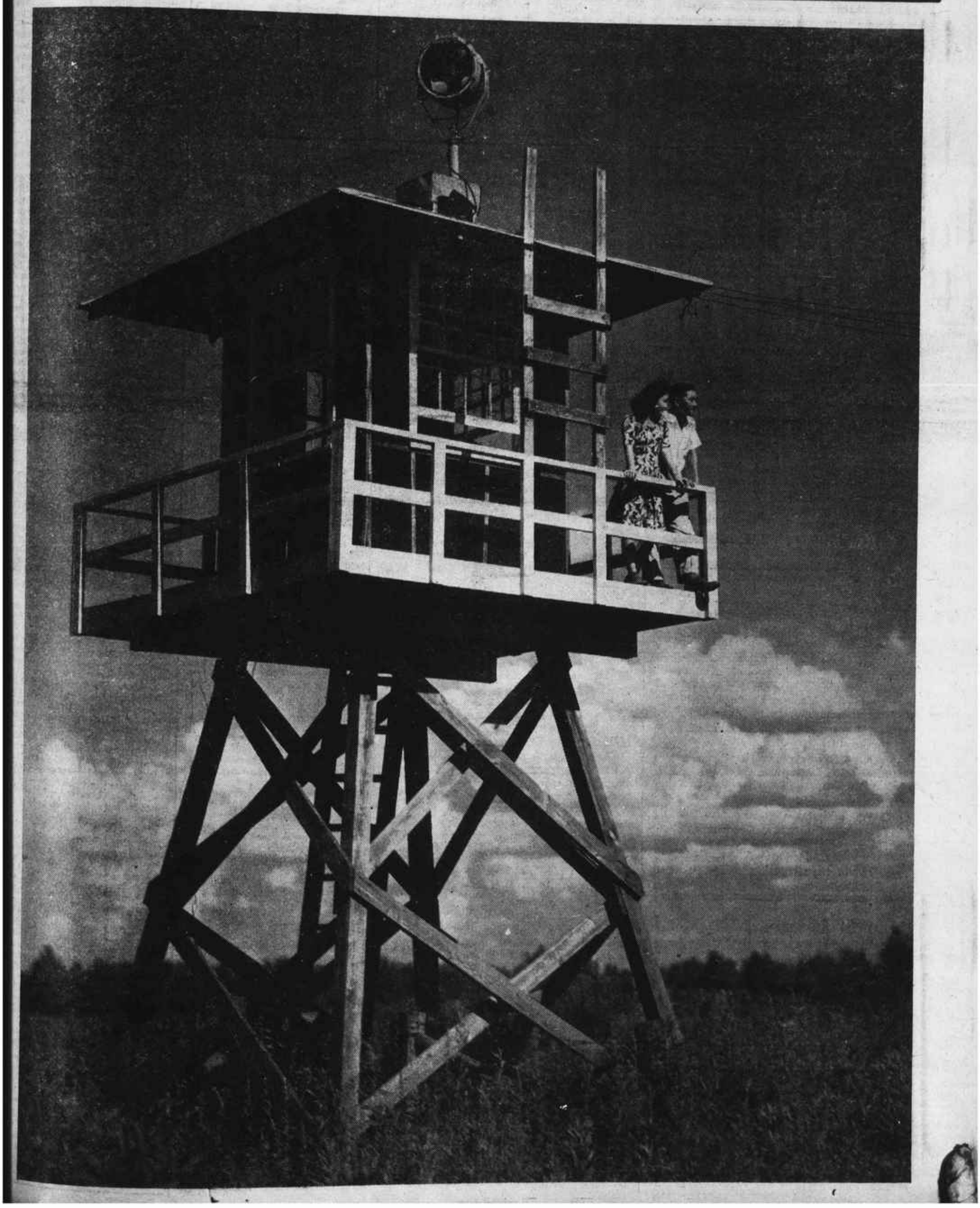
Christmas 1945
PACIFIC CITIZEN



PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI ——— EDITOR

EDITORIALS:
Holiday Greetings!

During this holiday season the Pacific Citizen extends its greetings to all men of good will everywhere.

The problems of evacuation and detention, of relocation and resettlement, of discrimination based on race, which has been borne by Americans of Japanese ancestry, is only a minor fragment of course, of the troubles of the peoples of the world. But it has been important, for the wartime treatment of the Nisei in America was a test of the validity of democracy. It can be said here in this week of Christmas, 1945, that democracy has not been found wanting.

To the people who by their actions have repudiated the Nazi-fascist ideas of race supremacy we send greetings and the gratitude of one tenth of one per cent of the American population who, but for the fighters for democracy, might well have been drowned in the racist tide.

Christmas, 1945, is in sharp contrast to the gloomy holiday season of 1942 when most of the evacuees from the West Coast were still living in the barracks cities of war relocation behind barbed-wire and under the watch-towers. The barbed-wire is down and rusted today and the watch-towers are empty. The centers, all but one, are closed and their residents have gone back to America.

So we would like, a little humbly, to send holiday greetings:

To all who have made rapid the transition of the evacuees from relocation center confinement to normal living.

To the anonymous many, workers for democracy, to the members of resettlement committees which have welcomed the evacuees into new homes in every part of the nation.

To the religious organizations whose whole-hearted assistance to the evacuated group has been a stirring, practical demonstration of the theologic ideal. And to all men of religion—Protestant, Catholic and Jew and to the bishops, the rabbis and the workday preachers of the gospel.

To the men of the 442nd Combat Team and the original 100th.

To Nisei fighting men everywhere whose record of service has assured the future welfare of all Japanese Americans.

To Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

To Dillon S. Myer, Harold L. Ickes and Abe Fortas and to all of the men and women in government service who have acted in the democratic tradition.

To Gen. Joseph Stilwell, Gen. Mark Clark and Col. Evans Carlson, soldiers of democracy.

To John J. McCloy who fought for the right of the Nisei to serve.

To Henry Wallace, friend of the common man.

To the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild. To Roger N. Baldwin, Clifford Forester, A. L. Wirin, A. A. Heist, vigilant guardians of civil liberties.

To the trade union movement. To the CIO. To the ILWU and the UAW.

To R. J. Thomas, Harry Bridges, Willard Townsend, Richard Lynden and other men of the CIO.

To the American Veterans Committee.

To Sgt. Bill Mauldin, fighter against fascism with both pen and sword.

To the men of science who have disproved the race myths of our time. To M. F. Ashley Montagu, Robert Redfield, Alexander Leighton, Ruth Benedict, Gene Weltfish, Elmer Smith, John Rademaker and others too numerous to mention here.

To the radio networks. To Walter Winchell, Drew Pearson and Raymond Swing, foes of home-grown fascists.

To the columnists and the commentators. To Thomas Stokes, Marquis Childs, Sam Grafton, Matt Weinstock, George Grim and Burton Heath.

To the editorial writers of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, Washington Post, PM, Chicago Sun, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco News, Christian Science Monitor, Chicago Defender, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Daily People's World, Milwaukee Journal, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Rocky Mountain News, Pittsburgh Courier, New York Times, New York Herald Tribune and the Philadelphia Record.

To the Portland Oregonian, Seattle Times, Salt Lake Tribune-Telegram, Deseret News, Portland Journal, Santa Ana Register, Hattiesburg American, Minneapolis Tribune, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Youngstown Vindicator, St. Louis Star-Times, San Diego Journal, Los Angeles Daily News, Santa Barbara News-Press and, in fact, to the American press generally, with but only a few notable exceptions.

To the service publications. To Yank, Stars and Stripes, Mid-Pacifican and the CBI Roundup.

To the magazines, representing every shade of opinion but united in their demand for democratic fair play to the Nisei and to other racial minorities. To Collier's Weekly, Harpers, Common Ground Rob Wagner's Script, The New Yorker, Reader's Digest, Liberty, Saturday Evening Post, The Nation, New Republic, Asia and the Americas, Common Sense, Progressive, New Masses, Time, Newsweek, Fortune, American Mercury, Reader's Scope, New Leader.

To the labor and minorities press of America.

To H. V. Kaltenborn, John Vandercook and Robert St. John.

To U. S. Camera for its sponsorship of Ansel Adam's "Born Free and Equal."

To the Mutual, ABC, NBC, and Columbia networks.

To Arch Oboler for his play, "The Family Nagashi," and to Elliot Lewis for his splendid characterization of Ben Nagashi, veteran of the 442nd Combat Team.

To Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco for his courage in the Miyama "incident."

To Bob O'Brien and to the Japanese American Student Relocation Council.

To the Amercian Friends Service committee.

To the various denominational resettlement committees.

To Galen Fisher, Annie Clo Watson, Allen Blaisdell, Ruth and Harry Kingman.

To Clark Garman, Royal Fisher, Clarence Gillett, Frank Herron Smith, Gordon Chapman, Doug Welch, George Rundquist, John Thomas.

To the West Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

To William Carr and the Friends of the American Way of Pasadena, California.

To Pearl Buck and Richard J. Walsh.

To the many distinguished Americans who, in wartime, became sponsors of the Japanese American Citizens League.

To Carey McWilliams whose books are effective weapons in the continuing battle for racial democracy.

To Carl Sandburg, poet and fighter for freedom.

To Pandit Nebru who, in a prison in India, was concerned about the West Coast Japanese evacuation.

To the writers. To Rackham Holt, John Steinbeck, Ira V. Morris, Florence Crannell Means, Wallace Stegner, Louis Adamic, John Fante, who know that words are instruments to enlighten and inform as well as to entertain.

To Lieut. Col. Wallace Moore, Captain Arthur Munch, Captain George Grandstaff, Captain Thomas Crowley and Lieut. Roger Smith who toured western America to tell the Nisei story.

To Frank Sinatra, Melvyn Douglas, Ronald Reagan, Bob Hope, Joe E. Brown, the Lunts, Humphrey Bogart, Paul Robeson, Ginny Simms, Orson Welles, Franchot Tone, Sono Osato, artists and citizens.

To Monroe Sweetland.

To Earl Finch, kind and good friend of every Nisei GI.

To men of good will everywhere, the season's greetings in a world at peace.

Nisei USA
by LARRY TAJIRI

Search for World's Capital

The United States was on the hot seat this week before the world. The delegates of the United Nations, meeting in London, were asking unkind questions about the treatment of minority racial groups in the United States. The discussion had been inspired by the decision of the United Nations Organization to locate its world capital in the U.S.A.

With delegates from India spearheading the drive, United Kingdom representatives presented a paper saying it was "indispensible that the area (in which the UNO capital will be located) be such that all members of the United Nations should be able to feel at home in it, whatever their racial origin or the character of their state." In other words, the United Kingdom delegation wanted no Jim Crow in the capital of the world. They wanted no city in which a delegate from Asia might come across the sign "For White Trade Only."

The Bilbos and Rankins to the contrary, there is no room for Jim Crow in the Atomic Age. America cannot preach the blessings of democracy overseas and expect to hide the strange fruit of lynched bodies hanging from the southern trees. The rantings of the Native Sons and the bullets of California terrorists made a mockery of our democratic propaganda.

Although San Francisco has been one of the favored cities in the choice of a UNO capital and may still receive the honor, the West Coast's chances received a setback in the statement of the United Kingdom group that a city in the eastern section of the United States would preferred. The question of anti-Oriental discrimination in California had been brought up during a recent UNO discussion when a Chinese delegate had asked Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco, in London to plead the cause of his city, some very penetrating questions about anti-Oriental legislation in California. Mayor Lapham was obviously embarrased although he has been forthright in his denunciation of racism in San Francisco as demonstrated in his action in the Miyama "incident" of a few months back in which he upheld the right of a Japanese American to work in the city's employ. Of the cities of America cosmopolitan San Francisco is prehaps most ideally suited to serve the UNO as its capital despite the fact that the city has been the home of anti-Oriental politicians and once segregated Oriental children in separate schools. The Chinese UNO delegate undoubtedly was aware also that the neon glitter of San Francisco's famous Chinatown hides slum conditions which are enforced by housing bans and restrictive covenants.

It is not fair of course to indict San Francisco because it aspires to be the world's capital. As cities go the metropolis by the Golden Gate is one of the least prejudiced in the country. The pattern of segregation of minority groups is repeated in almost every major American community although the groups which are segregated may differ. What can be said about San Francisco can be repeated about New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. The only public restaurant in Washington, D. C., our national capital, which will serve both whites and Negroes is the Gateway restaurant at the Washington Union station. That is what the DAR in Washington means when it attempts to defend its ban against the appearance of Negro artists at Constitution Hall by pointing to the existing pattern of racial segregation in the City of Washington.

In 1942 when the West Coast evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry forced the removal of the military intelligence language school from San Francisco, the Army was faced with a problem similar to that which confronts the delegates of the UNO. The Army wanted an area in the United States which was relatively free of racial prejudices, particularly against the Nisei since. the military intelligence school was largely occupied with the training of Japanese American soldiers. The Army finally picked the Twin Cities area of Minnesota and recently the Army complimented the citizens of Minneapolis and St. Paul for their acceptance of the large Nisei group, some 5,000 Japanese Americans having been stationed in the Twin Cities area during the war. Faced with a similar problem in 1942 to find a training spot for the 100th Infantry Battalion from Hawaii the Army again picked the Midwest, stationing the soldiers at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin where, in the town of Sparta, the citizenry recently voted to erect a monument to the memory of the Japanese Americans of the 100th Battalion who died in battle. The Wisconsin-Minnesota areas may come closest to meeting the qualifications demanded by the United Nations Organization but here again there are patterns of segregation against Negroes, though hardly as stringent as nearby Chicago where today the residential segregation of its 300,000 Negroes has created a condition of heightening tension.

It is plain that our national attitude toward minority groups, and particularly toward the Negro tenth of America, must be revised. Our thinking on human relations has not kept pace with our scientific and industrial development. Our scentists have split the atom and have devised the most fearful weapon in the history of the world. We look with new awe toward our men of science and accept their findings implicitly. But, as Carey McWilliams notes, every man is his own scientist when it comes to racial relations. We ignore the findings of science that there are no inferior peoples, that pigmentation has no relation to intelligence. We turn our backs on Lincoln's words that "all men are created equal."

There is, of course, a certain cynicism in the United Kingdom delegation's insistence on an American city without prejudice. Australia's opposition to the French proposal for a racial equality clause in the United Nation's constitution and its avowal of white supremacy as opposed to the "Oriental hordes" is easily remembered. So is Canada's shameful treatment of its Japanese Canadian population and, of course, Britain's whole "white man's burden" approach in its colonial policy.

If the choice for a world capital were based solely upon freedom from discrimination, the cities of Mexico, Brazil, France and Soviet Russia would come closer than most to meeting the qualification, but there are other factors to be considered. One is that the establishment of the world capital in the United States would virtually insure continued American participation in a world organization. This desire to build the UNO home within the continental borders of the United States apparently rules out Honolulu, a city in which men of all pigments and varied cultural backgrounds have learned to live together.

Whatever the reasons for the action the United Kingdom delegation has posed an important question which the American people must answer. This is that the world of peace must be one free from racial discrimination. The delegates to the UNO are human beings who must have equal access to food and shelter and the delegates will be men of every race and creed, for the brave new world in the making is fashioned on the combined military victory of men of all races and creeds. The American city which will be honored by becoming the capital of the world must be prepared to be worthy of the honor.

The UNO has served notice that color lines are out of fashion.

The Cover

The relocation center has closed. Clara Hasegawa and Tad Miyake take a last look at the deserted center from one of the camp's guard towers which have not been manned since the latter part of 1943.—Photo by Charles Mace for WRA.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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WRA Will Assist Returned Evacuees to Find Permanent Location on Pacific Coast

Small Businessmen Encounter Most Difficulty In Reestablishing Selves on Return; WRA Program Has Cost $162 Millions to Date

NEW YORK—With nine relocatino centers closed, the War Relocation Authority is now faced with the job of "relocating" about 7,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have returned to the West Coast but for whom permanent housing is not immediately available, the New York Times reported recently in a dispatch from its West Coast correspondent, Lawrence Davies.

With the closing of the Rohwer relocation center early in December, the WRA beat its own schedule in closing down the relocation camps which had sheltered most of the 112,000 persons evacuated from the West Coast in 1942. To date the relocation job under the WRA has cost $162,000,000, while the Army spent an additional $75,000,000 in preparing the centers and in supporting the evacuees until they were transferred to the authority of the WRA.

The sum spent by the WRA went into food, clothing, wages and transportation for the evacuees from the time the WRA took over the centers in May, 1942.

The mass return of the evacuees was necessitated by the center closing program. Because of the lack of permanent housing, about 4,000 of the returnees are living in trailers and converted Army barracks in the Los Angeles area, another 1,000 amid similar conditions in Northern California and perhaps 2,000 more in privately operated hostels, run on a cost basis principally by the American Friends Service Committee and other church groups, Mr. Davies reported. Some of the hostels are Buddhist temples.

According to the Times correspondent, the WRA plans to help all the 7,000 evacuees who desire permanent locations. According to Dillon S. Myer, director of the WRA, the agency will take a "reinventory" of every family during the next three months, checking on the welfare cases and property problems "and seeing whether other services are needed for permanent location."

In addition to the 7,000 now in emergency housing projects, it is believed that many of the returned Nisei and their parents are living with friends and an effort will be made to help them to find homes of their own.

According to R. B. Cozzens, West Coast WRA director, the small businessman among the evacuees is the one who is having the greatest difficulty in reestablishing himself.

Several restaurants, small drygoods stores and shoe repair shops have been reopened in Los Angeles by former evacuees owners, and in San Francisco a few doctors have hung out their shingles and a restaurant or two have resumed business.

The farmer and the farm laborer are generally in a better position, according to the Times report. While some of the farmers will need time to get their leased lands back, farm laborers are in demand and little difficulty is encountered in placing them. But few jobs are now available for white-collar workers.

Lawsuits have been predicted as a result of damaging and destroying of household goods which the evacuees had stored. Mr. Myer, according to Mr. Davies, has recommended that the Federal government recognize "honest claims," suggesting that Congress might set up a small claims commission to sift such claims and approve those deemed worthy.

WRA officials looking for a shifting of the population of persons of Japanese ancestry during the next two or three years until finally about 50 per cent of the prewar total will be back on the West Coast, the Times report said. By February, when the Tule Lake situation is taken care of, the total on the coast will not exceed 40 per cent.

The relocation has given Chicago a population of about 10,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, as compared witn the pre-war Los Angeles total of 36,000. The great nation-wide distribution now finds New York, Cleveland and Detroit each with 2,000 or more residents of Japanese ancestry and many other cities having hundreds where they had virtually none before the war.

Judge Grants New Hearing To Renunciant

Mrs. Tamura Wins Chance to Plead for Right to Remain

LOS ANGELES—Permission for a hearing to determine whether or not she should be deported to Japan was granted Mrs. Fumiko Tamura by Judge Campbell C. Beaumont in United States District Court on Dec. 17.

Mrs. Tamura, an American-born citizen of Japanese parentage who renounced her citizenship while at the Manzanar relocation center, has petitioned for the withdrawal of her renunciation.

A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles, noted civil liberties attorney, who is representing Mrs. Tamura, told the court that she had filed for renunciation "under duress and coercive influence" at Manzanar.

THREE NISEI WIN MAJOR PRIZES IN HEARST CONTEST

CHICAGO — Three young Japanese American students were listed as among the major winners in the Chicago Herald American's "Better Chicago Contest" and will share in contest awards of $12,500 put up by the Hearst paper.

George Matsumoto of Birmingham, Mich., will share the $10,000 first prize with David S. Geer and E. W. Waugh. The three also won the $1000 award on the essay topic of the "Highway Problem."

Beatrice Takeuchi of 645 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, will share the second prize award of $500 with Stanley Kazdailis, Crombie Taylor and David Aaron.

Kazumi Adachi of 601 Madison Ave., New York, was one of the four winners of the $1,000 award for an essay on the topic, "Administrative and Cultural Center."

Placer Supervisors Will Grant Aid to Returned Evacuees

AUBURN, Calif.—The Placer County Board of Supervisors has reversed its previous stand and will grant county relief to returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry, it was reported here.

Previously, the supervisors had announced opposition to such aid and Placer was one of three California Counties which had refused assistance grants to returned persons of Japanese ancestry. Supervisors of one of the two counties, Tulare, have also changed their minds, it was reported.

The assistance in Placer will amount to $15 a month.

Three Arrested In Murder of Nisei Veteran

Two Men Being Held For Investigation in Yoshioka Slaying

STOCKTON, Calif.—Three men have been arrested and are now in custody for investigation on charges of being implicated in the murder of George Yoshioka of San Jose, 35-year old wounded veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, who was found dying on a Stockton street on Nov. 17. Yoshioka died in a hospital the following day without regaining consciousness.

The Stockton Record reported that Clarence Simmons, 21, has been held in jail in Stockton since Nov. 26 on charges growing out of the slaying of the Nisei veteran.

Two others held for investigation are Leroy Bob, 21, and S. J. Johnson, 22, arrested in Dallas, Texas. It has been reported that Yoshioka's wallet and watch were found on the two men at the time of their arrest.

The Japanese American was brutally beaten with a blunt object. Robbery is believed to have been the motive for the crime.

BOB HOPE TELLS STORY ON NISEI GI FROM DENVER

Bob Hope, radio and film star, tells a story about Pvt. Shig Morishige, who guarded Hope and his USO party in Bremen, Germany, in an article, "It's Great to Be Home," in This Week magazine for Dec. 9.

"Our guard in Bremen, Pvt. Shig Morishige, a Japanese American who was wounded three times and talked about nothing but going home to Denver, woke us up early one morning with machine-gun fire," Hope recalled. "He'd liberated a small Nazi battle flag and wanted it to look more war-torn."

442nd Infantry Still on Duty In Many Sections of Italy

LEGHORN, Italy — Although more than a thousand men of the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team have returned to the United States on points or are now en route home, the famous fighting unit is still in business in Italy, guarding prisoner of war enclosures, hospitals, salvage dumps, patrol points and medical supply depots.

Elements of the 442nd are now scattered throughout Italy.

All of the elements of the 100th Infantry Battalion are stationed in and around the Leghorn area. Battalion headquarters is located at the former 603rd Ordnance Building in the 10th Port Area.

The headquarters company of the 2nd Battalion is also located in the 10th Port area. Companies E, F and G of the 2nd Battalion are garrisoned nearby. Company H is at this time in Naples and for operational procedures is attached to the 300th Signal company.

Headquarters of the 3rd Battalion of the 442nd is situated in the Pisa staging area. Company I is now in Tombolo. Company K has taken over the bivouac area in the staging area. Company L is now in Tombolo at the 61st Quartermaster Depot while Company M is divided between the Pisa staging and Penbeach areas.

Four men from Company K are now assisting with the registration of graves in Bologna.

California Attorney General Says Sheriff Attempted to Prevent Evacuee Employment

Kenny Makes Public Telegram Charging Nevada County Sheriff With "Malfeasance in Office" In Refusal to Protect Japanese Americans

SAN FRANCISCO—State Attorney General Robert W. Kenny on Dec. 13 charged Sheriff Carl J. Tobiassen of Nevada county with "malfeasance in office" in attempting to prevent the employment of workers of Japanese ancestry by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Attorney General Kenny made public a telegram which he had sent to Sheriff Tobiassen.

Not only has the Sheriff refused to protcet persons of Japanese ancestry, but he has taken an active part in fighting the employment of returned evacuees in Nevada county, Mr. Kenny noted.

"Your refusal to assure agents of the State Department of Justice (of which Kenny is head) that you would cease your efforts to prevent employment of Japanese Americans or Japanese aliens as railroad section workers in your county forces me to make this public statement," Attorney General Kenny declared.

"In my opinion you, as Sheriff of Nevada county are grossly misusing your position and your authority when you attempt to prevent any citizen or law-abiding alien from pursuing lawful enterprises within your county," Mr. Kenny added.

"I consider it malfeasance in office for any law enforcement official to take part in the deprivation of any person of any of his inherent and fundamental rights under our constitution.

"The peace officers of California have made splendid records in guaranteeing the rights of returning Japanese citizens and aliens and your actions, if allowed to continue, will cause serious discredit to the record."

Kenny declined to discuss the situation further, but associates said that under broad powers of the legislative act establishing the Department of Justice he may have the authority to institute disciplinary action against Tobiassen.

The law gives the Attorney General authority to clean up county conditions when the local authorities appear lax in enforcing the law, and, it is considered the present case may come under this provision.

Nevada County Sheriff Denies Malfeasance Charge

NEVADA CITY, Calif.—Sheriff Carl J. Tobiassen on Dec. 14 denied a charge by Attorney General Robert Kenny he is guilty of malfeasance in office by attempting to prevent the employment in Nevada county of persons of Japanese ancestry who have returned from relocation centers.

The sheriff declared he in no instance refused to extend the full cooperation and protection of his office to returned persons of Japanese ancestry but only had expressed his personal opinion he "is afraid of trouble" if Japanese Americans are brought into the county for work.

Tobiassen received a telegram from Attorney General Kenny criticizing him sharply for his appeal last week to the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce to request the Southern Pacific Railroad not to employ persons of Japanese ancestry. At that time he said that he was going to carry on his campaign against the Japanese Americans before other civic groups in Nevada county in an effort to get them to pass resolutions opposing their employment.

Tobiassen said his oldest son, a Marine corporal, had been "killed by Japs on Okinawa" and added that he admitted to a "frank prejudice" against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Rehearings May Be Held for Tule Lake Group

Justice Department Considering Plan to Review Case

WASHINGTON—It was announced here this week that the Justice Department is considering a plan to hold rehearings in the cases of many Tule Lake segregees who previously renounced their American citizenship.

A Justice Department spokesman said that Attorney General Tom Clark has the plan "under consideration" but that "there is no comment at this time."

It was said that some of the segregees, who are facing deportation to Japan, have relatives and families in this country and that certain other mitigating facts may make it advisable to hold rehearings.

Tule Lake Deportees Will Leave Soon

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Journal reported on Dec. 16 that volunteer repatriates from the Tule Lake WRA center will arrive in Portland next week to board an Army transport for the deportation journey to Japan.

Men, women and children will be included in the group which will leave the Tule Lake camp on Christmas day. On Dec. 27 the train will leave Portland for Tule Lake to bring up another trainful of repatriates.

J. W. Tomlinson, in charge of the Portland office of the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau is making arrangements.

Mother of Slain Child Committed to State Hospital

ALTURAS, Calif.—Mrs. Shigano Fudetani, 28, whose 3½-year old daughter was found slain at the Tule Lake relocation center, has been committed to the state hospital in Stockton.

The Superior court order declared her an incompetent person.

District Attorney Charles Lederer said the woman had been abnormal since she was found on Dec. 5 in her apartment beside her two girls—the elder dead of hammer blows and the 11-month old baby injured.

A coroner's jury declared the victim, Violet, was slain by a "person or persons unknown."

American Veterans Committee Employs Nisei Secretary

HOLLYWOOD — Miss Fumiko Okanishi is one of the two secretaries on the staff of the Los Angeles area council of the American Veterans Committee, organization of World War II veterans.

Miss Okanishi has two brothers serving in the Army overseas.

Christmas Party for Children Of Evacuees Planned in L. A.

LOS ANGELES–A merry Christmas for evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have just returned to Los Angeles and for every child in "Little Tokyo," whether of Japanese, Negro, Mexican, Chinese or Filipino ancestry was planned when an interracial committee met on Dec. 11 at Pilgrim House under the chairmanship of the War Relocation Authority.

The Los Angeles Tribune reported that plans are directed particularly toward returnees in hostels not under Christian church supervision and include special Christmas trees at Pilgrim House, carols by the young people of Lincoln Memorial and Avalon Christian churches and the All Peoples center and special gifts of toys and fruit for children living in the various hostels for returned Japanese American evacuees.

Pilgrim House is providing gifts for 25 and John E. Ford will give ties to bachelors. Churches, social centers and organizations represented on the committee, as well as community merchants, will bring other gifts.

Those attending the meeting included the Rev. Lloyd Galloway, Lincoln Memorial; Miss Grace Channon, Congregational Conference; the Rev. Royden Susu-Mago, Congregational minister; Ken Dyo and Mrs. Gracie Booth, Fair Play committee; the Rev. Dan B. Genung; Scotty H. Tsuchiya, Japanese American Citizens League; the Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Miss Helen Henry, and Mrs. Dolores Middleton, Pilgrim House.

Interracial Church Opens in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—Formal opening services of the new interracial church project in Los Angeles have been set for Dec. 23, 11 a. m. The church will be situated in the Los Angeles Church Federation bulding, 3330 W. Adams Blvd.

Co-ministers will be G. Raymond Booth, secretary of the Council for Civic Unity; Harold M. Kingsley, director of Pilgrim House, and Royden Susu-Mago, musician and minister.

"Quest Club" Plans Christmas Dance

SPOKANE, Wash.—The "Quest Club" of Spokane will hold a Christmas eve dance at the Knights of Pythias hall at 8:30 p. m., Dec. 24.

Admission price of $1.50 will be charged. The dance will be open to the public.

