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Sen. Robertson 1000 Percent Wrong on Reports Regarding Repatriation, Says Hosokawa

Wyoming Senator Who Charged WRA With Coercion; Evacuees Has Never Visited Relocation Center; Figure on Repatriation Is 6 Per Cent, Not Eighty

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — "Senator Robertson is one thousand per cent off when he declares that 80 per cent of the evacuees of Japanese ancestry at Heart Mountain want to go to Japan," Bill Hosokawa, editor of the Heart Mountain Sentinel, declared in a statement to the Pacific Citizen this week.

Hosokawa commented on Associated Press reports from Washington on April 29 that T. C. Thompson, secretary to the Senator, had declared that "80 per cent of a group of Japanese interviewed at Heart Mountain favor returning to Japan."

Speaking for the new Republican senator from Wyoming, Thompson had told the A. P.: "We do not want any of these Japanese internees left in Wyoming after the war."

Hosokawa said that six per cent of the adult evacuees at Heart Mountain had indicated a desire for repatriation to Japan and that this figure would be eight per cent if children under 17 years of age were included. He contrasted this figure of eight per cent against the 80 per cent cited by Senator Robertson's aide.

Senator Robertson has made several recent statements in Washington and in other eastern cities sharply criticizing the WRA's handling of the evacuees, declaring that Japanese Americans were being "pampered and coddled."

"Senator Robertson is unqualified to speak regarding Heart Mountain," Hosokawa said. The Sentinel's editor pointed out that although the Senator lives in Cody, only 14 miles from Heart Mountain, "he never took interest to inspect the project himself" and instead has relied on rumors and second-hand accounts of life at the project.

"Senator Robertson has been invited on numerous occasions to visit the Heart Mountain center," Hosokawa added.

Meanwhile, the A. P. reported that Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat and senator from Wyoming, had stated that the Senate military affairs committee is conducting a "thorough study" of the situation.

"There can be no question," O'Mahoney was quoted as saying, "that the Japanese relocation camps should not be conducted as civil service projects. But also care should be taken to avoid any policy of retaliation . . . because of the dreadful treatment of American fliers in Japan."

Charges by Senator Robertson's secretary that the evacuees "had C cards on their automobiles" was termed "fantastic" at Heart Mountain. It was pointed out that none of the evacuees own automobiles at the center.

Report Army Approves Nisei Girls for WAAC

War Department approval of the enlistment of Japanese American women in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC) has been received, Dillon S. Myer declared at the Gila River relocation center recently, according to the News-Courier.

Details of enlistment and other matters are being worked out, Myer said. He did not know when enlistment would commence.

Recently recruiting officers of the WAACs visited all of the ten relocation centers and talked with girls who expressed a desire to volunteer for military service.

Nisei Soldiers Special Missions a South Pacific

WASHINGTON — The War Relocation Authority reported here that 175 Japanese Americans are on special missions for the United States in the South Pacific war zone, according to the United Press.

It was stated that the American-born Japanese in the Pacific area were being used mainly as interpreters.

The WRA also told news services that other Japanese American soldiers were in overseas service in North Africa and the European front.

WRA Officials To Investigate Post's Charges

Denver Newspaper Charged Food Wastage At Heart Mountain

DENVER, Colo. — Malcolm E. Pitts, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, left on April 27 for the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming to join Duncan Mills, assistant national WRA director, in an investigation of food and living conditions.

The pair are investigating widely publicized charges by Earl A. Best of Denver, a former assistant steward at the center, that there had been food wastage, spoilage, hoarding and "high living" at the Wyoming center.

The charges, carried in a series of articles given sensational display by the Denver Post, have been denied by Guy Robertson, project director at Heart Mountain.

The Rocky Mountain News reported that Senators Eugene D. Millikin of Colorado and Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming had declared in Washington last week that the charges had been brought to their attention and would be referred to "an appropriate committee at the proper time."

Rep. Anderson Asks Permanent Exclusion

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representative Anderson (R., Calif.) Wednesday asked Congress to investigate Japanese problems confronting Pacific coast states, the Associated Press reported.

"The problem is critical and will become more so," Anderson warned, "and I fear serious racial troubles if any attempt is made to move the Japanese back to the Pacific coast when the war is terminated."

Nisei Soldiers Condemn Japan Military Policy in Broadcast

If Tojo and his military assassins are wondering what made some American descendants of the land of the rising sun don the uniform of the United States army, they won't be in the dark long, the Salt Lake office of OWI reported this week.

Twelve volunteers from the Minidoka Relocation Center at Hunt, Idaho, transcribed their reasons Monday night and the recording will be shortwaved by the Office of War Information, beamed to Japan and the south Pacific islands. It was arranged through the cooperation of Colonel J. J. Graves, commanding officer of the reception center at Fort Douglas.

The men, part of a group of 34 volunteers from the project who were inducted into the army Saturday, gave their own story in a series of one-minute statements, several in Japanese and the remainder in English.

Primary purpose of the transcription, it was explained, is not to inform Tojo but rather the millions of people in Japan and in

Supreme Court To Hear Tests Of Evacuation

Legality of Military Action To Be Argued Before High Tribunal

WASHINGTON—The most far-reaching legal questions growing out of America's participation in World War II, the legality of the wholesale evacuation of American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry from the west coast, will be reviewed by the U. S. Supreme Court on Monday, May 10.

The Yasui and Hirabayashi test cases, which were certified to the high tribunal by the Ninth District Federal Court, will be argued before the Supreme Court.

The Japanese American Citizens League and the American Civil Liberties Union are filing briefs in both cases as "friends of the court." A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles, legal counsel for the JACL and the ACLU in these cases, expects to appear before the Supreme Court Monday to participate in oral argument.

It was believed that the JACL brief would stress the racial discriminatory nature of the military orders issued by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt.

El Cerrito Council Approves DeWitt's Stand on Evacuees

EL CERRITO, Calif. — The El Cerrito City council last week, expressed itself as being thoroughly in accord with the opposition of Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt on the proposals to allow evacuees to return to the Pacific Coast area, according to the Oakland Tribune.

Washington Move Hints New Army Post for General DeWitt

S. F. Examiner Believes Western Defense Commander May Be Transferred; Points to Recent Promotion to Lieutenant General Rank

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Examiner on May 5 declared that Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command and Fourth Army, may soon be assigned to a "new and more important post, and another general will take over the western defense command."

The Examiner stated "Washington hinted plainly" that General DeWitt may receive a new post when President Roosevelt this week sent to the Senate a series of nominations of promotions for Army officers.

Included on that list, according to reports, were the names of Generals DeWitt and Simon Bolivar Buckner, who has headed the Alaska Defense Command area under General DeWitt—DeWitt to be appointed permanently to the rank of lieutenant general which he has been holding as commander of the Fourth Army and western

defense command; and Buckner to be elevated from his present rank of major general to the rank of lieutenant general.

The Examiner reported speculation in San Francisco that Maj. Gen. Buckner will be the man to take over General DeWitt's position.

Meanwhile, Associated Press dispatches from Washington, telling of the President's nominations, reported that the new nomination for General DeWitt was being made "to permit him to retain the rank of lieutenant general in a new, but as yet unannounced assignment."

The news of the imminent likelihood of General DeWitt's reassignment was reported by the Examiner to have come with "surprise effect." At the Presidio, headquarters of the western defense command, all inquiries regarding the development were answered with a "No comment."

No Hasty or Immediate Action Relaxing Evacuation Orders Assured West Coast Chambers

Representatives of Chambers of Commerce Conferred With Assistant Secretary McCloy On Possibility of Return of Evacuee Group

SEATTLE—Leading west coast Chambers of Commerce have received assurances from the War Department that no hasty or immediate action will be taken in relaxing military orders that might result in the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to evacuated areas on the Pacific Coast, the Seattle Times reported on May 2.

These assurances were reportedly received by a committee in Washington representing the Chambers of Commerce of Seattle, Portland, Ore., San Francisco and Los Angeles.

JACL Plans Conference in New York City

War-born problems affecting Americans of Japanese ancestry will be the subject of an eastern regional conference of interested organizations to be sponsored by the National Japanese American Citizens League at American Common in New York City on Monday and Tuesday, May 17 and 18.

Arrangements of the conference are being made by Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary, who is now in New York. A "call to the conference" and an agenda are being prepared by Mr. Masaoka who will be the chairman of the two-day conference.

Discussions are expected to cover the government's present policy for resettlement outside of war relocation centers and will consider the present and post-war status of Japanese Americans.

Saburo Kido, national president, Dr. T. T. Yatabe, past national president and present director of the Chicago JACL office, and Larry Tajiri are expected to speak at the conference.

Organizations in Boston and Philadelphia, as well as in the New York metropolitan area, are expected to be invited to the conference.

The possibility of a similar conference in the Chicago area was expressed by Masaoka if the New York meeting proves successful.

JACL chapter members or associated members with 1943 cards who are now living in New York City area are invited to attend the sessions, it was stated.

The Seattle Chamber announced receipt of a copy of a letter sent to John J. McCloy, assistant secretary of war, by W. G. Herron, Washington, D. C. representative of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, thanking the assistant secretary for an audience recently given representatives of the four leading chambers of the west coast.

"Our committee representing Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles Chambers of Commerce, who called upon you Wednesday morning, has asked me to thank you for your courtesy in seeing us so promptly in view of the brief visit to Washington of several of our people," wrote Herron, a former Seattle Chamber staff member.

"We appreciate the assurances from you that no hasty or immediate action will be taken by the War Department in relaxing present military orders, which might result in the return of any Japanese, alien or American-born, to the Pacific coast area, from which all Japanese other than those in the military service, are excluded.

"These assurances will enable our several hundred Pacific coast Chambers of Commerce to determine and report upon the acceptability of Japanese in their various territories, pending final disposition of those now held in relocation centers.

Our concern is that, prior to such disposition, relaxing of regulations will also affect approximately 20,000 Japanese who were estimated to live outside the evacuated area or who left beforehand and about whom we are told there is very little information available. We therefore request that our organizations be advised in advance should it be contemplated definitely to change the present status."

Native Sons Take Regan Case Challenging Nisei Citizenship Rights to U. S. Supreme Court

Attorney Webb Files Petition Asking Review of Court Decision

WASHINGTON — Contending that American-born Japanese, because of racial ancestry, are unfit for American citizenship, a resident of San Francisco asked the United States Supreme Court to bar persons of Japanese lineage born in the United States from voting.

A petition filed by U. S. Webb, San Francisco attorney for John T. Regan, grand secretary of the Native Sons of California, sought a review of a decision by the Ninth Federal Circuit Court which was said to hold that persons of Japanese ancestry born in this country are citizens of the United States and hence eligible to vote.

Regan instituted the action against Cameron King, San Francisco registrar of voters, in an effort to strike the names of a group of American born Japanese from the register of those held qualified to participate in elections.

The petition declared that "dishonesty, deceit and hypocrisy are racial characteristics of the Japanese" and said that "Japanese wherever born are not citizens of the United States." The petition added that voting by persons of Japanese ancestry constituted an invasion of Regan's rights as a citizen.

The Regan Native Sons case, which seeks to disfranchise Japanese Americans, was thrown out of the Federal District court of Judge St. Sure in July, 1942. The Ninth District court in San Francisco, with seven justices participating in the decision, upheld the decision of the lower court in an unanimous verdict in February, 1943.

The Japanese American Citizens League, along with the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild, entered the case of Regan vs. King as a "friend of court." The JACL brief was filed by A. L. Wirin, noted Los Angeles civil liberties attorney who has been retained as special counsel. The JACL expects to file a brief in the Supreme Court if the high tribunal decides to review the case.

Harper's to Publish Article on Loyalty of Japanese Americans

NEW YORK — The story of how some Japanese Americans have triumphed over prejudice and suspicion and "have won back their right to live and fight as Americans," will be told in an article to be published in a forthcoming issue of Harper's Magazine.

