines and apple-sellers replaced the American hope of two cars and potted chicken, and most of these leaders carried these dreams into the troublesome thirties.

The numerical insignificance of the Japanese vote has always been a limiting factor to any suggestions for concerted action. Even in certain Little Tokyo districts where the the nisei vote may have held the balance of power, any trend toward bloc voting was considered un-American. There was little effort, if any, for common action with other groups. It may be said that perhaps theirs was a truly American attitude, in the way Americanism is defined by the California department of the American Legion.

The nisei might mave lived indefinitely in a political fool's paradise had it not been for evacuation.

In the pre-Pearl Harbor world there are the records of nisei groups which have endorsed a man who marched to senatorial austerity while waving the banner of the "yellow peril" and backed the candidacy of a district attorney who made his political fortune campaigning against "Japs" in California. These men had the backing of the "solid citizens" and the nisei went down the line for them, stoutly overlooking the prejudice of these candidates against Japanese Americans.

There was, of course, an active prorgessive movement among the nisei, centering on support of the then-militant domestic policies of the New Deal. And nisei liberalism was growing more active in direct relation to the political machinations of the conservative element.

These nisei liberals generally have been able to avoid the political disillusionment felt by many who have seen old guideposts swept away and have seen the golden promises of politicians turn to base metal. The progressives realize that the racist nature of evacuation has been influenced by powerful reactionary forces on the west coast and that the present campaign for exclusion and deportation are malodorous manifestations of certain vested interests and are not to be considered a terrible indictment of the whole American people.

Since evacuation, however, there has been a realistic reexamination of the political attitudes of the nisei. The first reaction was, however, in the nature of retaliation. Marking absentee ballots inside the relocation centers, many ex-Californians voted for Earl Warren, the present governor, disregarding the fact that the incumbent candidate, Culbert Olson, had made many stirring statements about the loyalty of Japanese Americans. They remembered only that Olson had been weak-kneed and trembling before the stress exerted by California pressure groups for total evacuation and that Olson had made no outward attempt to resist the strain, although it is to be doubted that any single man could have withstood the tide of race hate translated into the demand for wholesale evacuation. It might also be said that the vote for Warren on the absentee ballots represented a carryover of some of the political behavior of the past, for it was common knowledge that Mr. Warren had never disavowed the racial fascism of the leadership of two organizations of which he is an active member, the Native Sons and the California department of the American Legion. In fact, since his election Governor Warren has shown a penchance for making political capital of the Japanese American issue.

Today, eighteen months after evacuation, there is a more constructive note in the political tendencies of Japanese Americans. No evacuee will forget that it has been the liberals, the "men of good will," in the churches and among social welfare and civil liberty groups and on the political front, who have been unrelenting in their support of fair treatment for Japanese Americans. In defining the group as liberal, there is no attempt to draw sectarian lines.

There is also a growing conviction that the political fate of the nisei has been cast with the common lot of other minorities, just as the present relocation program depends on the ability of an agency of a liberal administration to withstand the carping of the backwalkers in Congress and reactionaries everywhere.

A progressive trend is also

(Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Touch of Venus . . .

Sono Osato, who quit the Ballet Russe two years ago, returned to Broadway as the premier danseuse in the new hit musical, "One Touch of Venus," which stars John Boles, Mary Martin, Kenny Baker and others. Commenting on the performance of the Chicago - born Japanese American, Lewis Nichols of the New York Times said: "Miss Osato likely is to be the toast of the autumn, for she is graceful and alive as well as being beautiful and as well as giving the impression that she, herself, is having a wonderful time." . . . Miss Osato appears in three numbers in the show, including a "Venus in Ozone Heights ballet," staged by the choreographer, Agnes DeMille.

* * *

Backs Repeal . . .

California's governor, Earl Warren, is reported to have stated at the recent Republican pow-wow at Mackinac Island that he would approve the repealing of the Chinese exclusion law but would oppose the lifting of restrictions against other Orientals, particularly the Japanese. . . . There are stirrings of a "Free Japan" movement among anti-militarist Japanese nationals in the U. S.

* * *

Draft Status . . .

Reinstitution of selective service procedures for Japanese Americans is being considered in Washington, although it's believed an announcement is still months away. The splendid record of the 100th Infantry battalion in Italy is a definite factor . . . Two Japanese American girl nurses, 2nd Lieutenants Marguerite Ugai and Yaeko Suyama, are on duty at an army hospital in the west . . . There's no indication at present of any changes in present restrictions affecting nisei.

* * *

Grid Stars . . .

Although most nisei athletic stars are in the armed services, several are still in intercollegiate competition. Among them are Jack Yoshihara, Utah halfback; Jim Kishi, tackle on Dana Bible's University of Texas eleven; and, Jim Nagata at Louisiana State. Jim Yagi, formerly of San Jose State, is another backfield man at Utah.

* * *

Propagandists . . .

Nisei with good command of Japanese are now being considered for radio work in London, India and other overseas areas to combat the Lord Hee-Hees of Radio Tokyo . . . According to recent figures, Chicago, Salt Lake and Denver, in the order named, rank as the most popular areas for resettlement . . . Taro Yashima, whose cartoons are now a regular feature of the Pacific Citizen, was invited this week to speak in Philadelphia at an event sponsored by the Daily Record and the Council of Books in Wartime. Yashima's new book, "The New Sun" was published this week.

Nisei U S A: On Political Attitudes

(Continued from page 4)

noticeable among Japanese Canadians and among Japanese Americans in Hawaii. In Canada the nisei have been impressed by the sincere concern of the socialist left, represented by the CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation), in their problems and those of other race groups and the fact that the CCF, which is now the major opposition party, has taken up the cudgels for Canadians of Japanese ancestry against British Columbia advocates of wholesale deportation.

Recent reports from Hawaii tell of a growing social consciousness among the nisei there. The attitude is evident particularly in the growing support of trade unionism among nisei Hawaiians. It will be harder in the future for the economic rulers of Hawaii politically to seduce Japanese American votes with a luau and merry music.

The evacuation dashed cold water on the nisei mind. There will be no return to old moorings and to the old political prejudices.

Nisei vs. Nazis in Italy

The first unit of Japanese American troops has been in action in the Salerno-Naples area of Italy—and an incident which occured shortly after they reached the battle zone might give army authorities some ideas on a new way to undermine German morale.

When the Japanese American soldiers were moving up toward the front they passed a German prisoner. He could hardly believe his eyes when he saw the Japanese soldiers in American uniforms. His jaw dropped a foot as he saw men of a race supposed to be allies of Germany fighting on the other side. He asked if they were really Japanese, and, when told that they were, but that they were natives of this country and American citizens, he shook his head in amazement and said:

"Ach! That's America!"

If that German soldier's bewilderment could be multiplied a few hundred thousand times by shifting our Japanese American soldiers from one front to another so that a lot of Germans could see them in action, they'd proably begin to wonder whether Herr Goebbels' propaganda office hadn't been pulling a fast one on them by telling them Japan was their ally. Or maybe they'd believe Japan had sent an expeditionary force to their aid and come over in droves to welcome their new allies.