The Nisei orchestra, the "Rhythmaires," under the baton of Tomio Terao, has been selected to provide the music.

Auto Workers Union Hails Nisei Record

R. J. Thomas Tells Of UAW's Interest in Problems of Veterans

The United Auto Workers, CIO, the world's biggest union, "is very much interested in the special problems which confront the returning Japanese American veterans on our West Coast," R. J. Thomas, international president of the union, declared in a letter to the Pacific Citizen recently.

"As you know," the CIO leader said, "our organization welcomes into its midst all employees in the automobile, aircraft and agriculture implement industries regardless of race, color or ancestry."

UAW-CIO has authorized the publication of an advertisement in the holiday issue of the Pacific Citizen "as token of our appreciation for the contribution made to the cause of democracy by Japanese American soldiers."

The United Auto Workers ad declared that the Fair Practices Committee of the International UAW-CIO "extends greetings to the 100th Battalion, 442nd Combat Team, 'the most decorated unit in American military history.'"

Sgt. Ben Kuroki Talks At New York School

NEW YORK—Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, Nisei veteran of the European and Pacific wars, described his experiences in the Army Air Force in a talk on Dec. 13 to a girls group at Jamaica Vocational high school.

Army and WRA films on Japanese Americans were shown.



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MRS. TED T. HOSHI
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MR. & MRS. SHIGERU KANAI
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NISEI
CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
Cleveland, Ohio
Victor Fujiu, Pastor

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FRANK, CAROLYN AND
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MERRY CHRISTMAS
and A
HAPPY NEW YEAR
BOISE VALLEY
CHAPTER
JAPANESE AMERICAN
CITIZENS LEAGUE

Eight Nisei Attend School in France

BIARRITZ, France—Eight Japanese American veterans of the 442nd Combat Team are among the 4,000 students at the Army's American University in Biarritz.

Most of the Nisei at the school are short on points but all are eager to return home and continue their education under the GI Bill of Rights.

442nd Cagemen Lose Overtime Tilt

LEGHORN, Italy — The 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team's basketball squad lost an overtime 35 to 31 game to the PBS Headquarters Command in the opening match of the PBS basketball season recently.

Conrad Kurahara with twelve points led the Nisei cagers.

Nisei Sports Star Will Swim for Washington State

PULLMAN, Wash. — Frank Miyake, Nisei five-sport star from Spokane, Wash., has turned in "remarkable times" in the 50—yard free—style and is expected to be a mainstay of the Washington State College swimming team this year, according to Coach Doug Gibb.

Miyake, all—city star in football and baseball for North Central high school in Spokane, also won letters in basketball and track.

Miyake, who played a bang—up defensive game for the Washington State football team in the last game with Washington, is also believed to have made one of the longest runs of the Pacific Coast conference season, reeling off a 90 yard sprint for a touchdown against Idaho.

Skating Party

ST. PAUL, Minn. — Approximately 200 Nisei, including servicemen and civilian girls and boys, turned out to enjoy the Nisei skating party, held at the Coliseum roller rink in St. Paul under the sponsorship of the International Institute on December 12, from 7:30 to 10:30 p. m. The successful affair was planned for the purpose of raising funds to hold further dances in St. Paul for the Fort Snelling boys.

Plans are now underway for the next event, a semi-formal dance on Saturday, January 5, 8 to 12, at the International Institute, located on the 5th floor of the St. Paul YWCA building, as a post-holiday celebration.

Col. Moore Reveals Nisei GIs Saved Lives of Internees At Santo Tomas Prison Camp

Importance of Japanese American Soldiers In Reeducating Japan in Democracy Stressed; Contributions of Nisei Troops Told in Article

Japanese American soldiers with the Pacific forces were credited this week with the saving of American lives at the Santo Tomas prison camp in the Philippines by Lieut. Col. Wallace Moore in an article in "This Week" magazine, a weekly publication distributed by the New York Herald Tribune, San Francisco Chronicle, Los Angeles Times and other newspapers.

When General MacArthur planned the raid to free Allied prisoners at notorious Santo Tomas prison camp, it was learned that Nip guards had been ordered to massacre all prisoners in event of attack, the article declared.

As other troops stormed the camp's approaches, Nisei soldiers made straight for the captain of the guard, and "heaven only knows how, convinced him the slaughter would bring horrible retribution," reveals Lt. Col. Moore. The prisoners were saved.

Lt. Col. Moore declares that the Nisei form the bulwark of MacArthur's military secret service, and the Nisei "are our spearhead against Jap finance, politics and propaganda."

In the colossal task of re-educating Japan in the ways of democracy, no group will be as important as the Japanese Americans, who have already started on the task, says Moore. "Every textbook in every school and college must be rewritten by individuals who understand democracy and also thoroughly understand Japan. No group can do this as well as our Japanese Americans," Moore declares.

"Whether we do or don't fight another war in the Orient," the writer says, "one fact is crystal clear. Our good Americans of oriental extraction constitute an asset of incalculable value, an asset we never could buy for money."

Correction

The address of the Umeya Company of Denver is incorrectly listed in the advertisement on Page 31 as 1946 Larimer St. The correct address is 1946 Lawrence Street.

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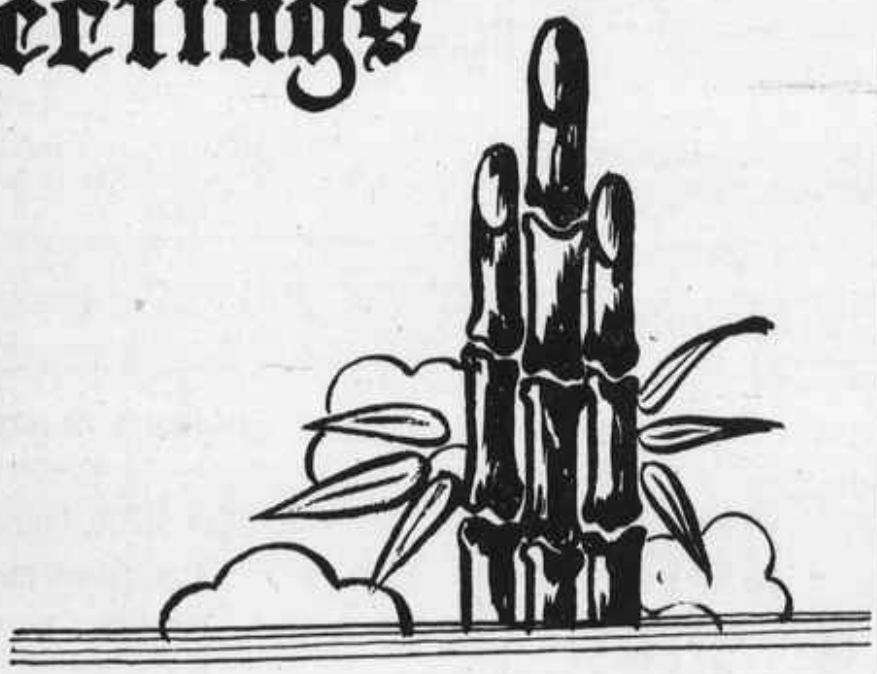
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Nisei Veteran Wins Citation At L. A. Dinner

LOS ANGELES—Ex-Staff Sgt. Harry Tanouye, four times wounded Japanese American veteran, was one of eleven young Americans to receive citations at the "Welcome Home Joe" dinner which marked the second anniversary of the sponsoring organization, American Youth for Democracy.

Citations were presented by Col. Evans Carlson, Ingrid Bergman and Mayer Frieden. Norman Corwin acted as toastmaster.

Among the other young Americans honored at the dinner were Frank Sinatra, Ex-Sgt. Bill Mauldin, Peggy Ryan and Sgt. Edward Carter, Negro winner of the Distinguished Service Cross.

Scores of Hollywood celebrities attended the dinner.

Ex-Sgt. Tanouye is one of six sons of Mr. and Mrs. Iwagiro Tanouye of San Jose. All of the six sons have served or are still serving in the Army. One of the Tanouye sons was killed in action in Italy and has been posthumously decorated for extraordinary bravery in action.

Harry Tanouye, 28 years of age, is a marine broker by profession and was graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1937 where he majored in economics.

He wears the Purple Heart with three clusters, the Bronze Star and the European service ribbon with three battle stars.

"I was a platoon sergeant in the 3rd Army," Tanouye told the dinner guests at the Ambassador Hotel affair, "and I had to record the deaths of my men. The names I wrote were Italian, Irish, Jewish, Slovakian, Chinese and Japanese. It was all the minorities fighting together that destroyed fascism overseas; it wil be all the national, religious and racial groups pulling together that will build democracy here."

Hawaii CIO Group Hits Agitation to Restrict Licenses

HONOLULU — The Oahu CIO Council on Dec. 3 criticized agitation to "high pressure" the city-county liquor commission into denying liquor licenses to alien applicants.

(Alien applicants involved are of Japanese ancestry.)

"We are somewhat concerned over the agitation of a few vocal individuals trying to high pressure the city and county liquor commission into denying licenses to certain individuals solely on the ground they are 'aliens,'" Jack Hall, president of the CIO group, declared.

"Most of the so-called aliens who are being attacked undemocratically have been denied the right to apply for long desired citizenship, or they would have done so long ago. Too many Fascist-like theories of racial and national superiority are infiltrating into Hawaii and our people must be vigilant to expose them," the CIO leader added.

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Engagement Announced

CHICAGO — At an informal gathering of close friends and relatives, at her home in Chicago, Miss Alice Asaka announced her engagement to Mr. Mas Yoshinari. Miss Asaka is with the International Council of Religious Education. Mr. Yoshinari is a veteran of World War II, having served as a lieutenant in the famous 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

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Idaho Falls Chapter Elects Kobayashi

IDAHO FALLS, Ida.—Eli Kobayashi was elected president of the Idaho Falls JACL on Dec. 9 at an election meeting held at JACL headquarters.

Other cabinet members will be Sam Yamasaki, vice president; Joe Nishioka, treasurer; Martha Nishioka, secretary; June Ueda and Tak Sato, social committee; Fred Ochi, reporter; Fred Ochi, Yukio Inouye, Sadao Morishita and Yosie Ogawa, IDC and national delegates; Todd Ogawa, Mike Kamachi and Charlie Hirai, special committee.

Chapter advisors are James Infelt and Frank Yamasaki.

The Idaho Falls chapter sent 28 Christmas presents to servicemen from the chapter. Fred Ochi was in charge of the gift program.

Wedding

DAYTON, O.—Miss Katherine Sasaki of Dayton, Ohio, and Mr. Wallace Nunotani of Honolulu, Hawaii, were united in marriage in a double ring ceremony by the Rev. Harry Titus of Cleveland on Sunday, Dec. 16, at the Grace Methodist church of Dayton.

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Dr. Mayeda Will Head Denver JACL

DENVER, Colo. — Dr. Takashi Mayeda was elected president of the Denver chapter of the JACL for the coming year at elections held last week.

Other members of the new cabinet are Min Yasui, first vice-pres.; Yoshiko Ariki, 2nd vice-pres.; Mits Kaneko, 3rd vice-pres.; Haruko Kobayashi, rec. sec.; Michi Ando, corres. sec.; and Jack Noda, treas.

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Wedding in Nampa

NAMPA, Idaho — Miss Martha Yamamoto of Nampa and Mr. Johnny Kawaguchi of Nampa and formerly of Seattle were married at a lovely candle-light ceremony on Nov. 31 at the First Methodist Church in Nampa.

The bride's attendants were: Mrs. Rina Yamashita, and Misses Mae Yamamoto, Yuki Takahashi, and Lily Fujikawa.

Salt Lake Nisei Gets Bronze Star

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah—Hiroshi Tanabe of Salt Lake City who served 33 months overseas with the 41st Infantry Division in New Guinea and other Pacific theaters was awarded the Bronze Star for "meritorious service" in ceremonies at Fort Douglas on Dec. 11.

The presentation was made by Brig. Gen. Herbert T. Perrin, commanding officer at Fort Douglas.

Nisei Applicant Hits Bias of Liquor Board

Charges Relationship To "Tokyo Rose" Cause of Denial

LOS ANGELES—Statement by George M. Stout, State Liquor Administrator, that the "sister of Tokyo Rose," would be denied a beer and wine sales license here because of the relationship, drew an attack on Dec. 12 from June Toguri, 26, the applicant, according to the Times.

"Just because Iva (Tokyo Rose) is under suspicion is no reason why I should be legislated against," Miss Toguri said. "I am an American citizen, was born here, and every member of my family has been law-abiding until Iva's situation arose."

Miss Toguri applied for the license to sell liquor at the family store at 11631 Wilmington Ave., setting forth that before the war and transfer to a relocation center, the license was held in the name of her brother, Fred, now in Chicago.

Tribute to the Nisei

We pay tribute to the Nisei,
For the accomplishments of the 100th and the 442nd.
This day there is both happiness and sorrow.
Many hearts will be happy at the thought of returning loved ones,
But many will be heavy, thinking of those who will never return.
Let us pause a moment this year
To give thanks
To those who fought
That truth and justice might win out.
May everlasting peace
Be among all nations.

Pvt. Sid Ishigaki,
Amarillo Army Air Field,
Texas.

Diehard Enemy Troops Surrender to Nisei

HONOLULU—Forty diehard Japanese soldiers and sailors came out of caves on Okinawa more than five weeks after V-J Day to surrender to a Japanese American sergeant from Honolulu, it was disclosed here recently.

Sgt. Kenzo Miyashiro, 21-year old interpreter, had gone unarmed into southern Okinawa accompanied by a group of Japanese war prisoners who had volunteered for the job of hunting up fellow Japanese.

Veteran of 442nd Returns to San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The Journal on Dec. 12 published a picture of Lloyd Ito, veteran of 32 months of service with the 442nd Combat Team and winner of the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart, who has returned to his family's ten-acre avocado ranch at Encanto, near San Diego.

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A message for CHIKATA NARAMURA from overseas is being held at the Salt Lake chapter of the Red Cross, Home Service Section, Beason building, Salt Lake City.

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"The Displaced Persons of America"

THE FUTURE OF THE NISEI IS HIS OWN

By DILLON S. MYER

WRA's job is almost done. With the exception of a few hundred "eligibles" still residing at Tule Lake and a few hundred returnees living in unsatisfactory and strictly temporary housing projects on the West Coast, relocation has become an accomplished fact. WRA's major job today is to wipe out that exception. And I want to emphasize that 90 percent of our energy will be thrown against the housing problem until those last few hundred people have found their way back into normal surroundings.

This Christmas season will find the relocation centers closed and the Nisei, and their parents and children, pretty well integrated into the everyday life of thousands of American communities. Perhaps this is a good time to look back at the experiences of the last three years, the period between evacuation and today's near-completion of the relocation job.

The balance sheet of the evacuation and its subsequent experiences will never be drawn, because there can never be an accurate assessment of the good and the bad, the right and the wrong, the productivity and the waste.

Certainly any such sheet would record a heavy preponderance of entries on the side of the bad. No adding up of incidental benefits can ever offset the psychological shock and spiritual degeneration which were a direct result of evacuation. All the benefits together are not enough to balance the existing list of Nisei renunciants. Few fair-minded men would say that all the benefits together are enough to outweigh the individual experiences which in their concentration caused even one man to throw away his American citizenship.

But there are entries which rightfully belong on the good side of the record. Because of the evacuation the place of the Nisei in American life has improved gradually but unmistakably. Four years ago some 80,000 Nisei spent the Christmas season in three West Coast states, the great majority of them in tightly concentrated communities. Three years ago they were packed in still more tightly concentrated communities—relocation centers. This year, with the centers empty and closed, all but a very few are back in decent American homes.

And those homes are scattered from coast to coast!

That dispersal is not an excuse for the evacuation, but it is a direct by-product of the evacuation and the relocation program. And that dispersal is healthy for the nation and for the Nisei. It means that the Nisei has learned the vastness of his country. He has discovered the economy, the policies, the culture, the attitudes of the Midwest, the South and the East. He has taken his place in many pursuits and many surroundings foreign to the familiar Western states.

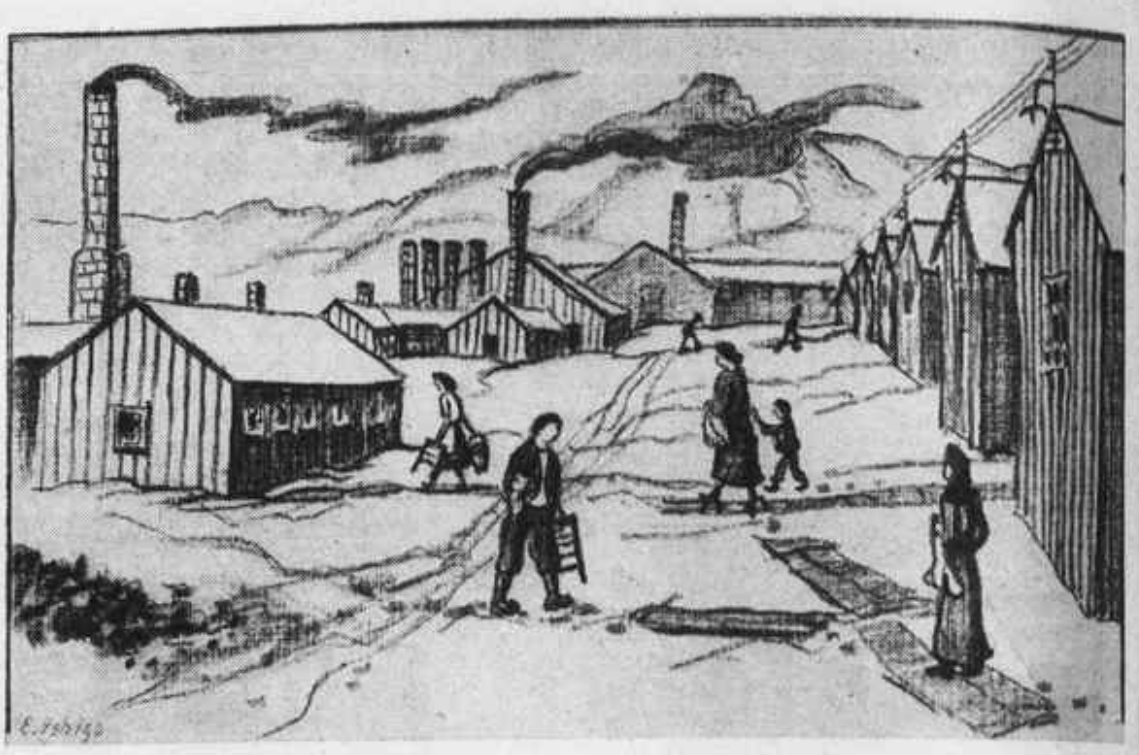
That dispersal means that the Nisei—and it was because of the rude shock of evacuation—grew up within a few short months. The dutiful

(Continued on page 16)

The Story of a Relocation Center
Heart Mountain: IN LIFE AND DEATH

By VAUGHN MECHAU

With Illustrations by ESTELLE ISHIGO



THREE YEARS AGO Heart Mountain was one of the largest communities in the state of Wyoming. Today it stands bleakly in the foreground of the towering mountains from which it takes its name—used, abused, abandoned and desolate as the eerie, dust-laden winds whirl through the winter darkness—a monument to an unforgettable "incident" in American history.

Heart Mountain, as it stands, is a fearsome monument, staring down, Janus-like upon the prejudice, intolerance and ignorance of America on one side and on the integrity, loyalty and devotion of a small group of Americans on the other.

Today its streets, laid out in precise pattern are unused, vacant and empty. The leeside of buildings, playgrounds, ball fields are gradually gathering their drifts of weeds and dust, snow and dust, fragments of clothing or children's playthings, and dust as the constantly-blowing wind erases the recent human use.

Nevertheless, Heart Mountain remains a monument—one of the ten War Relocation Authority centers, which together cost the American taxpayers the better part of 200 million dollars to maintain.

Whether the taxpayers got "value received" remains to be seen. True, the taxpayer himself, didn't demand that the huge sum be spent to test Americans of Japanese ancestry and their Japan-born parents. That was the army's idea, emphasized by the backstage manipulations of economic pressure groups. But the test was run for more than three years, apparently to the satisfaction of the American public since all evacuees are now gone, leaving this hulking, ugly growth of black tarpaper barracks in bitter evidence.

"A Living Monument"

Heart Mountain was once a living monument to the spirit of an American minority, living, working, loving, hoping, thinking and contributing. At one time it even held its head proudly despite the barbed wire fences surrounding it and the one-eyed searchlights in the guard towers.

The history of Heart Mountain goes back only to Aug. 12, 1942. It ended Nov. 10, 1945. But in that short space of time it showed America, as did the other relocation centers, that its manners were as good, and in most cases better, than those of surrounding communities; that its youth served proudly in the Armed forces; that the younger people at home could "cut a rug" or play American games as well as the next group, winning with modesty and losing with honor; that its people as a whole were as good and wholesome and honest as those in any American community.

Heart Mountain was born Aug. 12, 1942 at two o'clock in the morning. Five hundred new residents stretched themselves, gathered their children, their bags and bundles—a few even brought roots and cuttings of plants—and climbed, dog-tired into the waiting trucks to be carried up the hill to uninviting barracks.

Few of the appointed personnel had ever more than infrequent contact with people of Japanese ancestry; some, actually, weren't sure they had ever seen a Nisei. More than one of the WRA employees was impressed by the farewell extended by the MPs guarding the evacuees to one young fellow.

"Too bad you have to be in this God-forsaken hole when you want to be with us, Kei," one of the MPs said.

Kei shook hands warmly, thanking them for their kindnesses on that long trip from Pomona in the dirty, antiquated, uncomfortable coaches. Kei was everywhere helping elderly Issei boosting children into trucks, loading baggage, calling young fellows to lend a hand.

Kei Tanahashi was an organizer and a hard worker and without his help, and that of others like Kei, WRA personnel would have been slowed down greatly.

That first night women from a Powell church club served sandwiches, coffee and milk to the new arrivals, who were deeply grateful and so weary that even the food tasted like train smoke and stale air. Many lacked the strength to even make up their beds that first night in the new, dusty, resin-and-tar-smelling cubicles.

The First Day

The next morning was bright and clean and the new arrivals were able for the first time to see their war-time home and the surrounding countryside; Heart Mountain peak rising abruptly out of the benchland to the west; the serrated McColloughs to the east; a rising rampart of mountains in the distance at both ends of the valley where the Shoshone River lay.

They passed the word around quietly in order that others wouldn't be frightened: "Watch out, a rattlesnake was killed behind the messhall this morning." It was a wild, somewhat frightening land, sage-covered, great distances on all sides, new and unused. It was discouraging, too, this arid, sun-baked mountain country to those harassed people suffering from insecurity and doubt from having been shoved around like something unwanted.

There were those who grabbed hold and helped the organizing of what was to be Wyoming's third largest community. Hitoshi "Moe" Yonemura looked forward to bringing fun and happiness to the young: Tom Shinoda planned comforts for the old, and many others helped. In no time at all the WRA offices were being staffed with bright, willing girls wearing freshly-laundered dresses and saddle oxfords, immaculate behind desks and typewriters that nightly suffered a baptism of dust from the ever-blowing wind. Strong young Nisei hauled coal, food, and baggage, reliable old Issei took on the more responsible jobs and the pulse of Heart Mountain began to drum.

Early mornings before the sun was up, late at night in the darkness and rain and mud, and at unpredictable hours the long, groaning trains with their human cargoes began to arrive. In one short month, Heart Mountain was transformed from uninhabited benchland to a city of nearly 11,000.

Life was neither smooth nor easy in the raw community. Food and shelter provided the first serious problems. With an army cot, two blankets and a pad for each person and as many as nine in one 20x24-foot room, living conditions were difficult. The food situation was "feast or famine" for the first few months with the messhalls being loaded down when a new shipment arrived only to be followed by a gradual tapering off both in quality and quantity until the next supply was distributed.

There was unrest due partly to ever-changing policies of the new agency, which caused doubt and wonder in minds that were already obsessed with worry. There was the jockeying for leadership, too, among many who were second-raters in their home communities but now were in a position of potential power because the real Issei leaders had been interned until they could clear their records.

There was the constant effort to "snug" the living quarters to keep the wind and dust from cutting under the floor, from around the windows and through every conceivable crack. The making of closets, weather stripping windows, putting up curtains and screens and piecing together furniture with scanty tools and ingenious hands left little leisure time.

The first snow had already fallen in September and many actually believed that their ears might freeze off their heads, such was the conception of the Southern Californians of Wyoming's weather.

The administration tried hard to keep the supply of essentials flowing smoothly and evenly but the shake-down period required more time than was expected. Like food, the flow of coal to the Project was "spotty" and when a new supply did arrive it was heaped in boxes and shoved under beds. Bits of food and fruit were jealously guarded against the time when food supplies would again be stretched to the disappearing point.

There were no school buildings and none could be erected until spring, so families were again crowded into smaller quarters in order that some of the barracks could be used as school rooms. Classes were crowded with sometimes as many as 60 pupils. Those near the stoves fairly roasted while others sitting near the windows and doors were chilled by the constant draft.

Teachers tried hard to build morale in rooms where books were few, where ordinary school facilities were almost totally lacking. They tried hard to gain the confidence of their pupils but the lack of pride in the drab rooms and buildings after having enjoyed the lush West Coast campuses was hard to fight against. But the students continued to be determined as they were that morning when they first raised the American flag over the barracks at 17 degrees below zero and the bugles of the Scout corps froze instantly.

None of the instructors had gained experience in teaching classes of a single racial extraction; names were strange, faces looked alike and the unrest was hard to combat.

There was one teacher, who, in Japanese fashion, called the Hatchimonji twins Me-kay and E-kay until one of them explained that they were just plain Mike and Ike, in American fashion. The American sense of humor gradually broke down the barrier and pupils and teachers came closer together. Teachers sponsored clubs, interest grew and mounted until a demand brought about the organization of a student body and the election of Ted Fujioka as the first president.

The first winter was a long one and the most severe in the three years of Heart Mountain's history. Starting with the first snow storm in September the weather became

(Continued on page 11)



"One must go"

ABOUT THE AUTHOR AND THE ARTIST

Vaughn Mechau, author of "Heart Mountain: In Life and in Death," was one of that center's first residents and last. Reports officer from the day of its inception, he as much as any evacuee, livd out each day of the camp's existence.

Big, expansive and jovial, Vaughn Mechau is familiarly known as "Bonnie," presumably because of his remarkable good nature. A newspaperman before he entered the War Relocation Authority service, he will return to his first love at the beginning of the new year.

The "portrait" of Bonnie Mechau at work was done by Bob Kuwahara, nationally - syndicated cartoonist.

Estelle Ishigo, whose pencil sketches illustrate Mr. Mechau's article, is in private life the wife of Arthur Ishigo, former bit-player in Hollywood. Mrs. Ishigo is a native of Los Angeles, who started to draw and paint in childhood. She used mirrors and street scenes and surroundings for her subjects. She is also a talented violinist.



The Story of Heart Mountain

(Continued from page 10)

more violent with storms and ground blizzards and the mercury dropping, at one time, to 32 degrees below zero. And, there was one full week when the warmest day saw the mercury never higher than 11 below zero.

Heart Mountain waited for something worse but it never came and people trudged regularly to their churches each Sunday. Christmas, which many dreaded behind the barbed wire fences, was inspiring. People who believed they had been forgotten by America discovered that the fences and blinding lights on the guard towers could not hold back the spirit of Christmas.

Spring, despite the fact that the last snow fell on June 8, brought new hope and change of spirit among Heart Mountain's residents, apparently on the assumption that if they could weather the first winter they could weather anything.

Heart Mountain heaved a sigh of relief with the coming of warm weather and the Center became a scene of concentrated activity. The virgin sod was turned and subjugated by the plow, the canal was water proofed, the high school building and auditorium was under construction, playground equipment was being installed and baseball diamonds laid out.

Flower gardens began to bloom around the tar-paper buildings and the hospital was surrounded by shrubs and smooth green lawn. There was a new and different feeling blossoming and Heart Mountain began to fight back the wilderness of both landscape and spirit.

Boys and girls clubs flourished, the Scouts twice-daily raised and lowered the Stars and Stripes over the Center, the faint strains of obon music mingled with the shouts and cheering from the baseball fields and laughter of children was heard. Some of the older youth, feeling it time to help guide and direct the young people, organized discussion groups. Fred Yamamoto, Yosh Kodama, John Kitasako, Rev. Don Toriumi gave advice and spiritual direction and talked about a democracy which at times seemed like a nebulous thing.

Heart Mountain built its USO, the first to be recognized nationally, and parties were given for volunteers. Those whose families depended upon them joined the seasonal workers and helped farmers in Wyoming, Montana, the Dakotas and Nebraska harvest crops which otherwise would have rotted in the fields.

As the long fall days approached there was more comfort and a new pride being bred in the fact that the people were doing their duty as the government had prescribed and that they were contributing to the welfare of America at the same time. An honor roll was erected for the youth entering the Armed services and it grew until nearly 900 names were written there.

