

PACIFIC CITIZEN



VOL. 16; NO. 10.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1943.

Price: Five Cents

Hawaii Nisei Volunteers Near Ten Thousand

OWI Says Hawaiian Draft Boards Swamped With Applications

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced that the number of volunteers of Japanese ancestry in the Hawaiian Islands for the army's new Japanese American combat team had reached a figure of "almost ten thousand."

It was estimated that 40 per cent of all eligible males of Japanese ancestry had volunteered for military service.

The OWI reported that selective service boards on the islands have been swamped with applicants who have been waiting ever since Pearl Harbor for a chance to show their loyalty to the United States.

Forty Honolulu policemen of Japanese ancestry have planned to volunteer, it was stated. Groups of several hundred have been volunteering in blocks and the call for 1500 volunteers has been exceeded more than fourfold, the OWI added.

The OWI release declared that the Japanese Americans have "responded wholeheartedly to the opportunity recently given them to volunteer for service in the American army."

"This is the chance I've been waiting for," Christian Nakama, a University of Hawaii medical student, was quoted as saying. "As Americans we are entitled to get a crack at Tojo, Hitler and Mussolini."

Walter Mihata, father of four children, was one of the first volunteers. "I'm glad to have a chance to fight for American freedom and to show my appreciation of the education America has given me," he said. "Uncle Sam can have my life and anything else in this fight for freedom."

Another young Japanese American said: "Every day of my life I have thanked God I am an American. I am out to help preserve America's free system with everything I can do."

Japanese language newspapers in Honolulu have given enthusiastic support to the measure, as have Japanese American leaders in public life. A prominent American educator of Japanese descent, Shigeo Yoshida, said: "It not only opens to us a glorious chance to join the fight of the United Nations against tyranny and oppression, but it also gives Americans of Japanese origin opportunity to vindicate themselves." The first volunteer was Wilfred Tsukiyama, former city and county attorney for Honolulu and one of Hawaii's best known public figures.

Heart Mountain Alien Buys \$3000 In War Bonds

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — A Heart Mountain alien evacuee's request for \$3,000 in war bonds broke the center postoffice, reports the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Half the sum had to be obtained from the Shoshone bank in Cody. The purchaser asked to remain anonymous.

Mike Masaoka Will Leave for Public Meeting in Denver

Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary, who is now awaiting induction into the U. S. army, is expected to leave Salt Lake City Friday evening for Denver, Colo., to address a public meeting of Japanese Americans on Sunday, March 14.

He is expected to return to Salt Lake City on Tuesday.

Joe Masaoka, head of the associated members division of the National JACL, is now in the Denver area and will make arrangements for the Sunday meeting.

Story of the Week Nisei Girl in Washington City Officer To Wed Navy

WASHINGTON, D. C. — romance, which started in T when they were interned. 60 other Americans in the American Embassy grounds, will culminate next month in the marriage of Chief Petty Officer Robert Rustad and 28-year-old Mitsuko Hirata, an American of Japanese descent, who is employed here with the foreign language division of the OWI.

The couple decided to get married while aboard the Gripsholm on their voyage home, Miss Hirata said.

Miss Hirata was born in Seattle, Wash., and is a graduate of the University of Washington. She had been in the employ of the American Embassy in Tokyo for five years, prior to the outbreak of the war.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Miss Hirata and others attached to the Embassy were interned by the Japanese. There she met Rustad, who had been stationed in Tokyo.

Rustad, who is 30 years old, lives in Long Beach, Calif., and is stationed here at present.

Sen. Chandler Holds Hearings In Phoenix on Bill to Return Relocation Centers to Military

Sharply Conflicting Views Voiced on Treatment of Evacuees in Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The problem of how to handle the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry now in western war relocation centers, of which 31,000 are located on two projects in Arizona, brought sharply conflicting views from Arizonians in a public hearing conducted here Saturday by Senator A. B. Chandler of Kentucky, chairman of a special senate military affairs subcommittee investigating the treatment of the evacuees.

The Arizona Republic declared that "everyone" at the hearing was agreed on the existence of the problem and the fact that Arizona cannot assimilate more than a few hundred of the evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

In stating the problem as it affects Arizona, Governor Osborn charged that California and other states are attempting to close their back doors to the Japanese and Japanese Americans since they have been removed to Arizona and elsewhere.

"This state has the most productive soil in the nation and the Japanese will want to remain here, too," the governor said. "Arizona is not strong politically and if California closes its back door we will have to look to the congress of the United States for protection."

"It is unfair to the state, and we ask your assistance."

"I have been trying to get the assurance of the federal government that they will be returned to their former homes, but I have had no success."

Applaud Governor's Statement

Nearly a hundred spectators and witnesses at the hearing applauded the governor's statement, indicating he expressed the sentiments of those present.

He did not, however, discuss the immediate question involved in the hearing—a bill introduced in congress to take most of the Japanese from the control of the War Relocation Authority and place them under the control of the army.

The Rev. C. Arlin Heydon, Phoenix; S. A. Stewart, Mesa; Samuel Burkhard and several others expressed opposition to changing the evacuees from the jurisdiction of the WRA to the army.

However, they did not object to a proposal that those known to be disloyal to the United States be turned over to the army.

"If we do not look to the future in handling this problem," Mr. Burkhard told Senator Chandler, "we will lose one of the very things we are in this war to uphold."

Wade Head, director of the Poston relocation center, testified briefly concerning the uprising there last fall in which a group of rebellious evacuees barricaded

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Japan Wants Loyal Japanese Americans, Says Sen. Chandler

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Senator A. B. Chandler of Kentucky declared here that "we have found that the Japanese government wants those (Japanese Americans) loyal to the United States."

"We can get them safe conduct back to Japan, but they don't want any of the others."

Senator Chandler added sardonically that the Japanese "probably wanted to machine-gun these loyal Japanese Americans" if any were expatriated to Japan.

Abandon Iowa Hostel Plans For Evacuees

WRA Announcement Follows Opposition By American Legion

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Relocation Authority announced last week that plans to send evacuees to a "hostel" in West Branch, Iowa, have been dropped but that Iowa farmers in other sections still may obtain evacuee help, according to the International News Service.

This announcement from the WRA followed a conference in which officials met with representatives of the American Friends committee for a discussion of the plan.

The committee, headed by Homer Morris of Philadelphia, operates what is known as its "Scattergood" hostel in West Branch. To cooperate with the WRA, it agreed to bring proven loyal nisei evacuees to Iowa where farmers could interview them about jobs.

However, American Legion posts in West Branch and West Liberty assailed the move and protested to Senator Guy M. Gillette (Democrat, Iowa) and to the WRA.

Two Volunteer For Combat Unit From Davis Chapter

LAYTON, Utah — Two members of the Davis County JACL chapter have volunteered for the nisei combat unit, it was announced here recently by the organization.

The volunteers are Kozo Yamane and John Nakaishi, both of Layton. They were honored at the last meeting of the chapter.

The Davis chapter has already sent its IDC quota of \$1076 to national headquarters in Salt Lake, and is now holding a Red Cross War Fund drive under George Fujiki.

WRA Reports 301 Evacuees Volunteer for Combat Service At Minidoka Relocation Center

Look Out, Tojo! Private Tojo Joins U. S. Army

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Rufus Tojo, Heart Mountain, last week served notice upon Premier Tojo, Tokyo, by volunteering for the nisei combat unit of the U. S. Army, reports the Sentinel.

Rufus Tojo not only volunteered for the Army, he also took five of his pals from the Heart Mountain fire department with him.

Those volunteering with him were Isawo Tabata, 32; Thomas Kinago, 20; Osa Hattori, 18; Frank Sugihara, 22.

Utah Senate Gets New Bill Against Aliens

Modified Measure Is Introduced as Substitute To Vetted Proposal

The Utah state senate Monday gave unanimous consent to the introduction of a new anti-alien property bill, designed to prevent aliens of Japanese ancestry from acquiring real property in Utah.

The bill, introduced by Sen. Alonzo Hopkin, sponsor of the original bill (S. B. 5) which was vetoed by Governor Herbert Maw last Thursday, was described as a "toned-down" substitute.

Gov. Maw vetoed the Hopkin bill on the grounds that it affected aliens of Chinese, Filipino and Hindu nationality who are allies of the United States and because it could prevent alien Japanese from leasing land or working or cultivating it. The new Hopkin Bill (S. B. 216) will specifically permit alien Japanese to lease land for one year at a time.

Captain Kinoshita Called Up by Army

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Captain Robert S. Kinoshita, United States Army Medical Corps Reserve, last week left Heart Mountain to report to Fort Warren, Wyoming, according to the Sentinel.

Captain Kinoshita was a member of the hospital staff until ordered to report for his physical examination at Fort Warren.

Nisei Evacuee Arrested After Return to San Francisco

Had Warehouseman's Job in Steel Plant When Apprehended

SAN FRANCISCO, California — Morris Eugene Suyetomi, 31, American born, prefers San Francisco to Salt Lake City in the winter time.

So, despite the fact that he had been arrested here last year and removed to the Central Utah relocation center by the Army, Suyetomi came back to the Bay area by bus in mid-February, according to a report in the Oakland Tribune.

Arrested again last week at his headquarters here at 1640 Fillmore Street by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, he was booked at the city prison and a new complaint was filed by the U. S. attorney's office.

He had been employed since

WAAC Recruiting Officers Visit War Relocation Centers

WASHINGTON — The War Relocation Authority announced Monday 301 Americans of Japanese ancestry at the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho, had volunteered for combat duty with the United States Army.

The group of volunteers represented 19 per cent of eligible males of military age at Minidoka. Among those signing for army service were 41 married men, including 24 with children. Eleven aliens of Japanese ancestry also volunteered.

The registration in the war relocation centers and the acceptance of volunteers for the Army closed this week.

It was also reported that WAAC recruiting officers were visiting all of the centers and were giving informational talks and it was believed that American girls of Japanese ancestry would shortly be recruited for military service with the WAAC.

HUNT, Idaho—A total of 300 Americans of Japanese ancestry at the Minidoka Relocation Center, at Hunt, Idaho, have volunteered for service in the United States army, the War Relocation Authority announced this week.

This represents 19 per cent of those eligible for army service. The volunteers formerly lived in western Oregon, western Washington and Alaska.

Volunteers are wearing arm-bands with a blue V on a red and white background. Each community dining hall is displaying a service flag with a star for every volunteer who lives in the block. Hunt residents already have 246 relatives serving in the army.

Registration and acceptance of volunteers ended at all ten of the relocation centers on March 10.

A general registration of all persons over 16 was completed recently at Hunt as part of the program to enable all loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to participate in the war effort, either in the armed forces, in agriculture or in other industries related to war production.

Every resident who leaves the relocation center must have an indefinite leave, and to secure this he must be cleared completely by the FBI, must have a job or means of support outside the evacuated area and the War Relocation Authority must be reasonably certain that the community in which the evacuee prepares to relocate will accept him.

About 2000 from all ten of the relocation centers already have been placed in private employment.

February 19 as a warehouseman at a San Francisco steel plant under the name of Eugene Suyetomi. Most everyone, he said, took him to be a Chinese.

F. B. I. agents said Suyetomi was arrested last September for refusal to register for evacuation and remaining in the area in violation of the exclusion orders. The following month he pleaded guilty, was placed on six months' probation by Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure and turned over to the Army for removal to the War Relocation Authority center at Topaz, Utah. Released from the center on January 12 to accept a job in Salt Lake City, Suyetomi worked there until Feb. 16.

The agents said he admitted that he knew he was violating exclusion orders, but that he "liked it in San Francisco and did not like Salt Lake City."

Details of Plan to Return 200 Evacuees to Former Homes In Arizona Left in WRA Hands

Army Announcement Designates New Boundary Of Prohibited Area

SAN FRANCISCO—Following the announcement of the revision in the military zone boundaries in Arizona, the army has announced that the matter of the return of 200 persons of Japanese ancestry to their former homes in the "free" area was entirely in the hands of the War Relocation Authority.