An announcement in the May issue of Harper's declared that the article, "Japanese Americans of Hawaii," written by Lieutenant Commander Cecil H. Coggins, will be printed in a coming issue.

"Since Pearl Harbor thousands of our fellow citizens have been pushed around merely because of the accident of their Japanese ancestry," Harper's said.

FSA Announces Hunt Evacuees Will Work in Walla Walla

PORTLAND — The Farm Security Administration office has announced that 100 farm workers from the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho, were arriving at Walla Walla last week for peapicking and work in truck gardens.

California Assembly Passes Bill to Seize Farm Equipment

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — A bill authorizing the state to take over farm equipment held in storage for evacuees was passed in the assembly on April 29 by a vote of 55-0.

Lloyd Lowrey of Yolo county, author of the bill, introduced a letter into the assembly journal from C. J. Main, president of the Tule Lake Growers association, charging that a wealth of modern farm equipment lies idle at the Tule Lake relocation center because of the "indolence" of the center residents,

Masaoka to Report In June at Army Induction Center

Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary who is now in New York City, has been instructed to report for his physical examination for induction into the United States army on June 6 in Salt Lake City.

Masaoka, who is now assisting in the preparation of the JACL brief which will be filed as a "friend of court" in the U. S. Supreme Court's hearings on the Hirabayashi and Yasui evacuation test casts, will speak before the National Conference on Social Work at Cleveland on May 28 on his return trip to Salt Lake City.

Meanwhile, Joe Kanazawa, secretary of the Washington D. C. office, who has also volunteered for service in the army's regimental combat team, received his orders to report for induction on May 8.

George Inagaki, former chief resettlement officer of the JACL, has resigned from his work with the national office in preparation for his induction into the United States army in July. Inagaki expects to go into training at Camp Savage.

Marengo City Council Plans Final Decision on Evacuees

Nisei Is Student Body President At Utah High School

BEAR RIVER, Utah — Ben Tanaka, a Japanese American student, is student body president at the Bear River Valley high school of Box Elder county.

Dilworth Bill Hits Evacuated State Employees

Would Prohibit Payment Of Back Salary Claims To Japanese Americans

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The state assembly, on April 28, passed the Dilworth bill, aimed to strengthen the state's position in dismissal actions against 80 civil service employes of Japanese ancestry.

The measure provides as being subject to dismissal those employes professing dual citizenship, or committing acts of disloyalty to the government, or obstructing the war effort. This would include any employes who have pledged allegiance to Japan as well as the United States, or who may have taken part in demonstrations at relocation centers.

In the event the nisei employes win reinstatement, the measure prohibits the payment of back salary.

The assembly also passed AB 86, a bill that provides that the state cost of maintaining the nisei employes in the relocation centers shall be deducted from any back salary claims allowed after the war.

while neighboring farmers are desperately in need of more equipment, according to the Sacramento Bee.

Lowrey's measure is reported as not referring specifically to equipment owned by evacuees, but "idle equipment" in non-evacuee hands is said to comprise only a small fraction of the total, according to the Sacramento bureau of the Los Angeles Times. Federal government owned machinery at relocation centers would not be affected.

Sen. Robertson Raps Treatment Of Evacuee Group

WASHINGTON — A congressional charge that evacuees at the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming were being treated "too leniently" was heard from Wyoming's Republican senator, Edward V. Robertson.

Robertson was quoted as declaring that his constituents in Wyoming were opposed to having the evacuees remain in Wyoming after the war is over.

Robertson also rapped alleged "food waste" at the center echoing charges made recently by the newspaper, Denver Post. The WRA is investigating the Post's charges.

Meanwhile, Senator O'Mahoney, a Democrat, observed nothing should be done at this time that would confirm Japanese propaganda that we harbor racial prejudices. It would endanger our men now in the hands of the Japanese.

Senator O'Mahoney added: "If we believe in freedom of democracy, we believe in it for all people no matter what their color. Let's win the war first and decide what to do with the (American) Japanese later."

Another senator, who declined use of his name, said his state "doesn't want any part of the Japanese and we want to get them out." He said, however, he is doubtful whether Japanese Americans could be forced to move out because they have "access to every state the same as the rest of us."

Protestant Pastors, Kiwanis Club Support Employment for Nisei

MARENGO, Ill. — A decision as to whether Japanese Americans on Curtiss Candy Co. farms west of Marengo would be acceptable to the community was expected at a meeting Tuesday night, May 4 when representatives of the company were to appear before the City Council at the invitation of Mayor W. L. Miller. In the meantime all Protestant pastors and the Kiwanis club came out in support of the nisei, the Chicago Sun reported.

The pastors issued a statement which says, in part, that "we regret the false reputation given our community. We express our own good will toward these Americans with Japanese faces, and hope that the way may become clear for them to take up their work here. We are convinced that the responsible citizens of this community share our attitude."

The statement was signed by the Revs. W. C. Schaefer of Zion Lutheran church, Donald Bartlett of First Presbyterian church, W. E. Lamson of First Methodist church, N. L. Godbey of First Baptist church and Arnold Lambarth of the Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed church of Union and Harmony.

The Marengo Kiwanis club adopted a resolution which states that "all citizens of this country are entitled to the privileges of citizenship without respect to color, creed or antecedents." This resolution was passed after officials of the candy company had explained the entire plan of operation for the 4,000 acres of land they own west of Marengo.

Only three of the 16 Japanese Americans expected have arrived. They were here for a week and were removed to Chicago by the company on Monday afternoon. The other 13 are en route from California. They are driving through with equipment which was to have been used on the farms.

Canadian Nisei Gets Relocation Post

TORONTO, Ont. — The appointment of Eiji Yatabe, Vancouver-born nisei, to aid in the relocation of evacuees in eastern Canada as assistant to G. Ernest Trueman, security commission representative in Toronto, was announced last week.

During the Canadian evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, Yatabe, a University of British Columbia graduate, acted as secretary for the Japanese Canadian Citizens Council.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Evacuees Leaving Relocation Camps

The exodus from the relocation centers is gaining momentum. The WRA is doing an excellent job in creating favorable community acceptance and in finding employment. The hostel idea of the American Friends and the Brethrens in Chicago was a brilliant thought. It has encouraged many to go out. Now plans are under consideration to establish similar clearing houses in the key cities. Another innovation which may be helpful is the "hospitality home." If private homes can be opened up in this manner, it will alleviate the housing problem for single persons and married couples without children.

The one shortcoming of this resettlement program which has become obvious is that those with families are not receiving sufficient help from the WRA. Those without children or other dependents have an easier time about housing. Even if they are forced to spend a few weeks in a hotel and eat at restaurants, the burden will not be too great. On the other hand, when a family comes out and is stranded because they have no home, hotel life eats up the few hundred dollars of cash reserve within a month.

Furnished Homes Now Hard to Get

Another factor to be considered is that there are more unfurnished than furnished houses when one desires four or five rooms. To buy new or even used furniture these days requires a fortune. From actual experience we were amazed at the increased prices even at the second hand stores. To furnish a house and make it livable is almost an impossibility for those of ordinary means.

Under the present regulations, a family is permitted to take 500 pounds at WRA expense. This means about two large trunks or boxes. Tables, beds, dishes, kitchen utensils, and other household belongings cannot be transported. To do so at one's own expense means possibly a couple of hundred dollars or more, depending on how far eastward you desire to go. The WRA desires to resettle the evacuees to the four corners of this nation. The further you go, the greater will be the transportation expense. Such being the case, the natural tendency for families will be to go to the nearest point and thus this defeats the objective of the WRA.

Single persons or married couples without children have a certain freedom of movement. If the time should come when they want to return to California or go to some other place, they can do so. But if a family is settled in the Middle West or East, it will be generally on a permanent basis because the cost of moving will be the deterrent.

One Year in Centers Changes Attitudes

Our recollection is that the Federal Reserve Bank promised that goods stored in the government warehouses would be delivered to the relocation centers when they were desired. At the time of the evacuation, the general impression was that the center would be home for the duration of the war. Later development changed this outlook because of the shortage of manpower on the outside and the abnormal conditions and the lack of equipment and materials for the centers which prevented the carrying out of the contemplated program. In the meanwhile, for one reason or another, many warehouses have been emptied and the personal property sent into the centers without the evacuees' request or knowledge.

One year of center life has brought about a great change in the people's minds and attitudes. Already there are a certain number who feel that they will remain in the center for the duration regardless of what attractions are offered or exist on the outside. The fear of public reaction to unfavorable war news; the publicized high cost of living; fear of racial antagonism; and other phases that must be considered when living in the free zone make the center appear more attractive. If another year passes by, there will be a larger number who will lose the initiative or the desire to relocate.

The policy which will be the least expensive in the long run is to offer every inducement and incentive for the center residents to resettle. To do so, a greater emphasis must be placed on the question of housing and in addition thereto provide for greater help to families desiring to resettle. Unless this is done, the large majority in the centers will continue to be residents since they will not see any advantage in risking what they have left.

While musing over the various articles and statements which have emanated from California pertaining to the possibility of loyal Nisei and their parents returning to the Pacific Coast, I could not help but feel that a sad mess has been made of the lives of these American-citizens. The more one studies this unprecedented evacuation, the more puzzling becomes the various complications.

Carey McWilliams had the foresight to predict the tremendous cost of evacuation in money and manpower. This country could have utilized the productive power of the Japanese in the centers together with the farming equipment they controlled, or owned. A large part was sold at a loss. It is doubtful if the new owners are putting the tractors and other tools to the maximum use.

Once a group which had established a record in keeping off the relief rolls is taught the easy way of life by becoming wards of the government, the pride which kept them away from charity is gone. The attitude that it is the obligation of the government to feed and look after them is engendered. When 110,000 people are placed in the same class at one time, no one feels the stigma.

Whether one likes it or not, the relocation centers most likely will become an institution. This seems to be inevitable. It is going to be an expensive experiment for the taxpayers of this country. The federal government may be making a wise move if it should study the obligations of the states from whence these Japanese were evacuated. Since they are legal residents of those states, there may be the duty to pay for the expenses. This theory seems to be especially valid if legal residents are refused entry into their own state through official action or public pressure. While "military necessity" is the reason for the exclusion, the Federal government may have to continue to look after the evacuees; but once they are freed from such prohibition and remain as wards, the states should be legally liable for their maintenance and support.

L. A. Official Fears Return Of Evacuees

New District Attorney Takes "Unequivocal Stand" Against Ex-Residents

LOS-ANGELES — District Attorney Fred N. Howser of Los Angeles county last week took an "unequivocal stand" against returning "interned" persons of Japanese ancestry to Pacific coast areas for the duration of the war.

District Attorney Howser, former Republican assemblyman from Long Beach, was appointed to his present post following the recent sudden death of John Dockweiler.

Challenging anyone to "separate loyal and disloyal Japs," Howser said:

"It is possible that there are a number of Japs in relocation centers who could be used to good advantage in the harvesting of our farm crops. However, the need for this type of labor is so far surpassed by the need for every possible precaution against fifth column activities that, in my opinion, the idea of liberating any Japs under any conditions, except at the end of the war is unthinkable.

"I have lived in Southern California a great part of my life. I have gone to school with Japs and know them as well as the average Caucasian, but I would never accept the serious job of deciding which Japs to release from internment and which to keep under surveillance.

"My office is busy fighting these threats to law and order. We have no time and no desire to be forced to keep a close watch on released Japanese."

JACL Opposes Stewart Bill In Letter to Senate Group

Five Major Objections Listed in 8000-Word Letter to Senator Russell, Chairman of Senate Immigration Committee, from Masaoka

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Japanese American Citizens League this week asked the Senate committee on immigration to "report unfavorably," or refuse to "report out," on Senate Bill 779, introduced by Senator Tom Stewart (D., Tenn.), which would "provide for the taking into custody, during the continuation of the existing war between United States and Japan, of any or all Japanese residing in or found in the United States."

A letter of approximately 8000 words, to this effect, was submitted to Senator Richard B. Russell, chairman of the immigration committee, by Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary and field executive.