Heart Mountain had reached its peak and slow disintegration began to set in. Daily, Nisei youth answered the call to arms; daily the bus carried more adventurous ones to new cities in the East to begin a-fresh.

The schools continued, the old men gathered in the laundry rooms for their endless games of goh, their wives washing, scrubbing, chatting with neighbors; kids being kids and young couples holding hands in the picture shows, gently, under the corner of a coat.

There were the always-present lines of patiently waiting people —standing in line for the shows, at the messhalls, at the stores, at the cashier's window, waiting hour after hour. To get anything one had to stand in line and wait in the summer heat, in the rain and mud; shielding one's self from the blizzards or dust.

Heart Mountain spent its days quietly. Its residents working in cooperation with the administration; the administration gaining deeper understanding of their charges and trying to be helpful. There were no heroics.

In three years, there were no great ups and downs. There was unrest and doubt at the time of registration; there were bursts of hot words over working conditions and there was a flurry of excitement at the time of segregation. But the difficulties were never serious. There were always conferences and concessions. There was resistance and cooperation.

Heart Mountain's residents showed the government and the Army that they were amenable and willing. They showed that by willingly offering their sons and fathers and brothers to the armed forces, many of them falling on that bitter Italion soil and on the frozen fields of Germany. They showed that they knew how to help in industry, agriculture and in every field where their talents were needed, and they served without rancor.

Avoided, unwanted, suspected, they proved their dependability and integrity despite the fact that they were the first and only group in this nation to suffer from the abridgement of their rights through mass internment.

At Heart Mountain they built up their strength and courage and learned to fight back from that crushing blow that had wiped out their record of law-abiding citizens, as industrious workers, as hard-working and frugal farmers, as outstanding students.

Exonerated by the Army they began returning to normal communities. Drawn as though by a magnet, parents took their small children from behind the fences that they might see for the first time the things that other American children enjoy as a heritage —the streets of cities, shops and stores, parks and green grass, and most of all, freedom.

It wasn't easy to cut the ties at Heart Mountain and face the possibilities of shots fired in the night, the roaring flames enveloping a building, the "No Jap" signs, the sneers. It was hard to face Hood River, Watsonville, Auburn, Brawley and to countenance the utterances of West Coast race-baiters. But they faced that problem having learned that their own fortitude was a powerful asset.

Life on the West Coast was not like it was remembered. Los Angeles, like other cities, had become a strange place to returning residents. One Issei wrote:

"From a shabby, dirty restaurant across the street from my hotel bursts forth strange noises. Behind the windows, dusty and covered with soft drink signs and old wrapping paper, dark figures dance to phonograph music. They sway in the dim light. There are noises, the likes of which I have never heard. They moan, wail and often gasp for air. As the sounds come thumping into my room, my breathing grows irregular, my chest heaves as if in suspense, I feel choked.

"I hate this strange singing.

"Now a girl is chanting. Is she appealing that she is not bad? I can't understand a word but the one is pleading. Now a man is shouting. He is angry. Or is he bluffing? A moment later, he is moaning like a wounded animal in the dark.

"These are the surroundings in which I live now. Relocation puts men in strange places — Negroes all around; relocatees here being a minority within a minority.

"It is one o'clock.

"I will try to sleep again. The noises from across the street have grown more faint. Perhaps those dirty windows are closed now.

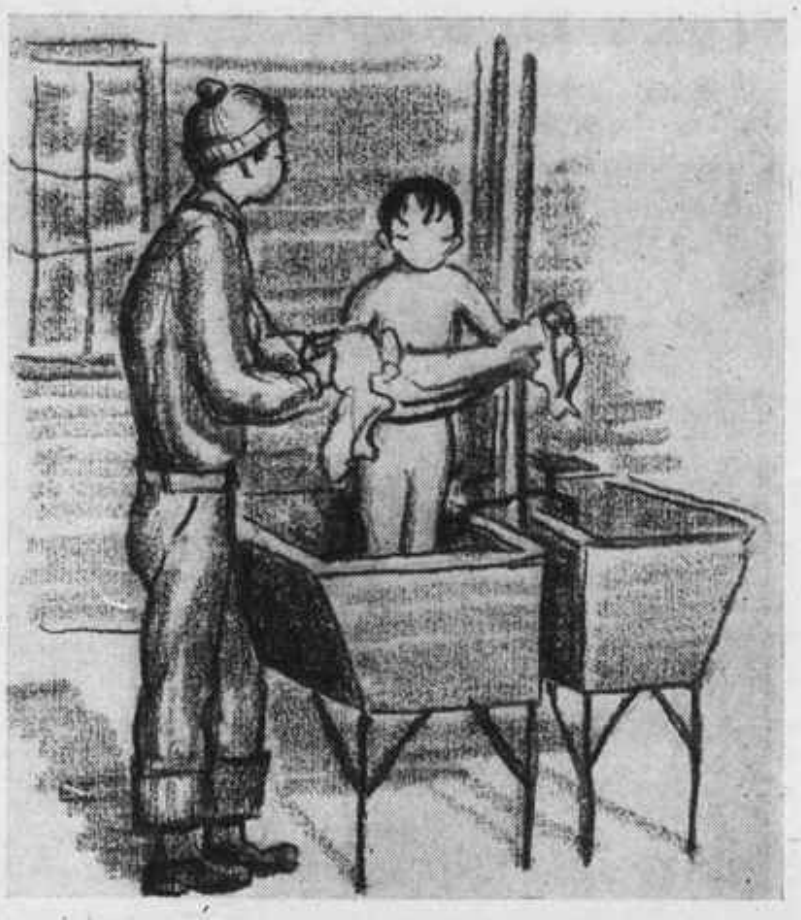
"When I am hard pressed, I call upon the name of the Lord. I am doing so now. There are so many Negroes and so many Japanese—men, women and children who cross streets half-running. Good night."

But there has been strength born of the hardship and mistreatment.

Today Heart Mountain people are scattered; some are leading prosaic lives in the Middle West; many have returned to the soil which meant warmth and productivity to them; some have found new homes in New York, Minneapolis, Chicago and a dozen different places; and some . . . Tanahashi, Yonemura, Fujioka, Yamamoto rest where they fell with their comrades.

Perhaps it did cost the American taxpayers 200 million dollars or more—the price of 200 bombers or a ship — to learn about their fellow Americans. They have learned that there is a spiritual quality that cannot be taken from a people; that their basic honesty and devotion cannot be so easily broken; that adversity strengthens determination.

And now the snow and dust and little remembrances of life at Heart Mountain gather the drifts, soon and well to be forgotten.



"Life was neither smooth nor easy in the new Community."



"Like food, the flow of coal to the Project was spotty."



"As many as nine in one 20 x 24 foot room."

Hysteria Responsible for Rumors Among Hawaii Issei, Says Lind

HONOLULU, T. H. — Disloyal Japanese did not fabricate the fantastic rumors which led some Japanese in Hawaii to believe that Japan had won the war, Dr. Andrew W. Lind, sociology professor at the University of Hawaii stated here recently, according to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Dr. Lind, who is in charge of the war research library, described the rumors as the "perfectly natural and inevitable psychological phenomenon" of a group of people grasping for a last straw of consolation over Japan's surrender.

The rumors were heard on all islands by informants attached to Dr. Lind's bureau, he said.

Dr. Lind said the rumors have died down and the same aliens who once believed the rumors are now reconciled to the fact that the Allies, not Japan, won the war.

Dr. Lind foresaw the "psychological crisis" for the old Japanese even before V-J Day. He asked a selected group of correspondents to keep him informed on the aliens' reaction to the collapse of Japan last August.

He was told of aliens gathering at Aiea heights, Wilhelmina Rise and Punchbowl to see a "victorious" Japanese navy steam into Pearl Harbor. He also heard of elderly Japanese women weeping over Japan's defeat.

He explained that this reaction should not be regarded as an indication of disloyalty or lack of appreciation of America's fair treatment, but as a normal reaction.

"The one symbol of their own group status had completely collapsed," he said. "Under the circumstances it was perfectly natural that one of the ways out, psychologically, was to seek some rationalization or explanation."

The sociologist said that the second generation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry "were so commonly unaware of the rumors that the first generation hesitated to tell the rumors to their children because they knew the second generation would not believe them."

By the middle of September the rumors began to wane and are hardly heard anymore today, according to Dr. Lind.



COLORADO RIVER relocation center at Poston, Ariz. Opened on May 8, 1942. Units II and III closed on Oct. 1, 1945. Unit I closed on Nov. 25, 1945. Peak population, 17,942.

GILA RIVER relocation center at Rivers, Ariz. Opened on July 20, 1942. Closed on Nov. 10, 1945. Peak population, 15,000.

MANZANAR relocation center at Manzanar, Calif. Opened as a reception center by the Army in April, 1942. Transferred to WRA in June, 1942. Closed on Nov. 21, 1945. Peak population, 8065.

HEART MOUNTAIN relocation center at Heart Mountain, Wyo. Opened on Aug. 12, 1942. Closed on Nov. 10, 1945. Peak population, 11,000.

GRANADA relocation center at Amache, Colo. Opened on Aug. 27, 1942. Closed on Oct. 15, 1945. Peak population, 7567.

MINIDOKA relocation center at Hunt, Idaho. Opened on Aug. 10, 1942. Closed on Oct. 23, 1945. Peak population, 9,500.

CENTRAL UTAH relocation center at Topaz, Utah. Opened on Sept. 11, 1942. Closed on Oct. 31, 1945. Peak population, 8,000.

ROHWER relocation center at Rohwer, Ark. Opened on Sept. 17, 1942. Closed on Nov. 30, 1945. Peak population 6,000.

JEROME relocation center at Denson, Ark. Opened on Oct. 6, 1942. Closed on June 30, 1944. Peak population, 8,000.

TULE LAKE segregation and relocation center. Scheduled to be closed on Feb. 1, 1946. Peak population, 18,000. Present population, 14,000, of which total one-half are eligible for relocation.

THE CYCLE: Story of Evacuation



THE CYCLE began in the spring of 1942.

On March 2, Lieutenant General John DeWitt marked imaginary military areas No. 1 and 2 down the western coastline of these United States, and on March 27 prohibited all persons of Japanese ancestry from leaving these areas.

From that time on the evacuation went forward with a rapidity and efficiency that hinted of long planning by the War Department for just such an emergency as this.

Clean signs went up on corner lamp posts, quiet signs with quiet words that did not tell of hysteria or heartache or hate. The signs did not tell of rush packing jobs, or of "For Rent" signs that went up over property occupied by a Japanese American family for 25 years. The signs ruthlessly singled out every last person of Japanese ancestry, the orphan babies in the Salvation Army homes, the 4-year olds just learning the way to school, the waiting wives of army servicemen, the patient parents of Nisei school children, and that great army of young, American, jitter-bugging Nisei youth.

So that was how the cycle started. They packed their belongings, helplessly weeding out the things they could not take, the photograph albums that recorded the 1910's, the 1920's, the 1930's—the years it takes to raise a family. No one hoped to take the dining room furniture or the piano that Suzie played after school hours, but there were tears shed over the baby's first clothes and the hunting equipment Mike left when he entered the army. There were crates of dishes to be packed, dishes remembered when the messhalls served meals from tin plates, and there were ice skates and books and paintboxes and all the accumulated paraphernalia any family collects and learns to love through association. The furniture was packed and crated, the dishes were given away, the bikes were sold.

In those last few days there was hardly time to remember that the rose bushes in front had been just slips when they were first planted, that the wistaria vine had flourished for 15 years, that the scars on the front steps were made from roller skates—a forbidden practice, that, but so often forgotten.

The houses lost their cluttered look. They were no longer homes but only houses to be rented or leased or sold. And the families waited for the shiny busses that whisked them from these remembered homes.

They had been families with names like "John" and "Sis" and "Ma" and "Pa," but now they were numbers. They piled the busses inside with everything they could carry, and it was so little of their long lifetimes. The girls brought their curlers and their lipsticks and their graduation pictures, and their parents brought a few dishes, extra clothes, and sometimes a washboard.

They were numbers now. They were brought to a new land of fences and barbed wire and barracks, of common washrooms and latrines, and a common messhall. The first day's menus were printed in all the newspapers, to show

(Continued on page 13)





ABOVE: MAY, 1942, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, where a family waited for a bus to take them to the Tanforan Assembly Center.

BELOW: SPRING, 1942, STOCKTON ASSEMBLY CENTER. Identification numbers and family groups are checked by officials as the evacuees leave the busses.

RIGHT: CHRISTMAS, 1943, GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER, COLORADO. Sachiko Matsumoto.

(Continued from page 12)

how well a democracy treated its internees, but not the second day's, nor the third's, when the meals began to get slim and the leggy teen-aged boys left the table hungry.

But they tacked up muslin over the barrack windows and covered the army blankets with new spreads, and pretty soon the cold barracks took on a slight semblance to a home.

But it was an interim stay, this first one. During the summer and fall months they moved again, this time to relocation centers under the WRA, where they looked forward to a dreary and long "duration."

Once at the relocation centers they were able to sit down and breathe and plan for the future, for whatever future was theirs, they knew they had the making of it, with limitations, of course.

There was no immediate prospect of resettlement in outside cties, though a couple thousand college youngsters, aided by the Japanese American Student Council, were able to go out at once. For the rest, they pretty well knew freedom would be a long time coming.

They established newspapers first so that some sort of central contact could be made. They looked over the endless desert ground about the centers, and they planned on trees and cover growth to hold down the soil.

They saw their fruit and vegetables put up by the women folk, for though it was fall, they knew by looking that the winter ahead would be hard. They organized a police department, for every city of ten thousand needs controls and guidance. They planned schools for the kids and recreation programs for the youngsters and movies for all, for they knew that even in a camp, life must go on. The Boy Scouts sent for their uniforms and medals and every morning they sent up the beautiful red, white and blue flag that meant this was theirs, their country, their hope for freedom and the vast potentialities of citizenship that were theirs. They raised the flag in that desert of dust and barracks and saluted its graceful folds.

Gradually order came about in the relocation centers. There was no time for sitting and griping or sentimentalizing. There was too much work to do, and as the days went on, fall into winter, and winter into spring, the pattern of their lives became firmly etched. There were schools and clubs for the youngsters, and there was work for their parents. There were fashion shows for the girls, who dressed with meticulous care and even developed some center fashion fads. The younger boys went all out, with jive talk and jitterbug dances and long, padded jackets.

Outside the centers there was lots of irresponsible talk about "pampered" evacuees and wasteful menus and tiled bathtubs, but the residents continued eating their 45-cents-a-day meals, working ther accustomed eight hours, and taking showers in community bathrooms to which they walked a hundred yards in the snow in the wintertime.

And on January 28, 1943, the War Department, which had been responsible for the evacuation, announced that it would take into its ranks Americans of Japanese ancestry.

It was a life-and-death matter for the evacuees. There were hundreds who felt honestly that they could not serve knowing their parents were still confined to guarded camps. There were also the hundreds who felt that only in this spectacular way could they truly help Americans of Japanese ancestry. Three years later the 442nd Regimental Combat Team was to start coming home from Europe, heavy with ribbons and decorations, their ranks thinned by death. But in the first month of the year 1943, there was much talk and debate about the worth of a segregated Japanese American unit.

In the end 1500 young men volunteered for the special unit, and their relocation centers sent them off with banquets and gifts and heartbreaking warmth to train in Mississippi's Camp Shelby.

A thin stream of resettlers began leaving the camps about this time. A family here, a family there. Larger groups of evacuees went off for seasonal work in Montana fields and Utah sugar beet farms, but the permanent resettlers were few. There was too much bewildering talk and hatred on the outside. Congressman Rankin cried out that Hawaiian Japanese who were responsible for the "sabotage" at Pearl Harbor were being sent to Shelby to train, and every once in a while a patriotic veterans' organization would pass a resolution against the evacuees. But here and there a family would pack its bags and turn its back permanently upon the gates of the relocation center. One of the first ones went off to work for Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, and later on Ickes himself helped get him into a job with the University of Maryland. In some of the major Eastern cities talk evolved into concrete action and help for the evacuees in the creation of hostels, where centerfresh resettlers could get their bearings before starting in on their own.

Congressmen Dies and his committee thought the evacuee question too good a possibility to miss, and he began a series of "investigations." But the investigations did him no good and the evacuees no harm, save in the press, where, even before the hearings started, the evacuees were charged with all the things that yellow journalism can think of. It was somewhere around this time that Sgt. Ben Kuroki of the U. S. Army Air Forces was presented to King George of England and the Queen.

So life in the centers went on while life went on around it. The columnists in center newspapers said that life went on past the evacuees while they were living in their self-contained groups, but the barbed-wire, so long a symbol of imprisonment, became in time a symbol of protection. And where could a family without resources, without friends, without hope—go in a hostile land? For the Issei particularly it was a question without an answer.

In June, 1944, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team went into action in Italy, and from that day on till the end of war in Europe there was hardly a Nisei home that did not live each day without fear. The 442nd went into action, boldly, a bunch of kids with only a relocation center for a home address.

From that time there was hardly a week when casualties did not come home to the relocation centers, reported in the Heart Mountain Sentinel, the Minidoka Irrigator, or the mimoegraphed Poston Chronicle, the Topaz Times, and the other newspapers.

There were thousands of men in uniform now, thousands of Americans with Japanese faces in the fields of Europe and the jungles of the Pacific theater.

There were deaths every day, there were scores of wounded, and there was only the relocation center barrack to receive the news. By the middle of 1945 the casualties among Nisei soldiers reached 3,000.

How much it all helped no one can say, but it would not be exaggerating to say that to the efforts of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team should go nearly all the credit for the final news on Dec. 18, 1944 that the evacuated Pacific Coast areas were once again "free zones," and that the relocation centers would be closed.

There were mixed feelings at the news. There was wild celebration at the news of freedom and vindication, but there was bewilderment at the thought of being turned loose into now-occupied areas without funds to sustain non-working families.

Areas from which Japanese Americans had been evacuated in the spring of 1942 were now filled to bursting with new war families. The San Francisco Japanese section, which once housed 5,000 persons, had 18,000 persons jammed tightly within it. The Los Angeles area, once the business district of Southern California's Nisei and Issei population, had long ago acquired new renters and home owners. The farms once evacuated by Issei and Nisei held new tenants now, who were doing well on the land and did not want to relinquish it.

Freedom from the relocation centers meant, too, the return to some hostile neighborhoods. There were lawless elements in the communities, too, which were not ashamed of burning homes and dynamiting farms and breaking windows, all of which they did. And when, wondered the evacuees, would their homes go up in flames, would a stray bullet hit a member of the family? To all this they were returning, to fear, to a new state of homelessness, to an uncertain future.

But thousands rejoiced. Their day of vindication had come. They were returning home and the cycle was completed.



TOP: MARCH, 1943, JEROME RELOCATION CENTER, ARKANSAS. Pre-school youngsters, left to right, Hidemi Kimura, Tomiko Fuloute, Shig Konishi, Alfred Miyamoto and Sei Asaki, under the eyes of their teacher, Emiko Shinagawa.

MIDDLE: JUNE, 1944, ROHWER RELOCATION CENTER, ARKANSAS. The cemetery may someday be the only permanent reminder of a once-thriving center.

BOTTOM: RELOCATION. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kodama and their son, Junior, leave the Heart Mountain Relocation Center.

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For Tomorrow Is Another Day

By JOBO NAKAMURA

Here it was, Christmas again, Christmas. He sauntered down to the State street subway entrance, his head partly hidden under up-turned collar. Damn it, he thought, he wished they would get this Christmas over with . . . damn quick.

Masao found it hard to fight the feeling of persecution that surged within him. There was no rational explanation why he should feel discriminated against when his boss gave him every assurance that as soon as the machine shop had reconverted he would be the first to be rehired; Masao was such "an honest and hard-working boy."

That was five days ago and Masao had nothing better to do than to go to downtown movies in the afternoon, matinees being cheaper. He grew lax about his night study course in electricity and contemplated dropping it. All the brooding and self-pity would do no good, he told himself, and he looked for jobs that would compare favorably with his last position at Atlas.

The breeze from the lake was raw; Masao dug his hand deeper into his pockets and straightened his upturned collar and took quick zippy steps. White collar workers gushed out of buildings into the streets, their faces beaming. Cheerlessly, Masao wished he were one of them. Last-minute shoppers gorged the Loop stores, carrying bundles of packages beribboned with garish trimmings. How could these people, Masao asked, how could they know how he felt? They have had comfort and security all their lives. How could they know how it felt to feel the sharp denials and insecurity of day-to-day living?

He emerged from a subway tunnel at Clark and Division and ambled up North Clark. "Merry Christmas, fella," a portly bartender in front of a honky-tonk greeted him as he walked by, "bring your friends over tonight and we'll celebrate the Eve." Masao merely grinned. There was little holiday pretention on North Clark, and only soot-stained hollyhocks and dusty placard greetings trimmed the windows of the chop suey and chili houses, poolrooms and pawn shops, cheap hotels and Chinese launderies. A procession of unshaven, unkept, homeless men wandered from tavern to tavern with blazed eyes and parched lips.

Masao entered the Nisei Cafe. In the backroom, greasy-haired fellows fed coins into the juke-box and the air was filled with a loud blast of "Atcheson, Topeka, and Santa Fe." As soon as it stopped, another disc flipped over to play the nostalgic whine of "Shina-No-Yoru." They loudly chatted in an idiomatic mixture of Japanese and English. A sensuous-looking young girl, in a yellow plasti-film apron waited on Masao without so much as looking at him. Masao ordered egg-foo-yung and rice; he hadn't had a bowl of hot steaming rice for a hell of a long time. The girl chanted the order to the cook, a tired old Issei, and joined the apathetic laughter of her friends at the music box.

God, how this place reminded him of Stockton Nihonmachi in the pre-evacuation days! A dull sickening sensation seeped in. He had forced and set himself apart from the petty Nisei convention but he found himself drawing into his old shell. He attempted to analyse rationally his situation but each time emotion thwarted his reasoning. He was cast adrift on the endless waves of a sea. He was sinking, grasping for anything to which he could cling. God, he must rid himself of this persecution complex. He had to hang on to himself. He must.

His parents had never been aware of his maturity, always treated him like a child, "an irresponsible and spineless 'musuko'" who will never learn. Masao had realized early that he could not live and conform in the world of his family and yet achieve the standards of the world at large. During the registration period in the camp, his father had discovered that his only son had secretly registered in the Ad building. His father, who had figured actively in the Block politics, was furious and in anguish because the people in the Block had solemnly pledged not to register.

"Didn't I tell you, Masao, that we must keep group solidarity — within the camp, within the block and above all, within the family," his father had vehemently admonished him. "We must save ourselves. Your citizenship will do you no good now. We are no better than cats and dogs, and they will continue to hound us, even in camp behind fences. You must stop talking about your citizenship; it is lost! Your entire concern should be to keep the family intact no matter what happens!"

Masao could not understand why his father had worked himself into such intense emotion. He eyed him only with pity for he was so wrong and embittered and frustrated. He felt sorry for him. The whole thing had been so melodramatic. His mother sat crouched in the corner of the barrack room, her eyes ready to break out in tears. His father had demanded to know, "What will the Block think, what will the Camp think, when they learn that my son has registered and signed 'yes-yes'?"

"Hell with the camp and hell with the Block. If we feel that we are still good citizens, it's only logical for us to answer 'yes-yes.' I want to get out of this stinkin' camp and relocate to Chicago," Masao had retorted.

"Baka-yaro! Do you mean to tell me that you will leave the family and go out by yourself? WRA cannot be trusted, they have never lived up to their promises. Come to your senses, Masao, there's no place in America for us now. We will go to South Pacific or Manchuria after the war and start out anew, all of us."

"Then the family can go to hell. I'm staying here where I belong. . . ." It was then that his father, trembling with rage, had struck him.

"Oya-fuko! How can you talk like this in front of your mother, after we labored all our lives to bring you up and send you to school? I hoped that you would be different from all the Nisei boys in the community. You have no devotion, no responsibility. All you do is to go to dances in the mess hall with young girls and stay up half of the night making noises and keeping the Block people awake. All you can think of is play, play, play! You bring nothing but shame to the family."

His father had not come to the bus to see him off when he relocated to Chicago without his permission. That was a long time ago, almost three years now. His mother was there, sobbing painfully, and embarrassing him in front of others. He had almost felt relieved when the bus had finally left camp.

* * *

Masao buttoned his overcoat and walked out of Nisei Cafe into the street. Dusk was settling on the dank old buildings, and the wind picked up the dust on the sidewalk and swirled it into his eyes. Wearily, he climbed the three flights of dark smelly stairs to his room. He took his shoes off, peeled off his socks and threw them under his bed. He grabbed a towel and groped his way to the bathroom at the end of a dark hallway.

He ran hot water into the tub and sank into its luxurious warmth, splashing water about his body. Oh, if he could only wash his worries away! Perhaps his father was right, he was spineless and irresponsible. If he only had something to show for the three years he'd been out! There he was, without a job and it was Christmas, too. His folks were back now in San Joaquin on a truck farm. They had asked him to join them. Hell, if he's going to dig carrots again, ever! He couldn't ever live again in that shanty town on the river, ever! He couldn't ever live again in that shanty town on the river, a world of nihonkatsudo, bon-odori, kendo nights and other conventions that constricted his inner desires. How did anyone expect to realize ambition in that world!

He lay back languorously in the tub. How long would he have to ruin his stomach eating in those cheap restaurants? How long would he have to live in this musty rooming house! Oh, if he could only get a decent job and feel secure again! The feeling of futility that he knew in California shifting from one labor camp to another . . . that same feeling came back as if it had always been repressed in his mind. He hadn't forgotten the foreman at a fruit orchard in Suisun who called him a no-good so-and-so because he couldn't keep up with veteran pickers, and he was put to pick culls off the ground at reduced wage. . . . and Mrs. Jones in Frisco who fired him because he was too "sassy." "You Japanese boys are never grateful enough," she had told him. It was his first job as "schoolboy" and he was such a kid then, away from home for the first time. He had cried in bed, ashamed of himself. He had only protested about being abused with overwork and that he couldn't get his study done.

There were loud raps on the bathroom door, and a harsh, irritated voice demanded to know if he planned to live in the tub. Masao quickly rose from the tub and dried himself and slithered back to his room. He rinsed his towel in the wash basin of his room and hung it to dry over the radiator.

"Hi, there, Mas ol' boy!" It was Kenji who had come up the stairs and planted himself in a huge wicker chair and stuck a cigarette in his mouth. "Well, what's new, man? How's things at Atlas nowadays, working hard?"

"Yeah, I'm doing all right," Masao lied and hated himself for it.

"My boss gave me a big Christmas bonus today. Man, I didn't think he could be so generous! I bet you did better than me."

"Oh, I don't think so, Kenji," his answer was weak.

"Say man, what do you say? Let's hop over to the dance tonight. Jig Matsumoto and his Tolean Serenaders are making their debut at Astoria Hotel. Maybe we can meet some nice Yabo girls, eh?"

"Oh, I don't know. I got some letters to write."

"Man, don't be a sad-sack. This

(Continued on page 15)



THE AUTHOR SAYS:

I was born George Ryoji Nakamura 26 years ago in Sacramento, California, where my father had a candy store on the corner of third and M street. Family visited Japan when I was 14, and I attended school in Hiroshima for a year and came back to U. S., homesick. My mother and sisters have remained there since. My father was among the first group of Issei to relocate from Tule Lake early in 1943 when even most Nisei were hesitant to leave camp. My father is believed to be one of the very few Issei to call his son out; I relocated to Chicago in the summer of that year. In college, I studied biology and chemistry, and I have now a cozy job at the lab of a well-known breakfast cereal. I have had no athletic or scholastic accomplishments to speak of, having lead a prosaic existence.

They Came to Washington

By JOHN KITASAKO

The Nisei white collar workers who came to the Nation's capital during the war years have experienced that glowing feeling of self-assurance which only comes from being able to live and work as Americans again in a friendly, invigorating atmosphere.

The Nisei relocatees who chose Washington as the point from which to rebuild their life have gratefully learned that their choice was a wise one, for here they have found public acceptance, plentiful job opportunities, and a stimulating level of living—all of which have helped considerably to accelerate the restoration of a much-battered self-respect.

And so many of the Nisei who came with the idea of remaining only for the duration have had a change of heart, and this first peace-time Christmas finds them confirmed residents of the District of Columbia.

The only gripes they have about Washington are the housing shortage, which is bad but not the worst in the U. S.; and the weather, which in the summer is as humid and oppressive as the Louisiana bayous, and in the winter is almost as cold as the worst January in Heart Mountain, Wyoming. But they're not serious gripes, for the Nisei know they are just spoiled sun babies from the West Coast, and they'd just as soon forget the Pacific stretch of sunshine, which to them has become a farcical land of sun and money worshippers who spend so much time crowing about their fabulous climate and oversized products instead of devoting more time trying to learn and live the American way of life.