The army indicated that it would be up to the WRA to set the procedure for the Arizona evacuees to leave the relocation centers and return to their former homes and farms.

Major Mark H. Astrup, assigned to the WRA branch in San Francisco, said that the WRA in Washington had authorized the release of some 200 evacuees and added he saw no reason why they could not leave for their homes as soon as the order is effective.

It was his opinion that the evacuees affected by the order could not go to any locality other than their own without authorization.

The proclamation, issued by Lieutenant General DeWitt and effective since March 4, designates the reestablished boundaries of Military Area No. 1, from which persons of Japanese ancestry are barred, as running from the Arizona-California line at Ehrenberg easterly along U. S. highways 60 and 70 through Vicksburg to Salome; thence southerly on an unimproved road through Harrisburg to the Yuma-Maricopa county line; thence southerly on this county line to U. S. highway 80, thence easterly along the highway to Gila Bend; thence southerly on an unimproved road to the Maricopa-Pima county line; thence easterly along the Pinal-Pima and Graham-Cochise county lines to the Arizona-New Mexico state line.

In general terms, a strip 60 miles wide has been lopped off the former zone, moving the northern boundary southward by that distance.

The new boundaries place Phoenix, heretofore prohibited to persons of Japanese ancestry, and towns in the Salt River Valley completely outside Military Area No. 1.

Narrowing of the military exclusion belt also places the Gila River and Poston relocation centers outside the prohibited zone and makes it possible for evacuees in the two centers to move about more freely and to engage in varied occupations without army restriction, it was stated.

Topaz Receives Hawaii Group

230 Voluntary Evacuees From Territory Arrive At Relocation Center

TOPAZ, Utah—A group of 230 Hawaiian residents of Japanese ancestry, including 165 men, arrived at this center last week, according to the Topaz Times.

These new arrivals, the first to come to Topaz from Hawaii, were housed in Block 1.

This program of bringing loyal persons of Japanese ancestry to live in the United States should serve as substantial evidence of the government's attitude, it was stated.

Arizona Couple Visits in El Paso

EL PASO, Texas—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sato and baby daughter, Suzanne, of Mesa, Ariz., were recent week-end visitors here as house guests of Corporal Technician Tom Kasai and Mrs. Kasai, the former Ruth Nagata of Coachella, Calif.

Sato, who was prominent in Los Angeles as a Busset leader, voluntarily evacuated to Mesa, where he and his family are now engaged in farming.

While here, Sato also renewed his long-standing friendship with Brownie Furutani, who is now operating a hatchery and poultry farm.

Torrance Legion Opposes Recruiting Of Nisei Volunteers

TORRANCE, Calif.—The Torrance Veterans of Foreign Wars last week adopted a resolution opposing the plan of military authorities to recruit and train interned Japanese Americans for regular army service, according to the Los Angeles Times.

"We are very much opposed to such a move," George H. Bradford, commander of the post, declared. "We are sending our objections to the V. F. W. county council in Los Angeles, to be forwarded with other similar resolutions to where they will be heard and, we hope, halt any such 'movement'."

Portland Group Opposes Bill To Deport Nisei

Church Council Sends Letters to Legislators Had Warehouseman's

PORTLAND, Ore.—Every Multnomah county representative at the state legislature received a letter Saturday from the Portland Council of Churches asking him to use his "influence in opposing the passage" of senate joint memorial No. 9, which would petition Congress to deprive persons of Japanese ancestry born in the United States of their citizenship.

The letter resulted from the unanimous action of the council's executive committee, in which it characterized the senate memorial as "un-Christian, un-American, undemocratic and which we confidently believe would bring a blot on our nation which could never be erased." The letter was signed by Ernest W. Peterson, council president, and Dr. I. George Nace, executive secretary.

The motion to send the letter was introduced by Frank L. Shull, Multnomah county commissioner and chairman of the council's committee on international justice and good-will and was seconded by Dr. H. Guy Goodsell, superintendent of the Portland Methodist district. It passed unanimously without debate. The only discussion was for information as to the bill's number, so personal letters might be written in support of the general action. Several pastors also presented the matter to their congregations on Sunday.

Salt Lake Newspaper Lauds Governor's Veto of Alien Bill

Deseret News Editorial Congratulates Utah Executive on Action

The Deseret News, in a recent editorial, lauded Utah's Governor Herbert B. Maw for his veto of SB 5, a bill to prohibit aliens ineligible for American citizenship from using, occupying, cultivating or possessing land in Utah.

"It took determination for Gov. Herbert B. Maw to veto SB 5 after it had shot through both legislative houses without any appreciable opposition. The state is indebted to the governor for his fortitude," the editorial said.

The editorial also added: "... it took courage to undo a piece of legislative work that was so well sponsored and so little opposed as this bill. But the governor clearly saw the bill's serious ramifications and killed it with his veto."

As "serious ramifications," the editorial pointed out that the bill would prohibit alien residents of War Relocation Authority centers from helping with Utah's farm work and that it would apply against the Chinese, Filipinos and Hindus, as well as the Japanese.

Bainbridge Island Evacuees Transferred To Minidoka Center

HUNT, Idaho—One hundred and ninety-three residents of Bainbridge Island, Wash., have arrived at the Minidoka relocation center from the Manzanar relocation center in California.

The newcomers boosted the population of the Hunt community to 9393, highest in the six-month history of the center.

CBS Broadcast Considers Nisei Problem in U.S.

McWilliams, Hunter Defend Citizens' Rights In Program on KNX

LOS ANGELES—Carey McWilliams, author and authority on minority problems, and Dr. Allen Hunter, Hollywood clergyman, took the negative position in a forum, "Should the Japanese Be Deported After the War?" over station KNX last Sunday evening.

John Lechner, chairman of the American committee of the Southern California American Legion, and Clyde Shoemaker, assistant U. S. district attorney in Los Angeles, took the positive view.

McWilliams and Hunter defended the position of the nisei on constitutional grounds, and condemned the proposed deportation of nisei on the ground that it was making use of Axis methods in the treatment of minorities.

Allen Hunter read quotes from Secretary of War Stimson, Honolulu Chief of Police Gabrielson, Governor Warren of California and others attesting to the loyalty of the nisei and the complete absence of sabotage in California and Hawaii both before and after Pearl Harbor.

Evacuee Labor Urged for California Valley Harvests

SACRAMENTO—Bringing back persons of Japanese ancestry who have been evacuated from California under army supervision for farm work in the Sacramento valley is advocated by Frank King, who farms 2500 acres in the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta, according to a story in a recent issue of the Sacramento Bee.

"At least half of the Japanese who have evacuated are skilled in the various types of farming and probably would be glad to have the opportunity of earning some money," according to King who has been for many years a student of problems affecting farmers in the interior valleys.

"There is no reason to allow all those capable Japanese to sit in relocation centers twiddling their thumbs," King said.

The News said that government attorneys had advised that alien residents wouldn't be able to step out of the Topaz center without violating this law, in that they would be "occupying" land in Utah, and that the U. S. district attorney stated that if the bill became a law he would have to advise the government to keep the alien Japanese in the center.

"And the children, some of whom are United States citizens by birth, naturally would stay in camp with their parents," the News added.

"The bill, the editorial described, 'was legislation passed under strong emotions and, with the powerful support of labor and patriotic organizations, it went through both houses in high gear. Then it was found to be full of jokers.'"

In concluding, the editorial commented: "Now the bill may be reconsidered by the legislature, if it so chooses. It can pass it over its veto with a two-thirds majority; it can forget the bill and let the matter drop, or it can pass a new or an amended bill merely prohibiting the purchase and long-term leasing of land by ineligible aliens."

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Jobs Plentiful Outside Centers

Jobs are plentiful. The report from the St. Paul JACL office indicates that the path is being opened for more and more relocation center residents who desire to resettle in the free zone. Even in this Salt Lake City region, this fact is evident. Want ad sections in the newspapers boldly offer employment to Japanese Americans, positions by prominent firms. If and when the time comes when national defense plants open their doors, there will be greater opportunities for the skilled workers.

There is no doubt that the greatest number will be required in the agricultural field. Many state governors who were hostile to the incoming of the Pacific Coast Japanese last year are now in a receptive mood. The latest example is Governor Carville of Nevada, who is now willing to accept 100 to work in the tomato nursery which supplies plants for California and Utah.

The Utah-Idaho Sugar Company is taking a wise step by inviting representative farmers from Poston to make a tour of the intermountain region. In this manner the terms and conditions under which the workers will come can be explained by the leaders when they return. Thus there will be less disputes about the so-called misrepresentations as to living conditions and so forth.

Anti-Nisei Bills Damage Morale

Whenever state legislatures convene, there are numerous bills which upset the equilibrium of the Japanese Americans. This year has been no exception. Many resolutions to deport the Japanese after the war; alien land bills and other irritating measures have been introduced. Some have been passed. The great majority may just receive publicity and be forgotten.

There is no question that these anti outbursts are bad for the morale of the Nisei especially. Even though they may be for political expediency, it only increases the feeling of uncertainty regarding the future. It should bring home

the message that we cannot leave everything to Providence.

Nisei are going to communities in the Middle West and elsewhere where Japanese faces were unknown. This means that everyone must go as a "messenger of good will." The public relations work of these pioneers will lay the foundation for those who are to follow. Many encouraging reports have been received from the college students who have been asked by different groups to speak about the evacuation, relocation center life, and similar subjects pertaining to the Japanese. The states of Minnesota and Wisconsin are interested in this resettling problem through the splendid work of the Nisei soldiers and evacuees.

Public relations work and resettlement are two of the major tasks which should be undertaken by every Nisei who is not in the relocation centers. Upon their effective work will the future security in the United States depend.

War Department's Action Timely

The case of the Native Sons of the Golden West to strike the names of Nisei voters from the registration book in San Francisco has moved forward another step toward a final decision. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the district court without going off the bench to consider the merit of the case.

The decision of the War Department to permit Nisei to volunteer for a special combat unit was fortunate as far as timing was concerned. It made it very obvious to the judges that when the citizenship status was fully recognized by one branch of the government there was little merit in the contention of the Native Sons.

Many supreme court decisions have been reversed in the past few years, but the nature of the case as far as the citizenship status of the Nisei is concerned makes us feel confident that the highest tribunal will uphold the decision of the Wong Kim Ark case which clarified the citizenship of those of Oriental ancestry. This is more likely when we consider the fact that the judges are all liberal in their outlook regarding racial problems.

China Watches U. S. Treatment Of Evacuees, Declares O'Brien

Must Act With Care If Democratic Principles Are to Be Preserved

SEATTLE, Wash. — China is watching the United States policies of dealing with the Japanese residents and nisei in this country, according to Robert W. O'Brien, University of Washington teacher and administrator and former educational consultant for the War Relocation Authority.

"They are looking to us for action now on the policies we will ask for the world in peacetime," O'Brien said, in an interview with Anne Swensson of the Seattle Times.

"The Chinese are kept informed, through regular broadcasts by the Office of War Information, as to what is being done with the relocated American Japanese," he continued. "They know that other enemy aliens have not been placed in camps."

"If this is not to be a race war, nad the principles of democracy are to be preserved, we will have to continue to act with care in our dealing with American citizens of Japanese ancestry," O'Brien warned.

O'Brien said that the move to allow nisei to enlist in a combat team of the army received favorable comments from the Chinese.

During his visits to the relocation camps, O'Brien visited many former University of Washington students and talked with them about their plans for the future. He found them keeping up with news, both national and from their former homes, as it affected them. In the camp newspapers, articles on successful and favorable legislation compare with those telling of unfavorable actions by pressure groups.

"They know what the score is," O'Brien said.

In speaking of nisei in relocation centers volunteering for the special combat team, O'Brien told the Times reporter the following story:

"I was at one camp where about a dozen had been accepted, and they were having a social gathering for all the camp residents under 30 years of age, to say goodbye to the boys. It meant a lot, also, that these boys were getting to leave the camp."

"But there also were two or three boys among them who were not camp residents, but voluntary evacuees, who had moved out of the military zones earlier, and could visit in the camps, come and go as they pleased. These boys also were enlisting."