The letter cites "five major objections" to the bill: "(1) that the reasoning behind this proposal is based upon false premises; (2) that it is clearly unconstitutional; (3) that it is definitely un-American in attitude; (4) that its enactment would seriously endanger the war effort; (5) that it is diametrically opposed to announced Government policy."

"We hold no brief for disloyal individuals of any group," the letter declares. "We do not now contend that each and every person of Japanese ancestry is unqualifiedly loyal to the United States. But we do insist, as pointed out by our President in the above letter, that 'Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry.'"

"We believe that there may be disloyal and dangerous elements in our American Japanese society, just as there are in other nationality groups, but we cannot subscribe to any doctrine which indicts the majority for the transgressions of a few. We believe that individual wrongdoers ought to be ferreted out and apprehended individually; but we submit that we already have the proper Government agencies which can, and ought to, do this work. There is no need at this time for a new agency to be created to do this vital task."

"In short, we contend that the reasons which prompted this bill are invalid and untenable."

In suggesting that enactment of this bill "would seriously endanger the war effort," the letter declares that it would hit at the morale of citizens and soldiers of both this country and our non-European allies.

"The enactment of this legislation would raise grave and legitimate doubts in the minds, not only of the minority peoples, but also of all thinking peoples, as to the sincerity and good faith of the Government," the letter says. "While we are fighting for the Four Freedoms abroad, we cannot afford to 'kill' them here at home. The people look to their Congress as the bulwark of their rights and liberties. In these precarious times, let us hope that the present Congress will not fail the people."

"This obvious discrimination based upon race would be seized upon by the aggressive propaganda machines of the Axis and could become a more potent weapon in this struggle for survival than guns," the letter continues. "If America cannot treat her own citizens with decency and fair play, how can the Chinese, the Filipinos, and the Indians and the Africans expect decency and fair play from the same America? How can the peoples of the world rightfully expect the United States to deal humanely and equally with all the peoples of the world when they cannot justly solve their own minority problems? These are some of the questions which will be asked by our fighting brethren who happen to have complexions which are non-European."

"The young Americans of Chinese, Filipino and Indian ancestry, who today provide a warm link of understanding between us and our allies in the Far East, would be disillusioned and outraged. The countries of their parents' origin would be stung and alienated. The Japanese militarists would capitalize enormously on the anti-American feeling generated. At home, every minority group would re-

Rankin Seeks Internment for U. S. Japanese

WASHINGTON — Congressman John Rankin of Mississippi, one of the bitterest critics of Japanese Americans in the House of Representatives, has introduced H. R. 2525, a companion measure to the Stewart concentration camp bill in the U. S. Senate, which will provide for the taking into custody all persons of Japanese ancestry residing in the United States for the duration of the war.

The Rankin bill has been sent to the house committee on military affairs.

Millennium Note: Pegler Praises Harold Ickes

Westbrook Pegler, widely syndicated United Features columnist, finally found cause last week for granting praise to Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes—the Secretary's act of hiring nisei for his Maryland farm.

Secretary Ickes has been one of the favorite targets of Pegler's clattering typewriter; but writing from Sacaton, Ariz., on April 29, Pegler said:

"Far be it for me to attribute any act of Harold Ickes to altruistic motives, but when he took a few approved Japs for work on his farm in Maryland he performed a good deed by publicizing a way out for some of the loyal Americans. If you can employ a Jap or a man and a wife on a farm in a household and if you can satisfy the FBI that you are all right yourself and that the neighbors won't molest them, you may be allowed to take one or more of these Americans out of detention."

This column of April 29 was one of a series devoted to the Poston relocation center by Pegler.

Manslaughter Verdict Given in Slaying

VANCOUVER, B. C. — A twelve-man jury last week brought in a verdict of manslaughter last week in the case of four men charged with the killing of a Canadian-born Japanese in a hold-up in January, 1942.

New York Socialite Marries Japanese Doctor in Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Miss Mary Howard Constable of New York and Dr. William Yasuki Takahashi, a physician now an interne at the university of Michigan hospital, were married here Sunday morning, May 2, in Lane Hall building of the campus Student Religious association.

The bride, who is 28, is the daughter of Mrs. Howard Constable of Princeton, N. J., and the late Mr. Constable, retired New York architect and engineer, who died in 1940. The bridegroom, who is 29, received his medical degree from the university in January. He was born in Japan, but has lived in this country since the age of 4. His father was once mayor of a village in Japan.

The wedding ceremony was per-

act to the terrible impact of this discrimination and would wonder where organized intolerance would strike next."

Restoration of Full Citizen Rights is JACL's Objective

Nisei Soldiers Entertain Girls From WRA Center

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Japanese American soldiers, volunteers from the Hawaiian Islands and the United States, entertained 109 young American women of Japanese ancestry here last week.

The chaperoned feminine contingent came from the Rohwer, Ark., relocation center. The girls started arriving here late Saturday and left Sunday afternoon aboard three chartered buses—paid for by the soldiers.

Several days ago, hundreds of the Japanese American soldiers, after buying more than \$100,000 in war bonds, contributed \$6 apiece to provide transportation, food and entertainment for the young women.

Arizona Plans Investigation Of Relocation

Governor Osborn Hits Employment of Nisei In State of Arizona

PHOENIX, April 30 — Governor Sidney P. Osborn has named a committee of farmers and businessmen to study the effects of settlement in Arizona, especially in relation to the war effort, of Pacific coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

Large numbers of evacuees, both alien and American born, the governor declared, are settling in Arizona after being released from relocation centers.

The governor has advised Senator Carl Hayden (D., Ariz.) of his action and added that the federal government is about to open an employment office here to place evacuees in Arizona jobs.

Expressing his opposition to such employment, Governor Osborn wrote to Senator Hayden: "As you know the effort to have Japanese pick cotton in Arizona last fall was wholly unsuccessful, and their employment here is highly undesirable."

Four Brothers From Jerome Serving in U. S. Armed Forces

DENSON, Ark. — Four Masamitsu brothers from Jerome will be serving with the U. S. Army with the induction of James Masamitsu, reports the Denson Tribune.

The Masamitsu brothers already in the Army are Sgt. Thomas Masamitsu, Fort Riley, Kan.; Sgt. Kenneth Masamitsu, Camp Shelby, Miss.; and PFC Kay Masamitsu, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Freedom of Movement for Nisei, Revocation of Discriminatory Regulations Included in Aims

Objectives of the Japanese American Citizens League for the future of Americans of Japanese ancestry and their parents in this country were outlined this week by Mike M. Masaoka, national secretary.

"In view of recent developments in the status of Japanese Americans, it now seems timely to outline the JACL's program," Masaoka declared.

"Briefly, the JACL's immediate goal for loyal Japanese Americans is the restoration of every citizenship right and privilege," Masaoka said.

He added that the JACL was also interested in the status of loyal residents of Japanese nationality and was supporting the passage of the Marcantonio bill or any similar bill which will permit loyal Orientals to gain citizenship by naturalization proceedings.

The JACL's objectives were listed in a special bulletin issued this week from National Headquarters in Salt Lake City to JACL officers and leaders.

The present goals for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry were listed briefly as follows:

Reinstitution of selective service on the same basis as other Americans; equal treatment and opportunities for advancement within the army; opening up of the WAAC and other established women's services to eligible young women of Japanese ancestry.

Freedom of movement on the same basis as other loyal Americans, including the right to "return" to the Pacific coast. Revocation of "contraband" regulations of the Western Defense Command against Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Equal opportunities for employment in defense and war industries and in the government service and equal opportunities for membership in trade unions.

Elimination of unwarranted supervision of Americans of Japanese ancestry as a class.

Legal vindication, by court action, such as in the Native Sons citizenship case, the evacuation test cases and the Oshiro property case.

Defeat of anti-American legislation predicated on racial ancestry. Retraction of, and if possible the elimination of, lies, rumors and vicious un-American proposals concerning Japanese Americans in newspapers, magazines, motion pictures and radio broadcasts.

Speeding of the government's outside resettlement program for loyal Japanese Americans. "Decent jobs at decent wages, with decent working and living conditions."

Government travel subsidies as a "matter of right" for persons leaving relocation centers for resettlement.

Post-war planning for rehabilitation and adjustment in order to avoid "undue and unnecessary" movement, sacrifice and hardship.

The JACL bulletin also pointed out that the organization was advocating the status of "friendly alien" for all non-citizens of Japanese ancestry loyal to the United States.

Support of legislation which will allow loyal alien residents of Asiatic ancestry to become naturalized citizens was urged on the basis that "one cannot demand loyalty to country without granting the privilege of citizenship."

Pointing out that there was a substantial number of technical "enemy aliens" among the group of non-citizens who arrived in the United States as children and have spent all their formative years as residents of this country, the League recommends the privilege of enlisting in the armed forces of the United States for the so-called "enemy aliens."

It was stated that these objectives are not intended in any way to "limit the policy of the Japanese American Citizens League, but merely to define aims and

38 Volunteers From Minidoka Center Inducted

Will Leave Shortly For Training at Camp in Mississippi

Thirty-eight volunteers from the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho, the first of more than 300 nisei residents who volunteered from the center for the nisei combat team, reported Saturday morning, April 30, at the Fort Douglas reception center here for induction into the army.

The inductees will go from Fort Douglas to Camp Shelby, Miss., where the combat team is being trained. These Hunt volunteers were formerly residents of Seattle and Portland areas.

The first group included: Henry Taikai Matsumura, George Yukio Hijiya, Masao Iga, Fred Matsuhara Irimaga, Charles Mitsuo Murakami, Larry Toshio Murakami, Masao Ikeda, Hidemitsu John Sato, Donald Dairoku Matsumoto, Yoshio Fujiwara, Yoshio Fred Ohno, Acting Corporal Kaoru George Yamauchi, Pete Masahara Kozu, George Kobuto Okitsu, George Sato, Robert Masao Nishimoto, Meiji Hayashi, Hisashi Nishimura, Takeo Shimizu, Tamio Suyama, Yoshide Noritake, Arthur Osaki Susumi, Yukio Imada, Wakao Matsushita, Edward Etsuke Kiyohara, Minoru Mukai, George Komoto, Robert Taro Mizukami, Kiyoshi Okada, Hiromu Heyamoto, Nagaki Ihara, Frank Toshio Okita, Joseph Wakamatsu, Kazuo Hirabayashi, George Minoru Komachi, James Chizumi Nose, Osamu Hirata and George Abe.

They formerly lived in the Seattle and Portland areas. Frank Mitani of Jerome, who was not an evacuee, was inducted with the Hunt volunteers. As the volunteers boarded their bus at Hunt Friday night each was handed a packet of cigarettes, book and writing materials with the compliments of Twin Falls merchants and residents.

First Poston Center Volunteers Inducted At Fort Douglas

As the first group to come from the relocation centers, 12 volunteers from Poston arrived here last week and were inducted into the U. S. army at Fort Douglas.

These inductees were Takeo Hirashima, Ken Onodera, Ichiro Matsuzawa, Jack Okamura, Suichi Ogura, Clarence Achiu, Heynai Iiyama, Isao Hara, Takeshiro Yamamoto, Henry Hikida, Hideo Enomoto and Hiroshi Ukita.

From Fort Douglas, the group will go to Camp Shelby where the nisei combat team is being trained.

Other groups of volunteers from Poston and from other centers are arriving here in successive order for induction at Fort Douglas.

Service Flag Will Honor 300 Topaz Men in U. S. Army

TOPAZ, Utah — A large service flag with close to 300 stars will soon be on display at Topaz, in honor of those men from Topaz serving in the country's armed forces.

objectives in the present circumstances."

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRIEDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Notes from the Past

Certain California organizations, including the Native Sons of the Golden West and the California State American Legion, are today actively engaged in a campaign to prevent the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the west coast. Indeed, that reactionary gentleman, Representative John Anderson of California, has appealed to Congress to permanently exclude persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast.

