PACIFIC CITIZEN

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President Lifts Martial Law From Hawaii

Civil Authority Is Restored by Order Of Chief Executive

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt on Oct. 24 lifted martial law and restored the privilege of habeas corpus in Hawaii, ending almost three years of military law which began on Dec. 7 with the attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor.

The President's proclamation becomes effective immediately.

Mr. Roosevelt also issued an executive order directing Secretary of War Stimson to designate a military commander for Hawaii and authorizing areas so that precaution can be taken against attacks in the territory.

The military commander will have authority to establish blackouts and curfew periods, organize air raid precautions, regulate the conduct of enemy aliens, take anti-espionage precautions in the military area, control the possession and use of weapons, set up ports and harbors protection, regulate travel and regulate the publication of newspapers "published in a foreign language or in dual languages."

Ninety Percent Of Combat Unit Win Badges

Award Made to Those Proving Fighting Ability in Combat

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—More than 90 per cent of the personnel of the Japanese-American 442d Regimental Combat Team have been awarded Combat Infantryman Badges, it was reported to the War Department today.

At the time of the awards the 442d was fighting with the 34th "Red Bull" Division. The combat badge, recently authorized by the War Department, is awarded to the Infantry soldier who has proved his fighting ability in combat.

The enlisted personnel of the 442nd is made up entirely of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Most of its members are from the United States and a few are from the Hawaiian Islands. Many made their homes on the West Coast before their families were moved to government relocation centers.

The regiment has been praised highly for its important role in the Fifth Army's offensive from Rome to the Arno River.

The Combat Infantryman Badge is a handsome decoration consisting of a silver rifle set against a background of infantry blue, enclosed in a silver wreath.

Nisei Soldier Commended for Pacific Action

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Official commendation from General Harmon, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the South Pacific Area, for an American lieutenant of Japanese ancestry, then a technical sergeant, for meritorious service at New Georgia, Solomon Islands, between June 30 and August 5, 1943, is disclosed in an article published last week by the Fort Snelling Bulletin.

The Japanese American officer, 2nd Lieut. Shigeo Yasutake, was praised by General Harmon who declared that the Japanese American's "distinct contribution to military intelligence . . . aided materially in the success of the operations."

Lieut. Yasutake is at present the commanding officer of a company in training at Fort Snelling.

First Photo of Japanese American Doughboys in France



FRANCE — These Japanese American infantrymen, whose presence in France as members of Gen. Patch's Seventh Army was disclosed officially last week, slog through the mud of France in the battle to conquer Germany. (U. S. Signal Corps radiophoto from Acme.)

Addiction to Pin-Ball Machines Saves Life of Nisei in Italy

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Private Yoshio Tagami, who fights on the Fifth Army front in Italy, can thank his addiction to pin-ball machines.

As far back as he can remember, Tagami, Box 191, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii, has been fascinated by the machines. Fancy, gaudy, and complex ones are his favorites, but any kind will do, especially in Italy.

A former employe of the United States Engineers Department before he volunteered, he is a truck driver with the Japanese-American 442nd Regimental Combat Team recently attached to the 34th Division. The unit is made up of Americans of Japanese descent.

While parked in a captured Italian village, Tagami saw a pin-ball machine in an old, vacated building. It wasn't the kind to delight a pin-ball connoiseur—just one of the simple, unembellished variety. But it was a pin-ball machine, and, to an addict who hadn't seen one since leaving the States, it was a sheer delight.

Tagami went into the abandoned store and started toying with the machine. He had pulled the plunger only a few times when he heard the whining of artillery as German 88s began to shell the town. He fell flat and hugged the floor until the barrage was over. Then he went outside.

There, where he had been standing a few minutes before, was a huge crater.

"After this war, I'm going to play every pin-ball machine I see," Private Tagami promised.

Japanese Americans in France Have Five Main Objectives, War Correspondent Discovers

This Is War of Ideologies, Not Race, Says Cpl. Masaoka

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE — Japanese Americans, fighting as part of the American Seventh Army against the Nazis on the southern French front, have five main objectives, according to Seymour Korman, Chicago Tribune Press Service correspondent, who visited the Japanese Americans recently.

Korman met Cpl. Mike M. Masaoka of Chicago and Salt Lake City who is assigned to the public relations staff of these Japanese American troops.

"As I see it," Masaoka told Korman, "We Japanese Americans in this theater have five things to do.

"First, to fight for the United States and help win the war. Second, by making a good showing to ensure our future in the United States. Third, to justify the confidence of Americans and the American army in us. Fourth, to disprove the argument of race-baiters and to prove that we are Americans and not Japanese and not in any way sympathetic with Japanese militarism. Fifth, to give the lie to Japanese propaganda which would harp on this war as a conflict of color or race, when it really is a conflict between ideologies."

Cpl. Masaoka, Korman reported, was national secretary and field executive of the Japanese American Citizens League until he volunteered and was accepted by the army.

Wounded Nisei Sergeant Tells Of War Aims

SPOKANE, Wash. — Japanese Americans "have more to fight for than white Americans boys," Sgt. George K. Yamauchi declared on Oct. 18 from his bed in Baxter General Hospital.

Sgt. Yamauchi, a native of Pasco, Wash., is a veteran of eight months of bitter fighting in Italy. A graduate of the University of Washington, Sgt. Yamauchi was wounded by sniper fire north of Rome.

Japanese Americans in Italy were treated just like any other GI in Italy, he said. There was no discrimination.

"We are fighting for everything the white American soldiers are fighting for — and more. We are fighting for recognition as Americans," the wounded veteran said.

Report 25 Japanese American Soldiers Wounded in Action Recently on Italian Front

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced on Oct. 28 that 25 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry had been wounded in action, presumably on the Italian front. The list of Japanese American casualties was included in a total of 2,074 names of men wounded in the European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific areas.

On Oct. 28 the War Department announced the names of the following soldiers, wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

MURAKAMI, Pfc. Yukito N.—Mrs. Sano Murakami, mother, WRA center, Poston, Ariz.

YOKOYAMA, Staff Sgt. Satoshi T.—Mrs. Riu Yokoyama, mother, WRA center, Poston, Ariz.

MATSUMOTO, Pvt. Jiro—Akio Matsumoto, brother, WRA center, Manzanar, Calif.

IWAMOTO, Tech. Sgt. George—Miss Mary M. Iwamoto, sister, c/o Mrs. Hazel Logan, 4316 Summit 2, Kansas City, Mo.

TESHIMA, Pfc. George M.—Miss Tatsuko Teshima, sister, 404 West Maloney, Gallup, New Mexico.

MAYEDA, Tech. 5th Gr. Ben T.—Frank M. Mayeda, brother, WRA center, Topaz. Utah.

YATABE, Pfc. Takeshi—Mrs. Kuni T. Yatabe, wife, WRA center, Topaz, Utah.

SHIMADA, Pfc. Sumio F.—Mrs. K. Shimada, mother, WRA center, Heart Mountain, Wyo.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

DOI, Staff Sgt. Wallace T.—Yutaka Doi, father, Port Allen, Kauai.

FUKUDA, Pfc. Tadanojo—Tadao Fukuda, father, Box 115, Kealekekua, Hawaii.

FURUMOTO, Cpl. Charles S.—Mrs. Mae S. Furumoto, wife, 2030 Iholena St., Honolulu.

HASHIZUME, Sgt. Oliver Y.—Iwakazu Hashizume, brother, Box 309, Pearl City, Oahu.

HIKICHI, Pfc. Herbert M.—Makoto Hikichi, brother, Box 159, Waipahu, Oahu.

IMAMURA, Pvt. Edwin S.—Kikuji Imamura, father, 247 Koa St., Wahiawa, Oahu.

IMOTO, Sgt. Robert T.—Mrs. Chigiu Imoto, mother, Laie, Oahu.

KANESHIRO, Pvt. Satoshi—Seichi Kaneshiro, brother, Box 244, Koloa, Kauai.

KIHARA, Pfc. Yuzo—Hoichi Kihara, father, Box 141, Wahiawa, Oahu.

MATSUMURA, Sgt. Fred M.—Matao Matsumura, brother, Kualapuu, Molokai.

NAKANISHI, Staff Sgt. Tamotsu—Kango Nakanishi, father, Waiakoa, Maui.

OKADA, Pfc. Hiroshi—Shinichi Okada, father, 903 4th Ave., Honolulu.

OTAKE, Pfc. Hiroshi—Benjamin Y. Otake, brother, 727-D Laniwai St., Honolulu.

SHIRAISHI, Pfc. Masaaki M.—Suikichi Shiraishi, father, Box 45, Honaunau, Hawaii.

TAMARU, Sgt. Hideo—Miss Miharu Tamaru, sister, 188-B. Kilohana St., Hilo, Hawaii.

TERUYA, Pfc. Danny Y.—Saburo Teruya, father, 1749 Fern St., Honolulu.

YAMASHITA, Staff Sgt. Daniel T.—Abel M. Yamashita, brother, 1753 Huli St., Honolulu.

War Department Announces Awards of Decorations to Japanese American Soldiers

Three Distinguished Service Crosses Won by Members of 100th Infantry Battalion; Posthumous Awards of Two Silver Stars Also Revealed

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week announced the awarding of three Distinguished Service Crosses, two Silver Stars, the Bronze Star and the Legion of Merit to Japanese Americans and members of Japanese American units.

The Distinguished Service Cross, described by the War Department as second only to the Medal of Honor for a combat soldier and the highest decoration awarded by an overseas command, was awarded to Capt. Y. O. Kim (then First Lieutenant), 914 Boston St., Los Angeles, a member of the 100th Infantry Batallion of the Japanese American Combat Team; Pfc. Irving Akahoshi, 822 Eighth St., Honolulu; and, Pvt. Masao Awakuni, Ninole, Hawaii. Pfc. Akahoshi and Pvt. Aawkuni are also members of the 100th Infantry Battalion.

The War Department noted that the Distinguished Service Cross recognizes "extraordinary heroism in connections with operations against an enemy."

The Silver Star, awarded for gallantry in action, was given posthumously to two enlisted men from Hawaii. They are Pfc. Haruo Kawamoto, Lanikai, Oahu, and Pvt. Himeo Hiratani, Wahiawa, Oahu.

The Bronze Star was awarded to Tech. 5th Gr. Micheo Sakamoto of 24-4-B, Heart Mountain, Wyo., and formerly of San Jose, Calif., for services in the South Pacific. The War Department announced that Tech. 5th Gr. Sakamoto had been of "material assistance in the successful occupation of three islands in an atoll . . . at great personal risk to himself."

The Legion of Merit was awarded to Lieut. Col. Farrant L. Turner, 1055 Maunaiha Pl., Honolulu, for "exceptionally meritorious conduct" in the performance of outstanding services from June 5, 1942, to Oct. 29, 1943. Col. Turner was the first commanding officer of the 100th Infantry Battalion of Japanese Americans and led the unit through its training phases at Camp McCoy and Camp Shelby and through its first phases of combat action in Italy.

According to news reports from the Fifth Army, Capt. Kim and Pfc. Akahoshi were cited for the same operation. The citation for Capt. Kim reads:

FOR: In Italy on May 16, 1944, he and one enlisted man voluntarily went on a patrol to secure information of enemy units and dispositions in a vital sector of the front. Previous patrols of combat strength had attempted without success to take prisoners in this well-defended sector. He and his assistant infiltrated approximately 800 yards through the enemy line of outposts. While observing enemy dispositions, he discovered a strong enemy outpost situated in a ditch. To reach the outpost, both men in broad daylight crawled 250 yards across an open field, exposed to enemy observation from the German line of resistance on the commanding slope to their rear. Arriving at a point near the outpost, they surprised two Germans armed with machine pistols who were acting as security. By use of signs, he warned the enemy to remain quiet. He retraced his perilous route with the two prisoners and successfully by-passed two enemy listening posts to arrive at his own lines. His courageous and daring performance provided vital information and identification of enemy units in a critical sector of the front.