The Nisei have emerged from this war a very race-conscious element. They have also become more aware of the responsibilities of American citizenship; they have a clearer concept of civil liberties; they have learned of the rewards of loyalty and integrity. From the acid test of their patriotism they have emerged better-grade citizens. They have earned the right to live as Americans in freedom from fear and want, and they expect to live it that way. They should not, and will not, brook any curb to their rights.

In Washington they have found this freedom, this recognition of their rights. The District of Columbia is one of the bright spots in the relocation picture, where prejudice against the Nisei is negligible. What little there is, is of the run-of-the-mill sort that one can find even in the best of communities.

This lack of discrimination is due to four factors. First, the bulk of the prejudice here is directed against the unfortunate Negroes, who comprise about one-third of the population of one million. Under the local segregation policies against the Negroes, Nisei are classed as whites, and have full and free access to any hotel, restaurant, and place of entertainment. The Nisei would be a poor and blind sport indeed if he were to rejoice excessively over his favorable position, knowing full well that another minority's rights are being curbed solely on the basis of race. The Nisei should realize at all times that if circumstances were different, the cap of prejudice would fit his head just as well.

The second factor has been the guidance of the Caucasian Citizens' Committee which has helped to steer the Nisei clear of any pitfalls which might stir up antagonism. Members of this committee are church and club leaders and prominent business and professional men who are experienced in race relations and who have exercised caution and tact to aid the Nisei in becoming integrated.

The third factor responsible for the lack of prejudice against the Nisei is the fact that the Nisei have conducted themselves in an inconspicuous manner. There are no Clark Streets or Larimer Streets in Washington. The Nisei are scattered all over the city and out into the suburbs. And because the majority of the Nisei here are white collar workers in government service, they are on the whole well groomed and well versed in personal relationships, which helps to make them more acceptable to their Caucasian colleagues.

The zootsuiters would feel utterly miserable for want of company in Washington. So far we've seen only two Nisei pachucos here, but that was some time ago, and we haven't laid eyes on them since.

The fourth factor has been the awareness of the Washington public of the contribution which the Nisei have made toward the prosecution of the war on the government front. Many of the Nisei who flocked to Washington used their knowledge of the Japanese language and of the Far East as a potent weapon to fight the war behind the scenes. Most of their activities were veiled in secrecy, but in Washington, where over half of the working population is employed by the federal government, it was generally known that Japanese Americans were engaged in vital work, as well as in other fields of less specialized but nonetheless essential employment.

The Nisei white collar workers have made a good impression. Many of them had to wait weeks and months for civil service clearance, and they figured that once they were in they would prove they could deliver and that their loyalty and integrity would stand up under any circumstances. And they did. The Nisei have established a fine record in government service. In setting this record, they have won many new friends. Strangely, the Nisei qualities of conscientiousness and integrity and devotion which made them a despised minority on the West Coast are paying high dividends in the East.

Prejudice in government service has not been totally absent throughout the war years, however. Four big departments which kept Nisei from their payrolls were the Navy, State, UNRRA, and Foreign Economic Administration. But before the war ended, Nisei had cracked two of these, UNRRA and FEA. The Navy Department, with its recent rescinding of the ban on Nisei enlistment, may be the next to open its doors to civilian Nisei. The State Department, which should have the biggest room for Nisei services, shows no signs of budging from its wartime stand.

That is a sketchy outline of how the Nisei fit into the Washington picture as of Christmas 1945. Generally speaking, it is a favorable set-up. The Nisei in coming to the Nation's capital invaded a comparatively untouched field. They found it to their liking, and the feeling was mutual on the part of their employers. They are here to stay.

DeWitt Hospital Newspaper Cites Interracial Friendship

AUBURN, Calif. — The DeWitt Miner, newspaper published at the DeWitt General hospital in Auburn, California, pointed to an interracial friendship here as a lesson in Americanism, and "even deeper than that, in Christianity," in a story on Nov. 2 on Sergeants Frank Sharon, Paul Floyd, Kazuo Mori and Bill McCarthy.

Sergeants McCarthy and Floyd met in Manila in 1942, and as prisoners of the Japanese, worked together as stevedores and longshoremen. Later they shared the misery that was meted out to them upon being shipped to Japan and the hard labor in nickel mines.

They met Sgt. Frank Sharon and Kazuo Mori, both veterans of the European theater, at Lake Tahoe on a weekend trip sponsored by the Red Cross and the Reconditioning department.

"It can be plainly seen that Mori is of Japanese ancestry and Floyd and McCarthy, having just returned from almost four years of constant and complete awareness of the Japanese people, were aware of this," says the DeWitt Miner. "But they were charmed by his cheerfulness in spite of his confinement to a wheelchair because of head injuries received while fighting in Italy; by his sparkling personality and by his fine record as a soldier. They devoted themselves to assisting him to the table, up and down the stairs, into the speed boat for a thrilling ride around the Lake and into bed."

Sgt. Mori has served in the Army since August, 1941, and was in the European theater with the famed 442nd Combat Team for 12 months. He is a resident of San Leandro, California, and wears the Bronze Star.

FOR TOMORROW IS ANOTHER DAY

(Continued from page 14)

is Christmas eve. You used to cut quite a bit of rug in camp, Mas. I don't see why you don't want to go to Nisei shindigs anymore. Miyo might be there: you told me how beautiful and brown her eyes were. Maybe we can get a dance or two with her."

Kenji's cajolery was effective. Masao hurriedly shaved and put on a dark suit which he had brought from California. Gosh, maybe he might meet somebody at the dance, somebody as sweet and understanding as Joan Leslie was in the picture he saw in the afternoon. Oh God, what a difference it would make in his life if he had a girl like her.

The street was dark, cold and empty. A shivering desolate Santa Claus shook his tiny bell on the corner for Salvation Army. Masao and Kenji hurried along, their bare heads hidden under upturned collars.

Masao's gait was resolute and he strode on with the air of a young man who was going to a big dance, perhaps to meet the girl of his dream. Life was meaningless without hope, Masao assured himself. Tonight he would forget. . . . what the hell, he was young and there was tomorrow to live.

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By the WRA Director: The Future of the Nisei Is His Own

(Continued from page 9)

son became a responsible adult. The Nisei became an individual; a mature, self-confident, tax-paying man who depended upon his own decisions. It is demonstrably true that the engineering graduate moved from the produce bench in California to a relocation center in Arkansas to a drafting table in Boston.

And once again I want to take off my hat to those first Nisei pioneers who ventured from the security of a relocation center into the "wilderness" of Chicago or Dayton or rural Kansas, to hack out a home for themselves and their young families. They played a very real part in making the dispersal a success.

In the process of dispersing, the Nisei discovered America. But, what is much more important, America also discovered the Nisei.

That national introduction to the Nisei, to the fact that they existed and to an understanding of their problems, actually began long before the dispersal, long before the mechanics of indefinite leave were on paper. It began with the very fact of the evacuation itself, with even the pressures and situations and opinions which brought the evacuation about.

During those early weeks thousands of Americans, because the problem suddenly became larger than California's, read their first paragraph about the Nisei. The creation of and movement to assembly centers added to the story that was read on the Atlantic coast. And so the educational process progressed. Population of the relocation centers and curiosity about their composition led to wider interest in the Nisei who were living there. Newspaper blasts about waste and coddling prompted rebuttal, by government and friendly informed groups everywhere, which gradually led the nation toward the truth. Accusations hurled by members of the Dies Committee and even the much more recent rantings and demonstrations of bigots and terrorists on the West Coast led to immediate support by an ever widening circle of informed and therefore, friendly people.

Since relocation began the Nisei have themselves participated in the educational process, merely by living and working and minding their own business in scattered communities which had not known them before. The personal friends they won swelled by that many the number of Americans whose understanding became sympathetic.

The fact that America has discovered the Nisei, and it is the outstanding by-product of good that came from the evacuation, is of course to a large degree attributable to the record of the Nisei in uniform. But here again, that record would not have been made had there not been an evacuation.

Early in 1942 something like half of the Nisei already in uniform had been inexplicably but honorably discharged, according to the decision of their various commanders. Later they became formally ineligible for selective service. Without the evacuation, with the national importance it gave to the Nisei problems, and without WRA's fight for the Nisei right to take up arms, it is not reasonable to surmise that such a numerically insignificant pool of manpower would ever have been drawn upon.

Formation of the Combat Team was not readily accepted by the Nisei nor by many of their outside friends. But if the Nisei had been scattered throughout the Army people would have become aware of their courage only as acts of individual heroism. If there had not been an all-Nisei outfit, their record would not have been nearly so widely known. Hundreds of American newspaper editors would still be confused about how to spell the word. Friends of the Nisei could not have shown their enemies the paragraph in Time Magazine which called the 442nd the most decorated unit in the United States Army. A writer in Colliers could not have referred to the Nisei soldiers last month as "the most universally popular group in the service."

All these by-products of the evacuation — the continuing recriminations and subsequently sharper focussing of national interest, the dispersal of a small minority group throughout the country, and the readily creditable record which could be attached to an All-Nisei fighting unit—spearheaded the educational process, which led to vociferous support by strong groups and organizations of friends. These by-products created the interest which prompted strong editorial comment favorable to the Nisei. These by-products made possible the fact that the Nisei is today a first class citizen.

The future of the Nisei is his own. The future of WRA is short. I cannot escape a very real personal sense of satisfaction in the truth of both those statements.

The future of the Nisei is his own because he has demonstrated before a nation-wide audience his ability to live the American life. It is true that there are many people in this country who still do not know him, but it is also true that there are many, many thousands who do. He is living and working beside individuals, groups and strong organizations who will continue to give him their support when and where it is needed. Men who have known the Nisei soldier in the foxholes of Europe and the Pacific will come home ready to join if necessary the "pickaxe club" which Gen. Joseph Stilwell suggested to protect Nisei families from the "barfly commandos" And an occasional verbal pickaxe will suffice. The Nisei story will continue to be told as it unfolds in the future. And in reading that story thousands more Americans will meet him, and find him in the place he wishes and deserves to be.

Many of the personal tragedies which grew from the evacuation will never be softened, but I hope that with the passing of time many of them will grow dim. I am at least completely confident that WRA's remaining physical job will be done. I am sure that within a few weeks the last to return home from the centers will be out of the existing temporary housing and on their way to a resumption of normal American living.

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Section III — Salt Lake City, Utah, Saturday, December 22, 1945

Hawaii Will Never Be Quite the Same Again
A Sociologist's View of the Island Situation

The Old Order in Hawaii Is Going, Heralding a New Era of Economic and Racial Harmony for These Pacific Isles

By JOHN A. RADEMAKER
Assistant Professor of Sociology
University of Hawaii

Hawaii will never be quite the same again. The war has left its precipitates of feeling, attitudes, practices, men and women, and buildings. But these seems to be no clear indication as yet as how much loss and how much gain is involved in the change. The old happy-go-lucky Hawaii in which everyone had his place and was kept in it is gone.

Challenges to the old order started with the influx of tens of thousands of servicemen and women, and tens of thousands of mainland workers. The old caste order of haoles—whites—who did no manual labor is evidently no longer true. The lack of domestic servants, the presence in bus and street of haoles with work clothes —"haoles with dirty faces and pants" — attest to the fact that haoles are both able and willing to do manual work when they feel that it is proper or necessary to do so. Many firms which never before hired persons of Oriental ancestry are running with practically no one else on the work force except a few haole supervisors. Fields of activity formerly reserved to haoles, or to Hawaiians, or to some other group have been entered by persons from many other groups. The changes have been most evident in the case of defense and war work jobs, but they have occurred in every field of economic activity. People who have "cashed in" on opportunities to make money have in a few cases engaged in conspicuous speculation in real estate. Several business men of Chinese ancestry who have done this have brought upon themselves and upon the entire Chinese American community severe criticism of the sort which is always directed at the "newly-rich" ambitious family. The criticism is often couched in racial terms, although it is well know that some haoles have been engaging in similar speculation. This is symptomatic of the fact that during the war the Japanese Americans in Hawaii have been handicapped in economic competition by military regulations and by their status as enemy aliens, in the case of the Issei. As a result, and also because of other factors such as their old and well-established place in business throughout the Territory, the Chinese Americans here have become the nearest competitors of the haoles for economic supremacy. Hence there exists considerable feeling against the Chinese Americans here by the haoles who feel their security threatened by this competition. The Japanese Americans, who were in the position of runner-up for competitive honors before the war, exhibit mixed feelings of (1) relief that they are no longer "on the spot" in this regard, (2) sympathy for the Chinese Americans because of the unjustified criticism of the entire group based on the conspicuous action of a few individuals selected for criticism at least partly because of their racial ancestry, and (3) resentment at the fact that they were barred from equally advantageous opportunities for economic advancement during the war. Certainly, with the end of the war, many shifts are certain to occur again. War and defense work jobs will fall off, high speculative turnover of money will decrease, and a gradual return to more limited incomes, smaller population, less military expenditures, will be the order of the day. The fever for making money in a hurry, with high risks and high profits, will soon be much weaker, and business on a more stable and permanent basis will gradually resume.

What does the future offer for the Japanese Americans in Hawaii? For some 600 families whose members were interned or evacuated to the mainland, or caught there without transportation back, it will mean the reunion of long separated loved ones. For nearly every family in the Territory, it will mean the return of some loved one from the armed services of his country; but for many it will mean the sorrowful realization that some loved one will not return from the battle for Democracy. It is difficult to adjust one's thinking and feeling to the knowledge that "the last full measure of devotion to his country has been freely offered, honestly accepted, and gratefully received in the hour of crisis and final sacrifice," as one General here put it. But come what may, everyone here is thoroughly conscious of the fact

(Continued on page 24)



THESE HAWAIIAN AMERICAN SERVICEMEN, many of whom are of Japanese ancestry, show in their faces the composite racial make-up of the Hawaiian Islands. Evident in these faces are the Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Portuguese and Caucasian strains that today are forming a new race. Shown here at New York's Hotel Astor, where they were entertained by Earl Finch of Mississippi, they are seen singing the songs that have made the Island Paradise famous. But the Hawaii to which they will return after service is not the same Hawaii, says sociologist John Rademaker, author of the accompanying article. The tremendous social upheavals there may someday make for a racial and economic Paradise in the land of the pineapple and moonlit beaches.

Index to Section III

"The tragedy is that we hate each other in this war-torn world, rather than the way of life which pits man against man and society against society." . . . ELMER R. SMITH.

from *Prejudice and the Nisei*, page 18.

"The old happy-go-lucky Hawaii in which everyone had his place and was kept in it is gone" . . . JOHN A. RADEMAKER.

from *Hawaii Will Never Be the Same Again*, page 17.

"Unions are, quite distinctly, a force that is making American Japanese more conscious of their heritage, rights and dignity as Americans, and welding them to their fellow Hawaiian Islanders of all descents" . . . JOHN E. REINECKE.

From *AJA's in Hawaiian Unions*, page 17.

"The racial 'aloha' supposedly existing in these islands has been proven to be more of a slogan than an actual fact." . . . MINEO KITAGARI.

from *The Situation in Hawaii*, page 18.

"I don't see no colored guy here. All I see are Americans." . . . TOSHIO MORI.

from *Time Out at Al's*, page 19.

"We run a great risk of forfeiting what democracy we have if minorities accept intolerance and injustice submitted against them in silence." . . . FRED FERTIG.

from *Some Notes for the Nisei*, page 21.

The AJA's in Hawaiian Unions

Within a Decade Labor Has Been the Force Welding Japanese Americans into the Larger Interracial Community, Says an Observer

By JOHN E. REINECKE

In 1935 there were 500 trade union members in Hawaii. Today there are close to 30,000. Nearly one-half are of Japanese descent or birth. Within a decade, trade unions have become one of the most effective forces welding American Japanese into the larger, interracial community. In AFL and CIO unions Japanese participate on an equal footing with other members and furnish a large number of leaders.

This condition was effected against the opposition of the small Caucasian aristocracy which owns nearly everything worth owning in Hawaii and dominates its social and political life into the bargain. In spite of the much advertised racial harmony of the Islands, the aristocracy has had an essentially colonial point of view toward the other racial groups. Low wages and docility for the masses; high profits, some **noblesse oblige**, and a monopoly of initiative and leadership for themselves — such has been the ideal of the group dubbed by the unappreciative "the Lord's Annointed." "Benevolent paternalism" the plantation-based system is called in Hawaii.

Benevolent paternalism and unions, Hawaiian employers recognized, cannot long exist side by side. Unionism threatens the low wage structure of the plantations which employ directly one-third of the Islands' workers. Unionism threatens no less the social and political system founded on 75 years of plantation economy: it would give the ordinary, non-Caucasian workingman an effective voice in running Hawaii.

Two-fifths of the labor force in 1940 were Japanese; formerly the proportion was greater. Unionization of the Japanese has been regarded with more than usual apprehension, because the Japanese have long been the core of Hawaii's working class, and because of the strong solidarity of the Japanese community.

Chiefly because of language barriers, unionization of plantation labor before 1938 was attempted only along nationality lines. Japanese plantation hands struck in 1909 against racial differentials in wages. Again in 1920 they struck for a basic wage of $1.25 a day, to meet postwar prices. The strikers were supported by the Japanese community generally, which regarded the strike as a display of **yamato damashii**, but not by the consul-general, who sided with the sugar planters' association. At a cost of $12,000,000 the planters won the 1920 strike and effectively crushed unionization for nearly a generation.

The nationalistic nature of the strikes, particularly that of 1920, was the occasion for more or less sincere distrust of the Japanese community. Declared a spokesman of the sugar planters:

"The Territory of Hawaii is now and is going to be American; it is going to remain American under any condition and we are going to control the situation out there. . . . The white race, the white people, the Americans in Hawaii are going to dominate and will dominate."

Meanwhile, atempts in 1919-21 to organize longshoremen and other groups of employees in Honolulu along non-racial lines were just as firmly suppressed as were nationalistic unions of Japanese and Filipino plantation hands.

Effective organization of urban labor in Hawaii had to wait for the great nation-wide upsurge of 1935. In that year unionization of dock workers was begun by the International Longshoremen's Association, shortly before its West Coast branches became the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (CIO).

Union organization proceeded slowly in the teeth of employer opposition and the natural fear and apathy of workers who had known of unions only as organizations associated with unsuccessful strikes. Among early "agitators" whose uphill efforts laid the foundation for later union growth was Jack H. Kawano, since 1938 president of the Honolulu waterfront local of the ILWU. In 1938 organization of plantation workers on a non-racial basis was begun on the island of Kauai, where for the first time labor successfully entered politics. Defense construction in 1941 brought a remarkable rise in the membership of the AFL building and metal trades locals. Local No. 745 of the Carpenters, for example, grew from a Caucasian club of possibly 75 members to a genuine union of 1400 members, largely AJA's.

The war, the blackout, and conditions under military rule set back union organization from one to four years. Not until late in 1942 was organization resumed in Honolulu and not until January 1944 did the Longshoremen begin their big drive on the plantations. Meanwhile union rolls had been cut in half.

Demoralization of the American Japanese community during the first year of the war unquestionably contributed to the inactivity of unions. Nevertheless it does not appear that AJA's dropped out of unions much more than did other workers, and when organization was resumed they signed up as readily as anyone else. Unions, incidentally, were one of the few institutions in which Japanese could participate actively on a non-racial basis.

But Japanese participation in unions met with some opposition both from employers and from the military. Several officers who dealt with labor had both an anti-union and an anti-Japanese bias; and ties between employers and the military were close.

On Kauai island, where union membership had been heavily Japanese, not only union meetings but

(Continued on page 23)

An Anthropologist Speaks on Prejudice and the Nisei

By ELMER R. SMITH

The year 1945 has seen the ceasing of war on two fronts of the world, but it has not seen peace established either at home or abroad for the people of the United States. This Christmas finds the people divided upon the issues for which many of our young people have given their last full measure of devotion. Group tensions, prejudices, discriminations are gnawing at the life fibers of all of us, of no matter what breed or birth. Let us, at this time,near the close of a very eventful year, take stock of exactly where we stand in relation to the "democratic ideal," and the philosophy of the "freedoms" for which all of us have been working and fighting. The Nisei are part of this society and are influenced by the same forces at present loose in the world.

The Nisei find themselves once more back in the stream of American life, rubbing shoulders with the many people making up our society. Many of these Nisei have brought with them out of relocation centers prejudices against specific groups and organizations which were the natural result of life behind the army gates of a relocation center. It is time the Nisei asked themselves what these prejudices are and upon what basis they have developed and are supported by facts. This analysis might begin by asking the following questions: Do I believe all Caucasians are responsible for evacuation? Do I believe Jews took advantage of evacuation to control my own and my ethnic group's property, Do I believe the Negro and the Chinese were back of evacuation? Do I hate Negroes because they live in my old neighborhood? Do I believe that Filipinos, Chinese, Mexicans, Negroes are all ready to be against me when I take up my activities in by home town? Must I for my own protection discriminate against these various groups in order to survive?

In order to get a clear picture of the attitudes associated with a positive answer to all or to one of the above questions, it will be necessary to ask ourselves how we got that way. First, let us realize that within the present period of stress and strain much propaganda has been leveled at the various ethnic groups within the American cultural pattern. The Nisei have been under this influence, and have even been used as a source of pressure in certain communities to aid in spreading propaganda against the Filipinos, Mexicans and Negroes. The race baiters along the Pacific Coast are conscious of the fact that to pit one ethnic group against the other is the most potent way of gaining their own slfish ends. They have not overlooked the possibilities of turning Japanese Americans against other minority groups. To create a "racial scene" or riot between groups is exactly what these race baiters desire. To bring about a racial tension among the various ethnic groups will create the exact excuse to "be rid" of all the groups causing the "disturbance" or tension situation.

Second, it is a well established principle that when any given groups have been forced by social circumstances to undergo a severe strain, such as evacuation and discrimination as to where one will live, how one will live, and where one will travel the frustrations associated with such experiences call forth some sort of aggressive action. This aggressive action is usually taken out on a group already weak and discriminated against. The Nisei thus finds many ethnic groups at hand ready to be attacked. In some instances, economic competition presents a very good excuse for discrimination and prejudice. The returning Japanese American finds his business that he had before evacuation now being controlled by a Jew, a Negro or a Chinese American. The Nisei, if he becomes discriminatory against this person or group, forgets that society does not stand still, that labor and service demands created a situation in which this person or group of persons could function satisfactorily. A labor vacuum was created and had to be filled by the available labor. It is not the person or group that should be blamed; they are but the symptoms of social forces at work in a changing society.

Third, it must not be lost sight o fthat in our very complex and ever-changing society, the social forces are greater than individual forces alone in bringing about cultural conditions. Most people at the time of the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast did not know what was going on nor why it was going on, if they did know such a step was being taken. It was not until months after evacuation that the American people as a whole realized that something had been done to American citizens that had never been done before under the name of American democracy.

Fourth, the Nisei in their discriminatory attitudes and acts toward other ethnic groups should be able to recall the misunderstandings which brought about their own plight for three long years. This discrimination was brought about by the failure to recognize each and every person of Japanese ancestry as an individual, and the lumping of all "Japanese" within the same over-all classification. The failure to recognize the individual worth of any person lies at the foundation of prejudice and discrimination of whatever sort of color. The individual is important first and always in any democratic society.

Fifth, the very foundation of the democracy in which we have chosen to live demands that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" free from selfish, prejudiced controls be the right of all men of whatever race, creed or color. All persons of whatever ethnic group must so evaluate their own prejudices and dislikes in terms of the individual worth of their fellow men and not upon the "classification" of individuals into groups to hate and despise.

The tragedy of our prejudices is that we hate the symptoms of greed, selfishness, prejudice, discrimination evidenced by humans, instead of the evils themselves. The tragedy is that we hate each other in this war-torn world, rather than the way of life which pits man against man and society against society. Let us re-evaluate our prejudices in terms of the forces at work in our topsy-turvy world rather than in terms of the mere symptoms of our confusion.

Notes on the Authors Conributing to PC's Holiday Edition

Lean, lanky, pipe - smoking ELMER R. SMITH has been a trouble - shooter on behalf of Japanese Americans since the evacuation first brought a number of them to the state of Utah. At that time a member of the University of Utah anthropology staff, he informally adopted Nisei students on the campus. In 1944 he joined the War Relocation Authority as a community analyst at the Minidoka center in Idaho. He is presently in Seattle scouting out the needs of Nisei returnees, and working as a consultant to the Japanese Americans.

MINEO KATAGIRI, author of "The Situation in the Hawaiian Islands," is a graduate of Union Theological Seminary in New York City, presently a minister in Honolulu. Except for the years spent in the United States as a student, Rev. Katagiri has been a resident of the Hawaiian Islands and thus writes with authority.

JOHN R. RADEMAKER is, along with Elmer R. Smith, another alumnus of the WRA community analysts. His school, however, was the Granada relocation center at Amache ,Colorado. He was formerly a sociologist at the University of Washington, at the present is serving in the same capacity at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu.

TOSHIO MORI, whose short stories have appeared in "Coast," "New Directions," the "Clipper" and the Pacific Citizen, is a San Leandro, California, citizen. During the evacuation he was at the Topaz relocation center in Utah. Many of his WRA center experiences have found their way through his typewriter onto paper.

Mineo Katagiri: The Situation in the Hawaiian Islands

A Report to Continental America

To say that the world is undergoing a revolution is a truism. To say that Hawaii is a part of that revolution and is undergoing a revolutionary change is of great import to the residents of these islands. The weaknesses inherent in our feudal structure are now coming to the forefront and the forces for democracy are making themselves more greatly felt.

The racial "aloha" supposedly existing in these islands has been proven to be more of a slogan than an actual fact. It is true that better racial relations existed here than in most parts of the world, but it was based on tolerance rather than equality. Every night there are fights between the civilians and servicemen which ended in a riot involving well over 500 men near Pearl Harbor. To our Hawaiian boys the servicemen are representatives of the white or haole race against whom they have a bone to pick. In other words I am one of those who feel that the "race feeling" plays a definite role in these fights. And then, of course, the now famous case of Kiyo Nakama. A world champion swimmer who has done so much for Hawaii was denied the privilege of dining with his friend, and co-champion, Bill Smith at the Outrigger Canoe Club because the Club's unwritten policy is to exclude anyone of Oriental extraction. The influx of the Negroes as servicemen and civilian workers has tended to force the drawing of a stricter color line. Discrimination against the Negro in the USO, certain eating places, etc., has tended to make us all conscious of our racial backgrounds.

In the area of economics the stranglehold of the "Big Five" is visibly weakening. But it will be a long time before the hold will weaken sufficiently to die. The labor movement is, of course, contributing to that end. Organized labor has gone into the plantations and that ought to help in creating a more truly economic democracy. A large bulk of the membership and leadership of organized labor is made up of Nisei. Because of the huge earnings made by everyone during the war years there is a greater sense of independence on the part of the people who live in the city. With their great savings they feel they can be free of pressure from other groups and pressures have a strange way of coming to independent people in these islands.

There are certain forces now at play which contribute to the building of a more democratic Hawaii. The Labor Canteen has been exerting a great service to our people in that it sponsors forums, musicales, labor classes, dances, discussions and other useful programs on a completely interracial basis. The servicemen have nothing to inhibit their speaking, and many of them have vast knowledge and experiences, and they do speak their minds, much to the horror of some people. They are giving us an education in Freedom of Speech. Then there is the American Veterans Committee which recently applied for a local charter. It has the liberal elements of the veterans and their program augurs well for the future of these islands. There are other groups such as the Lions Club the Human Relations Committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the newly organized Hawaii Assocation for Civic Unity. These are examples of the forces now at work to bring about greater racial and economic democracy in these islands. In all of them the Nisei is playing significant roles.

What the Nisei Are Doing

Now I want to go into the subject of what the Nisei are specifically doing in the various areas of life, remembering that the end we seek is a democratic Hawaii. With the prestige won during the war by the "blood, sweat and tears" of all the Nisei elements we are now in a position to make a real contribution toward the building of a liberal and democratic Hawaii.

Let me discuss the veterans first for they have, by their sacrifices, earned the number one spot. At the moment the veterans are still small in number. Most of their comrades have not yet returned from Italy. They, like other combat men, have yearned for quiet and rest. They are now getting it. But the signs of their awakening is definitely good. Slowly they are emerging to make their opinions and desires heard. The American Veterans Committee has taken a strong stand as I have already noted and the president pro tem of that organization is Barney Ono, a veteran of the 100th Battalion. The majority of the membership is made up of the Nisei group. Chaplain Yamada has signed up and expressed the opinion that in time the bulk of the 152nd will join this organization as long as it is faithful to the statement of intentions.

When Kamokila Campbell, the Japanese baiting politician, opened her campaign for reelection in 1946 by sponsoring a huge party for combat veterans the Nisei stayed away en masse. They have not forgotten the statements she made at the last election. Those who attended, unwittingly due to ignorance of her position, were called down by their fellow veterans. They are becoming articulate about those democratic rights for which they fought. Tosh Shimabukuro, "the only Nisei in the Navy," saw action in the Philippines and says now, "I'm anxious to do something for democracy at home. I'm restless when I see things like the riot and the Kiyo Nakama incident." That feeling is becoming more widespread among the veterans and I personally look forward to the veterans to play a significant role in the days ahead.

