

PACIFIC CITIZEN



VOL. 16; NO. 24.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1943.

Price: Five Cents

No Public Demand for Action Against Japanese Americans Ministers Tell Dies Committee

Most of Opposition "Whipped Up by Press," Religious Group Declares; Congressmen Get Ten-Point Statement from L. A. Church Leaders

LOS ANGELES — The Dies committee Tuesday heard a delegation of ministers from Los Angeles and vicinity plead for tolerance and the continued release of loyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the war relocation camps.

The L. A. Times reported that "from the ministerial group came the expression that, in their opinion, the majority of the American-born Japanese are loyal Americans who can be trusted and should be released."

The group also presented the general opinion that there was no great resentment or opposition to persons of Japanese ancestry living in this country but that most of the opposition "has been whipped up by the press."

Dr. S. Martin Eidsath presented a 10-point statement to the committee from the Los Angeles Church Federation. The statement was summed up in an L. A. Times report in this manner:

"It is not seeking the return of the evacuees to the Coast during the war, but feels that the WRA should not be disrupted in its efforts to do a good job, for any but sound reasons; that the WRA is not pampering the evacuees. The federation feels that now is the time for sanity and a distinction can be made between the loyal and disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry in America. It favors the release or 'dispersal' of loyal persons of Japanese ancestry and the matter of permanent relocation should be left until after the war and by that time the question will largely have settled itself."

The Times reported that Dr. Allen A. Hunter of Hollywood was another minister who talked along similar lines. He believed that "we have the techniques" to distinguish between the loyal and disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry, but that "synthetic hatreds and prejudices are being generated."

Dr. Kirby Page of La Habra also appeared before the committee to ask for democratic treatment for the nisei.

Before the appearance of the religious group, the committee heard testimony from a delegation representing Arizona interests. Sheriff Lon Jordan of Phoenix warned the committee of "impending riot and bloodshed" if the evacuees are released to settle in Arizona.

Lin Orme, president of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, the organization that operates and owns one of the oldest and largest irrigation projects in the country, also told the committee that "Arizona does not want the Japs."

He stressed that powerplants and reservoirs in Arizona made inviting targets for saboteurs.

Myer Condemns 'Irresponsible' Statements by Dies Committee

WRA Chief Raps Misleading Statements Made by Officials

Dillon S. Myer, national director of WRA, last week made public a letter calling on Congressman Martin Dies to restrain spokesmen of the Dies Committee from making public statements about the WRA "on the basis of incomplete information," the Sentinel, publication of the Heart Mountain, Wyo., relocation center, reported.

Myer charged that Dies Committee representatives have circulated statements "misleading to the public" and "fraught with errors and half-truths" which "have had the effect of seriously interfering with the program which this agency has been instructed by the President and the Congress to carry out."

"Continuance of this practice of issuing irresponsible statements can only lead to the conclusion that the Committee has abandoned its assignment of fact-finding and in this case is devoting itself to the oppression of a minority," Myer wrote. He added: "Such a course can contribute only to national disunity and hinder the war effort."

Offering his cooperation in providing facts which the Dies Committee seeks, Myer pointed out "to date no member or representative of the Committee has asked me for any information or has been in touch with any member of the Washington office."

Myer asserted statements by Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator of the Dies Committee, that "spies and saboteurs" are being released from the centers are not supported, but "unquestionably would have the effect of arousing mistrust of all persons of Japanese ancestry who are seeking to relocate."

Since evacuees are released by

the WRA on the condition they may be called back for sufficient reason, Myer said it was his duty to request names of evacuees granted leave who are spies or saboteurs or who have been trained in saboteur schools. Myer also suggested that the names and evidence be made available immediately to the FBI.

In reply to charges of excessive and extravagant provision of food, the Sentinel quoted Myer as saying "third grade" instead of "prime" beef is provided the evacuees, and OPA food rationing restrictions are in force at all centers. WRA has deliberately refrained from purchasing certain kinds of food known to be scarce, he said.

Chester Rowell Terms Attack On Nisei "Hysterical Nonsense"

SAN FRANCISCO — Chester Rowell, editor emeritus of the San Francisco Chronicle, attacked the Dies Committee's investigation of Japanese Americans in his editorial column of June 15, declaring "if there are any real situations calling for investigation, it should be conducted by persons of more rational mental processes."

"The agitation (against Japanese Americans) comes from the top," Rowell commented. "There is, for instance, a branch of the Dies Committee in California ostensibly 'investigating' possible Japanese sabotage, on 'testimony' of which, so far, not one word would even be admitted or heard by any judicial or quasi-judicial body in existence."

"Likewise, there are agitations that are pure hysteria, ignoring the facts, the law and

PASADENA GROUP REFUSES TO BLOCK EVACUEE RETURN

PASADENA, Calif.—Because the subject is "highly controversial," the board of city directors last week declined to act upon a request by American Legion Post No. 13 for an official expression regarding the Legion's program of opposing the return of evacuees to California for the duration, the Los Angeles Times reported.

However, the Legion program calling for army control of relocation centers and opposing the creation of a Japanese-American combat unit was adopted by the Pasadena Optimist Club at its weekly meeting, the Times report added.

Poston Chief Denies Dies Quiz Charge

POSTON, Ariz. — Wade Head, director of the war relocation center here, last Sunday denied a statement made at the Dies subcommittee hearings in Los Angeles by Norris James, former public relations officer at the camp, that eight young evacuees who assaulted another evacuee went unpunished, the Associated Press reported.

Head said the eight attackers were tried in Yuma County Superior Court and five are now serving sentences ranging from three to five years in the Arizona penitentiary at Florence. Two are in federal custody, and the eighth was released for lack of evidence, the director added.

James had testified that only the ringleader was apprehended and that he was merely placed on probation.

California Refuses To Pay Unemployment Benefits To Evacuees

SACRAMENTO — The State Department of Employment has refused to pay unemployment insurance claims to approximately 300 persons of Japanese ancestry held in western war relocation centers, a department official said Friday.

The evacuees have been denied benefits on grounds that they are "not available for work" while held in the camps.

the Constitution of the United States. There is the contention, already turned down unanimously by every judge and court to which it was presented, that native-born citizens of Japanese ancestry are not citizens. There is the movement to deny them after the war, the right constitutionally guaranteed to all other citizens, to live where they please. There is even the proposal to amend the constitution to nullify the citizenship of all persons of Japanese race, while retaining it for all others. And there is the assumption that, while Americans of German descent are in no wise responsible for the monstrosities of Hitler, those of Japanese race are responsible for the outrages of Tojo," Rowell declared.

His column concludes: "Hysterical nonsense, all!"

ACL Counsel Asks Fair Play For Loyal Japanese Americans

Dies Sub-Committee Rejects WRA Offer to Participate in Present Camp Investigations

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The eight-day hearings of the Dies congressional subcommittee investigating War Relocation Authority centers were concluded Thursday with pleas, made by A. L. Wirin and other representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union, for the immediate return to the coast of loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Wirin is attorney for the Southern California branch of the ACLU and special counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League.

"The evacuation orders were a result of race prejudice," Wirin said. He pointed out that Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, western defense command chief who issued the evacuation order, had said "a Jap is a Jap and can't be trusted" and that this statement shows DeWitt a victim of race prejudice.

Representative John M. Costello (D., Calif.), subcommittee chairman, countered that he knew DeWitt personally and had never found him susceptible to outside prejudice.

"Race prejudice is subtle," Wirin retorted. "General DeWitt adopted a state of mind which was current in California."

Wirin also added that General Delos C. Emmons, formerly in command of the Hawaii defense area, had "commended the Japanese for buying war bonds and cooperating with the war effort."

But prior to Pearl Harbor, Chairman Costello retorted, Japanese in Hawaii aided the Japanese government with financial contributions.

Wirin said the American Civil Liberties Union believed there should be a "sifting" of disloyal elements before the nisei are returned to the coast and that those released should not work in war factories. He added it was his personal belief that those of proved loyalty should be allowed to work in such plants.

Wirin declared he did not believe the Japanese Americans or any "lay" person should be allowed on the beaches, but Dr. Clinton J. Taft, director of the Southern California ACLU, declared the Japanese Americans should have access to the beaches if loyal.

Taft also got into a debate with Chairman Costello.

Taft said: "The Japanese in this area, previous to evacuation, were regarded as a thrifty, decent lot of people. They committed very few crimes. Juvenile delinquency was almost negligible."

Costello retorted: "Some of those who were most trusted in our midst proved to be acting as agents of Japan."

LOS ANGELES — A suggestion by Dillon S. Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority, that his agency participate in the hearings now being conducted by a Dies subcommittee on the question of evacuee centers and relocation was rejected Wednesday by the subcommittee as a censorship attempt, the United Press reported.

"We do not want any representative of this agency to come here and attempt to censor any testimony developed in this hearing," Chairman John M. Costello said.

Myer had charged that stories were reaching Washington in which facts have been garbled, and suggested that R. B. Cozzens, assistant field director of the WRA, come to Los Angeles to see that factual statements of the proceedings were sent out.

"I have declined Mr. Myer's offer," Costello said. "I have read most of the newspaper accounts of these hearings and they have been very factual; in fact I think the press has made every effort to give a fair and accurate account of the testimony."

The subcommittee's hearings, now in its second week, heard Mayor Fletcher Bowron testify that the evacuee who, according to a Los Angeles police report, is the "most dangerous Japanese American in the country" was released from the Poston, Ariz., relocation center without ever having been confined there and now is working in a midwest boys' camp.

The evacuee, Patrick Okura, former member of the Los Angeles civil service commission, was the subject of a special report by Captain of Detectives Vernon Remussen, the mayor said.

Bowron charged that despite a high priority which a Japanese exchange list gave Okura after Pearl Harbor, he was never inside a relocation center, and spent only a brief time in temporary quarters at Santa Anita before going to the midwest.

Another evacuee released under questionable circumstances, the mayor said, was Miya S. Kikuchi, taken from the Manzanar relocation center for a lecture tour under auspices of the International YWCA.

Earlier, the subcommittee listened to testimony by Harold H. Townsend, former chief supply and transportation officer at the Poston center, and Norris Edward James, who was reports and intelligence officer at the same center for about a year.

Townsend declared that evacuees at Poston had hidden bread and other food in the desert for invasion forces and paratroopers.

"The information that was furnished me by certain friendly groups," he said, "was that they had placed different types of emergency food in secret cellars under the mess halls for the invasion armies and parachute troopers."

"But in addition to that they had large caches of food throughout the desert, buried, that could be used for similar purposes."

Townsend also told the investigating group that there are "over 1,000 Japanese soldiers and Japanese officers in that camp." He said that these men were drilling almost daily in military tactics.

James' testimony largely covered the strike of November 17, 1942, (Continued on Page 2)

Arizona's Legal Boycott on Evacuees Interests Dies Group

No Loyal Arizonan Will Test Constitutionality Of Law, Says Witness

LOS ANGELES—The Dies committee expressed considerable interest at its June 15 hearings on a new law under which Arizona hopes to establish a legal boycott against all persons of Japanese ancestry.

Irving A. Jenkins, Phoenix attorney and former chairman of the national legislative committee of the American Legion, explained to the committee that the new law prohibits trading with persons of Japanese ancestry, "which means the Japs cannot buy anything in Arizona except items of food, clothing, medicine and liquor."

Jenkins said that a big oil company was recently fined \$1000 for selling \$9.00 worth of gasoline to a person of Japanese ancestry under the new law. The gasoline was to be used in a tractor. They cannot even buy gasoline and oil for their autos, Jenkins explained.

"It looks as though you just about have your problem solved then as to the Japanese settling there," remarked Representative Mundt of the committee, "if the law is constitutional."

Jenkins said it was believed "no loyal Arizonan" would seek to test its constitutionality.

The opinion is general, said Jenkins, that in the efforts to keep the evacuees out, "we are bucking some pretty strong opposition in Washington."

Four Salt River Valley Firms Charged With Violation of Anti-Evacuee Law in Arizona

Maricopa County Attorney Says Some Failed To Comply Fully with Provisions of New Law Passed by Recent State Legislature

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Four Salt River valley produce firms were charged in complaints filed last Saturday in Maricopa County Superior Court with failure to publish notice of business transactions entered into with evacuee laborers sent here from the relocation center at Poston, the Arizona Republic reported.