Seriously, our Japanese American soldiers will be a valuable addition to our combat forces in Europe. Not only are they proving to be good soldiers, but their appearance in the fighting lines will be an impressive demonstration to our enemies of American unity and patriotism.—*Editorial in the Salt Lake City, Utah, Telegram of Oct. 11, 1943.*

Nisei and Public Relations:

Mary Oyama Reviews Letters, Comments Received on Recent Article in Liberty Magazine

By MARY OYAMA

The Americans of Japanese descent still have quite a job of public and press relations on their hands judging from the interesting reactions which I have been receiving after my article, "My Only Crime Is My Face," which appeared in the August 14th issue of Liberty.

Soon after the appearance of the magazine on the stands on August 3rd, "fan mail" began to pour in from all over the United States, both to myself personally and to Liberty's "Vox Pop" column, revealing a significant cross section of the general American public's attitude toward the Nisei Americans and the Japanese here in the U. S. The letters which I received were all favorable and sympathetic (including even those from California), with only one faintly critical letter which came from a soldier in an Alabama camp. The latter was critical only because of a misunderstanding of the true facts and conditions concerning the status of the evacuees. Letters from American Legion members and wives of Legionnaires were pleasantly sympathetic.

I even received a clipping of my article and picture with a facetious remark scribbled thereon asking if I were "fishing for compliments" and some flattering remarks, which was very evenly balanced by a clipping which came in to "Vox Pop" with violently vituperative and obscene words scrawled over it!

And the brickbats were fun. Mr. Edward Hutchings, Jr., the Articles Editor of the Liberty was good enough to show me a typical batch of letters which flooded the editors with brickbats and bouquets. Roughly, the ratio fell into about 50 per cent critical and unsympathetic ("the only good Jap is a dead Jap" school of thought), less than 10 per cent neutral, and a little over 40 per cent favorable and sympathetic. This means that about half of the Liberty readers, who are about as good a crosssection of typical American readers as can be found, are sympathetic.

Now by adding together the friendly letters which I received with all the "Vox Pop" letters, we find that the preponderance goes the other way—more than half are definitely favorable, the ratio being about 60 per cent sympathetic, 35 per cent unsympathetic, 5 per cent neutral. A coincidence worth noting here is that Mr. Lee Casey, editorial writer and columnist of the Rocky Mountain News, found just about the same ratio of reaction in response to some of his daily columns which were devoted to the Nisei citizens. More than half were favorable. These letters were well written and came from enlightened, intelligent people. Mr. Casey also found that the critical letters ranged from fairly intelligent to unintelligible, violent cursing, and even threats to his person and life (the latter being unsigned, anonymous letters.)

Taken all and all, and considering that there is a war going on, the ledger is still a bit on the encouraging side. Therefore, we Nisei should not be too discouraged concerning our public relations; **but at the same time, neither can we afford to be complacent. We must continue to stress more strongly than ever the wide dissemination of the correct facts and information concerning ourselves as American citizens and our part in American life.**

Going back to the Liberty readers again, I find that half of the critical unsympathetic letters are from the Western States, including California, Washington, Oregon, and Texas (quite a few from here), and then again half of these (which would be one fourth of the total brickbats), are from California, definitely from grossly misinformed, highly prejudiced sources and from professional "anti-Jap" groups. The other half of the hostile letters are from various parts of the Union and their animosity is largely based upon a complet emisunderstanding of the situation and the status of the evacuees.

To these misinformed people: (1) all "Japs are Japs" with no distinction between the citizens or aliens, or "Japs in Japan", or the Japanese militarists and fascists, etc. They (or we) are all of the same ilk and breed. (2) The "Japs who were evacuated have no right to complain, they ought to be thankful that they weren't tortured like our American prisoners in Japan." We are perpetually being put in the same category as "prisoners of war!" (3) "Why these Japs in the camps have nothing to kick about—what about the hardships which our American soldier boys are suffering and their sacrifices?" Again, this unfair analogy and comparison between civilian citizens and soldiers in the service of their country. (4) Due to complete misunderstanding there is absolutely no distinction made between "concentration camps" "internment camps" and "relocation centers"—all relocation centers are internment or concentration camps where bad eggs are put.

These are the four facts which we must constantly bear in mind and work upon in our huge task of disseminating the correct information in our public and press relations, in our speeches and talks before Caucasian American groups, our daily contacts, etc. Wide distribution of such pamphlets as the very excellent one put out by the Colorado Council of Churches, "The Japanese in Our Midst" will help in tearing down the wall of ignorance concerning us Americans of Japanese descent.

And although our immediate task may appear formidable, we should never be discouraged. We have friends on our side. Among my Liberty mail is a heartening letter from a Marine Sergeant, a veteran of Guadalcanal, who says that he knows that we (Nisei Americans) "are different from those I fought"—also, a simple touching greeting from a young 22-year-old sailor in the Naval Construction Battalion just as he is about to ship out from "One American to Another," and a sincere wish from a Nisei sergeant "Somewhere in the South Pacific."

"Our hardships which we are facing today are indeed trivial ones compared to the ones who are residing in the centers. Although our activities out here aren't known to the people outside, we all want it to be remembered that we are out here fighting for and dying for the same principles as you at home are fighting for. Our future seems uncertain—I guess all people see a future that's dark and uncertain—yet when we think of thousands in the centers today, who are courageously doing their bit to do the right and good thing, it makes us want to fight harder and harder."

We can't let these boys down.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Some Impressions of a Nisei Fighting Man

"Four months ago," the soldier was saying, I could look out my window and see the barbed wire and the watch tower where the floodlights would go on at night.

"Just a couple of weeks ago there I was, in U. S. Army uniform with a loaded rifle in my hands, standing guard over German prisoners of war in an Alabama peanut field.

"I don't know what to make of it. It's confusing. I just can't figure it out."

The speaker is a nisei who was among the first to volunteer when formation of the Japanese American combat team was announced early this year. He went through basic training, underwent a period of guarding prisoners of war, and received a furlough to visit his family.

The confusion, of course, is natural because all of us are engrossed in the little details and we are in no position to see the over-all scheme of things. We experience the effects and results of plans without ever knowing the motivation behind the strategy.

This soldier says he learned much about men and their ways in the last few years. He experienced life as the unwanted ugly duckling of America, upooted from home, torn from possessions, and herded into camps behind barbed wire fences like a dangerous enemy.

Then suddenly he was on the other side of the fence, and he was the jailer. He was being entrusted with prisoners of war, captured at the expense of American lives, and he was responsible for their conduct during a critical labor shortage.

Life in the centers under guard seemed to have given the soldiers poise. They watched their charges vigilantly but cooly, and their impersonal manner was appreciated by the prisoners. With other outfits, the Germans said, there was "over-guarding" because the men were too anxious about their responsibility.

This nisei learned too that the Germans are human, and not the vaunted militaristic robots. They appreciated good treatment and resented bad. When the farmer provided coffee and doughnuts and looked on the prisoners as hired hands, he got out twice the amount of work from the men that a farmer who provided stale drinking water did.