What about politics. Are the Nisei going to run for the legislature in 1946? Yes, the Nisei are going to take active parts in the 1946 elections. There will be Nisei candidates. That, I think, is a certainty. I am not in a position to reveal who those candidates will be, but I do know that candidates there will be. Simply because they are Nisei does not mean that they are going to be good liberal men. Therefore, very serious thought has been given as to the possible candidates to make certain that the best will try for election.

Nisei will take part in other forms of political activity. Many will take leadership in the Political Action Committee simply because so many are in positions of leadership in organized labor. Still others will be active in the existing political parties. Nisei will play their role and make their contribution to the political life of these islands. Make no mistake about that.

The Nisei are probably making the greatest contribution in the labor movement. But so much has already been written about it that I hesitate to write about it lest I repeat what has already been made known to the readers of the PACIFIC CITIZEN. Let me merely note here that the labor movement is the most significant force for economic democracy at this time in Hawaii. Everyone has heard of the excellent leadership given by Jack Kawano to the ILWU-CIO. There are others who are doing equally significant work within the ILWU. Bert Nakano, Hilo, and Arakaki of Alta are examples. The AFL has Wilfred Oka, who, in a short space of time, has made great progress in a rather lethargic outfit.

What about the place of the Nisei in Civic organizations? Here again the Nisei are doing well. The Emergency Service Committee in disbanding went on record as favoring interracial organizations rather than strictly Nisei organizations. It is therefore committed to take responsibility in interracial organizations of which they are members. It would be impossible to name all the individuals involved but it may be pointed out that Mr. Mitsuyuki Kido and Mr. Stanley Miyamoto are taking very active parts in the formation of the Hawaii Association for Civic Unity. More and more the Nisei are accepting responsibility in civic life.

This is an optimistic report of Hawaii and the Nisei role in it. I thing there are very good reasosn for optimism. I have tried to share with you in a very cursory way some reasons that justify optimism. Hawaii is far from the ideal society that our Tourist Bureau in years past made it out to be. We are becoming conscious of our imperfections and are now trying to better the conditions. We are desperately in need of wise leadership, wide education, great courage. We are getting them slowly, painfully, but energetically. The Nisei faces the future with numerous questions in his mind, some skepticism, but with courage, faith, and a willingness to work for a democratic society just as he fought against the forces of fascism on foreign soil. The future is his to mold and he will give it a try.



Left to right, Hung Wai Ching, Charles F. Loomis and Shigeo Yoshida are shown being commended by Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding general, Army Forces, Middle Pacific, for meritorious service to military authorities in helping maintain the unity of Hawaii's population during the war. The outstanding work of the Emergency Service Committee, mentioned in the article here by Mineo Katagiri, was especially commended by Gen. Richardson in his speech.

"Specifically, the work of the Morale section in assisting my military intelligence officer to organize and direct the emergency Service Committee on Oahu and its affiliates on the other islands, its interest in the Varsity Victory Volunteer program, in recruitment for the 442nd Combat Team and special interpreter units as well as many other significant accomplishments in the field of race relations and adjustments, have been of outstanding benefit to our country," said Gen. Richardson.

SINCERE GREETINGS
MR. AND MRS.
LORNE W. BELL
Y. M. C. A.
Honolulu. T. H.

Greetings to Men of the 442nd Infantry and Friends of the Aloha Center USO
Melvin H. Harter
USO — YMCA Pacific Coast Area
144 So. Chester
Pasadena 5, California

Toshio Mori:

Time Out at Al's

A One-Act Play With an American Scene

CHARACTERS

AL, *lunchcounter proprietor.*
Helen, *a young girl of 22.*
Youth in a blazer, *a jobless wanderer.*
Yama, *a young Japanese American.*
Maxie, *the customer with a hangover.*
Dooley, *a middle-aged Negro boxmaker.*
Hamilton, *a young clerk, Democrat.*
Stranger, *the man who missed the boat.*
Laub, *a kosher shopkeeper, Republican.*
Jack, *Al's son.*

A modest lunch counter just before noon in the heart of a fairly busy business section of an American city, Oakland. Al, the proprietor, is talking to his lone customer, Helen.

HELEN: (Indicating the room with a nod of her head.) Awfully quiet here today.

AL: (Confidently.) They'll be here. In five minutes they'll come dropping in. The whole bunch... Laub, Hamilton, Yama, Grazini, Dooley, Santos, Maxie, Musatoff, Jones.

HELEN: (Smoking.) I like it here. Noisy or quiet, it's swell here.

AL:(Looking out.) Ah, what a day! What a day to go fishing! I'm not complaining, though.

HELEN: Happy?

AL: (All smiles.) I stand on two feet. Have a good trade. Eat three meals a day. A nice wife and three kids. An American citizen. What more do I want? Do you know that I came to America when I was a kid?

HELEN: Honest, Al? Where did you come from?

AL: (Dreamily.) Back in Greece I used to dream about America. America, the land of freedom. It's a beautiful country, Helen.

HELEN: (Nodding.) A great country because of great people.

AL: Great because we're in the making. (Looking out.) What a day to be outdoors.

HELEN: I'd love to go to the beach today.

AL: (Laughing.) Call up your boy friend, Helen.

The door swings open. A youth, about eighteen, wearing an old blazer, hesitatingly enters. He approaches timidly to Al and Helen. Al smiles broadly and nods, and the youth, with encouragement, walks to the rear and takes the last seat.

AL: (Coming over to the youth.) What'll you have, son?

YOUTH IN A BLAZER: (Quickly.) A cup of coffee.

AL: Okay. (Whistles a tune.)

Al returns with a cup of coffee, and smiles friendly. Helen smokes and looks intently at the youth. Youth hands over a nickel.

The youth in a blazer nods his head and listens politely. Eats hurriedly, forgetting himself.

AL: (To youth.) How's the weather outside?

YOUTH IN A BLAZER. Kinda cold and damp.

AL: (Shaking his head gently.) And I thought it was a nice, warm day. (To Helen.) You never can be sure of yourself, eh, Helen?

Helen smiles, nods, and smokes.

YOUTH IN A BLAZER. (Embarrassed.) Of course I'm not sure about the weather, but to me it's kinda cold.

AL: (Nodding.) I know, son. You're right. (Looks at the pastry shelf as if for the first time.) Say, what's this? My son didn't come in last night. (Brings down a plate with two doughnuts. To Helen.) Look, Helen. I save two doughnuts for my boy and he didn't show up. What a crazy kid I've got. Never keeps time.

HELEN: What a shame... those two doughnuts going to waste.

AL: (Showing the plate with doughnuts to youth.) Try a sample of my doughnuts, will you?

YOUTH IN A BLAZER. (Hesitatingly.) Well, I . . .

HELEN: Taste his special doughnuts. They're really good.

AL: (Eagerly.) Go ahead, son. I want you to taste 'em. Then I know you'll come in often.

YOUTH IN A BLAZER: (Taken in.) Gee, thanks. (Takes a bite.)

AL: Sink 'em if they're hard, son. They came in yesterday.

YOUTH IN A BLAZER: (Between bites.) It's soft and fluffy. They're good.

AL: My boy's about your age. He's going to Cal.

The youth in a blazer nods his head and listens politely. Eats hurriedly, forgetting himself.

HELEN: What's Jack going to be? A pilot?

AL: He's still crazy about aviation. Can't get it off his mind.

HELEN: Too bad you can't retire, Al, and fish all day, Maybe Jack's the only one who could fill your shoes here.

AL: (Smiles.) That's out. He hates this business. I guess I'll kick off wearing this apron.

The door opens again and a young Japanese walks in quietly. He is smiling, unassuming but confident as if he belonged in the little world of Al's.

AL: (Eyes lighting up.) What's doing, Yama?

YAMA: (Sits down one seat away from Helen.) Hello, Al. Hello, Helen.

Helen smiles and crushes her cigarette. She hands over the morning paper to Yama.

HELEN: Your morning paper, Yama.

YAMA: (Examining the paper.) Thanks. What's going on in the world?

HELEN: Plenty.

AL: (Coming over.) Any luck yesterday, Yama? How many did you get?

YAMA: (Putting down the paper.) One. I got an eighteen pounder.

HELEN: Fishing, fishing! That's all you two ever talk about. (Yama grins sheepishly.)

AL: (Waves his hand.) Helen, you don't know fishing until you've caught one. Eh, Yama?

YAMA: That's right, Al.

Helen shakes her head and lights another cigarette.

AL: Where did you go? By Carquinez?

YAMA: No Off Antioch.

AL: Say, this is the second time you went alone. What's the matter with you, Yama?

YAMA: (Laughing.) Okay, okay. How about this Sunday? I'll get the bait.

AL: That's a date.

HELEN: (Laughing.) Well, Yama. Aren't you going to eat today? (Al and Yama join in laughter.)

YAMA: (Picking up the paper.) Bring me hamburger with chili, Al.

Al goes back to prepare the dish. Another customer, Maxie, enters. He is always drunk. A bit unsteady but walks fairly well.

MAXIE: (Falls into the third seat from front.) Hello, boys and girls. (Looking around.) Where the heck are you, Al? I'm not a collector. Come on out, Al.

AL: (Comes over. Winks at Helen and Yama.) Quit your kidding, Maxie. You're not drunk. I know you.

MAXIE: (Indignant.) I am drunk. Don't go insulting me.

HELEN: That's right, Maxie. Don't let him kid you.

MAXIE: I know when I'm drunk. You can't sober me up with words. You know you can't.

AL: (Laughing.) All right, Maxie. You win. What'll you have?

MAXIE: (All smiles.) Ham and eggs. Bring me coffee and pie first.

AL: What kind of a pie? I have apple, peach, banana cream, apricot, pineapple, loganberry, blackberry, pumpkin, custard, mince, rhubarb . . .

MAXIE: (Thinking.) Give me blueberry.

AL: I'm out of blueberry. How about loganberry?

MAXIE: Give me strawberry.

AL: No strawberry this morning.

MAXIE: Get me anything with berries. I like berries.

Al goes back, shaking his head and laughing. The youth in a blazer stands as if to leave.

AL: (Noticing the youth.) Take your time, son. Stick around and rest awhile.

The youth sits down again. Al takes the pie and coffee to Maxie. Returns to fry ham and eggs. Takes the youth's cup and fills with hot coffee.

THE YOUTH IN A BLAZER: (Moved.) Thanks.

HELEN: (To Yama.) How's the flower business?

YAMA: Pretty slow.

HELEN: What's wrong.

YAMA: The flowers don't move. The retailers have no business so we wholesalers have none.

HELEN: (Nodding.) That's the way it goes nowadays. Everybody must prosper for the good of the individual.

AL: (Watching the ham and eggs.) Hey, Yama. Remember the thirty-two pounder I caught about a year ago?

YAMA: (Brightening.) Sure. Boy, that was a whopper.

AL: Well, I've made a resolution to haul in a bigger one this year.

HELEN: A thirty-two pounder? What kind of a fish is that?

AL: Striped bass.

HELEN: (Incredulously.) Do they come that big?

AL: Sure, Helen.

The door opens. Dooley, Negro, comes in hurriedly. Pats Maxie on the back. Al comes over with Maxie's ham and eggs. Greetings exchanged.

DOOLEY: Hello, everybody. I want pork sausage, Al. Be back in a minute.

MAXIE: Sit down, Dooley.

DOOLEY: (Walking to the door.) I gotta go around the corner. Business.

MAXIE: Who cares about business? Sit down and fill your belly.

Dooley laughingly walks out, waving his hand. Maxie shakes his head.

MAXIE: (Sipping his coffee.) You got the worst coffee in town, Al. Why don't you learn how to make good coffee?

AL: (Laughing.) You mean the best in town.

MAXIE: (Straight face.) How many times do you change your coffee in a day?

AL: (Smiling.) Seven times a day.

MAXIE: Yeah? (Drinks his coffee.) You still got the worst coffee in town. Give me another cup of coffee.

Helen, Yama, and the youth in a blazer

(Contiuued on page 20)

NEW ERA GARAGE
169 East 6th South
Salt Lake City, Utah
Frank Endo, Manager

Greetings
WEST SIDE HOTEL
529 W. 2nd So., Salt Lake City, Utah
S. Doi, Manager
Phone 3-8974

ROSEMARY BEAUTY SALON
76 West 1st South Street
Salt Lake City, Utah
Phone 5-8506

Season's Greetings . . . .
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Weiser, Idaho

Welcome to returning friends, especially Hawaii boys from the 442nd and 100th Infantry.
LESLIE E. EICHELBERGER
Downtown Y. M. C. A.
715 South Hope Street
Los Angeles 14, California

MITS AND MARY MASUDA
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Santa Ana, California

SEASON'S GREETINGS
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MR. and MRS. GEORGE LEE
5824 Geary Blvd.
San Francisco 21, California

GUY C. CALDEN
Attorney at Law
22 Battery St.
San Francisco 11, California

MR. AND MRS. YOSAKU MIYAKE
SONOKO MIYAKE
1238 E. 42 Pl.
Los Angeles 11, California

May Christmas Love prevail and unjust prejudice cease
MR. AND MRS.
WARREN S. CHIPP
Boise, Idaho

PVT. NOB YOSHIDA
U. S. Army
MAE YAMAMOTO
Nampa, Idaho
EIKO MORIKADO
Nampa, Idaho

MR. AND MRS.
MASAYUKI HONDA
AND DALE
Route 4
Idaho Falls, Idaho

Best Wishes
HELEN W. FUJISHIN
MIKE MINEO FUJISHIN
1214 Borah St.
Boise, Idaho

PVT. AND MRS. MINOR INOUYE
412 N. 21st St.
Boise, Idaho

LT. SUSUMU FUJII
0-1338583
CIS, GHQ, AFPAC Advance
APO 500, c/o Postmaster,
San Francisco, California

GREETINGS FROM HACHINOHE,
Aomori Prefecture, Japan
S/SGT. TAD HIROTA,
formerly of Oakland, California
T/3 SHIUSO CHOJIN,
formerly of Oakland, California
T/3 TAMIO ICHIKAWA,
formerly of Suisun, California
with the 81st C.I.C. Detachment
APO 81, c/o Postmaster,
San Francisco, California

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
Congregational Committee On Christian Democracy for work with Japanese Evacuees
Chairman
STEPHEN PRONKO
6501 Wyndown Blvd.
St. Louis 5, Mo.
Exec. Sec.
CLARENCE GILLETT
1052 West 6th St.
Los Angeles 14, Calif.

To all our friends widely separated, to those who relocated from the various centers, where we were privileged to minister to you, we send greetings for a Happy and Blessed Christmas and New Year. Our prayer is that peace be in your hearts to give you strength and courage in your problems. God bless you everyone and may the happiness and peace of this season be always with you.
THE MARYKNOLL FATHERS
426 S. Boyle Avenue
Los Angeles, California
FATHER LAVERY, FATHER SWIFT, FATHER STEINBACH, FATHER CLEMENT

Season's Greetings
Greetings from Italy to All Members and Former Members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and to Their Families.
Col. V. R. Miller, Inf.
Commanding Officer, 442nd R. C. T.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
Fellow Members and Friends
Pvt. Paul Saito
Camp Pickett, Virginia
Joe Saito
Rt. 1, Box 86
Ontario, Oregon
Mr. and Mrs. Abe Saito
Route 3 — Weiser, Idaho
PVT. PAUL SAITO
CAMP PICKETT, VIRGINIA

Toshio Mori:
Time Out at Al's

(Continued from page 19)

chuckle. Al picks up Maxie's cup, shaking his head. The door opens again. Hamilton, a young clerk, enters breezily.

HAMILTON: (Taking the fourth seat from the front.) (To Helen. Winks at the youth in a blazer.) Hey, Al. What have you today?

AL: (Coming over.) Hello, Ham. Let's see. There's lamb stew, pot . . .

HAMILTON: Where's Laub,

AL: Didn't come in yet.

Another customer enters. He is a stranger. Takes the second seat, next to Maxie. Stranger looks at Maxie with disapproval. Turns away and reads the menu. Maxie is amused. Al wipes the counter in front of the stranger.

AL: (To Stranger.) Nice day, isn't it?

STRANGER: (Reading the menu.) Roast pork with mashed potatoes. Is it tender? I don't know this place.

MAXIE: (Leaning over.) Leave it to him, man. He serves the best food in town.

STRANGER: (Aloof.) Bring the roast pork, and I'll see.

Al goes back to fill the order. The Stranger moves to the first seat, getting away from Maxie. Laub, a kosher shopkeeper, enters.

HAMILTON: (Noticing Laub.) Hi-ya, Republican.

LAUB: (Taking the fifth seat, between Yama and Hamilton.) Hello yourself, Democrat. Well, did you finally get what I said yesterday?

HAMILTON: I still think you're crazy. And I was half an hour late for work to find that out.

LAUB: Listen, Ham. You have to be conservative these days. Take your time and watch your step.

HAMILTON: Conservative, my eye! Time's flying. Explore new fields. Experience a lot of things and learn. You're living only when you're useful.

LAUB: (To Hamilton.) I don't agree with you.

Al is going back and forth serving the stranger and Hamilton.

HAMILTON: Well, America is big enough for two of us.

AL: (To Laub.) What'll you have, philosopher?

LAUB: (Smiling.) A cup of coffee.

AL: (To Helen, Yama, and the youth in a blazer.) He owns a food shop and comes over for coffee.

Laub is smiling. Al comes back with a cup of coffee. Meanwhile Jack, Al's son, enters unnoticed by Al and sits by Helen. He looks at her admiringly. Helen smiles back.

HELEN: Hello, Jack.

JACK: (Smiling.) Hello. (Couple absorbed in each other.)

LAUB: (To Al.) You got the worst coffee in town.

AL: (Smiling.) That's funny. I see you come in every day.

Maxie is chuckling. The place is warm and friendly with the exception of Stranger. He is disgusted. Disgusted with the place and the people belonging to it.

LAUB: I'm crazy.

MAXIE: You're not crazy, Lauby, old boy. We're great stuff. We are great people. We live, die, and laugh.

HAMILTON: You tell him, Maxie.

LAUB: (Shaking his head.) Very bad coffee.

Al goes back to the rear smiling. Sees his son for the first time.

AL: (Eagerly.) Hello, Jack. Didn't see you come in.

JACK: Hello, dad.

AL: Are you hungry, Jack?

JACK: No. I just dropped in to see you. Couldn't make it last night.

AL: That's all right. Aren't you hungry?

JACK: No.

Dooley returns and takes the second seat between Maxie and the Stranger. The Stranger straightens up, bristling. He pulls away from Dooley.

DOOLEY: (Unaware of Stranger's action.) Al, my pork sausage ready?

AL: (From rear.) Coming up.

STRANGER: (Loudly to approaching Al.) Waiter, I object to this man sitting here!

Silence. All at attention.

AL: (Puzzled.) What for?

STRANGER: (Heatedly.) He's colored! I object!

MAXIE: (Looking around humorously.) I don't see no colored guy here. Do you Al? All I see are Americans.

STRANGER: (Stiffly.) This blackie here . . .

DOOLEY: (Leaping to his feet.) Why, you . . . !

Maxie holds on to Dooley. Stranger remains seated.

MAXIE: Wait, Dooley. Don't. Take it easy, Dooley.

DOOLEY: (Hotly.) I'll push those words down his throat.

Hamilton comes up swiftly and pulls the Stranger off his seat. Jack follows suit.

AL: Take him out.

STRANGER: (Held on both sides by Hamilton and Jack.) I'll take this to court. I have a right . .

HAMILTON: (Jerking Stranger toward the door.) Come on. Get moving.

Stranger is escorted out.

MAXIE: (To everybody.) What's the matter with that guy? Where has he been all this time?

AL: He's behind time.

MAXIE: (Noticing Dooley's uncertainty and self-consciousness.) Come on, Dooley. Sit down and tell me where you went a little while ago. (Dooley slowly sits down.)

LAUB: (To Al.) Maybe he'll come back and make trouble.

Al shrugs his shoulders. The group look at the door every now and then, anticipating fireworks.

MAXIE: (To Dooley.) What was that business of yours?

DOOLEY: (Relaxing.) My baby's shoes. She's eighteen months old and I gotta get her bigger shoes.

HELEN: (Surprised.) Dooley, are you married?

DOOLEY: (Begins eating.) Sure. I have three kids.

HELEN: I didn't know that.

Jack and Hamilton return. Center of attention.

AL: Where did you take him?

JACK: (Sitting down beside Helen.) We took him to the intersection, crossed the street to the other side, and told him to keep moving. (Hamilton takes his seat.)

LAUB: Maybe more trouble later.

HAMILTON: (Smiling.) He won't come back.

LAUB: What'd you tell him?

HAMILTON: (Simply.) Plenty.

MAXIE: How's that pork sausage, Dooley?

DOOLEY: (With enthusiasm.) Swell. My favorite dish.

MAXIE: Hey, Al. Bring me pork sausage.

AL: (Coming over.) You just ate ham and eggs.

MAXIE: Sure, and I want pork sausage. (Al goes back shaking his head.)

DOOLEY: Al, you got the world's best pork sausage.

AL: (Raising his clasped hands like a boxer.) Thanks, Dooley, old boy.

LAUB: (Mischevously.) What about hs coffee, Dooley?

DOOLEY: (With straight face.) He's got the worst coffee in town.

Al makes a sour face. The youth in a blazer stands to go. He is smiling, and nods to Al.

AL: Come again, son.

YOUTH IN A BLAZER: Thanks, I will.

AL: Goodbye.

YOUTH IN A BLAZER: Goodbye. (Walks out smiling with confidence.)

Silence. Al is almost through frying Maxie's pork sausage.

YAMA: (Looking out.) Swell day for fishing, Al.

AL: (Serving Maxie and looking out.) Wonderful day.

Silence. Al goes back to pick up the youth's cup and plates. He pauses momentarily, and silently studies his people with a smile on his face.

(The Curtain.)

Keichi Kimura Exhibits Drawings Made During European Furloughs

Seventeen landscapes done by a reaurned soldier, Keichi Kimura, while he was on furloughs between battles in France and Italy, were recently on display at Gallery 2 in the Honolulu Academy of Arts, according to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

The paintings are small in size, "largely because of the limited space for painting materials in a soldier's pack," according to the Star-Bulletin.

"The artist has caught the spirit of warmth and serenity of the Mediterranean towns through a combination of bright colors and soft forms," said the newspaper.

Kimura fought with the 100th Infantry Battalion.

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Some Notes for the Nisei:

The Obligations and Rights of New Americans

By Fred Fertig

Eric F. Goldman, Professor of History at Princeton, has recently complained that the "books of the newer immigrants to America have often leaned so far backward that they have toppled over into an apologetic plea to be accepted by a civilization which should be doing the apologizing." This attitude in general has been as true about the public utterances and the private conversations of our latest immigrants as it has been about their writings.

Happily this practice is at an end. A book of exceptional courage, clearly and brilliantly telling the sufferings and problems of the Filipinos in America, is now on the presses, due for publication Christmas day. I have been reading the proof sheets of it: Carlos Bulosan's "America Is In the Heart." (Harcourt, Brace and Co.) Bulosan in this autobiographical work carefully details the police and mob violence, social and housing segregation, mental and spiritual frustration, that is the real story of the Filipino's life in America. Bulosan, by the frankness and truthfulness of his story —sparing neither Filipinos or non-Filipinos—will stir the conscience of every American (most particularly, white Americans) that reads this book.

Yet for all his fair criticism of the prejudice of Caucasian Americans, even Bulosan lets down at the end. He quotes with approval a statement of his brother's: "We must not demand from America, because she is still our unfinished dream. Instead we must sacrifice for her; let her grow into bright maturity through our labors. If necessary we must give up our lives that she might grow unencumbered."

Sacrifice for America, but not make demands upon her? True citizenship is both sacrificial service to one's nation and a bold insistence that that nation live up to its constitution, to its highest political faith. All Americans—Filipino, Negro, Catholic, Protestant, Socialist, Republican; ALL — should demand that they be treated as "free and equal" Americans. We run a great risk of forfeiting what democracy we have if minorities of race—or class and creed—accept intolerance and injustices directed against themselves in silence. Submissiveness and fawning are no way to convert social fanatics and fascists. Ask the German Jews and liberals about that. Discrimination in America can be effectively opposed only by constant demand by both minorities and friendly members of the majority, demand that the democratic principles of the Founding Fathers and the laws of the land be lived up to. To do this they must persuade the hate-mongers to change their minds, or failing that, see to it that they are restrained by organized public opinion and by legal action.

Now what might be considered the appropriate sacrifices (a better word might be: obligations) and demands for the newer Mexican and Oriental immigrant peoples of which Prof. Goldman speaks?

For the first generation immigrants, they must seek to make available (insofar as their opportunities and energies allow) the special cultural gifts of their homeland. They bring with them, unlike the earlier (European) immigrants, an entirely different perspective in ideas and manner of life. The United States was founded on the Anglo-Saxon or European concepts brought by its first settlers, though these concepts had a broader expression unloosed from continental tyrannies of king and religious persecution. Now the Mexican and Oriental immigrants have added their different, modifying and refining civilizational qualities.

The Mexicans can helpfully contribute their Spanish insights as refashioned by a long sojourn in the land below the border. Here they have developed vital emotions and aesthetic sense under the influence of a warm sun, an earth of extreme and marvelous contrasts, and here they have inherited a culture from the Indians that surprised the conquistadores by its advanced state.

The Oriental immigrant has an even more important contribution to make to the reforming of Western civilization as it is found in



the United States. The U. S. has in itself both the greatest virtues and the deepest faults of Occidental industrial civilization. The U. S. is best situated of all Occidental countries to be the conservator of the rationalism, humanism, science and governing techniques that have found their origin and highest development in the West. But these disciplines, unmodified by the East's traditional regard for beauty and nature and the spirit, have seemingly found their culmination in neurasthenia—and in the atom bomb (instead of the atomic engine, releasing vast power for wholesale destruction instead of for human good). The unique obligation then of the first generation Oriental immigrant is to communicate the spirit—minus the superstitution—of the Orient. As Dhan Gopal Mukerji, an East Indian immigrant, suggested several years ago in his autobiography "From Caste to Outcast"; the Oriental in America should help the European American to find inner peace, integration, the mystical knowledge of the Oneness that is in the universe.

The American born descendants of both the Asiatic and Mexican immigrants have a somewhat dissimilar task from that of their parents. Because their direct ties with the ancestral country are so weak they are not as well equipped as their fathers and mothers to share Mexican and Asiatic cultural talents. Therefore their peculiar responsibility is to bravely use the privileges of their citizenship and the instruments of their education to guarantee freedom and build brotherhood in the United States. They should make every sacrifice of thought and deed—out of the heart—that American democracy might be preserved and more fully realized. A progressing democracy will be the result of the voting, the free and wise speech, the devoted industry and ideals of these newer Americans. On the other hand America will get a big shove along the road to fascism if such a substantial body of the citizenry as the Mexican and Oriental Americans refuses to fulfill its political, economic and social duties to the nation.

Let these newer Americans not neglect learning something from the splendid hope that brought their pioneering parents or grandparents to these shores, and may they recognize that over the border and across the Pacific are historic and worthy peoples and civilizations. Let Mexican and Oriental Americans proclaim with Carlos Bulosan: "We must sacrifice for America; let her grow into bright maturity through our labors." But also, may their words and deeds be an insistence that America keep her promises, born in a heroic revolution, that in this land all shall have life and liberty and be permitted to pursue happiness in their own way. Let every man and woman of every race and faith join together in combatting every demonstration of racialism and bigotry. Then all our children and all America shall "grow unencumbered."

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Des Moines Hostel Closes As Relocation Job Ends

DES MOINES, Ia.—The American Friends Service committee hostel—for two years a haven for Japanese Americans coming into Iowa—was closed last week, the Sunday Register reported.

The 11-room residence has been sold, which is the immediate reason for closing. However, Ross T. Wilbur, director at the hostel, said the hostel probably would have closed soon anyway because most of the relocation centers have been emtied.

The hostel served as a temporary residence for 750 Japanese Americans coming into Iowa in the two-year period under the Federal war relocation program.

Altogether 536 of those who stopped at the hostel decided to live in Iowa. Of these, 380 are in Des Moines.

Only 30 of those who made Iowa their home have returned to the West Coast since last January.

Des Moines' reception to the Japanese Americans has been excellent, according to Wilbur.

"One of our finest experiences," he added, "has been working with the many church groups in helping Japanese Americans to reestablish themselves. The help of the various civic and professional organizations also has been excellent."

The work of helping Japanese Americans who continue to come to Des Moines will be done cooperatively by several groups, the Sunday Register added.

It will be handled principally through the office of Par Danforth, secretary of the Institute of International Relations at Drake University.

The Nisei Council of Des Moines, an organization of Japanese Americans and Caucasians, is cooperating and the American Friends Committee will continue its activities through Danforth's office.

The Sunday Register article stressed that "none of the group coming into Iowa ever has been in need of public assistance," although a few whose resources were wiped out in the evacuation needed temporary assistance from the WRA.