The complaints, issued under a law passed during the recent session of the 16th legislature, were filed against the Lane-Whaites Produce Company, H. P. Walker, Otis Mitchell and Frank Fernandez.

Harold Scoville, county attorney, said some of the producers have published notice that they are hiring evacuees as farm hands, but that they failed to comply with requirements of the law that the notice be published at a designated time prior to consummation of the agreement.

The law, broad in its scope, requires advertising of intention to enter into business relationships with anyone whose "movements are restricted."

Filing of the complaints climaxed two to three weeks of investigation of evacuees released from the Poston camp to farmers in the Arizona food belt. Mr. Scoville said producers have been employing from two to thirty evacuees each in various phases of the produce business.

Since March 1, he said, at least 75 evacuees have been sent to Salt River valley from Poston — and those are only the evacuees of whom his office has had knowledge. His office also found evacuees released from camps in Colorado, he added.

A number sent to the Phoenix area are California evacuees, he said, and had not been in the Arizona valley before. One grower had asked specifically for evacuees from Northern California and his request was granted.

Besides requiring public notice three times, the law further stipulates that a report shall be filed with the secretary of state at least ten days before consummation of a proposed transaction and that it shall contain detailed information of the agreement.

In a similar case recently, the Standard Oil Company of California paid a fine of \$1,000.

Gov. Warren Says Evacuee Return May Bring Sabotage

SACRAMENTO — Return of evacuees to the Pacific coast during the war "would be a body blow to our security," Governor Warren told a press conference last Thursday, according to the Associated Press.

"The evacuation of the Japanese saved our state from terrible disorders and sabotage, which might have wrecked our war industries," the governor was quoted, "and if they were to be brought back here, those things still might well occur."

Everyone in civilian defense organizations, as well as army and navy officials, are opposed to bringing the evacuees back, the governor said.

Attacks on Japanese Americans Aid Tokyo Propagandists, Is Belief of Pasadena Committee

PASADENA, Calif.—Not only do indiscriminate attacks upon American citizens of Japanese descent, the majority of whom have been pronounced loyal by government authorities, weaken their morale, but they play directly into the hands of the Japanese military authorities who can use them to good effect in weakening Allied influence in Burma, Indo-China and China itself, thus endangering our war effort.

Such was the conclusion reached during a discussion held on the subject by the Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on Fair Play, at the first general meeting of the group since its affiliation with the Pacific Coast Committee, of which Robert Gordon Sproul is honorary chairman and Arthur Cushman McGiffert is chairman of the executive committee. The meeting was held recently at the public library.

Elaine Wood, student representative, expressed her belief that: "We young people must organize at the junior college and register our friendly opinion about the Japanese Americans who were our fellow students in order to offset the intolerance of some adults."

Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, acting chairman, presided at the meeting and reported a partial list of those who have accepted

membership on the advisory council of the Pacific Coast Committee, including Bishop James C. Baker, David P. Barrows, Henry F. Grady, Tully C. Knoles, K. L. Kwong, Robert A. Millikan, William B. Munro, Aurelia Reinhardt, Chester H. Rowell, A. B. Rud-dock, Judge A. B. Scheinman, Bishop W. Bertrand Stevens, August Vollmer, Father Edward Whelan, Ray Lyman Wilbur, former Governor C. C. Young.

Mrs. Thayer reported that chapters are now organized in several cities in California, also in Portland and Seattle, with eight student groups in colleges and universities.

Mrs. Thayer reiterated that the fundamental policy of the committee, as adopted January 25, 1943, is "to support the principles enunciated in the Constitution of the United States, and to that end to maintain, unimpaired, the liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights."

Chairmen of the several committees were introduced, and they outlined their plans of work. These chairmen were Mrs. James S. Bennett, membership; Mrs. George Forster, publicity (acting chairman); Mrs. Willard J. Stone, legislation; Gale Seaman, coordination; William C. Carr, contact; Elaine Wood, students.

Dies Committee Holds Hearings In Los Angeles

(Continued from Page 1)

and a number of beatings that took place in the center.

The trouble began, James said, after 365 internees were released to Poston from an internment camp at Bismark, N. D. The FBI, he said, did not approve of the transfer of these internees to Poston.

He echoed a statement previously made by Townsend that a Japanese flag had been hoisted during the disturbance on Nov. 17, but added that Townsend was a good man but got worked up and really did not have a grasp on what was happening. Ralph M. Gelvin, associate director at Poston, denied a Japanese flag had been raised, saying it was merely a banner carrying a number designating a block in the center.

James further testified that only a few of the evacuees guilty of beating up certain loyal Japanese Americans in the center were punished. He cited the circumstances surrounding the assault on Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League.

He described other cases of physical violence, adding that one night a gang of evacuees wearing samurai hoods attempted to break into the rooms of Tomo Ito, an honor student from Stanford.

Meanwhile, James H. Stedman, attorney and interrogator for the Dies subcommittee, indicated the group may visit the Tule Lake, Calif., relocation center, following the Los Angeles hearing.

Dies Man's Charges Are Protested By Seattle Group

SEATTLE—Statements recently made by Robert Stripling, chief investigator for the Dies Committee, to the effect that many Japanese Americans now being released from relocation centers were trained in sabotage in Japan were challenged last week by the Seattle Evacuee Service Council, former State Senator Mrs. Mary F. Farquharson told the Seattle Times last week.

The council, it was explained, is a coordinating agency of civic and religious groups concerned with the problems of Japanese Americans.

Mrs. Farquharson said telegrams of protest were sent by the council to the Dies Committee, Representative Warren G. Magnuson and Senator Mon C. Wallgren.

Sen. Robertson Declines Bid To Visit Center

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—The Heart Mountain Sentinel last week declared that Senator E. V. Robertson of Cody, junior senator from Wyoming, had declined a verbal invitation to visit Heart Mountain and failed to answer another invitation extended by telegram during his recent visit home.

Senator Robertson has made several recent statements in the Senate and in public speeches regarding the Heart Mountain camp and charging that evacuees are being "pampered" by the WRA. The Senator was believed to have been instrumental in interesting the Denver Post in starting its recent series of sensational accusations regarding the evacuee center.

Heart Mountain officials declared that Senator Robertson, although a resident of Cody, only twelve miles from the center, has never visited the WRA camp.

Block chairmen and block managers at Heart Mountain sent Robertson a 191-word telegram inviting him to inspect conditions at the center while the Senator was in nearby Cody.

The Western Union office in Cody reported that the Senator had received the telegram, personally signing for it.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Press Wields Much Power

My visit to the Middle West and the Atlantic seaboard is almost over. It has been very educational and beneficial. I only regret that I had not been east of Salt Lake City before the outbreak of the war.

As I travel westward toward Salt Lake City, I cannot help but feel that America is made of two parts, the Pacific Coast and the region eastward. Of course, Nevada and Arizona are trying to imitate what the three states on the coast are doing, but they are not as bad as yet.

While in the East and Middle West, I went through a very interesting experience. Whenever I felt like going through the day like a normal human being, I refrained from buying the Hearst papers. Then I did not read anything about these "cunning and deceitful Japs of the Pacific Coast." There was nothing to depress my spirits. However, when I felt bold enough, I bought the "yellow sheets" to see what new sensational discovery the Dies committee had uncovered.

The last plot uncovered about Poston was that the "Japs were buying foodstuffs in the deserts of Arizona to await the day when an invasion was made on the Pacific Coast." While in New York, I read that after I had left the relocation centers, the War Relocation Authority had become generous all of a sudden and was providing whiskey to the "inmates of the concentration camp."

All of these funny stories told by the witnesses are amusing, because of their utter absurdity, to those of us who have had the experience of living in the WRA centers. But I am afraid that the general public is going to start believing and wondering about all these tales. It is too bad that all of the papers in this country are not fair-minded. The power of the press cannot be underestimated. It can do a lot of good and a great deal of harm, too.

Resettlement Gaining Momentum

The migration to the Middle West and East is gradually gaining momentum. If the Eastern Defense area is opened and people permitted to go to New York and the neighboring cities, I believe there will be a larger exodus from the centers. Somehow New York of today had a special attraction for me. It must have been the people. I felt that I could lose myself because of the size of the city. Furthermore, the people, being ac-

customed to seeing different nationalities, did not pay any attention to others.

Cleveland gave me the impression of being an over-grown city, like Los Angeles. There are very few skyscrapers. Cincinnati is a smaller place, and the newcomers seemed to be able to get into the better residential districts. The Cincinnati hostel made a very favorable impression because it was in the residential district, with garden and trees.

Chicago is more like New York in that the streets are crowded, and there are numerous tall buildings. But somehow one does not get the same feeling of ease in this "windy city." It must be admitted that people have different reactions upon visiting cities. If one desired a quiet life, Cincinnati may be the best place. There may be many cities in the middle west which may be similar to Cincinnati.

Jobs are plentiful wherever there are booming defense industries. Domestic work is beginning to pay very attractive wages. In many instances, couples are being offered from \$150 to \$200 a month. The housing problem seems to be the bottleneck. A better coordinated effort by the various agencies and organizations working on resettlement will unquestionably produce better results.

Mr. Elmer Shirrell of the Chicago WRA regional office was pulling his hair because of one thing or another. The "zoot suiters" from the centers were one problem. Another was the rapidity with which some of the boys were changing jobs. Also the housing question was giving him a large headache. It is a wonder to me how he stands all the troubles which come across his table.

The same was true with all the WRA offices I visited. We must be thankful that there are so many who are making sincere efforts to realize the goal of the "big chief" in Washington, Dillon Myer, to resettle as many as possible from the centers. There is no question that it is a tremendous undertaking. The shortage of manpower is helping a great deal in pushing the program ahead. The single men and married couples do seem to have much trouble, but the large family units present a difficult situation.

Until more families start coming out, the resettlement is not going to be as rapid as all of us desire. It certainly is a tragedy to keep good people in the centers simply because there is constant agitation from the Pacific Coast. America is going to have difficulty in living down this shame as long as there is any number of loyal citizens behind barbed wires.

From Bad to Worse

At its best the Dies committee to investigate un-American activities has been performing a job which ought to be the responsibility of, and could have been done much better by, the federal bureau of investigation and the courts. At its worst—which is to say, most of the time—the committee's fanning of ugly hatreds, its wholesale smearing of the innocent along with the guilty, and its typification of the American fascist mind, have made the committee itself a phenomenon as un-American as the Salem witchcraft trials. For these reasons the Star Journal has consistently opposed the Dies committee.

But now it has found a field in which it has a good chance to work new and more serious mischief. It is investigating the Nisei—those 70,000 American citizens of Japanese descent most of whom are being held in relocation centers.

When Stalin dissolved the Comintern, Congressman Dies, apparently caught off guard, said the committee could now be disbanded. But a few days later he was declaring he had been misquoted, and now a sub-committee is sitting in Los Angeles, tossing fuel busily and happily onto the ugly fire of American racial bigotry and hatred.

The problem constituted by Japanese citizens of the United States is a serious one and highly complicated. Probably it was militarily wise for the army to move all persons of Japanese origin, whether American citizens or not, out of the west coast area right after Pearl Harbor, in order to guard effectively against the espionage and sabotage of a few Japanese agents. Probably it was inevitable that serious mistakes would be made and grievous wrongs done in such hasty handling of a perplexing situation.

But the Dies committee is not interested in examining the Nisei problem objectively, or trying to ameliorate injustice to loyal Americans and to relieve wrongs which can have the most dangerous repercussions in our dealings with the Asiatic peoples as a whole and with the race problem in the United States as a whole.

The Dies committee is tearing at an open wound, trying to make political capital of racial suspicions and to perpetuate jobs for its pseudo-investigators and win new kudos for its committee members from the ignorant, the fearful and the bigoted.

Now there not only exists no further reason for the Dies committee's activities; there is every reason why the committee should be disbanded before it does us irreparable harm, domestically and in our foreign relations. Congress as a whole cannot ignore responsibility for the committee without serious consequences to its own prestige.—An editorial in Minneapolis, Minn., Star-Journal, leading newspaper of the middle northwest, of June 14, 1943.

