



Dillon Myer Lashes Conduct Of Dies Committee Hearings

WRA Director Says Untruths Spread By Investigators

Unity of American People Is Undermined by Half-Truths and Falsehoods Released Before Hearings, Says Relocation Authority Head

By LARRY TAJIRI

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dillon S. Myer, national War Relocation Authority director, lashed the Dies Committee in testimony Tuesday afternoon, sharply criticizing the Committee's conduct in its investigation of the WRA. Myer charged that the misinformation spread by the Committee tended to create disunity among Americans, sharpening racial antipathies.

Questioning of Myer began after Mike Masaoka, national Japanese American Citizens League executive secretary, now on leave to the Army, completed his testimony Tuesday morning.

Myer charged "the program of the WRA under investigation by the Dies Committee for the past eight weeks, was conducted in such a manner as to achieve publicity by sensational statements based on half-truths, exaggerations, and falsehoods; statements of witnesses were released to the public without verification of their accuracy, thus giving nation-wide publicity to many distortions and downright untruths."

"This practice fostered public feeling and mistrust, suspicion and hatred that has had the effect of providing the enemy with material which can be used to convince the Orient's peoples that the United States is undemocratic and fighting a racial war," Myer declared.

"The Dies Committee's procedure is undermining the unity of the American people and betraying

the democratic objectives which this nation and her Allies are fighting to preserve," he said.

"The grave international implications of WRA's program demand that it be approached thoughtfully and soberly and with maturity, and public statements concerning it should be made only after thorough understanding of the facts."

Myer asserted that the WRA offered to assist the committee's investigation, wiring Congressman Costello during the hearings in Los Angeles and offering to send a representative to prevent misinformation, but the offers were rejected.

Myer said he also wrote to Chairman Martin Dies offering help but the letters were not answered.

In fact, although investigations had progressed for eight weeks the Dies Committee had not contacted the WRA until July 3 when Myer was informed that he was to appear at hearings Tuesday.

Pointing out instances of mis-

(Continued on page 2).

MASAOKA PLEADS FOR DEMOCRACY OF ALL PEOPLES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Private Mike Masaoka, former JACL executive secretary, in a concluding statement to the Dies Committee Tuesday made a stirring plea for democratic treatment of evacuees.

"There is more than one color in America's flag. There is more than one color among America's people. We need them all working together to make America great," he declared.

Masaoka pleaded for naturalization privileges, or at least "friendly alien" status, for non-citizen Japanese parents who have sent sons into the U. S. Army "to fight and die if necessary" for America.

Mitsue Endo Is Denied Habeas Corpus Petition

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Federal Judge Michael J. Roche this week denied Mitsue Endo, 23, her petition for writ of habeas corpus, thus ending a year-long court battle to gain freedom from the WRA center at Tule Lake, the Examiner reported.

Dismissal of the habeas corpus petition was asked by Assistant U. S. Attorney Al J. Zirpoli on the ground that the recent Supreme Court decision in the cases of Gordon Hirabayashi and Minoru Yasui upheld the legality of military orders issued by Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt restricting movements of persons of Japanese blood.

Zirpoli also contended that Miss Endo could secure her release from Tule Lake and go to mid-western areas if she files an application with the War Relocation Authority.

The appellant was born in Sacramento and for four years was a clerk in the State Motor Vehicle department. She has a brother now serving in the U. S. armed forces.

193 Volunteers Leave Minidoka WRA Center

HUNT, Idaho—With eight more volunteers for the all-nisei U. S. Army combat unit leaving the center this week, Minidoka's total number of volunteers inductees reached the 193 mark.

Previously, 358 families in the center had sons or brothers in the army.

Newsreel Shows Nisei Soldier With U. S. Forces at Attu

TOPAZ, Utah — Cpl. Alex Yorichi writing in the Topaz Times last week told of seeing Sgt. Ben Moriwaki aboard a landing barge in a Paramount newsreel of Army landings at Attu, and said at least two other nisei are in the Alaskan theatre of operations.

Sgt. Moriwaki's father and a younger brother are residents of the Topaz center. They are formerly of Oakland.

A letter written by Sgt. Moriwaki on June 12, and received at Topaz 10 days later said in part:

Judge Rules Racial Measure Unconstitutional in Trial Case Sponsored by JACL Groups

Maricopa County Superior Court Justice Has No Doubt of Law's Unconstitutionality; Places Special Stress on Point of Restricted Movement

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Arizona's controversial state law prohibiting commercial dealings with "persons whose movements are restricted" unless the transaction is first reported and advertised, was declared unconstitutional by Judge Phelps, Maricopa County superior court justice, ruling Wednesday in the case of Tsutomu Ikeda vs. Johnson Pearce Commercial Company.

In ruling, Judge Phelps denied a motion, filed by the state attorney general, to dismiss the case which was brought up by Ikeda, local JACL chapter president, as a test of the constitutionality of the law. Ikeda had sought to make the Johnson Pearce Commercial Company carry out terms of a contract which the defendant claimed was not possible under the terms of the state's restrictive law.

Judge Phelps at the same time dismissed criminal prosecution charges filed against four commercial firms for violation of the law.

The law, made effective on March 23, 1943 when it was signed by Governor P. Osborn, requires public notice and a report to the secretary of state of any commercial transaction undertaken by any person with a "person whose movements are restricted by operation of law or by any executive or other order authorized by law, or from a person who is not eligible to citizenship."

It was, in effect, a law aimed specifically at persons of Japanese descent, and made their every-day activities as well as earning a livelihood practically impossible.

Justice Phelps made it clear that he had no doubt about the law's unconstitutionality. "If I did, I would hold it constitutional," he said. "It is the duty of the court to do so where there is any question at all. But it just seems clear to my mind that the act is unconstitutional."

Shortly after the law became operative the Arizona JACL chapter retained Judge Lockwood and Simpson Cox as attorneys to contest its legality. National JACL headquarters were consulted and A. L. Wirin, special JACL counsel made a trip to Mesa, Ariz., to confer with members of the Arizona chapter where a trial case was decided upon.

In the first instance of violation, the Standard Oil company was fined and paid the maximum fine of \$1,000 for selling gasoline to native-born Arizonans of Japanese ancestry without going through the proper notice procedure.

Judge Phelps laid special stress on the extent to which the term "persons whose movements are restricted" might be carried.

"If you follow it to its logical

conclusion it includes every person in this court," he said. "I was not facetious when I mentioned the 'C' (gasoline ration) card a moment ago; a fellow who has an 'A' card is limited in his movements."

"A man who goes to the grocery

(Continued on page 8).