Japanese Americans have charged that west coast race-baiters are utilizing the present war situation and the anger of the American people against the Japanese government as a weapon in an attempt to destroy the social and economic structure built by Japanese Americans and their parents in the last five decades.

The California race hatred bloc has accused the Japanese American population of high and fancy treachery, although there is no record of disloyal acts committed by the nisei.

We need no other words to counter these un-American attacks than the words of Native Sons and the California American Legion which were written on March 2, 1935. The California Joint Immigration Committee, "speaking for its supporting organizations, the state bodies of the American Legion, Federation of Labor and Native Sons of the Golden West" characterized at that time "as a fantastic dream" a report that there was a fifth column army of 500,000 armed Japanese on the west coast and in Hawaii.

In a statement signed by James K. Fisk of the American Legion, the Joint Immigration Committee said:

"... two-thirds of the entire Japanese population of continental United States reside in California, where close contact has impressed Californians with their law-abiding character and the fine standards, mental, moral and physical, of the second generation.

"It is fairly certain that the Japanese American Citizens League, in which most of the grown Japanese of American birth seek to perfect themselves in American citizenship, would discourage and expose, if it could not prevent, a movement which would inevitably wreck the future careers of its members."

Again, in a letter to *Liberty Magazine* on May 15, 1936, the California Joint Immigration Committee, speaking for the Native Sons and the American Legion, regretted the publication of a misleading article in *Liberty* regarding Japanese in California and stated that the publication of such stories "only serves to create distrust and suspicion between citizens of the white and Japanese races now living in amity in the state..."

There is nothing in the records of the activities of residents of Japanese ancestry in California to indicate that the character of this Japanese and Japanese American population changed substantially between 1935 and 1942. Today the Native Sons and the State American Legion advocate the revocation of the citizenship rights of American-born Japanese and the wholesale deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry. The present attitude of these organizations seems to be unduly influenced by hatred and hysteria born of war. It is a contradiction of their original estimate of the California Japanese in 1935 as "law-abiding" with fine mental, moral and physical standards.

Exclusion in the East

Twenty-five native-born Americans have been excluded from the Eastern Defense Command.

These persons were American members of the Bund, outspoken Nazi admirers, and propagandists for Italy and Japan. Despite such Fascist and Nazi connections, each person accused was thoroughly investigated and given a chance to reply to charges before a final decision to move was given.

The regulations under which the exclusions were ordered were promulgated on Sept. 10 by Lieut. General Hugh A. Drum. At that time General Drum declared:

"The power to exclude, if judiciously exercised, is a weapon to be used against our enemies who are potentially dangerous, and in no wise is to be used to the detriment of loyal citizens or aliens."

We contrast this statement and the Eastern Defense Command's exclusion orders with the mass evacuation of 110,000 Japanese aliens and nisei of a year ago. We contrast the orderly trial of persons of known Fascist connections with the blanket order embracing all nisei on the west coast. These nisei, unaccused of crime or intent of crime, were given no hearing, no chance to reply to hysterical charges of disloyalty.

We contrast the statement that the power to exclude "in no wise is to be used to the detriment of loyal citizens or aliens" with the words of General DeWitt, "A Jap's a Jap."

There is a right way and a wrong way to deal with the problem of disloyalty in wartime. General Drum chose the American way.

It is our belief that disloyalty, active and proven, should be dealt with more harshly than with mere exclusion. It is our belief that active sympathizers of any enemy nation deserve more than an order to move, for any such disloyal citizen or alien can be dangerous, no matter to what part of the country he goes.

But the exclusion and the detention of American citizens, without trial or hearing, is contrary to all our precepts of Americanism and fair play.

Again the Red Herring

In an effort to circumvent the unconstitutionality of legislation which discriminates against persons on the basis of racial ancestry alone, proponents of legislative restrictions against citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry have recently adopted new tactics.

The red herring of dual citizenship has again been exhumed in the California legislature and a new bill, aimed at preventing the reinstatement of Japanese Americans on the state's civil service rolls, was recently passed by the state assembly. This bill, introduced by Assemblyman Dilworth, seeks to strengthen the position of the state in dismissal actions against 80 civil service employees of Japanese ancestry and provides that any state employees professing "dual citizenship" or committing acts of "disloyalty" to the government or otherwise obstructing the war effort shall be subject to dismissal. And if the employee is still able to win reinstatement, the bill prohibits the payment of back salary claims.

Civil service workers of Japanese ancestry were summarily dismissed in California after Pearl Harbor on the basis of racial ancestry alone. It now appears that the state is attempting to pass legislation which will remove the stigma of its un-American action.

Not a Racial War

One sentiment we fail to echo is the stridently harsh expression of Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt that "a Jap's a Jap" and "it makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not."

The commanding general of the western defense command and Fourth Army shows little faith in our American educational system and believes that the color of the skin or slant of the eye is sufficient reason for keeping loyal Americans in concentration camps.

This is not a racial war and 400,000,000 fighting Chinese on our side prove it.—From an editorial in the *American Edition, Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, April 30, 1943, published in New York City, N. Y.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Twelve Nisei Soldiers

Twelve young nisei soldiers, self-conscious in their brand-new summer uniforms, were sitting in a radio studio on the top floor of a Salt Lake office building. They were the greenest of rookies, having been issued their first uniforms that very morning, but they were already cognizant and proud of the fact that they were part of the army of the United States.

The soldiers had come to the radio station to make recordings telling why they had volunteered for the United States army, how they felt about such acts of barbarism as the execution of American prisoners of war in Tokyo, and what they thought about the war and the peace to come. These statements were to be beamed to Tokyo and the islands of Nippon by a San Francisco short-wave station for the Office of War Information.

While they waited for their individual turn at the microphone in the adjoining recording room, these young soldiers who had been civilians living in a war relocation center only three days before, now talked of the only life they would know until peace is won. They wondered how the camp life of a military training center would compare to the camp life of a government relocation project.

These soldiers were not unaware that some men in high office had staked their professional careers on their faith in the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry and that these men had been instrumental in urging the policy which is now crystallized in the regimental combat team now beginning training at Camp Shelby.

"They won't have to worry about us. We'll deliver the goods," one soldier said.

They talked about the possibilities of a second front in Europe. And they even considered the fact that they might some day fight Japan.

"But you'll probably be sent to fight the European end of the axis," a non-soldier interposed, remembering news reports that the Japanese American combat team would see service in the European theatre of operations. "You'll probably fight the Germans."

"Do you think we're going to stop there?" asked a soldier. He was not boasting. And he meant that that was one Japanese American who was with this country all the way and would fight hard and willingly against any of his country's enemies.

For in the final analysis, this is a fight to the finish. This is no mere struggle of rival imperialisms for markets or for exploitable colonies. This is for keeps and every chip on the table is in the pot. It will depend on these nisei soldiers, and millions of young men like them, whether it will be Hitler's and Tojo's world or whether it will be the world of free men making free decisions.

The young Japanese American soldiers, sitting for a few minutes that evening in that radio studio, had made their irrevocable choice. They could see through the windows part of the world they were leaving behind, the world of civilian life, of department stores and movie palaces and crowds going home from work. The sun was going down somewhere out in the western desert, past the air fields and the huge copper smelters and the deserted resorts that rim the salt crust of the Great Salt Lake. A few bits of the sun were still caught in the jagged teeth of the Wasatch range to the east but the valley was a deepening green. And it was a lesson in the global nature of this war to realize that the flames that had been ignited by a former Austrian house-painter in central Europe and by a military clique in far-off Japan could touch this city as it has touched every city, town and village in the world. The young soldiers who were tarrying for a few moments here would soon be off to participate in that struggle. For them there will be no road back until the issue is finally decided.

It would make Americans proud to realize that these young men know why they are going and for what they are fighting. And it would give pause to all the men

with twisted minds who today persecute a racial minority, who would cage people behind barbed-wire because of race alone, who spread half-truths and inflammatory statements, to know some of the men who are going off to fight for them as well as for all the others in the grisly arenas of war.

These sober young men in khaki are willing to pay the price all free men have paid for freedom. And to the Japanese American, freedom means not alone the freedom of nations but the inalienable right for them and their families to live and share the common struggle of all the people of America. It means no more special racial distinctions, no future evacuations or relocation centers. It means that theirs will be an inseparable part of the American future.

In America we have seen little of the blood and ugliness of war. We have not seen the ruins of conquered cities or the rubble and the mangled bodies that lie open and bleeding in the grim minutes after the bombers have passed. But the people of London, of Stalingrad and Chungking have seen these things and more. All the planned brutality and destruction committed by the herd men of fascism have not broken them. Today thousands of Japanese Americans are training to join in their common struggle. They will participate in the inevitable victory of the free world. For their blood, their American blood, is strong.

the copy desk

First Lady

It could not happen in a totalitarian country, particularly in a militaristic and caste conscious Japan.

In an America, the First Lady of the land visits a relocation center where one-third of the inhabitants are citizens of an enemy nation—and without military or police escort.

But America is like that.—Gila News Courier.

Inducted

Relocation and army inductions have hit all the center newspaper staffs, leaving many severely understaffed. The Gila News-Courier has announced a cut in its usual eight-page papers to six-page issues until more help is signed up. Ex-editor Ken Tashiro has been inducted into the army as a volunteer for the combat unit.

Chief Cook

It seems that a certain chief cook of a certain block headed out for the deep woods the other day when he was stopped by a guard.

"You can't go there unless you have a permit from Chief Cook," he was told.

"Oh, is that so? Well, that's fine, I'm chief cook!" said the chief cook to the guard.

The sentry was provoked. The chef was baffled—until it dawned on him that the guard meant not the chief cook but Police Chief, J. B. Cook of the Internal Security department.—As told by Ayako Noguchi in the Denson Tribune.

Anti-Post

Several center papers have declared verbal war on the Denver Post, following recent sensational stories in that newspaper. Said the Heart Mountain Sentinel: "Therefore we protest, in the name of the justice that the Post claims to espouse, the cruel, distorted and untrue allegations about pampered treatment and our ingratitude. As a frail, small voice replying to the Post's thunderings, we protest the viciously editorialized headlines coldly calculated to inflame public opinion against loyal American citizens whose only crime was that of being born with Japanese faces."

Vagaries

Guard Duty

It's reported Japanese American soldiers were among those detailed to help guard President Roosevelt on his recent trip to various U. S. training camps and to Mexico. However, responsibilities given nisei soldiers during the visit of the chief executive varied at various posts . . . Surprising to center residents was the fact that when Mrs. Roosevelt visited the Gila River center she was not accompanied by either FBI men or Army guards. The First Lady and her secretary, Malvina Thompson, spent the entire day without guards or escorts. Many women's organizations at Gila River gave gifts to Mrs. Roosevelt, while workers at the camouflage net factory presented her with a ship's model to be given the President. "Her charm captivated the residents," the News-Courier at Gila commented. Mrs. Roosevelt flew to Phoenix immediately after the historic meeting of the presidents of Mexico and the United States in old Monterey.

Capital Lobby

Four of the biggest chambers of commerce on the west coast have been lobbying in Washington against the return of evacuees to the west coast . . . At least one Salt Lake City nisei "celebrated" the Japanese imperial holiday on April 29. He went to the post-office and bought a U. S. war bond. Approximately 270 evacuees were relocated in the Chicago area during March. Many of the evacuees were placed in jobs in war industries . . . Although there is no record of any disloyal acts by Japanese Americans on the island of Maui, Hawaii, Warner Brothers' super air epic, "Air Force," charged that acts of sabotage had been committed by local Japanese on Maui. The Warner Brothers might be interested to learn that in addition to the fact that there has been no Japanese American disloyalty on Maui or any of the other Hawaiian islands there were 1075 volunteers of Japanese ancestry on Maui for the army's new combat regiment . . . Monte Ito of the Hawaii Herald of Honolulu is one of the three newspaper men accredited as press representatives by the Hawaiian territorial legislature.