None of the Japanese Americans in Iowa has been haled into court for crime or misdemeanor, according to Mr. Wilbur.

Bedding from the hostel in Des Moines is being shipped to the American Friends Committee hostel in Los Angeles Calif., where 125 Japanese Americans are stopping every day.

Pass the Biscuits, Bud



SGT. ISAMU SANEMITSU takes his mess in the ward at Moore General Hospital, Swannanoa, North Carolina, where he convalesced from a broken leg and ankle suffered while in Italy with the 100th Battalion. Sgt. Sanemitsu was inducted into the army in Hawaii on March 23, 1941. He was suffering from ulcers before going overseas but would not disclose the fact as he did not want to be kept from going with his outfit.

Nisei Assisted In Propaganda At War's End

Millions of Leaflets Dropped on Japanese Cities by Superforts

HONOLULU — More than 100,000,000 leaflets, most of which were prepared in Honolulu by a language staff assembled from Japanese Americans, helped prepare Japan for peaceful occupation, Bradford Smith, chief of the Office of War Information's Central Pacific operations, said on Nov. 7 on his return from duty in Tokyo.

The leaflets were prepared in Honolulu and flashed 3000 miles across the Pacific by OWI radiophoto link. They were processed and printed at Saipan. B-29s dropped them on Japan.

Smith said that within 48 hours after announcement of the reply by Secretary of State Byrnes to Japan's unconditional surrender offer, the full text printed on 3,500,000 leaflets, was dropped on five major Japanese cities.

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The AJA's in Hawaiian Unions

(Continued from page 17)

collection of dues was forbidden by the military. Ichiro Izuka, president of Local 135 of the ILWU, was sent to a concentration camp on the recommendation of a panel of three plantation managers, and when, after an imprisonment of six months, he was released under pressure from the ILWU, he was forced to leave Kauai. His examiners, he reported, were more concerned with what he thought of Harry Bridges than with what he thought of Hirohito.

When organization of plantation workers was begun on Hawaii island in 1944, Japanese employees were intimidated by a civilian working for Army Intelligence under direction of an officer whose brother happens to be a plantation manager. AJA union organizers who went to Maui were browbeaten and expelled from the island by the provost marshal, who accused them of being spies. His action was immediately disavowed by the commanding general.

Such highhanded tactics were not used in Honolulu, where in general the only thing unions had to fear was fear itself. Jack H. Kawano, however, was denied a waterfront pass and so was hampered in directing his local. Although he was then official representative of the CIO in Hawaii, he was passed over because of his ancestry when the "Military Governor" appointed a Section of Labor Control. Mr. Kawano was, however, appointed by the civil governor, Ingram M. Stainback, to sit on the Territorial War Manpower Commission.

When unions resumed activity in 1943, a stop-work demonstration by one local and a slowdown by another, both heavily AJA in membership though under Caucasian leadership, were the occasion of an undercover movement by certain employers to keep Japanese out of unions. They attempted to work through the Emergency Service Committee, set up by the Army from among AJA leaders, which was the only purely Japanese organization (besides Churches) tolerated in Hawaii. Quick work by one or two pro-labor members of the Committee and by Arthur A. Rutledge, business agent of Teamsters Local No. 996, brought the attempt into the open, whereupon it was quietly dropped. Though both the Army and a section of management would have preferred to prevent unionization of Japanese workers, they could not take the position of demanding that the Japanese isolate themselves from their fellow workers by staying out of unions and branding themselves as "scabs."

The **Advertiser**, one of the two English language dailies of Honolulu, frequently takes occasion to attack the American Japanese community through its editorials and its correspondence column. Every participation of AJA's in strikes has been an occasion for an attack. In September 1945, when a union of milk and ice cream distributors composed mainly of American Japanese went on strike, the **Advertiser** printed a letter attributing the union's action to the inborn cruelty of Japs.

One of the last actions of the Emergency Service Committee before disbanding was to urge labor and management to counteract such propaganda. The Hawaii Employers' Council, which handles practically all the labor relations of Hawaii's interlocked business community, issued a large advertisement denying that race entered in any way into current postwar labor disputes.

This action may indicate that in the future little encouragement will be given attempts to inject the Japanese issue into Hawaiian labor relations. But only time can tell.

Conditions under military rule were responsible for the rapidity with which union organization swept the Territory once the workers regained their self-confidence. Much of urban labor resented being "frozen" to their jobs at lower wages than those enjoyed by war workers. Plantation labor, which was extremely underpaid, felt the same resentment more strongly; in addition—living as it does in company-owned villages—it was fed up with the irksome dependence upon management in every detail of its daily life. Employees of Japanese descent felt that the sacrifices of their brothers in Italy entitled them to share fully in the democratic way of life.

The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (CIO) has set out to organize Hawaii's basic industries, sugar and pineapples, as well as the docks and railroads and several subsidiary firms. The ILWU has about 17,000 dues-paying members and expects to reach 30,000. Both on the West Coast and in Hawaii the ILWU has taken a militant stand against racial discrimination. Its pressure caused the Navy to restore AJA stevedores to the Hilo waterfront, from which they had been barred for over three years. The ILWU has a policy of active participation in politics; two of its officials sit in the Territorial legislature, and this year it secured the passage of a "Little Wagner Act" protecting the right of agricultural workers to organize. It urges full participation of American Japanese in political and civic life, and an end of "second class citizenship" in Hawaii.

About 50 per cent of the ILWU members are of Japanese stock. The proportion of Japanese officers is less, partly because of the practice of electing one unit officer from each of the chief ethnic groups represented.

At least two AJA officers have Territory-wide recognition as union leaders: Jack H. Kawano, president of Local 137 (Honolulu dock workers), and Bert H. Nakano, secretary of Local 136 (Hilo waterfront) and ILWU representative for Hawaii island. Several other leaders of considerable stature are emerging. Incidentally, the regional director, California-bred Jack W. Hall, is married to a Nisei.

AFL membership, being divided among a number of unions, is hard to estimate exactly; it may amount to 12,000. Of these perhaps 40 per cent are American Japanese. The proportion in the various locals varies from nearly zero to 90 per cent. AFL strength is almost wholly in Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, mostly in government employment, the public utilities, and trucking. American Japanese, it is to be remembered, are still barred from employment in the Naval Bases, one of the centers of AFL strength. (The ban was lifted shortly after this article was written.)

AFL policy regarding Japanese membership has differed from union to union, and in the past some locals practiced a certain amount of discrimination, extending in one case to complete debarment of Japanese from membership. At present Japanese are welcomed into every AFL local in Hawaii and compose the main strength of several.

On the whole, local AFL policy has been as strongly against discrimination as has that of the ILWU. Thus, for example, on October 25, 1945, the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach employees strongly protested the Navy's barring AJA bus drivers from Pearl Harbor runs. The outstanding figure of the Hawaiian AFL is Arthur A. Rutledge, business agent for Hotel, Restaurant Employees & Bartenders Local No. 5 and for the Teamsters Joint Council, comprising four locals. Mr. Rutledge on numerous occasions has publicly defended Japanese workers against discrimination by the military, by employers, and by mainland unions.

American Japanese prominent in AFL unions include Wilfred Oka, alternate member of the Hawaii War Labor Board and organizer for the Teamsters Joint Council; K. Imori, veteran organizer of the Brewery Workers Union and now organizer for Machinists Local No. 1245; Lawrence Shigeura, now in the armed forces, formerly business agent for several locals; Thomas Iyamatsu and George Ishihara, presidents of Teamsters locals; Howard Inouye, president of Moving Picture Machine Operators Local No. 665; Chester Akamine, president of Painters Local No. 1493.

Both AFL and ILWU leaders praise the Japanese as being—considering the immaturity of the union movement in Hawaii—intelligent and staunch unionists. "A Japanese takes his time making up his mind before joining a union," says one AFL business agent, "but once he joins he sticks." In strikes the Japanese are stubborn fighters. A strike of Issei and Nisei longshoremen at Port Allen, Kauai, in 1940-41, lasted for ten months without a single unionist quitting. One must add, however, that a Filipino longshore unit, with less resources, stayed out just as long. Striking Teamsters of Japanese descent recently appeared on a picket line carrying home-made lunches. "We'll take care of ourselves for the first three months of the strike."

Within most Hawaiian locals a man is accepted according to his merits as an individual. Predominantly Japanese locals elect non-Japanese officers and vice versa. Only one gap is important in some plantation locals: that between the Japanese and other groups who also have for the most part been bred in Hawaii, and the Filipinos. The latter, as immigrants, occupy a lower social position and often cannot speak English well enough to follow union proceedings intelligently. Toward them the AJA's sometimes take a superior attitude. Nevertheless participation together in union affairs is bringing Japanese and Filipinos together more rapidly than any other agency has done in the past.

Unions are, quite distinctly, a force that is making American Japanese more conscious of their heritage, rights, and dignity as Americans, and welding them to their fellow Hawaiian Islanders of all descents.

Pacific Citizen Reaches 1 Thousand Homes in Hawaii

One out of every eight copies of the Pacific Citizen today reaches homes in the Hawaiian Islands.

With a circulation of 8,000 copies, the JACL newspaper's Hawaiian subscriptions run close to 1,000 copies, many of them going to veterans of the famous 100th Infantry Battalion.

The Pacific Citizen is also on sale in Honolulu at the Rainbow Sweet Shop, 1296 Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu.

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Hawaii Will Never Be Quite the Same Again

(Continued from page 17)

that all doubts have been dissipated concerning the loyalty and trustworthiness of the Americans of Japanese ancestry. Those who doubted early in the war have few or no followers among the regular residents of the Islands. The position of the Japanese Americans here is secure, if it is not jeopardized by national legislation or regulation based upon an incorrect conception of the situation here or on the mainland.

For incorrect conceptions are not wholly dispersed even yet. Despite the publication of the facts by the F. B. I., the Army Intelligence Service, the chief of police, and by private individuals such as the recent emphatic and sweeping denials of early rumors by Fulton Lewis, Jr., and other commentators and organizations, one will find many, especially among the mainland defense workers living in a small world of their own in the navy yard, and among a few troops, who believe sincerely that the Japanese Americans aided the enemy in his attack on Pearl Harbor. If that is so here, where so much publicity from authentic and high sources has been spread so widely and so repeatedly, it is probable that that impression will be even more firmly fixed in the minds of people on the mainland. Constant effort will be necessary, with frequent references to the Tolan Committee Report and to other authentic sources of information concerning what took place here during the blitz on Pearl Harbor, if the facts are to be known and recognized in place of the early rumors which were responsible in part for evacuation. A forthcoming book by Dr. Andrew W. Lind, chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of Hawaii, will present a factual, scholarly account and analysis of the Japanese Americans in Hawaii during the war. A more popular pictorial account covering somewhat the same topic is under preparation by the writer. These should help to clear up the impressions of Americans concerning the role of Japanese Americans in Hawaii's war efforts. They should help to make facts, rather than fiction, the basis for belief and action of the American people with regard to Japanese Americans, both here and on the mainland.

Probably the most important development in Hawaii since the beginning of the war lies in the economic basis for life in the Islands. The old ratio of two persons in agriculture (chiefly sugar and pineapple growing) to one in business and industry has been altered. War and defense industries, war service, and war-time consumer demands have together called many people from the plantations into the towns and cities and defense installations. The wage structure has been strongly affected by war-time wages in such fields and by wartime profits. The CIO has entered the Territory in a serious and successful effort to organize workers in the maritime industries and on the plantations. The ILWU has some 25,000 members to its credit alone. In practically all cases union organization has been based upon racial equality and recognition of the need for all races to work together if the labor movement is to be successful in Hawaii. Many of the union leaders are local boys of Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, or Filipino extraction. A few experienced haole leaders from the mainland are working here, usually as regional representatives of national or international unions. So far the labor movement is the strongest, most consistent, and most effective force in the Territory working toward complete racial equality and economic democracy regardless of race, creed, or culture. There are other strong forces working in the same direction, particularly some of the churches, and, as a whole, the schools. Certain practices remain which oppose these efforts, such practices as some cases of differential pay for the same work on a racial basis, a few ceilings on promotions to high executive positions for non-haole workers, and some exclusive racial organizations. But those who support these practices are definitely on the defensive.

Moreover, there are some indications that the upper class haoles who have heretofore been the leaders in determining policy in Hawaii are realizing that the changed conditions here demand a change of policy. In order to keep employees in our basic industries of sugar and pineapple growing working with some degree of satisfaction and with morale suitable to insure profitable production, wages and living conditions will have to be improved. If this is done, the tide of workers leaving the plantations for the cities will be reduced considerably, and possibly reversed. It is obvious, however, that some plantation owners and operators have been considering alternatives to this policy. As early as January, 1945, efforts were begun to bring in considerable numbers of unskilled workers from the Philippines or elsewhere to fill the vacuum left by departing plantation workers who felt that the house, medical service, water, and fuel, plus the $2.35 per day average wage paid them on plantations was not enough to compensate for the hard work they had to do. The CIO at first approved the plan as necessary in view of war needs, but has recently declared that the end of the war and the impending unemployment in Hawaii render this plan unjustifiable. The Department of the Interior announced that the plan would have to be reconsidered. Shortly thereafter, the Secretary of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association stated that:

"No one wants to work at a job simply because there isn't any other job to go to. The ideal condition is a life that does yield contentment, security, and progress, and providing that condition should be somewhere close to the answer to the problem of making workers want plantation life." (Honolulu Advertiser, Nov. 10, 1945.)

This new policy seems to herald a new era of economic progress and racial harmony in Hawaii. It is to be hoped that the Association membership is wise enough to support this policy wholeheartedly, unanimously, and sincerely, as an outgrowth of the convention that it is the most valid and profitable policy for them and for the entire community in the long run.

The feeling against Japanese Americans manifested during the early part of the war by the Koreans and Filipinos has declined considerably, and will probably continue todecrease. The forthcoming independence of Korea, and the rehabilitation of the Philippines will both help to reduce tensions between these groups. Support of these measures by Japanese Americans should help to establish their sincerity and goodwill as Americans.

The new Regional Director of the Veterans' Administration, Colonel Bicknell, has been appointed, and the needs of the veterans of Hawaii seem to be in safe and conscientious hands.

To all our many friends on the mainland, Mrs. Rademaker, Johnie, Janice, and I send our best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year and many more of them.

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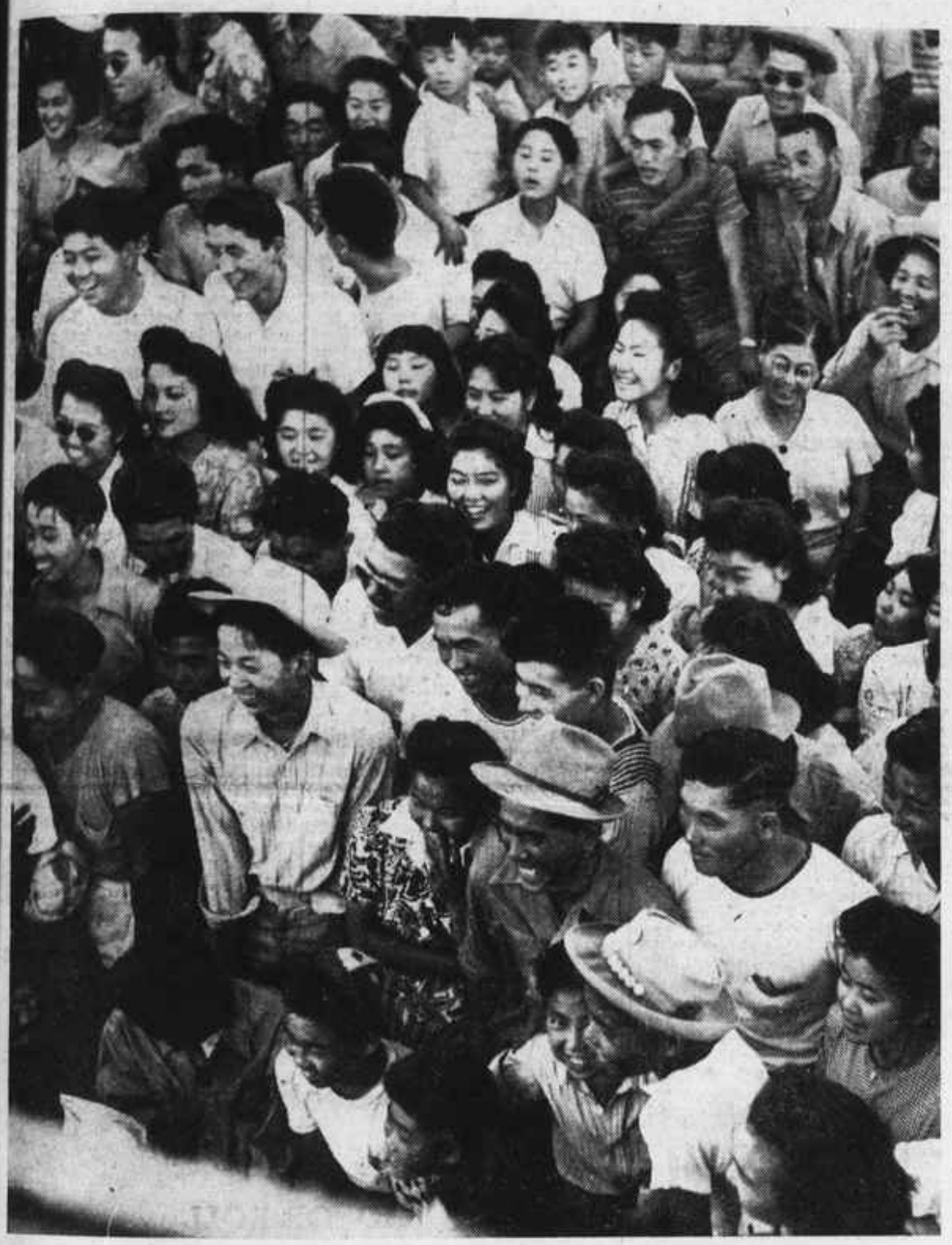
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PACIFIC CITIZEN

Section IV Salt Lake City, Utah, Saturday, December 22, 1945 25

ACLU Director Says:

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION— Our Last Big Problem



By Roger N. Baldwin

While the American Civil Liberties Union has dealt primarily with the legal and constitutional issues involved in the evacuation of the Japanese from the Coast, the real issue underlying all legal questions has been moral. That moral issue is the equality of American citizens before the law regardless of racial origin. No democracy can claim to live up to its principles if it denies to any citizens equal rights because of race.

We have preserved the fiction of equality for the Negro minority by pretending that segregation in law is based upon equality. But all experience denies that separate accommodations can be equal. The fiction in the case of the Japanese was "ethnic affiliation with the enemy", on which the Supreme Court justified evacuating the Japanese and not the Germans, Italians and pro-Nazi Americans, although a few of them were individually excluded. How hollow were the claims of threatened sabotage and espionage, everybody knows.

Both the legal and practical damage can never be repaired. It can only be mitigated. As we look back and see that forced detention in concentration camps was outlawed in principle by the Supreme Court, though not in practice, we may speculate as to what might have happened if the Japanese population had been moved away from the Coast, and, as it was in Canada, without forced detention. Thousands would have found jobs and homes without going through the camps. But for most, shelter and a living would have been necessary in improvised camps as they were found to be in Canada. At least we would not have had the sting of disloyalty implied as it was by virtually locking up an entire people.

Now with all compulsions removed, the so-called loyal citizens and aliens face no restraints save those inherent in trying to rebuild their lives in a not too hospitable world. The temper of war will die down, but the anti-oriental prejudices will remain, perhaps no more serious against Japanese faces than others of oriental origin. Licenses for professions, unsegregated housing, fair opportunities at jobs, all these will constitute enduring problems which the perseverance, charm and native abilities of the Japanese population will, however, overcome. All the loyal have claims against the government for the evacuation; but they are claims unlikely to be met, though they should be asserted to the limit. Every possible pressure should be put upon a hostile Congress and a neglectful administration to meet the most pressing of the legitimate claims for losses incurred by the evacuation. At best they will be but a fraction of those which justice demands.

As to those Japanese Americans held to be disloyal and aliens interned as disloyal, the government is under pressure from the West Coast and Congress for wholesale deportations. The court proceedings brought on behalf of the renunciants challenging the deportation act of 1798, the claims of dual citizenship, and the incapacity of minors to renounce, will call a halt in deportations for a considerable time. It is even possible that court decisions may be favorable. But it is also possible for Congress to rewrite the law to overcome favorable decisions. The longer the cases remain in the courts, the less intense will be Congressional hostility and the fairer the chances that a considerable number may remain whose renunciations in war-time were obviously the result not of disloyalty to the United States, but of despair, confusion and pressure by a small minority of militant pro-Japanese.

The restraints upon alien Japanese on the West Coast in the ownership of land, businesses and in obtaining fishing licenses are the subject of court suits backed by the American Civil Liberties Union on the ground that no such racial discrimination, even though they include all aliens ineligible to citizenship, should be tolerated. They are at bottom merely the devices of economic competitors and have no place in a democracy which boasts equal economic opportunities for aliens and citizens alike.

Ultimately they can be abolished only by removing the underlying obstacle inherent in the oriental exclusion act of 1924. That law, product of fears of a tide of oriental immigration, is our greatest national offense to half the peoples of the world, proclaiming them inferior and unassimilable. The Chi-

(Continued on page 31)

A Returnee's Survey:

Postwar and the Nisei

By Mary Oyama

Walking down Los Angeles' East First and San Pedro Streets, one notices the increased number of Nisei and Issei. At the corner where the new Tenshodo used to be we saw an attractive Nisei WAC chatting with three Nisei vets. We wondered what the postwar world held for them and all other Nisei and their parents. Readjustments for the returned Nisei Americans are being made but they are not easy for the process of returning is not simply a reversal of the evacuation.

For most everybody it is almost starting life all over again on just a shoe-string or less, just as in the case of resettlers in other Midwestern and Eastern states. Those who were fortunate enough to own their own homes or places of business and who were able to reclaim them without too much trouble are a lucky minority indeed. The following is a quick survey touching upon problems which have come to our notice. (This does not, of course, cover everything but we are simply pointing out the more obvious ones.)

HOUSING. Shelter is L.A.'s most acute problem, not only for the Nisei but for the whole city. For instance: Room—without cooking privileges $45.00 per mo., Room with kitchen privileges $60.00, Cost per couple for a room at one of former Little Tokio's leading hotels $100.00 per mo., etc. ("Some racket," you might say—but it really is no joke!) Hostels are crowded to bursting capacity and everyone is searching for a home.

EMPLOYMENT. Many calls for domestics but business men are having a harder time in getting back into the lines which they were forced to relinquish at evacuation time.

PREJUDICE. On the red side of the ledger we have two incidents to report.

A. A Nisei girl returned to Pasadena from the East to prepare her former home for her parents' return. While on this visit she happened to go into a fifteen cent store for a small purchase. A clerk refused to wait upon her. Exclaimed the Nisei, "I felt terrible! It was the first time in my life that such a thing ever happened to me—I was shocked, stunned, and hurt. I walked out and the tears came to my eyes."

Someone suggested, "You should have reported her to the manager and told them all off in a nice way." Another said, "I wouldn't bother. It's no use wasting your time with such ignorant people." We wondered how other Nisei would have met this problem.

B. A young Nisei matron came to our neighborhood seeking a Nisei friend. Not being sure of the exact location of her friend's home she stopped at the nearest house to make an inquiry. When she politely asked for the location of a Japanese family the woman at the door snapped, "I don't have anything to do with any Japs around here!" This utter rudeness irked the Nisei so she retorted, "My husband is in the U. S. Army and I am sorry that he's fighting for people like you!"

On the other hand organizations like the: Catholic Inter-racial Council, American Civil Liberties Union, American Veterans Committee and numerous others, are continuing their aggresive leadership in combating all forms of prejudice and discrimination. They fight unceasingly for the rights of the Nisei and all other minority groups. Every Nisei would do well to align himself with one of these organizations and support them actively, morally, financially.

The Negro leaders of the Interracial Film and Radio Guild which seeks to break down racial stereotypes in the movies and radio confessed that when they first started out their worthy venture they had their doubts and misgivings as to the response from the public and the majority group. They were pleasantly surprised to discover that there were men of good will both in the "white" and minority groups who were willing to go more than half way in achieving their purpose. Said these IFRG leaders, "It has been a great revelation to us—a real eye-opener." They also commented favorably upon the good work being done by Miss Hisaye Yamamoto of the Tribune (Negro newspaper). "We have gotten a more sympathetic understanding of Japanese Americans through her writings".

NISEI UNITY. The returned Nisei will still feel scattered and isolated. They are waiting for the community newspaper which all hope will be launched soon. (Our grapevine informs us that there may be one soon about the first of the New Year.) Older Nisei business men feel the need of one strong all-inclusive representative organization which will represent the Issei as well as the Nisei. They are discussing possibilities.

The JACL intends to be reactivated soon. There are many Nisei but few with the qualified leadership ability to get things started as yet. Also most Nisei are still unsettled about housing, jobs, etc., worried about readjustments, and consequently unable to even give a thought to organizational activity. Also there is a good deal of rank-and-file prejudice against the JACL based upon the usual misinformation about the league which was prevalent before and during evacuation.

Nisei and Caucasian American leaders working with the Nisei firmly believe that the Nisei should be organized as soon as possible to protect their own rights and interests, hand-in-hand with working for the rights of other minority groups as well. There is definite need for a JACL chapter or some good, strong, progressive, liberal organization for the Nisei. They believe too that the Nisei should join existing liberal American organizations (i.e., unions, veterans organizations, religious, political, and social groups). The Nisei could stand more unity among themselves and further integration into American community life.

RELIGIOUS SETUP. Very few Nisei are attending churches. There should be more Nisei and Issei both in churches and church school as the churches are most happy to welcome returnees to Sunday services and church membership. Sunday services are held in the hostels and some of the reopened former "Japanese" churches. The All Peoples church (inter-racial) is quite an ideal church in that it is open to all people and not limited just to all-Nisei, or all-Negro, or all-Mexican American. This was formerly the Japanese Christian church.

Another inter-racial church is being planned by the young Reverend Royden Susu-Mago, which is an excellent thing. Both Issei and Nisei would profit by participating actively in the ministry of such a church. The post-war church is the **inter-racial church.** The postwar world has no place for racially segregated churches and congregations. This is something new and welcome in the Nisei's postwar world.

SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL LIFE. Nisei youth still complain about being lonely and bored despite the fact that socials and dances are being held occasionally by the churches, the hostels, and the International Institute. "We hear about these things after they've happened," they moan. They hope that a community newspaper will remedy this situation. (As a suggestion we might add: join some organizations.) There should be more organized social activity and recreation for the lonely Issei.

PUBLIC AND SOCIAL RELATIONS. Miss Nellie Oliver, philanthropic friend of the Nisei told us this one: A man on a business call noticed a charming Nisei girl in the front office. When he went in to the inner office he remarked to the big boss: "Nice Chinese girl you have out there." "Why we don't happen to have a Chinese employee here—". "Sure you have, in the front office!" "She's not Chinese. She's a Japanese American." "Not really? Well, I thought Japs **all had large teeth!"** The old stereotype still persists.

The Nisei can break it down on two fronts (1) through group affiliations with churches and various organizations; (2) through simple social contacts right in their own homes, or even in their own humble one-room cubby-holes. Declared a staunch Caucasian friend of the Nisei: "Please do invite us to your homes—we'd love to come. The only trouble is we seldom ever get asked, and we can't very well invite ourselves. Don't worry about the 'dump' you live in. **We don't come to see where you live, we want to visit with YOU."**

Some Nisei leaders gloomily feel that the Nisei have not yet learned the hard lesson of evacuation. They state that the Nisei are clannish and apathetic as ever, that the Nisei are politically ignorant and

(Continued on page 31)

EYES AND EARS OF THE ALLIED PACIFIC FORCES

The Story of Fort Snelling, Training Ground for Our Japanese American Linguists

In the crucial battles of the Pacific, the Japs did not know (nor did thousands of Americans at home) that they were confronted not only by vastly superior American arms and daring Yankee intrepidity, but by an enemy who already had much detailed information of the Japanese plans for attack and defense. If the analogy to football to which some of the defeated Jap war lords have resorted recently is at all relevant, then the Japs were playing with their signals entirely known by their heavier and harder hitting opponents. But the Japs didn't know. They had lulled themselves into a self-complacent sense of security. They thought the complexities of the Japanese language in which their plans were written and communicated would be unfathomable to the Westerner.

For thousands of Americans on the fighting fronts knew this was so. They knew, however, that the American-born Japanese (better known as "Nisei") language specialists — translators, interrogators, radio monitors, and order of battle experts— were one of the chief means of obtaining intelligence of the enemy and his plans. The American Nisei trained at the Presidio, Camp Savage and Fort Snelling became the eyes and ears of not only the American fighting forces, but also that of the other allied armies fighting Japan.