Kido Declares Two Actions "Vindication"

American People Not Jettisoning Liberalism In Hysteria of War

The Arizona's court's decision that the state's restrictive law is unconstitutional, and strong substantiating testimony for the JACL and WRA presented before the Dies Committee in Washington this week were termed as "striking" examples "of vindication" by Saburo Kido, JACL national president in Salt Lake City.

"I am confident," Kido said, "that these two developments are striking measures to vindicate our stand. I hope that certain elements in the American public will realize that it is not national intent to jettison all our democratic principles in the hysteria of war. At the same time I know the American people will recognize the desire of most nisei, as well as loyal aliens, to do the right thing by the United States."

Speaking of the Dies hearings, Kido pointed out the vast difference in coverage by the Hearst press and disinterested news agencies which reported the incident in an objective manner.

"Articles appearing in Hearst and a few other newspapers on the hearings are an example of the biased, one-sided treatment of the entire issue by yellow journals," Kido said. "They have done irreparable damage to the cause of American unity, but I am very pleased to see such fair treatment by the majority of newspapers, whose accounts were at considerable variance to those of the chronic Jap-baiters."

Comprehensive reports of proceedings by Larry Tajiri, Pacific Citizen editor, who attended all hearings, appear in other columns.

Kido declared that perhaps the hearings were a good thing "despite the vicious and malicious mud-slinging" since "the air has been cleared by setting down in formal testimony the story of our efforts and accomplishments toward better Americanism."

The national president acknowledged the part that Mike Masaoka, national executive secretary on leave, played in developing JACL contacts in the east by asserting that "Dies efforts to characterize our connections as subversive failed naturally because the charges were entirely without basis."

Kido stated that the JACL, whose activities have not been retarded in any way by the Dies Committee's attacks, is going ahead with its program of service to loyal Americans of Japanese blood through service to the nation.

WRA's "Confidential Files" Shown as Public Documents

WASHINGTON — The Dies subcommittee's smear campaign against the administration's handling of the evacuee relocation program fell flat this week as War Relocation Authority officials disclosed that the "confidential files," which the congressional group had charged the WRA had made available to representatives of the Japanese American Citizens League, were, in reality, public documents of the United States which are available to any citizen.

The "confidential" documents were administrative directives of the WRA.

The Dies subcommittee and the anti-administration press made much of the fact that the WRA had given confidential information to the JACL. Representative Karl Mundt (R., North Dakota), a member of the subcommittee, had declared: "This is the most amazing bit of testimony this committee has heard."

During the first three days of the Dies group's Washington hearings, two members of the United States armed forces, Private Mike M. Masaoka and Private Joe Kanazawa, both members of the Japanese American combat team in training in Mississippi, were the chief witnesses. Masaoka was national secretary of the JACL until his induction into the armed forces, while Kanazawa was an employee of the JACL's Washington office. Others called for testimony last week were Tokutaro N. Slocum, Japanese American veteran of World War I, who was questioned by the committee on reported anti-American activity at the Manzanar relocation center, and Paul Y. Abe of Washington and Mrs. Joe Kanazawa.

Questioning of the two former JACL officers was based on records and reports of the Washington office of the JACL which were

seized when representatives of the Dies group raided the office on June 11.

Masaoka made a fervent plea for decent treatment of loyal persons of Japanese ancestry in his appearance Saturday.

"The Chinese used to say that all they wanted was a Chinaman's chance in the war against Japan," Masaoka remarked. "All I ask for is a Chinaman's chance for Japanese Americans in this country. The attack on Pearl Harbor was a dastardly deed which hurt us more than any other Americans. It made it tough for us to convince the American people of our loyalty."

Masaoka said that he and thousands of other Japanese Americans had volunteered for combat service in the United States Army in order to prove that loyalty.

Quizzed about his contacts with government officials while representing the JACL in Washington, Masaoka said that as a citizen in a democracy it was his right and privilege to contact public officials regarding policy concerning the treatment of Japanese Americans. He stressed that "we are living in a democracy. 'This isn't Japan.'"

Asked whether he had any criticism

(Continued on page 8).

Dies Scored as Unsited for Investigation of Race Issues

Can't Think of "Any Group Less Appropriate to Make Such Study Than Dies Committee," Says Lead Editorial in Sacramento, Cal. "Union"

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Congressman Dies' proposal to have his committee investigate growing racial antagonisms in this country was attacked by the Sacramento Union here this week in a lead editorial.

While pointing out the need for "serious, unbiased, dispassionate, thorough and statesman-like attention" to the problem, the editorial declared "nor can we think of any group less appropriate to make such a study than the Dies committee. Even in his first announcement of the intentions to look into the question, the flamboyant, hysterical Mr. Dies has his conclusions all drawn," the editorial said.

The Union declared Dies "doesn't even comprehend the scope of the problem of racial prejudice in this great melting pot—nor, we think, does he possess the mental or emotional capacity to begin to understand it."

The newspaper continued: "To him, it seems to be dreadfully simple: Just find the Reds (or any other left-wing liberals, for that matter) in any riot-torn city, and there you have the fomenters of the racial disturbances. Mr. Dies does concede that the responsibility for growing racial disturbances is not entirely traceable to un-American groups.

"These groups, he says, have been 'aided and abetted by certain people in America who have kept alive and stimulated race consciousness and race hatred for political purposes . . . (and who are) furnishing the enemy with effective propaganda that may alienate many people whose friendship we greatly need."

"For this last accolade, we suspect that Mr. Dies would soon find himself an eminently qualified candidate if congress financed him to set out on the kind of investigation he is used to conducting, and the kind he seems to have in mind in this instance.

"There are a lot of angles to this broad problem of tolerance, racial antagonisms and the treatment of minorities in this great and democratic, but occasionally hysterical, nation of ours—a whole lot of angles, in fact, that are beyond the bigoted grasp of the gentleman from Texas.

"Congress should, by all means, pay close attention to this problem and its many ramifications for the future. But in picking its committee for the job, it could certainly find a more likely prospect than the intemperate Mr. Dies, who sees things in only two colors: Red and white."

War Work Seen As Possibility For Evacuees

Government Departments Announce Policy for Use of All Loyal Workers

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Evacuees soon may be employed in war work on release from relocation centers, according to a War Department announcement, the Union reported this week.

The new policy, to make full use of all loyal and qualified workers regardless of national origin or citizenship, is said to be the joint national policy of the War Department, Attorney General, Navy Department and Maritime Commission.

The announcement stated "the granting of full employment opportunities to all loyal and qualified workers irrespective of national origin or citizenship is urged upon and expected of all contractors and subcontractors."

DeWitt to Stay Put, Says Sen. Downey

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Sheridan Downey, California Democrat, predicted this week that Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt would not be removed for several months from his present post as commanding general of the Western Defense Command.