Evacuee Refutes Charge Made At Dies Hearing of Food Cache To Aid Invading Enemy Troops

(Ed. Note: The author of this article, which refutes the fantastic charge made before the Dies sub-committee in Los Angeles on June 9 that evacuees at the Poston relocation center "cached bread and other food in the desert for invasion forces and paratroopers," is a former resident of the Poston center. A dentist by profession, he is at present in Salt Lake City.)

By FRANK SAITO

In an effort to uncover rumored subversive activities among evacuees at the Poston relocation center, the Dies congressional sub-committee, headed by Rep. John Costello of California, has been holding hearings in Los Angeles. Among the witnesses called to testify was Harold H. Townsend, former chief of supply and transportation at the Poston center.

Townsend testified that evacuees at Poston were hoarding bread and other foodstuffs in secret caches and under messhalls to be used as supplies for invasion troops of Japan who were supposed to invade the barren Colorado River area.

In the newspaper accounts of Townsend's testimony there is no mention of what I know to be the true facts behind the excessive bread distribution and the general "waste" of food mentioned at the Los Angeles hearing. The news accounts do not mention why Townsend, a former employee at Poston, was removed from his position by the War Relocation Authority.

The period covered in the testimony was May and June of 1942. At that time only Camp No. 1 of Poston's three units was ready for occupancy. However, bread had been ordered with the intent of also covering the needs of Camp No. 2 at Poston which was not fully occupied until the latter part of July.

It was reported at that time,

since a purchase contract had been made, that deliveries of bread would continue in spite of the protests of evacuee mess hall stewards that the residents could not possibly eat so much bread, regardless of the lack of other foodstuffs. I was told that the Army Quartermaster Corps had made the negotiations covering this supply and no changes could be made. This statement was given by Earl A. Best, a former chief steward who was removed from his post and who later provided the Denver Post with "sensational" material for an "expose" of food hoarding at the Heart Mountain center where he was later employed and from where he was discharged.

In order to attempt to save the surplus bread, which threatened to become mouldy, the evacuees were urged to take them home and the mess hall stewards tried drying out the sliced loaves on the mess hall tables. The attempt proved a failure since the numerous dust storms which plagued Poston permeated the poorly constructed buildings through every crack and joint, coating the bread with dust and making the bread unfit for consumption. Consequently, the shameful waste which was no fault of the evacuees, continued until the reported contract expired. The responsibility of permitting this condition to exist for so long rested with Townsend who was the chief supply officer for the camp.

It was my impression that there also existed much friction between Townsend, the supply chief, and his co-workers, consisting of both WRA personnel and evacuees. His arrogance and lack of tact resulted in threatened resignations of many of his staff.

W. Wade Head, project director at Poston, revealed in an Association (Continued on Page 6)

Dies Committee Agents Seize Washington Files of JACL

VISIT OF NISEI SOLDIER STOPS WORK AT PLANT

LOOMIS, Calif. — A one-day sit-down strike was called off last Saturday when a Japanese American soldier home on furlough agreed to stay away from the Nash-DeCamp company warehouse here, the United Press reported.

Fruit packers had stopped work when Wilson Makabe, Loomis-born nisei and a private in the U. S. Army, visited the plant to inspect packing of fruit from his ranch near town. Sheriff's deputies took the nisei soldier into protective custody, although he was not molested by the packers.

Private Makabe said he would spend the rest of his furlough elsewhere in view of the resentment here.

Gen. DeWitt's New Promotion Still Mystery

Congressman Rolph Hints Commander Will Get New Position

SAN FRANCISCO — Congressman Tom Rolph of San Francisco Monday added to the mystery of the military future of Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command and Fourth army, the San Francisco Chronicle reports.

In Washington, the congressman announced that General DeWitt's forthcoming assignment "will at least temporarily allow him to remain in San Francisco."

The source of Rolph's information was Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, the congressman's office spokesman said and added he could reveal no further details.

The Fourth army's reply to inquiries was a terse "no comment," the Chronicle stated.

Speculation over General DeWitt's future, inspired to some degree by controversy over the reported return to California of some of the evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry, has held that the veteran officer would be given a job in Washington.

His successor as commander of the Pacific coast area also has been named unofficially as Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, former commander of the Hawaiian defense area. General Emmons was reported to have arrived recently on the Pacific coast from Hawaii.

Congressman Richard J. Welch of San Francisco announced recently that General DeWitt would be relieved of his present command because of his disagreement with War Department policies over treatment of Japanese and Japanese Americans.

Secretary of War Stimson, the Chronicle said, branded the Welch story as "nonsense," while McCloy declared "the suggestion that the view of the department and of General DeWitt are at variance on any important particulars is entirely false."

Nisei Evacuee Killed in Accident At Granada Center

AMACHE, Colo.—Hiroshi Okamura, 26, died at the Granada center hospital on June 8 from a rupture of the left lung received while working at the head of the Manvel canal near Lamar on June 7.

He was on top of a pile drive guide adjusting it when it tipped over and crushed him.

Okamura is survived by his wife, Yoshiko, and children, Hiroichi and Yaeko, and as well as his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Suyeichi Okamura, and two sisters and four brothers.

Congressional Investigators Will Study Recent Activities Of Nisei Citizens Organization

WASHINGTON — The United Press reported on June 14 that a spokesman for the Dies committee had announced that the committee is looking into the Japanese American Citizens League, described as an organization to promote American citizenship among persons of Japanese ancestry.

A group of agents from the House committee, which is headed by Rep. Martin Dies of Texas, seized the Washington files of the Japanese American Citizens League on June 12.

Committee investigators were also described as "interested" in a meeting held by JACL leaders with Japanese Americans in Washington on May 22. (Ed. note: Dies committee investigators have hinted that this meeting was a "secret" gathering. The meeting, held at the Calvary Baptist church in Washington, was publicly announced and a report of the meeting was carried in the Pacific Citizen of May 27.)

Dies committee agents also subpoenaed a Washington, D. C., Japanese American, insinuating that he was a representative of the Japanese American Citizens League. (Ed. note: JACL records show that this individual is not, and has

not been, a member of the JACL. The JACL has had no representative in Washington since the return of Mike M. Masaoaka, National JACL secretary, to Salt Lake City for induction into the armed forces on June 3 and the induction of Joseph T. Kanazawa, employee of the Washington JACL office, into the U. S. Army on May 21. Both Masaoaka and Kanazawa will serve with the Japanese American combat team now in training in Mississippi.)

Newspaper reports indicated that both the JACL and the Pacific Citizen will be objects of inquiry when the full committee opens hearings shortly in Washington.

Dies Group Announces It Will Investigate "Pacific Citizen"

The Dies Committee announced in Washington last week that it was investigating the "Pacific Citizen," Japanese American newspaper published in Salt Lake City.

A Washington correspondent of the Los Angeles Times reported that the House group headed by Rep. Dies is making "preliminary studies to ascertain whether there is any relationship between publishers of certain Japanese American papers and Communist 'front' organizations."

The L. A. Times said that "this phase of the inquiry into Japanese activities here is a result of recent bitter attacks on Congress members who have advocated strict Federal control of both aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry."

"Immediate attention," the Times report on June 8 continued, "is being paid the Pacific Citizen, published at Salt Lake City assertedly under the auspices of the Japanese Citizens League, but other publications in both Japanese and English languages are slated for observation."

"The Pacific Citizen, of which Larry Tajara (sic) is editor, has lashed out recently at various legislators, including Representatives Anderson and Costello of California, for their objections to releasing evacuees. Blasts also have been directed by the paper at the Dies committee."

The Times quoted Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator of the Dies Committee, as saying that the tone of the editorials in the Japanese American press, which has at-

tacked the Dies group, "is very much like the line followed by the Communists."

On June 9 Ray Richards, Hearst correspondent in Washington, quoted Stripling as saying that this "Communist tie-in is puzzling." The Dies Committee had previously charged that the JACL was a "Japanese front" organization. (Ed. note: The Dies Committee has not documented either of these charges against the JACL or the Pacific Citizen.)

The Richards report, which was published in the New York Journal-American (Hearst) and in other newspapers of the Hearst chain, pointed out that the Pacific Citizen, in its May 27 issue, had used the words "not men of good will" and "filled with animal hates and tribal fears." (The two quotations appeared in a column by Larry Tajiri, editor of the Pacific Citizen, entitled "Martin Dies, Demagogue.") According to Richards, Stripling charged that these phrases represented "Communist terminology."

Two Council Members Oppose San Jose Anti-Evacuee Move

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A resolution against return of any person of Japanese descent to the Pacific coast for the duration of the war was passed last week by the San Jose city council, but it was opposed by two members of the council, according to the San Jose Mercury Herald.

Opposition to the resolution was registered by Earl C. Campbell and Thomas J. Randazzo, who said they were against the council making a snap judgment on something which is the business of the federal and state governments, the Mercury Herald reported.

Dr. Campbell at first said that he simply would not vote on something which, as he put it, "is entirely out of our hands and about which the policy of the federal government is changing rapidly."

However, when he was reminded by Randazzo that under the council rules, non-voting would be counted as a "yes" vote, Campbell replied, "All right then, I'll vote 'no'."

Dr. Campbell said that after the war "I personally hope that the Japanese in this country will be more dispersed and that we no longer will have a Japanese problem. But many of them are citizens, with the same constitutional rights as you or I, and when we vote to keep them out of the state, I think we are making a serious mistake."

Randazzo said that after the war the evacuees should not want to return to this area, but that it is "a big question and warrants full discussion." After declaring further that the problem "belongs to the federal and state governments and anything we can say or do wouldn't affect it," he asked that action be postponed for a week.

Councilman A. J. Oswald, who made the proposal after citing the similar action taken the day before by the Santa Clara county supervisors, countered that if all cities pass such resolutions it would have an effect.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

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

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

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

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, St. Paul and Denver.

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

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

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Revelations By Mr. Dies

According to the Los Angeles Times and the Hearst press, the Dies committee is undertaking an investigation of both the *Pacific Citizen* and the National Japanese American Citizens League.

Both this newspaper and the National JACL welcome an investigation by any properly constituted and authorized governmental body but regret that the inquisitor in the case is the notorious Dies committee which, in view of its past record, has never held the truth in very high esteem.

In Washington last week agents of the Dies committee dramatically seized the files and records of the Washington office of the National JACL. Of course, it probably never occurred to the investigators that they might have gotten these files for the asking. With one eye cocked to the headlines, a Dies committee spokesman has announced that a study of these JACL records shows that a "secret meeting" was held in Washington, D. C., by JACL officials with Japanese Americans on May 22, 1943. Any subscriber to the *Pacific Citizen* could have read a report of that meeting on page three of the May 25th issue. At the time of the seizure of the JACL's files, the Dies committee subpoenaed a young Japanese American in Washington, describing him as a representative of the JACL and a "former employee of the Japanese embassy." This Japanese American in question is not, and has not been, a member of the JACL. But this exhibition of loose-tongued accusations is typical of the Dies committee.

It is perhaps a mere coincidence but, the Dies seizure of the JACL's Washington records followed within a week of the induction of Mike M. Masaoka, National JACL secretary and head of the Washington office, into the United States Army. Joe Kanazawa, the only employee of the Washington JACL bureau, also volunteered for the Army and was inducted in May.

The *Pacific Citizen* is similarly under fire. We learn from the Los Angeles Times that the reason for our inclusion in the inquisition is that we have had the temerity to condemn the un-Americanism of such men as Dies and Representative Costello. In fact, an investigator for the Dies group introduces the committee's familiar red herring and imagines "Communist terminology" in a comment on the Dies committee appearing in the May 27th issue. This appears to us to be one of the most thread-bare and ludicrous bits of red-baiting in which the committee has ever indulged.

In fact, the Dies committee has a lamentably poor batting average in its redhunts. Last year Rep. Dies asked that 1121 government employees be fired as "subversive." On Aug. 20 Attorney General Biddle announced that the FBI had spent \$100,000 to find that only two of the 1121 were actually Communists. The Dies inquisition will find nothing that is of Communist persuasion in the *Pacific Citizen* unless it regards the opposition to men of the fascist mind, as represented by the Texas demagogue, as Communism. We of the *Pacific Citizen* know that our revulsion to the tactics of the Dies inquisition is shared by all Americans who believe in an America of decency and fair play. Wendell Willkie has said: "It is no secret where I stand on Dies. I have spoken against him publicly and I have written several Congressmen."