The citation for the awarding of the DSC to Pvt. Awakuni reads as follows:

To: MASAO AWAKUNI, Pvt., Infantry, Box 104, Ninole, T. H.

FOR: On February 8, 1944, in Italy, while advancing in an attack, his company encountered an enemy tank upon which was mounted a 75-mm gun. The enemy tank immediately went into action, supported by intense machinegun and sniper fire, forcing the company to take cover. Rifle grenadiers failed to stop the firing from the tank. Private Awakuni was called from the support platoon to attempt to fire at the tank with his rocket launcher. He worked his way across 50 yards of open ground and arrived at a point only 30 yards from the hostile armor. Although he had poor protective cover, he coolly took aim and with his first shell hit the tread of the tank. His second shell was a dud. Having disclosed his position with the first two shots, he was subjected to heavy enemy fire. Despite the deadly peril facing him, he calmly took aim for a third time and made a direct hit on the tank, causing it to burst into flames. He then sought the sparse protection of a nearby rock and was forced to remain in this position until darkness permitted his return to friendly lines. For ten hours he was pinned down by deadly sniper fire and in his attempt to return to his lines in darkness, he was wounded in the arm by machinegun fire. His courage and tenacity in the face of deadly fire were an inspiration to his fellow soldiers and reflect the finest traditions of the Armed Forces of the United States.

The posthumous citations for Pfc. Kawamoto and Pfc. Hiratani read as follows:

TO: Haruo Kawamoto, Pfc., Infantry, Posthumous, Lanikai, Oahu, T. H.

FOR: On Nov. 29, 1943, in the vicinity of Cerosulo, Italy, when he, an assistant Browning automatic rifleman, saw that his ammunition bearer was seriously wounded, immediately ran to him and gave first aid, exposing himself to heavy machine gun, rifle and mortar fire. When he had assured himself that his comrade was being taken care of, he returned to his position and materially aided the BAR gunner to knock out an enemy machine gun nest and anti-aircraft position, and in the capturing of several prisoners. His courage and selfless action reflects highest credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States.

TO: Himeo Hiratani, Pvt., Infantry, Posthumous.

Next of Kin: Mrs. Haruyo Hiratani, mother, Box 150, Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.

FOR: On November 4, 1943, in the vicinity of Venafro, Italy, when a member of a wire team, he was laying communication wire along a road to his battalion forward command post when an enemy group armed with rifles and two machine guns opened fire at close range on the wire team. Unable to by-pass the position, he and his comrades determined to push forward to their destination and accomplish their mission in spite of the concentrated fire. Returning the enemy fire as best they could, he and his comrades continued laying the wire, but while so engaged he was fatally wounded. His devotion to duty at the cost of his own life reflects credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the United States.

Veteran of Italy Campaign to Speak At Michigan University

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Pfc. Thomas Higa, veteran of the Italian campaign, will speak at Rackam Hall on Nov. 3 it was announced here.

Pfc. Higa's tour is sponsored by the Japanese American Citizens League.

Joseph Yamagiwa of the University of Michigan faculty has appointed a committee to take charge of arrangements.

Motion pictures of the relocation of Japanese Americans, the wartime work of the University of Michigan and football films will be shown.

Member of Grange Repudiates Racist Stand of Leadership

PORTLAND, Ore.—"By far the majority of Grange members are opposed to the type of racialism expressed in the resolution," passed recently by masters of State Granges of Washington, Idaho, Montana, California and Oregon, for the revocation of the citizenship of Americans of Japanese ancestry, H. R. Bristol of Newberg, Ore., a member of the Grange, declared in a letter published in the Oregon Journal on Oct. 23.

The Grange resolution also advocated the deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

"The statement claimed that the said State Grange masters represented the 125,000 Grange members of the states mentioned, giving the impression that the Grange membership was unanimous in support of their proposals. Such is not the case," Mr. Bristol stated.

Declaring that "we Grangers believe in the principles of democracy and justice," Mr. Bristol noted that several thousand boys of Japanese ancestry are fighting in our armed forces.

"Are we to reward them by revoking their citizenship and deporting them from the United States?" he asked.

"There can be but one answer," he added. "When the war is over and the boys come home, they should find we have preserved those rights and privileges for which they fought and they deserve the best we can give them without reference or regard to race or color."

Twin Falls Grange Condemns Proposal for Discriminatory Action Against Nisei in Idaho

Hits Opposition to Relocation of Evacuees in State

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Opposition to the North Side Pomona Grange resolution asking the prevention of Japanese American relocation in Idaho was voiced at the Oct. 25 meeting of the Twin Falls Grange, which is on record against racial, color or religious "discrimination between Americans."

Following a thorough discussion of the resolution, the members adopted it unanimously. Specific mention was made in the document of "some of our leader and subordinate Granges" who have expressed themselves on "Americans of Japanese extraction."

Stating that a "deviation from the policy" of guaranteed tolerance in the United States "might be the opening wedge for discrimination against other minority groups," the resolution concluded: " . . . This Grange reaffirms its faith in our democracy opposing any attempt to discriminate between Americans on the basis of race, religion or color."

On Oct. 19 the North Side Pomona Grange, meeting in Jerome, Idaho, unanimously adopted a resolution asking for "legislative action" to prevent further relocation of Japanese Americans in Idaho and posed the present relocation of 1000 of them as "the problem facing the whole country."

Both the Twin Falls and the North Side documents are being forwarded to the State Grange and subordinate Grange groups for action.

It was recalled that in August, the master of the Oregon Grange received varied reactions to a proposal to expel all persons of Japanese ancestry from the United States.

Vermont Grange Admits Nisei To Membership

WASHINGTON — Although Grange organizations on the West Coast are demanding the deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry, whether citizens or aliens, the State Grange in Vermont has admitted a Japanese American farmer to membership, it was reported here.

When a Vermont dairy farmer recently proposed the name of his Nisei worker for membership in the Vermont Grange recently, certain members of the Grange opposed his admittance. A Grange committee called on the farmer to withdraw the application of the Japanese American. However, the farmer refused and prepared a statement which was read at a Grange meeting. As a result, the Japanese American was elected unanimously to membership.

State Grange Would Revoke Nisei Rights

Resolution Passed By Farm Group Against Nisei

SACRAMENTO—The 72nd convention of the California State Grange on Oct. 20 adopted a resolution opposing the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific coast and demanding the deportation of all such persons, whether citizens or aliens, after the war.

The action reaffirmed the position taken by the State Grange in 1943.

Idaho Grange Group Raps Relocation

JEROME, Idaho—Relocation of Japanese Americans from evacuee centers throughout the west to points inside Idaho was severely criticized in a resolution by the northside Pomona grange at their last meeting here.

The resolution called for legislation by the state government to deal with the situation.

Topaz Evacuees Find Large Meteor

DELTA, Utah—A large meteor, about 2½ feet high and weighing hundreds of pounds, has been found by Japanese Americans at the Topaz relocation center, the Chronicle reported last week.

The meteor is dark red in color and shows partial melting of the surface as it passed through our atmosphere and was violently heated.

It is believed that the meteor will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution after Delta area residents have had a chance to see it.

Nisei in Italy Wins Post as Air Observer

Sgt. Arata Kimura Volunteered from Heart Mountain Camp

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Staff Sergeant Arata Kimura of Route 1, San Jose, California, is believed to be the first Japanese-American to become an air observer for a U. S. artillery unit.

A member of the field artillery battalion of the Japanese-American 442nd Regimental Combat Team, Kimura flies over the Fifth Army battle areas in Italy in a "Cub," an artillery liaison plane to observe enemy movements and direct friendly artillery fire upon their emplacements. He is considered one of the best artillery observers on the Fifth Army front.

Kimura, who holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in mechanical engineering from the University of California, volunteered from the Heart Mountain Relocation Center to which he and his family were moved in the spring of 1942.

GARLAND RAPS MOVE TO RETURN NISEI EVACUEES

FRESNO, Calif. — Return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast will create a difficult problem for law enforcement officers, Gordon Garland, director of the California State Department of Motor Vehicles, told 200 members of the California Peace Officer's Association on Oct. 11.

Garland, former Republican speaker of the State Senate, urged peace officers to express their opinions to members of Congress and the State Legislature in order to obtain laws to cover the problem.

"It is our right to form opinions and mine is that all foreigners, if they demonstrate through their own acts that they do not believe in the Constitution, should be banned. Such individuals never acquired any constitutional rights," Garland said.

Wounded Veteran Sends Donation For School Fund

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Pfc. Frank Shimada, wounded veteran of the Italian campaign, sent a $5 donation to the Heart Mountain scholarship fund from a hospital "somewhere in Italy," according to the Sentinel.

"Recently I read in the Sentinel the very pleasing news of your effort to help worthy students with your proposed Scholarship Fund," Pfc. Shimada wrote. "Enclosed is a money order for five dollars to be used toward that end. Though the amount is small, it is my hope that in its small way it may be of some help to a deserving student."

Renunciation of Citizenship is Permitted by New Federal Law

Announce Necessary Procedures for Denationalization

WASHINGTON — The law permitting an American citizen to renounce his citizenship, while residing in this country or its outlying possessions, is now operative, following the recent publication of procedures in the Federal Register, the War Relocation Authority reported last week.

No application will be accepted unless it is submitted in accordance with the regulations. Only individual applications will be considered, it was stated.

Information received in Washington from the field indicates that few evacuees will take action under the new law, the WRA said.

The Department of Justice has indicated that no renunciation will be granted without careful examination of the facts and the reasons motivating the application. Requests for renunciation from citizens who are motivated by a desire to avoid Selective Service or other legal obligations, will be subject to particular scrutiny.

Highlights of the procedure follow:

The applicant forwards to the Attorney General his application for renunciation of citizenship, on the prescribed form, together with specified citizenship documents. Forms may be secured from the Attorney General as soon as they are printed. In the event the requested renunciation does not appear contrary to the interests of national defense, a hearing is conducted by a hearing officer whom the Attorney General designates. The applicant is notified of the time and place of hearing.

After the hearing the applicant may file formal renunciation of citizenship on a prescribed form and request its approval. The officer recommends approval or disapproval to the Attorney General. This officer is authorized also to consider results of investigations and available records from government agencies and other sources.

JACL Head Meets With Army Official

Saburo Kido Discusses Nisei Problems With General Bonesteel

Saburo Kido, Japanese American Citizens League president, returned to Salt Lake City Wednesday following a conference in San Francisco with Major General Charles Bonesteel, head of the Western Defense Command.

He was accompanied by Teiko Ishida, formerly of the New York JACL office.

General problems of the evacuation were discussed at the conference.

The JACL president also met with other persons and groups interested in the welfare of Japanese Americans.

Portland City Seeks Use of Temple for Recreation Center

PORTLAND, Ore. — The City Council on Oct. 19 unanimously passed an ordinance appropriating $300 to defray transportation and other costs for three persons of Japanese ancestry who are to come to Portland from the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho to arrange storage of equipment which is now in the Nichiren Buddhist temple, 1113 No. Benton Ave.