But above all this nisei fighting man's deepest impressions were in the treatment that the general populace accorded him.

"At first the people are curious about us, as they naturally should be," he says. "Then, as they realize we are part of Uncle Sam's army, and that we're out there to help them by guarding these prisoners temporarily, they make us completely at home.

"We were invited to homes and parties around the place during hours off, and I've never picked up more rides into town from the camp than I did there."

This soldier's experience is but one indication of a great many being manifested in increasing volume that there is a place for Americans of Japanese descent in this country, and the people in general are willing to accept them on a basis of complete equality.

The nisei too are learning what it means to sacrifice for country. Another nisei volunteer—not the one quoted above— writes as follows:

"In civilian life when I used to see a soldier it didn't mean much. But now that I am one myself, I can see what he goes through, how he feels and how he reacts, and what makes him react in the way he does.

"The hardships, the deprivations of many things, one never sees in the outward countenance and dress of a soldier. From now on I'll take my hat off to any soldier or serviceman, whether he be British or German or any nationality."

"I don't know what to make of it," the soldier who had been on guard duty said. Perhaps the confusion is just a part of the process of attaining emotional maturity and real understanding.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

SAMUEL GRAFTON

"It is a little amusing, in view of the tidal waves of migration (of war workers) which are striking this state, to hear so many Californians speaking with such intensity of the 'Japanese problem.' The hundred-thousand-plus Japanese who used to live in this state have been grotesquely dwarfed, as a group, by the greater influx. To continue to rant about them is as if a New Yorker were to carry on incessantly about the number of Serbians in town. The Japanese problem may yet be solved, or if not solved, then swallowed, by the bigger problems to come."
—Samuel Grafton in the N. Y. Post and Chicago Sun on Oct. 7.

* * *

Racists Rebuffed

News that Japanese Americans had seen action in Italy drew this editorial comment from the People's World of San Francisco on Oct. 13:

"The misled people in Los Angeles who are planning a national campaign to ban Japanese Americans from California forever must have gotten a rude jolt from the news report which described how a Japanese American detachment in Italy went behind the Nazi lines to rescue 22 Yank paratroopers.

"Led by a Japanese American captain from Hawaii, the detachment silenced Nazi machine guns, artillery and mortars to carry out their daring feat.

"Just another indication that racial chauvinism, of whatever kind, leads up a blind alley. We can't win a war against racism by propagating racism."

* * *

For Exclusion

The Redwood City, Calif., Tribune in an editorial on Sept. 22 expressed concern over the "security of the loyal American Japanese" and believed that the welfare of this group warranted their continued exclusion from the west coast.

"Even though it were certain that the return of those people to this coast at this time could not possibly menace the national security, there could be no guarantee that some lawless elements would not take summery action against the returned 'exiles.'"

Joe Masaoka's Column:

Racial Democracy of Hawaii Feels New Wartime Tensions

Crossroads of the Pacific. Hawaii, exemplification of race integration, is now being shaken by growing discords of race tensions. Recent travellers report incipient Jim Crowism against Negroes, which racism is gradually spreading to include those of Oriental ancestry and other dark-skinned peoples.

Idyllic mecca of vacationeers, honeymooners and seekers of South Sea Island atmosphere, the Hawaiian Islands have long been regardedd as a paradise—a sort of Garden of Eden. In this mid-Pacific melting pot, all races and nationalities mingled freely without consciousness of their physical differences. Little, if any, discrimination existed among the various racial members composing its society.

Elite Island wives detailed reports of their social gaieties to Japanese reporters who wrote such accounts in newspapers, half of whose editions were printed in Japanese. Plantation owners had their aching molars extracted by Korean dentists or their ailing appendices snatched out by Chinese physicians. Hawaiian traffic police wrote out tickets for violations with the same hard heartedness of mainland officers. You drank milk from herds owned by Portuguese and ate vegetables from gardens tilled by Filipinos and Porto Ricans.

Within the schools and churches and marketplaces were congregated all the races of mankind.—from black and chocolate to white and yellow. They grew up together, studied together, and went into business together. On the streets could be seen the latest fashions direct from the salons of Paris or New York, mingling with kimonos or hula skirts or tight-ankled dress trousers of Filipinos. To express yourself with "He caught him with his 'fun-doshi' down" would be perfectly understood by your listeners.

Within its population makeup were native Hawaiians, Portuguese, Chinese, Irish, Japanese, Filipinos, Negroes and Spanish. Intermarriages have been common for decades. Today, in many cases, the children of these matings cannot be identified with any racial grouping.

Residents of Hawaii relate that racial lines have been cut through and that associations and affinites are based on mutual interests, rather than race. Typical might be the camaraderie on the 1941 AAU swimming team. Team members were mostly of Japanese extraction, but Bill Smith is Irish-Hawaiian and there was the Caucasian lad who came over from Long Beach to train under Coach Sakamoto whom he had admired from the mainland.

Coach Sakamoto, Japanese, had a wife of Hawaiian ancestry and both literally fathered and mothered their squad. Though not such a skillful swimmer himself, his knowledge of natatorial techniques and his personal attachment to his proteges enabled him to turn out swimmers of consistently championship caliber. His one-time charges now in the Japanese American Combat Unit at Camp Shelby made a clean sweep of events in recent competitive swim meets. Once in those pre-war days when Sakamoeo's squad was scheduled for an early morning sailing from Los Angeles Harbor, his wife was up in the wee small hours ironing the dresses of her girl team members for the departure ceremonies.

With such an amicable spirit pervading Hawaii's nearly half a million people, it is disturbing to learn of racial dissension beginning to rear its ugly head. According to informants, the influx of 60,000 defense workers from the mainland brought in its train a carry-over of racial prejudices. Along with a considerable number of Negroes from the South, there were also imported many southern Whites, as well as many drifters attracted by the lure of the South Seas and high wages.

The combination of a Jim Crow attitude toward the Negroes, the vulnerable position of Hawaii Japanese in social, political and employment matters, and their ready acquiescence to war-time restrictions—all made fertile ground for sowing race bias. Two mass meetings held by Hawaii Japanese Americans to consider this growing menace in Honolulu attest to the concern of Island residents.

Added factors in this brewing situation may be seen in the presence and activities of officers of Pacific coast organizations which have long been active in agitating against California Japanese. Herein may be seen the spearhead of an organized and persistent effort to keep the colored races of the Islands in a subordinate position.

Another element which may be accentuated after the war is the emergence of the Hawaii Japanese American as an independent and emancipated working man. Heretofore, he had been regarded as a complaisant and a not-too-demanding laborer. Now with the backlog of defense wages and the feel of labor union solidarity, he will be motivated to secure for himself and dependents, a higher standard of living and employment. This will bring him squarely up against the Big Five economic interests controlling Hawaii. If the so-called "economic royalists of this Island paradise follow the pattern of mainland labor exploiters, then surely class against class, and race against race will be the order of sub rosa campaigns and intimidations that will be initiated.