Downey said he received "convincing assurances" from Assistant Secretary of War McCloy that DeWitt would remain on the coast at least until his army retirement becomes due. The general will be 64 years old in January.

Downey also said he had been reliably informed no opposition to DeWitt's strong policy of keeping Americans of Japanese descent out of west coast areas is apparent in the War Department.

Utah Will Not Use Mexican Farm Workers

Evacuees, Others Available in Area To Get First Call

Officials of the Farm Security Administration and the United States Employment Service in Salt Lake City Wednesday agreed with Carlos G. Macias, Mexican consul for Utah, that the program for importing Mexican agricultural workers into the Western States to meet farm labor shortages will not be carried out in Utah, according to the Deseret News.

Discussing the importation program, Mr. Macias had said that no application for Mexican labor has been made to the Farm Security Administration so far as he knew, and that no laborers would be imported into Utah for the present for this reason.

The officials of the federal agencies, in confirming Mr. Macias' statement, said that for the time being the Utah farm labor problem is being successfully met by full and part time Caucasian workers and by evacuee laborers.

Theodore R. Maughan of the U. S. Employment Service said it was thought advisable to "make the best with what labor could be mustered from sources at hand" because of the small size of Utah farms and the difficulty with the language and housing conditions.

"The canning season has not been in progress long enough to determine whether Utah will call on Mexican laborers for that type of work or not," he continued, "but before it will be necessary to turn to Mexicans, we will first use part-time workers, prisoners of war and evacuee laborers who are available in the area."

The Employment Service has already taken steps to bring some evacuees from Southern Idaho during the summer months, making it possible for California, Nevada and Arizona to retain their present number of Mexican workers, Maughan explained.

License Application Balked in Spokane

SPOKANE, Wash.—Decision on the application of a nisei for a hotel operating license was deferred here this week when city commissioners questioned the motives of the applicants, the Associated Press said.

Refusal was urged by Commissioner Arthur H. Meehan after Commissioner A. B. Colburn had reported that persons of Japanese blood were now operating 24 downtown hotels, adding "That is 24 too many."

The question came up when a Japanese American applied through a real estate firm for a license.

NISEI FULFILLING 'INDISPENSABLE' ROLE FOR ARMY

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Lt. Col. Karl T. Gould of the Camp Savage Japanese language school was reported by the Sentinel as saying nisei graduates of the military intelligence school are fulfilling an indispensable position as specialist personnel of the Army in every sector of the Pacific war front from the jungles of the tropics to the bleak islands of the north.

"The time is now here when all men who claim birth in America, regardless of race, color or creed, must arise to defend either on the battle front or the production front," Col. Gould said.

The language school is now recruiting qualified nisei for enrollment in the next class.

Four Nisei Beet Workers Sent Back To Poston Center

DENVER, Colo. — Because they did not have proper travel permits, four Japanese Americans who left their jobs in the beet fields of northern Colorado and came to Denver to work were to have been returned last week to the war relocation center at Poston, Ariz., the Rocky Mountain News reported.

The four evacuees, Mitsuaki Araki, 21, who was born in Hawaii; Joe Kawaguchi, 18; Toshi Sadahiro, 20, and Frank Kuwada, 19, natives of California, were taken to the city jail after officers apprehended them in a hotel at 1910 Curtis street. The officers reported the evacuees failed to produce proper travel permits.

The expenses of the trip back to Poston will be borne by the evacuees and their work privileges will be revoked, Harold S. Choate, district supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, declared.

Dillon Myer Flays Conduct Of Dies Committee Hearing

(Continued from page 1). information, Myer declared that statements made during the Los Angeles hearings by Harold H. Townsend, former chief of transportation and supply at the Poston center, which included the story of bread buried in the desert for invaders, contained 37 mistruths.

Myer asserted that the press statement of May 29 by Robert E. Stripling, committee secretary, declaring the WRA had released "known saboteurs" was untrue and "absolutely without justification."

Stripling had been challenged to produce names but had failed to submit any, Myer said.

The WRA director expressed concern that misleading statements by the Dies Committee may lead to overt acts against evacuees which may react unfavorably against American prisoners in the Far East.

Myer said the WRA is striving to achieve democratic ideals in treatment of evacuees, and wanted freedom of speech and activity, and reasonable equality of treatment for the evacuees. He explained the WRA's program, stressing outside resettlement progress, and declaring it is WRA policy to relocate as many eligible evacuees as possible in the fastest time.

The WRA is working out an evacuee segregation policy, Myer told the Dies Committee. In a formal statement Myer described the nisei as loyal to America.

"In view of the fact that the Japanese side of Japanese American lives has been emphasized so strongly during recent weeks, I believe that in the interests of fairness and accuracy some attention should be drawn toward evidence of Americanism among the Japanese American people," he said.

Myer pointed out that some 8000 nisei are now in the U. S. Army, some of them overseas, three already had been decorated for bravery and over 1200 nisei volunteered "from behind the wire enclosures of relocation centers."

Senate Approves Bill Asking Segregation in WRA Centers

New California Law Bans Fishing By Alien Evacuees

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — A new law approved at a recent legislative session will prohibit alien evacuees from securing commercial fishing licenses and extend the same ban to corporations with officers or majority stockholders of Japanese ancestry. The law is to go into effect in August.

The fishing measure resulted from charges that evacuee fishermen, before they were sent to relocation centers, used high-powered boats to spy on fleet maneuvers and take soundings around defense positions.

Also passed by the recently concluded session were amendments to the alien land act which will give courts closer control over "guardianship" arrangements through which resident aliens of Japanese descent allegedly secured property prior to evacuation. The amendments impose stiffer penalties for violations and require periodic reports to law enforcement officers on uses to which the lands are put.

Labor Bodies Want Ban On Evacuees

VALLEJO, Calif.—The Vallejo Central Labor Council (AFL) last week went on record as opposed to the release of evacuees from relocation centers, according to the Sacramento Bee.

The council concurred in a resolution previously adopted by the Alameda Central Labor Council endorsing exclusion of evacuees from the Pacific coast and expressing belief that their return to the coastal defense area would create confusion and be a menace to the war effort and safety of the country.

Citing other evidences of loyalty, Myer said "outside of relocation centers thousands of Japanese Americans, including those out on indefinite leave, and those never evacuated, are displaying patriotism in the same ways as other civilian Americans."

Myer made no comment to the press regarding processes or the timing of the segregation movement.

He expressed the opinion constitutional rights of nisei would be violated by lengthy detention, adding "it would save the government money and a more intensive racial problem after the war if we can release all Japanese Americans before the war's end."

Myer told of the JACL's contacts with the WRA, but denied the league had received "confidential" material not available to others.

He deplored wholesale evacuation, stressing that detention of the nisei is merely a temporary stage in the program for permanent outside relocation.