The city plans to lease the property for utilization in its recreation program and as the evacuees still have some church property stored there, it was deemed necessary to bring the committee back to check the supplies and to confer on municipal plans for the building.

Five Sergeants Leave Fort Snelling for OCS at Fort Benning

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Five more candidates for commissions left Fort Snelling recently for Officers Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga. They are: Tech. Sgt. Edwin I. Kawanara, Shiro Omata, John Kawachi, James Tanizawa and Tsutomu Matsumoto.

Six staff sergeants were also promoted to the rank of technical sergeants. They are: Toichiro Kitamura, George Ishikawa, Bud Tateo Nishimoto, Masao Rokui, Minoru Endo and Yoshio Morita.

Mrs. Tora Miyake Dies in Des Moines

DES MOINES, Ia.—Mrs. Tora Miyake, 53, former resident of Portland, Ore., died here Oct. 24 of a long illness. Services were held Thursday. Mrs. Miyake moved to Des Moines a year ago from Heart Mountain relocation center.

For many years her late husband, Taro Miyake, published the Coast Times, a weekly Japanese language newspaper in Portland.

Mrs. Miyake is survived by a son, Cpl. Kenneth Miyake, now believed to be in Southern France; a daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Hosokawa, with whom she made her home; two grandchildren; and a brother, Frank Ryoichi Iwata, Hunt, Idaho.

Japanese American Honored



COL. KAI RASMUSSEN, commandant of the language school at Fort Snelling, Minn., is shown commissioning MAJOR JOHN F. AISO, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., at recent ceremonies at Fort Snelling. Major Aiso was formerly civilian director of academic training at the school.

—Photo by Cpl. Irvin Rose, public relations photographer, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Ickes Describes Nisei Colony Rumors as "Pure Bunkum"

All Central Valleys Project Lands Privately Owned, Says Secretary

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes described on Oct. 18 as "'pure bunkum" reports which he said had come to his attention that the Interior Department may attempt the formation of a large colony of former West Coast Japanese Americans in the Central Valleys Project of California.

"The fact is," Ickes said in a statement, "that all of the lands in the Central Valleys Project are privately owned. Therefore, the Department of the Interior could not resettle anybody on these lands even if it wanted to."

He said the department is studying plans under which large land holdings in excess of 160 acres on reclamation projects could be purchased for the resettlement of returning servicemen. This program would be applicable throughout the west. Ickes emphasized that it has no connection with the relocated Japanese Americans.

Anti-Evacuee Group To Extend Activities To Seattle, Tacoma

AUBURN, Wash. — Leaders of western Washington's movement to prevent the return of Japanese American evacuees disclosed this week that they had extended their organization to Tacoma.

The group, organized as the Remember Pearl Harbor League, claims a membership of 2,100 in the White River and Puyallup valleys.

Extension of the movement to Seattle is also planned, according to George Westbeau, secretary of the League.

Evacuee Girl To Make Operatic Debut in Chicago

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — When the American Opera company presents "La Traviata" on Nov. 5 in Chicago, a former Heart Mountain girl, Dora Sato, will make her debut in the role of "Anina," the Sentinel reported here recently.

Miss Sato is a coloratura soprano and has been cast for other roles in the current Chicago opera season.

Prior to evacuation she studied voice under Mrs. Lucille Foxgreen of Palo Alto, California, and was enrolled as a music major at the University of San Francisco.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Sato of Heart Mountain. Another daughter, Mrs. Harry Takahashi, formerly Eva Sato, is an accomplished dancer and violinist.

ROLE OF NISEI WOMEN IN WAR EFFORT TOLD

BRIDGETON, N. J. — Ayako Noguchi Nakamura, personnel relations officer at Seabrook Farms where several hundred Japanese Americans are employed, was guest speaker at the monthly business meeting of the Cumberland County branch of the American Association of University Women on Oct. 16 at the Central Methodist Chapel in Bridgeton, N. J.

Speaking on the topic "Japanese American Women in the War Effort," her talk was well received by some 75 members and friends who attended.

Dorothy M. Bassett, psychologist at Vineland, N. J., and head of the committee on economic and legal status of women, and Mrs. W. Sherman Garrison, president, were in charge of the meeting.

Mrs. Nakamura has been assisting with the relocation of the Japanese families in South Jersey since June. Her husband, Kiyomi Nakamura, is employed as an accountant in the cost department of Seabrook Farms.

Hawaiian Sergeant Wins Commission

HONOLULU, T. H.—Tech. Sgt. Mickey Yasu Nakahara, 32, recently was given a battlefield promotion to the rank of second lieutenant while serving with the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy, according to information received here by his younger brother, Raymond Nakahara.

McWilliams Declares West Coast Anti-Evacuee Drive Does Not Express Will of Majority

Noted Author Says Objective of Campaign Against Japanese Americans Now Based on Race Prejudice, Not on Military Consideration

MONTEREY, Calif.—Carey McWilliams, noted auther and authority on racial minorities, told a capacity audience at Colton school on Oct. 16 that he did not believe the present effort to prevent Americans of Japanese ancestry from returning to their homes on the West Coast was voicing the will of the people.

Mr. McWilliams named organizations which opposed the return of the evacuees, noting that the list included the American Legion of Los Angeles, California Citizens Committee of Santa Barbara, the American Foundation for the Expulsion of Japanese, No Japs Incorporated, Japanese Exclusion League and Home Front Commandos, Inc., Native Sons, and the Eugenics Society of Northern California.

He declared that the California Joint Immigration Committee, which fought for the complete evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast, strenuously opposed the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii because they feared that some might stay on the coast after the war. This, he said, cancelled out the "military reason" which the group cited in their advocacy of West Coast evacuation, since Hawaii was certainly an important military base, and the action pointed definitely to race prejudice.

The speaker added that the California State Grange opposed the formation of the Japanese American Combat Team, which had proved such an effective American fighting group, and added that the executive secretary of a Salinas growers' group stated in an article published in the Saturday Evening Post that they wanted the Japanese kept out for purely selfish, economic reasons.

Mr. McWilliams, author of a new book on Japanese Americans, "Prejudice," which was published last week, declared that the objective of groups which are fighting "to keep the Japs out of California" has become one of racial prejudice, and has nothing to do with the military safety of the United States.

He gave as an illustration the fact that the Native Sons of the Golden West had filed a brief in a legal case involving the rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry, and that the Native Sons had stated that the phrase, "we the people," meant "we the white people."

He cited the recent agitation against the enrollment of a 19-year old girl of Japanese ancestry at Pasadena J. C., and asked whether the presence of one Japanese American girl was a military hazard, or if it was simply race prejudice.

Regarding the protests against the presence of this girl, he declared that "15 or 20 cameramen and reporters appeared to see the protest, and only one person appeared and protested. The person later said he had mistaken the idea behind the plan and withdrew."

Mr. McWilliams charged the Hearst newspapers with "making a concentrated approach . . . trying to condition the good . . . decent intuitions of the people" to an attitude of race prejudice.

Watanabe Named To Legal Post in Hawaii Government

HONOLULU — Michiro Watanabe, Japanese American attorney who has served two years as deputy prosecutor of the city and county of Honolulu, was named recently as the new deputy attorney general for the Territory of Hawaii.

Watanabe started his legal career as a law clerk in the attorney general's office.

WRA Denies GOP Charge On Evacuees

No Japanese Americans Have Returned to Santa Clara Valley

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The War Relocation Authority, in a letter received on Oct. 18 by J. W. Hutchins, manager of the Republican county central committee, denied reports that persons of Japanese ancestry are being allowed to return to Santo Clara county or any other West Coast area.

The letter said that since the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry was carried out under orders of the Western Defense Command, the WRA has no authority to rescind the orders.

The letter also said that the WRA had not been informed of any action of the War Department to effect the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast.

Hutchins said he was informed that six evacuees, all male civilians, had returned to Santa Clara county, including two seen leaving a train at Palo Alto. He said he would inform the War Department of the reports.

Evacuee Receives Prison Sentence on Draft Violation

POCATELLO, Idaho — Shogii Sako, a resident of the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, who pleaded guilty on two indictments for violation of the selective service act was sentenced by Judge Chase A. Clark in Federal district court on Oct. 23 to 18 months in federal prison.

Evacuee Workers Honored for Good Attendance Records

CHICAGO, Ill. — Approximately 30 Issei and Nisei were among the 50 employees of the 20th Century Glove Company who were honored by the firm for outstanding attendance records with a dinner at the Graemere Hotel on October 13. Navy heroes awarded attendance pins to the workers.

Chinese American Advocates Return of Nisei to California

Speaks on Prejudices Against Minorities at Santa Barbara Panel

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — "I approve of the return of the Japanese Americans to the Pacific coast," Hazel Wong, Chinese American student at the University of California at Los Angeles, declared at the Panel of Americans on Oct. 23 at Hotel Lobero.

The panel discussion on America's race problems was sponsored by the Council of Social Agencies and the East and West Association.

"I believe a loyal Japanese American is not half so dangerous as a predjudiced American," Miss Wong said. She made her statement on Japanese Americans in reply to a question from the floor. During her panel talk she had previously told of the discriminations and insults suffered by Chinese Americans.

"We feel like Americans," she said, "but many times we are not treated like them."

Other members of the panel included an American of the Jewish faith, Americans of Mexican and Negro ancestries and a Catholic.

The panel members voiced fear that gains made by minority groups during the war will be lost when the war is over.

One of the principal objections raised by the panel members was that members of minority groups might be refused entrance to restaurants yet were "readily taken into the armed service to fight for principles denied them."

Gila River Nisei Saves Life of Pacific War Correspondent

Sgt. Toyoda Awarded Soldier's Medal for Act of Heroism

FORT SNELLING, Minn. — M/Sgt. Susumu Toyoda, graduate of the language school at Fort Snelling, has been awarded the Soldier's Medal by the commanding general of the United States Army Forces in the Far East for heroism and bravery in saving the life of a civilian war correspondent, the Fort Snelling Bulletin reported on Oct. 21.

The award was made by the direction of the President and upon recommendation of M/Sgt. Toyoda's commanding officer.

His citation read as follows:

"The Soldier's Medal is awarded to Master Sgt. Susumu Toyoda for heroism and bravery near Torokina, Bougainville, British Solomon Islands, on June 29, 1944. When a civilian war correspondent became exhausted while swimming in heavy surf, Sgt. Toyoda at great risk to his own life, with another enlisted man, swam out and brought the drowning man to shore against strong undertow, thereby saving his life."

Sgt. Toyoda is the son of Toyohiko Toyoda of the Gila River relocation center.

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LARRY TAJIRI ..... EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Vanished Candidates

Two years ago several Japanese Americans were listed as candidates for the Territorial House of Representatives in the Hawaii elections. They had won their places on the ballot by winning in their primary elections.

Shortly before the elections were held, however, these men by tacit agreement withdrew their names from the race.

This year, again, there will be no names of Japanese derivation upon the lists for territorial offices in Hawaii.

It was "by request and self-imposition," says the Hawaiian magazine, *The New Pacific*, that former candidates of Japanese parentage and the political parties to which they belong "have placed a quasi-restriction upon their candidacy for the duration of the war."

Forty per cent of the total population of the Hawaiian Islands is of Japanese descent. As might have been expected in the Islands, which have long been famous for making racial democracy work, many of the elected officials in years past have been of Japanese ancestry. They were not elected solely by the Japanese American vote, for this portion of Hawaiian voters has never voted in a bloc or ever considered itself a bloc, a characteristic true of other racial groups in Hawaii.