Commenting on the Dies committee's penchant for serving the forces of bigotry and hatred, Vice President Wallace has stated: "The doubts and anger which . . . statements of Mr. Dies tend to arouse in the public mind might as well come from Goebbels

Unions and Relocation

Labor unions, their function and their slant on what goes in shops, mills and factories, are nothing new to hundreds of evacuees now heading east from the relocation centers who hold or have held membership in an AFL or CIO union on the well organized Pacific Coast. There are other hundreds, however, to whom unions mean little and are nothing more than things they read about in the headlines when a strike is on. Some in the latter category, more or less innocent of the place and power and importance of organized labor in the country's economic life, are for the first time in their lives discovering that occupational relations include unions, as well as employers.

The usual case is that the job which releases the evacuee was opened for him through direct negotiations between the War Relocation Authority and an employer. But depending upon the type of job, the place and the industry, the reception which the evacuee will receive upon reporting for work is determined, not by the employer alone, but also by the union exercising jurisdictional control over the working personnel in the particular plant or industry. And organized labor and its representatives and its attitudes are bound to figure larger and larger upon the relocation scene as evacuees strike out in even greater numbers to various jobs in various industries.

There have been two recent incidents which point up the fact that unions can create new difficulty for the WRA and the evacuee. One of the incidents occurred in Chicago where the business agent of a local union supplying kitchen workers objected to employment of evacuee labor by a hospital. The other took place in mining territory in Utah and was precipitated by officials of two mining unions who registered protests against the importation of evacuee workers. In both instances, and this is significant, the principal reason for protest appeared to be that the unions were piqued because they had not been consulted before the evacuee workers were brought in.

Unless one happens to be a die-hard exponent of the open shop, there need be no quarreling with the fact that unions are just as much aware of the labor shortage problem as are the employers and the government, and are just as eager to contribute to its solution. There is no reason why labor unions, if approached and consulted properly, cannot be counted upon to sanction the employment of evacuee labor and grant the latter the usual membership rights, privileges and protection. This would especially be true of those unions which adhere to race relations policies that are much more in keeping with democratic ways than the policies of other groups in or out of the labor movement, and the unions which refuse to recognize the color line are many.

Although individual affiliates like the CIO's National Maritime union have shown an active and favorable interest in evacuee relocation, neither the American Federation of Labor nor the Congress of Industrial Organizations has thus far indicated that it considers evacuee resettlement a national labor issue deserving its immediate attention as a federated body. This fact should not, however, lead either the WRA or the evacuees to an erroneous belief that organized labor can be ignored in carrying out the program.

himself as far as their practical effect is concerned. As a matter of fact, the effect on our morale would be less damaging if Mr. Dies were on the Hitler pay roll."

At Los Angeles the Dies sub-committee has given latrine rumors the dignity of a hearing before a committee of the House of Representatives. In the words of Chester Rowell, "not one word" of testimony given before this Dies sub-committee "would even be admitted or heard by any judicial or quasi-judicial body in existence."

But, however fantastic the charges aired before this Dies panel in Los Angeles, it cannot be gainsaid that the sub-committee's appearance has not served its primary purpose, that of inciting public sentiment against any relaxation of restrictions against the freedom of movement of persons of Japanese ancestry loyal to the United States. The "revelations" before the Dies sub-committee have provided a field day for the Hearst and McClatchy press and for other newspapers hysterically engaged in a campaign to prevent any return of the evacuees.

The Dies committee is again engaging in a cheap, shameful and un-American performance.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Nisei Are Not Alone

The reopening of the editorial offensive against Japanese Americans on the Pacific coast and the sudden interest indicated by the Dies Committee and the Costello sub-committee of the House of Representatives are related by no mere instance of coincidence. The developing interest of the character assassins of American reaction in the loyalty of Japanese Americans is reminiscent of the nature of the campaign waged against west coast residents of Japanese ancestry in the weeks prior to the announcement of the evacuation order. The same fantastic mistruths are being peddled over the counter as gospel issue. Old bogeys are being ballooned and new ones are being fashioned. And in the back ground there is all the ugliness of hatred compounded on racial feelings.

This latest exhibition of west coast racism is primarily a manufactured article, stemming from the same mouths and the same presses which seventeen months ago cried for mass evacuation. It is an obvious attempt to inflame public opinion by continual emphasis on a single theme. The campaign, a sorry performance for avowed practitioners of a democracy, is inspired by a fear that America might rectify some of the mistakes of evacuation by permitting the return to the evacuated area of excludees of proven loyalty to the United States. The campaign is born of the fear that the provisions for evacuation may in time be made to apply through a test of the mind and heart and not by way of the wholesale yardstick of racial ancestry.

West coast interests which oppose the return of the evacuees will stop at nothing to insure the racial purity of their coastal slopes. But these Pacific coast economic opportunists and race purists are only a small, if violent, minority. Through William Randolph Hearst, these conspirators have access to one-half of the daily newspapers in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland and Seattle, for Hearst owns six powerful newspapers in those cities. In addition, the California race hatred bloc gets aid and comfort from the Los Angeles Times and from the McClatchy group in central California. The extent and influence of these papers cannot be discounted but they do not necessarily represent the majority opinions of Americans in the far western states. It is to be remembered that west coast congressmen, carrying the editorial attitudes of these west coast papers to Washington, warned that Japanese American soldiers visiting the Pacific coast on furlough would be victims of violence. Representative Jackson of Washington, in fact, virtually promised that these nisei volunteers would be "murdered" if they returned to the coast. The fact of the matter is that these Japanese Americans, the first to visit the evacuated area since the mass removal, appear to have been well treated and have not met with any unpleasant experiences. Their experiences also belie the warnings of Congressmen Anderson and Izac of California who told a congressional committee that the "Japs" would be "buried" if they came back to the coast. Some "Japs" have gone back and the reaction of the people of the west coast has not borne out the terroristic predictions of their congressmen and editorial hacks.

It would be a shameful day for our democracy if the strategy of terror used by the west coast race-baiters in opposing the return of loyal Japanese Americans to their homes and farms goes uncontested and is allowed to succeed by mere default. Displaying a pitiful lack of faith in the integrity of their fellow Americans, these fear-mongers warn that physical violence would accompany any return of the evacuees to their homes. This threat of vigilante action is similar to a campaign which was successfully waged by these self-same interests in Zone Two in California and which was responsible for the Army order evacuating the area in June, 1942. This use of the threat of violence to frighten the administration and the Army

from rectifying some of the injustices of mass evacuation smacks of lynch law.

The west coast bloc, opposing the return of evacuees and advocating, in fact, the revocation of the citizenship of Japanese Americans and the deportation of these citizens, represents the fascist mind in America. A familiar hachetman of American reaction, Martin Dies, has been called forth to do the kind of a job on Japanese Americans that he has done on labor and on progressives in the government. He has been joined by Representatives Costello and Anderson of California whose congressional records are every bit as black as that of the demagogue from Texas. A victory for these men who follow the Nazi persuasion that loyalty is a matter of race and ancestry would be a victory not alone over a small minority but a triumph over the American dream and the American way.

It is no coincidence that the fascist chorus on the west coast has been joined by men like Dies. It is a pattern following similar persecutions against the labor movement and against other minorities as well as against progressive institutions and individuals. The nisei are not alone. And they will not fight alone.

Dies Investigation Hit in Des Moines Paper's Editorial

DES MOINES, Iowa — Congressman Dies' recent disclosures on Japanese American evacuees are "probably of a piece with his usual loose accusations," the Des Moines Tribune commented editorially recently.

"Since the Nazi bund has been shot out from under Mr. Dies by the FBI and the military intelligence, and the Comintern by Joe Stalin, he is apparently seeking new windmills to conquer," the Tribune said.

The editorial defended the WRA's policy of releasing evacuees.

An Editorial: Democracy Begins at Home

We hope that elementary fairness prevails among the luncheon attendants at the nurses' home of the county hospital, against the racial prejudice which has been voiced by Miss Mary Dempsey, business representative of their union. Doubtless it did not occur to Miss Dempsey that she was voicing a doctrine of fascist racism when she protested against the employment of Japanese Americans in the kitchen of the nurses' home. Those citizens of Marengo, Ill., who protested last April against the employment of nisei at the Curtis Candy Co. farms, were certain, too, that they spoke just plain, obvious Americanism.

But it was only after Marengo had thought it over, and a citizens' mass meeting had voted for tolerance, and the Japanese Americans were assured their jobs, that Americanism really triumphed at Marengo. An equally practical showing of democracy is needed at the nurses' home here in the case of its nisei employees, whose loyalty to this country has stood the test of federal investigation.

Persecution or discrimination that takes place far away is often much easier to recognize than that which occurs in our own community. Yet sane tolerance and democracy, like charity, ought to begin at home. Certainly they go together. Every victory for intolerance in America is a menace to democracy for all of us.—(Editorial in the Chicago, Ill., Sun of June 9, 1943).

Ann Nisei's Column

If you're an evacuee, recently relocated to Salt Lake City or Denver, you may have been having "high altitude pains" with your cooking and baking. Perhaps that luscious cake, which always came out like a dream back on the coast, now comes out of your oven heavy, coarse and dry. Well, it's the altitude, of course.

At high altitudes the decreased atmospheric pressure lets the gas produced by baking powder in your cake batter expand more and faster than desirable. This can be counteracted by either or both of the following methods, but notably the first: decrease baking powder, or second, decrease sugar or shortening (or both) to make a stronger mixture to resist the expansion of gas.

In addition, cakes baked at high altitudes tend to be dry. Because of this, it's often desirable to increase the proportion of liquid to flour.

In general, eggs and egg whites should be added, unbeaten, to obtain a finer-grained cake.

Specific Changes

Here are a few specific rules for making changes in your cake recipes:

1. If you use a double-acting baking powder (such as Calumet) you know that the general proportion of baking powder to flour is one to one; that is, one teaspoon of baking powder to one cup of flour. The following rule is based on baking powders of this type: At 3000 feet, use seven-eighths teaspoon of baking powder to one cup of flour. At 5000 feet, use three-fourths teaspoon baking powder to cup of flour. Above 6000 feet, use one-half teaspoon baking powder to cup of flour.

Tartrate and phosphate baking powders require more baking powder per cup of flour. If you use these types, make adjustments according to directions on your tin.

2. Sugar may be reduced at the rate of 1/2 tablespoon per cup of flour for every 1000-foot rise in altitude.

3. Shortening may be reduced by 1 or 2 tablespoons.

4. Increase amount of liquid slightly—1 or 2 tablespoons.

The main change, however, is in the baking powder used. Recipes

Here are two simple cake recipes already adjusted for high altitudes.

ONE-EGG CAKE

Altitude: 3000 Feet
 2 cups sifted cake flour
 1 1/4 teaspoons baking powder
 1/4 teaspoon salt
 1-3 cup shortening
 1 cup sugar
 1 egg, unbeaten
 3/4 cup, plus 1 teaspoon milk
 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Sift flour, measure, add baking powder and salt and sift three times. Cream shortening thoroughly, add sugar gradually and cream till light and fluffy. Add flour alternately with milk, beating smooth after each addition. Add egg and beat thoroughly. Add flour alternately with milk, beating after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla. Bake in two greased eight-inch pans at 375 degrees, 20 to 25 minutes.

To make this cake at 5000 feet (Denver, for instance), use 1 1/4 teaspoons baking powder, and increase milk to seven-eighths cup.

WHITE CAKE

Altitude: 3000 Feet
 2 cups sifted cake flour
 1 1/4 teaspoons baking powder
 1/4 teaspoon salt
 1-3 cup shortening
 1 cup sugar
 3 egg whites, unbeaten
 3/4 cup milk
 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Sift flour, measure, add baking powder and salt. Sift three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream till light and fluffy. Add egg whites, one at a time, beating thoroughly after each. Add flour and milk alternately, a small amount each time. Beat until smooth after each addition. Add vanilla. Bake in two greased eight-inch layers, 20 to 25 minutes at 375 degrees.

At 5000 feet, use 1 1/4 teaspoons baking powder.