This handwriting on the wall leads but to social disturbances for post-war Hawaii, but it can be averted. It is most imperative that steps to resolve this growing menace be taken now. The schools, the churches, the service and civic organizations, the legislature, the labor unions, the liberal and democratic groups in Hawaii must be apprised of these impending retrogressions in their community life, and positive educational processes to counteract these dangerous tendencies must be undertaken.

A lackadaisical and self-deluding attitude on the part of Japanese American organizations in Hawaii can only postpone the day of reckoning when their shortsightedness may well reap the whirlwind. A vigorous and immediate program based on mainland successes in combatting discriminations will bring its reward of a rejuvenated post-war Hawaii where once again racial integration will be the rule.

Saga of the Heart

If and when the great book-to-be is written, the saga of the Japanese who became Americans, chapters will be devoted to the fears, the loneliness, the frustrations, hopes and ambitions, the innermost emotions of the men and women who always smiled.

And included must be the story of the nisei's adjustment to life away from the Little Tokyos, both the government's curious inland islands of humanity, and the pre-war variety on the west coast.

—Bill Hosokawa in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Segregation Train

"They were people who were bound for the segregation center presumably because of their disloyalty.

"Yet all the nisei girls, 15 to 25 years of age, have Western hair-dos. Some have painted finger nails; all have a touch of red at the lips. Why is it that a youngster of eight wears a suit with an insignia of a U. S. Navy petty officer on his sleeve? . . .

"We feel that the greatest tragedy is here among the young nisei. What avail their American slang, their love of Frank Sinatra, their memories of a California home where they go? They are misfits in any society other than of the nisei American."

—From the Gila News-Courier.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Legion Attitude on Chinese Exclusion

The biggest surprise I have had since I was evacuated from California was when I read a report about the California department of the American Legion passing the resolution favoring the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. The usual race-baiting politics seem to have been carried on behind the scenes. Those in favor had to use strategy, for it was not certain how the tide would turn when and if the matter came onto the floor. So a Chinese legionnaire stood up and made the motion to pass the resolution in open assembly. A Filipino delegate supported him. Others followed and the stampede was on. There was no opportunity to defeat the measure. I can just picture to myself the long face that the Native Sons, the California Joint Immigration Committee and others of the same ilk in California must have had when they read about the American Legion, of all organizations, deserting them and doing what was right.

The House Committee on Immigration has reversed its stand taken before its adjournment for the summer months. The bill to repeal the exclusion acts, to grant citizenship rights to Chinese residents and to grant quota to China is on its way to passage. President Roosevelt gave his blessing by sending a special message to Congress. This disgraceful piece of legislation which has stigmatized the Chinese and China as a nation is well on its way to be blotted off the statute books. Anyone who views this problem without prejudice will agree that national welfare is not going to be jeopardized with the admission of a hundred or so Chinese annually. Furthermore, to grant citizenship to those eligible excepting for their racial background is a sane approach to this question of citizenship.

Evacuation May Boomerang on Racists

In one sense, I believe the evacuation of those of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast has boomeranged on the racists of California. If there had been no evacuation, the people of this country east of the Sierras would not have bothered about the Japanese and the Oriental question. The ruthless uprooting of a minority group of citizens, even though military necessity may have dictated such a policy, has aroused the citizens to the inherent dangers of such measures. The church people, the liberals, and the thinking people of the nation have become aware of the fact that over-confidence in American justice and fair-play had brought about a serious situation.

The dispersal of the nisei throughout the country has been an education to the states east of the Rockies. For the first time, the citizens have come face to face with the "problem child" of the Pacific Coast. And they have found him to be a good American citizen, the only difference being the color of his skin. Actual contact has brought forth the realization that the views of the agitators on the Pacific Coast, especially from California, were falsehoods. The rantings of the Congressmen are now being looked upon with greater suspicion, as vote garnering and publicity devices.

Nisei Interested in Repeal of Chinese Ban

The progress of the bill through Congress should be watched with great interest by all nisei. If the measure should become law, it will mean that the narrow, anti-Oriental attitude has been eliminated. Also it will signify the end of Pacific Coast domination on Oriental questions. In other words, this will mean that the rest of the nation is beginning to think for itself and not permit only one section to dictate on such an important policy.

If Congress can do what is right on the Chinese question, I have confidence that it will do the same to American citizens of Japanese ancestry. The day when the Pacific Coast viewpoint was an American one will be gone forever. This will be a happy thing for all of us since it will mean that as citizens, the nisei will receive a fair consideration.

Information Necessary To Fight Agitation

The most important service the Pacific Citizen is doing is to inform the readers about the various movements being instigated against persons of Japanese ancestry throughout the country, particularly the Pacific Coast. To those who desire to be aloof from unpleasant things, some of the stories may be creating pessimism. On the other hand, unless one knows what is being stirred and by whom, there is no means of fighting back.

If the Pacific Citizen had been functioning before evacuation as it is doing today, I believe every person of Japanese ancestry would have had a better understanding of the problem. Unfortunately, all of us were centering our study on local sentiment. There was no means of obtaining an over-all picture. The rising tide of anti-Japanese feeling on the coast caught all of us napping. The friendly attitude immediately following the outbreak of war had made us over-confident. No one knew who was behind the scenes to bring about the situation which necessitated "protective custody."

To intelligently gauge public sentiment, the good and bad must be reviewed. The rantings of the Pacific Coast agitators and the distorted stories of the Hearst Press are depressing at time. But to know what we have to fight against should give us the courage and determination to fight back intelligently. To create the false impression that everything is rosy is to lay the foundation for another tragedy like the mass evacuation. If all nisei realize that they must go to new places as pioneers, and create favorable public acceptance, our future will be made secure. But if they rely upon the good will of our friends and do nothing constructive themselves, our future still will remain a matter of uncertainty. We all know that this is no time for running away from unpleasant news. The forces conspiring against persons of Japanese ancestry are powerful.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

Bulletin No. 1 of the JACL Credit Union is now available to those who are interested in obtaining additional information about its services. Funds are now available for loans. In comparing some of the rates of the small loan offices in Salt Lake City, we note that one firm will loan $50.00 to be paid back in three monthly instalments at the cost of $3.04. Your credit union can make a similar loan to you for $1.00.

UNCALLED MAIL

There is mail from the Bank of America in San Francisco for Mr. Ryuichi Oishi. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of this party please notify Headquarters, so that the letter may be forwarded.

REPRINTS AND PAMPHLETS

To those interested in the problems of evacuation and resettlement the following items are still available at Headquarters:

"Democracy Corrects Its Own Mistakes," Larry Tajiri; 5c per copy. "Democracy & Japanese Americans," Norman Thomas; 10c per copy. "How Can Christians Help?" American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; 5c per copy. "The Japanese In Our Midst," Colorado Council of Churches; 10c per copy. "Our 110,000 New Boarders," J. P. McEvoy; 5c per copy. "Japanese Americans in Hawaii," 4c a copy.