The "Pacific Citizen" has been quoted in recent weeks on the Winchell and Earl Godwin broadcasts as well as by Elmer Davis of the OWI . . . If the WRA's program for resettlement outside the relocation centers moves forward under its present momentum, officials hope for the individual resettlement of up to 40,000 persons within a year . . . For the first time since evacuation, many nisei Americans were returning to the west coast evacuated area this week. All of them, however, were in U. S. army uniforms. Nisei soldiers are the first Japanese Americans to enjoy the rights that all enjoyed before Pearl Harbor.

A U. S. censor stationed at a southern border refused to pass a mailed news release of the Methodist News Service for Latin American newspapers which reported that two Baptist mission boards recently protested to President Roosevelt against the indiscriminate evacuation of Japanese Americans and their alien parents from the west coast on the ground that it "violated Christian principles of racial non-discrimination and respect of justice and fair play." The censor held that the article was censorable because "it depicted conditions in the U. S. A. in an unfavorable light." This censorship was the subject of an editorial rebuke in the Baptist monthly, "Missions." Again the copy of "Mission" was stopped by the border censor and was sent to the Office of Censorship in Washington. The Washington office, however, approved the publication and sent it on its way—this time by air mail. And, although the publication bore evidence that it had been passed by the Washington Office of Censorship, the magazine was again stopped at the border by the censor who again investigated it before resealing it and forwarding it.

Colorado University Paper Says Collegians Should Protest Nazi Race Doctrines of Denver Post

DENVER, Colo. — "It's about time we college students registered our protests against such fascist techniques in our midst," Paul Clark, editor of the University of Colorado's student publication, declared in a recent editorial, referring to the Denver Post's unfavorable editorials and news-features on Japanese Americans.

"Now that the Denver Post has embraced Hitler's doctrines of race and Aryan superiority, now that the Post has converted this war from a battle of principle, or even of nations, to a battle of peoples, now that the Post has declared war on the Japanese Americans in our cities and relocation centers, it's about time we college students registered our protests against such fascist techniques in our midst," the Silver and Gold editorial said.

The editorial declared that the facts of the case are "far different from the tissue of conjecture and innuendo which assaults us daily from the pink sheet."

Three points were suggested by the editorial as bearing on the case:

"1. The United States acted in a definitely high-handed manner in ordering the evacuation of all residents of Japanese descent from the Pacific Coastal region."

"2. Life in the relocation centers

is anything but a bowl of cherries. It is difficult, dirty and degrading."

"3. A wiser policy in handling the Japanese American minority is imperative for victory."

In enlarging upon the point that life in the relocation centers is "anything but a bowl of cherries," the editorial pointed out that the centers are surrounded by barbed wire fences and armed guards; that even families of seven must live in a single room; that the food cost per person is 45 cents per day as compared to 62 cents per person for army food; that the wages are generally \$16 a month, although "for professional skills—doctors, teachers—a premium is paid and the wage is \$19 a month."

On the third point of it being a wiser policy for victory, the editorial declared: "The colored peoples of the Far East are not blind to what is happening in America. The Japanese have propagandized this war as a fight to throw off the yoke of white supremacy, and the British and French know how successful that plea has been in Burma and Indo-China. Only our allies the Chinese give this slogan the lie. But helping the Chinese means fighting a people's war, means attacking the principle of white supremacy everywhere in the world, even in the United States."

WASHINGTON LETTER

Of Angered Men Around the World

By PETER WOOD

This is a round-up of anger, the anger of men from one end of the earth to the other, against the common enemy — fascism.

But first remember that enemy. Take a hard look at him. Last week, we Americans did — when we learned that the Japanese fascists executed American fliers who bombed Tokyo. Now listen to Chiang Kai Shek speaking to America, to all Americans, through a message to Henry Morgenthau, the Secretary of the Treasury.

These are the Chinese leader's words:

"After they had been caught unawares by the falling bombs on Tokyo, Japanese troops attacked coastal areas of China where many of the American flyers had landed. These Japanese troops slaughtered every man, woman and child in those areas — let me repeat — these Japanese troops slaughtered every man, woman and child in those areas, reproducing on a wholesale scale the horrors which the world had seen at Lidice, but about which people have been informed in these instances."

Lidice was the Nazis work. Their Axis partners, the Pacific plague, repeat the pattern. It cannot be emphasized too often — geography makes no difference in fascists. The Germans in Europe and the Japs in Asia are of one piece, and they shall go on murdering men in and out of uniform, their own people as well as their enemies, as long as they remain undefeated.

But every act they commit brings that defeat nearer. For free men know how to answer. And the answers to fascism were being given in increasing tempo and volume all over the world last week.

Swedes, for example, voiced their indignation at official German approval of Japanese execution of American pilots in an article in "Allehanda" on April 26. "These Japanese executions of prisoners are the most brutal and premeditated breach of international law yet committed. They receive hypocritical German and Italian approval notwithstanding."

"When the Germans bombed England, no German voice mentioning international law was ever heard," the newspaper pointed out. Or take Sweden's neighbor, Norway. The Nazi-operated STB news agency admitted that saboteurs blew up 4 ships and a light-house in Oslo Harbor on April 28. This stroke at Nazi oppression followed hard on the heels of a fire which broke out in the registry of the Oslo Labor Office.

Among the things destroyed in the fire was the list of persons called up for labor service to the Nazi masters.

In fact, all over Europe, the Axis radios admit a continuous increase of sabotage and resistance against the fascists throughout Europe. The Nazi-controlled Brussels Radio reported on April 23 that "our provinces have become over-run by gangsters capable of sabotaging the New Europe and murdering the pioneers of this Europe." Attacks against trains and trucks in France are lamented by both Berlin and Paris Radios. The French patriots have succeeded in wiping out the fascist leader of the Marseilles militia, admits Radio Lyon. Radio Rome reports the murder of the Albanian fascist leader, Deputy Rok Berisha, in Tirano, on April 12.

Underground advices from Europe reported today that the Nazi governor of Warsaw narrowly escaped death and that several hundred German and Italian troops had been killed in a new wave of sabotage and armed revolt sweeping through Greece and Poland.

A time bomb hidden in a package delivered to the home of Ludwig Fischer, governor of Warsaw, exploded in a hall, wounding several Nazi officers, Polish sources said. An intensive Gestapo investigation failed to reveal the sender.

These sources also reported the assassination of two Gestapo officers who had been sent to Warsaw from Cracow, presumably to aid in investigation of the bombing. They were shot fatally as they sat drinking coffee in a cafe on Warsaw's Oxford street only a few hours after their arrival.

Two Polish patriots reportedly did the shooting while a third was on guard outside the cafe.

Greek sources disclosed that the Germans had taken over complete control of Athens, replacing Italian troops who were called home to bolster Premier Mussolini's defenses against the Allied invasion of Italy.

Guerilla forces reportedly harassed the German occupation troops to such an extent that a Nazi punitive detachment, operating in Italian planes, heavily bombed the towns of Fezaki and Portali in the districts of Trikala and Elason, hoping to wipe out the insurgents' headquarters.

Sixty Italians were killed and many others wounded in a clash with guerrillas in the suburbs of Calamta, one of the principal ports in Greece, and fifteen hostages were executed in reprisal, Greek sources said. They report-

(Continued on page 6)

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

The Ill-Placed Zeal of the Denver Post

The Denver Post, one of the last exponents of yellow journalism, recently ran a series of articles about the Heart Mountain relocation center based on information provided by a former assistant project steward, and a three-day inspection visit by Jack Careberry, one of their star reporters.

It is a gross understatement to say that the articles damaged the position of the evacuees. The articles were directed against supposed mismanagement of the project by the administrators, but inevitably the reflection is against the evacuees themselves who are, according to the Post, coddled, pampered, petted and babied even though outspokenly disloyal to the United States.

The Post is clever in the manner that all yellow journals are clever. It presents facts and then states the conclusions it wants its readers to draw in inch-high type. It does not have a very high opinion of the intelligence of its reading public because it tries to do the public's thinking for it in the news columns.

To anyone who has studied the WRA centers, the error of some of the conclusions are obvious. Unfortunately most of the public will not stop to consider or question the distorted conclusions that the Post draws from a partial set of facts.

The whole series was based on what was purported to be facts and figures. Undoubtedly a good percentage of them actually were accurate. But there is strong doubt which must be expressed when such simple matters of fact such as the distance from Cody to the center, and the names of WRA officials are not correct.

The Post says Heart Mountain center is 23 miles from Cody. The distance is 13 miles.

The Post says the project director's name is Robinson. His name is Robertson. (A correction was made in the second article.)

The Post quotes a WRA official named Rowlat. The official is Rowat.

With such fundamental and obvious errors of fact appearing in the most simple of facts, one may be permitted to wonder about the accuracy of other figures which the Post presents to prove its case that there is waste and pampering and mismanagement.

The Post forgets a number of pertinent matters relating to the entire business of evacuation and relocation and project management.

1. The evacuees did not enter WCCA and WRA centers of their own volition. They were ordered in by the army, and one of the arguments presented was that it would be patriotic for evacuees to cooperate with evacuation in the interests of the national safety. Under these circumstances the residents of the centers deserve at least decent treatment.

2. No matter how much food-stuff may be stored in the center warehouses, what is important in the final analysis is the amount of food actually consumed by the residents on a per meal basis. The record of the daily menus is available. There is nothing to support the contention that the residents are getting more than their share, either in quantity or quality. The per day cost of meals, per individual is 35 cents, nine cents lower than standard.

3. There are few, if any evacuees, who willingly accept life in WRA centers in preference to that which they enjoyed as private, peace-loving and industrious individuals before the war. They would trade places at any time with anyone who feels a desire for the sort of pampering available in this barrack-city. The biggest reason for the relatively slow movement of evacuees out of the centers is the lack of reasonable opportunities to resettle which is less the fault of the evacuees than of the American public which has the responsibility of practicing democracy at home.

In short the Post's story is like its rendition of the project director's name. The basic elements are there, but some of them are missing and some impertinent ones are injected and the result is Robinson, not Robertson, which is not quite accurate.

An inestimable and irreparable damage has been done, the case of resettlement for the evacuees because of the ill-placed zeal of a

yellow journal. The public relations program laboriously developed here has been thrown back a discouraging distance.

If there has been such gross mismanagement as the Post charges, the residents deserve an investigation. The American public as well as the evacuees deserve to learn the truth, unvarnished but at the same time without distortion.

On Books

HOW BOOK CRITICS REACTED TO NEW McWILLIAMS' WORK

By ROBERT R. TSUDA

As would be expected, comments of the country's book reviewers varied to a good extent on Carey McWilliams' book on America's racial minorities, "Brothers Under the Skin." However, it was noticeable that most all of them agreed on this point: that the problem was clearly and forcefully presented by the author, and that the problem must be faced and solved.

R. L. Duffus, reviewing the book for the New York Times, gave expression to this common agreement in saying:

"Yet his book is courageous and to the point. We do have to face this question and dispose of it justly and democratically — or we won't have a democracy."

The Pocatello (Idaho) Tribune carried the following review on the book, written by Marion Fuller:

"Speaking bold and decisive words to us about our responsibilities in the war for freedom comes 'Brothers Under the Skin' by Carey McWilliams, who through his earlier and excellent volumes, 'Factories in the Fields' and 'Ill Fares the Land' tried to bring into healing light some of the blotches on our national skin.

"This war," says McWilliams, 'represents a clash between the idea of racial superiority (central to the Nazi doctrine) and the idea of racial equality (central to the concept of democracy).' Unless we recognize this essential character of the war and 'spare practice with preaching' we cannot carry our full weight in the council of democratic peoples after the war.

"Maintaining that America's domestic foe, because of the Achilles' heel it offers Nazi propagandists, is race discrimination, McWilliams goes into a careful study of the groups discriminated against in the United States and possessions, and concludes with a stimulating outline for action in correcting the vicious situation: 'All men would one day be brothers or they would be slaves. This is the lesson which America must learn!'"