"During the celebration, many gifts were given—and these outside boys received the most. It was a completely spontaneous gesture of appreciation made by the camp people. They knew that these boys had their freedom, that enlisting was not an escape from the camp for them—but they still were eager to do their part."

"It seemed to me to express perfectly the desires of the young people of the camp—they wanted most of all to become active in the war effort."

Ogden Citizens Hear JACL Leaders

OGDEN, Utah — Saburo Kido, national president of the JACL, and Hito Okada, national treasurer, were the main speakers at the meeting of the Ogden JACL chapter on Tuesday, March 9.

Close to 100 attended the meeting.

Wakayama Case Dismissed by Federal Court

Dismissal Motion Was Entered by Counsel for Evacuee in Test Case

LOS ANGELES — With permission of the Federal District Court of Los Angeles, the petitions for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed by Ernest Wakayama and his wife, Toki, challenging the constitutionality of the military exclusion orders, excluding Americans of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast, were dismissed last week. The dismissal was entered by the ACLU counsel, A. L. Wirin, upon the request of the Wakayamas. They expressed a desire to dismiss the petitions since they requested to be transferred to the Rohrer relocation center at McGehee, Arkansas, in order that Mr. Wakayama might be united with his sister's family which is now living at the Rohrer relocation center; also in order that Mr. Wakayama might be closer to his nephew who is now serving in the United States army at Camp Shelby, Miss.

A petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus challenging the military orders will be filed in behalf of another American of Japanese ancestry soon, it was announced.

Senator Chandler Holds Phoenix Hearing On Relocation

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themselves in the jail and succeeded in stopping all work at the center for a week.

Asked to explain the trouble, Mr. Head said:

"It was wintertime. We didn't have enough clothes, and we didn't have enough stoves. I guess they had to make some kind of protest."

However, he said, six of the Japanese were sentenced from the center in Yuma county superior court to serve terms in the state prison, and that eight were turned over to the FBI. Mr. Head did not say what charges were filed against the six.

W. C. Sawyer, head of the educational system at Rivers, declared only three felonies had been committed in the camp of 13,000 evacuees since its establishment, one slaying and two assault cases.

Ex-Servicemen Active

Mr. Sawyer said a group of 20 ex-servicemen of Japanese ancestry, veterans of the AEF in World War I, had provided much good leadership and recruited citizen workers for the camouflage net factory, which is turning out more than 1,000,000 square feet of netting daily.

He estimated that from 5 to 75 per cent of the evacuees in the center were loyal to the United States.

He and virtually all of the other witnesses advocated segregation of loyal and disloyal evacuees.

M. O. Best, Salt River Valley farmer, and Cecil Miller, president of the Arizona Farm Bureau Federation, expressed strong objections to any effort to assimilate the Japanese and Japanese Americans in Arizona.

Asks Fair Treatments

Fred Fertig, Los Angeles, representing the Fellowship of Reconciliation, spoke in behalf of fair treatment for the Japanese, declaring that other minority racial groups in California are very interested in what is done with the evacuees as an indication of what the country might do to them.

Senator and Mrs. Chandler left immediately after the hearing Saturday to visit the Rivers center. They also plan to visit the Poston camp.

Kenneth Murase Gets Second Prize in Temple Essay Contest

PHILADELPHIA — Kenneth Murase, a student at Temple university, has been awarded second prize in a school-wide essay contest on the subject, "What Are We Fighting For?"

Murase, who came to Temple from the war relocation center at Poston, was among more than a thousands entrants in the essay contest.

His essay was published in the Temple newspaper.

Ex-Gov. Sprague's Newspaper Opposes Move to Deport Nisei

SALEM, Oregon — In discussing the postwar treatment of U. S. residents of Japanese descent, the Oregon Statesman, edited by Charles A. Sprague, former governor of Oregon, opposed any mass deportation to Japan as not being "creditable to American standards," and advocated, instead, the speeding up of the War Relocation Authority's attempts to disperse the evacuees throughout the country.

The Statesman's opinion was given in a recent editorial as follows:

"Oregon's state senate passed a memorial the other day urging that congress deport all Japanese residents back to Japan when the war ends. Walter Pierce, just retired from Congress, had a piece in the Oregon Democrat some weeks ago saying the same thing. The argument is that 'you can't trust a Jap.' That may be the argument but color prejudice is the more probable reason.

"It is untrue to brand all Japanese as untrustworthy. The writer had contact with a number of Japanese-Americans whom he regards as wholly loyal to this country.

They feel no affiliation with Japan and want to be real Americans. Loading all the Japs in ships and sending them back to Japan may offer a local solution, but implies punishment without discrimination between innocent and guilty which is not at all creditable to American standards.

"What to do with the Japs when the war is over, or what to let the Japs do with themselves, is a hard problem. Those areas like Hood River country where the Jap infiltration was heavy definitely do not want them back. It is the concentration of the Japs with their own standards of living and their exclusiveness (which is in part forced on them by the Americans) that is objectionable. We have such a small number of Japanese in this country that it ought to be possible to scatter them through the country thinly enough that no serious local friction will be engendered. This is being attempted from the relocation centers now, and should be speeded up.

"And we have a few cargoes of bombs to deliver to Tokyo before we can ship back any transplanted Nipponese."

Arkansas Gazette Opposes Law Prohibiting Nisei Ownership

Japan Government Rejects U. S. Plan To Exchange Nationals

WASHINGTON — The state department announced Wednesday the Japanese government has rejected an American proposal for a second exchange of nationals on April 1, but has left the way open for possible further repatriations after that date.

Secretary Knox Hints Desire For Evacuation

Japanese Americans Employed in Defense Work, Committee Told

WASHINGTON — Hinting that he would welcome a large-scale evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii, Secretary of the Navy Knox told the house appropriations committee in recent hearings that the issue of sabotage in Hawaii is not being met "squarely and head-on."

He described the Island of Oahu, on which are Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, as "nothing but a fortress" where military considerations are "prime and fundamental."

(General Emmons, military governor of Hawaii, has indicated that there would be no large-scale evacuations from Hawaii.)

Knox said he had been "pressing for taking out of Oahu those whom we know to be dangerous, and to some extent that program is being followed, but not to as great an extent as I would like to see it done. There are still almost 140,000 Japanese in the islands."

The secretary explained the labor problem in the territory is "acute," and said Japanese workers are being used in defense activities as well as for civilian projects.

2400 Japanese Hawaiians File to Anglicize Given Names

HONOLULU, T. H. — About 2400 persons of Japanese descent in the territory have filed petitions in the past year with the governor's office asking permission to Anglicize their names, according to the Star-Bulletin.

Records at the territorial bureau of conveyances show that an unprecedented number of decrees of change of names has been filed there, the majority registered by persons of Japanese ancestry.

One reason advanced for the increase in name changes is that the army recognizes only given names

on birth certificates, or those legally changed. Many American Japanese have adopted Anglo-Saxon first names from school days, but have never bothered to have them legally changed before.

The American names chosen by the majority of these applicants have been short, easily pronounceable ones, such as Ethel, Arthur, Edwin, Harold, William, James, Gladys, Richard.

The last names are seldom changed, although there have been such instances as a change of Oda to MacGregor, Watanabe to Miller and Ouchi to Ching.

State Legislature Has No Such Power, Paper Declares in Editorial

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The Arkansas Gazette, in an editorial in its March 3 issue, declared that a state legislature has no power to prohibit any citizen from owning land or other property.

The Williams bill, which was passed by the Arkansas state legislature and signed by Governor Homer Adkins on Feb. 13, prohibits in Arkansas any purchase of land, or a rental of more than one year, in which "Japanese or a descendant of a Japanese is interested directly or indirectly."

The Gazette's editorial said: "Bills have been introduced in the legislature to keep persons of Japanese birth or descent from owning land in Arkansas. The attorney general has pointed out, however, that the state constitution declares that 'no distinction shall ever be made by 'law' between resident aliens and citizens in regard to the possession of property."

"But even if there were no such provision in the state constitution, it appears that the legislature would be powerless to forbid a person of Japanese ancestry to own land, provided he were a citizen of the United States. An immigrant to this country from Japan would be in different case, because he would be an alien, and aliens do not enjoy the same privileges as citizens under federal law. But a person born in this country of Japanese parents is an American citizen. And the United States constitution provides that no state shall make any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States. The ownership of land or other property is one of the privileges thus guaranteed.

"If a state legislature could deny a citizen the right to own land because of his Japanese ancestry, it could by the same reasoning deny land ownership to citizens, native-born or naturalized, descended from any other race."

Dr. Yatabe Attacked by Gang At Jerome Relocation Center

Report Former Pastor Of Los Angeles Church Also Victim of Beating

DENSON, Ark. — Dr. T. T. Yatabe, past national president of the JACL, was attacked and beaten by a gang of ten unidentified men on Saturday morning, March 6, at the Jerome relocation center.

Dr. Yatabe, a former dentist and community leader in Fresno, was at the dental clinic at the Jerome hospital when he was called outside by a group of men. As he stepped out of the hospital, he was seized and beaten.

His injuries were reported as not serious.

Dr. Yatabe had been confined to his home for the past three weeks with a severe cold and Saturday was only the second day since his return to the clinic.

Besides his dental work at Jerome, Dr. Yatabe is chairman of the fair employment committee at the center.

Shortly before the attack on Dr. Yatabe, a gang of men attacked Rev. Yamasaki, former pastor of the Los Angeles Japanese Episcopal Church.

The beatings were the first of its kind reported at the Jerome center.

New JACL Leaflet Presents Work, Organization Aims

Ten thousand copies of a leaflet, "What We're Fighting For," have been issued by the national headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League in Salt Lake City and are now available for distribution, it was announced here this week.

The leaflet was written by Joe Masaoka, head of the Associated Members division of the JACL.

It gives a resume of the work of the JACL in fighting un-American activity directed against Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Copies of the leaflet are available to all interested persons. Stamped, self-addressed envelopes must accompany requests for the leaflet.

Defense Counsel Named for Evacuee Charged With Slaying

FLORENCE, Ariz. — The Pinal County Superior Court last week named Stanley Samuelson as defense counsel for Joe Tsugawa, evacuee at Gila River, who is accused of the hammer slaying of Jinkichi Bitao, 49, a neighbor.

Trial was set for April 12 and counsel entered a plea of not guilty for the 46-year-old defendant.

At the time of his arrest Tsugawa told W. E. Williamson, internal security chief at the center, that Nitao had been unduly attentive to his wife and that he had beaten them with a hammer.

Alleged Ringleader Sent to San Francisco For Hearing on Case

SACRAMENTO — Junichi Nimura, accused of having been one of the ringleaders in a disturbance at the Tule Lake war relocation center at Newell on Feb. 22, was brought to Sacramento Saturday en route to San Francisco for hearing.

Nimura had been held in the Klamath Falls, Ore., county jail since the disturbance. He was in the custody of a U. S. marshal.

WAAC Lieutenant Pays Hunt Visit

HUNT, Idaho — Lt. Margaret Deane of the WAAC recruiting office in Salt Lake City visited the Minidoka Relocation Center at Hunt last week.

The WAAC is not open at this time to women of Japanese ancestry. Lt. Deane made a survey at the center to determine what the response would be if the Japanese-American women were permitted to volunteer.

Nisei Evacuees May Produce Million Feet of Army Nets Daily

LOS ANGELES — Japanese Americans working in the camouflage net project at the Gila River relocation center at Rivers, Ariz., may soon be producing 1,000,000 square feet of vitally needed netting daily, the Los Angeles Sunday Examiner reported in a "Dear Buddy" letter addressed to men in the armed forces.

At present the evacuee workers, all of them American citizens, are turning out upward of 700,000 square feet of camouflage nets daily. All those working on the nets are evacuees except a few government engineers and inspectors. The netting is shipped to allied forces all over the world.

Workers on the project get prevailing wages, with deductions for living costs at the project.