These language specialists, working selflessly and in complete anonymity, translated from the Japanese language to English the enemy information concerning his tactical decisions and dispositions. This information greatly assisted our commanders in the field in making decisions, conducting effective maneuvers and avoiding surprise. Never before in history did one army know so much concerning its enemy prior to actual engagement as did the American army during most of the Pacific campaign.

It became almost routine practice for our Japanese-American language units to work so rapidly and accurately that our artillery was dropping shells on enemy command posts and gun emplacements within a few minutes of the time that information was obtained by the language detachment. On many occasions this intelligence helped clear the way for our doughboys slowly moving forward through the jungles.

As one example, the official reports of the Americal Division disclose that it was the work of the language detachment that largely was responsible for the Divisional Commander knowing well in advance where and approximately at what time and in what strength the Japanese would attack the division along the Torokina River near Bougainville.

Graduates of the Military Intelligence Service Language School translated the entire Japanese battle plans for the naval battle of the Philippines. These plans were captured with Admiral Koga, then Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleets, when the plane in which he was hurrying to join his fleet made a forced landing in the Philippines. Slight wonder then that the Japanese suffered practically total annihilation and the worst defeat in naval history in the San Bernardino Straits and off the northeast coast of the Philippines.

Likewise, the complete plan for the defense of the Philippines also was made known through the work of the language specialists from the Military Intelligence Service Language School long before our forces had landed on Leyte.

Graduates of the Military Intelligence Service Language School include Americans of many racial backgrounds, but roughly 85 per cent of its graduates are Nisei Americans. Concerning the work of these Japanese-American language specialists, Joe Rosenthal, AP newspaperman who won the Pulitzer Award for his spot photo of the raising of the Stars and Stripes at the crater rim of Mt. Suribachi, has written:

"Usually they work with headquarters in serving as interpreters. Armed with hand grenades at the entrances to Jap pillboxes or caves, they often convince the enemy to surrender where other officers, lacking the proper diction of the Jap language, would fail. They work so close to the enemy on these missions that with the danger of being killed by Japs, they run the risk of being shot, unintentionally, by our own marines. Their dungarees soon become ragged in rough country and the similarity of their physical appearance to that of the Japanese enemy makes their job much tougher.

"Many have paid with their lives, and many more have been wounded. They have done an outstanding job, and their heroism should be recognized. It has been recognized by the marine commanders where I saw them in action at Guam, Peleliu, and Iwo."

Two of these Nisei, Technical Sergeant Kazuo Komoto with the 11th Airborne Division, and a Japanese - American Staff Sergeant with the 1st Radio Squadron Mobile, were among the first troops that landed at Atsugi Airfield near Tokyo. Komoto, incidentally, was the first graduate of the Military Intelligence Service Language School to win a purple heart when he was shot by a Jap sniper on New Georgia Island.

Another graduate, Technical Sergeant Robert Oda acted as interpreter when our naval forces took over the Japanese naval base at Yokosuka.

These language specialists came to the Military Intelligence Service Language School from all walks of life and from various parts of the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. Among them were dentists, lawyers, PhD's, cooks, farm-hands, gardeners, laundrymen, housebovs, and even a professional gambler. One was a former member of the Territorial Legislature in Hawaii. A good cross section came as volunteers from behind the barbed wire fences of the Relocation Camps in which they had been placed shortly after Pearl Harbor. Some were veterans of World War I, well over 45 years old, and with three or more teen age children. Technician 3d grade James Yoshinobu who served with the 4th Marine Division on Iwo Jima and Technical Sergeant John Tanikawa, who was awarded a Bronze Star for his work with the 41st Division on Leyte, were veterans of World War I.

Nisei language specialists have been with every major unit in every engagement from Guadalcanal and Attu to the march into Tokyo. To mention all units with which they served would be to list every major unit that has engaged in combat in the Pacific. The great task of the War Department and the Military Intelligence Service Language School was to supply the demand for these linguists. This entailed a comprehensive study of the history of practically every Japanese-American male of military age.

A story is told about Lt. General Alexander M. ("Sandy") Patch's reaction to the Nisei. When the first group of Nisei arrived at his command, it is reported that he hesitated to use them. It is reported (perhaps apocryphally) that after their first campaign he thought so much of them that he would go personally to the transports and welcome each group as they came off the gangplank. Today, General Patch, who also had under his command the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in the European Theater of Operations (also composed of Nisei), is one of the staunchest Nisei supporters.

From Guadalcanal, Lieutenant Colonel John A. Burden, then Captain in the G-2 Section of the XIV Corps wrote:

"The use of Nisei in the combat area is essential to efficient work. There has been a great deal of prejudice and opposition to the use of Nisei in combat areas. The two arguments advanced are: (1) Americans of Japanese ancestry are not to be trusted, and (2) the lives of the Nisei would be endangered due to the strong sentiment against Japanese prevailing in the area. Both of these arguments have been thoroughly disproved by experiences on Guadalcanal, and I AM GLAD TO SAY THAT THOSE WHO OPPOSED THE USE OF NISEI THE MOST ARE NOW THEIR MOST ENTHUSIASTIC ADVOCATES. It has been proven that only the Nisei are capable of rapid translation of written orders and diaries, and their use is essential in obtaining the information contained in them."

From the China-Burma-India Theater, Captain Barton Lloyd, a graduate of the Military Intelligence Service Language School, wrote: "I cannot overstate the value that Colonel Stilwell (son of General Stilwell) and his headquarters place on Nisei language men. As far as everyone who has had contact with the Nisei is concerned, they are tops—they are doing a darned good job, much of it under conditions they never expected. Sergeants Matsuna and Mazawa were dropped by parachute deep in Kachin territory to an Office of Strategic Services unit. They have been working in areas behind enemy lines, doing both language and radio interception work. These two volunteered without any hesitation and took their jumps in fine form although having had no previous training in parachute jumping whatsoever. The paratrooper who gave them instructions and who accompanied them on their jump flight told me that when their turns came to jump, they took off themselves with 'no assistance'."

According to reports from Leyte, General Krueger repeatedly has congratulated and commended the Nisei language men for their fine work on Leyte.

Recognition has been given to the work of these Nisei Americans in the field. Although the reports are not complete and records are only fragmentary, at least 50 Nisei have received direct commissions from the ranks as Second Lieutenants, and another 25 or 30 have been commissioned through the various Officer Candidate Schools in Australia and in the United States. One of these, Masaji Marumoto of Honolulu, has received a commission as a First Lieutenant in the Judge Advocate General's Department and was the civil affairs legal officer attached to Military Government in Okinawa when the last report was received.

A number of Nisei have been awarded decorations for intelligence work in combat but complete information in this respect also is lacking. As far as is known at present 1 Distinguished Service Cross, 2 Legion of Merits, 5 Silver Stars, 1 Soldier's Medal, over 50 Bronze Stars, and 15 Purple Hearts have been awarded. It is certain that many more decorations have been received by Nisei intelligence personnel.

Some Japanese-American language specialists have been assigned to the larger headquarters and in various stations in the continental limits of the United States and have been denied the opportunity of serving in combat. Most of the honor graduates of each graduating class were retained as instructors at the Military Intelligence Service Language School to train other students. It has taken considerable discussion to convince these men that they could render more important service in non-combat assignments.

Roy Cummings, Honolulu Star Bulletin correspondent, has pointed out the non-language side of their roles in the Pacific. He wrote: "Pocket dictionaries aren't the only articles the men of the school make use of out there. Things happened fast after the landing on Okinawa. One of the language men was on guard the third night that we were there. He challenged a man who came out of the darkness. The man did not halt and when he came closer the sergeant saw that it was an enemy soldier, so he cut him down with his carbine."

Fourteen Nisei volunteered for service with Merrill's Marauders in Burma. An officer writing of their exploits says: "Throughout, whenever and wherever there was need for any of the boys, they never hesitated. They were not only interpreters but soldiers at the front. They faced danger willingly, whenever called upon. They faced the enemy, fought against him. Roy Matsumoto, Ben Sugeta, Robert Honda and Henry Gosho are credited with about 30 Nips. You can see by that the boys have been right upon the line.

"During battles they crawled up close enough to be able to hear Jap officers' commands and to make verbal translations to our soldiers. They tapped lines, listened in on radios, translated documents and papers, made spot translations of messages and field orders, and in numerous other ways made themselves invaluable."

It was in the engagement at Myitkyina that these "Marauder boys" lost their commanding officer, Captain William Laffin (his mother was a Japanese) when he was strafed by enemy planes. Of the 14 Nisei who started out with General Merrill, six were commissioned as officers for meritorious service in the field, one was decorated with the Legion of Merit, and three re-

(Continued on page 27)

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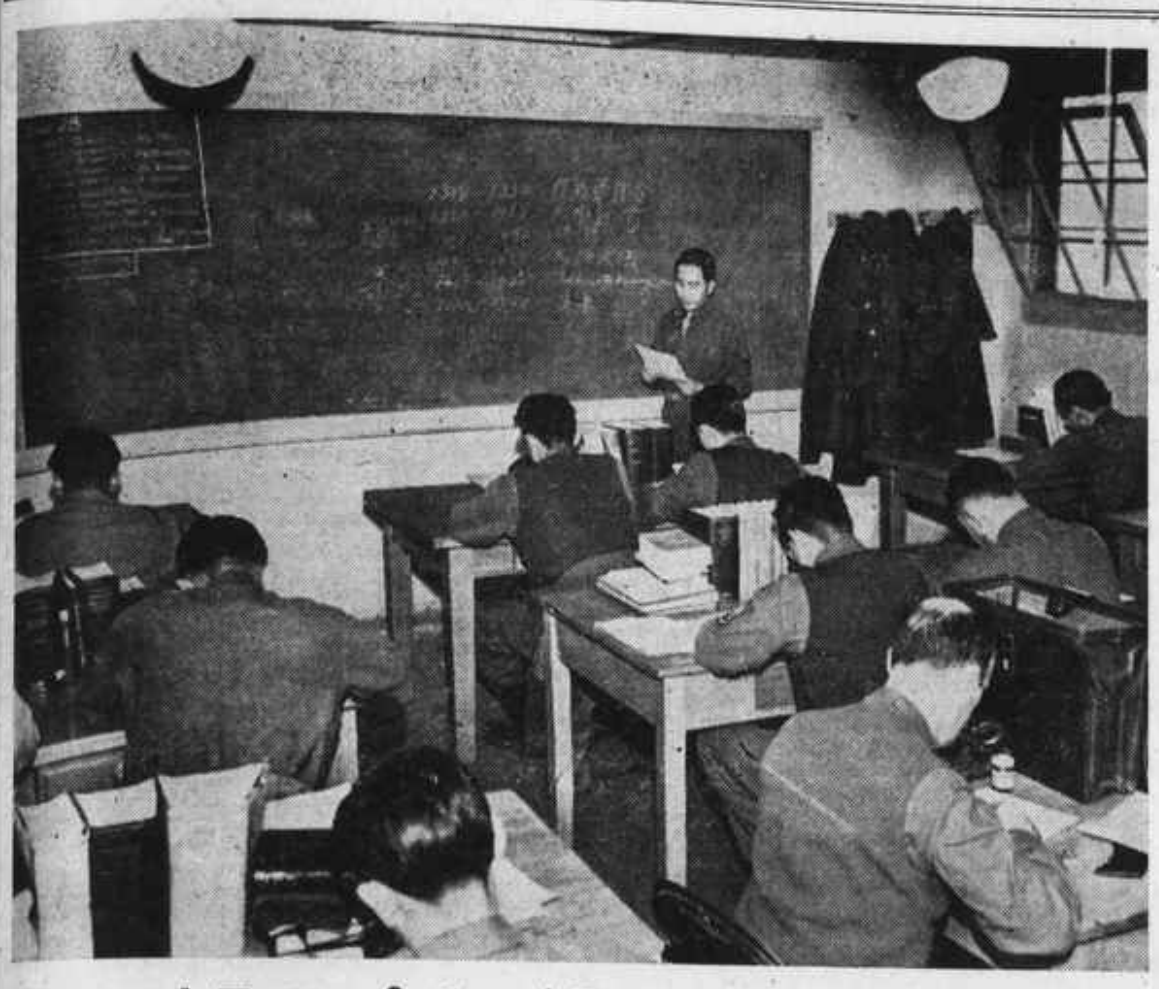
Season's Greetings

HONOR ROLL

Pvt. John Amano, ASTP, Univ. of Penn.
Pfc. Mike M. Azuma, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Lt. Mike Fujinami, Overseas, Asiatic Theatre
Pvt. Frank Fujioka, 442nd Infantry
Sgt. Yoneo Hatakeyama, Ft. Warren, Wyo.
T/Sgt. Frank Honda, 442nd Infantry.
Sgt. Sam Ishida, 442nd Infantry
Pvt. George Kiyomoto, Holabird Signal Depot, Md.
Pfc. Tak Kunishige, Honorable Discharge
Cpl. Noboru Miyakawa, 442nd Infantry
Lt. Stanley Miwa, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Lt. Tad Mori, Overseas, Asiatic Theatre
T/4 Alan Morishige, Overseas, Asiatic Theatre
T/5 Pat Murosako, Overseas, Asiatic Theatre
Sgt. Harry Murotani, Honorable Discharge
S/Sgt. Joe Nakata, Overseas, Asiatic Theatre
Lt. George Saiki, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
T/4 Hideyo Saiki, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Sgt. Tad Shimizu, Honorable Discharge
T/5 Kenny M. Tagami, Overseas, Asiatic Theatre
Pvt. Jim Takahashi, Honorable Discharge
T/5 Rodger Takemoto, Overseas, Asiatic Theatre
T/4 M. Takeyasu, Overseas, Asiatic Theatre
Pfc. Jim Tokushige, Honorable Discharge
Sgt. Roy Uyeno, Honorable Discharge
T/5 George Yamaguchi, Overseas, Asiatic Theatre
Pvt. Tom Yamaguchi, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Pvt. Hideo Yamashiro, Honorable Discharge
Pvt. Joe Yamashita, Honorable Discharge

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Eyes and Ears of the Allied Pacific Forces

CAMP SNELLING, Minn.—A classroom at the Military Intelligence Service Language School where Nisei linguists and interpreters, the eyes and ears of the Pacific Allied forces, were trained.

(Continued from page 26)

ceived the Bronze Star. All received the Combat Infantryman's Badge and the Presidential Unit Citation.

It is interesting to note that many of the outstanding daring feats were performed by graduates who were "Kibei" (those born in the United States but sent at an early age to Japan and educated there). These "Kibei" are mistakenly judged in some quarters as being pro-Japanese elements in the Japanese-American community.

Tech. Sergeant Kaz Kozaki, a former non-commissioned officer instructor at the Military Intelligence Service Language School, is a "Kibei" and so is Technician 3d Grade Eiichi Sakauye. Kozaki won a Silver Star and a Purple Heart for rescuing an American army officer under fire when they were attacked by the Japanese as they were landing on New Guinea from their landing craft. Eiichi Sakauye rescued a wounded British officer under fire in the China-Burma-India Theater and likewise became the recipient of a Silver Star.

Technician 5th Grade Terry Takeshi Doi was an out and out "Kibei". His Japanese was stronger than his command of English. He had been caught as a dual-national in Japan and had been forced to serve in the Japanese army, thereby losing his American citizenship. He had been kept at the Military Intelligence Service Language School after graduation before he was cleared as being trustworthy for service in the combat zone. When Doi appeared before Judge Robert Bell of the U. S. District Court in the Twin Cities for restoration of his American citizenship, a Canadian dancer who also was scheduled to be sworn in as an American citizen requested Judge Bell to swear her in separately. As she put it, she refused to be "sworn in with a Jap". Judge Bell denied her request and she walked out of court.

Terry Doi was one of the first Nisei to land on Iwo Jima. Several had landed among the first waves, about "H hour plus 45". And from that time on he distinguished himself going into cave after cave with only a flashlight and knife

(Continued on page 36)

The Service Flags

A Short Story by Bill Hosokawa

Helen Yamano carried the suitcase to the bed. She placed it on the threadbare spread and took out two small red-edged flags.

One of the flags had a blue star on a white field. The other was exactly like the first except that its star was gold. Helen walked over the bare wooden floor to the twin windows. She hooked a flag over the latch of each window so that they could be seen from the outside.

But it was doubtful if anyone would see them. It was still September and the trees were heavy with leaves and the windows of Helen's fourth floor flat looked down on the topmost branches.

Helen gazed out over the trees and on to the rooftops of grimy houses that stretched out almost to the foot of the distant hills. It was reassuring to see the city in front of her, for when she had opened the suitcase she had caught a whiff of desert dust—dust which she had come to know and hate at the relocation center.

Funny about that dust. It seemed to penetrate everywhere, even when the wind wasn't blowing. It got into one's hair. It got into clothing and into the barracks room no matter how carefully one stuffed old newspapers into the cracks under the door and under the windows.

But worst of all was the dust in Jamie's clothing. No matter how much a 9-year-old tried, he couldn't help but fall in it occasionally, or go racing through it raising great clouds from the sheer exuberance of being alive.

It was Jamie who broke these recollections.

"C'mon, Mom," he said impatiently. "Let's hurry up and get unpacked."

"Oh, yes, yes, Jamie," Helen replied with a start, and turned toward her son.

"What's the matter, Mom," Jamie asked. "Thinking of Dad again?"

"Yes, Jamie," she said. "I couldn't help but think of him when I hung up those flags."

"One's for Dad, the one with the blue star." Jamie said it as if he were reciting a familiar lesson. He hadn't seen his father for a long time now, and the service flag seemed more real than the fading memory of the tall man with the laughing eyes who was Dad. "And the one with the gold star is for Uncle Jim who was killed by the Japs at, at . . ."

"Peleliu," his mother prompted him. "Peleliu in the Southwest Pacific."

"Yah, Peleliu," Jamie said, stumbling over the word. "When's Dad coming home? Is he coming home here, to this place?"

Helen sat down on the bed next to the open suitcase and drew Jamie to her. "To this home, Jamie," she said tenderly. Two rooms, a gas plate and a bathroom on the next floor down to be shared with two other families. "But it's home to us, isn't it?"

Jamie nestled up closer. The last few days had been bewildering for him. The confusion of packing, saying goodbye to his friends like Sumi and Fred and Jiro, of eating in a pretty messhall where girls brought you your food and you didn't have to take your dishes out yourself, of a long train ride into the world outside the fence.

It was a world he scarcely remembered for he had left it in the spring of 1942 when he was barely six years old.

"And I'm going to a real school, aren't I, Mom?"

"A real school, Jamie. And now we'll have to hurry without unpacking so we can get supper and get you to bed. Tomorrow you start school, and I start work."

* * *

Helen Yamano was tired. There was physical weariness, to be sure, for she had tried especially hard to keep constantly alert on her first day at work. She wanted to make a good impression on the manager, and she wanted ever so much to make friends with the other girls.

(Continued on page 32)

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"None of Them Wanted To Stay Out of the Fight"

Some Stories of the 100th And the 442nd Combat Team

By LT. COL. MARK MARTIN JR.

One of the best stories they tell about the 100th Infantry Battalion concerns a crossing of the Volturno river in Italy:

The battalion waded the swollen stream early one night. Dawn found them just short of a hilltop position held by the Germans.

A command to "Fix Bayonets" was passed down the line. The 100th attacked, shouting and yelling and:

The Germans fled without firing a shot, abandoning shoes, food, guns and ammunition.

This was one of the first major attacks of the 100th. But already they had earned the respect—and fear of the German enemy.

The 100th, made up of Americans of Japanese descent, joined the 34th Infantry Division, the Red Bulls, just before the Italian campaign opened.

It fought side-by-side with the balance of the 34th through most of the hard, expensive fighting which was the Italian campaign.

Then the battalion, together with the 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team, was separated from the 34th and sent into Southern France, where the entire unit again distinguished itself time upon time.

* * *

Just before the end of the fighting in Europe the 442nd returned to Italy, leading the left wing of the 5th Army in the final drive into the Po river valley.

* * *

The skill and courage of these troops was known and respected throughout the Allied armies in Europe; they often spearheaded the attacks of divisions, corps and even armies; they were among the finest troops I ever saw in action.

They won more Purple Hearts, which are awarded for wounds suffered in action, than almost any battalion in the army. They won an outstandingly large number of Distinguished Service Crosses and Silver and Bronze Stars, awarded for gallantry in action.

Their Absent Without Leave rate was among the very lowest in the army. Throughout its service with the 34th, the 100th did not have a single man leave his post of duty in the front line.

Probably I can offer no greater evidence of the respect in which the men of the entire regimental combat team were held by the rest of the army than by retelling a story frequently told in the battle lines:

The 34th was advancing rapidly north of Rome, just after it had been taken. There were not sufficient vehicles to permit the entire division to move at one time.

The 442nd was ordered to move, but the transportation allotted was not thought sufficient for the entire outfit to get underway at once.

But it did!

The men, piling on top of jeeps, jeep trailers, kitchen trucks, baggage trucks, and loading every other vehicle far beyond its capacity, soon were moving up the road.

A general pulled up and stopped the head of the column, demanding that an officer of the 442nd explain why the men had been "crowded up" in "that fashion."

The officer did explain:

"General, none of them wanted to stay out of the fight. We had to let them come."

The general drove away.

Washington Citizens Committee Considers Relocation Situation

A suki yaki dinner meeting was held by representatives of the Washington Citizens Committee, the WRA, and Nisei and Issei groups on Dec. 8 at the home of Helen Zander, executive secretary of the Citizens Committee and formerly a teacher at the Dutch Reformed Church girls' school in Yokohama.

A general discussion was held on the current relocation situation in Washington and its vicinity. Those present were Rev. Nelsen Schlegel, chairman of the Citizens Committee; Mrs. Evelyn Spencer, assistant to Miss Zander; Murray Danninhirsch, WRA field officer; Ken Nishimoto, former assistant field officer, Miss Saida Hartman, USES counselor; S. Toda, M. Sumida, Kenko Nogaki, Bob Iki, Tosh Koiwai, and John Kitasako.

"I MEET A NISEI"

By BARRON B. BESHOAR

Three years ago I had the privilege of meeting my first Japanese American.

Although I had been reared in the cosmopolitan little city of Trinidad in Southern Colorado, a community where many tongues are spoken, I had never met a person of Oriental extraction until Hide came into my office.

She came to see me in a professional capacity. Because of long association with Spanish-speaking people, I had been selected as the mountain region representative of the FEPC which was just beginning its long campaign against discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Hide was alarmed, not afraid. She had come to Denver alone, seeking to escape the enforced evacuation that even then was in the making. As one of the first Japanese Americans to reach Denver after Pearl Harbor day, she had bumped squarely into nastiness and prejudice in both private and governmental offices.

Within a matter of days, Hide became my secretary and a good one. She helped me in many ways in the difficult days that followed—days that saw thousands of Japanese come into Colorado. We fought hatred and prejudice and ignorance on every side. We were not alone, however, as many Caucasians battled with us.

But such success as we had came not from our feeble efforts. It stemmed from the fact that no group of Americans ever conducted itself more admirably under trying circumstances than did the Japanese Americans on the home front.

As an American, I am proud of the GI's with Japanese faces who fought and died in every theater of war. I cherish their glorious record and I join with Americans of all extractions in singing their praises.

But I am also proud of the Americans with Japanese faces who performed so well on the home front. They, too, fought the good fight.

I never saw Amache or Heart Mountain or any of the other camps. I never wanted to see one. I was ashamed of the camps without seeing them. But I saw the Japanese Americans in Denver, in Salt Lake City, in Chicago, and in many other cities. They had no military discipline to govern their daily lives, yet they conducted themselves in a manner that was above reproach.

They had to take the sneers and taunts of the unthinking and the ignorant on the streets, in stores, on tramcars or wherever they went. But they took them with a patience and resignation and dignity that shamed their tormentors.

They raised food for America's fighting men, they cut timber, they

(Continued on page 31)

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May grace and peace be granted to you from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ" on His Birthday and throughout the New Year.
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Student Approved for Collegiate Who's Who

CALDWELL, Idaho—Miss Masako Endow of the College of Idaho in Caldwell has been approved for the 1945-46 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges."

Among activities in which Miss Endow participates are: Pres. of Voorhees Hall, Sec. of W. A. A., Sec. of Forum, Reporter for Coyote, member of Iota Phi Sorority, Student Ministerial Assn., Vespers co-chairman.

Becky Hasegawa Heads Nisei Girls Group in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Newly-elected president Becky Hasegawa took over the leadership of the second year for the Nisei Girls' Organization, a club affiliated with the YWCA of Minneapolis.

For their newest project, the club is sponsoring a Christmas dinner party with the Ft. Snelling WAC's as honored guests.

Members of the cabinet are: Emi Watanabe, vice pres.; Sumi Takemoto, sec.; Grace Shimizu, treas.; Midori Kaji, membership chairman; Pat Kato, program chairman; Mary Kasahara, social service chairman; Marian Kawakami and Fumi Kuroda, leadership council.

Representatives to the following YWCA committees of Minneapolis are: Pat Kato, religions interests; Cherry Tanaka, public affairs and Mrs. Toy Shindo, evening membership.

The club was created in November 1944 to fill the needs of Nisei girls who were not associated with other organizations. Meetings are held once a month with a popular speaker featured.

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A Christmas Message:

To the Men of the 442nd

By Col. V. R. Miller

Today, the anniversary of the birth of Christ, finds a world still struggling to find a way back to the ancient principles of understanding; of love for one's fellow men; and of faith in God. We have just brought to a successful conclusion the most destructive war the world has ever seen. To those men who fought with the 442nd Combat Team, to their families, and particularly to the families of those men who gave up their lives in the service of their country, I can only say that I am proud to have commanded such troops. They have written a great page in our country's history.



The Christmas season has always been a time for celebration and for presenting of tokens of our regards and best wishes in one form or another to our friends, but, it is also a time for reflection on events of the past year and speculation on what the new year may bring. Nisei soldiers in every theater of war have won the nation's admiration and respect by their courage and integrity on the field of battle. The coming year will be a challenge to America's Nisei citizens to display the same courage and integrity in the difficult tasks of peace no matter what walk of life they may be in. It must be your job, and job of every American citizen, to prove to the world that the principles of Christ, the principles on which democracy is based, are as valid today as they were two thousand years ago. The road will be hard, but if each of you can be as fine a citizen as you have been soldiers, the things for which you fought and for which many of your comrades have died are not beyond your reach.

I am very happy that so many former members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team are now reunited with their families on this Christmas Day. I sincerely hope that before another Christmas rolls around, all of us will have been able to turn from our present tasks to our homes and loved ones, and that the next year may truly be a better one for the suffering peoples of the world. I know that each of you will do all that is in your power to make it so. To the mothers, fathers, wives, sisters and brothers who are anxiously waiting for the return of their loved ones still overseas, I can assure you that the men of the Combat Team are loyally performing an important mission—that of helping to insure that the victory for which we have fought so hard will be lasting.

In closing, the officers and men of the Combat Team join me in extending to the former members of the unit, their families, and their friends, a pleasant Christmas and happy and prosperous New Year.

COLONEL V. R. MILLER, Infantry
Commanding Officer, 442nd RCT.

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Nisei Girl Reporter Elected to Post in Newspaper Union

LOS ANGELES — Miss Mary Kitano, only Nisei on the staff of the City News Bureau has been elected secretary-reporter of the News Bureau unit of the L. A. Newspaper Guild, CIO (Local 69), to the "L. A. Guildsman." The "Guildsman" is the official organ of the local chapter. The City News Bureau which recently became a member of the Guild is quite proud of its interracial staff which also includes: a Chinese American, a Korean American, and a Jewish American.

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Postwar and The Nisei

(Continued from page 25)

immature, that they are confusedly reactionary and illiberal in their political and social ideas, that they lack social consciousness, that they are slipping right back into the



Mary Oyama

pre-evacuation groove of self-segregation into Little Tokyos. We wonder.

BRAVE NEW WORLD. Our personal conclusion is this: There definitely is a place for the Nisei American in the postwar world. The American community wants to integrate the Nisei into American life. We have been personally approached by the leaders of such organizations as the Parent Teachers association, the League of Women Voters, the American Veterans Committee, the Inter-racial Film and Radio Guild, various church and "Y" groups, all requesting us to contact prospective members for their organizations.

We would, if we could and had any personal say in the matter; but first of all the expressed desire to join and integrate must come from the individual Nisei himself.

"I MEET A NISEI"

(Continued from page 28)

toiled in shops and factories, they did a thousand and one jobs that had to be done on the home front —and they did them well.

The story of the un-American evacuation remains to be told. But when that story is told I believe most Americans will take their hats off to their fellow citizens with Japanese faces and extend a friendly hand in gratitude.

I took mine off long ago.

"Our Last Big Problem"

(Continued from page 25)

nese have been exempted from it; the House has by a huge majority exempted the Filipinos and East Indians. The Senate stalls action. But exemptions based upon support of the Allied cause in the war do not remove the evil. Quite as entitled to citizenship are the fathers and mothers of the thousands of Japanese Americans who fought so valiantly in the war, to say nothing of thousands of others who were not privileged to have sons in the fighting forces. Even if the act were repealed, and every oriental country placed on a quota basis like the rest of the world, only about 600 a year would be entitled to admission, and of resident orientals, about 300,000 would be entitled to citizenship, most of them in Hawaii—no great threat even to the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West.