It is, perhaps, of significant note that the review is concluded on the quotation: "All men would one day be brothers or they would be slaves. This is the lesson which America must learn!"

This thought, said in one form or another, seems to be finding current expression in various quarters. For instance, there was a recent magazine advertisement, of Cutler-Hammer, Inc., that said: ". . . and it is now very clear that the world can never live in peace—half slave and half free."

As said previously (review of book in April 22 issue of the Pacific Citizen), "Brothers Under the Skin" is a good way of getting an over-all look at the race relations situation in the United States because the book ties in together all the various aspects of the situation and makes clear

(Continued on page 6)

JACL News Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA

Denver, Colo.

A FEW DAYS AGO a friend of mine walked into a Jewish clothing store. After making his purchase the proprietor asked, "Are you Chinese or Japanese?"

"I'm an American citizen. Does my nationality make any difference?"

"Yes," replied the storekeeper. "Look what the Japs did to the American fliers. They ought to ship all the Japanese in this country back to where they belong; they haven't any business in this land. I've got two boys in the Army and the Japs might kill them too, if they're captured."

My friend bristled. "You came to this country, just like my father did years ago, because you thought you could do better, that you could live freer lives here. If my father thought a war would come like this and cause his children to be yanked from his California farm and home and taken so far inland, maybe he wouldn't have come; maybe you wouldn't have come either if you foresaw all this trouble today. Neither you nor us, though we have Japanese faces, had anything to do with this."

The rather hostile shopkeeper softened. "Well, I never thought of it that way. I guess all of us in America are in this war together whether we like it or not. Yes, I guess we've got to win this war together and we've got to get along together. Here—it's Passover; here's wine and matzos. Let's eat and drink."

The store owner continued: "You know, I felt pretty bitter against you because my girl is married to a soldier who was sent away two days ago. I got the idea that it was people like you who caused this war and trouble in my family. Well, my girl is like a pigeon—take the mate away and the dove dies. My daughter hasn't eaten for two days. Anyway, I'm glad I met you. Drop in whenever you're down this way."

INCIDENTS LIKE THIS are the common experiences of thousands of Japanese Americans. Battering casual contacts, personal relations and public relations becomes the "must do" of every nisei in his own sphere, even as the Japanese American Citizens League is doing along the magazine, newspaper and radio fronts.

The situation is made doubly difficult when some newspapers become afflicted with a persecution complex. To illustrate: the April 23rd Chicago Tribune bannerlined on the front page, "Asks U. S. Intern All Japs." The Denver Post for a month past has been all-out for a hate-American Japanese campaign.

NISEI WRITER MARY OYAMA'S speech before the Denver Author's League was blown up by the Denver Post as being a boycotted affair. Now, there are daily items on the front page captioned, "Japs in Camp Gorged with Luxury Fruits and Rare Vegetables—Lucky People, These Japs" . . . "Supreme Court Asked to Bar Japs Born in U. S. From Voting" . . . "Strike, Fist Fights in Jap Camp."

FEATURED on Sunday's May 2nd issue are letters commending the paper on this attitude. On the editorial column, this appears in bold face: "When this war is over, every Jap in this country should be sent back to what is left of Japan, and no Jap should ever again be allowed to land in the United States."

BEING STARED AT in restaurants and being the subject of remarks in stores are indignities of which local nisei girls are complaining. Some evacuated professional nisei here believe this Denver newspaper bounds their progress and development, so are pulling stakes to go East. One Japanese American photographer with a \$225 a month job wants to go to a city with a less hostile atmosphere.

"IN TIME OF WAR, TRUTH IS THE FIRST CASUALTY." To Japanese Americans, evacuation was the second casualty of the

Red Cross Drive Outstanding Success In State of Utah

Mr. Larry Tajiri, Editor,
Pacific Citizen,
415 Beason Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Mr. Tajiri:

The Red Cross War Fund Campaign in Utah conducted so recently was an outstanding success. Final returns from the 34 chapters have not all been compiled, but up to this time, it shows that the generous citizens of Utah have subscribed a total of \$508,127.00 with a State goal of \$393,530.00, or 129 per cent over the goal.

We cannot overestimate the fine support which you rendered toward this achievement in all the efforts which you gave to it. This is to let you know that it is deeply appreciated and that I desire you to know how grateful we all are to you for your cooperation and help.

Sincerely yours,
RAY L. ALSTON,
State Representative.

To the Editor: CPS Camp Library Seeks Information On Evacuation

Dear Friends:

Again I want to express my appreciation for receiving your paper; it helps us to keep informed about all the problems and concerns of our fellow citizens with Japanese faces.

We would appreciate your help on one project of ours, which also will be of great interest to you. Could you mention following points in one of your next issues of the Pacific Citizen.

Recently we started building up a complete library of full-length feature articles from periodicals, papers and pamphlets on the evacuation, internment, and relocation of our Americans with Japanese faces on the West coast. This library, when completed, will serve as a permanent record file on this phase of our history. It will be available for possible research work on this or related subjects. The Hoover Library on 'Peace, War and Revolution' at Stanford University has expressed its keen interest in our collection and is ready to take it over at any time.

We shall appreciate your cooperation in sending us magazines, pamphlets, or clippings on the above mentioned question. We especially would be more than happy to solicit help from our friends in the centers as well as those relocated into ordinary communities again.

We appreciate, if you could give this item some space in the near future. Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, and all the best for your good work.

Yours in fellowship,

Henry W. Maier,
Japanese - American Evacuation Library
CPS No. 37, Coleville,
California.

war. We remember a little over a year ago how the newspapers raged and played up stories of even innocent personal friends of mine as being potential saboteurs. Then came the demands for evacuation. For us in the Bay area of Santa Monica, Venice, West Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley, evacuation of three thousand of us to Manzanar came on April 28, 1942.

A YEAR LATER to the day, National Headquarters of the JACL evacuated me to Denver to establish an office there. Entrained, the tiny roomette of the Union Pacific Challenger compelled us to assume peculiar positions. When one of us sat down, the other had to stand up. Whatever posture I was able to take, however, these thoughts kept coming to me, "Did our disunity on the Pacific Coast make it easy for American Jap haters to print and broadcast their propaganda against us? Did that make it easy for them to agitate for evacuation?"

"Is disunity still the shortcoming of the Japanese American today?"

Ann Nisei Says: Some Colleges Offer Subjects Off The Beaten Track

Back in pre-war and pre-evacuation days most nisei entered state colleges or a state university as a natural after-high school procedure. This year the nisei are entering schools of vastly different types, discovering for themselves that education is not a standard article.

Many things come into the picture when one selects his school. There is the question of tuition fees, out-of-state fees, locale, courses desired, teaching methods, cost of living, etc. Some of this information can be obtained from the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council, which has been doing such admirable work in relocating nisei students. More detailed information can be obtained by writing the school or university in question.

There is many a U. S. school today that is distinguished by its progressive teaching methods, by its practical approach to present-day problems, by its special attention to subjects general disregarded by most schools.

We might suggest, for instance, Black Mountain college in North Carolina, one of the most progressive cooperative schools in the country, and perhaps the best known school of its type. Its small student body helps in building and maintaining the school, is made to feel particularly a part of the college.

If you are a graduate student or an upperclassman interested in the social sciences, you may find the New School for Social Research in New York City just what you are looking for. This is a school for professionals, for teachers, for the serious student who wouldn't bother with student body activities anyway. Courses at the New School are as streamlined and modern as its handsome new chromium-fronted building. Most students are part-time students. The school's faculty is a distinguished one, has included Yasuo Kuniyoshi for many years.

Two progressive women's colleges, both in the expensive brackets, are Stephens college in Columbia, Missouri, and Bennington, Vermont. But, as we have said, they are both very expensive.

Two Methodist colleges, Pfeiffer college in Misenheimer, North Carolina, and Park college, in Parkville, Missouri, offer an education at a reasonable expenditure. Park college, you will remember, was the school that stood so nobly by its principles of free education when a local group attacked the registration of several nisei.

One of the best of work-study type colleges is Antioch college at Yellow Springs, Ohio. Another distinguished name is Oberlin, also in Ohio.

Berea, in Kentucky, is perhaps the foremost cooperative school in the country, although like many another school of its type, its waiting list of prospective students is an extremely long one.

These schools have been selected at random, of course. There are countless others that are worth inquiry.

Granada Nisei Can Apply for Confiscated Radios, Cameras

AMACHE, Colo. — American citizens of Japanese ancestry residing outside of the Western Defense Command are now entitled to apply for and secure the return of cameras and short-wave radios confiscated by the government prior to evacuation, according to a letter from Edward J. Ennis, director of the enemy alien control unit of the Department of Justice, to U. S. Attorney Frank E. Flynn, the Granada Pioneer reported this week.

Ennis emphasized, "The authorization for the release of such articles to American citizens of Japanese ancestry extends only to such citizens presently residing outside of the Western Defense Command area."

Also, the WRA has been informed that the use or control of such articles by any enemy alien, even

Social Work Groups Oppose Move to Disfranchise Nisei

Opposition Expressed Against Proposals Which
Discriminate Against Japanese Americans; Fear
Breakdown of American Principles of Fair Play

Poston's Dance Band Plays for Nisei Volunteers

POSTON, Ariz.—An 11-piece nisei dance orchestra is reported as being now a part of the Poston scene. After three months of preparation, it made its debut at the Poston Fair dance and has since been appearing about once a week.

The band played recently for the farewell dance given Poston volunteers for the nisei combat team. Members of the band are Haruo Fuzizawa, drums; Frank Oshima, guitar; Jack Wada, piano; Hide Kuwano, Raymond Sonada and Tommy Murakami, trumpets; Shig Aramaki, trombone; Tug Tamaru, George Yoshida, Paul Matsuda and Yuki Miyamoto, saxophones.

Nisei Students Cited For High Scholarship Ratings at Nebraska

LINCOLN, Neb. — Ten nisei were among freshmen students cited for high scholarship in the University of Nebraska's fifteenth annual honors convocation, held on April 20 at the university coliseum. This citation was accorded students in the upper ten per cent of the class in each college.

The honor students were Roy Deguchi, Rivers, Ariz.; Fusaye Inouye, Gering; Mary Kumagai, North Platte; James Miyamoto, Poston, Ariz.; Mason Momoda, Hunt, Idaho; Masao Sakamoto, Hunt, Idaho; Midori Sakamoto, Twin Falls, Idaho; Asako Sato, Mitchell; Noboru Tosaya, Hunt, Idaho; Melvin Yoshimori, Hunt, Idaho.

James Fujimura, a senior student, was elected to associate membership in the Sigma Xi honor society.

Tsuda On Books

(Continued from page 5)

the full size of the matter, with all its far-reaching implications.

Whether you agree with the specific things he says, the author does bring you to see the problem as a whole. In doing this, in presenting the problem as a whole, the book may give a new concept of the situation to those who may have been looking at the problem only as it has touched their own lives and have seen only a factor for special grievances for various "discriminations." Perhaps after reading this book, they may be able to join with the N. Y. Times reviewer in seeing the basic nature of the problem, in seeing it as he has stated it: "We do have to face this question and dispose of it justly and democratically—or we won't have a democracy."

PASADENA, Calif. — A resolution opposing State Assembly and Senate joint resolutions favoring exclusion of Americans of Japanese ancestry from American citizenship and prohibiting both alien Japanese and American citizens of Japanese ancestry from owning and occupying agricultural lands, was voted April 26 by the council of Social Agencies' board of directors, the Pasadena Post reported this week.

The board acted on recommendation of its legislative committee, which after study, found Assembly Joint Resolution No. 3 and Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, now being considered by the judiciary committee, inimical to the "American principle of equal opportunity without regard to race, color or creed, which is a basic tenant of that American way of life for which the nation is now fighting."

Records show that last year, when evacuation was being debated in public, the board by resolution advocated unquestioning cooperation by all citizens in all actions the military deemed necessary, commended the government for its use of the country's social service agencies to assist in evacuation planning and work, Eric W. Gibberd, council executive director, recalled.