It was reported at Rivers that 523 citizens of Japanese ancestry were working at the net factory, the number including garnishers, cutters, warehousemen and reefers.

Tsukamoto Is Ordered to Active Duty

Past National JACL President Holds Rank Of Captain in Reserves

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Walter Tsukamoto, past national president of the JACL, was last week ordered to active duty in the United States army and was scheduled to report this week at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, for induction.

Tsukamoto, a former Sacramento, Calif., attorney, holds the rank of captain in U. S. army reserve in the judge-advocate general's department.

Immediately after the War Department's announcement of the reinstitution of military service for men of Japanese ancestry, Tsukamoto, then at the Tule Lake relocation center, volunteered for the U. S. army.

He and his wife and five children left Tule Lake in February for Chicago, Ill. The Tsukamotos are now relocated in Cincinnati.

Following notification of his call to active duty, Tsukamoto resigned as JACL counsel in the Regan Native Sons case.

"I am extremely happy over this opportunity to serve my country after 16 years of training as a reserve officer, and I hope that other reserve officers are being given the same opportunity to serve their country," he said.

"I sincerely hope that the nisei will realize that in time of war rights are subordinate to obligations and that their first duty is the obligation to serve their country without condition or reservation. We can fight for our rights when peace is again restored and upon our record will depend how successful or unsuccessful the outcome."

Evacuees Arrested At Tule Lake Given Prison Sentences

ALTURAS, Calif. — Twelve evacuees from the Tule Lake relocation center were sentenced by Superior Judge A. K. Wylie on charges of riotings as a result of a recent disturbance.

Four were sentenced to six months in jail, with three months of it suspended.

The others were sentenced to four months, half of which was suspended.

Amache Representatives Attend Kansas City YMCA Meeting

AMACHE, Colo. — Masao Satow and Jimmie Yamanaka were to attend the annual West Central Area council of the YMCA meeting in Kansas City last week end, it was reported here by the Pioneer.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

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

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

Washington Office: P. O. Box 1721, Washington, D. C.

Saburo Kido, National President, 215-2D, Poston, Arizona

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

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

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Tenney Inquisition

The Tenney "Little Dies" committee on un-American activities of the California legislature is wandering far afield in its recent investigations in Los Angeles. The Associated Press reports that the Tenney committee has been studying "charges involving Japanese American activities" in the Territory of Hawaii.

It becomes obvious that the Tenney committee, robbed of the "red scare" by the fact that the Soviet Union is now a fighting ally of the United States, has now turned to the "yellow peril." It also appears that the Tenney committee is out to "smear" the Japanese Americans, for in recent weeks Senator Tenney has announced an investigation of the Tule Lake relocation center and has sought to sniff out subversive motives in the fact that many evacuees stored their goods before leaving California for inland relocation camps. As far as the storage of evacuee farm equipment is concerned, the OWI in San Francisco recently declared that the amount of idle evacuee-owned equipment was negligible and that most of the evacuees either leased or sold their equipment before leaving for the centers.

The Associated Press report on the Tenney hearings in Los Angeles last week declares that some of the charges involving Japanese Americans in Hawaii were described "as so startling they could not be released for publication." This is another example of the use of vague and insidious rumors to smear the nisei with the brush of subversive activities. If there is any truth in these undescribed charges they should be brought immediately to the attention of the military governor of Hawaii, Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, who only a few weeks ago was warm in his praise of the loyalty of the Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry and their contributions to the defense and security of Hawaii.

Unconfirmed rumors of "sabotage" in Hawaii were used to good effect by those forces advocating the wholesale evacuation of Japanese Americans from the west coast in the tense weeks after Pearl Harbor. It was not until evacuation was a definite military policy that these rumors were found false and denied in statements by Secretary Stimson, Secretary Knox, FBI Chief Hoover and by Police Chief Gabrielson of Hawaii. We hope that the American people will not fall twice into the same ugly trap of prosecuting the Japanese Americans on the basis of lies and unproven statements.

Governor Warren of California, then the state attorney general, told the Tolan Committee in 1942 that there had been no instance of sabotage in California. His statement was supported in San Francisco last month in a statement to the Federal Appellate Court by Edward Ennis, representing Attorney General Biddle, that there was no record of disloyalty by Japanese Americans on the west coast between the time of Pearl Harbor and the evacuation. In the face of these statements, which are a matter of public record, it would appear strange that the Tenney Committee has become so interested in the activities of Japanese Americans. The only explanation would appear to be that his committee is attempting to cast suspicion on Japanese Americans by the mere implication of an investigation. There can be no excuse for such a witch hunt at this time unless it is to be interpreted as a legislative effort to assist the

Hawaii Comes Through

In Hawaii the tremendous, wholehearted response of the American Japanese to the program of national defense sets a record of which we can well be proud.

Hawaii's Japanese Americans serve in air raid warden capacities. They lined up on December 7 to donate blood to the blood banks. They had their voluntary labor corps, the VVV's. Nisei girls roll bandages and serve as nurses.

Although Hawaii has already given a large number of nisei to the army, on the day the new volunteer combat unit was announced, they flooded the selective service bureaus of the islands. The VVV's registered as a group. Honolulu's fire department was suddenly threatened by a manpower shortage as all 76 nisei firemen volunteered. Within two weeks, 7425 volunteers had registered with their draft boards.

The Hawaiian nisei did not hesitate to volunteer their lives for military combat. They did not bring out old injustices, asking correction of these sins. They did not worry themselves with resolutions, questions, with verbal forays into the wilderness of doubt and hesitation and double meanings. They accepted the War Department's action as evidence of faith in the nisei.

The story of the Japanese Americans in Hawaii, of course, is far different from that of the Japanese Americans on the Pacific coast. Behind the story of wholehearted cooperation of the Hawaiian nisei is a history. Hawaii's Japanese were integrated in the economy of Hawaii. And they had achieved a far higher degree of social assimilation than the persons of Japanese ancestry of the Pacific coast.

They were part and parcel of Hawaii, and for that reason they were part of Hawaii's national defense. Hawaii, a vital military area, did not hesitate in using all elements of her varied population.

Hawaii was under martial law. And yet she did not hesitate to use her Japanese Americans as air raid wardens, as defense workers, as members of the OCD.

Conversely, in California, prior to evacuation, the threat was insistently: that California would go under martial law IF the Japanese were not removed.

If there had been less of suspicion and fear in California at that time, it is possible that California would not have succumbed so easily to the shouting and the din from the selfish interests that demanded evacuation. Nisei there were as anxious to cooperate with the civilian and government defense organizations. They were as anxious to join the army as the Hawaiian nisei.

Hawaii's defense has been immeasurably strengthened with the inclusion of her Japanese population. California instigated a tide of hatred and fear and weakened hers.

By submitting to the forces of reaction and native fascism in California, the state cut off a large part of the food production that would have come from Japanese farms. California might have been strengthened by using the nisei as part of her manpower. She might, too, have strengthened democracy itself by showing that the Japanese Americans within her borders were working with all other elements of her population in her defense.

The Red Cross Drive

The American Red Cross has in the past year opened many services directly for the residents of the WRA centers. Among these were classes in first aid, classes in nursing, and the knitting and distribution of sweaters.

This week the centers are pushing the Red Cross War Fund Campaign. Knowing the heightened need for money this year in the Red Cross War chest, the centers are actively publicizing the drive.

The Japanese have always been proud of oversubscribing their quotas in previous Red Cross drives. We have no doubt but that this year they will do the same.

present Nazi-like campaign of the American Legion and the Native Sons in California to deport all persons of Japanese ancestry because of their racial ancestry.

Californians may be permitted to wonder what a California legislative committee is up to when it begins investigating activities of the Island of Oahu in Hawaii.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

A Letter from North Africa

The so-called "Japanese problem" in America seems very real today. State legislatures send memorials to congress; clusters of native fascist-minded pass resolutions and editorial writers of country weeklies and of the great newspaper combines have considered the present state of the American with a Japanese face. During the past week at least three national magazines have carried articles on these Japanese Americans, while newspapers as far apart as the Chronicle in urban San Francisco and the Gazette in Little Rock, Ark., have given a full newspaper page to stories of the war relocation centers.

We have said our farewells to the Little Tokyos, those ghetto-like communities compounded of the results of discrimination, of common economic interests, of the natural gregariousness of an immigrant people. The Little Tokyos died in the spring and summer of 1942 to the staccato death beat of the hammers of soldiers tacking up those Japanese exclusion notices posted by the western defense command prior to evacuation. Perhaps it is well that the Little Tokyos are gone, for racial communities tend to retard assimilation. Except that today they have been replaced by ten huge Jap-towns, the war relocation centers, eight racial islands in the desert seas of the war west and two in the second growth pineland of the Mississippi bottoms.

But there was a time, not many months ago, when the "Japanese problem" did not seem to us, speaking as an individual, as real or as earnest as it is today. For we happened to spend two rather insulated years as one of the eight million of the great world that is New York City.

A recent letter from a nisei soldier now fighting somewhere in North Africa brings back those years. The letter from this soldier in an overseas combat zone ends with the hope that we will meet "down in the village" some time after the war is won and the boys have come home. "I'll try to make it," the letter promises.

The last time we met this soldier it was months before Pearl Harbor, and we had an apartment "down in the village." The soldier, who had been working in a New York office before joining the army, had come up from his training camp to see the crew from his school, the University of Washington, sweep the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. He was celebrating the victory and feeling swell. The Huskies from Puget Sound had done it again. Remembering that day, we know that the nisei are just like all other Americans. They have fierce regional pride and, no matter where they are, they love their home states, though sometimes they are not too keen about some of the people in those states.

The letter from this nisei soldier was written on the day before Thanksgiving, a time when Americans away from America are bound to think of the vistas of home. "If I ever survive this adventure," he writes, "I can guarantee you a bull session down in Greenwich Village which definitely will not be boring."

Born and raised on the west coast, in daily contact with the "Japanese problem," which is the problem of housing restrictions, of finding compatible employment, of the various pressures and prejudices which are sometimes the lot of the American whose ancestors were not residents of Europe, living in the east was for us a welcome change. And living away from the west coast we felt more a part of the whole of America and less a member of a minority group. Issues other than those directly affecting us because of our racial ancestry occupied our thinking. We mention this because today the nisei are in danger of developing into a self-centered, introverted group. The fact of evacuation and the conditions in the centers are making them so.

We liked New York because there we felt that we were losing our racial identity. There are some

who say that New York is not really America, that New York is foreign, with its million people of Jewish ancestry, with its Italian section, the Germans in Yorkville, the Puerto Ricans on San Juan hill, with Chinatown down by the Bowery, with the Irish in the boundless stretches of Brooklyn. There are some who say you must go out to the "grass roots" of the midwest to find America. But to us New York is America, the whole and beating heart of it. It is the America of the "melting pot," of the meeting of varied peoples on common ground. It is the antithesis of the Aryan Americanism advocated by the Lindberghs and the Native Sons. It is the America which is the dream and hope of all the free peoples of the world, a country where men of many races can live together in equality.

The present program of dispersed resettlement is bringing closer a solution to America's problem of its residents of Japanese ancestry, a problem sharpened by the war and by evacuation. There are groups in American life which hope to continue to use the Japanese Americans as a political device and a convenient bogey, which by threats and intimidation hope to prevent their reassimilation into American life. But these groups do not represent the people of America. They are the loud and lunatic fringe of a native fascism which must and will be discredited in the defeat of world fascism. It is the duty of the people at home to fight these anti-democratic forces, so that when this nisei soldier in Africa and all the millions of American soldiers return to their homes, they will find an America of which they can be proud.

The nisei soldier is Sgt. Paul Sakai, formerly of Seattle and New York, whose parents are in the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho. He writes from North Africa that he is receiving the Pacific Citizen. He writes that if there is space in the Pacific Citizen he would like to "notify my friends scattered all over the states, that I am still in the best of health, raring to go and to give the Axis hell, so that we can all return to America and live again a normal life."

the copy desk

Evacuation has brought . . . equality by tearing down the economic, social and political barriers. It has brought the farmer in contact with the businessman; it has brought the liberal minds together with the narrow-minded ones; and it has placed us all on the same economic level.