DONATIONS

We wish to acknowledge the receipt of donations from Nobu Kawai, Rivers, Arizona; George Ohashi, Denver; George Makabe, Twin Falls, Idaho; Albert D. Bonus, Seattle, Wash., and Rev. S. Takagishi of Denver, Colorado. The Civil Rights Fund was supported this week by a contribution from Miss Charlotte B. DeForest of Claremont, California. Those of you who have been visitors to National Headquarters may have wondered at the supply of candy on hand from time to time. The supplier of the dextrose to pep our work is Mr. Albert D. Bonus of Seattle. Our latest letter from him asks us if we like chocolates; so if you see any chocolates around the office in the near future, remember Mr. Bonus.

NEW YORK OFFICE

Our Eastern office under the direction of Teiko Ishida is now open. The address is Room 1109, Madison Central Building, 299 Madison Avenue, New York City, New York.

IDAHO CHAPTERS

National Headquarters a couple of weeks ago requested a survey report, and to date the Magic Valley Chapter has been the only one to send in a very detailed report by counties. The problem involved is serious and requires immediate attention. Please cooperate by sending a report as requested.

Letter-Box

FROM OUR READERS

Via V-Mail

Dear Sirs:

The Pacific Citizen has been the means whereby we in the combat area can keep track of what's what in the nisei world. We are especially interested in the activities of nisei in the centers and elsewhere in defense plants, etc. I am especially interested in the results of the registration and its subsequent segregation, as I was one of the sergeants who took part in the aforementioned registration.

We nisei on the battlefronts of the world are fighting mad when we hear of the few disloyal elements trying to undermine the loyal citizens. A nisei in my unit was wounded in action. Before the war ends many of us will have given our lives, and we out here hope and pray that it will not be in vain.

Sincerly,
—Sgt. William T. Ishida,
Somewhere in the
South Pacific.

Public Sentiment

Dear Editor:

It seems increasingly apparent to me that public sentiment throughout America today is swinging back to the basic idealisms of tolerance and human justice inherent in the Constitution.

We must be cognizant of the fact that there is a large number of people who fervently subscribe to the thesis of "a Jap's a Jap" and all that, but this malevolent voice, I am confident, will soon lose its strength when the majority of the people begin to hold a healthier mental outlook on the future.

Howard Imazeki,
Boulder, Colo.

Minority Groups

Dear Sir:

May I take this opportunity to thank and congratulate you for the courageous and diligent way in which the League and its organ the Pacific Citizen have presented and convinced all thinking persons in the United States of the true role, picture, and struggles of minority groups in this country. In no small measure your efforts have considerably raised the status of the nisei as bona fide Americans on a par with other Americans in officially sanctioned quarters. It is said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and certainly in pointing out the dangers or potential dangers to which minority groups are exposed, the Pacific Citizen has rendered invaluable service. For realization and clear definition of the problems as they exist are the first steps in the direction of laying plans and pointing the way to solution. News of progress founded upon fact rather than upon fancy toward justice and humanity which have appeared in your columns are a great boost to morale.

Sincerely,
—Abe Oyamada,
Chicago, Ill.

Budding Writers

The budding nisei writer, it seems, leans toward either of two extremes. One is the simple, issei type of English, with its haphazard disregard of syntax; the other, a super-complicated jargon filled with two-dollar words which more often than not just don't belong there.

To these add incorrectly phrased idioms and a sprinkling of glaringly obvious grammatical errors—and you have typical nisei writing.—From the Topaz Times.

McWilliams Answers Questions Of Nisei at JACL Forum

Further answers by Carey McWilliams, minorities authority, to questions on the nisei and their problems are given herewith. These questions were asked of McWilliams at a recent JACL open forum in Denver. A group of questions and answers were published last week.

Question: Should the nisei Japanese plan to continue as an autonomous group even after the war?

Answer: That is a very interesting and good question. I think there are two very extreme points of view and both are wrong. We all agree that a "Little Tokyo" situation and the situation all along the coast in general was not a desirable state of affairs from many points of view.

On the other hand, in talking to nisei released from the relocation centers and scattered round through the middle west, I have been just a little disappointed to have so many of them tell me that they do not want to belong to nisei organizations, that they do not want to form clubs or groups. You get almost the feeling they are going around avoiding their former friends. There is this notion to spread themselves out so very thinly over the surface of the country that by that process itself (like waving a magician's wand) brush the problem out of existence. I do not believe that. I think as to the size of communities, the type of organizations developed in these communities, depending on whether it is a rural or urban situation, depends on other factors. I do not like to encounter that point of view for no better reason than this: they move out of a district because there are nisei in the organizations. That tendency, I have found, is all over, people I have talked to in Chicago and elsewhere. I do not think it is a very healthy situation.

Question: Speaking of assimilation, we have three questions which relate to the same subject matter; so I shall combine them: (a) Is there not a danger that arousing the angers of Californians, now that a hope of returning to old scenes there is arising, will tend greatly to retard the process of wide dispersion, as advocated by the WRA and backed by interested church groups? (b) Does the best future of Japanese Americans lie in relocating eastward, avoiding concentrated settlement? (c) What is your opinion, from the standpoint of a sociologist, on the dispersion program of the Japanese Americans?

Answer: It is a very fundamental question. I want to suggest one or two things in connection with it. I think that one of the basic factors about this whole problem of racial minorities in the United States has been a bias deep-seated in the dominant cultural pattern of the country—a bias which you can account for in historical terms of the fact that we got our institutions from Great Britain. So many of them were transplanted from Great Britain to the American colonies. . . . There has been a precedent of process in the United States. . . . It (British cultural pattern) was transported here, and after the Civil War came a great influx of immigrants, Negroes (after their emancipation), Oriental immigration in the west, and pretty soon this culture no longer squared with the facts of the country. No longer was she altogether white, no longer was she Protestant, no longer Anglo-Saxon. But those who are in positions of power seek to maintain this one dominant pattern, and that dominant cultural pattern begins to act defensively. It strikes out against the minority groups and asserts more violently this doctrine of white supremacy and all of the rest of that stuff. One of the things that contributed to that situation was the geographical distribution of minority groups. You have the immigrants who came after the Civil War and those who came at the turn of the century, and they are in northern industrial communities. Eighty per cent of the immigrants reside in northern industrial communities. You can narrow them down still further, not only in eight states, but pretty largely, they are settled in certain sections of certain large cities.

This is especially true of the American Negro. Three-fourths of them settled in the south, and as late as 1880, 95 per cent of the Japanese and 62 per cent of all other racial minority groups were in the west—a situation that made perfectly for a type of policy for certain social stereotypes. You know them: the Negroes are always lazy, the Japanese, untrustworthy. And because there was an absence of intercultural contact between groups this sort of thing developed. That is the pattern of this country, and with respect to that, you can make a very excellent argument for a dispersal policy.