These present legislative proposals, however, Gibberd said, are of such a character that they "must be opposed by any right thinking citizen or group of citizens."

"Wartime legislation such as is being proposed at Sacramento, while directed at enemy aliens and persons of doubtful loyalty out of a sincere desire by its sponsors to forward unity and strength in the war effort, might well open the door to discrimination against good loyal Americans of any race, color or creed and thus lead to a breakdown of American principles of tolerance and equal rights. We are engaged in a war which would protect these principles here and establish them elsewhere in the world and should therefore be careful not to undo by legislation what our fighting men and all the rest of us are seeking to do with 'blood, sweat and tears.'"

Gist of the two bills which the council opposes were summarized as follows: A. J. R. No. 3 calls for the State Legislature to memorialize Congress to pass an act which would "prohibit all Japanese, both alien and native-born, from owning, enjoying, using or occupying agricultural lands," while S. J. R. No. 2 would memorialize Congress to propose a Constitutional amendment barring persons of Japanese descent from citizenship.

The Council of Social Agencies, in its own resolution, "strongly opposes any legislation that directly or indirectly restricts the civil or property rights or economic opportunities of any citizen because of race, or which restricts the property rights or economic opportunity of any citizen on a racial rather than a personal basis."

"The council believes that legislation or litigation along these lines plays into the hands of enemy propaganda and seriously interferes with the war effort."

"It therefore requests all representatives and senators in Sacramento to vote against bills A. J. R. No. 3 and S. J. R. No. 2 and any other bill which seeks to legislate on a purely racial basis."

Washington Letter

(Continued from page 5)

ed that forty-five other Italians were killed near Siatista.

Other advices from Greece said two railway bridges had been blown up on the main Athens to Salonika line, that an Italian troop train had been derailed and that more than 100 Nazi troops were killed in a guerilla attack upon another troop train in the same area.

And what is happening to the Nazis in Europe awaits their Japanese partners. Japan, too, shall be ringed-round with the military might of the United Nations and struck from without and within by angry men.

Students to Run Jerome Center

DENSON, Ark. — Twenty-three high school students will take over the administration of the Jerome relocation center for one day during National Boys and Girls week, reports the Denson Tribune.

War Manpower Commission to Aid Evacuees

Equal Treatment For Japanese Americans Pledged By Officials

CODY, Wyo. — Assurance has been given by John R. McCusker, regional director of the War Manpower Commission, that the WMC and the 91 United States Employment offices under the Denver regional office "will be intensely interested in the placement, transfer or the up-grading of any individual to assure full utilization of his qualifications to promote the war effort," it was revealed last week by Harold S. Choate, WRA relocation supervisor in Denver.

Choate conferred recently with McCusker regarding the position of evacuees now in WRA centers in the WMC's program to utilize available manpower to the best advantage, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

At this conference, McCusker made it plain that citizen evacuees would be subject to the same regulations as any other citizen of the United States.

Where stabilization agreements are in effect, the decision to hire a worker will be placed solely on occupational qualities for performance of the job, and will be made without regard to race, color, creed or national origin, except as required by law, McCusker said.

It was pointed out that no worker will be referred to employment, or be required to continue in employment, which the worker is not competent to perform.

McCusker and other WMC officials conferred recently at Denver with members of the National JACL headquarters staff on problems relative to nisei employment.

Butte Supervisors Oppose Nisei Use As U. S. Troops

OROVILLE, Calif.—Butte county supervisors adopted a resolution last week "vigorously opposing" the use of American-born Japanese in the United States army and the proposed release of some of the evacuees now in relocation centers.

The resolution was similar to one adopted in Monterey county, it was stated.

Copies of the resolution were sent to the War Department, the WRA, congress and to President Roosevelt.

Victory Scroll Planned at Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah — The commercial art studio of the Central Utah project is now working on a victory scroll in honor of the 112 local volunteers to the U. S. Army. The scroll of honor will be encased in a glass front cabinet situated outside of one of the administration buildings.

Heart Mountain Invites Nearby Scouts to Playday

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Girl scouts from Cody and Powell have been invited to an International playday on May 8 by the Heart Mountain scout organization, according to the Sentinel.

The all-day affair will include a volleyball carnival, luncheon, and an afternoon program.

Japanese Language Studied Extensively, Sugihara Declares

DENVER, Colo. — In line with the war effort, the Japanese language is being studied extensively throughout the United States by Caucasians as well as by persons of Japanese ancestry, according to Jozo Sugihara, who is a dealer in textbooks and dictionaries on the Japanese language.

Sugihara said that the "Elementary Japanese Textbook" is popular with those who do not have access to schools or private tutoring and are studying on their own. This textbook consists of two volumes.

Sugihara is located here at 1775 Xenia street.

HIROSHI "Rusty" TSUTSUI, formerly employed by the Japanese American News (Nichi-Bei) in San Francisco, or anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Mr. Tsutsui, please contact his friend, JAMES YANAGIHARA, c/o National Maritime Union, 17 West Fourth Street, Detroit, Michigan.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Earle Yusa (72-10-D, Gila River) a girl on April 9.

To Mrs. Joseph K. Ishii, a girl on April 12 at Jerome.

To Mrs. Hiriyu Ohta a boy on April 19 at Jerome.

To Mrs. Eiichi Arita (6G-12D, Granada) a boy on April 22.

To Mrs. Chiyoko Yamaguchi (13-1-a, Manzanar) a girl on April 23.

To Mrs. Yukinao Otani (23-8-C, Rohwer) a girl on April 23.

To Mrs. Isamu Tsubota (25-4-F, Rohwer) a girl on April 23.

To Mrs. Yushin Imura (33-06-D, Tule Lake) a boy on April 23.

To Mrs. Harry Yokoyama (1019-E, Tule Lake) a girl on April 23.

To Mrs. Genshiro Suyetsuga (3615-B, Tule Lake) a girl on April 23.

To Mrs. Shigeo Nakata a girl on April 23 at Jerome.

To Mrs. Tomopiro Nakayama (3-8-A, Rohwer) a girl on April 24.

To Mrs. Bill Sumii (20-7-E, Rohwer) a boy on April 24.

To Mrs. Kaname Sasaki (25-05-A, Tule Lake) a boy on April 24.

To Mrs. Jack Nishimoto (9-19-BX, Heart Mountain) a girl on April 25.

To Mrs. Leland Tanaka (12G-6F, Granada) a boy on April 25.

To Mrs. Frank Arakaki (17-5-C, Rohwer) a girl on April 25.

To Mrs. Takuji Sasaki (72-11-A, Tule Lake) a boy on April 25.

To Mrs. Naokichi Shimamoto (8-7-C Rohwer) a boy on April 26.

To Mrs. Susumu Yasuda (24-2E, Rohwer) a girl on April 26.

To Mrs. Morris Muranaka (32-7-B, Rohwer) a boy on April 26.

To Mrs. Kyoichi Kawahara (17-11-B, Poston) a girl on April 27.

To Mrs. Richard Nakano (30-15-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on April 27.

To Mrs. Tadashi Shimamoto (29-7-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on April 27.

To Mrs. Matsuichi Iwamura (9-14-B, Heart Mountain) a boy on April 28.

To Mrs. Yoshiyuki Yoritsune (8-13-D, Heart Mountain) a girl on April 28.

To Mrs. Teruso Oyama (21-22-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on April 29.

To Mrs. Seichi Nakata (8-4-D, Gila River), a boy on April 25.

To Mrs. Usaburo Ino (28-13-D, Gila River), a girl on April 25.

To Mrs. Kiyu Nobuyuki (27011-C, Gila River), a girl on April 25.

To Mrs. Minoru Okada (28-6-C, Gila River), a girl on April 25.

To Mrs. Florence Nogaki (12-3-F, Minidoka), a boy on April 26.

To Mrs. Mitsuko Hamamoto (3-10-F, Minidoka), a girl on April 22.

To Mrs. Taeko Otani (41-3-C, Minidoka), a boy on April 22.

DEATHS

Calvin M. Nitta, 15, on April 20 at Tule Lake.

Shigezo Yamasaki, (65-10-D, Gila River) on April 21.

Mrs. Shizuko Betsy Goto, 22, (26-7-B, Rohwer) on April 22.

Torazo Sakaue, (35-5-A, Manzanar), on April 23.

Mrs. Mikiye Yamauchi, 49, (30-3-F, Jerome) on April 23.

Kunihei Yoshida, 60, on April 23 at Tule Lake.

Harry Tsutusi, 54, (17-7-A, Jerome).

Ben Osamu Tsuji (20-12-C, Gila River), on April 27.

MARRIAGES

Amy Sugimoto to Tosh Ihara on April 21 at Rohwer.

Grace Okura to Togo S. Furumura on April 22 at Cody, Wyoming.

Bernice Aka to James Hashimoto on April 22 at Lake Village, Ark.

Iris Ito to Roy Hatanaka on April 25 at Granada.

Mae Takaya to Shiro Nakano on April 25 at Granada.

Misaye Oku to Yutaka Hiratsuka on April 23 at Rohwer.

Tsuneko Hironaka to Cecil Koyama on April 24 at Lake Village, Ark.

Mary Ono to James Yoshida on April 27 at Rohwer.

Ruby Kanaya to Pfc. George K. Suzuki on April 25 at San Antonio, Texas.

Kimi Nagaoka to Mark Mukai, on April 25 at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Kimi Okita to Henry Umeki, on April 25 at Minidoka.

WRA's Program to Disperse Evacuees Outlined by Shirrell

Hope to Speed Up Reassimilation of Japanese Americans

CHICAGO, Ill. — No city, town or county in Illinois is going to acquire a "Little Tokyo" settlement of Japanese Americans, Elmer Shirrell, head of the Chicago office of the War Relocation Authority, has promised, according to the Chicago Sun.

The authority, which is finding jobs for Japanese Americans evacuated from the west coast, is following a definite plan of spreading them thinly, Shirrell said, so there will not be enough of them in any one community to present a racial problem or cause any fears among the Caucasian population.

The evacuees who have arrived in Chicago during the last few weeks are equally eager to be spread thinly, they say, because they hope this policy will speed their assimilation as American citizens.

Puzzled by the public clamor which arose in Marengo, Ill., when three of their number went to work on the Curtiss Candy Co. farm, the evacuees said the trouble was discouraging others from leaving the 10 government operated relocation camps in the west to seek jobs in private industry.

"All we want is a chance to make good, establish homes and try to build a new life with our families," said Coffee Oshima, former Sacramento, Calif., grocery and produce merchant, who is now working at the Hotel Sherman. "I have a wife and three children and as soon as I can find a suitable place to live I want to bring them on."

Oshima, who acquired "Coffee" as a nickname from fellow school pupils, later adopted it in preference to his Japanese name. When the war started he owned a grocery and was interested in two produce houses. He still owns the store property, but gave it, with its stock, to a Caucasian friend for the duration.

"We are finding jobs for domestics, clerks, mechanics, typists, stenographers, bookkeepers, skilled and unskilled factory workers and common laborers," Shirrell said. "We have placed 34 nisei girls as typists and stenographers with various war agencies of the government here in Chicago."

Employers with labor problems are too enthusiastic in seeking Japanese American workers and have to be curbed to keep within the WRA plan of spreading thinly, Shirrell added.

Four Hundred Jobs For Evacuees Open In Provo Area.

TOPAZ, Utah — Offering 400 jobs to residents of the Central Utah Project, William L. Mildenhall, manager of the U. S. Employment service district office at Provo, spoke at Topaz Monday evening.

The offers cover the period from May until late November and include work in both the fields and in the food processing factories, canneries and packing plants.

Housing will be provided at a summer camp, established by the Farm Security Administration, within nine blocks of the center of the city of Provo. Representatives of the WRA visited the camp and reported that it offers provisions for workers and their families to be housed during the planting and harvesting season.