And when such is the situation that faces us, those few still retaining their selfish airs and the jaded distinction of having once been prominent, should forget self-created individualism and try to promote a more fraternal spirit in this Center.—Editorial in the Rohwer Outpost.

The Minidoka Irrigator joined the Manzanar Free Press and the Heart Mountain Sentinel in what Sentinel Editor Hosokawa called "the select company of printed center papers" with an eight-page weekly published every Saturday at the Hunt center. Editor Jaxson Sonoda and Associate Editor Miyagawa head the Irrigator staff.

Many who have left this center write to tell us that saying goodbye to Heart Mountain was harder than saying goodbye in California. There's something about this camp life that draws and binds people closer than years in any city or town could do. There's something about the feeling of equality and honesty and simplicity which we have come to take so much for granted in here, that I know we are going to miss when we leave Heart Mountain.—From MO's Scratch Pad, Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Future of Japanese in America Rests in Nisei Hands, Writes A. P. Man After Granada Visit

"Kids in the War Relocation Authority center at Granada, Colo., play commando. The unlucky 'enemy' boys don't like it. They protest, 'We don't wanna be damn Japs all the time.'"

"This feeling of the Granada children, reported by School Superintendent Paul Terry, is akin to the expressed desire of the adult American-born Japanese to be 'Americans in America.'"

So reports Leif Erickson, Associated Press staff writer, in a special article on the Granada center.

"These nisei," continues Erickson, "constituting about two-thirds of the Granada center's 7000 population, have recognized the peculiar problem of war their ancestry makes for the United States government. So they have adjusted themselves with relative cheerfulness to live in one-room barrack-type apartments and community messhalls. All but a few of the issei, the alien-born and older Japanese, have been reconciled that the close control over them is inevitable."

What these nisei now want, according to Erickson, is a chance to fight or work directly in the nation's war effort. Erickson quotes the Granada Pioneer, project newspaper, as commenting as follows on the Army's decision to recruit a special nisei combat team:

"The future of the Japanese in America will rest in the hands of the nisei."

"America has been the only home that the great majority of the nisei have known. After the war, America, still will be their home."

"The War Department is giving the nisei a chance to defend that home and all it stands for."

And the nisei leaders, Erickson adds, anxious to prove their loyalty, are strongly conscious of criticism that they are being coddled.

In describing the facilities being provided these center residents, the A. P. writer mentions that the evacuees are housed in one-room quarters, provided only with cots and beddings, and that they must use community mess

halls and toilet and laundry facilities. He also quotes William Wells, chief project steward, as placing the average cost of each meal at 13 cents.

Erickson mentions, too, that a congressional investigation of the War Relocation Authority has been started and transfer of the relocation centers to Army jurisdiction has been proposed by Representatives Leroy Johnson (R., Calif.).

On this point, according to Erickson, there is disagreement between Oski Taniwaki, publication director of the Pioneer, and Masao Satow, chairman of the community council. Satow prefers that the centers continue under the now established WRA policies, but Taniwaki believes the centers can stand investigation and declares he would welcome Army control.

"Then all our cards would be on the table," Erickson quotes Taniwaki as saying, "and we would know where we stood."

Erickson notes that there is also some disagreement between nisei and issei residents. He writes:

"There have been arguments and problems between the nisei and issei, chiefly because only citizens were permitted places on the advisory council. The vesting of authority and responsibility in the younger nisei clashed with the Japanese tradition that the elders would be rulers."

"Satow, council chairman, agrees with James G. Lindley, project director, however, that morale has been high."

"That's because we let a lot of steam blow off in the council meetings, observes Lindley, a former mining engineer. Satow and a group of fellow council members grin agreement."

Erickson also reports that the nisei and issei don't agree too well on their diet-preferences. "WRA staff members say the young nisei come away from fish meals with dry faces, but they make no complaint. They save up their Americanized appetite for the next meal of meat loaf and mashed potatoes."



Cradle to Grave

The shape of the post-war world to come began to materialize for Americans this week as President Roosevelt sent to congress an American "Beveridge plan" of social security "from the cradle to the grave." The Resources Planning Board, in its recommendations, looked forward to the day when the war is ended and envisioned demobilization day as meaning that job guarantees must be provided, dismissal wages paid for war workers and with rationing and price control retained for the transition period.

Puerto Rico

Another indication of the sincerity of the U. S. fight for the extension of democratic practices was manifest early this week when Roosevelt asked Congress to consider an amendment to the organic law of Puerto Rico to permit Puerto Ricans to choose their own governor, a post now filled by presidential appointment. Puerto Rico was taken over during the period of U. S. imperialism, now sees the way toward complete self-government.

Mme. Chiang

Not yet recovered from her operation late last year, Madame Chiang Kai-shek this week postponed her trip westward on the advice of her physicians. After two near collapses last week in New York, Madame Chiang spent the weekend at her old alma mater, Wellesley, then returned to New York to rest up prior to her trip.

Convoy Smashed

The terror and the cost of war was brought home sharply to the Japanese military last week when Allied planes smashed a huge Japanese convoy bound for New Guinea. The score: 10 warships and 12 transports sunk or sinking; 15,000 troops lost; 55 planes shot down. Next to Guadalcanal, this was the greatest amount of damage suffered in one battle by the Japanese since the start of the war. This Battle of Bismarck, March 2 and 3, marked a terrific setback which cannot be overcome for some time, at least.

Underground

In Europe a series of major uprisings against the Nazi conquerors flared in France, Yugoslavia, and Belgium. As the gestapo and Vichy police started to ship 50 contingents of French workers to Germany, in accordance with an earlier Vichy-Germany arrangement, spontaneous uprisings throughout France resulted in the death of at least 350 Germans. Unrest was greatest in the industrial areas and in Lille, where 23 German officers were reported killed. The Moscow radio reported that Yugoslav guerrillas captured 17 tanks and routed an entire Italian division in southwestern Yugoslavia. In Belgium, underground activity was reported to have successfully dynamited several vital plants, including a locomotive workshop and railway installations.

Tokyo and Yokohama this week ordered city-wide air raid drills with captured Allied planes flying over the cities for realism, according to the German radio. To many the drills indicated growing fear and unrest for the island's security, and the necessity for preparing the people for expected, coming attacks by air.

shall never be more ready for starting it than now."

Prime Minister Smuts of the Union of South Africa looks toward a world which will provide a higher level of health, housing, education and social security for all men everywhere.

In such speeches as these it is possible to see taking shape the vision of a world which will guarantee the four freedoms—freedom of religion, freedom of expression, freedom from want and fear. It is heartening to see brought together in a single pamphlet the statements of many nations, and to find a strong thread of the same thinking connecting all these speakers, (Continued on page 6)

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Evacuees Do Their Bit for Red Cross

Four nisei from Hawaii who would rather make music than eat, and a former UCLA yell king with a knack for verbal improvising, wrote an unusual and heartening chapter into the history of public acceptance of American refugees with Japanese faces from the west coast. At the same time it was an interesting exhibition of democracy in action.

Hawaii in Print

Magazine Articles Tell of Nisei

By ROBERT R. TSUDA

As mentioned in last week's column, the February issue of the Asia and the Americas has two articles on Hawaii's wartime treatment of its residents of Japanese ancestry.

"Hawaii Shows Japan — and Asia," by Charles S. Bouslog, treats of the situation as a whole, with special emphasis on Oahu, where Honolulu and Pearl Harbor are situated.

"Little Kauai in the War," by Stella M. Jones, is focused on one rural island of Kauai, which is described as follows:

"Its rich acres are given over largely to the growing of sugar cane and pineapples. Roughly three quarters of its population have been living on the plantations, the remaining quarters serving the agricultural workers, in merchandising, small farming and fishing, the Japanese dominant in all three occupations. The population of 30,000 roughly consists of 27 per cent Japanese, 26 per cent Filipinos (mostly male adults), 12 per cent Caucasians, or American whites, 9 per cent Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians, 2 per cent Chinese, 7 per cent Portuguese, 2 per cent Puerto Ricans and 1 per cent Koreans; the remaining 6 per cent are of varied ancestry."

On this particular island, as throughout the rest of Hawaii, the treatment accorded residents of Japanese ancestry was based, in the words of Mr. Bouslog, on the principle of: "We trust you; find a useful job."

Both Mr. Bouslog and Miss Jones report that this policy has worked out quite well to date. Miss Jones concludes her report by saying:

"Thus the little island of Kauai, a unit in the Hawaiian experiment in human relations, is in the process of solving its problems. No wholesale internment has been found necessary. Where precautionary measures have been taken, their need is recognized and accepted. A house-cleaning of affiliation, leaving not a disgruntled Japanese population, but a people shocked into appreciation of the land of their adoption of birth and of their rightful position to it."

"The main factors contributing to this situation are: first, a long program of community cooperation and tolerance of cultural differences; second, the acceptance of democracy by a strongly nationalistic foreign people; and, third, the willingness and ability of the military powers to analyze the local complex and to temper their actions accordingly. There are still many problems, but in the light of the present situation, Kauai may continue to expect the exercise of intelligence and sympathy in their solution."

Mr. Bouslog's concluding words are:

"Because of the success of the present treatment of Japanese by the military authorities in Hawaii, it is possible to consider mainly the effect of that treatment on the Hawaii of the future. It will be a better place democratically than ever before. I wonder whether the time has not come for letting all Asia see how America, in the midst of war with Japan, has strengthened the will to democracy among the Japanese of Hawaii."

We would like to underscore the point that Mr. Bouslog believes that the effect of this treatment will be that Hawaii of the future "will be a better place democratically than ever before."

There could also be added a footnote that when the War Department sent out a call recently for 1500 volunteers for a special combat team of Americans of Japanese ancestry, 7425 responses came rushing in within less than two weeks.

"... how America, in the midst

It all started when radio station KPOW of Powell, Wyo., a small 250-watt outfit with coverage over northern Wyoming and southern Montana, asked the Heart Mountain WRA center for some musical talent to push a Red Cross drive.

Since the camp band wasn't prepared to take over on short notice—the 14-piece band wouldn't have been able to crowd into the broadcasting room, anyway—the four-piece Hawaiian string quartet was chosen. Leader of the orchestra was Alfred Tanaka, and the others George Kobayashi, Jimmy Morioka and Butch Suenaga. With them, among others, went Moe Yonemura, the UCLA yell leader who had ambitions for a radio announcing career cut short by evacuation.

The group went prepared to take over a 30-minute program at most, and figured the scrip was prepared and all they would do was announce their numbers and play. They played, for two and a half hours, with Yonemura improvising plugs for the Red Cross after every number or two when the two other members of the party hastily drafted as scrip writers failed to keep up with the rapid pace of the show.

Listeners were invited to telephone request numbers, pledging at the same time their contribution to the Red Cross. A total of 36 telephone calls were received during the evening, which was more than the station had received in one day for months and months. Pledges amounted to \$63, ranging from \$1 up to one \$10 donation. It was the largest take for the little station this year. The program has not been publicized beforehand except through several announcements over the station earlier in the day.

Indicative of the effectiveness of the all-nisei combat unit as pro-evacuee propaganda, six or seven of the requests, including the \$10 pledge, asked that numbers be dedicated to "the boys from Heart Mountain who will be leaving soon for the army." Most of these calls were from people who had shown no interest whatever in the WRA project or its residents. There were also several numbers asked to be dedicated to local boys in the services.

Other facts made this program a demonstration of democratic action. The owner of the station, Albert J. Meyer, is a World War I veteran who volunteered again after Pearl Harbor and is now stationed in Powell on recruiting detail. Meyer handled the controls for part of the program in the uniform of a U. S. navy yeoman, and he has a son with the U. S. navy somewhere in the South Pacific. And the man at the telephone who took down pledges and request numbers was Paul Douglas, local American Legion commander and a potent force in town.

While the number of requests and the amount of pledges are not large, Powell is a town of less than 2000, and there are correspondingly few telephones in the Powell exchange.