Bear in mind that with the dispersal policy, migration always implies more than just the fact that so many have moved from this community into that community. They take with them their customs, attitudes, and ways of living. If you attempt to settle people so thinly, you are likely to strip them of a certain cultural content that is valuable. The parallel that occurs to me is this: in most western and middle western communities, such as are in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado ,and Wyoming, in most of the towns in that area you find one or two Negroes, hardly ever more than that. To be sure, they are accepted in the sense they were being called "Charlie" or "Jim," etc., and there was even a certain education for them, but it was imaginary. They were there on tolerance; but they were not actually accepted. You could not say they were assimilated into these communities. If the dispersal policy is going to be like that and result in such small nuclei all over the country, you get a larger degree of tolerance, but are you really getting acceptance, and isn't there danger of placing extreme emphasis on that that may be making it more difficult for yourselves?

Question: Do you think Japanese Americans should keep out of the "public eye" or news during the war, or should we do all we can to bring our problems and our protestations of loyalty to the public's notice?

Answer: I do not know what to say with respect to that question. My general advice is to cooperate with other minority groups, with the progressive elements in the labor movement, in particular, because there is where you will find the most consistent support you are going to get (along, of course, with the church groups.) But labor groups and other minority groups are the groups to which you should give special attention.

The other question could be answered yes or no, but my counsel would be to use good sense, having in mind that we all are deeply concerned about the war, and that war makes for confusion, excitement and irritability, and the public is touchy about certain issues, minor matters, that are being given undue attention, whereas just the issues vital and important are the ones that are being ignored.

Nisei Employed By Cooperatives In Eastern Area

JEROME, Ark.—Three nisei are now employed by Eastern co-operative groups, according to an article in the Cooperative Builder of Sept. 23, reprinted in the Denson Tribune.

The nisei are Ariye Oda, Sachiko Yamada and Chester Ogi.

The two girls, Ariye Oda and Sachiko Yamada, were caught in the exodus of the relocation program, which they now consider as something which was an emergency measure, over with now—tossed out of their lives into the storehouse of forgotten memories," says the Cooperative Builder.

"A newcomer to CWW-land, Chester Ogi has been employed by the CCW in its warehouse for the past several months. . . . The employees have all taken an instant liking to him, and the faith of the young people is shown by the fact that he was chosen to serve on the District Executive committee of the Northern States Cooperative Youth League recently, which is considered a certain mark of acceptance here."

Granada Reports Third Polio Case

AMACHE, Colo.—The third case of poliomyelitis at Granada was reported last week when Theodore Tokuno, 5, was admitted to the isolation ward, according to the Granada Pioneer.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Chiyeko Ikenaga (34-12-1, Manzanar) a girl on Sept. 10.

To Mrs. Masako Mori (13-13-3, Manzanar) a girl on Sept. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Tsurumoto (8-4-C, Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 17.

To Mrs. Noye Imamura (29-3-D, Topaz) a boy on Sept. 19.

To Mrs. Toshiko Nakamura (34-3-C, Topaz) a girl on Sept. 21.

To Mrs. Beni Akiyama (29-11-E, Topaz) a boy on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Kanai (213-13-C, Poston) a girl on Sept. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Hamada (22-10-A, Poston) a boy on Sept. 23.

To Mrs. Margaret Kitayama (11-6-C, Topaz) a boy on Sept. 23.

To Mrs. Hideko Momono (14-2-B, Topaz) a boy on Sept. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ishimaru (213-12-F, Poston) a boy on Sept. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Guy Murotani (11-1-C, Poston) a boy on Sept. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Watanabe (38-2-B, Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Otani (318-1-A, Poston) a boy on Sept. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Goto (15-8-B, Jerome) a boy on Sept. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arata Niiori (15-6-B, Jerome) a girl on Sept. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimichi Suzuki (38-4-A, Rohwer) a girl on Sept. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Masunaga (21-7-C, Poston) a boy on Sept. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Kadonaga (31-5-D, Jerome) a girl on Sept. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Akagi (42-8-E, Topaz) a girl on Sept. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Baba (9-7-B, Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Yoshida (20-9-D, Jerome) a boy on Sept. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth K. Hirose a girl on Sept. 28 at Poston.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Yoshida (20-9-D, Jerome) a boy on Sept. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ken Nakawatase (43-1-A, Poston) a boy on Sept. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuo Mito (7-8-D, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Oto (9L-11A), Granada) a girl on Sept. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Yuoka (17-11-B, Jerome) a girl on Sept. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kikunobu Kawamoto (12-3-A, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hyomatsu Yamamoto (17-3-A, Poston) a girl on Sept. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Hirabayashi (11-12-B, Topaz) a boy on Sept. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Ito (4-2-A, Rohwer) a boy on Oct. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinya Tokuda (5-6-B, Rohwer) a girl on Oct. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Riyojiro Murakami (27-8-B, Rohwer) a girl on Oct. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chikaru Tagami (23-12-D, Gila River) a boy on Oct. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Fujino (38-2-F, Jerome) a boy on Oct. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Teichi Yoshioka (17-9-C, Poston) a girl on Oct. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Umino (222-9-B, Poston) a girl on Oct. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Miyahara (215-5-C, Poston) a girl on Oct. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayuki Okumura (11-9-B, Rohwer) a girl on Oct. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenso Tsuboi (25-14-D, Gila River) a boy on Oct. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Sumii (10-6-B, Gila River) a boy on Oct. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kichiji Soyejima (6-6-F, Jerome) a boy on Oct. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Tanabe (8-1-D, Jerome) a girl on Oct. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sera (14-6-A, Jerome) a girl on Oct. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Nakayama (27-3-C, Heart Mountain) a boy on Oct. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sunao Nishio (2216-D, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Makoto Kashimizu (2018-B, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadayasu Abe (1819-F, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Terao Yoshiyasu (40-6-D, Jerome) a girl on Oct. 6.

Ann Nisei's Column:

War Conditions Open New Careers for Qualified Nisei

It's one of the amazing but heartening contradictions of the world today that the nisei, banned from one area of this country, are yet coming into their own as they have never done before. Two years ago, despite the best of training and special ability, they were wasting their time in jobs far below their capabilities. You know that as well as we do.

Today the nisei are emerging from relocation centers to take over jobs as college teachers, social workers, relocation advisers, technicians. They are working in dozens of industries, including many defense industries. They are entering laboratories of all types. They are working on newspapers and magazines. Many are teaching in colleges and universities, and their courses include sociology, the sciences and other subjects, as well as the Japanese language. All of a sudden the world has opened wide gates for them.

For those of you still in the centers, this is definitely the time to relocate. This is the time to utilize the abilities you have and justify the education you have had. We don't want to paint a rosy picture, but certainly it's apparent that at long last the nisei are going into jobs worthy of their training and their abilities. The chances are here, now, and nisei women ought not hesitate to find their place in this new world.

Perhaps you noticed a recent Pacific Citizen story about a nisei girl in Idaho who has just passed her bar exams? But you needn't go so far as the papers to find stories of nisei in new occupations.

You probably have dozens of friends who are in the East now, who are working in the jobs they've always wanted. The postmarks on the letters you get these days represent the dozens of towns and cities where your friends have gone.