Salt Lake Girl Wins High School Oratory Contest

Hime Kawakami, student at the East high school in Salt Lake City, was named co-winner of the annual Stephens oratorical contest held May 5.

She was chosen with Dan Anderson from a group of six finalists who presented their speeches at an assembly program held in honor of the speakers. Both she and Mr. Anderson were presented with medals.

Miss Kawakami spoke on the subject "I Cannot Ask for More."

Seattle Group Fights Return Of Evacuees

Chamber of Commerce Adopts Resolutions; Endorses Investigation

SEATTLE, Wash. — Return of evacuees to the Seattle area to relieve manpower shortage, or for any other need, was opposed in resolutions recently adopted by the board of trustees of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, according to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The chamber also endorsed Congressman Jackson's resolution to appoint a congressional committee to investigate all activities of residents of Japanese ancestry. The trustees urged that when such a committee is named, it investigate the War Relocation Authority as to its policy in handling the evacuees, and that the committee seek to determine if there is conflict between the WRA and the military authorities on this issue.

Two chamber committees, the military affairs committee and the state development committee, recommended that support be given Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt of the Western Defense Command in his attempts to prevent the return of evacuees to the areas from which they were excluded, and that current plans for the return of evacuees be resisted.

In its recommendation to the board of trustees, the state development committee said that all the farm lands once farmed by the evacuees have been taken over and are being cultivated with power equipment and in much larger units.

In its recommendation, the military affairs committee, through Robert T. Acheson, acting chairman, said: "The committee feels strongly that inasmuch as the defense of the Pacific Coast has been entrusted to the United States army, the wishes of the responsible military authorities should be complied with fully by civilians and federal agencies alike."

Topaz Editor Gets Job as Linotyper

TOPAZ, Utah — Iwao Kawakami, one of the pioneer editors of the Topaz Times, Central Utah Project's newspaper, left the center on Sunday to resettle in Colorado. He has accepted a position as a linotype operator for the Burlington Call at Burlington.

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831 Evacuees Relocated by Student Group

National Student Relocation Council Issues Report

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. — A total of 831 Japanese American students from the War Relocation Authority centers are now enrolled in colleges throughout the country, according to a statement made this week by C. V. Hibbard, director of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council.

"Reports from the college authorities and from the campus indicate that the Japanese American students generally do superior class work and are well liked by fellow students and faculty," Hibbard said. "A few have won distinguished honors."

"The number and quality of the faculty men and women in the West coast colleges and universities who have given largely of time and effort to help their former students to resume their studies in the East is a testimonial to the broad sympathies of these faculty people and the deserving character of the students they formerly had in their classes and are now trying to place in other colleges," the director also stated, adding, "They know the Japanese American student and believe in him."

Hibbard pointed out that the number of men in college will be reduced by the number that will be entering the army, as volunteers for the combat team or as draftees, should the selective service system be again made applicable to the nisei.

The number of new students entering college this fall, the director said, would depend on the financial aid that will be available. Many of the national church organizations will provide scholarship funds "to help students who also help themselves." Some colleges will remit a part or all of the tuition, and local friends will help students to get "meal and room jobs," the director added.

San Jose Group Backs Gen. DeWitt Statement on Nisei

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The San Jose Knights of the Round Table have officially gone on record as concurring with the exclusion orders issued by Lieutenant John L. DeWitt, as head of the Western Defense Command, against persons of Japanese ancestry.

The Knights adopted a resolution which was in the nature of a referendum adopted at the organization's recent Stockton state convention commending General DeWitt for the "firm" stand he had taken in handling the question.

Los Angeles Group Asks Ickes to Fire Nisei Evacuees

LOS ANGELES — A demand that Secretary of Interior Ickes return evacuees of Japanese ancestry now working in his Maryland farm to relocation centers was made last week by the Pacific League of Los Angeles.

The demand was signed by Russ Avery, president, and Frederic T. Woodman, chairman of the league's alien problems committee.

Hawaii Nisei With Disability Demanded Chance to Enlist

HONOLULU, T. H. — The Honolulu Advertiser reported here that since Hawaii-born Japanese soldiers of the U. S. army's new combat team have reached the mainland the story of Raymond Shiroma, 23, of Kauai "can now be told."

The Advertiser said that Shiroma who had volunteered for military service had refused to be left behind when it was found after physical examination that he had 75 per cent disability of the right forearm due to an accident several years ago.

Flag Ceremony Held in Hunt As Volunteers Given Send-off

Heart Mountain Strike Ended, Says Director

Truck Drivers Return To Work in Center's Motor Pool Division

CODY, Wyo. — Director Guy Robertson of the Heart Mountain relocation center announced Sunday night that 75 to 80 truck drivers in the motor pool division, after a three and a half day strike, had returned to work, the Associated Press reported.

Robertson said the strike arose from a fight between Al. Linderman, foreman mechanic, and Henry Kiwamura, evacuee foreman. Linderman and Kiwamura had an argument and came to blows Wednesday morning. Robertson suspended the two because of the fight, and the other men refused to work because of the suspension.

However, Robertson said, the entire group returned to their jobs after he promised to straighten out the matter.

The drivers were working on a farm and irrigation project near the camp, and the fight followed an argument concerning work details, Robertson stated.

Evacuees Arrive For Farm Work in Davis County Area

LAYTON, Utah — The arrival of 68 Japanese American workers Saturday morning from the Poshon, Ariz., relocation center was reported by M. P. Whitesides, USDA ward board chairman for Davis county.

These workers, and four more who will arrive in 10 days, will be hired by sugar beet and tomato growers in the county to thin beets and plant tomatoes, starting at once, Whitesides said.

The board chairman was accompanied by Carl Whitesides, field superintendent for the Layton sugar company, who stated that several times that many workers will be brought in later when the harvesting of beet and tomato crops are ready.

The workers are housed in the dormitory at the sugar company grounds, and in houses owned by the company and the Barnes canning company at Svracuse, where they will be available to farmers at once.

To relieve the employment situation at canning companies at Ray and Ogden, particularly, between 400 and 600 women evacuees will be hired and housed in the Huntsville CCC camp, Whitesides said. About 200 of this group will arrive in June and the remainder will come during August in time to assist at the canneries. These workers also will come from the Poshon center.

JACL Gives Gold Trophies to Cagers

TOPAZ, Utah — The Salt Lake Japanese American Citizens League has presented miniature gold basketballs to the All-Star basketball team of the Central Utah Project. The local casabans won the recent Intermountain cage tourney.

When told he need not go to war because of the disability, that there were several others who were willing to take his place, he said to the military examiner, "There's nothing wrong with my thumb and forefinger. I can shoot a gun and I want to go." That settled it, the Advertiser said, and Shiroma was accepted.

"He will probably make a darn fine soldier," the Honolulu newspaper commented.

"It was the boy's spirit, his determination that impressed me," the medical officer commented.

One Thousand Attend Impressive Rites at Minidoka Project

HUNT, Idaho — With more than 1000 residents of the Minidoka relocation center and visitors taking part an impressive flag dedication ceremony was held Friday afternoon on the eve of departure of the first group from the 300 Japanese-Americans from the center who have volunteered for active service in the army.

The Hunt Boy Scout Drum & Bugle Corps led a parade of the army volunteers and the schoolboy safety patrol to the flagpole in the administrative area.

Howard Sakura, an Eagle scout and one of four brothers who all volunteered, was master of ceremonies. He introduced visitors from Twin Falls and Jerome including Bert Sweet, new mayor of Twin Falls; Claude H. Detweiler, president of the Twin Falls chamber of commerce; W. W. Thomas, L. W. Folsom and A. W. Peck, representing the Twin Falls American Legion post; O. L. Thoreson, mayor-elect of Jerome; Charles H. Wettroth, president of the Jerome Rotary club, and Lieut. William J. Cullinane and Lieut. George M. Terry of the Military Police Escort Guard company at Hunt.

In the presentation of the flag to the residents of Hunt Project Director H. L. Stafford declared that the ceremony "demonstrates that the principles of free speech, worship and thought, tolerance, justice and protection for which this government was founded can be extended to the smallest of minorities even in the darkest hour."

Addressing the volunteers he said: "We will be proud to remember that you are defending the flag of America and the cause of free men."

Mike Hagiwara, one of the volunteers, accepted the flag on behalf of the residents and stated: "We have discovered in a way that no other Americans have how real and precious these ideals and principles are. It is in losing and then regaining that true values are discovered. We have gone through that experience and know how to love our flag."

The Rev. L. H. Tibesar, M. M., Catholic pastor of Hunt, gave the invocation.

The first 38 volunteers from Hunt to be called were inducted Saturday at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City.

Native Daughters Hits Army Formation Of Nisei Combat Unit

FRESNO, Calif. — Opposition to the War Department plan to form combat units of nisei soldiers is expressed by the Fresno chapter of the Native Daughters of the Golden West in a resolution which also demands Congressional action be taken to deprive all nisei of American citizenship.

"More than 90 per cent of the Japs, both foreign and native born are loyal to Japan," the resolution cites. "America has no place for these people, and we demand that Congress exercise its prerogative and adopt legislation which will deprive these people of American citizenship."

Tulelake Growers Await Decision on Evacuee Workers

TULE LAKE, Calif. — Tule lake potato growers, advised by U. S. Senator Sheridan Downey (D., California) there is a possibility evacuees in the relocation center at Newell may be used for harvest next fall, will shelve proposed plans for importing Mexicans into this area until a decision has been handed down by Lt. Gen. John DeWitt of the Western Defense Command.

Senator Downey conferred on April 24 in San Francisco with Chester L. Main, president of the Tulelake Growers, and Dan Crawford, secretary, according to the Sacramento Bee. Although requests made last fall to use evacuees were refused, it is considered an exception will be made this fall, the Bee said.

Army Officer Praises Recruits In New Nisei Army Regiment

Legion Group Seeks Denial of Citizen Rights For Nisei

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — District No. 6 of the American Legion, meeting in spring convention in Rio Linda, went on record seeking the denial of citizenship rights to those of Japanese origin and asking the repatriation of Japanese to Japan at the end of hostilities, according to the Sacramento Bee.

The convention asked in a resolution, directed to Congress, as an alternate to the repatriation clause "the colonization somewhere outside the United States with due compensation being made for the value of any property rights acquired by them here."

Tule Project Cost Nearly Seven Million

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. — Construction of the relocation center at Tule Lake, Calif., cost \$6,975,419, the Klamath Herald and News was informed this week through Congressman Lowell Stockman.

At the newspaper's request, Stockman was able to obtain the first figures published in this area on cost and operation of the center.

Secretary of War Henry Stimson informed Stockman of the construction cost. A corps of army engineers built the center.

E. M. Rowalt, acting director of the War Relocation Authority, told Stockman that operation costs from July 1, 1942, through March 31, 1943, totaled \$4,947,398.76. He said that current cost of operation is \$457.33 per man year, based on a total of 10,818 man years.

April 1 population of the center was 14,530.

Captain Condon Was Escort to Volunteers From Hawaiian Area

SEATTLE — The United States made a first-class addition to its fighting forces when it brought 2,500 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry to this country from Hawaii—chiefly because the men are intensely proud of their American citizenship, Capt. Herbert T. Condon, Jr., of Seattle, said last week.

Captain Condon was one of the officers who escorted the volunteer unit, first of its kind, from the Hawaiian Islands to Camp Shelby in Mississippi. The outfit disembarked at a west coast port April 9 and five days later was in Camp Shelby.

"These men have something to fight for," said Captain Condon, who is visiting his family here before returning to the islands. "They are looking forward to proving their loyalty to the United States. They were just as angry as we were about Pearl Harbor."

Although eventual disposition of the troops, which have been formed as a complete regimental combat team, has not been revealed, it is believed that their fighting will be done in the European theatre, Captain Condon indicated.

He said that some of the officers were Japanese Americans who had received their training in the ROTC at the University of Hawaii.

"Those of us who have been in close contact with them over a period of time have no doubts about their loyalty," the Captain continued.

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