Three recipes are based on a double-acting baking powder. Be

"Blue Print for a Slum"

Common Ground Publishes Five Articles on Major Aspects of Evacuation, Relocation Problem

The most thorough story of the resettlement of the Japanese American evacuees yet told is covered in the "Democracy Begins at Home" symposium in the current summer issue of *Common Ground*, out this week. Five articles, by writers who have been actively interested in the evacuation program and resulting problems, hit hard and realistically at major aspects of the evacuation and the present dispersal resettlement program.

"This is no program for the government alone," M. Margaret Anderson, editor of *Common Ground*, states in "Get the Evacuees Out," the introduction to the symposium, nor is it "a program for the social agencies alone—though the churches, the International institutes, the American Friends Service Committee, and Y's and other agencies are behind it. It is ultimately the responsibility of the individuals at the base of American communities, for it is there that the evacuee must eventually find his job, his housing, his community acceptance—his assimilation into the American scene." **Paradox Pointed Out**

It is a paradox, says Robert W. Frase, assistant chief of the employment division of the WRA, in "Relocating a People," that in the most extreme manpower shortage in our history the productive possibilities of 40,000 employable persons are not utilized. He gives a step-by-step picture of how the government became involved in this paradox through evacuation. Now that "the procedural and administrative problems of relocation, which undoubtedly have been a drag on progress to date, have . . . been pretty well liquidated," Mr. Frase believes the fundamental problem of community sentiment on the one hand and fears and doubts of the evacuee on the other are the stumbling blocks to resettlement. "On the whole," Mr. Frase writes, "a better public understanding of Japanese Americans appears to be developing . . . and this trend may be expected to continue."

In "Student Relocation" Robert W. O'Brien, former director of the National Student Relocation Council, describes the scope of the Council's objectives and activities and points to the responsibilities facing the Japanese American:

"He must find his place among Caucasian students, workers, and soldiers who do not always understand him because of his heritage . . . It is America's duty to provide for her citizens of Japanese ancestry; it is their responsibility to accept that opportunity as functioning Americans who happen to be of Japanese descent." **"Blueprint For a Slum"**

The government followed a "Blueprint For a Slum" in building relocation centers, writes Eddie Shimano, editor of the Santa Anita Pacemaker and the Jerome Communicator, and, since resettlement, on the staff of *Common Ground*. He calls attention to the fact that the same conditions which breed delinquency in city slums are prevalent, often intensified, in these centers. He is convinced that dispersal resettlement will go far to effect the integration of the Japanese into American life. Yet, he points out, there will be no "escape" for the residue of evacuees who are as loyal Americans as those going out but who cannot leave because they are unemployable. For these a relocation center is a psychological nightmare.

Less than a year ago there were only nine adults and six children of Japanese descent in St. Paul, writes Alice L. Sickels, secretary of the St. Paul Resettlement Committee, in "St. Paul Extends a Hand;" thus, many native residents of that Minnesota city, which every three years puts on a great Festival of Nations, did not know the nisei. But with the formation of a city-wide committee by the International Institute to do a pioneering job on a case-by-case basis, the demand for nisei workers exceeded the supply. Now St. Paul welcomes Japanese Americans for it "has realized that these new arrivals will be an asset," Mrs. Sickels concludes. "Their skills are needed." In turn, the Japanese Americans have expressed their pleasure at their new life in St. Paul.

Other articles, stories, sketches and poetry in the current *Common Ground* are by Pearl Buck, Langston Hughes, E. Simms Campbell, Monroe Sweetland, John Beecher, Ralph Ellison and Ezra Goodman. Photographs in this issue depict the participation of the foreign born in civilian defense.

The Wellsville Experiment: Evacuees Help Build New Rail Line for Santa Fe in Kansas

WELLSVILLE, Kan.—In Wellsville, a town of 816 population, every ninth person today is of Japanese ancestry, for 129 evacuees have come from the Poston, Ariz., center to live in this little railroad community, 41 miles from Kansas City.

These evacuees, building a new track for the Santa Fe, are being housed in box-car homes, four blocks from the center of the town's 35 business establishments. The Wellsville experiment is being watched with a great deal of interest by neighboring communities, for this is the first instance of a group work project employing Japanese American evacuees in the midwest.

Japanese Americans are on the streets, in the stores, in the pool-hall, in the picture show, and eight of them on the minister's invitation, attended the Baptist church one Sunday evening. Of these eight, one was a Buddhist, one a Catholic and three were Protestants.

Rolling vital war materials to Pacific destinations, extra trains have given the double tracks of the Santa Fe which run through Wellsville quite a beating since Pearl Harbor. This has necessitated replacing 35 miles of track with 130 pounds-to-the-yard steel

sure to change the amounts if you use a different type, basing your reductions on the original proportions.

rails. The evacuees, who arrived on April 2, will be at this work "until the snow flies," or until around November 1. The Santa Fe has hired these evacuees "just as any other employees" under its usual labor regulations. The evacuees make \$5 a day, or 50 cents an hour, for ten hours of work. They pay \$1.25 a day for their meals, which, because the men perform hard physical labor on a job vital to the war effort, include extra meat rations.

Wellsville is taking its new citizens with "well-bred equanimity." A few persons in town openly were "glad to let some other town have them;" a few feel there is "tension" over their presence. But the large majority is willing to cooperate in the matter, according to Helen Jo Crissman of Kansas City who recently visited the labor project at Wellsville.

Miss Crissman summed up the general attitude, noting: "Most of these 'Japs' are American citizens; they have been okayed by the WRA; the railroad needs the labor; Uncle Sam needs the materials transported; so why not?"

The main impression of the Wellsville residents is that these Japanese Americans are clean, well-behaved, and would be friendly if they were not "scared to death of doing the wrong thing."

Out at the Santa Fe camp, which is just west of the depot, the evacuees live eight to a car. Equipment includes double-decker beds, kerosene lamps. The evacuees

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

It Is Time We Started Swinging Back

No great amount of brains is necessary to reach the conclusion that ordinary tactics such as argument and reasoning are not going to win the battle of democracy now being fought by American Democrats with Japanese faces against the united order of California fascists.

Trying to argue and reason about the application of constitutional safeguards to all persons, regardless of race or ancestry, is absolutely useless when demagogues, who consider themselves good Americans, virtually froth at the mouth every time they think they even smell a Jap. It would be equally sensible to whisper blandishments in the ear of a hungry coyote to persuade him not to pursue a three-legged jack-rabbit.

There is a mad, hysterical state of mind in many quarters of California today regarding the evacuee question. The founding of a joint committee by the Native Sons, American Legion and California state junior chamber of commerce for the specific purpose of keeping evacuees out of the state is evidence enough that the race-baiters, the economic interests, the advocates of Aryan supremacy and others of similar odor have whipped up enough public sentiment to get backing for their un-American stands.

The furor over the issue has reached a pitch so far above that which the problem would seem to deserve in proportion to other national issues that one wonders what hidden, ulterior motive will be revealed when the time comes.

There is a rough parallel between this situation and that facing the southern Negroes so far as the leaders of the persecution are concerned. The leaders of the Jap-haters are just as rabid about the issue as the politicians who keep Jim Crow alive.

The parallel ends, however, where public feeling is concerned, for while many deplore Jim Crowism, few are ready to take action; with the evacuees, substantial numbers of people in all parts of the country are following up their convictions with demonstrations of democracy through acceptance of, and assistance, for evacuees.

There lies the cue to our future action. We will have to fight our battle with the same weapons

that our persecutors have chosen. They have selected mob-hysteria and rabble-rousing as their medium. We must appeal to that same mob and that same rabble with the understanding that the California fascists, like fascists everywhere, have underestimated the intelligence and reasoning power of the common man.

We must appeal to those people with the realization that the American common man has some deep, fundamental convictions about democracy; that despite misdirection from those who pose as leaders, he has a mind of his own.

We must get our story out to the common American in every community of the country. We must tell the man in the street what has been done to us, and what the native fascists are now plotting to do. We must unmask the vicious un-American discrimination for what it is, expose in ridicule the sanctimonious race theories of our depravity as a clumsy version of the argument of Nordic supremacy. We must halt by dissemination of the truth the smear campaign against the fair-minded Americans who have had the courage to treat us as decent human beings.

The evacuees have been a helpless punching bag long enough. It is time that we start swinging back with everything at our disposal. That is the only way to arouse a nation-wide public opinion which, because it has seen the dangers to the democratic way of life, will rise of its own accord to repudiate the race-baiters.

If there were enough pressure from an aroused public against Jim Crowism, the overpious politicians from the deep south would pull in their horns over the shameful double standard that exists in a vast section of this country. It is necessary for us, if we are to help protect the democracy we so love, to help arouse that public opinion in our own behalf before Jap Crowism spreads insidiously from California into all the 48 states.

Whistling in the Dark

By KENNY MURASE

Last October when I left Little Esteban in Poston to leave for the East, I hadn't the least notion of what I would be running into. All I knew was that I was pretty scared to face the world outside; for even then, stories were circulating about students being mobbed and beaten and chased out of certain communities.

Of course I didn't want to leave. It wasn't just that I was afraid of going to a strange and distant city, but there was something soul-satisfying about camp which I had never experienced before, and this was probably true with others too—for the first time in our lives we were doing the kind of work we really wanted to do. We occupied some sort of position where we could order others around, and we got a pretty big sense of self-

importance which made us feel good; and, of course, we hated to let it go.

But to me it seemed that anyone with a little reasoning could see that the whole program of the relocation centers was built on a foundation that was artificial, and therefore weak and false. It was emergency and makeshift, with no long-range planning, and therefore impossible to maintain for any length of time.

Then the fact that students and other individuals were being released seemed to indicate that a process was begun which was bound to be stepped up as conditions became more favorable. So if someone at that time had the choice of leaving or not leaving, the simple force of logic left no alternative but to leave. The ball had to be started rolling.

That was last October. Since then, the natural course of events has led to speeding up the resettlement program. The response at first was gratifying—people were anxious to leave. But then, they began to hear stories here and there about mistreatment, violence and even shootings where evacuees had gone to. Newspaper headlines, radio broadcasts, outbursts in Congress, bills in state legislatures—all seemed to point to a hostile public feeling towards resettlement. Some of the people who were anxious to resettle began to reconsider, and before long, they were thinking to themselves that rather than risking resettlement in order to gain a foothold for post-war security, they would accept the easy-going security of camp life now and take a chance on the future.

As the whole situation stands, bad as it is, it is very understandable. (Continued on Page 6)

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

CONTRIBUTIONS

received during the past two weeks total over \$100 . . . for these acts of generous support we hereby say "thank you" to Henry Sakemi (ex Poston) of Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Fumi Noji of Emmett, Idaho; Dr. Joseph D. Sakaki (former Fresno active member), Captain Bob Kinoshita (ex-Hunt), stationed at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania; Rev. John H. Hatt, Granville Center, Massachusetts; Mary Nagatoshi, New York City; Baptist Youth Assembly, New York City; Mrs. E. Scott Townsend, Pasadena, Calif.; Watson W. Tanaka, of Poston, Ariz.; ever-thoughtful Albert D. Bonus of Seattle, Wash.; Kenyon Green of Twin Falls, Idaho; Harry Aoyagi (former Yo Solano chapter prexy) of Rivers, Ariz.; Mary Ichino, new Associated Member of Washington, D. C.; Toshiko Kako, former active Alamedan, now of Denver, Colo., and to a nisei soldier now seeing action in the South Pacific, Sergeant Taro Tsukahara, formerly an active San Francisco chapter member . . . of the total, \$9 is earmarked for the JACL Civil Liberties and Property Rights Fund . . . the balance is automatically turned over to our Public Relations Fund.

JACL BOOSTERS

Committee of Topaz has accounted for an additional \$82.50 worth of Associated Memberships . . . this is the result of the untiring efforts of Nobumitsu Takahashi, former JACL agricultural director of Berkeley; Frank Yamasaki and Albert Hirota, former San Mateo chapter leader . . . to be accounted for in the next remittance is the amount of \$32.50 solicited by Nora Sakaki, active member of the former Washington Township chapter . . . national headquarters is fully aware and appreciative of the sacrifices entailed in this solicitation work being conducted by our faithful workers in Topaz under the efficient and able coordination of Henry Tani.