And moreover, the stories of relocation are, practically every one of them, happy stories. The Nisei are finding that adjustment to new places and new jobs is not the overpowering problem they once thought it.

We do have one piece of advice for all nisei girls going out. That is this: don't jump at just any job. Or, even if you've waited a long time, don't get so discouraged by the delay that you take the next work offer.

If you're not happy in the work you're doing, your relocation story will not be a successful one. Girls with college training in special fields ought not, especially at this time, be burdened with domestic work for which they are not fitted by training or temperament. Don't take just any old factory job, which you intend to quit as soon as you find something better. It's pretty hard to go job-hunting while you're employed eight hours a day. And certainly the effect of working for two weeks and then quitting is as bad on you as it is on the employer. Job-skippers are apt to prove unreliable.

In listing your work possibilities, consider your hobbies, too. Just yesterday a girl passed through Salt Lake on her way to Kansas City. She had always played around with photography "just for fun." Her new job is with a photo studio.

Sometimes a bright gal can open her own shop. Glove-making, for instance, might have possibilities. Or how about dressmaking? Why can't two or three girls, trained dressmakers, start a good little dress or dressmaking shop? Issei dressmaker have alway been woefully underpaid for their work. Nesei girls have the added advantage of knowing styles and fads, and often theyve been trained in fashion, styling and design. Might not some of these girls open special shops charging prices more in line with the high quality of their work?

We've wondered, too about the posibility of nisei girls starting day nurseries to take care of youngsters whose parents are in defense work. We imagine that two capable girls, with one trained in first aid or simple nursing could start a very useful and valuable business. Every one knows how wonderful nisei girls are with children. But many girls have had training in child care or child psychology. Couldn't some of these girls handle a nursery? Possibly girls with domestic science training could look into this.

We have wondered, too, whether or not girls with special training in such lines as music, physical education or domestic science couldn't enter a private school as teachers. Surely there must be openings in private institutions all over the country.

Well, we needn't really, make any suggestions. We've heard of so many girls finding pleasant work all over the country that we know they will always manage, and very well, too.

DEATHS

Kenji Yokoro, 4, (12-11-A, Topaz) on Sept. 17.

Tomoichi Kondo, 70 on Sept. 23 at Claremore, Okla.

Marian Masuye Ogawa (20-8-C, Rohwer) on Sept. 25.

Toichiro Kawai, 82. (58-13-D, Gila River) on Sept. 30.

Fukujiro Yamamoto (48-6-A, Gila River) on Sept. 30.

Fumiye Oyama, 28 (11-11-F, Rohwer) on Oct. 1.

MARRIAGES

Tomi Takahashi to Pvt. Shigeru Sasaki at Fillmore, Utah, on Sept. 21.

Dorothy Nishimura to Masashi Kazumi on Sept. 23 at Poston.

Alice Iwasa to George Masuda on Sept. 25 at Topaz.

Sadaku Tsutsumida to Nimashi Oishi on Sept. 25 at Gila River.

Natsu Shimada to Tsutomu Nozawa on Sept. 25 at Rohwer.

Jane Tsutaye Uyesugi to Jerry Hiroshi Shigemura on Sept. 26 at Rohwer.

Florence Nagata to Hisashi Hayakawa on Sept. 27 at Jerome.

Sumiko Tsubouchi to George Miyata on Sept. 27 at Jerome.

Emiko Koga to George Shigeyasu on Sept. 30 at Jerome.

Clara Sakamoto to George Ike on Oct. 1 at Rohwer.

Fuku Tobinaga to Akira Watanabe on Oct. 4 at Rohwer.

Tamaye Mae Hanamoto to Tsutomu Toshiyama on Oct. 7 at Cody, Wyo.

Hisako Omori to Yoneo Hayakawa on Oct. 9 at Cody, Wyo.

Evacuee Donation Will Buy Books to Further Friendships

NEW YORK CITY—A twenty-five dollar donation given to Palos Verdes, California, elementary schools by the Japanese American students at the time of evacuation will be used to buy books—"books which will help build in our young people understanding and respect for other people so that we may have no more evacuation."

This was revealed in a recent letter from Mrs. Dill Nance of Pasadena to the East and West Association, of New York.

Mrs. Nance also revealed that the Palos Verdes unit of the Committee for Democratic Principles and Fair Play hopes to match the original donation so that a duplicate set of books may be sent to the former students, most of whom are now at the Poston relocation center in Arizona.

California Real Estate Group Wants to Deport Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Immediate deportation of all 'disloyal Japanese and other aliens" was asked by the California Real Estate Association last week at their annual convention.

The convention also commended Lieut. Gen. DeWitt for his "discretion and vigor" in removing all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast.

Governor Earl Warren was the guest of honor at the session.

"What About Hugh Kiino?" Asks Burton Heath in Harper's

Manifold Problems of Evacuation, Relocation Might Have Been Foreseen, Noted American Newspaperman Contends in Article on Nisei

That the manifold problems of evacuation and relocation might have been foreseen, thereby eliminating a good many of the delays and contradictions now arising, is the contention of S. Burton Heath, well-known newspaperman, in his article, "What About Hugh Kiino?" in the October Harpers.

Hugh Kiino, focal point of the article, was born in Florin, California, and matriculated at the University of California. He and his wife, Ruth Dekuzaku, have one child.

It is to Hugh and Ruth Kiino and all other loyal nisei that Heath relates the complex problems of Japanese Americans today.

Evacuation was accepted as a necessary evil, but a temporary one, says Heath, by many Caucasians and the majority of the evacuees. It was taken for granted that as soon as all suspicious persons could be combed out and segregated under guard, the remainder would be permitted to go home. But even the pessimists supposed that the Nisei, who are citizens, would return home as soon as danger of invasion had passed.

"Such hopes were not fulfilled . . . Any real danger of an invasion passed (as authority for this consult Under Secretary of War Patterson's public utterances) and still the nisei were forbidden to go home. Former Supreme Court Justice Byrnes, as War Mobilization Director, has placed his imprimatur on an Army-Navy statement that no change will be made in the evacuation policy for a long time to come."

This delay in the segregation of the disloyal from the loyal should not have occurred, says Heath. But the Japanese American problem was permitted to catch us napping. There was nothing in the situation which was not known or might not have been anticipated. The Army, the Navy and the FBI were ready with records of investigation made long before Pearl Harbor, which permitted an immediate round-up of disloyal or dubious persons after December 7. Records of Japanese Americans have been available for years.

But administrative agencies were not ready for the problems they were soon to cope with in abundance. The WRA was created overnight, and to this agency went the entire problem of choosing camp sites, building the centers, housing and feeding the evacuees and planning relocation procedure.

The WRA, says Heath, has done a creditable job in caring for the evacuees, but it has been far less successful in the longer range problem of relocation. Particularly brought out by the author in this regard is segregation, a process now underway at all the relocation centers.

Four points brought out in an article a year earlier in Harpers by an unnamed Intelligence Officer are reprinted and seconded by Heath: internment and later deportation of all nisei professing loyalty to Japan; listing as of dubious loyalty all "kibei," with set, arbitrary standards for the designation of such perons; listing as of dubious loyalty those against whom there is ground for suspicion; establishment of a board of review for the suspect and segregation of those failing to pass the board.