That forty per cent of its population which is by race Japanese but by choice American has no need to be ashamed of its contributions to the building of Hawaii. Ten thousand or her men in uniform, fighting in all America's great battles today, are of that combination—"Race - Japanese; Citizenship - American."

The complete lack of sabotage by citizens in the Hawaiian Islands is tribute to the great loyalty of this group, as well as a tribute to Hawaii's desire to use every one of her citizens in the capacity for which he is best fitted.

The New Pacific, edited in Honolulu by a Chinese American, Francis D. Kang, says:

"Both eligible candidates and their political groups are equally guilty of this short range policy (of withdrawing candidates of Japanese ancestry) . . .

"The purposeful absence of one race of candidates, through apparently expedient, is not highly creditable to any vigorous and liberal political organization. And the loyal American citizens are also making an apparently expedient, but unwise concession—not only for themselves, but are setting an unadvisable precedent against other racial groups.

" The right to aspire to public office is inseparable and inherent to the franchise to vote. Deny the former, and little grounds will remain to retain the latter."

Part of the duties of citizenship lie in the serving of the public good by holding office. When persons are capable and worthy of office, then their duty lies that way, whatever their ancestral background.

Grange and Racism

In its latest resolution on Japanese Americans the California State Grange has descended to the nadir of hypocrisy. It is impossible to believe that any group of men in this nation is so devoid of understanding of the basic principles of our democratic life and culture that they would advocate in sincerity the revocation of the citizenship of a body of fellow Americans on the grounds of ancestry. The latest action of the California Grange can only mean that this organization is shamelessly stooping to the use of hate, fear and the cry of race supremacy for purposes of economic advantage.

The State Grange is a sponsor of that traditional organ of anti-Orientalism on the Pacific coast, the Joint Immigration Committee, which was an insistent proponent of mass evacuation on the West Coast but which, in utter contradiction, opposed the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii.

This insistence on restrictions against Americans of Japanese ancestry, at a time when any military justification for such has evaporated, is proof that economic greed and racial hate, rather than any concern for the military security, were the underlying motives for the continuing campaign of the Grange, the Native Sons and similar organizations for the duration exclusion of the evacuees from the evacuated area.

The Grange has exerted great influence, both nationally and locally, in political and legislative matters on behalf of the agrarian population. It is a pity, then, that its West Coast leadership is in the hands of narrow, bigoted men whose ideas on matters of race and ancestry are no different from those of a little man with a moustache in Berlin. It is apparent that many of the 125,000 members of the Grange in western states do not subscribe to the racialism of its leadership. But unless that leadership is repudiated effectively by the rank and file membership, the Grange on the Pacific coast will continue to be a force for reaction and disunity.

Martial Law

President Roosevelt's order abolishing martial law in the Territory of Hawaii, and the smashing defeat this week of the Japanese Navy, pose an interesting question regarding the military restrictions which have remained constant against persons of Japanese ancestry in the coastal evacuated area throughout the Western Defense Command.

The withdrawal of military rule in Hawaii and the reinstitution of civil authority climaxes a series of steps which have gradually eased those restrictions on civilians which were instituted at a time when Hawaii and the West Coast appeared in imminent danger of enemy action. Virtually all of the precautionary regulations instituted against the civilian population have been relaxed. Only the orders affecting persons of Japanese ancestry remain in full force, although a handful of Japanese Americans have been granted individual certificates of exemption by the military.

The losses suffered by the Japanese Navy this week in the Philippines obviously removes any remaining danger of enemy action against our West Coast, the possibility of such action having been cited as justification for the retention of the military orders affecting Japanese Americans.

With the return of civil authority to Hawaii, a fact which is in itself a tribute to the loyalty of the residents of Japanese ancestry in the Territory, it will become increasingly difficult to rationalize the continued existence of any form of limited martial law along the West Coast.

The Right to Vote

On the seventh of November the people will go to the polls in the most crucial election in the nation's history.

And among the electorate will be Japanese Americans. As in years past the Japanese American vote will be small, an insignificant minority in comparison to the 45,000,000 expected votes. As in years past this Japanese American vote will be split Republican and Democratic, with perhaps a handful of independent votes for other candidates.

Contrary to certain published charges, the Japanese Americans will not vote wholly for any single ticket, nor do they by any stretch of the imagination hold the balance of power in certain pivotal midwestern and eastern states, as has been charged.

But to every Nisei American who has to a lesser or a greater degree been deprived of his civil rights since the start of the war, the vote is more than ever a precious thing to be used with care and discretion.

That vote will be cast in many ways this year—by absentee ballot from relocation camps, by casting of a ballot at a public polling place, and by soldier vote ballot. But that vote remains for the Japanese American his guarantee of civil rights and his stake in the future course of our nation.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Looking at the Labor Record

The pseudo - patriots who are vigorously waving the flag these days in their opposition to the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to their West Coast are repeating once again the old canard about the "unfair competition" of workers of Japanese ancestry. Locals of Dave Beck's Teamster's Union which are supporting western Washington's anti - evacuee movement, the Remember Pearl Harbor League, have stated that returning evacuees would menace the security of organized labor in the Northwest.

This charge that workers of Japanese ancestry, or any other non-Caucasian group for that matter, deliberately act toward the depressing of wage scales and the worsening of working conditions is one of the oldest falsehoods circulated by the race-baiters. It stems, no doubt, from the fact that the Chinese and Japanese, the Mexicans and Filipinos, were recruited originally as a source of cheap, unorganized labor by Pacific coast land barons and railway and mining bosses. But an examination of the history of each of these groups will show that each in its turn fought for a betterment of both wages and working conditions, although sometimes these groups were pitted against each other and against white workers by employer groups.

Most of the fears of a section of organized labor toward competition and encroachment from Orientals and other immigrant workers were born in days when there was still a possibility of an unrestricted influx of such workers. These fears linger on in such labor groups as the California State Federation of Labor and in such farm organizations as the State Grange, although the arguments on which these fears are based are no longer valid today.

A report of the Senate's La Follette Committee notes that Japanese workers in California "were among the first to use the techniques of collective bargaining to improve their economic position." These Japanese workers, the report adds, began to employ strike strategy as early as 1891, but, because of the abundance of labor, were not successful. During the decade between 1900 and 1910 these Japanese farm workers succeeded in raising their wages, and after 1910 were able to operate on the same basis as white workers. A report of the California Industrial Commission, quoted by Carey McWilliams, declared during this period that the Japanese workers had reduced the farm workday from 12 to 11 hours and "by means of strikes have raised the wages of all races." The Japanese, the La Follette Committee reported, were influential in bringing about a change in the payment of wages from a daily to a piece-rate basis and that "gradually the differential between wages of white and Oriental labor disappeared or became insubstantial."

"This long record of incipient trade-union activity," Mr. McWilliams comments in "Prejudice," "certainly shows that the Japanese were not 'coolie laborers'; and that they sought to improve working conditions rather than destroy existing labor standards."

Yet one of the main arguments against the return of the evacuees to the West Coast, according to the Remember Pearl Harbor League of the White River and Puyallup valleys, is their charge that the returning evacuees will depress working standards.

The struggle of Japanese farm workers to better their conditions on the farms of the West Coast was paralleled by similar efforts of Japanese plantation workers in Hawaii where recently the efforts of the CIO and AFL to unionize the sugar industry have created considerable interest. Unionization among sugar workers is not a new movement at all, according to Stanley Miyamoto who led a discussion on the subject at the second territorial conference of the Morale and Emergency Service Committees, a group which has coordinated the contributions of Japanese Americans to the war effort in Hawaii. As far back as the 1890's Japanese workers in Hawaii organized for better working conditions. The story of Japanese labor in Hawaii is punctuated by three major strikes, in 1909, 1920 and 1924. The strike in 1909, involving 7,000 workers, lasted four months and was broken by Hawaiian and Portugese strikebreakers, according to the report of the U. S. Labor Commissioner. At the end of the strike the strikebreakers were discharged and the Japanese were reinstated . . ." One effect of the strike, however, was that conditions were later improved and wages raised.

A Federation of Japanese Labor was formed in 1919 to work for the higher wage rate, the workers being unable to meet the rising cost of living. A list of demands, including a raise in the daily basic wage of the common laborer from 77 cents to $1.25, were drawn up and presented, together with similar demands from the newly-organized Filipino Laborers' Association. The demands were rejected and the two organizations went on strike on six Oahu plantations. About 12,000 strikers and their families were evicted from their plantation homes before the strike was finally settled with increases in wages and a promise of improved housing. In a later strike in 1924 four policemen and 16 strikers were killed in an altercation at Hanapepe, Kauai. Since 1924 the plantation labor situation has been rather quiescent, according to Miyamoto. In recent months, however, both the CIO and AFL have sent organizers into the fields and the mills, and the CIO claims locals on Oahu, Maui and Hawaii with a total membersip of 5,000.

Workers of Japanese ancestry have played an important part in the growth of organized labor in Hawaii, and participate today in the leadership of organized longshoremen, transit, plantation, mill and building trades workers. The record of Japanese Americans in World War II would not be complete without due recognition to the role of the Nisei trade unionist, particularly in Hawaii. And on Hawaii, as well as on the mainland, the very great majority of these workers, though well versed in collective bargaining techniques, have kept faith with labor's wartime no-strike pledge.

It is certainly time for even the more violent of the anti-evacuee groups to stop looking backward for "coolie" ghosts, and to accept the historic fact that workers of Japanese ancestry have made a definite contribution to the development of western America, and that these workers, like workers of any other ancestry, are not averse to decent wages, good housing or economic security.

Gold Star Mother MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

The Milwaukee Journal of Sept. 15 paid tribute to a Japanese American Gold Star mother, Mrs. Yaye Ohki, whose son, Arnold, fell in action on July 7.

"She lives," said the Journal, "with thousands of other loyal Japanese Americans, in a concentration camp—because American communities are too prejudiced and full of race hate to accept her.

"Let's be honest about it—it is a concentration camp, even though it is fairly comfortable and the 'prisoners' are well treated. To call this place a relocation center is a travestry. It was meant to be that, but the refusal of most American communities to accept Japanese Americans, even after their loyalty is proved, forces them to remain in such camps, year after year."

The Milwaukee Journal quoted Mrs. Ohki saying of her son Arnold, and two other soldier sons:

"This is their country. This is their home, and my sons are working toward the betterment of their motherland and fighting endlessly to win their place in the United States as loyal citizens whose faith in America will not die, and will grow even stronger. My son, Arnold, proved that by sacrificing his life on the Italian front."

Said the Milwaukee Journal: "Do you know of any American, especially an American in so difficult a position, who has put it better?

Vagaries

Cameraman . . .

Scheduled for early publication is a new book, "Born Free and Equal," with text and photographs by Ansel Adams, noted photographer. The book will consist largely of pictures made by Ansel Adams at the Manzanar relocation center. It will be published by the U. S. Camera Publishing Corporation and will cost $1.00 in paper cover. . . . A selection of photographs from the new book are published in the November, 1944, issue of U. S. Camera magazine. . . . Many famous U. S. photographers have taken pictures of relocation center life, among them Dorothea Lange, Eliot Elisofon, Carl Mydans, Ansel Adams and others.

* * *

Elections . . .