The reception given the program insured an invitation for return engagements for Heart Mountain talent and an immediate request for the Hawaiians to go back on the air the following afternoon, a Sunday. So the boys went on again Sunday for another two and a half hours. The take for that stint was \$53, a total of \$116 for the Red Cross in the two days.

of war with Japan, has strengthened the will to democracy among the Japanese of Hawaii."

And Mr. Bouslog might be quoted as also saying: "How is it that this policy, so sharply in contrast with our treatment of Japanese-Americans on the West Coast, has been so successful?"

WASHINGTON LETTER

The Shape of the Post-War Free World

BY PETER WOOD

"Most of us have learned a great truth that is beginning to dawn upon the consciousness of many peoples in all parts of the globe, and that is that the real self-interest of one nation coincides with the permanent, with the ultimate self-interests of other nations."

In these words, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, speaking at the University of Toronto recently, crystallized the philosophy that lies behind the concept of a United Nations—the philosophy of common good, a common goal.

It is natural and desirable that leading officials of the United Nations should concern themselves with the problems of postwar cooperation, and that in the midst of war they should look toward the peace that will follow. The problems of the peace and the problems of the war are in the deepest sense inseparable. We are fighting a war in order to guarantee a free world—in order to gain the privilege of living at peace, free from aggression. Determination to fight the war is enhanced by a clear picture of what we are fighting for, by discussion and planning of the world we want to create when we have won it.

Speeches like that of Mr. Welles help to clarify for us the aims of the war. Similarly valuable is a pamphlet just issued by the Office of War Information, called "Proposals for a Free World." It is a collection of distinguished speeches by distinguished leaders of the United Nations.

Queen Wilhelmina, speaking for the Netherlands government, speaks of the progressive self-government in the Netherlands Indies. "I know that no political unity nor national cohesion can continue to exist which are not supported by the voluntary acceptance and the faith of the great majority of the citizenry." And she believes that the future of the Netherlands lies in the direction of "independence

and collaboration" of all parts of the kingdom, free from discrimination according to race or nationality.

President Roosevelt, paying tribute to the brave people of the Philippines, speaks of the history of those islands during the past 40 years as "a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world who have not yet achieved self-government." He describes the period of preparation through which the Filipinos were educated toward self-government, and the period of training for ultimate independent sovereignty "through the practice of more and more government and passing on through the various steps to complete statehood."

Vice President Wallace is represented with a speech which recommends two principles as a guide to international thinking—liberty and unity, "or in other words, home rule and centralized authority." Mr. Wallace shows how this combination has been the foundation of American democracy, and how it would operate internationally to guarantee national freedom and international cooperation. The security of the plain folks against depression and against war "is the common ground, Mr. Wallace feels, where all people can meet."

The Chinese representatives come out strongly and unmistakably for the formation of an international order now. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek says that political, social and economic justice for all the peoples of the world, great and small, is the only basis for lasting peace, and that such an end can be reached "only by starting at once to organize an international order embracing all peoples to enforce peace and justice among them." China's minister for foreign affairs, T. V. Soong, reemphasizes the statement that a free world order will never be realized until we start it. And we

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK

are directed to Ross N. Kusian of Vancouver, Wash., for his generosity in contributing the sum of \$5. to our organization . . . also for acknowledgment we have a remittance of \$980 from the Pocatello chapter as payment in full of its quota of the \$10,000 pledged by the IDC . . . this puts Pocatello in third place with regard to fulfillment of its quota, with Davis county and Rexburg also on the paid list.

TO JACL MEMBERS

who are seeking leave clearance from a relocation center, or who have already secured such clearance, but are hunting jobs, we make this announcement . . . national headquarters is today instituting a service for our members whereby we shall do our utmost to find positions in intermountain or midwestern areas for those seeking jobs . . . let us have your application, outlining the type of position you would like to secure, your qualifications, experience, references and your preference regarding location . . . also, please mention JACL chapter affiliation, or state whether you are an associated member . . . with the above information, we shall do our best to place you in a suitable position, although, of course, we can't guarantee anything.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

in uniform . . . when you are transferred to Camp Shelby or elsewhere, please give us your former address as well as your new one . . . this will help immeasurably in straightening out our records and prevent your missing any issues of the Pacific Citizen . . . please use the revised subscription change of address form printed elsewhere.

A REMINDER

to the free zone chapters . . . the combined Pacific Citizen Membership Drive closes on March 15 . . . as previously announced by Director Hito Okada of the Active Members Division, the young lady and young man who obtain the highest point totals in their respective divisions will each receive a personally autographed copy of Pearl S. Buck's latest work, "American Unity and Asia" . . . the winning chapter is to receive a special chapter insignia banner which may be used at various gatherings of the group.

"WHAT WE'RE FIGHTING FOR" the brochure on JACL activities (with a slight title change) is now off the press, and the first orders are being filled this week . . . if you have any friends whom you wish informed regarding the League's vital part in the fight to preserve democracy, let us have their names and addresses, and we shall be glad to mail them a copy of this eight-page, printed material.

Pocatello Chapter Holds Monthly Meet

POCATELLO, Idaho. — The Pocatello JACL held its regular monthly meeting on March 5, according to Toyome Murakami, chapter reporter. The meeting was conducted by Paul Okamura, chapter president.

Melvin Yamashita was appointed chairman of the Pacific Citizen subscription drive and Mose Tsukamoto was named to head the new members drive. The chapter decided to present the winners of these contests with five dollars each.

Novo Kato was elected to fill the position of vice-president, left vacant by the resignation of Bill Yoden; and John Kaneko was chosen secretary, succeeding Mrs. Yoden (the former Mary Nishasaki).

Red Cross Drive Begins at Hunt

HUNT, Idaho. — A community-wide campaign to raise funds for the American Red Cross began Monday at the Minidoka Relocation Center.

The community has been divided into three geographical groups to provide competition in the campaign. The entire drive is being conducted by the Japanese-American residents of the center.

All funds over \$200 will be turned over to the national organization. The \$200 will be used to maintain an active Red Cross chapter in the center.

Ann Nisei Says: Center Wedding Can Be Lovely, Impressive Rite

A center wedding can be a lovely and impressive ceremony, if the bride insists upon simplicity and attention to detail. Lavish, elaborate ceremonies are neither appropriate nor in good taste when they are not consistent with the place or the times.

The trend today is certainly toward simplicity. And we believe that the nicest weddings are those held at small churches or at home with only relatives and close friends attending.

But a "simple" wedding does not infer carelessness about detail. Every detail of the wedding and the reception, if you are going to have a reception, too, must be decided upon well in advance and carefully worked out.

Arrangements must be made first for the church or other place at which the wedding will be held. Then the invitations go out, and these must be sent at least two weeks before the wedding. For informal weddings the bride (or her mother) sends out personal, handwritten notes. We like this custom, even for center weddings.

For decorations, keep to the simple. But each detail must be in good taste. That means—simplicity. We like tall white tapers. Don't import huge banks of flowers. Simple greenery, like ferns, and perhaps a few bulb flowers can be as effective as more elaborate displays.

The Bride's Dress

Whether you are getting married in traditional white gown or street clothes, the bride's dress is as important as anything else in the wedding preparations.

For the center wedding, the bride can wear a soft, white, short dress. Or she may wear a pastel suit, or an afternoon dress that is flattering in style and color. Wear a soft shade—pale blue, white, beige, soft yellow. And wear a very simple dress or suit. A print suit can often be nice for a wedding, but it must be a carefully-chosen print—one that's not too bright nor dashing.

Choose a "bride" hat. You might wear an all-flower hat with a veil. Or you might choose a soft, fine straw.

Some brides prefer just to wear a flower in the hair. Of course, you'll wear something that won't clash with the flowers you wear or carry.

If you want to wear a veil, you might try a small circlet or veiling to match your dress. For instance, with a soft blue dress you might wear a slightly darker blue veil. Or you might choose black net or fine black lace. Cut the lace or veiling in a circle (perhaps 30 inches across). You wear the veiling so that it comes down to the tip of your nose in front. Pull it up slightly at the top and adjust with pins. (This gives you more flare to the veiling.) Pin a single flower on top. The effect is lovely.

For flowers, wear a corsage or carry a small bouquet, one of the "French bouquets," a sort of old-fashioned nosegay.

You will probably want one attendant for a simple wedding. She must dress very simply, in a suit or dress that will not detract from the bride's dress. For instance, for the bride in blue, the attendant might wear a soft gray dress with white trimming. She would wear a simple hat and a small corsage.

The Wedding

For the home wedding, you will clear the room of all unnecessary furniture. And that means almost all the furniture, for guests stand at the home ceremony.

Perhaps you will find it best to cover the windows with heavy white drapes to soften the light. Then you can use candles to great effectiveness.

Have one or two groupings of flowers and candles besides the altar arrangement. The altar might be arranged at the farther windowed wall (from the door), which would allow an aisle for the bride.

For the home wedding, the mother of the bride stands at the door and welcomes the guests as they arrive. Then just before the ceremony starts, she takes her place in the front row of guests. In most other details, however, the wedding is the same as any formal wedding. However, after the ceremony, the bride and groom do not "march" out. They turn about to face the guests as soon as the cere-

Galen Fisher Urges Nisei to Volunteer for Military Service

Committee of Prominent West Coast Citizens to Be Announced Shortly

SAN FRANCISCO—An "open letter" to Americans of Japanese ancestry in the war relocation centers regarding the recent registration and volunteering for the army combat unit was released by Galen M. Fisher, former executive secretary of the Northern California Committee on Fair Play.

In the "open letter," Dr. Fisher revealed that a Committee on American Principles and Fair Play was being organized on the west coast to "preserve the democratic rights of nisei and all minority groups."

His letter follows:

"March 5, 1943.

"Dear Fellow-Citizens of Japanese Ancestry:

"Letters asking counsel on registration and the Combat Unit have come lately from several centers. Instead of simply replying to the individual inquiries, I am going to be bold enough to write this open letter to all nisei, not to give unasked advice, but to report how the issues look to me and all the other genuine friends with whom I have talked. By 'genuine friends' I mean Caucasians who are fighting to protect the constitutional rights of all minorities, especially of Japanese-Americans.

"Let me say right off, that all of us, without exception, feel it would be a serious mistake for you not to register and to cooperate wholeheartedly with the War Department and the WRA in forming the Combat Unit, as well as in applying for release for free resettlement, unless family conditions prevent.

We know that you have been cut to the quick by the tough experiences of the last year—not so much the physical hardships, as the denial of a chance to prove your loyalty and make your utmost contribution to the war effort. Many of us have shared your sense of grievance on this account, and have worked persistently to bring about a change in government policy and in the public mind. But most of you have swallowed your grievances and endured the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" with marvelous patience, in the spirit of patriots ready to serve the country to the limit. Knowing as I do the tragedies of which you and your loved ones have been a part, my heart bleeds for you. But all this makes me and your other steadfast friends all the more anxious that you do not now let objections to the manner of the registration or pent-up resentment over past treatment make you flout the government's offer.

"As to the Combat Unit, high officials labored for months to bring it about. Those who now refuse to cooperate with the War Department will be throwing down, not only liberal army officials, but also the president, for on February 1 he wrote to Secretary Stim-

mony is completed and receive their guests there.

The Reception

We think most brides like small, intimate receptions after weddings. For very small weddings, held in the morning, a wedding breakfast is nice. However, the "cake and tea" receptions are better for larger groups. Also, one can invite only the family to the wedding and then have a larger group invited for the reception only.

If you are married in your own apartment, you might hold your reception in a neighboring apartment. Or, if you are married in church, you can hold the reception at home. (That is, your mother's apartment.)

For a wedding breakfast you might set up card tables appropriately decorated. The guests can serve themselves, buffet style, or be served at the tables.

Because of food rationing, it is certainly difficult to plan menus for wedding breakfasts or suppers. However, you might serve a bouillon, a fruit salad, tiny sandwiches, wedding cake and tea.