In the long run the problems of the Japanese minority are the same as those of all racial minorities. Relief for one is relief for all, as the Fair Employment Practice Committee has demonstrated. The attacks on restrictive covenants in housing, on racial discrimination in unions, on segregation in principle, and the varied barriers in law, are all part of the same determined effort to achieve in the United States the kind of democracy we profess. We have gone a long way in strengthening our political democracy. We have expanded its principles in industrial democracy through the National Labor Relations Act and the guarantees of collective bargaining. Racial discrimination is our last big problem in the application of democratic principles to our national life, and through it, to the world.

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(Continued from page 27)

But it was more than fatigue. She was troubled by a deep-down anxiety. Somehow, some of the girls seemed hostile, especially the thin blonde with the stringy hair. Helen felt their hostility and she groped for ways to break it down.

Now as she started the climb to her apartment with the groceries in her arms, her heart felt a little lighter for Jamie would be waiting to tell her all about his first day at school.

He heard her footsteps and burst out of the door. "Hi, Mommie," he cried, "Hi!" He took the groceries from her and dashed into the room.

All Helen's troubles seemed to fall away with Jamie's exuberance, for since her only brother's death and her husband's induction all her affection had been lavished on her son.

But now as they entered the lighted apartment Helen saw tear stains on Jamie's cheeks.

"Why, Jamie," she exclaimed. "You've been crying. Were you lonesome for me?"

Jamie's gaiety suddenly vanished. He knew he had been found out weeping and he was ashamed of himself. He bit his lip and shook his head.

"Come here, Jamie," his mother said. "Tell me why my boy's been crying."

Helen sat down and Jamie went up to her. Jamie turned so that his back rested against his mother's knees. She put her arms around his chest as they had done since Jamie was a little boy.

"Mommie," he said presently. "Am I a Jap?"

Helen's heart went suddenly cold. "A Jap?" she asked in a voice that she tried to make light. "A Jap? Why that's silly. You're an American, Jamie, an American boy. Who asked you such a question."

"There was a big kid at school," Jamie said. "He stopped me and asked me if I was a Jap."

"And what did you tell him?" Helen asked again.

"I told him I was an American. But he said I was a yellow Jap. And then I told him I was an American because I was born in America, and my dad is an American because he's been fighting the Nazis in Italy, and my uncle was an American because he was fighting the Japs when he got killed."

"Yes," said Helen.

"But he called me a dirty liar and said I was a Jap and anybody that saw my face could tell that."

Helen was fighting that cold, stony feeling that made it hard for her to speak. She had experienced it for the first time that December Sunday when the radio announcer had broken into a program in a high, tense voice to report Pearl Harbor was under attack. She knew that feeling well, now. It had come back frequently—when the evacuation was announced, when she left her home for the last time to board the evacuation train, when the war department telegram came announcing her brother's death, when her husband had come into their relocation center room to tell her he had volunteered for the army.

And now it was Jamie whom she had tried to shelter from all this. She could feel the bitterness welling in her. After all I've been through, she said to herself, after the price we've paid. Can't we find a little peace? Can't my child grow up as any American child without that terrible shadow of race prejudice hanging over him? Can't we have just a little peace?

Helen gripped her son so tightly to her that Jamie turned to look in surprise. He saw the tears in her eyes.

"Mommie," he said awkwardly. "Don't feel bad. Don't cry."

Helen clung to Jamie for a moment and then she reached for her handkerchief and wiped away the tears. She picked Jamie up and held him close to her as she had done when he was an infant.

"I don't know how to begin, Jamie," she began. "You will understand some day about hate and prejudice and why we had to leave our little home by the Pacific. You don't even remember the smell of salt air any more, do you, Jamie?

"I wish your Daddy were here to talk to you. He is so wise. He would know what to tell you."

Jamie listened wide-eyed, surprised by her intensity.

"But I do know what your Daddy would say to you if he could talk to you now. He would say, 'Jamie, if you want anything, you must fight for it.'

"Your Daddy wanted peace, for himself and for us, especially for you. That's why he left us to go out and fight. That's why your Uncle Jim died. He knew that he had to fight, even for peace, even for a chance to work at a job or run a farm, or even to go to school.

"Your Daddy would call it fighting for the dignity of man. You don't understand that, do you, Jamie?"

Jamie shook his head. "But I know what you mean by fighting. I don't like to fight. You told me not to fight any more the time I gave Jiro the bloody nose."

"That was some silly quarrel," Helen replied. "You are only a child. But you will have to learn to fight for your rights. I'll call your teacher tomorrow morning. But that would never be a permanent solution. You will have to fight for your own rights, Jamie, even if you are only nine."

Jamie thought it over for a long time that evening. Late that night when the unaccustomed clatter of a street car woke him for a moment, Jamie thought he heard his mother sobbing softly in the dark. But he was so sleepy he wasn't sure, and in the morning he had forgotten about it.

* * *

The second day for Helen was more difficult than the first. Jamie was on her mind constantly and the thin blonde was going out of her way to be unpleasant as if she were trying to provoke a quarrel.

When Helen left for home she was ready to quit her job for good. The loneliness of separation from her husband, the aloofness of the big city after the neighborliness of the camp, the seeming hostility all about her and her son—all had piled up. It was with almost a feeling of panic that she hurried out the door.

Everyone seemed to be staring at her on the street car. When the car lurched a bulky woman bumped Helen and almost sent her sprawling. An automobile sped past as Helen stepped off the street car and showered her stockings with muddy water. To her distraught nerves it seemed everything was going wrong. Never before had she missed so much the security of the center or the comfort of her husband.

She climbed the stairs as rapidly as she could to get to Jamie, her one remaining link with the security of the past, her one responsibility that could keep her going until her husband returned.

This time Jamie did not come out to meet her and Helen's apprehension grew as she hurried to the room. She flung open the door and there was Jamie, his hair disheveled, one trouser leg torn, a damp towel over one eye, and oh, a big gap-toothed grin on his face.

"Jamie," she cried. "Oh, Jamie, Jamie." That was all she could say.

"I fought for my rights," Jamie began stoutly, "and I got 'em."

The relief seemed to flow through Helen and she hurriedly got out the medicine kit.

Jamie was talking as his mother dressed his knee and applied another cold pack to the eye rapidly turning purple. "So I dared him to call me a yellow Jap again.

"He hit me in the mouth and knocked me down. I guess I got mad. The principal had to come out and pull me off 'a him. He won't call me a Jap any more.

"And you know what, Mom? The kid I beat up told me to come tomorrow after school and I could play on his football team. Do you think Dad would be proud of me?"

Helen Yamano sat up a long time after Jamie had gone to bed that night. She turned down the table lamp and raised the shades. She could see the lights of the city beyond the two service flags in the window and she watched as one by one they faded out. At last she got up and went to the window. She fingered the flags tenderly for a moment and then she whispered:

"Yes, I know you're proud of Jamie. And you and Jamie are going to be proud of me, too."

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"TO MAKE OUR FUTURE SECURE"

By Saburo Kido

THE RESTRICTIONS imposed upon all persons of Japanese ancestry as wartime measures are being lifted gradually. In fact, as far as the federal government is concerned, there are only a few Issei restrictions which remain, and we sincerely hope that even these will be abolished in the very near future so that peacetime status may be restored.

With the closing of the relocation centers, the return to normal conditions will require action on two fronts, (1) a public relations program to win public support and (2), test cases in the courts to have the rights clarified.

Through the Army, the War Relocation Authority, church groups, friendly columnists, radio commentators, and newspaper editors, the educational program to bring about greater acceptance of all Japanese Americans is being carried on. There have been encouraging signs on the West Coast which have made many friends who have been observing the developments closely to remark that the point of greatest animosity has passed. It remains for the liberal forces and the friends of the Japanese Americans to make a concerted effort to rally the American public for fair play and understanding and eliminate the anti-Nisei groups for all time to come. This is an ambitious program but not an impossible one. To realize such a goal, all persons of Japanese ancestry must give their united cooperation to their friends.

The worst spot in the entire picture undoubtedly is the situation in California, and the most serious problem lies in the large number of escheat cases which are being filed by the State of California. Too many of them involve lands which the Nisei have received as gifts from their parents. Because of this fact, the impression becomes stronger with the filing of each new case that this is another means of intimidation and persecution by the State of California.

Before the war, the Japanese fishermen raised huge funds every two years to prevent the passage of the anti-alien fishing bills which were invariably presented to the California legislature. Many branded them as "cinch bills", measures introduced as nuisances to encourage lobbying which means money spent for sundry purposes. Those days are gone because the 1945 legislature passed a law prohibiting commercial fishing licenses to aliens ineligible to citizenship. Therefore, now it is no longer a question of persuading the legislators. The courts must decide whether such a law is discriminatory and therefore unconstitutional.

Immediately prior to the outbreak of war, a large number of fishing boats were seized by the federal government on the grounds that the Issei actually owned the boats, contrary to a statute prohibiting such ownership. Whether such a law is valid or not has not been tested to our knowledge.

Little attention seems to be directed to the decision rendered by the Stockton superior court judge declaring that alien Japanese have no right to lease residential or commercial property. The contention of the Japanese is that the California Alien Land Law granted rights as provided in the treaty between Japan and the United States now", the time that the law passed and when the treaty was still not abrogated. This is a very important case which must be supported by all Issei since it will seriously handicap them in conducting business.

Housing is a serious problem all over the nation. But the situation in California is more acute because of the large influx of defense workers who did not return to their former homes after V-J Day. To return to a normal status in such a region is a problem in itself. But this is further complicated because of the restrictive covenants which deny to Japanese Americans the freedom to live where they choose. The Los Angeles superior court has only recently ruled in a case brought by Negroes that the restrictive covenant is a denial of the equal protection of the laws as provided in the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution. This is a revolutionary decision which most likely will be appealed. The Japanese Americans should file briefs to show the injustice of the present law which restricts the right to live in certain sections of the community simply because of race or color.

The United States Supreme Court decision on the Korematsu case which held that evacuation was constitutional should be reversed. The question is how to present the issues to the justices again. This means that another test case which will involve the evacuation must be taken to the courts.

The question of obtaining damages from the Federal Government for the losses sustained from the evacuation must be pursued vigorously on two fronts: (1) filing of damage suits in the courts and (2) favorable public sentiment so that Congress will take steps to set up the machinery to handle damage claims and pay out the money.

Some of the labor unions are not friendly. Many of them have closed their doors to Japanese Americans. The Negroes have pointed the way to break down discrimination by going to court. The same procedure should be adopted.

Boycotts are being practiced against Japanese farmers and others trying to get back into business. Under California laws, such joint action may be a violation of the anti-trust act. The courts would be the agency to enforce the law in such cases.

There are numerous other problems which may affect only a small group. One of them is the charging of non-resident fees by the University of California to alien Japanese even though such a person may have been raised in California from childhood. Surveyors' license is denied. Numerous professional licenses are also denied. Test cases on all these matters may bring new decisions to broaden the field of activity.

In the field of educating the public, one of the most important steps was taken at the recent Stockton conference of the Civil Rights Defense Union when the Issei who were present unanimously passed a memorial to Congress, requesting naturalization rights. This is the first time that the Issei have taken the initiative to indicate their desire to become American citizens.

The problem of citizenship is in many respects the fundamental question because a law which would make all Issei "eligible to citizenship" would eliminate a great many of the discriminatory laws on the West Coast. As far as timeliness is concerned, World War II has given the Issei the opportunity to show that they want to become a part of America. The fact that their sons and daughters served in the armed forces will be an added reason why citizenship should be given to persons of Japanese ancestry. The anomalous condition of a divided house where a son is wearing the American uniform and the parents are considered "enemy aliens" can be rectified for all times to come. Favorable sentiment is crystallizing. The Chinese have naturalization rights. The Filipinos and Hindus will have similar privileges soon. There no

(Continued on page 37)

Artist

The masthead drawing on this page was executed by Hoshiko Kusudo of Salt Lake City.



SANTA ANA, Calif.—Shosuke Nitta, right, and his son, Hitoshi, left, look over their land, which has been in the family for years, but is now subject to escheat proceedings by the State of California. Other Nisei, too, are today finding that the state covets their properties, too, and that they must enter court to prove their ownership of land which has been theirs for many years. In his article, JACL President Saburo Kido discusses California's technique in escheat proceedings against such lands as those held by the Nittas.—Photo by Acme.

J.A.C.L. President:

California Escheat Cases, A Threat To Nisei Security

Close to 40 suits have been filed by the State of California to escheat real property owned by citizens of Japanese ancestry. They have been chiefly lands devoted to agricultural purposes. But now, the investigators are checking into residential property which makes the threat to the security of all Japanese American property owners a real danger. With the $200,000 appropriated by the legislature for the use of the Attorney General's office and the passage of the law whereby the county wherein the escheated real property is located will share equally in the proceeds from the sale of such lands with the State Treasurer, a greater enthusiasm and aggressiveness in filing new cases will be the inevitable result.

The zealousness with which some of the district attorneys are prosecuting these escheat cases creates the impression that the enforcement of the alleged violations of the Alien Land Laws of the State of California are being used as a weapon of persecution.

The Japanese Americans are centering their interest at this time on the Fred Oyama case which Mr. A. L. Wirin of the Southern California Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union is handling as private counsel. The case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court to have the highest tribunal of the land reverse the decision rendered about 20 years ago if necessary. The theory on which he is proceeding is that the Alien Land Law is racial discrimination and therefore unconstitutional.

Furthermore, three other questions will be presented on appeal:

1. Whether the section of the Alien Land Law, which undertakes to create a "presumption" that property taken in the name of an American citizen of Japanese ancestry by an alien Japanese is "presumed" to be in violation of the Alien Land Law, is constitutional.

2. Whether suits to escheat property can be "outlawed" by the statute of limitations.

3. Whether the Alien Land Law imposes a restriction upon the citizenship rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry, a restriction which is not placed upon the rights of other American citizens.

In the Fred Oyama case, the father purchased about ten acres of land for his son. He was appointed the guardian of the estate of his minor son by the San Diego Superior Court. The court decided against Fred Oyama on the grounds that the money was provided by the father and therefore there was a presumption of a violation.

There are many cases with similar facts now pending. Consequently, the important point that the Japanese Americans desire to have clarified is whether absolute title passes to the children once the deed is made out in their name. Otherwise, when will a gift become valid?

In the famous cases of The People of the State of California versus T. Fujita and others, the law firm of Elliot and Calden, representing the defendants, stated in their brief:

"Why should citizen children be deprived of their property because an alien unlawfully, if he did, cultivated or managed their property or took the proceeds thereof? What a monstrous penalty this would be, to be exacted from children whose father failed to conform to law!"

Also after citing Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and Section 21, Article 1 of the Constitution of California, the attorneys stated:

"Can it be seriously affirmed that if these citizens were not of Japanese parentage, any attempt would be made to escheat their property in view of the above quoted constitutional inhibitions? The right to receive property as a gift from a parent surely assumes the dignity of a privilege or immunity. If children citizens of American parentage may legally receive property as a gift from parents under the identical state of facts as is presented in the case at bar, the denial of the same right to citizen children of Japanese parentage, would be an unconstitutional denial to them of their privileges and immunities as well as a denial to them of the equal protection of the law. Surely the mere fact that the father and mother of these children from whom the gift came are Japanese aliens cannot form the basis of a legal discrimination against them in respect of their property."

The Superior Court of Sonoma County upheld the contentions of the Japanese and the California Supreme Court affirmed this decision.

Then why is the State of California filing escheat cases against property held by Japanese Americans who have received the property as gifts from their parents?

A favorable decision in the Fred Oyama case will mean the reaffirmation of the Fujita case. It will mean that about half of the cases already filed will most likely be dismissed. These are the cases wherein the deeds were made out to the children.

Another type of case will be that wherein the parents used the names of third persons to hold the property in trust for their minor children.

We are not interested in the flagrant violations of the laws of the State of California. But we are interested in protecting the rights of Japanese Americans.

The Japanese American Citizens League has become the prime mover to organize a Japanese American Civil Rights Defense Union to raise funds to represent all types of cases involving the

(Continued on page 34)

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HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—A nursery school group at the Heart Mountain relocation center in January, 1943. Today these youngsters are growing up without the barbed wire and watchtowers of their nursery-school years, for their families are now resettled in California, in the Midwest and in the East.—WRA Photo.

ESCHEAT CASES

(Continued from page 33)

rights of persons of Japanese ancestry. This is the only way in which small landowners can combat the persecution campaign of the State of California. The large legal staff of the Attorney General's office reinforced by the district attorneys of the various counties means that an individual will be at a disadvantage unless they organize themselves.

There is no doubt that the escheat cases are of great importance to all Japanese residents of California. These property holdings are the foundation upon which the returning evacuees must build their future. The farms will be able to employ many persons of Japanese ancestry and thereby provide them with the means of livelihood. A new start can be made by the farmers re-establishing themselves.

The fair-minded public of the State of California may come to realize the viciousness of the present escheat cases. It may be that the Attorney General's office thinks that it is the popular thing to persecute Japanese Americans, regardless of whether the lands are owned by families of those in the armed services still overseas or not. But we hope the public will put a damper to this type of campaign by voicing their disapproval.

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Where Do We Go From Here?

The Story of the JACL

By Saburo Kido
National President, JACL

The one-man-staff organization that was the JACL at the outbreak of war on Dec. 7, 1941, today spans the continent with offices in New York City, Chicago, Denver Salt Lake City, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles. The paid staff, including part-time workers, numbers 17. In addition, the Pacific Citizen has an editorial staff of two persons, with two in its business department. The JACL's pre-war budget of $5,000, raised to $26,000 for the year 1942, is today $50,000.

During the past year our organization's emphasis was laid upon resettlement. The year's most momentous event, in relation to the evacuation, was the opening of the West Coast to all evacuees, excepting only those served with exclusion orders. Although it could ill afford to expand, the JACL opened offices in Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles to help in resettlement. It was felt that some organization representing persons of Japanese ancestry should return to the principal cities as soon as possible to assist returning persons. Several other communities wanted JACL offices established, but we were unable to expand further, due to lack of personnel and finances.

But many other credits were chalked up by JACL officials and offices during the year 1945.

From the organizational standpoint, the amendment to the national JACL constitution whereby persons of non-Japanese extraction became eligible for membership may be noted as one of the important changes of the year. This amendment opens the way for other inter-racial chapters, following in the path of the New York City, San Francisco, and San Jose chapters.

Dr. T. T. Yatabe of the Chicago office resumed his educational lecture tour of the Middle West. The booklet, "They Work for Victory," came off the press with 20,000 copies. A scheduled second edition of 20,000 copies was cancelled when V-J Day came. The JACL brief in the Korematsu evacuation case was reprinted as "The Case For the Nisei." Undoubtedly this will remain an important source for material on Japanese Americans.

The New York office organized an art exhibit, which got off to a slow start in gaining recognition, but today has difficulty in filling all engagements.

Since the beginning of the war, the Navy Department's refusal to enlist Nisei was a stigma upon the loyalty of Japanese American citizens. The JACL began a movement to have this discriminatory regulation removed. The American Civil Liberties Union, the national sponsors of JACL, the American Veterans Committee and the Veterans of Foreign Wars post in New York City added their support. The movement was climaxed with the receipt of a letter from Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who stated he personally had no objection to the admission of the Nisei into the Navy. The letter received wide publicity. The Navy's announcement reversing its policy on Japanese Americans followed.

In 1945, too, the Rosenberg Foundation in San Francisco gave the JACL a grant of $6,000 to be applied to the expenses of the San Francisco office for one year. The purpose of the grant was to assist the JACL in organizing chapters on the West Coast. Those who recommended the grant and those in charge of the Foundation believed that this was the way of training much-needed leaders among the Japanese Americans.

As the months went by, it became increasingly evident that among the major problems in California were the escheat cases, which threatened the very foundations of Nisei Americans in California. More and more cases were being filed. After several meetings, interested Nisei and Issei decided to organize the Japanese American Civil Rights Defense Union under the sponsorship of JACL. Funds raised will be used to aid in all types of cases involving the rights of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Today the question is: Can the JACL operate on its present basis?

Most of the JACL offices are on the way to becoming self-supporting, indicating the support and recognition they receive from their local communities.

But though peace has come, there are still important issues which must be settled.

The fundamental question pertains to naturalization rights for the Issei. Most discriminations on the West Coast stem from the fact that alien Japanese are classified as "aliens ineligible to citizenship."

Also needing settlement are deportation cases, such as those of "international traders" who lost their status with the outbreak of war. There are illegal entrants who have been residents of this country for 20 years. Most of these last persons have American-born children and citizen wives. Any alien Japanese who entered illegally since July 1, 1924, cannot take advantage of the statute of limitations, which is accorded to aliens of European extraction. There are many hardship cases which cry for some humanitarian act of Congress to prevent the breaking up of their homes or to prevent American children from going into involuntary exile in order to remain with the head of the family.

The question of compensating the evacuees for the losses suffered by the evacuation is being discussed more and more. Questionnaires are being distributed by the San Francisco JACL regional office to gain some idea as to the extent of damages sustained. This is a tremendous task which cannot be carried on merely by volunteers.

There are the discriminations by insurance companies; the restrictive covenants, which are being pressed by test cases; the Fair Employment Committee bill in Congress and in state legislatures; the denial of commercial fishing licenses to alien Japanese; the denial of professional licenses to "aliens ineligible to citizenship."

JACL would like to and can be of help to all these problems. But more chapters and larger membership are necessary to help in local problems. This is particularly true on the West Coast, where a large number of relief cases are expected to arise with the coming year. Experience has shown that a national Nisei organization with paid staff members can aggressively sponsor movements to eliminate discrimination and rally the support of interested persons.

The JACL has been able to function during the war years through the support of non-Japanese friends. The time has come for persons of Japanese ancestry to shoulder more of the burden. The War Relocation Authority will go out of existence by the end of June, 1946. The JACL can help carry on as it has won the recognition of the various organizations and agencies interested in the Japanese Americans.

But whether JACL will be used to work for welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry lies in the hands of the Nisei themselves.

We would like to have the record of the JACL judged on its work during the years of the war. The JACL engages in all activities which stand to benefit all persons of Japanese ancestry. It can effectively function only with the support of those whose interests it represents.

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Nisei Violinist



Teruko Akagi, talented violinist, at present playing with the Chicago Civic Orchestra conducted by Hans Lange. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Akagi, formerly of Seattle.

Miss Akagi graduated in October from the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio. At the Minidoka relocation center she assisted in the High school music department. Receiving scholarships from the Student Relocation Council and from Oberlin, she left Minidoka to continue her music education in November, 1943.

Eyes and Ears of Allied Forces

(Continued from page 27)

persuading many enemy soldiers to come out and surrender. Wrote Lt. Wesley H. Fishel, Doi's commanding officer, to Judge Bell, "I know you'll be happy to know that Terry did one of the finest pieces of work possible. Doi was one of the first GIs to land on Iwo Jima. The limits of censorship prohibit details, but I can say Terry is one of the bravest and most capable men I have seen out here."

Another Caucasian officer graduate of the Military Intelligence Service Language School, Lieuten-Squaire wrote: "There was nothing but praise for the Nisei boys, particularly a boy by the name of Doi . . . There is a story about him people tell which goes something like this. He was continually going into caves with a knife and flashlight and hollering to the enemy to 'get the hell out or else'. Mr. Doi's middle name is now 'Guts'."

Technician Grade 3 Kenji Yasui is another "Kibei" who has won for himself the title of the "Nisei Sergeant York". Yasui, because of his schooling in Tokyo (middle school graduate and college division graduate of Waseda University) and his command of the Japanese language, was sent to the Office of War Information in India to work on propaganda leaflets to be dropped over the enemy lines. Masquerading as Colonel Yamamoto, a local Japanese Commander, he brought in single handed a dozen Jap prisoners of war. John Emerson, State Department Political Adviser to the Theater Commander, and himself a former State Department language officer in Tokyo, wrote Colonel Rasmussen as follows:

"I don't know whether you have heard yet that one of them, Kenji Yasui, has been recommended for a citation (Yasui received the Silver Star) for his courageous performance in bringing in 13 Japanese prisoners during the mopping-up operations in Myitkyina. Kenji and two others volunteered to go out to an island in the river to round up a bunch of Japs. He swam out, got a cramp half-way across and almost drowned, shouted to the Japs to come out, and finally got 13 together. Two had to be killed and one tried to blow Yasui and himself up with a grenade. Kenji luckily escaped that. He announced that he was a Colonel and made them line up and execute close order drill. Then he made them get in the river and swim across pushing a raft on which he stood with carbine aimed at them. Afterwards he learned the Japs had 20 rounds each and had a bead on him when he came ashore. Only because he started shouting military commands in Japanese did they hold fire."

Technician 3d grade Shigato Mazawa served with the KACHIN RANGERS (native Burmese levies) and took part in daring raids against the enemy in Burma. Much to his surprise, he found himself a temporary Captain in the British Army commanding a whole company of KACHIN RANGERS.

Several have reported not too amusing incidents—that of being captured by Chinese troops and being mistaken for Japanese soldiers. They have reported that they never talked so fast with sign language and wrote so many "Kanji" (Chinese characters used in the Japanese language) in all their lives to explain that they were "Minuko" (American) soldiers. They have described their complexion as having remained a pale green for the next three months or more.

Others like Sergeant Omura in New Guinea, Staff Sergeant Sheichi Nakahara, Technician 3d Grade Eddie Fukui, Technician 4th Grade Mitsuru Shibata, Technician 4th Grade Ben Satashi Kurokawa, and Technician 4th Grade Sunichi Bill Imoto on Okinawa also have lost their lives in service of their country. However, the circumstances surrounding the death of Sergeant George I. Nakamura, who was killed in action in the Philippines deserve special mention.

George was the son of a Japanese alien who was seized shortly after Pearl Harbor in Watsonville, California, for possessing "rockets and other signal equipment." His father was taken into custody, but was exonerated and is living in Rockford, Illinois today. His son did not hesitate to give his life for the United States in which he was born. Lieutenant James Hoyt, his commanding officer, describing the circumstances of his death wrote: "Nakamura was on temporary duty with the 63rd Infantry Regiment of the 6th Infantry Division and participated in an engagement near Payawan. With heroic intrepedity, he exposed himself to enemy fire in order to issue an oral ultimatum of surrender to several isolated enemy units."

By their invaluable language work in the field, thousands of American lives have been saved. The job of the Nisei was primarily that of language technicians, but they have demonstrated that they could be soldiers as well. As one First Sergeant at Fort McClellan, where a large group of the men from the Military Intelligence Service Language School went for basic training, wrote to one of the graduates who has seen service in the Philippines: "If all American-Japanese or I might say 'democratic Japanese' feel like you fellows did, things are 'on the ball' and this old 'democratic way of life' is worth fighting for.

These Nisei eyes and ears of the Allied Forces that greatly assisted in bringing Japan to her knees in unprecedented defeat have vindicated in their way the faith which President Roosevelt, our great wartime president and commander-in-chief, placed in them when he said, "Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry . . . Every loyal American citizen should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution . . ." In military Japanese language work, the Nisei language specialists have done just that.

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The war fury lashing out over the Pacific,
Stripped the innocent of home and freedom,
Drove him to the arid land of Arkansas,
Around the masked greed of California,
And into the desert of Idaho.

* * *

In the still of the night,
The wail of the free roaming coyote
Pierced the heart of the evacuee . . .
The night was cold . . .
No morning sun can mellow the heart
Numb with fear and grief,
The body spent
With fruitless years of striving.

* * *

With anguish in his heart,
He watched his sons march to war,
Laying down life itself,
For a faith he could not share,
While he toiled to bring the desert to bloom,
Watered by his tears.
Now the strife has ceased . . .
The waters of the Pacific move tranquilly.
Peace waits . . .
The gate of barbed wire is open . . .
Once more he trudges the rough road to freedom,
From the Mid-towns to the Eastern cities,
To find a niche for his family,
Food for his children.
His soul has learned to bear
The everlasting prejudice and hatred,
He even dares to dream . . .
And the dream of the captive
Shall, one day, become
The song of the valiant and the free.

—Miko Tamura

TO MAKE OUR FUTURE SECURE

(Continued from page 33)

longer will be any excuse to oppose naturalization of any alien provided he has the necessary qualifications.

A multitude of problems remain unsolved. As far as legal matters are concerned, expenses will be a serious obstacle. The only feasible way would be to organize some agency through which the various test cases can be channeled. In this respect, the formation of the Japanese American Civil Rights Defense Union under the sponsorship of the Japanese American Citizens League is a notable and progressive step. Judicious use of the funds raised through popular subscription can bring to court various types of test cases to define and clarify the status of all persons of Japanese ancestry in this country.

All Issei and Nisei must join hands to make secure their future. The opportunity to make a fresh start on the West Coast is here. Support and cooperation must be extended to our friends in their educational program. What we do today will gain for ourselves and the coming generation a place in American life.

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