MILWAUKEE REPORTING

on resettlement conditions:
 "Am working as shipping manager for a tire company here in Milwaukee.
 "Things here are really humming and plenty of jobs. If anyone is interested in getting a job, especially in the mechanics line or warehouse work, and they have references and experience, I believe he can be placed on short notice. . . . There are so many opportunities that I can't write about them all.
 "People are friendly here. In fact, it is the friendliest of ALL cities I have visited in all my life. Mostly Germans, Slavs, Swedes and Poles here. That accounts for it, I guess.
 "If there is anything I can do for you or the JACL in Milwaukee, do not hesitate to call on me. I will do all I can to help in any way."
 This letter is signed by a former Poston resident, and if any of our members are interested in resettling in the Milwaukee, Wis. area, we suggest that you write to us . . . we shall be glad to refer you to our Milwaukee correspondent

POSTAL ZONING

of all larger cities in the United States has been instituted by the postmaster general. To expedite delivery of your Pacific Citizen from one to three days, let's have your cooperation in helping our postal system provide the best service possible!

IDC PLEDGE

to national headquarters of \$10,000 has practically reached fulfillment, with balance payments totaling about \$600 being made during the last two weeks by the Boise Valley, Pocatello and Yellowstone chapters.

ADVICE TO VOLUNTEERS

for the Japanese American combat unit from an inductee of a month's vintage:

"Well, I'm in the army now and I just wait, wait and more wait. I've been waiting here a week, waiting for my barracks bag to come.

"You might tell the boys to direct or tag their barracks bags

Whistling In the Dark

(Continued from Page 5)

able and something to be sympathized with. All we can say is that it's too bad that most of the stuff that gets into the news are stories which are sensational, emotion-arousing and dramatic—and the plain, everyday, commonplace stories of good simple people and their lives never make the headlines. What's more, most of the people subscribe only to newspapers that were howling for our blood—and you can't expect those papers to be very gracious about matters that concern us. So, all in all, people in the centers get a pretty one-sided view of the total picture on the outside. And this is a cause of real worry by people, especially our Caucasian friends, who want to encourage resettlement.

I thought I would stop a moment to give a simple account of what has happened here in Philadelphia, and what is no doubt happening elsewhere—about peoples and things that don't get into the news . . .

Philadelphia is not an extraordinary city by any means—it is big and ugly and unclean, like most cities, but the people are good and simple, like most people. Philadelphia is a city where two nisei girls are employed by the Office of Civilian Defense in its day-care nursery program, supervising children whose mothers are war workers; and where two nisei engineers are working in one of the largest aircraft manufacturing plants in the East. Philadelphia is a city where nisei are guests of a party given by Chinese young people, where the director of the Chinese Christian Center offers a club-room for nisei students to meet in, and where a nisei girl is leader of a Chinese girl's club and adored by all its members. It is a city where a prominent community leader invites all the Japanese families and students of the city to his country estate to spend weekends, where nisei can go to an endless number of picnics, parties and social gatherings sponsored by youth and church groups, where numerous institutes and conferences have been held with nisei speakers participating with other representatives of religious, racial, labor and political groups. It is a city where a nisei girl can become the president of her college class and the supervisor of a large summer camp for underprivileged children, and where a nisei student goes out on speaking engagements with the son of a former ambassador from China, forming a team that is in constant demand.

Philadelphia is a city where such stories as these may be told: a nisei student and her elderly aunt were on a street-car when a tipsy old woman began screeching, "There's a couple of Japs. They don't belong here—get them off." The conductor turned around and sharply retorted, "Let's have none of that stuff here, or else you get off. Don't you know this is a democracy, and we don't stand for none of that stuff. Shut up or you get off yourself." Then there's the one about a bunch of boys who hooted and whistled at a nisei girl who walked into a corner newsstand, and the proprietor lashed out saying, "Cut it out, you guys—all your old man and old woman come from Italy, and we're fighting Italy, too, you know—don't forget we're in America."

These are stories that never make the head-lines because they are happening every day, and by no means does Philadelphia have a monopoly on such happenings—they are happening everywhere.

Attorneys Oppose Return of Evacuees

AUBURN, Calif.—The District Attorneys Association of California, at a recent meeting at Hobergs, adopted a resolution opposing return of evacuees to the Pacific coast, the Sacramento Union disclosed last week.

direct to Camp Sehlby, even if their ticket reads Hattiesburg, Miss. Then they won't have to wait around as their bags would get here directly. This is the reason I'm waiting around.

"The captain gave us a lecture on tipping. It seems that one of them tipped a waitress in Hattiesburg \$15. He pointed out that for servicemen, 10 per cent is adequate."

JACL News Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA

YOU'RE WELCOME at the newly opened Denver office of the JACL. Facilities include:

1. Lounge, reading, writing room for Japanese American soldiers.
2. Leave your address for friends to look you up.
3. Meet your friends there.
4. Learn about the federal-state inspected JACL Credit Union.
5. Buy your copy of the Pacific Citizen there.
6. Have you any troubles we can straighten out?
7. Do you need information? We maintain direct Washington, D. C., information service.
8. Bring any case of discrimination in a government establishment or defense industry for proper action.
9. We have material and references for your speaking and writing about Japanese American problems.
10. Renew your JACL membership there.

11. Inquire about what is being done for full restoration of your civil and citizenship rights.

12. See our bulletin board about what's going on in Denver. Address: 618 Empire Bldg. Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 6. Phone: CHerry 5990.

EN ROUTE EAST, several nisei who recently stopped over in Denver include: Ken Utsumomiya, former JACL executive secretary of Santa Maria; Harry Miyake, Santa Maria JACL president; Ted Nakamura and his party of four from Tule Lake; Al Nozaki, formerly art director with Paramount; George Stanicci, leader of the Ateliers club of Los Angeles; Willie Funakoshi, ubiquitous insurance agent of Los Angeles, and Dr. Taniguchi, dentist.

Pulling up stakes for points east were the two Serisawa families, Ikuo, photographer, and Sueo, artist, after a year's residence here.

Westbound for Salt Lake City on a vacation trip was Miss Amy Sasaki. Miss Sasaki is secretary-librarian with the Department of Agriculture in Washington D. C.

ONE OF THE WEST'S MOST NOTED LABOR FIGURES, Mr. John Lawson, is now working as the local representative of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. Years ago Mr. Lawson was an international officer of the United Mine Workers of America. In this capacity he led the miners in the famous Colorado coal strike of 1913 which culminated in the Ludlow massacre.

More than any other one man, John Lawson was responsible for breaking the tyrannical grip of the coal barons in Colorado industries and ending abuses which had existed in this state from territorial days. Mr. Lawson has lived and worked with members of all races, creeds and colors throughout his life and has a passion for justice.

PORTENT OF THE FUTURE treatment of the Japanese American might be gained from this bit of history of early Rock Springs, Wyo. Some 60 years ago, the coal miners of this town were whipped up in a frenzy of race hatred. The whispering campaign of Chinese buying their way into jobs and ultimately ousting all native white miners aroused the townspeople. The Chinese miners were mobbed, shot, burned to death in the houses to which they had fled, smothered in the tunnels to which they had escaped.

Hysteria then quieted down. Later, these surviving Chinese were the first Orientals to be accepted into the union. Some ten years ago, upon the occasion of a group of Chinese miners returning to their native China, the townspeople feted them, the coal company tendered them with presents, the union showered them with remembrances. In this case, familiarity begot friendship. Even in these days, familiarity with Japanese Americans can mean absorption in the American stream of life.

Stewart Proposal Protested At Southwest Student Meet

Eleven Nisei Attend Conference of Christian Youth Leaders

HOLLISTER, Mo. — Problems relating to the nisei and other racial minority groups were discussed at a regional conference held here May 28 through June 4 by the Student Christian Movement of the southwest region, including the states of Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Among the delegates to this conference were 11 nisei, a number of whom were from the relocation centers in Arkansas. Affiliated with the National YM-YWCA, the regional headquarters of this movement is located at St. Louis, Mo., as the Southwest Council of Student Christian Association, 1411 Locust street.

A letter to Senator Tom Stewart (D., Tenn.), protesting his proposal to deprive the nisei of United States citizenship, was formulated by the conference, and decision was made to send the letter to Senator Stewart and the senators from Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri; to President Franklin D. Roosevelt; to all Students' Christian Movement conferences, being held throughout June, to have them take similar action; and to the Pacific Citizen.

The conference also heard a talk on the WRA program by John Hunter, head of community services at the Rohwer relocation center in Arkansas.

The letter to Senator Stewart said: "We consider it highly unfortunate that a person of your high position could make a statement so obviously based on emotions and so lacking in fact. Information readily available to you through the Department of War, Department of Justice, the War Relocation Authority, and in statements by the War Manpower Commission and by President Roosevelt, make a statement such as yours absolutely untenable."

The letter called attention to the fact that all responsible authorities had testified that no acts of sabotage have been committed by persons of Japanese ancestry, that there are some 5000 nisei in the United States Army and that 10,000 more had recently volunteered to serve in a special combat team, and that nisei soldiers had been tested in action and won the confidence of their fellow soldiers.

"The authorities in the fields of anthropology and psychology are agreed that there can be no basis in fact for such an assertion as yours—that 'they (the Japanese and Japanese Americans) cannot and never will be honest.' Your words are unsound," the letter said. "Honesty and all other aspects of character are not transmitted through the bloodstream, nor inherited from preceding generations. Character and personality are largely the products of environment and training."

"Furthermore," the letter continued, "we believe that this war should accomplish the defeat of the body and spirit of racism—both at home and abroad. We believe your statement expressing belief in the inherent treachery of all persons of Japanese ancestry more nearly resembles the spirit of race hatred expressed in 'Mein Kampf' than the democratic tradition of brotherhood as voiced in our Declaration of Independence and affirmed in the Constitution of the United States. We are with President Roosevelt's statement: ' . . . Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry.'"

Minidoka Children Dedicate Flagpoles

HUNT, Idaho—Children of the Huntsville and Stafford elementary schools in the Minidoka Relocation Center dedicated their new flagpoles Monday with special Flag day programs.

The Minidoka Volunteers Organization of more than 300 young Japanese Americans who volunteered for service in an army combat team recently presented a flag to each school. These were raised for the first time Monday on the new flagpoles.

Nisei Speaks On Freedom At Denver Graduation Exercise

DENVER—Milton Hajime Hayano, an American-born Japanese, in the blue and red cap and gown of Manual Training High School, walked to the microphone on the stage of City Auditorium last Friday night and thanked his God he is an American, a Rocky Mountain News report stated.

Milton spoke on "The Freedom of Speech and Religion" to expand the theme of Manual's commencement exercises, in which 258 boys and girls, 31 of them in the services, were graduated.

Milton, a veteran Red Cross and war bond speaker, will study dentistry and hopes to offer his services to his country soon, the report added.

A nisei girl, Grace Kawakami, was one of the accompanists during the musical program.

Evacuee Refutes Charge of Food Cache To Aid Invaders

(Continued from Page 3)

ed Press dispatch dated June 13 that Townsend was a "disgruntled employee . . . discharged from the project for permitting the conditions he described to exist."

This writer is sufficiently informed of the above facts since he lived at Poston from the time of the opening of the center until the latter part of April, 1943.

Among the many project divisions which suffered because of Townsend's incompetency was the hospital, which was badly in need of adequate transportation. At first, only three antiquated ambulances of early CCC vintage were provided.

Evacuee physicians who had hundreds of home calls to make, as a result of the extreme heat and the sudden changes in environment for the evacuees, were constantly forced to walk at all hours or to take cars which were breaking down and could not be repaired due to lack of adequate tools and parts.

When better cars were brought into the center through purchases from evacuee owners, Townsend chose those in the better state of repair, as well as the more comfortable ones, for his personal use and for those employees who met with his favor.

Only after many heated arguments and continued pleas with this official were the badly needed cars grudgingly delivered.

It is quite evident to one who has lived in Poston that much of the truth has been sacrificed to sensationalism in the testimony heard by the Dies committee, or was deliberately omitted or was distorted in newspaper reports of the hearings. Unfortunately, because the hearings are held in Los Angeles, it has been impossible for any American citizen of Japanese ancestry, who are the persons most directly concerned, to attend these hearings so that they might hear the full testimony and not have to depend on newspaper reports.