For the second time since Pearl Harbor, there will be no candidates of Japanese ancestry in the election finals in the Territory of Hawaii. In 1942, however, several Japanese Americans ran for office in the primaries and were nominated. All, however, withdrew from the finals, presumably upon the request of military authorities. . . . This year there were no candidates of Japanese ancestry filing for office. However, the voting power of Americans of Japanese ancestry is increasing in importance in Hawaii as new thousands of Japanese Americans reach voting age. Nevertheless, there have been no instances of bloc voting by citizens of Japanese ancestry. . . . Primary figures indicate that Delegate Joseph Farrington will be returned to Congress by a landslide majority. Though a Republican Delegate, Farrington is backed by labor's PAC in Hawaii.

* * *

Analyst . . .

John A. Rademaker, former community analyst at the Granada relocation center, is now in Hawaii as the new professor of social sciences at the University of Hawaii. . . . First U. S. Army Signal Corps photos of Japanese Americans in France, transmitted by wirephoto from Europe, were published in the Detroit Free Press and in many other leading U. S. dailies on Oct. 20.

* * *

Anti-Fascist . . .

Wataru Kaji, the anti-fascist Japanese writer who is employed by the political affairs board of the Chinese National Military Council, predicted last week that Japan would become a democracy after the war. According to the United Press, Kaji, who escaped from Japan to Free China in the early months of the war in China, spoke before a large audience in Kuomintang auditorium. Kaji is one of a number of Japanese anti-fascists who are working in Chungking.

* * *

Rumor . . .

Rumor: Sheriff's officers at Idaho Falls, Idaho, would have you know that there is no truth in rumors about anti-evacuee violence in the region. Rumor-mongers had spread the story throughout the city that a farmer had killed two Japanese American workers with a pitchfork following an argument. Officials stress that the story is baseless. . . . Speaking of rumors, some race-baiters have tried to precipitate opposition against the return of evacuees to the West Coast by spreading fear in congested urban areas that the return of Japanese Americans would mean that many persons would lose their present homes. This strategy has been used in the "Little Tokyo" area in downtown Los Angeles where thousands of Negro war workers are now living.

* * *

Prejudice . . .

Carey McWilliams' new book, "Prejudice," the story of the Japanese in America, received full-page reviews in the New York Times and the New York PM on the day before publication . . . Leading proponent of Colorado's Amendment No. 3 on the November ballot is Mayor Wells of Brighton. The initiative measures concerns the rights of aliens of Japanese ancestry to own and operate farm property in the state. However, Mayor Wells is basing his campaign on a racist, white supremacist theme.

The Fight Against Prejudice:

THERE ARE NO ISLANDS OF ESCAPE . . .

By FRED FERTIG

A part-Japanese acquaintance writes to me that they hope to live in Hawaii after the war, there to escape prejudice—to live in the land of racial aloha. Yet the same week I received this letter I read reports of two recent instances of discrimination against Negroes in Honolulu. These two instances are exceptional it must be noted, and the sizable number of Negro servicemen in the Islands usually report surprise and pleasure at their reception. There are even some cases of successful marriage between mainland Negroes and Island girls.

The point is this. There is no place to run away from prejudice, including Hawaii. China, perhaps the nation whose historic tradition has most nearly been democratic, has had its peculiar brand of provincialism, and spoke of outlanders as barbarians. India has its Untouchables, just one group in a complex caste system. The Nazi poison of anti-Semitism has made some inroads into even the progressive Scandinavian countries, coloring the thinking of such a great novelist as the Norwegian, Knut Hamsun.

At war's end, will there be some Shangri-la of pure brotherhood and no prejudice in which Nisei and Issei can hide? Of course not. Yet some are hunting for such a Utopia right now. Many Nisei would prefer to return to the Pacific Coast, for reasons of climate, property owned in the area, or to renew old friendships. But they choose instead to remain in the Middle West or East, to avoid possibility of meeting anti-Japanese agitation. Some of these same relocatees, either go to the extremes of mixing only with Japanese or shunning all Japanese, believing that thusly they "avoid possibility of meeting anti-Japanese agitation." This, when the real aim should be to contact as large a company of Americans as one can, and to go wherever legitimate business or interest dictates.

The minority, whether it be ethnic, economic or religious, that for fear, refuses to assert its rights, will always in the end lose those rights. The only way to finally answer the argument of the West Coast race-monger is to meet him face-to-face, with proof of your own superior tolerance and American idealism. Many an anxious patriot who would "protect" America from "Alien Shintoists" is learning true Americanism for the first time from broad-minded Japanese Americans and their non-Japanese advocates. The pleasant personality and obvious sincerity of Esther Takei earned for her the unanimous support of her schoolmates at Pasadena Junior College. The democratic spirit of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play was what won over chairman Kelley of the Pasadena "Ban the Japs" organization: "At the meeting the people I'd been bucking invited me to sit on the platform with them. That Dillon Myer fellow convinced me. Why, I have always felt just like they do only I didn't know it." The answer to the Remember Pearl Harbor League of White River Valley farmers in Washington State is the cooperative farm of Japanese and Caucasian families at Deer Park, Washington. Here are not Japanese "stealing" the land from whites, but sharing the land and its profits with their white partners.

It took some courage and vision for Esther Takei and the three Japanese families at Deer Park to leave the relative safety of their relocation centers and return to the Coast. Yet their vision and courage, as well as that of the other returnees, has served not only themselves but their fellow Japanese Americans and the nation as a whole. It has demonstrated to the army that return does not invariably result in riots and bloodshed and all kinds of horrors as threatened by the professional racists. It has revealed the countless non-Japanese citizens of the coastal area who are opposed to dividing Americans against Americans. By helping establish the right to return, these Japanese Americans have helped oppose legal—or illegal—actions that would keep Japanese interned for the duration, and eventually ship all of them to Japan.

This is not to plead for mass return. The wisest plan is still to spread across the country, thus speeding assimilation and preventing isolation in Little Tokyos. Nevertheless California, Oregon and Washington are as much a part of the United States as New York or Illinois or Wisconsin. It continues to be true that America's "Japanese problem" is not solved till it is solved on the West Coast. Though states east of the Rockies may give cordial welcome to Nisei and Issei, it is not till many are welcomed back to their pre-evacuation homes that we can say that the major injustices of the evacuation itself—dispossession and near disenfranchisement—have been basically countered.

You can be sure that there will be individuals and organizations to receive those who return, with open arms, with helping hands. Most of those who read this will already know of the work of the Fair Play Committee and the Friends of the American Way. The American Friends Service Committee (the Quakers) have recently appointed a full time staff of persons to travel throughout California on behalf of Japanese who receive return permits. Other groups cooperating in arranging for jobs, housing and social contacts include the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the several churches that have lately passed strong resolutions in favor of reopening the Coast for Japanese residence. The American Civil Liberties Union western offices are ready with legal representation whenever that may be required. For those who return, nor for these groups, it will not all be easy going. Yet these groups have taken upon themselves the duties of both a reception committee and a committee for the defense. It is all summed up in the statement: "We want some of them back because we miss our old neighbors because we have faith in their loyalty—and because we believe in the Constitution! What's more, we believe that the majority of the people out here, when awakened to the truth, will feel just as we do!"

As suggested at the beginning of this discussion, everywhere there is prejudice; there is race prejudice, or there are class differences, or there is religious and cultural bigotry. Only the forms and the degree of virulence vary. In the United States the kind of social evil that we most have to wrestle with is that of racism. It cannot be conquered by running away from it. To run invites further suspicion and attack. We would do well to borrow from military strategy: The best defense is offense; the insistence upon one's rights—and earned privileges. For some Nisei and their parents that should mean re-opening of their former homes and businesses in the West. For the majority it must recommend relocation in a thousand cities and countrysides across the nation. This is still the land of the free—for those who are brave. And the bravery of the first few who relocated outside the military zone, and the initial groups to return to the Pacific Coast, makes now practical the resettlement of even the most timid.

In a way this article has been prepared as a tribute to those Japanese Americans who from the beginning legally opposed the evacuation orders; Mitsuye Endo, Gordon Hirabayashi, Fred Korematsu and Min Yasui. Also this is a tribute to the four who recently have sought through the Los Angeles Federal Court to gain their right to return. The founding fathers of our country had to fight to establish our laws of freedom and justice for all. (They had to win these laws and rights from their own ancestors, the British, men of their own race.) These later Americans, of Japanese ancestry, are fighting to preserve those laws for themselves and for all Americans. Hence the widespread interest among Negroes in the contesting of the constitutionality of the evacuation. The victory of Endo, Hirabayashi and the others. In some ways it fundamental as that of the Nisei soldiers abroad. In some ways it has taken a kind of courage not like that of the battlefield. It has called for moral courage; but physical daring as well—for with the legal protestants, it has meant jail, and for the first resettlers, it has meant perhaps violence—going out into communities where the public temper has usually been unknown. The Nisei soldier has surely deserved his praise. Yet not enough compliment has been paid, by the Japanese themselves as well as by the American public as a whole, to these Nisei who fight the fight for liberty on the home front; and are winning it slowly—but surely!

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Reflections on the National Elections

Some west coast politicians from the Republican side of the fence profess to see a downright dastardly Democratic trick in the evacuation of Japanese Americans.

They say the Democrats moved the Japanese Americans, who are mostly Democrats anyway, from the Pacific coast and flooded them into key midwestern and eastern states where they'll be able to cast their ballots and swing the states with their important electoral votes into Mr. Roosevelt's fourth term camp.

Such a charge, it seems, is the act of a fellow with a guilty conscience who tries to broadcast his alibi before anyone makes an accusation.

Anyone with any knowledge of the situation understands that of the approximately 70,000 citizen evacuees, less than half have reached their majority and are eligible to vote.

Of the less than 35,000 voters, many are still residents of the relocation centers, therefore ineligible to vote in the states of their residence and required to apply for absentee ballots from their pre-evacuation homes. And many who have relocated to the midwest and east have not been there long enough to meet residence requirements.

Besides, the Nisei do not, and never have voted as a bloc. If anything characterized their balloting, it was their non-partisanship, or rather, multi-partisanship.

There were arch-Republican nisei, primarily among the conservative older group. And there were Nisei left-wingers who organized Young Democrat groups, just as young Americans throughout the country rebelling Republican Tory rule formed Young Democratic clubs.

There were Nisei Socialists and a rare Communist, for the Nisei's political philosophy, as shallow as it was among the bulk of them in their smug prewar communities, ran the gamut from extreme left to far right.

No, the Nisei this coming Nov. 7 will vote, not by tradition, but on the merits of the respective candidates, and, like other Americans, they will cast their ballots for the men from whom they hope they can get the most.

If certain west coast Republicans fear they will not get the support of the Nisei, it is because of the Republican record and for no other reason. It is a record with which these politicians should be made familiar.

It is on the books that California's Gov. Earl Warren, keynoter at the Republican national convention, was one of the loudest advocates for the wartime evacuation of Japanese Americans. No one has explained yet why Earl Warren, then California's attorney general, spoke so bitterly, persistently and authoritatively on a problem which the army has said repeatedly was strictly a military issue.

It is also a matter of record that Republican Gov. John Bricker of Ohio, when he was stumping the country in quest of the G. O. P.'s presidential nomination, did not hesitate to stoop to racism in discussing Japanese-Americans in Southern California when he pulled the old-time political trick of siding with a locally popular issue.

It is true that the G. O. P.'s presidential candidate, Thomas E. Dewey, has spoken frequently and unequivocally for racial equality, that he avoided commitment on the Japanese American issue in California. But he has two millstones around his neck so far as the Japanese Americans vote is concerned.

First, doubt over the ability and willingness of Governor Bricker to disavow as vice president the racist tactics he employed as a presidential candidate. Second, the well-publicized possibility that Earl Warren may be attorney general in Dewey's cabinet.