Citing the 37 untruths and exaggerations found in Townsend's testimony at Los Angeles, Myer said he was "deeply concerned with the committee's integrity" if it regarded such statements as true as Representative John Costello insisted.

Costello then admitted that Townsend's claim that Poston evacuees cached food for paratroopers was found untrue.

Wyoming Nisei Aids War Bonds Campaign

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—C. W. Madsen, Worland, Wyo., businessman and leading Legionnaire, told the Sentinel here that Harry Ujifusa, a nisei in his community was responsible for the sale of more than \$10,000 worth of war bonds in a recent drive.

Ujifusa was named a sub-chairman of one of the subscription groups in Worland, and he carried his group well over the top before the deadline.

Downey Resolution Asks Roosevelt State Policy on Evacuees

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Senate this week passed without opposition a resolution by Senator Sheridan Downey, California Democrat, requesting the President to order WRA officials to segregate loyal from disloyal evacuees in relocation centers.

It is understood the resolution was approved by Assistant Secretary of War McCloy and Dillon Myer, WRA chief, who were consulted by a Senate Military Affairs subcommittee on relocation problems. Myer told the Dies Committee this week that segregation is being worked out.

Myer reportedly said the WRA is in favor of separating evacuees on the basis of loyalty, but that manpower shortages, transportation difficulties and lack of housing facilities have delayed the effort.

It was also understood that the War Department influenced shelving of the Walgren-Holman bill to transfer authority over relocation centers from the WRA to the army.

The Downey resolution reads: "Resolved, That the President of the United States is respectfully requested to issue an executive order (1) directing the War Relocation Authority to take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of segregating persons of Japanese ancestry in relocation centers, whose loyalty to the United States is questionable or who are known to be disloyal, from those whose loyalty to the United States has been established, and for the purpose of establishing additional safeguards against sabotage by such persons, and (2) directing the appropriate agency of the government to issue a full and complete authoritative public statement concerning conditions in relocation centers, and plans with respect to future operation of centers and the movement of persons of Japanese ancestry interned therein."

Army Control of Centers Wanted By Arizonans

Conference with War Department Officials Reported by Senator

WASHINGTON—Senator Hayden, Democrat, of Arizona, said after a discussion with Undersecretary of War Patterson last week that the War Department has not reached a decision concerning the role it may assume in administering the problem of residents of Japanese ancestry, according to the Phoenix Gazette.

Hayden said he had reviewed with Patterson a plan presented by Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, and Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the army service of supply, which proposes a census by the military intelligence of all persons of Japanese descent residing in the state.

"Patterson said the army was still thinking about the problem and trying to reach a decision about what it should do," the senator reported.

Hayden said he had submitted to the War Department 64 telegrams received from Arizona business men, farmers and professional men which, according to him, presented a "cross-section" of sentiment in the state.

Main ideas expressed in the telegrams, the senator revealed, were that the army assume supervision of the residents of Japanese descent and move them from the Salt River Valley area into relocation centers; that administration of the centers be transferred to the army; that fears of sabotage to power and water installations held forth danger of violence against persons of Japanese ancestry.



Spoils of War

The spoils of war—to a temporary victor, at least, went to Thailand lately, who annexed with Japanese consent, four Malay states—Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu, and two Shan provinces of Burma, Keng Tung and Mong Pan. Thailand's aid in permitting Japanese bases on her soil helped the Singapore campaign, and thus a satellite power with dreams of empire was rewarded last week. General Tojo arrived in Singapore, doubtless to commemorate the event, and joint Thailand-Japanese communiques made known the story of annexation.

Foreign-Language Press

California newspapers printed in languages of enemy nations will in the future file translations of their news stories with the district attorney of the county of publication, it was reported this week in Sacramento. Whether this would apply following the war was not announced. Though no longer in operation, five major dailies were printed in Japanese up to the time of evacuation.

Canadians of Japanese ancestry will fight in court for retention of evacuated property offered for sale last month by the Canadian government. Seven hundred and sixty-nine parcels of farm land have already been sold to the director of the Veterans' Land Act or future disposition to British Columbia men now in the armed forces. The case will be fought by the Japanese Property Owners' Association in Kaslo, with contributions from both Japanese and non-Japanese. In Toronto a group of citizens, noting the real threat to civil liberties in such action, formed a committee to study the problem and plot out future action.

Goa, historic Portuguese colony on the west coast of south India, being mentioned this week as a place for the second exchange of nationals between the American and British governments and Japan. The Gripsholm, Swedish exchange ship, is still in New York City with no indication of when she will sail, but it will be a three-month voyage for her if and when she does set out with her human cargo. . . . Despite loose charges of politicians to the contrary, treatment of American and British civilians in Japanese-operated internment camps in both China and Japan is relatively good, according to reports published in an American edition of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, authoritative New York weekly on Far Eastern matters.

Labels Are Not Reliable, Says Palo Alto "Times"

PALO ALTO, Calif. — The difference between "enemy Japs" and "loyal American Japanese" was noted by the Palo Alto Times this week in an editorial on a split within Methodist circles over the issue of treatment of evacuees. The Times observed that the Methodist church at Willows had on record "as regretting" the decision of the annual Methodist church conference at Stockton in adopting a friendly attitude toward Japanese Americans of proven loyalty. The two meetings were viewing the question from different standpoints, the Times said. "The conference delegates were distinguishing sharply between the enemy Japs who would resort to such crimes as murdering missionaries and the loyal American Japanese who would deplore such conduct. The Willows members were proceeding on the assumption that the label Japanese is sufficient to denote unanimity of attitude among all covered thereby. But general labels are not always a reliable index."

Editor of "Citizen" Upholds Americanism Of JACL in Interview

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In an interview with the Washington Daily News last week, Larry Tajiri, Pacific Citizen editor, defended the Americanism of the Japanese American Citizens League and said the organization is open only to American citizens of Japanese ancestry who forswear allegiance to any other country. "The League wants only to obtain American rights for citizens of Japanese ancestry," said Tajiri. "We want loyal Japanese Americans to be treated as loyal citizens."

The story appeared under a three-column headline reading: "Japanese Citizens League Patriotic, Says Coast Editor." Tajiri said the League also wants to obtain full citizenship obligations for Japanese Americans. The organization seeks reinstatement of the draft for them rather than the present voluntary system, he declared. The story was published in connection with Dies committee hearings on the JACL. The influential Washington Post and Star have practically ignored the proceedings.