Knowing the true facts of so many of the reported "incidents" and "rumors" which are being utilized in the Dies Committee hearings to make the evacuee an object of suspicion and to prevent his release from evacuation centers, and knowing that these facts are constantly in variance with published reports of testimony before the Dies group, I hope that there can be some means by which the public may know the full facts to which the American people are entitled.

This recent performance of the Dies sub-committee makes one realize that there are native fascists and race-baiters in our midst who would like nothing better than to undermine the American principles of fair play and common decency in order to achieve their cheap, shameful ends. It is significant that these hearings were held inside the "evacuated area" and that the persons charged with disloyalty were not permitted to speak in their own defense.

Demand for Evacuee Workers Rises in Midwest, Says WRA

Chicago Office Head Says Dies Charges Have Not Harmed Relocation

CHICAGO—Recent charges by investigators for the Dies Committee that potential saboteurs are being allowed to leave the relocation centers have done little harm to the resettlement program, Elmer L. Shirrell, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, said last week, according to the Chicago Daily Tribune.

Shirrell said increasing demands are coming in from employers in the Chicago area for evacuee workers released from the ten relocation centers in the western states. The speed of relocation, he asserted, will be governed largely by the ability of WRA officials to find housing for the incoming evacuees, rather than any limit on the number of jobs available.

Housing is an acute problem in every city where jobs are available," he said.

Shirrell reported that as of June 1, more than 6200 from the WRA centers had taken jobs in all parts of the country. Many are in the midwest on farms and in professional work, domestic jobs and industries. Demands for evacuee help from hotels and country clubs have been heavy lately, he added.

He emphasized again that every evacuee released from any of the ten centers has been thoroughly investigated as to loyalty, both in the camp and prior to the time they were evacuated from their Pacific coast homes by the army, through the FBI and with the intelligence services of the army and navy.

He went on to say that at least 70,000 evacuees in the centers are American citizens and regain all the rights of citizenship when they are released to take up work of any kind.

There are some evacuees in the camps, Shirrell said, whose loyalty is questionable. These will never be released until after the war, he said.

New York Nisei Raise Fund to Aid Relocation

Benefit Program Held By Japanese Americans In Manhattan Area

By TOGE FUJIHIRA
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—As a result of the "Resettlement Benefit" staged recently, the Japanese American Young People's Christian Federation of New York has grossed a total of \$532 for a fund to be turned over to the Japanese American Committee for Resettlement.

More than 400 persons attended the benefit program held here at the Christ Church. Appearing on the program were Karuko Tajitsu, violinist; Mariko Mukai, coloratura soprano; and Lily Miki, pianist. Miss Tajitsu and Miss Mukai were accompanied by Mrs. Teruko Hirashiki Yamasaki, winner of several scholarships at the Juilliard Graduate School of Music.

Another feature of the program was a skit, written and directed by Thomas Komuro, depicting evacuation, relocation and resettlement. Participants in this skit were Mary Nagatoshi, Jack Hata, Toge Fujihira, William Kochiyama, Haruko Akamatsu, Lewis Matsuoka, Marie Morisawa, Aico Ohori, Masumi Toyotome, Shizuko Tasaka and Michiko Kageyama. David Komuro played the musical background and Akira Yamasaki was the sound technician.

Robert Cullum, head of the eastern division of the WRA, spoke briefly on the resettlement work.

The YPCF has received a letter from George E. Rundquist, executive secretary of the Japanese American committee for Resettlement, saying, "We will be pleased to accept the proceeds of your program and administer the fund for the benefit of the Japanese Americans who are being resettled."

Eastern Nisei Plan Christian Conference

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—"Thy Kingdom Come" will be the central theme of the seventh annual conference of the Japanese American Young People's Christian Federation of New York City for nisei in the eastern area, to be held here June 25, 26 and 27. Sessions will be held at three churches: the Japanese Christian Institute, Japanese Christian Association and the Japanese Methodist church. A social is tentatively set for the evening of June 26 at the International House.

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DENVER, COLORADO

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

- To Mrs. Tomiko Nakata (14-4-4, Manzanar), a boy on May 23.
- To Mrs. Toshio Matsuoka (3-11-D, Jerome), a girl on May 25.
- To Mrs. Tsugio Nakano (5-5-D, Gila River), a girl on May 27.
- To Mrs. John Kozuki (28-5-C, Gila River), a girl on May 27.
- To Mrs. Shihei Inouye (206-5-A, Poston), a girl on May 28.
- To Mrs. Mamoru Kazumura (12E-6E, Granada), a girl on May 28.
- To Mrs. Tamajiro Kitajo (3916-F, Tule Lake), a boy on May 28.
- To Mrs. Shigeru Hombo (24-4-D, Rohwer), a girl on May 28.
- To Mrs. Mack Nishimoto (13-4-D, Poston), a girl on May 29.
- To Mrs. Tatsumi Kawamoto, (6815-A, Tule Lake), a boy on May 29.
- To Mrs. Shiroji Okubo (1-2-D, Rohwer), a girl on May 29.
- To Mrs. Seichi Dogen (28-2-F, Minidoka), a girl on May 29.
- To Mrs. Gary Sakata (21-22-A, Heart Mountain), a girl on May 29.
- To Mrs. Taro Takayama (28-14-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on May 29.
- To Mrs. Takami Hibiya (5-8-E, Minidoka), a girl on May 30.
- To Mrs. Joe Abe (12K-11E, Granada), a boy on May 30.
- To Mrs. Frank Morimoto (10H-8E, Granada), a boy on May 30.
- To Mrs. Asahi Nakamura (5-6-1, Manzanar), a boy on May 30.
- To Mrs. Frank Nishioka (3616-B, Tule Lake), a girl on May 30.
- To Mrs. Shigeo Ikegami (208-1-A, Poston), a boy on May 30.
- To Mrs. Toshio Imai (21-5-A, Poston), a boy on May 31.
- To Mrs. Togo Watanabe (2018-A, Tule Lake), a girl on May 31.
- To Mrs. James Yahiro (37-10-D, Poston), a boy on June 1.
- To Mrs. Misaku Yamaguchi (214-11-B, Poston), a girl on June 1.
- To Mrs. Charles Taylor (34-12, Poston), a boy on June 1.
- To Mrs. Edward So (1-3-F, Heart Mountain), a girl on June 2.
- To Mrs. Mirito Wada (21-13-F, Poston), a girl on June 2.
- To Mrs. Kaichiro Uchida (21-5-F, Heart Mountain), a boy on June 3.
- To Mrs. George Ura (18-1-B, Poston), a boy on June 4.
- To Mrs. William Honda (2-13-A, Poston), a girl on June 4.
- To Mrs. Edward Nagahashi (7414-A, Tule Lake), a girl on June 4.
- To Mrs. Tatsuo Hashimoto (419-F, Tule Lake), a girl on June 4.
- To Mrs. Yoriharu Tanabe (5913-EF, Tule Lake), a girl on June 5.
- To Mrs. James Otani (11F-10C, Granada), a boy on June 5.
- To Mrs. Mitsuo Takenouchi (36-2-C, Poston), a girl on June 5.
- To Mrs. Kanichi Uyemoto (7G-5E, Granada), a girl on June 6.
- To Mrs. Haruko Shibata (5216-E, Tule Lake), a girl on June 6.
- To Mrs. Eijiro Kinoshita (25-3-D, Rohwer), a boy on June 6.
- To Mrs. Kaoru Mitani (4402-A, Tule Lake), a girl on June 6.
- To Mrs. George Kadoyama (7211-D, Tule Lake), a boy on June 7.
- To Mrs. Mokichi Sasaki (1506-C, Tule Lake), a boy on June 7.
- To Mrs. Masato Takemoto (222-14-D, Poston), a girl on June 8.
- To Mrs. Nobuo Kakinami (3216-C, Tule Lake), a boy on June 10.
- To Mrs. Hisao Fujioka, (2-1-B, Rohwer), a girl on June 10.
- To Mrs. Saburo Hatada, (32-4-B, Rohwer), a boy on June 11.
- To Mrs. Edwin Hideto Fukuda, (23-2-A, Rohwer), a girl on May 26.
- To Mrs. Matsuo Uyeda, (28-9-F, Minidoka), a boy on May 24.
- To Mrs. Frank Toribara, (28-11-H, Minidoka), a girl on May 20.
- To Mrs. Tetsusaburo Kasuya, (31-2-E, Minidoka), a boy on May 22.
- To Mrs. Shigeji Konishi, (32-10-A, Jerome), a girl on June 7.
- To Mrs. Tokio Kadoya, (11-11-F, Jerome), a boy on June 8.
- To Mrs. George Kawaoka, (6G-9F, Granada), a boy on May 26.
- To Mrs. Kiuro Fukugawa, (12-10-E, Heart Mountain), a boy on May 22.
- To Mrs. George Clem Oyama, (8-5-A, Heart Mountain), a girl on May 22.
- To Mrs. Junichi Iwanaga, (9-19-F, Heart Mountain), a boy on May 25.

DEATHS

- Seichi Nomura, 62, (22-22-F, Heart Mountain), on May 17.
- Otomatsu Kinoshita, 56, (19-5-2, Manzanar), on May 19.
- Carolyn Sue Matsuoka, 21-days,

Dies Committee Errors Exposed By 'Merry-Go-Round' Column

WASHINGTON — Referring to Robert Stripling, investigator for the Dies Committee, as its "headline-hepped secretary," Drew Pearson in his nationally syndicated column, Washington Merry-Go-Round, last Sunday declared erroneous the charges being made by Dies Committee members against evacuees and the War Relocation Authority.

Pearson wrote that Dillon S. Myer, chief of the War Relocation Authority, "left the Dies Committee without a leg to stand on in his blistering come-back to a charge by Robert E. Stripling, the committee's headline-hepped secretary, that numerous 'spies and saboteurs' were being released" from the relocation centers.

The columnist continued: "Among other things, Myer pointed out that the records of all evacuees released for farm work are closely checked by the FBI. Equally erroneous, according to WRA officials, were some follow-up accusations hurled by Dies Committeeman Joseph Starnes.

"The charge—That Jap evacuees are permitted to use autos for 'pleasure driving' and get all the gas they want. The truth—No evacuee is permitted to own or operate a car in a relocation center.

"The charge—Each evacuee is allowed five gallons of whiskey. The truth—The WRA does not supply or permit the sale of intoxicants. However, evacuees who leave the camp to work may bring

- (6815-C, Tule Lake), on May 25.
- Gisaburo Wakayama, 64, on May 26 at Gila River.
- Akiko Kawamoto, 9, (73-6-D, Gila River), on May 27.
- Tom Sakamoto, 18, (32-9-C, Minidoka), on May 27.
- Masaji Ogawa, 48, (4001-C, Tule Lake), on May 27.
- Mrs. Setsu Fujimura (41-10-A, Jerome), on May 28.
- Henry Yamaoka, 37, formerly of Heart Mountain, on May 28 in New York City.
- Jack Shigeru Sumida, 41, (14-18-E, Heart Mountain), on May 29.
- Mrs. Matsu Karukaya, 57, (45-5-F, Jerome), on May 29.
- Kisaburo Fukui, 75, (17-4-C, Rohwer), on June 2.
- Mrs. Mume Uyeno, 54, (227-3-D, Poston), on June 2.
- Kengo Takaki, 1-day old, (4307-D, Tule Lake), on June 3.
- Fred Yutaka Miyahara, 10, (3607-D, Tule Lake), on June 4.
- Mitsuye Kashi, 38, (2719-D, Tule Lake), on June 4.
- Mitsuzo Asao, 68, (406-D, Tule Lake) on June 5.
- Shinichi Kodama, 65, (4313-F, Tule Lake), on June 5.
- Hiroshi Okamura, 26, (10E-6C, Granada), on June 8.
- Kiichi Isonaga, 46, (26-4-F, Rohwer), on June 8.
- Kisaburo Fukui, 75, (17-4-C, Rohwer), on June 2.