Certainly it cannot be forgotten that the evacuation was undertaken under a Democratic administration, that it was President Roosevelt's executive order which provided Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt with authority to decree abridgement of citizen's rights on a racial basis.

On the other hand the Democratic regime—not forgetting Democrats like Martin Dies and John Costello—has not been unaware of the rights of the Nisei. Men like Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes and Attorney General Biddle have spoken repeatedly in assurance of the Nisei's civil rights, and the trend toward complete restoration backs up their assurances.

So far as the Nisei voters are concerned, the candidates will stand on their records and the records of their henchmen. At this date there isn't much that can be done to alter the records of one's past performances.

From the Nisei point of view, it is difficult to see how a presidential candidate can hope to find just solutions to the host of postwar problems—domestic and international—if those closest to him are guilty of the very things that we are fighting to stamp out through this war.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Japan Can't Understand
SPOKANE CHRONICLE

"While the 20th air force of giant B-29s was blasting at Japanese targets, a native of Japan was awarded the $1,000 first prize of the Carnegie Institute for a painting, in the United States," the Spokane Chronicle commented on Oct. 18.

"Japanese will be wholly at a loss to understand how Yasuo Kuniyoshi could be given such distinction when America is at war with the country in which he lived until he was 13 years old," the Chronicle added. "It is extremely doubtful whether the situation could have been reversed.

"It is highly gratifying that the distinguished artists who were judges in the competition have been so deeply rooted in the fair play principles of America's 'soft' democracy that they could not let prejudice override their sober judgment."

* * *

No Involvement
HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN

"We do not wish to be involved," the Honolulu Star Bulletin commented on Oct. 4 on the resolution of the Native Sons of California which protested the attitude of the Hawaiian delegate to Congress, Joseph Farrington, regarding the West Coast anti-evacuee movement.

"Whatever may be the merits of the vigorous efforts in California to bar Japanese from relocating there, Hawaii does not want to be drawn into that controversy," the Star Bulletin, leading newspaper in the Territory, declared. "It is not in keeping with the traditions or the practices of Hawaii.

"Hawaii's theory of race tolerance, upon American principles, and Hawaii's encouragement of the race 'melting pot' have been completely vindicated in the stern test of World War II.

"It is not strange that Hawaii does not relish the thought of being involved in a bitter dispute over the return or non-return to California, and other West Coast states, of the dispossessed Japanese."

Ann Nisei's Column

Getting a Head Start On Christmas Gifts

It's none too early to start making Christmas gifts, and among the more-welcome presents are mitten-and-sock sets.

By starting now you can get a good headstart on your gift problem, which always manages to become acute along about December 24, if you're like everybody else.

A single ounce of two-ply wool floss will make these simple mittens in size 5 (small).

Needles: Double-pointed sock needles, No, 1 and No. 3.

Gauge: 7 sts. make 1 inch; 10 rnds. make 1 inch.

Using No. 3 needles, cast on 40 stitches. Divide stitches among three needles and join. Changing to No. 1 needles, work tightly in ribbing of k 1, p 1 for 2 inches.

Change to No. 3 needles and work in stockinette stitch (k each round) for 2 inches.

Next round: Slip first 7 stitches onto safety pin (for thumb) and cast on 7 stitches more.

Continue around these 40 stitches until stockinette stitch measures 5½ inches.

To shape tip: *K 2 together, k 8 stitches. Repeat from * around.

2nd and 3rd rounds: K around.

4th round: *K 2 together, k 7 stitches. Repeat from * around.

5th and 6th rounds: K around. Continue in this way, decreasing 4 stitches evenly on next round and every 3rd round thereafter until 24 stitches remain. Break off, leaving 8-inch length of yarn. Thread onto darning needle, slip on remaining stitches, draw together tightly and darn in on wrong side.

Thumb: Slip stitches from safety pin onto No. 3 needle, pick up 9 stitches along cast on stitches. Divide stitches on three needles and work around until thumb measures 2 inches.

To Shape tip: 1st round: *K 1, k 2 together. Repeat from * around. 2nd and 3rd rounds: K around. Break off, leaving an 8-inch length of yarn as before and finish same as tip of mitten.

Work other mitten to correspond.

SOCKS

2 ounces 2-ply shetland wool.
Sock needles, No. 1.
Size 9.
Gauge: 8 sts. make I inch. 11 rounds make 1 inch.

With No. 1 needles, cast on 52 stitches. Divide on 3 needles, join, and work around in ribbing of k 1, p 1 for 3 inches. Work around in stockinette stitch for 2½ inches.

Divide stitches as follows: For heel, place 26 stitches on 1 needle. Place 13 on each of the other two.

Work back and forth over the heel stitches only in stockinette stitch (k 1 row, p 1 row) but always slip first stitch on each row and knit last stitch on each purl row. Work for 20 rows, ending on purl row.

To turn heel: Knit 15 stitches. Then k 2 together, k 1, turn. Slip 1 stitch, p 5, p 2 together, p 1, turn. Slip 1 stitch, k 6, k 2 together, k 1, turn. Slip 1 stitch, p 7, p 2 together, p 1. Continue in this manner, always working 1 stitch more on each row until there remain 16 stitches.

K 1 row. With another needle pick up 11 stitches along left\side of heel. With 1 needle ,knit across the instep stitches (this is 2nd needle.) With a 3rd needle pick up 11 stitches along other side of heel. With same needle knit across half of the heel stitches, then slip the remaining heel stitches onto the first needle. There are now 19 stitches on each heel needle.

To shape instep: 1st round: On 1st needle knit to 3 stitches from end, then k 2 together, k 1. On 2nd needle k across. On 3rd needle, k 1, slip 1 as if to knit, k 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch, knit to end.

2nd round: Knit around.

Repeat these 2 rounds alternately until there remain 12 stitches on each heel needle.

Work around over 52 stitches until work measures 5½ inches from where stitches were picked up at side of heel.

To shape toe: Slip 1 stitch from the beginning of the 2nd needle to the end of the 1st needle, slip 1 stitch from the end of 2nd needle to beginning of 3rd needle.

1st round: On 1st needle, knit to 3 stitches from end, then k 2 together, k1. On second needle, k 1, slip 1 as if to knit, k 1, pass slip stitch over knit stitch, knit to 3 stitches from end, k 2 together, k 1. On third needle, k 1, slip 1 as if to knit, k 1, pass slipped stitch over knit stitch, knit to end.

2nd and 3rd rounds: Knit around.

Repeat last 3 rounds 2 more times. Then k only 1 round straight between each decrease round until 20 stitches remain. Bind off.

Ends and Means:

California Candidate's Speech On Nisei Prompts a Reply

Lieut. Governor Frederick Houser's recent address in Riverside, as reported in the Riverside Press of Friday the 13th of October, prompted the following thoughts.

An end is something you go after, such as a seat in the United States Senate, a job, or anything else you want. Generally, all ends are more or less good. But if the way or the means you choose to attain an end are evil then the end, such as election to a position of which you are unworthy, becomes evil. If a poor, unemployed man gets desperate in his desire to get food for his hungry children his end will become evil if he kills a watchman and burglarizes a store.

Vote getting is necessary to getting elected to a position of public trust. But the means of getting votes become evil when they include inciting hatred and violent mistreatment of American soldiers and their families. The evil of it is increased by the shrewd calculation that the people abused have practically no votes and that their friends in this great Christian state of California are few. Americans of Japanese descent who might otherwise have voted in California in the coming election have valiantly made the supreme sacrifice for their country in all the theaters of this unspeakably evil global war. And among those who have not died many others will not vote because they are wounded and in hospitals or because when allowed to return cannot come to their rightful homes but must, in order to see their loved ones, go back to those Hitler-style places of "protective custody" in which we because of ruthless selfishness, ignorant prejudice and hysterical fear imprisoned them and continue to hold them. Where would Mr. Houser and I be if Americans of German descent had been so treated? Politicians perhaps would not then need to seek our votes. Must we condone tirades against an almost defenseless small minority of fellow Americans as merely campaign oratory? Do we want to entrust such a great responsibility as that of being one of our most important public officials to a man who exhibits such a low sense of moral values? We already have more than enough of that kind.

There is here, though, such a wide area of agreement among Democrats and Republicans and all the rest of us that choices among candidates are often sadly limited. The level of the wide area of agreement is low. President Roosevelt is reported to have once said, when chided with some of our reprehensible national diplomacy: "There is an old Rumanian proverb 'It is permissible to walk with the devil until the bridge is passed'." Most Americans, I greatly fear, agree. Governor Dewey in his very shrewd pursuit of votes seems also to have profited by this "wisdom" of the Rumanians. As I understand some of his promises he will vigorously advance certain commendable ends of the New Deal but of course by superior means. His confidence in this appeal apparently has already caused heart failures among the old guard of both parties. The basic fallacious philosophy of ends and means that is involved might be restated: "It is right for me to do evil if good for me will come of it."

Does the pervasiveness of this pernicious philosophy prove that it is the only heritage which all who call themselves Americans share in common? Probably it is the lowest common denominator. No! We have in common wisdom and goodness and justice and mercy that have come down to us from on High. These have come down to us through Moses, Isaiah, Jesus, Paul, Francis, Tolstoi, Kagawa, Buddha, Laotse, Mohammed, Gandhi.

We must not abandon the best in our inheritance and make the word American come to mean one who worships, in the sense of making it his chief end, the pursuit of selfish comfort, wealth, prestige and power. What shall it profit a man if he gain all these if the means he uses sully his soul? The torments of hell will certainly overtake him before he dies. Our duty is to cherish that spiritual heritage that was manifest in such men as Abraham Lincoln and Wendell Wilkie. We need men in places of great public trust who will stand ready if need be to give their lives "as a redemption-price for many".

Mr. Houser is, I believe, on the basis of limited information, admirably qualified in many ways to represent us citizens of California in the United States Senate. I had intended to vote for him. Now I am in a quandry about it. I do not want him to represent us at our lowest level. I do not know much about Senator Downey. Those who control the most accessible sources of information have seen to that. I wish I could vote for a man who means what he says when he repeats the American Creed: "with liberty and justice for all."

Eubanks Carsner
Riverside, Calif.

CALLING

All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

We wish to acknowledge the following contriutions received at National Headquarters, Mrs. T. Sakamoto $10.00, Honolulu, Hawaii; A. D. Bonus $2.00, Seattle, Wash; Dr. Joseph D. Sasaki $1.00, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Min Yasui $1.00, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Kinue Tsutsui $3.00, Salt Lake City, Utah; and Mrs. Margaret E. B. Fleming $100.00, Pasadena, Calif.

FOR THE RECORD

We received the following anonymous letter:

Pacific Citizen,

Your paper is tops!

I am sending you $3.00 for a subscription to be sent to any wounded soldier or a lonely G. I. now serving overseas.

A Reader.

The Pacific Citizen has been going to the Nisei boys at Bushnell Hospital with the compliments of the PC, but now we want "A Reader" to know that it goes as a gift from her.

Mayor of Seattle Raps Intolerance

SEATTLE, Wash.—Mayor William F. Devin warned Seattle citizens on Oct. 13 that attacks "upon individuals or groups on the grounds of race, color, religion or national origin" have no place in the American political scene.

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED: Seed salesman of reliable character to call on both Caucasian & Japanese Farmers in Eastern Oregon & Southwestern Idaho districts. Will pay good wages to qualified persons. Apply to Mark M. Sumida Seed Co., Route 2, Payette, Idaho.