Pacific Coast Round-Up: Newspapers Have Quiet Week; Warren Receives Top Billing

By a Staff Writer

Oddly enough, while the Dies Committee hearings in Washington gave the nation-wide string of Hearst papers a golden opportunity to wage a sensational war of distortion against the War Relocation Authority, the Japanese American Citizens League and evacuees in and out of the relocation centers, it was a surprisingly quiet week for the west coast newspaper hate trade. Aside from the Los Angeles Times and the California Hearst papers, which expectedly reserved large front-page spreads for heavily editorialized reports of the testimony given the panel of Dies men by Privates Mike Masaoka and Joe Kanazawa, on leave as national executive secretary and Washington representative, respectively, of the JACL, the lesser members of the Pacific Coast press fraternity failed to rise to the occasion. Either because they are content to let the Dies Committee climax what they had started, or because they are not interested in any aspect of the evacuee question aside from possible evacuee return to the coast, the papers under discussion for the most part confined themselves to covering California's Governor Earl Warren, who repeated opposition to release of evacuees which he had expressed at the recent National Governors' Conference.

Upon his return to Sacramento from his eastern trip, Warren reiterated his contention that to permit evacuees to leave the relocation centers "would be laying the groundwork for another Pearl Harbor, and we don't propose to

War Relocation Office Denies Charges Made by Dies Men

NISEI SOLDIERS FIND CALIFORNIA VISITS PLEASANT

Private George Inagaki, former national JACL staff member and one of many nisei to return to evacuated Pacific Coast areas under the new ruling permitting freedom of travel for servicemen in uniform, notified headquarters this week he experienced no unpleasant incidents whatever in California.

"Los Angeles was enjoyable," he wrote. "I found no unpleasant moments whatsoever. I went to see Earl Carroll's Hollywood Canteen, attended Rotary Club meetings, ate at the better places, and no one bothered me."

Other servicemen have reported similar absence of trouble, indicating, according to observers, the inspired anti-evacuee hate campaign has not caught on with the masses.

Prepared Statement Gives Facts on Food, Releases, Financial Aid for Evacuees

Representative Starnes Denies Making Charges Against Evacuees on Use of Government Cars And Use of Financial Assistance Grants

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The War Relocation Authority this week issued a prepared statement refuting some of the "more flagrantly inaccurate" public charges made against it by the Dies Committee currently investigating the WRA's activities. Some of the charges attributed to members of the committee and published widely in the national press, were denied by these individuals as ever having been made or authorized, the WRA said.

The WRA found "some of these statements are true; some are completely without foundation in fact; and others are a compound of half-truths blended with either careless reporting, slipshod investigation, or deliberate distortion."

To charges that the WRA is encouraging high government officials to employ evacuees so that greater public trust in them can be created, the authority says it "has never 'encouraged' any government official to employ an evacuee at any time. Like all other employers government officials are fully entitled to forward job offers to the WRA for submission to the evacuees at the centers."

In a story appearing in the Washington Times Herald on May 28 it was charged evacuees are being so well fed that they are sending packages of butter, coffee and other rationed foods to friends on the outside.

To this the WRA says "evacuees at relocation centers are subject to the same rationing restrictions as all other civilians in the United States. We have absolutely no evidence that any evacuee has ever sent any rationed food to persons outside the centers. If this were done, it could be done only at the expense of the sender's rationed allowance."

The WRA brands as "completely untrue" a statement published in the same newspaper, allegedly from a report by Dies committee field investigators, that as many as 76 per cent of residents in one camp have refused to profess their loyalty to the United States.

The committee in the same newspaper said its disclosures have not hampered the release of 27,000 evacuees for work in agricultural and industrial communities and education at government expense.

At the time the story was published, the WRA says, a total of 12,799 evacuees had left the relocation centers, either permanently or temporarily under the regular leave procedures. Of this number about 800 are students. Neither the WRA nor any other federal agency provided any of these students with financial assistance, it was pointed out.

In a United Press dispatch from Washington dated May 29, Robert E. Stripling, committee investigator, was quoted as saying "we have no evidence of proper check being made by the WRA before releasing Japanese. . . ."

The WRA replies that if the committee is without evidence this "can only be because the investigators did not take the trouble to examine the WRA's leave procedure. Before granting indefinite leave to any evacuee, the authority checks all available records at the relocation center. If there is any question about the individual involved, a further check is made of the records maintained by federal investigative agencies. The authority firmly believes that, in granting leaves, it has taken and is taking every proper precaution to safeguard the national security."

The WRA points out that Representative Joe Starnes, acting chairman of the committee, categorically denied ever having made three statements on evacuee use of government automobiles and gasoline as attributed to him in a United Press dispatch from Washington dated June 2.

Starnes was reported to have said that evacuees were permitted use of government cars and gasoline for pleasure driving, that some evacuees have been allowed to bring their own automobiles to the centers and use them mainly for "visiting back and forth" and that one camp which clamped down on pleasure driving saved 1000 gallons of gasoline the first week.

The WRA says these statements are wholly unfounded; no evacuees are allowed to use personally owned cars in centers, and evacuees using their own cars to leave centers on indefinite leave obtain gasoline through local ration boards in accordance with regular rationing procedure.

The WRA reports that Representative Starnes has denied ever making or even authorizing the charge published in the Washington Times Herald on June 4 that evacuees at centers are allowed five gallons of whisky per person.

Representative Starnes also denies making a charge credited to him and published in the Times Herald that evacuees received \$50 from the WRA in addition to clothing and transportation when they leave centers to take jobs, and that many make a practice of working a short time, then returning to the camp and leaving again to benefit a second time from the \$50 leave-taking present.

WRA claims the first half of this statement is partially true; the latter half totally false. The WRA provides financial assistance to each evacuee going out for the first time on indefinite leave in cases where the individual lacks the necessary ready cash to make the trip and establish himself in the place of employment. No evacuee, however, is entitled to more than one grant of this kind. Those who return to the centers and then go out a second time receive no financial assistance whatever from the WRA for the second trip.

In reply to a charge by Representative J. Parnell Thomas published by the Los Angeles Times on May 20, the WRA says it has never tolerated the preaching or teaching of state Shintoism at centers. Parnell blamed the influence of Shinto priests for evacuee belligerence.

125 Ht. Mountain Evacuees To Work Farms in Wash.

PULLMAN, Wash. — Arthur Kulin, agricultural-extension service farm labor supervisor at Washington State College, revealed last week that 126 evacuees from the Heart Mountain, Wyo., relocation center were being moved to Dayton in Columbia County to do farm work for the Blue Mountain Canning Company, according to the Associated Press.

Kulin said this was the first group of evacuees to be cleared by the extension service for farm work in Washington under the new farm labor program authorized by Congress.

The evacuees will work in pea fields and will be housed in the company's farm labor camp, Kulin said.