MARRIAGES

- Mae Teramoto to Yasuo Koyamagi on May 24 at Gila River.
- Fumiko Murakishi to George Chishiba on May 26 at Gila River.
- Haruko Kawada to Sgt. Henry Nishida on May 27 at Gila River.
- Miyo Saito to Paul Yokota on May 28 at Jerome.
- Toshiko Iriye to James Omura on May 29 at Poston.
- Mutsuko Iwagoshi to Matsuke Ikeda on June 5 at Poston.
- Chiyeo Watanabe to Susumu Jim Masaoka on June 5 at Rohwer.
- Barbara Fumi Yaki to William Hoshiyama on June 10 at Chicago.
- Katherine Morton to Eddie Shimano in New York City.
- Lorraine Ikesaki to James Kurochi in Lamar, Colorado.
- Bessie Ohashi to Carl Asanuma on May 21 at Twin Falls, Idaho.
- Dorothy Chizu Kurokawa to Shotarou Okumura on May 21 at Twin Falls, Idaho.
- Kiyoko Kusumoto to Masamitsu Ogawa at Minidoka.
- Toshiko Tsujikawa to Cpl. Yonetaro Sato on May 22 at Minidoka.
- Marion Kimi Nakamura to Yozo Joseph Sato in Chicago.
- Hideko Masuda to Shuichi Wada on June 9 at Lake Village, Ark.
- Sumi Ishii to George Koda on June 10 at McGehee, Ark.
- Mary Haruye Hirose to Sgt. Peter Watanabe on May 15 at Camp Shelby.
- Yoneko Kagawa to Harry Noda on May 22 at Billings, Mont.

back whiskey for their own use, in keeping with State and local regulations.

"The charge—When an evacuee leaves for work outside the camp, the WRA provides him with transportation, clothing, plus \$50 in cash. If he returns to camp after working a short time and decides to leave again, he gets a second \$50. The truth—The \$50 grant is made only once and the evacuee must pay for his clothing out of a work allowance. WRA does provide transportation on the theory that the Government saves money by making loyal internees self-supporting."

Nisei YWCA Parley to Aid Resettlement

Conference Planned For Denver; Delegates Expected from Centers

DENVER, Colo. — A nisei YWCA conference, to aid in the War Relocation Authority's resettlement program, will be held at the YWCA building here Saturday and Sunday, June 19 and 20. In addition to 20 representatives from Denver, 23 delegates are expected to attend the conference from the Gila River, Tule Lake, Heart Mountain, Minidoka and Manzanar centers, according to Miss Esther Briesemeister, conference coordinator.

"The purpose of the conference is to give as much help as possible to the resettlement program," Miss Briesemeister said. "We hope that through presentation of factual material, followed by discussion, we shall be able to give the delegates from the centers some basis for stimulating discussion in the centers."

The program for the two days was released as follows:

Saturday, June 19—Dinner at 6 p. m. at the Chung King restaurant; worship service at 8 p. m., student conference delegates; address at 8:30 p. m., by the Rev. Conrad B. Rheiner, First Universalist church, on the topic of "We Prepare for Inevitable Change."

Sunday, June 20—Talk at 2 p. m., by John R. Lawson, utilization expert for the War Manpower Commission, on the topic of "Manpower Needs and the Minorities"; talk at 3 p. m., by Mrs. Margaret Reef, WRA relocation officer, on "The War Relocation Authority"; intermission at 3:30 p. m.

Discussion on "Resettlement" at 3:34 p. m., with Miss Lorna M. Tuttle, general secretary of the Denver YWCA, speaking on "Finding Our Place in the New Community," and George Kashiwagi and Miss Margaret Rohrer speaking on "Housing Problems."

Dinner at 6 p. m.; discussion at 8 p. m., with Dr. Y. Yanaga as speaker, on the subject of "The Future of the Nisei."

Japanese-Operated Cafe Destroyed During Negro-White Riot

BEAUMONT, Tex.—In the midst of Thursday night's race riot between whites and Negroes, which resulted in two deaths and the arrests of 125 white men, a cafe operated by two persons of Japanese ancestry was almost demolished by white rioters armed with axes and hammers.

Property damage was heavy in the Negro section of town but the cafe operated by the two Texans of Japanese ancestry was in another section of town.

New York Nisei Add To Recreation Fund

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Nisei of New York have contributed to date a total of \$44.40 to the Church of All Nations athletic fund. Every Monday evening, the gym, roof playground and swimming pool are open for the use of all nisei.

FOR SALE—New and used table model radios. Preferences will be given in order received. These will probably be the last radios for the duration.

Three new portables, electric and battery, \$38.00.
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"God, Guns Will Win War," Says First Nisei Army Chaplain

Minister From Hawaii Gets Commission; Will Serve With Combat Team

HONOLULU, T. H.—The U. S. Army's first chaplain of Japanese ancestry is Masao Yamada, a practical Congregational minister who, according to the Associated Press, says "God and guns will win the war for the United Nations."

The Reverend Yamada, who is 36, has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Army Chaplain Corps and will join Japanese American soldiers now in training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, for combat duty, the AP reported.

One of the first advocates of an American combat team with volunteers of Japanese ancestry, he is well acquainted with the background and training of Japan's military machine.

A graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary in New York, Yamada also studied for seven years in Tokyo, where he had a ringside seat during the notorious military uprising in February, 1936, when fanatical young army officers attempted to bring about a military government after assassinating a number of moderate political and economic leaders.

"The people of Japan pay Hirohito the respect we Americans pay God," he said. "In America such a thing couldn't happen. We are free to worship as we choose. It is to preserve the principles of freedom that we are fighting Japan and the rest of the Axis aggressors."

California Head Signs Land Law Aimed at Evacuees

SACRAMENTO — California's alien land law, prohibiting the ownership of land by aliens ineligible for citizenship and aimed directly at evacuees, was strengthened last week after Governor Warren signed a bill, sponsored by Senator Clare Engle of Red Bluff, the Associated Press reported.

The new alien land act, the governor's office stated in a prepared statement, was drafted to end "the widespread practice indulged in by Japanese before the war of farming California's agricultural lands by acting as guardians of their children."

The measure prohibits an agreement made in the name of a wife or children when the alien guardian himself enjoys beneficial use of the property, and makes any violation a felony.

Nisei Volunteers Interviewed By Kansas City Times Reporter

Minidoka Group Stopped In Missouri City While En Route to Mississippi

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Fifteen of the 304 Japanese Americans who volunteered last February for combat service in the United States Army while being held in the Minidoka, Idaho, war relocation center, passed through Kansas City last week, en route to Camp Shelby in Mississippi, the Kansas City Times reported.

A Times reporter met the volunteers at Union Station and described their group leader as a "serious and uncommunicative private who had all the earmarks of a first class fighting man, Tadashi Fujioka."

Asked by the reporter how he liked army life, Private Fujioka said:

"It's okeh so far. Of course, we don't know much yet. We hope we're going to like it fine." Private Fujioka's eyes searched the station lobby.

"There's only 13 of us here," he announced. "Where did the other two jitterbugs go?"

It developed that the group leader, a youth of 23, standing 5 feet 11 inches and weighing

METHODIST BODY URGES RELEASE OF EVACUEES

STOCKTON — A conference of 1500 lay and ministerial delegates of the Methodist church from Northern California and Nevada adjourned last Sunday night by adopting a resolution calling for release from relocation centers of loyal Japanese American citizens, the Associated Press reported.

The resolution urged its members to "resist all efforts to indoctrinate in the people any form of racialism and every attempt to inculcate hatred, even if proposed as a morale measure."

It declared "it is of primary importance that our governmental machinery move as fast and far as practicable toward releasing restrictions imposed upon Japanese Americans who after due investigation are found loyal to the United States."

Presiding Bishop James C. Baker told the conference that an overwhelming number of Hawaiian residents and citizens of Japanese ancestry are loyal under the leadership provided by the Christian churches.

Arizona Postpones Cancelling Gila Co-Op Incorporation

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Arizona corporation commission has extended until this week its order cancelling articles of incorporation for the Gila River Co-Operative Enterprises, it was learned early this week.

The commission's action to postpone enforcement of its order came after the War Relocation Authority protested the cancellation, which had been ordered on grounds that the co-operative is not a non-profit agency as originally represented. The commission had declared the enterprise was not, as had been believed, a federal government agency, and was "repugnant to public policy."

The Gila concern was originally incorporated in the District of Columbia. The Co-op claims a membership of 7879 evacuees residing at the Gila River relocation center.

Articles of incorporation for the organization outlined a wide scope of possible activities, including production and processing of goods, furnishing of services, operating various types of business establishments, purchasing of stocks, bonds and securities, and establishment of trademarks and copyrights.

190 pounds, had been a student of mechanical engineering at the University of Washington, the Times reported.

"Tell them about your swimming," spoke up Private Yukio Sato.

"Well . . . I was on the varsity swimming team."

"Yeah, and how about football?" insisted Private Sato.

"Well . . . That was just in high school. I was captain of the Franklin high school team in Seattle."

"Tell them about the camp out there at Hunt," Private Sato urged.

"It was plenty dusty out there. It wasn't too good."

The other boys laughed. Yeah, it was plenty dusty, they agreed.

The leader was asked about posing the group for a photograph.

"Well, there's only 13 of us. Those two jitterbugs have got lost. Well, what do you say, fellows? Do you want your picture in the paper. All right, let's go."

The picture appeared in a three-column display in the next morning's Kansas City Times. The caption read: "These Japanese Will Fight for Uncle Sam." There were only 13 of the 15 volunteers in the picture. "Those two jitterbugs" were still lost.

News from the Combat Team: Japanese American Troops To Entertain Jerome Girls

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—News notes from Japanese American combat team in training here:

Enlisted men again will entertain a group of nisei girls from a relocation center during the week-end of June 19-20. This time 100 girls will come from the relocation center at Denson, Arkansas. A similar number from the Rohwer Center were two-day guests here during the week-end May 1-2.

The girls from Denson, with six chaperones, will make the trip in three busses which will be provided by a general fund made up by the soldiers. They will arrive here on Saturday afternoon and will be met by a reception committee. After they are shown to their quarters on the post where they will have supper, they will be returned by busses to the Service Club nearest the combat team's regimental area where a dance will be held in the evening. The program for the dance and entertainment of that evening is now being worked out.

On Sunday there will be Church services, again in the regimental area, informal meetings of the guests and the soldiers and perhaps a baseball game in the afternoon. At noon mess the girls will be divided up and eat at various

company mess halls. They will start their return trip late Sunday afternoon.

The regimental band of the combat team soon will be activated. Qualified musicians, of whom there are many, may apply for transfer to this unit. A complete set of musical instruments have arrived. Supply sergeants are still cataloging all the sound effect devices included for the drummer — everything from cowbells to Chinese tom toms and steamboat whistles.

Larry Tajiri, editor of the Pacific Citizen, recently visited the combat team spending the night in the regimental area and visiting with friends among the soldiers from various relocation centers. Mr. Tajiri's brother, Sgt. Vincent Tajiri, is in the Headquarters Company of the Second Battalion. Pvt. Ken M. Tashiro, formerly editor of the Gila River center paper, was host to Mr. Tajiri at noon mess.

Japanese American soldiers "have most certainly made a very favorable impression on the residents here while visiting in Hattiesburg," according to a letter re-

339 Evacuees Resettled in Missouri Area

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Three hundred and thirty-nine evacuees of Japanese ancestry have been relocated by the War Relocation Authority in the states of Missouri, Kansas and Iowa and parts of Nebraska, South Dakota and Illinois, which are covered by WRA offices in Missouri, it was reported last week.

According to Vernon Kennedy, head of the Kansas City WRA office, 46 persons have been placed in the greater Kansas City area. Eighteen of this group are working in domestic service, while five are employed in greenhouses and three are mechanics. Several are working in hospitals. The group also includes a welder, a paper box concern employee, a photographer, a printer and a dental technician.

ceived by the Commanding Officer, Col. C. W. Pence, from Mr. Earl Finch, owner of the Rolfin Stock Farm near Hattiesburg. Mr. Finch in his letter continued: "I am quite sure that I voice the sentiment of our people here when I wish for you and those men a long and pleasant stay with us." He remarked upon the "excellent behavior" of a group that had visited his farm and extended an invitation for further visits.

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