HELP WANTED: General coal mine work, outside of mine, $1.00 an hour. Write Fred Yamamoto, P. O. Box 787, Price, Utah.

MECHANIC WANTED $1.25 hour to start; plenty of overtime — Write Fred Yamamoto, P. O. Box 787, Price, Utah.

WANTED: Experienced truck driver with mechanical experience to drive 10 ton coal truck. $200 a month to start. Open to WRA center residents. Give personal history and experience. Fred Yamamoto, P. O. Box 787, Price, Utah.

WANTED TO BUY: Automobiles or trucks, direct from owners. Also interested in purchasing household goods of all types, either stored privately or in warehouses. Will buy improved City or County property or anything you have to sell in Los Angeles and territory. I pay all cash. W. M. Sheumaker, 1107 South Alvarado St. Los Angeles 6 California.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Notes on a Trip To San Fraincisco

"Welcome Home" — everywhere I went those were the first words which greeted me. It has been a grand homecoming to the San Francisco Bay Region after two and a half years of exile. To start things right Miss Annie Clo Watson of the International Institute and Mr. George Rundquist of the Japanese American Resettlement Committee from New York City were awaiting Teiko Ishida and me at the Ferry Building to whisk us to the main YWCA for lunch.

After that I was taken over to Berkeley to see my home. It was good to breathe the San Francisco Bay's windy air. The same smell of Emeryville was still there. On the way back, I passed through the Seventh Street section of Oakland to see what changes had transpired. The number of people on the streets were very noticeable, indicating the increased population.

Towards evening I was taken around the so-called "Japanese town" of San Francisco. There is no question that it has been resettled by Negroes. It is crowded now but here and there vacancies could be seen on Post Street. For instance, the Uoki Fish Market, the Shinanoya, and a few other premises were unoccupied. The building occupied by the Aoki Taiseido and Sakura-yen had become a night club. I was told that it was beautiful inside. The Nichi-Bei Bussan had become an amusement center. There were shoe shine parlors, restaurants, health center, photo studios and so forth. The YMCA was a negro USO; the Kinmon Gakuen was the Booker T. Washington Center; the Zenshu Church on Bush was a Negro church; the YWCA was the headquarters for the American Friends Service Committee and many other changes had taken place.

The main thing that attracted my attention was the large number of Negro people in the Fillmore district. They constituted about sixty per cent of the pedestrians. As far as Post Street, between Octavia and Fillmore Streets, was concerned in the evenings, it was crowded with people on the sidewalks, an unusual sight when the Japanese were occupying the section. This may be construed as one proof to show how the congested the area is.

One of the amusing experiences I met was when I was introduced as a sample of a person of Japanese parentage to a Negro woman, who had migrated from Indiana. We all had a good laugh when I was informed this was the first time she was looking at the much talked about "Jap." The picture she had formulated in her mind through the various comics and cartoons was one with glasses and buck teeth. And her parting remark was, "You're all right." In one sense I may have disappointed her because I did not come up to expectations. On the other hand, I knew that she had a more friendly feeling towards persons of Japanese ancestry because the first living exhibit was not vicious looking.

Another thing that was noticeable and which I have not been able to explain is the absence of Filipinos from the Fillmore district. It is possible that they have moved to the shipbuilding and other defense plant areas. Or perhaps a large number may have volunteered for the armed services to go abroad with the American invasion army when it lands on the Philippines.

The number of Chinese we saw on the streets is another thing that attracted my attention. The fact that they are having better jobs may explain this change.

On the street cars, Negro women were serving as motormen and conductors. Whether they will be able to keep their jobs after the war, I don't know. But the people seem to accept their employment in a matter-of-fact manner.

To see what the reaction would be, I went to the Foster's on the corner of Fillmore and Sutter Streets; the Foster's on the corner of Sacramento and Polk; Toa Yuen on Clay Street; the Ferry Building in the evening; down Market Street and along Montgomery Street and a few other places, such as the St. Francis Hotel where I attended a section meeting of the Commonwealth Club. Nobody paid any attention to us. One guess is that the pedestrians are too busy with their own tasks to notice what is going on; and the other and the more plausible one is that most of the public is unable to distinguish a Chinese from a Japanese.

Many of us used to take pride in the fact that we were able to tell a person of Chinese extraction from a Japanese. But frankly, we were no longer able to do so which may explain the reason for our not being noticed. The cashier at Tao Yuen recognized me immediately. So did the grocery store proprietor on the corner of Sutter and Webster. But strangers would not know the difference.

When we went to the Presidio of San Francisco, it brought back memories of the days when I used to go to the service men's YMCA every month to print the Hawaii Club Bulletin.

All in all, the trip back to San Francisco was an interesting one. It certainly made me appreciate the many friends there, especially the board members of the San Francisco International Institute. Their warm reception made the visit a most pleasant one.

Pfc. Higa to Speak In Chicago Area

CHICAGO, Ill.—A series of four speaking engagements have been arranged by the Chicago office of the JACL for Pfc. Thomas Higa, veteran of the Italian campaign who is now on a nationwide speaking tour.

Engagements for Pfc. Higa were announced as follows:

Chicago Buddhist Church, Oct. 28, 8 p.m.; Fourth Presbyterian Church, Oct. 29, 1:30 p.m.; Buddhist Church, Oct. 29, 4:30 p.m., and First Baptist Church, 935 E. 50th St., Nov. 2, 7:30 p.m.

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U. S. Sailor Reveals Aid From Japanese Woman on Guam

MARTINEZ, Calif.—The story of a woman of Japanese ancestry, loyal to the United States, who befriended an American sailor during the 31 months that the sailor hid from the Japanese military on Guam was told in Martinez on Oct. 19 by George Ray Tweed, now a chief radio man in the Navy.

Tweed reported that the woman's story had a happy ending, after he had returned to the United States from a second trip to Guam.

According to the American sailor, the Japanese woman, who ran a grocery store on the island before the war, hid a large part of her stock in the jungle before the Japanese military arrived and from it she managed to provide Tweed with cigarettes and canned food for a long period during the 31 months when Guam was under Japanese rule.

When he returned to Guam the second time Tweed said that he found the woman, who had been held in a stockade by the Japanese during the time they occupied the island. She asked him to drive her into the jungle and had him stop at a certain spot where she dug up $11,300 in cash which she had buried there before the arrival of the Japanese invaders.

Eight Evacuees Face Trial in Cheyenne Court

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — Eight evacuees of Japanese ancestry, charged with conspiracy to violate the Selective Service Act, went on trial this week before Federal District Judge T. Blake Kennedy.

Seven of the men are from the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming and were members of an organization called the Fair Play Committee which, it is charged, sought to influence Japanese American draftees from refusing induction until certain civil rights were restored.

The Heart Mountain men are Kiyoshi Okamoto, Paul Takeo Nadate, Tsutomu Wakaye, Frank Seishi Emi, Minoru Tamesa, Isamu Horino and Guntaro Kubota. The eighth is James M. Omura, former English editor of the Rocky Shimpo of Denver, Colo.

A number of members of the WRA staff at Heart Mountain and a number of residents of the center have been subpoenaed to appear as witnesses at the trial.

Seven Hurt as Truck Overturns at Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah—Seven Topaz men were injured when a truck in which they were riding overturned on a road northwest of the project on Oct. 14.

Canadian Political Party Opposes Jim Crow Setup

CHILLIWACK, B. C. — "We want no Jim Crow setup in Canada, no first, second and third class citizenship," Mrs. Grace MacInnis, prominent CCF legislative leader, told an audience of more than 800 at United Church Hall during a CCF panel discussion on the question of persons of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia.

CCF leaders, who advocated fair play, were opposed by George Cruickshank, Liberal party member for Fraser Valley.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Otsuka (6-4-E, Rohwer) a boy on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Morino (33-9-C, Rohwer) a girl on Oct. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. T. Matsuno (19-9-B, Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Karl Kawasaki (8-9-A, Rohwer) a boy on Oct. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinmatsu Higa (32-3-A, Poston) a girl on Oct. 8.

To Pfc. and Mrs. Gene Nishimoto (306-10-A, Poston) a boy on Oct. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Tani (30-6-D, Ht. Mountain) a boy on Oct. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yuzuru Tanaka (15-16-B, Ht. Mountain) a boy on Oct. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Kitaji (213-6-D, Poston) a boy on Oct. 14.

A girl, Marcia Fusayo, to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly K. Yamada on Sept. 16 in Peoria, Ill.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Katayama (2005-D, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Inokuchi (1806-C, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Katayama (4519-D, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hidemi Matoba (1718-E, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kimiyuki Onoda (5906-B, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Miki Nishiyama (7213-E, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo William Ishii (5905-D, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Morimoto (4703-E, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Akiyoshi (3213-D, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Matsumoto (5812-B, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kumanoshi Tokuyoshi (3705-A, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sagara (3618-E, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi I. Natsume (5216-D, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Asa Tamaki Nagai (2-1-D, Hunt) a girl on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Noboru Oyama (8-1-C, Hunt) a boy on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Ish Aoki (2-11-G, Hunt) a girl on Oct. 10 .

To Mr. and Mrs. Makoto Frank Fukano (28-10-F, Hunt) a boy on Oct. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Mayeda (26-5-C, Hunt) a girl on Oct. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenichi Matsuo (229-11-C, Poston) a girl on Oct. 16.

DEATHS

Gentaru Kusumi, 56, (60-8-C, Poston) on Oct. 8.

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Riichi Oyama (32-3-C, Poston) on Oct. 11.

Keiichi Kawaguchi, 56, (2-19-E, Ht. Mountain) on Oct. 16.

Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shige Tanaka (3-6-C, Poston) on Oct. 14.

Koshiro Tamaki, 68, (54-14-D, Poston) on Oct. 14.

Yukutaro Akiyama, 67, (3701-AB, Tule Lake) on Oct. 4.

Mito Tanaka, 50, (5013-D, Tule Lake) on Oct. 14.

Jujiro Nishida, 54, (54-13-C, Poston) on Oct. 16.

Mrs. Tsuruo Oike, 65, (327-12-C, Poston) on Oct 16.

MARRIAGES

Shizue Ihara to Makin Kariyama on Oct. 17 at Rohwer.

Kiyoko Bingo to Kazuyuki Yoshinaga on Sept. 30 at Tule Lake.

Yoshiye Daijogo and Yoshimi Kamai on Sept. 30 at Tule Lake.

Fujiye Moriuchi to Shigeo Namekata on Oct. 1 at Tule Lake.

Kimiko Taketa to Sadao Yorita on Oct. 7 at Tule Lake.

Akiye Shintani to Katashi Yamabe on Oct. 7 at Tule Lake.

Suga Inouye to Yoshito Kawahara on Sept. 9 in Cleveland, O.

Alice Kuniko Matsui to Nobumitsu Takahashi on Sept. 8 in Chicago.

Shizuko Date to Yoshito Nishio on Oct. 7 at Tule Lake.

May Iwahara to Hideyuki Hanaoka on Oct. 14 at Tule Lake.

Shizuye Shinzeki to Mamoru Tanimoto on Oct. 14 at Tule Lake.

Nisei in Uniform

Letters From Servicemen

A Message from A Lieutenant

By the Crusaders
Rohwer, Ark.

From 509 Keystone Street, Hawley, Pennsylvania, an unexpected, heart-warming message is penned by Lieut. Thomas Mayo Howells, a past officer in both the 442nd at Camp Shelby, and the 33rd Training Battalion in Camp McClellan, Alabama:

"I've received your booklet and am so well pleased to think that you've remembered me. It was a gesture I shall not forget.