Canadian Evacuation Causes Huge Losses to Farm Group

KASLO, B. C. — A million-dollar strawberry industry built up over 35 years by Japanese immigrants in the Lower Fraser Valley of British Columbia now seems a thing of the past, according to Yasutaro Yamaga, who recently visited the evacuated area, the New Canadian reported this week. Officials have stated that they believe the yield this year would be about a quarter of former production. Yamaga believes, however, that less than one-fifth of the crop will measure up to the quality specified in the Dominion Fruit Act.

Weeds are over-running many fields and only hardy types of strawberries, suitable only for the manufacture of jam, are growing in many places, Yamaga said.

Since much of the land cultivated by evacuated Japanese farmers was left without care, only about one-quarter of the tracts will be found suitable for farming at the end of the season, Yamaga observed. Three-quarters of the 250 acres devoted to asparagus is overrun with weeds. The raspberry crop is expected to be reduced to about one-third, while poultry and egg production has also fallen.

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:

Unconstitutional

One of the most monstrous laws ever conceived by a 20th Century legislature in a democratic nation was this week outlawed as unconstitutional by a courageous Arizona superior court judge. Carried out to the letter, that law would have denied American citizens the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without first going through a maze of red tape, public notices and 13 days of waiting. Under its terms a reputable firm was fined for selling gasoline to "restricted" persons without complying with ridiculous legal rigamarole. The same penalty hung over the heads of any other individuals or business enterprises supplying the most fundamental and essential commodities or services.

The decision comes as no great surprise. There are Americans in every corner of the land who have the courage to defend the basic rights guaranteed citizens despite the censure of pressure groups venting their hysteria on currently unpopular minorities.

The law, railroaded through the Arizona legislature and passed in haste was an exception only because it was made legal and enforced for a short period. In other aspects, however, it is a typical product of the vicious perversion to which democratic processes have been put under the stress of war. There have been other pieces of proposed legislation placed in hoppers and discussed in committee with equally or even more monstrous intent. Fortunately none of these have been legislated into law, and even the Arizona regulation was put together in such obvious haste that it collapsed in its first test of constitutionality.

We are gratified that the courts, to which all Americans have recourse, are not being swept off their feet by the inflammatory arguments of the super-patriots. We realize also that the price of justice is eternal vigilance, that injustice must be challenged fearlessly.

The decision should be a warning to the native fascists in our midst that the fact of total war does not necessarily mean that long-cherished constitutional guarantees are to be made inoperative.

Of What Avail?

The inspired tongue-lashing administered this week by Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, on the fascist-like smear tactics used by the Dies Committee to discredit his agency came as welcome news to 100,000 evacuees as well as countless other Americans eager to see common decency prevail.

Eight weeks of sensationalized build-up during which Dies representatives had a field day of irresponsible frolicking with some fundamental principles of Americanism were culminated in the hearings at Washington where the Committee, for the first time in two months of investigation, questioned persons most closely associated with the issue.

By-lined Hearst press reports to the contrary notwithstanding, little other than the fundamental rottenness of Dies Committee methods was brought to light. There was little or nothing but the public airing of dirty linen, none of which bore any relation whatever to the national welfare, to show for two whole months of time, effort and verbal thunderings of a committee supposedly charged with the investigation of activities inimical to the country.

We cannot delude ourselves into thinking that the Dies committee, and others of sim-

ilar intentions have shot their bolt with this abortive effort. It is necessary to be constantly on the alert against the fascist minds in our midst. But there is reason to say that one hurdle at least has been crossed, and the way is now clear, for the moment, to get on with an urgent task.

That task is the rapid return of our American exiles to their rightful places in society where they may contribute their individual bits to the winning of this war and re-assume the responsibilities that all patriots cherish. The War Relocation Authority, as anyone who has studied the problem will agree, has done and is doing a splendid job with an extremely difficult and complex problem. Out of this attempt to smear it, the WRA should rise in new stature.

Nor is there cause to believe that the reputation or the prestige of the JACL has been damaged by the efforts of the Dies committee to discredit it. Whatever Dies may try to do or say on the evacuee issue hereafter will be strictly anticlimactic, for he has come out of the tussle second best.

Two Questions

The War Relocation Authority's prepared statement in reply to charges leveled against it in the public press by Dies Committee representatives discloses a matter of grave importance. Congressman Joe Starnes, to whom certain sensational allegations against the WRA were attributed, categorically denies that he ever made or authorized the charges.

These allegations for the most part are on their face value ridiculous. Yet they were distributed nationally by reputable press associations and published widely throughout the nation since the charges, purporting to come from a Congressman designated by name, were indeed newsworthy.

The ways of the press make it unlikely that Congressman Starnes' denial ever will be circulated so widely as the story of the charges, if, in fact, the Congressman has actually taken the time and trouble to see that his name is cleared of the unfair and misinformed comments. At any rate the mischief has been done at untold cost to national unity.

The revelation raises two questions:

1. If Congressman Starnes was not responsible for making the allegations, and there is no need to question his integrity, then who is to blame for a bit of malicious mischief calculated to discredit a government agency, damage the reputation of a member of Congress, and malign 100,000 evacuees?

2. How much more of the Dies Committee's lurid allegations are in the same category of being issued in the names of Congressmen who disavow all responsibility when called upon to substantiate them?

It is also an academic question as to whether Congressman Starnes would have come out, of his own volition, to deny all connection with the statements if those seeking justice had not pressed him for a forthright declaration.

If nothing else, this incident demonstrates the necessity of the evacuees and their friends to challenge all false, wild and malicious allegations. Our case will stand scrutiny in broad daylight, and we have the right to demand that our opponents produce evidence of similar integrity—or else hold their tongues.

If the Dies Committee were really interested in probing for un-American activity, it could do no better than to seek the answers to the questions raised above. Unfortunately there is not much chance of its zeal extending to such embarrassing matters.

Anniversary Message

Six years ago this week scattered rifle fire at ancient Marco Polo Bridge just outside of Peking started a conflagration which rages more fiercely today than ever. The first victims of this catastrophe, the Chinese people, have paid their price in untold quantities of death, destruction and human suffering.

They have borne these trials with a fortitude which commands the respect and admiration of all the world's people. Their demonstration of endurance, courage and faith in ultimate victory can well be an example for American refugees with Japanese faces.

If there is at times a tendency to feel sorry for ourselves, it can be stopped quickly and efficiently by remembering the vastly more bitter tragedies of countless millions of war's unfortunates.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Mr. Dies and the "White Man's Burden"

Congressman Martin Dies in recent weeks has made sweeping statements with regard to the growing national problem of racial strife. No one can disagree with him when he states that "it is a grave error for the government to ignore this dangerous situation." But other statements credited to the chairman of the House committee on un-American activities are less assuring to lovers of democracy.