For the larger reception, have a large table pushed to one side from which guests can serve themselves. Have sandwiches, cake and tea. The bride's table is set up in one corner. Here the bride cuts the cake, and the wedding party eats at this table.

son endorsing the plan and testifying to its high purposes in these words: "I am glad to observe that the War Department, the Navy Department, the War Manpower Commission, the Department of Justice, and the War Relocation Authority, are collaborating in a program which will assure the opportunity for all loyal Americans, including Americans of Japanese ancestry, to serve their country at a time when the fullest and wisest use of our manpower is all-important to the war effort."

Refusal to cooperate will also poison the public mind against all evacuees, for the anti-Oriental reactionaries could say, "We told you so; they were disloyal all along, and now their true colors have come out." It would give a most effective item of propaganda to the Axis. And it would hamstring groups like the Fair Play Committees that are working to preserve the democratic rights of nisei and all minority groups. Right now the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play is being formed to carry on that fight. President Sproul is honorary chairman, Maurice Harrison is head of the Advisory Board, Dr. A. C. McGiffert is Executive Committee chairman, and Mrs. Harry Kingman is executive secretary. General Barrows, Dr. Henry Grady, Dr. Robert Millikan, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur and many other leader leaders over the west coast are backing it. I feel sure you won't let us down, but will continue to hold fast to the ideal America, even though the real America, under wartime pressure, has fallen far short of her ideals.

"Very sincerely yours,
"Galen M. Fisher."

Americanism of Issei Given Tribute in Pacific Rural Press

SAN FRANCISCO, California — "One of the nicest New Year letters we have ever had came from a Japanese."

Beginning with this statement, an editorial in a recent issue of the Pacific Rural Press paid tribute to the Americanism of an issei, Frank A. Matsuyama, teacher of "Yawara."

The editorial described Matsuyama as "the crippled Japanese boy who would not be licked by his difficulties . . . made himself strong with Yawara . . . became physical instructor of police . . . attracted our interest because he was teaching boys to be physically strong, mentally unafraid, and morally clean."

When evacuation seemed imminent on the Pacific Coast, the editorial said, the writer was "of some aid in moving his Yawara school to Denver, Colorado, and there he teaches auxiliary police, and many citizens, and Denver newspapers have been very kind in commenting on his work."

In his letter, Matsuyama said: "We all have to fight or in some other way serve our country."

"These words, 'our country,' come from a man who can never be a citizen, because he was born in Japan," the editorial commented. "But this is the country which has given him his chance and he has given two sons to its army, another son to go, and he has given distinguished service in teaching Americans to be stronger and better citizens."

The editorial then concluded: "What to do with our Japanese of the West Coast after the war is a problem which will require courage and common sense. Many Japanese, obviously, cannot ever be assimilated. Our land laws ought to be enforced, not winked at by chiseling whites. But among the Japanese are those we should be proud to have and from whom many of us can learn."

Tule Lake Teachers Donate Books to School Library

NEWELL, Calif. — Teachers of Tri-State high school have donated their professional books and magazines to the curriculum library, reports the Dispatch.

All teachers have access to this library, of whose volumes 328 books and magazines were contributed.

Vagaries

Jumped Gun . . .

So anxious were Hawaiian nisei to join the Army's new combat team that many "jumped the gun" and volunteered on Jan. 25, although the War Department's announcement was not officially released until Jan. 28. Among the volunteers' is Prof. Shunzo Sakamaki, of the University of Hawaii who has been an outstanding leader of Japanese Americans in the territory . . . When the Territorial legislature convened in Honolulu last month, for the first time in 15 years the elective government did not contain even one Japanese Hawaiian. Senator Sanji Abe, the only remaining Japanese American in the territorial senate, resigned shortly before the opening of the legislative session . . . Ernest Kai, who has been acting governor of Hawaii in the absence of Governor Stainback, is of part-Hawaiian ancestry, not of Japanese ancestry as his name may imply.

WAAC Recruiting . . .

Gordon Hirabayashi, the U. of Washington student who is the central figure in one of the evacuation test cases, is visiting the Minidoka and Heart Mountain centers, assisting Floyd Schmoee of Seattle's American Friends Service Committee in resettling the colonists. Hirabayashi, who was released on bond on the stipulation that he leave the restricted area, may go to the midwest to work in resettlement . . . WAAC recruiting officers have been visiting war relocation centers interviewing nisei girls interested in military service. At the Gila River center it was reported that some 400 girls have indicated a desire to join the WAACs . . . Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where the Japanese American combat team will be activated, got a round of applause on the Fred Allen show last Sunday when Judy Canova mentioned that she had just played the training camp. Other movie stars who recently visited Shelby are Hedy Lamarr and Betty Grable.

In Congress . . .

Congressmen from the deep South who have never seen a nisei have rivaled certain members of the west coast delegation in their rabid opposition to fair play for Japanese Americans. Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi has been notorious in this respect, along with Senator Stewart of Tennessee and Senator Reynolds of North Carolina. The first congressman to speak on the floor of the House in opposition to the Army's new Japanese American combat team is Rep. A. Leonard Allen of Louisiana who made a speech opposing the plan on Feb. 19 . . . Two bills now before Congress oppose the making of pottery in relocation centers, ostensibly aimed at the ceramics project at Heart Mountain, and are sponsored by congressmen from Ohio and West Virginia, two of the U. S. pottery manufacturing centers.

U. of Minnesota Seeks Teachers In Japanese

AMACHE, Colo. — The University of Minnesota is seeking teachers for contemplated classes in Japanese, reports the Pioneer, and is anxious to communicate with men and women with teaching experience in this field.

Establishment of the courses depends on the availability of teachers familiar with both English and Japanese.

Washington Letter

(Continued from page 5)
whether they are Chinese or American or Dutch.

Words will not win a war or a peace. But ideas, implemented by deeds, are stronger than military weapons. The idea of freedom—in China, in the occupied countries of Europe — has proved stronger than all the armed might of the aggressor nations. To prove ourselves worthy of the sacrifices made in this war, we need to discuss the ideas we are fighting for. In such discussion as this pamphlet puts before the people is the foundation for the peace that can only be built upon sound thinking about the freedoms we fight for.

Court Records Formal Opinion On Regan Case

Formal rejection of the Native Sons of the Golden West suit to cancel citizenship of American-born Japanese was entered by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth District last week, when the court directed the recording of the brief, order and opinion.

The Circuit Court's opinion reads as follows:

"Before the court en banc.

PER CURIAM:

On the authority of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, Section 1, making all persons born in the United States citizens thereof, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States in U. S. vs. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U. S. 649, and a long line of decisions, including the recent decision in Perkins, Secretary of Labor, et. al. v. Elg., 307 U. S. 325, the judgment of dismissal is affirmed.

The Ninth Circuit Court's decision affirmed the judgment of Federal District Judge St. Sure in dismissing the Native Sons case in July, 1942.

The court records note the following appearances of counsel:

U. S. Webb, attorney for John T. Regan (for Native Sons of the Golden West).

Attorneys for Cameron King, registrar of voters in the city and county of San Francisco, John J. Tool and Walter A. Dold.

Counsel, Japanese American Citizens League, appearing as a "friend of court," Walter T. Tsukamoto, Saburo Kido, Hugh E. MacBeth, Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., and A. L. Wirin.

Counsel for American Civil Liberties Union, appearing as a "friend of court," Wayne M. Collins, San Francisco, and A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles.

Counsel, San Francisco and Los Angeles chapters of the National Lawyers Guild, appearing as a "friend of court," Harold M. Sawyer, Charles R. Garry, Clore Warne, Charles Katz, Carey McWilliams, Loren Miller, Laurence Weinberg and A. L. Wirin.

Briefs filed by the JACL, the ACLU and the National Lawyers Guild strongly defended the right of all persons born in the United States, regardless of racial ancestry, to American citizenship.

Japanese Classes Start at Granada

AMACHE, Colo.—With permission from proper authorities, Granada center will soon institute classes in the Japanese language to train citizens interested in qualifying for numerous positions now offered or interested in possible enlistment in the army language school at Savage, Minn., reports the Granada Pioneer.

The classes will be open to male citizens. Issei who are interested in teaching may apply for jobs as assistants, said the Pioneer.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Rosei Matsui a boy on Feb. 17 at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. Toshio Nishimoto a boy on Feb. 17 at Jerome.

To Mrs. Takeshi Ansai a boy on Feb. 17 at Jerome.

To Mrs. Shigeru Nagatoshio a boy on Feb. 19 at Jerome.

To Mrs. Kazuo Okamoto a girl on Feb. 19 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Tatsuo Usui a girl on Feb. 19 at Granada.

To Mrs. Isaburo Tomono a boy on Feb. 21 at Jerome.

To Mrs. George Ohara a girl on Feb. 23 at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Sumiye Hirahara a boy on Feb. 23 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Masao Takeuchi a boy on Feb. 23 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Kiichiro Hane a girl on Feb. 24 at Poston.

To Mrs. Hiram Akita a girl on Feb. 24 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Minoru Kuwabara a girl Chizuko on Feb. 24 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Shigetoshi Takaki a girl on Feb. 24 at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Fred Nakamura a girl on Feb. 24 at Rohwer.

To Mrs. John Furuya a boy on Feb. 24 at Gila River.

To Mrs. Toshio Yokogawa a boy on Feb. 25 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Bob Inouye a boy on Feb. 25 at Granada.

To Mrs. Shigeru Nakaji a boy on Feb. 25 at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Shigeru Takaki a girl on Feb. 25 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Masato Shintaku a boy on Feb. 25 at Poston.

To Mrs. Harry Yamamoto a boy on Feb. 25 at Poston.

To Mrs. Kiyoji Yokoyama a boy on Feb. 26 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Takashi Kato a girl on Feb. 26 at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Mitsuji Nakagiri a girl on Feb. 26 at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Tokuhachi Shibasaki a boy on Feb. 26 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Joe Wakazura a boy on Feb. 27 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Yoshimasa Noguchi a boy on Feb. 27 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Robert Ichikawa, twins, a boy and girl, on Feb. 27 at Granada.

To Mrs. Kiyoshi Ochida a girl on Feb. 28 at Manzanar.

To Mrs. George Komatsu a girl on March 1 at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Jim Oishi a boy on March 1 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Toshio Shibata a boy on March 2 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Ichiro Sagara a girl on March 2 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Eddie Sasaki a girl, Karen, on March 5 in Salt Lake City.

To Mrs. Inouye, a girl on March 2 at Minidoka.

DEATHS

Mrs. Jo Kawamura, 59, on Feb. 19 at Heart Mountain.

Jimmy Masaharu Hinoki, 1, on Feb. 24 at Heart Mountain.

Satoru Yoshimura, 12, at Gila River.

Ringo Matsuoka, 54, on Feb. 24 at Tule Lake.

Minetaro Kawasaki, 50, on Feb. 24 at Tule Lake.

Tokuji Miyake, 62, on Feb. 24 at Poston.

Terutake Yasutake, 30, on Feb. 25 at Paston.

Denichi Nagata, 55, in Salt Lake City.

Koichi Toyooka, 66, on February 28 at Minidoka.

MARRIAGES

Mitsuyo Hashimoto to Kivuiichi Sawada on Feb. 20 in Cody, Wyo.

Dorothy Nozawa to Shigekatsu

Topaz Dining Hall Honored By 'E' Award

TOPAZ, Utah — The first "E" pennant to fly over Topaz was raised over Dining Hall 37 at a formal ceremony Saturday, in recognition of the efficient work performed by the kitchen crew, it was learned. Brandon Watson, Project Steward, presided over the brief ceremony, to which Roy Potter, Chief of the Transportation and Supply Division, James F. Hughes, Assistant Project Director, and G. Nakahiro, Representative of the Stewards, were invited. A large number of residents also attended.

Patterned after the coveted "E" flags flown over certain war plants rated as being efficient by the Army and Navy, the pennant was made by Mrs. Marguerite Hudson's sewing classes in the high school.

The award was presented to the victorious dining hall on the following qualifications: consensus of opinion among the block residents as to the quality of cookery, honest food distribution, cleanliness, and morale of the kitchen crew.