"I've also received some news from Italy. There are the casualties and injuries but, too, there are tales of great heroism that are unsurpassed. They're doing a dandy job. Unfortunately, I can never go over. I'm now at my home and am no longer in the active service but am on the inactive list, ready for recall when they want me.

"To those who have had deaths in their family from men in the unit, my heartfelt and deepest sympathies. Their men may not give their lives 'gladly,' as the stories read, but they have sacrificed their lives so that in the future the loyal American Japanese will no longer be an oppressed racial group. God be with us that dream will come true. I, as an Occidental, sincerely hope and pray so.

"Best of luck to you in your ventures, and wishes for good health and a long peaceful life to all my American Japanese friends."

As ever,
Lt. Thomas Mayo Howells.

Howells visited the Jerome relocation center on March 18 of this year when he accompanied his Co. K boys, en route to Little Rock. His friendliness, his interest in the welfare of center residents, his witty remarks, and his "Flash Gordon" appearance is well remembered by Denson USO hostesses.

* * *

Letter Tells of Nisei in Pacific

From "somewhere in the South Pacific," another Caucasian pal of AJs (and another handsome blonde) writes. Introducing Sgt. Milton M. Helder, who in turn wishes to introduce some buddies he picked up along the way!

"I met some of 'your boys' on the boat coming to the islands quite a few months ago. When we finally set up after a rather hectic trip, I bunked with them, and have been doing so, since. Thus, I feel I am in a position to speak concerning them.

"Mas (Mouse) Yamamoto, in charge of the group, is a chap knockin' about in the early thirties. A relatively quiet, soft-spoken, consistent, all - for - his - men, capable leader, possessing a sense of humor; and extremely understanding . . . the boss.

"George (Kuroi Kid) Sugiyama is next in charge; sidekick of the 'boss.' He, too, is a stickler for orderliness and efficiency. A capable chap with a corny sense of humor, he's an all-around good Joe.

"Fred Miyata (Moody) is a queer sort of a guy (in a nice sense of the word), possessing a weakness for discussing long-haired problems, and continually contradicting himself . . . a very likeable guy, easy-going guy with a big heart. He's a 'supply' man for our tent. By this, I mean he always purchases four-times the needs of a normal man. When we are short on one or more items, Fred's the chap to see.

"Ted (Short Pants) Inouye is also an easy - going, likeable kid; independent and irresponsible. He's very capable (when he wants to be) and has a heart of gold. His trend of humor tends decidedly to bear on the corny side.

"As my name suggests, I am not of Japanese descent, but that is immaterial. My home state is Pennsylvania and my hometown is Reading. Ever hear of either? Do tell. Perhaps sometime, I shall be able to see one or more of you. I sincerely hope so. Until then, thanks again."

Just, Milt.

* * *

Staunch Supporters Of Loyal Nisei

Miss Priscilla Beattie, of 421 Sequoia Drive, Pasadena, California, and a staunch Nisei supporter, sends a few lines:

"Good heavens, may the Lord help those of us of the majority to be worthy of what Americans of Japanese ancestry have done for all of us! It's we who have been found wanting, not you! Can we ever thank the 100th and 442nd enough for what they have done in Italy."

Sincerely yours,
Priscilla Beattie.

* * *

Pvt. Philip Eidmann, who nas also penned letters to newspapers in our defense, and free-lancedly supported our boys, sends a quickie of a post-card from St. Paul, Minnesota, asking whereabouts of ex-Jerome residents:

"Stopped at the Liberty Cafe in Minneapolis yesterday. The people who operate it are from Denson, Block 40. Where is Mary Yamada? Where is Akiko Yamanaka? (She said she was going to school). Did she go? Is Ken Yasuda in N. Y.? Wrote Kouchi Sensei yesterday. Minna ni yoro shiku.

Philip.

* * *

Pvt. Eidmann's postcard came with no notation of a return address. Anyone knowing of his present whereabouts, please write to "Crusaders 38-4-E, Rohwer, Arkansas. Thank you.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Harue Maniwa, Shoichi Kashino, in Denver.

Atsuyo Otsuji and Joe Isujimoto in Denver.

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Commander of 100th Infantry Cited By War Department

Lieut. Col. Gordon Singles, commander of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Inf. was awarded the Citation for the Legion of Merit on Sept. 9 for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding services from 15 April to 10 August, 1944, in Italy," according to a letter to the Pacific Citizen this week from Mrs. Gordon Singles in Denver.

Mrs. Singles praised the "courage and cooperation" of the men of the 100th Infantry Battalion who "made this reward to their Commanding Officer possible."

"Colonel Singles has profound respect and deep affection for his 'Little Army' and in almost every letter to me he tell of his men, expressing deep concern for their welfare this winter. I am positive that he will do all that is humanly possible to keep them fit and casualties low," Mrs. Singles wrote.

The citation read as follows:

"GORDON SINGLES, Lieutenant Coloned, United States Army. For exceptional meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding services from 15 April to 10 August 1944, in Italy. As Commanding Officer of the 100th Infantry Battalion (Separate), Lieutenant Colonel SINGLES exhibited skillful and aggressive leadership in leading his troops in the successful drive on the city of Rome and the subsequent rapid advance up the Italian peninsula. He commanded a task force in an operation which spearheaded a break-through to Rome and greatly expedited the final liberation of the city itself. In the action near Belvedere, Italy, he quickly planned and vigorously executed an operation which resulted in the complete destruction of the right flank position of a German Army, in flicting heavy losses on the enemy and facilitating the rapid advance of an American infantry division in the sector. Lieutenant Colonel SINGLES then led his troops in the capturing of several towns which led to the fall of the important port of Leghorn, Italy. Through the actin before Rome and the subsequent rout of the enemy, Lieutenant Colonel SINGLES displayed exceptional comprehension of the tactical situation at all times, absolute devotion to duty and skillful handling of his troops. His performance was a material factor in perpettuating the 100th Infantry Battalion's reputation as an effective hard-hitting and well-disciplined combat unit."

Hundred May Leave Center For Tooele

Evacuee Pleased With Conditions at Army Ordnance Depot

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Nearly one hundred evacuees are expected to leave for employment at army ordnance depots, the Sentinel reported last week.

Two families left for the Tooele Ordnance Depot in Utah, 38 miles west of Salt Lake City, last week. Other families are awaiting clearance.

Tony Kishi, a Heart Mountain evacuee who arrived recently at Tooele, has written back that "we are very pleased" with working and living conditions there.

Two wives of men already employed at Tooele have found work in offices there, the Sentinel added. Because of the nursery maintained at TOD Park, Federal housing project adjoining the Tooele depot, mothers who wish to work are able to do so, it was stated.

Christmas Gifts Sent Davis JACL Members Overseas

KAYSVILLE, Utah — Although the Davis county chapter of the JACL was not able to hold a meeting in October, it was announced that members of the chapter who are overseas with the U. S. Army were sent Christmas presents.

A nominating committee has not been chosen for the coming chapter elections, and it has been decided to make nominations from the floor. All members are being urged to attend the coming November meeting.

Dissolution of Oakland Organization Sought

OAKLAND, Calif.—A petition was filed on Oct. 20 in an Oakland court in behalf of the majority of the members of the Japanese American Society of Oakland, asking that the organization be dissolved.

The petition was granted by Superior Judge T. W. Harris, thus paving the way for final settlement of the organization's financial affairs.

The Society's sole asset is a $7,728.14, bank account, which represents the sale of real estate.

The Society was incorporated in 1929, declaring its object to "promote the friendship and welfare of Americans and Japanese and to encourage better citizenship among the Japanese children in the United States."

FRANK OKUSAKO COMMISSIONED ON ITALY BATTLEFIELD

AUBURN, Calif. — Frank Okusako, former Placer Union high school student and brother of Hideo Okusako, identified as a broadcaster for Radio Tokyo, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Army in Italy.

Okusako wrote a friend in Auburn that he had been commissioned on the field of battle.

"It is an honor and I shall do my best so we Nisei, our children and parents, may look you square in the face," Okusako declared in his letter.

Box Elder Nisei Await Induction

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah—Eight Japanese Americans from Box Elder county are included among the men accepted for military service in the October quota, the local selective service board announced last week.

The Japanese Americans are Kaneso Fumikawa, Katsuo Watanabe, Isamu Sadamitsu, Sagie Nishihara, Yukio Mitsuuchi, Harry Saburo Yagi, Mitsutada Kunishige and George Yagi.

Nisei Couple Wed In Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Miss Michiko Yamada, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jisuke Yamada, and Staff / Sgt. Joe Uematsu of Fort Snelling were united in a double-ring ceremony held at the Minneapolis YWCA on October 8.

The Rev. Frank Walkup officiated.

Hunt Soldier Wins Purple Heart Award

HUNT, Idaho—Pvt. Yukio Tochihara, of Hunt, Idaho, who was seriously wounded in action on July 6 on the Italian front, has been awarded the Purple Heart, according to the Minidoka Irrigator.

He is now at Baxter General hospital in Spokane, Wash.

A former resident of Seattle, Washington, he graduated in 1941 from Broadway high school. He volunteered for service in June, 1943.

Chinese Americans Express Good-Will for Nisei Christians

BERKELEY, Calif. — Members of the Chinese Christian Youth conference, meeting at Lake Tahoe this year, again sent their wishes of good will and affection to the Japanese Christain youth of this country.

"We wish to express to you our Christian affection and good will and pray for your success and future welfare," the message declared. "We look forward to the time when our fellowship may be re-established and trust that the sufferings of the war period may serve to bind us even more closely in the bonds of Christian love.

"We are considering the possibility of a United Chinese Christian Youth Movement to cultivate the Christian purpose for all the Chinese youth of our nation which we hope may be a step toward a more vital United Christian Youth Movement, including all Christian youth of America. We sincerely believe that Christian young people represent the best hope for a future peaceful world."

The letter was signed for the Tahoe Chinese Christian Youth conference by Pauline Wing, secretary.

Hawaii Nisei Volunteer for Women's Army

WAC Recruiting Is Opened for First Time in Territory

HONOLULU, T. H.—Many American women of Japanese ancestry have applied for enlistment in the Women's Army Corps, following the recent announcement of the opening of WAC training for women from the Territory of Hawaii.

After the women have enlisted, it was announced here that they will be sent to the mainland for training. They will be given physical examinations at hospitals in Hawaii, but will not be issued any clothing until they report to their training center on the mainland.

It is not known whether the volunteers from Hawaii will be kept together in one unit, but they will be made available for general assignment after they complete their training.

Among those who volunteered with the opening of enlistment in Hawaii were Grace Kutaka, Michie Yagami, May Fukagawa, Atsumi Miyashiro and Elaine Oda.

Veteran of Pacific Campaign Denies Nisei Sabotage in Hawaii

SANTA CLARA, Calif—Master Sgt. Gerald M. Van Dyke, a veteran of 30 years service in the army until his retirement in Sept., 1944, told members of the Greater Santa Clara club on Oct. 11 that the many reports of sabotage and bloodshed by the Japanese population in Hawaii at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor were without foundation.

Van Dyke, who has served overseas in both World Wars, served with the military intelligence division in Honolulu from April, 1941, until his recent retirement.

29 Minidokans Sign For Ordnance Work

HUNT, Idaho. — Twenty-nine families at the Minidoka relocation center have signed up for work at the Sioux Ordanance Depot near Sydney, Neb., according to V. V. McLaughlin, acting relocation program officer.

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