According to press dispatches, Congressman Dies ascribed "racial hatred" to "a combination of un-American propaganda activities and the coddling of races by politically-minded people in this country who ignore the vast differences between the protection and the coddling of a race."

Obviously this remark is directed at progressive New Deal legislation which is attempting in a not as yet too effective manner to wipe out some of the traditional inconsistencies in American treatment of minority groups.

Yet it is difficult to discover any traces of "coddling of a race" which Mr. Dies charges. Rather, the emphasis is on the other side for there is evidence that legislation to protect certain racial minorities from discrimination is sorely lacking.

The history of the south's treatment of Negroes bears enough evidence to refute any charges of "coddling." The refusal of the south's congressional blocs to permit consideration of anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation is proof enough that legislation to provide even the minimum safeguards to physical safety as well as constitutional rights are not provided.

This particular statement and others credited to Mr. Dies smack unpleasantly of the White Man's burden, the little brown brother and all that sort of racial supremacy ideology that should have vanished when imperialism and slavery went out of fashion.

Mr. Dies charges that one of the conditions leading to racial unrest is the "spreading of racial hatred by certain people in America who have kept alive and stimulated race consciousness and race hatred for political purposes or because of misguided social ideas." The implication of this statement is unmistakable when associated with another Dies charge to the effect that evacuees released from WRA centers have been subversive "if you include as subversive propaganda activities designed to stir up race hatred."

We have heard of no evacuees going about the country stirring up race hatred. But many will admit fearlessly that they have talked democracy, and pointed out shortcomings in the practice which involves mere lip-service to its fundamental tenets.

It seems to us that certain basic principles of the American way of life are closely tied up with evacuation and its aftermath, with the manner in which common Americans live with fellow Americans of different racial extractions, and most of all with the ability of Americans to recognize and correct shortcomings in their behavior.

We exercise our constitutional prerogative to disagree with Congressman Dies when he implies it is un-American to keep alive the subject of racial discrimination, and race hatred. We believe the activity stimulates better Americanism through self-appraisal and criticism.

Unless we as a nation can overcome the natural impulse to shrug off the unpleasant, face the facts, then do something about it, there is not much point in talking piously of the Four Freedoms for overseas consumption.

Various pieces of legislation—for instance, the President's non-discrimination regulation in defense industries—are splendid examples of what can be done to promote social progress. We can expect little further progress if we are to delude ourselves into thinking, as Mr. Dies apparently does, that we can overcome our race problems by hushing up any discussion about them.

We are unalterably opposed to any action which will inflame hatreds and result in an outbreak of violent passions, but this need not be necessary in sensible, civilized discussion of

Re: Books

SOME RECENT MATERIAL ON PACIFIC SCENE

Several recently issued books on the Pacific scene follow, with notations on comments made on the books by William H. Chamberlin, writing for the New York Times' "Book Review":

"Why Japan Was Strong," by John Patric, 313 pp., Doubleday, Doran and Co., \$2.50.

This book is said to differ from the rest of its kind in that its author, John Patric, traveled through Japan, Korea, Manchuria and North China on a shoestring budget, going third-class and staying at the cheapest inns.

As Mr. Chamberlin puts it: "He (the author) makes no pretensions to being an expert on the Orient. He carried no letters of introduction to well-known Japanese, possessed no special knowledge of Japan except what he had picked up from observing the hard-working, frugal Japanese on the west coast, and acquired his contacts in Japan partly by doing simple juggler's tricks, which never failed to attract a crowd of interested spectators, and adjusting his conversation to the stilted, limited English which the more educated Japanese retain from their compulsory schooling in the language."

Through this manner of sight-seeing, Mr. Patric is reported to have gathered up a good deal of information on the daily lives of the Japanese masses that the more conventional tourists have never touched. And, as a consequence of this familiarity with the "common man" of Japan, instead of with the usual run of public figures, the author is able to render a more favorable report on the Japanese than most of the others. In fact, he is apprehensive that some of his remarks about the Japanese may sound "reasonable" under present circumstances, but Mr. Chamberlin assures him that "one suspects that most Americans share Mr. Patric's own qualities of good sense and poise and instinct for honest reporting sufficiently to give his excellent account of Japan's 'common man' the favorable reception it deserves."

"Japan's Military Masters," by Hillis Lory, 256 pp., The Viking Press, New York, \$2.50.

This book is described as delving exhaustively into Japan's military organization, with special emphasis on the nature and training of the Japanese soldier.

The Japanese soldier is said to be implanted with a spirit of fanatical contempt for death; and that his training is such that even though he may not measure up well in appearance, he makes a formidable foe in actual fighting.

There is a foreword to the book by former Ambassador Joseph Grew, and the book as a whole is reported as emphasizing a point that has been made by Mr. Grew—a warning for Americans not to underestimate the Japanese enemy.

"America's Role in Asia," by Harry Paxton Howard, 463 pp., Howell, Soskin, New York, \$3.

The author of this book is an American free-lance journalist who lived for many years in Japan and

(Continued on page 7).

a problem fundamental to this nation's and the world's future well-being.

There is a double duty involved: to ourselves as Americans to evolve a method of true democratic relationship between the various peoples that make up the United States, and to the world to provide a positive leadership through example, demonstrating that races within a nation as well as nations of races can live in harmony.

the copy desk

Superman

Clark Kent, alias Superman, has become interested in the relocation centers. We wonder why Superman cannot be put to use in fighting race discrimination rather than inciting it as the trend of his present activities will undoubtedly do?—From the Gila News-Courier.

As Poston bid goodbye to 25 volunteers bound for Fort Shelby, the Poston Chronicle found in the event a good springboard for an editorial answering the charges made by the Dies boys:

"There will be no brass band. The volunteers aren't getting any chicken dinner or ice cream, nor will they be given five gallons of whisky apiece, because there are no brass bands or chickens or ice cream in Poston. Mr. Townsend may have been able to find them, but no one else seems to be able to.

"But the boys don't seem to mind. Let the James', the Townsends and the Bests have their day.

"There is a global war going on, and about all they want right now is to get that thing over with in a hurry and then come back and pick up the broken threads of life and start life anew. In a word, home with mom and pop and sis. Ham and eggs, a buck or two for a Saturday night date, a rumble seat with the girl friend, movies, cokes, baseball and football games."

The Letter Box

The "letter box" of any newspaper is its pulse-beat, its picture of its readers, and oft-times is more revealing than its news columns. Last week's Manzanar Free Press carried letters from two east-settled evacuees, who wrote in part:

"Our Challenger with its fancy doolittle name was just an old-fashioned, rickety-rackety, dirty mobile which must have been used somewhere in the gay nineties. If it weren't for the pleasant personalities and friendly soldiers we met and had fun with, I would have passed out with boredom.