The 33 dining halls in Topaz will be judged every two weeks, it was indicated.

YWCA Maps Program Of Evacuee Work

NEW YORK CITY — Miss Esther Briestmeister, field secretary of the National Board YWCA left here recently to resume her work with the YWCA groups in the relocation centers.

In staff conference in New York during the month of January, plans for 1943 were drafted to include greater emphasis upon developing for younger girls, students, older girls and women interests and temporary activities outside the relocation centers and upon permanent resettlement in other parts of the United States.

Miss Briestmeister has as associates in the Denver office at 1545 Tremont Place, Miss Kimi Mukaye, formerly of the San Francisco YWCA, and Mrs. Amy Miura.

Horiuchi on Feb. 24, at Cody, Wyo. Shizu Kanemoto to Ted Imura on Feb. 24 at Gila River.

Dolly Takayama to Pfc. Sam Ogami on Feb. 24 at Gila River.

Kazuye Kathryn Kimura, 26, to Theodore Ohashi, 31, on Feb. 24 at Rohwer.

Maruko Miyao to Harry Nishimoto on Feb. 24 at Rohwer.

Esther Mitsuko Fukushima, 23, to Pvt. Iwao Takahashi, 27, of Camp Robinson, Ark., on Feb. 25, at Rohwer.

Katsuko Oshima, 22, to Hiroshi Hirose, 27, at Rohwer.

Momoko Tateoka to Shigeki Ushio on March 6 in Salt Lake City.

Tamiko Okano to Kazuo Nakano on March 2 at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Hideko Dogen to Shigeru Murakami on March 3 at Minidoka.

Minnie Yokoyama to Henry Ito on March 3 in Twin Falls, Idaho.

Asako Kodama to Frank Kyono on Feb. 26 at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Satoru Kodama to Sueno Hikida on Feb. 26 at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Ruth M. Nishino to Vernon Shimo-Takahara on Feb. 28 at Minidoka.

Nisei Inductees May Visit Centers Inside Military Zone

TOPAZ, Utah—Announcement has been made by the commanding general of the Western Defense Command of plans for allowing nisei inductees in the army to visit relocation centers and other locations, with certain exceptions, in the evacuated areas of the Pacific Coast, reports the Topaz Times.

The inductees will be able to make these visits without "escorts," it was stated.

The announcement explained that in requesting this privilege

of the San Francisco office of the Defense Command, the inductee should submit his name, army serial number if assigned, destination, period of his furlough and a statement that he is an inductee.

In a telegram to Project Director Charles F. Ernst, D. S. Myer, national WRA director, pointed out how these new developments fit in with past actions on leave policy and army enlistments, and how they are steps toward reestablishing normal living to the evacuees.

Hood River Editorial Blames Tule Lake Affair on 'Mistake'

Now in Process of Correction, Oregon Newspaper Declares

HOOD RIVER, Oregon — In a recent editorial, the Hood River News laid blame for disturbances at the Tulelake War Relocation Authority center to "the miserable mistake which has been permitted to continue until recently in this and other, relocation areas, but which is now, at long last, in the process of correction."

This was in reference to the presence in the center of a "few troublemakers, who are never happy unless they are brewing trouble, and the job they were able to do in these internment camps has produced a number of demonstrations which have brought no credit to any who participated."

In full, the editorial said:

"From the Tulelake relocation area a few days ago, twenty-seven American youths of Japanese ancestry were removed to county jails at Alturas and Klamath Falls as a climax to agitation over registration for selective service and job clearance. This may seem surprising news to all who know nothing of the miserable mistake which has been permitted to continue until recently in this and other relocation areas, but which is now, at long last, in the process of correction."

"Under the new regulations, all American males of Japanese ancestry between the ages of 17 and 35 are being registered for military

service, and all other evacuees, 17 years or older, are being registered for voluntary outside work or work in war industries.

"That there would be trouble of this kind, sooner or later, was obvious to anyone who had had an opportunity to study conditions as they existed until just recently, in the Tulelake and other relocation areas. For our part, one of the first things we were to discover when we made a survey of the camp mentioned was the "hard-boiled" attitude of a few of the nisei (American citizens) who were so bitter at the treatment they had received that they had adopted an attitude of passive resistance, not only to suggestions that they take up work outside of the relocation areas, but also to camp routine, which was anything but oppressive. There were also a few among the many alien Japanese who were willing at all times to take advantage of this situation to use every possible effort to break down loyalty on the part of nisei towards their country — the United States.

"Today, among the nisei, the process of sifting loyal Americans from the small percentage of Japanese at heart as well as by race, is going forward, and it will be a happy day for loyal American nisei when the segregation is completed, and these loyal Americans are given a better opportunity to prove it than to waste their time in these internment areas."

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POCATELLO (IDAHO) CHAPTER

Japanese American Citizens League

Canadian Nisei May Work in Logging Field

New Ottawa Decision Permits Employment Of Evacuee Group

OTTAWA, Can. — Canadians of Japanese ancestry may work in the logging industry on provincial crown lands in British Columbia, the Munitions Department announced last week, noting that an order-in-council had been passed which would permit the employment of the evacuees, many of whom are experienced loggers.

The Ottawa announcement said that the order merely grants to persons of Japanese ancestry, for the duration, the privilege of working in an essential industry — a privilege which has long been accorded others of foreign descent.

Allan H. Williamson, Dominion Timber Controller, said that it was anticipated that the order-in-council would make available 4,000 loggers of Japanese ancestry on crown lands in the southern interior of British Columbia, an area which normally provided some 200 million feet of lumber annually.

The announcement noted that the labor of evacuees was also being used in logging operations on Freeholds land in non-protected areas of British Columbia and also employed in other essential industries.

Tule Lake Posters Advertise WSSF

NEWELL, Calif.—Twenty posters made by students at the Tule Lake center and advertising the World Student Service Fund are now circulating in the colleges of the Pacific Coast, reports the Dispatch.

Another poster is displayed at the WSSF office in New York.

Topaz students also made posters for the group.

Tenney Committee Investigates Nisei War Workers in Hawaii

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A large number of American Japanese are working on military installations being constructed on Oahu, Hawaii, by the Rohl-Connolly Corporation, according to the Los Angeles Times.

The Times reported Ray A. Anderson, an electrician formerly employed on this project, as appraising State Senator Jack B. Tenney's joint legislative committee of this situation at a hearing held here last week. Anderson said that much of the construction work is being supervised by American Japanese foremen.

Tenney's committee is described as being on "un-American activities." Other members are State Senator Hugh Burns, Fresno; Assemblyman Dr. Jesse Kellems, West Los Angeles; Assemblyman Nelson Dilworth, Hemet.

The committee also heard Dr. John R. Lechner, head of the Americanism Educational League. According to the Times, Dr. Lechner "testified to warn the committee on the 'softening-up' propaganda which is now flooding America to prepare this nation with a negotiated peace peace with Japan."

He also told the committee that "it was wrong for civilian authorities to allow 1300 Japanese Americans to return to universities and to enlist 20,000 for military service."

Two Evacuees File Suit to End Agreement

Had Turned Over Money, Holdings to Four Men In Santa Barbara County

SANTA MARIA, Calif.—Charging that holdings left behind by evacuees of Japanese ancestry have not been administered in the best interest of his evacuee clients, Attorney Fred A. Shaeffer said this week he had forwarded papers for filing in a Los Angeles federal court asking termination of a trust agreement between Noboru Iriyama and Nobuo Hiramatsu and four Santa Barbara county residents, L. R. Phillips, T. Paul Dalzell, F. R. F. Marshall, Leo T. MaMahon and H. E. Kasemeyer.

Iriyama and Hiramatsu are now in a war relocation center. They were former operators of vegetable truck farms in the Santa Maria Valley.

The suit, originally filed in Superior court in Santa Barbara, was dismissed last week by Attorney Shaeffer without prejudice, so that he could refile it in federal court, his clients now being under federal jurisdiction.

The suit charges, according to Shaeffer, that his clients turned over in trust to the four men properties, cash and assets to be managed for them for the duration of their absence. He said the assets included \$125,000 in cash, \$50,000 worth of accounts receivable and \$100,000 worth of crops, land leases and agricultural implements.

Phillips, Dalzell and Marshall are controlling factors in California Lettuce, Inc., and MaMahon is their attorney.

Annual Arizona Nisei Cage Tourney Starts In Peoria High Gym

GLENDAL, Arizona — The Arizona Esquires and the Blue Devils won the opening games of the first annual Esquire basketball tournament, played March 3 at the Peoria High school gymnasium.

As the evening's first game, the Esquires squeezed out a 38-29 victory over its fellow A. C. team, the Bombers. With the score tied at 14-14 at half-time, it was a nip and tuck game until the last quarter.

Lindy Okabayashi and Joe Tradano led the winners in scoring with 15 and 10 points, while Minoru Tanita led with 14 points for the Bombers.

In the second game, the Blue Devils upset the Mesa All-Stars, 33-26. The Blue Devils opened with a 6-point lead and stayed ahead all through the game.

Topaz Installs New Traffic Regulations

TOPAZ, Utah — Proposals for temporary traffic ordinances for Topaz were accepted and approved by the City Community Council this week, it was learned from Tsune Baba, chairman of the council. Recommendations were made that the speed limit on main traffic be 20 miles an hour, 10 miles on curves and 10 miles in the three school zones, blocks 8, 32 and 41.

Yellowstone JACL Completes Red Cross War Fund Drive

REXBURG, Idaho—The Yellowstone JACL completed its Red Cross War Fund drive in two days, it was reported this week.

Immediately after being assigned a quota of \$300 toward the city's \$3000 Red Cross War Fund drive, the chapter president, Mecheo Yamagata, and his committee began a house-to-house canvass. Within two days, the committee was able to report to the Red Cross board with a collection exceeding the assigned \$300.

This successful drive was highly complimented by J. E. Cushman, chairman of the local Red Cross War Fund drive.

The committee reported that every resident contacted in this drive responded with enthusiasm. Committee members were Stomie Hanami, Manabu Fujimoto, Jack Matsuura, Kiyoshi Sakoto and Haru Yamasaki.

To Get Food Via Washington

Food ration requirements of persons in the War Relocation Authority's centers will be administered from Washington and not through the local war price and ration boards, in accordance with a procedure announced this week by the Office of Price Administration in Salt Lake City.

It was stated that the relocation centers are supervised from Washington by the WRA and are governed by special laws. Fluctuations in population occur rapidly for those reasons it is more convenient to administer their rationed food problems centrally rather than through local boards. The WRA will apply to the Washington office of OPA for allotments and will receive certificates for coffee, sugar and processed foods. The amount of these certificates will then be distributed, through the use of ration checks, to the various centers.

Court Upholds Evacuee Right In Wage Case

Judgment of \$10,000 Granted by Court to Resident of Jerome

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — A relocation center resident's suit to recover \$20,000 from the estate of his former employer was upheld by a jury in the superior court of Los Angeles recently, with a judgment for \$10,000 being awarded the plaintiff.

The plaintiff was an alien resident, a Mr. Tabata, of the War Relocation Authority center at Jerome, Arkansas. His contention was that his wages had been entrusted to his late employer, but that no accounting had been made during the employer's lifetime. Cancelled checks were presented as principal evidence of this claim.

One of the plaintiff's attorneys was John Maeno, also an evacuee, who was given special permission to come to this city to appear in this case.

Upon the request of the defendant, the case was tried by a jury. Hearings were begun on Feb. 11 and lasted nearly two weeks.

Salt Lake Ceremony Unites Shigeki Ushio And Momoko Tateoka

The wedding of Miss Momoko Tateoka and Mr. Shigeki Ushio was solemnized Saturday, March 6, in Salt Lake City.

Miss Tateoka was attended by Miss Eiko Tsukamoto, and James Ushio, brother of the groom, served as best man.

A reception at the Jensen Home was held in the evening for friends of the young couple.

The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Matashie Ushio of Murray, Utah. He is a graduate of the University of Utah and has been prominent in the work of the Salt Lake City chapter, of which he is now executive chairman.

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