To these points Heath adds the suggestion;

"After segregation of the untrustworthy all others should be moved with maximum dispatch from the relocation camps into normal civilian activities where they could begin the long job of rehabilitating themselves. In this they should be given a degree of earnest government assistance predicated upon the fact that, if it were not for the government's interference with their normal lives, they would not have been obliged to start life all over again in strange surroundings without resources."

But, as Heath points out, it has been a year since that Intelligence Officer's report was made public and twenty months since evacuation that segregation finally began. In the interim the disloyal were allowed to mingle with the loyal without restraint of any kind and were in a position to argue with, cajole and even threaten the loyal.

At the same time, the long delay in putting relocation into effect had another discouraging result: **". . . actual relocation, having been permitted to languish so long, has become a psychological problem more difficult than the mechanical problem it was in the beginning."** The nisei have become accustomed to conditions in the camps. They have lost their initiative and their self-confidence.

"We might have done better with this evacuation and relocation if we had not been so occupied with other aspects of the war," says Heath. "But that is a superficial way to look for cheap comfort. The basic problems involving our 130,000 Japanese-Americans, 80,000 of them citizens, arose before the war when we had ample time; and it is our own fault that we did nothing about them then."

The nisei are educated as Americans, says the author, "up to that moment, in adolescence, when they naively presume upon those teachings." The denial of civil and social rights is an old story on the west coast:

"The ethical outrage that we perpetrated when we evacuated these people is only the current manifestation of the deeper-seated outrage that we have imposed upon them for decades. We fear them as a group because we know that we have treated them shamefully, and we do not understand how any people can have taken so much abuse without building up an active resentment. So now, under the lash of wartime fear combined with a sense of national guilt, we are extending the prewar discrimination. . . .

"Evacuation and relocation emphasize what should long have been apparent. We cannot continue indefinitely paying lip tribute to the Bill of Rights while we deprive a minority of their constitutional prerogatives and prevent them from becoming assimilated."

WACs Announce New Unit Composed Of Chinese Americans

SAN FRANCISCO — An all-Chinese unit of the Women's Army Corps is being organized here.

Capt. Margaret N. Horn, WAC recruiting officer, said all members of the unit, the first of its type in the nation, would be recruited from San Francisco's Chinatown.

Officially designated "The San Francisco All-Chinese WAC Unit, the organization is scheduled for complete enlistment by Thanksgiving.

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President Backs Repealing of Chinese Ban

Congress Urged by Roosevelt to Correct "Historic Mistake"

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt urged Congress Monday to let Chinese enter this country and grant American citizenship to them and Chinese aliens already here.

"We owe it to the Chinese," he said in a special message heartily approving legislation the house will take up next week to repeal the old Chinese exclusion law and extend citizenship.

Enactment of the repeal legislation would "correct a historic mistake" and extension of the privileges of citizenship "would operate as another meaningful display of friendship" for a gallant ally, Mr. Roosevelt argued.

The 1940 census showed 37,242 foreign-born Chinese in this country, and if Congress should put immigration on a par with other countries, 105 more would be admitted annually.

"There can be no reasonable apprehension that any such number of immigrants will cause unemployment or provide competition in the search for jobs," the President said.

House leaders said the legislation will succeed, but there is opposition, and speeches from both sides may be expected.

Hostel For Evacuees Will Be Opened by Detroit Committee

DETROIT, Mich.—A hostel and at least one cooperative residence for Japanese American evacuees will be established in Detroit under the auspices of the War Emergency Commission of the Detroit Council of Churches.

Hostels have already been opened by church groups in Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland in accordance with recommendations recently issued by the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans.

Boise Valley JACL Discusses Aid For School Test Case

CALDWELL, Idaho — Raising of funds to help support the test case for evacuee school children, who are now forced to pay tuition to attend Idaho public schools, was discussed at the last meeting of the Boise Valley JACL.

A school benefit dance will be held on October 16 by the Caldwell FSA camp, it was announced by Mr. Nakagawa.

Evacuee Doctor Receives Colorado Medical License

DENVER, Colo. — Dr. Howard Suenaga of Denver, first Japanese American evacuee to practice medicine in Colorado, received his license last week from the State Board of Medical Examiners.

Born in Hawaii, he has been in several relocation centers since his evacuation from the west coast.

NOTICE

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

Subscribers living in cities with new postoffice zone regulations are requested to notify the circulation department of the "Pacific Citizen" of their new zone number. For instance, the complete address of the "Pacific Citizen" is:

415 Beason Building,
Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

No Evacuation of Malheur Area Planned, Says WRA Official

Commenting on a story published in a Weiser, Idaho, newspaper this week that the WRA was considering the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from Malheur county, Oregon, "on three days notice," Ottis Peterson, acting regional director in the Pacific Inermountain area, in Salt Lake City Thursday declared that the WRA "was not contemplating the cancellation of seasonable leaves or the withdrawal of evacuees from Malheur county."

The presence of evacuees in eastern Oregon was made an issue recently by Rep. Stockman, R., Ore., in statements published in Hearst newspapers.

Mr. Peterson added that he had instructed the WRA representative at Weiser to publicly deny the rumor.

California Grange Head Asks Deportation Of U. S. Japanese

SACRAMENTO — Exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast for the duration and wholesale deportation after the war was urged on Oct. 12 by George Sehlmeyer, master of the California State Grange, in his annual report to nearly 2,000 delegates gathered at Sacramento for their annual convention

Sehlmeyer said that it was "impossible" to segregate loyal and disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry and declared a "vigorous protest" should be made against the policy of releasing evacuees from camps and returning them to the west coast.

He suggested deportation through a peace treaty or by constitutional amendment.

Canada May Close One Evacuee Camp

Populations Reduced As Japanese Canadians Relocate on Outside

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The individual resettlement of Japanese Canadian evacuees has reached a point where it will now be possible to close one of the emergency settlements established in the "ghost towns" of the British Columbian interior to house the evacuees, George Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, told the Canadian Press recently.

(Canadian treatment of evacuees has followed the policy of the United States government and the present stress is on individual relocation in areas outside the west coast restricted zone. At the time of evacuation the Japanese Canadians were moved to housing projects in the British Columbian interior.)

Mr. Collins said it had not been decided which town would be closed but that it was not likely to be one of the four projects in which evacuees are now carrying on the cutting of wood fuel.

It was indicated that either Sandon or Greenwood, where there are no fuel-cutting operations, may be closed.

The Canadian Press commented that "this will mark the first big reduction in the detention duties of the Commission since the evacuation."

It quoted Commissioner Collins as declaring that the new move was "made possible because of successful relocation of several thousand Japanese Canadians in self-supporting jobs throughout Canada."

According to Commissioner Collins, more than 25 percent of the evacuees in the interior housing towns have already left British Columbia, reducing the population of Japanese Canadians in the evacuee camps from 23,000 to 16,336.

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