"Your lei was admired by them and I had to convince them—which took two days—that I was not a Hawaiian and could not do the Hula or speak Hawaiian."

And: "The past year is like a dream to me, because 'it didn't happen here'; yet I feel that I have been in New York City nearly all my life. In other words, the evacuation is a hideous image in the back of my mind, but New York has captured my heart. Greenwich Village, the Bowery, the Union Square are as familiar to me now as were the Berkeley hills a year ago. The people who are now my friends seem like lifelong acquaintances.

"Perhaps that is because this city is a melting pot in action—there are many immigrants and their direct descendants, descendants from everywhere. Thus, many people know of our problem.

"Materially, I have gained little thus far and returns will grow less with the new income tax, but the experiences that I have had, the people whom I have met and the ideas that become a part of me, are all gains—they cannot be taxed away."—Letter from Ina Sugihara.

"A" Ratings Given High Schools at Rohwer and Jerome

ROHWER, Ark. — The Rohwer center high school has been given an "A" rating by Dr. M. R. Owens, Arkansas state high school supervisor, reports the Rohwer Outpost.

It was currently announced in Jerome, Ark., that the Denson high school had received the same rating. Attainment is considered an honor, stated the Outpost.

An Editorial from Idaho: Hawaiian Solution of "Japanese Problem" Urged for Mainland

Any Approach to Problem Not Predicated Upon Clear Recognition of Loyal Japanese Americans Is Denial of Principles for Which We Fight

The best answer which has yet come to our attention upon the question of what to do with the Japanese among us is in an article appearing in Harper's Magazine for June, based upon the problem presented to the Territory of Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941.

The solution finally evolved was the simple one of securing from the FBI and the army and navy intelligence staffs a careful review of the case history of more than 100,000 Japanese, citizens and aliens. Thereafter and upon the basis of that investigation the known dangerous, citizens and aliens alike, were put into detention camps for the duration. The suspects were put under constant surveillance and restriction. Those found to be loyal Japanese American citizens were treated as loyal American citizens.

With this solution and the subsequent handling of the problem, The Statesman is in complete agreement and accord.

We believe that any approach to the similar problem here on the mainland which is not predicated upon the clear recognition that there are Japanese who are loyal American citizens, and entitled to the respect, dignity and rights given to any other loyal citizen is in itself a denial of those principles for which we are fighting. The President and the secretary of war have recognized that basic principle of equal treatment by

authorizing the induction into the armed services of loyal Japanese American citizens, giving to them all the rights and privileges of any other citizen in the armed services.

To say, as has been publicly done by high authority, "that a Jap's a Jap and always will be" is to imply that all persons with Japanese blood in their veins are disloyal and dangerous. Such sentiments expressed anywhere at any time by anyone is not only harmful to the loyal Japanese among us, but extremely dangerous to the general welfare, inciting, as it may readily do, "witch hunting" and other forms of persecution by self-appointed policemen.

The Japanese alien of proven loyalty should be accorded the same rights and privileges that are given to the alien German and Italian.

This is not to say that we should treat known and dangerous Japanese, or those held as suspects, with a crying concern for their welfare. Not at all. They should be rounded up, confined in detention camps and given such treatment and consideration, no more, no less, than that required by international law.

The hard-headed and good-sense approach to and solution of the problem which was made by the people of Hawaii can be and should be made here on the mainland. — (From the Idaho Daily Statesman, July 3, 1943.)

Letters to Coast Editors Speak Against Fascistic Racial Bias

"We Can Well Imagine Dr. Goebbels Gloating Over Triumph in Promoting Dissension Among Peoples Of United Nations," declares Resident of Seattle

Among letters-to-editors published in recent issues of Pacific Coast newspapers, along with the usual run of those expressing sentiments against all persons of Japanese descent, there were a number of them that protested against racial intolerance and spoke up for loyal Japanese Americans.

Clyde Hitchcock of Sacramento, Calif., an officer in the U. S. armed forces, writing to the Sacramento Bee, said:

"Editor of the Bee—Sir: As an habitual reader of your paper ranking your column, Letters from the People, as second only to the front page, let me add my voice to an already unnecessarily heated argument. As an American first and now, as an officer in active service through enlistment, I cannot help but feel that many of your correspondents are un-American in their vicious remarks on the Japanese question.

"I certainly am no Japanese lover, as some of the more vicious are inclined to label those who disagree with them, but I hope that my sense of fair play will always enable me to think and act like an American. Why all the fuss and furor over the Japanese? I certainly realize there are traitors in their ranks but are we not at war with Italy and Germany also and has not an alien of those countries had practically the run of the country these many months?

"Certainly, if we can believe the papers and our own law enforcement agencies there have been more of the aliens of those countries engaged in open activity against our country than there have been Japanese. What a howl would go up if an attempt was made to lock up every person of German or Italian lineage throughout the country!

"However, thank God, we are too American to harbor such feelings. The Japanese, because of their racial markings, are isolated and, if we are to believe our critics, are all traitors. I do not believe we should invite trouble by

abolishing the internment camp completely; rather I feel that many of our own so-called Americans would be less traitorous to our war efforts if locked up there."

In Seattle, Wash., Elihu Bergman, of that city, wrote to the editor of the Post-Intelligencer:

"The race riots in Detroit, the unfair investigation of so-called riots in Japanese relocation areas, and the increased intolerance on the part of many Americans leads me to believe that we, unknowingly, are playing into the hands of Axis propagandists. We can well imagine Dr. Goebbels gloating over his triumph in promoting dissension among the peoples of the United Nations.

"The problem of the Negro in America has always been a perplexing one. Now that we are engaged in a life or death struggle for our existence as free men, it is about time that we cease to discriminate against people because of the color of their skin.

"It is probably true that there are some disloyal people among the Japanese at relocation centers. There were many disloyal German-Americans, and certainly the people that are raising the violent charges against the Japanese are doing more harm to their country than could the most disloyal of the Japanese.

"If some of the rabble rousers on the Dies committee could put themselves in the place of one of the nisei, uprooted from settled homes, deprived of thriving businesses, and even deprived of their rights as citizens of the United States, maybe it would help them to be a little more tolerant of these unfortunate Americans.

"With the nervous tension developing as a result of the war, we in America must become even more broad-minded. We must be more tolerant and more appreciative of the sacrifices that Americans, such as the nisei, are forced to make; otherwise we will be at the mercy of a gang of propagandists in Berlin, and our war effort will be badly hampered."

WASHINGTON LETTER

Our Air Force Proves Its Worth

By PETER WOOD

The Northwest African Air Force, which helped to drive the enemy out of North Africa has proved a brilliant success, according to Vincent Sheean, well-known correspondent who is now a lieutenant colonel in the United States Army. In many ways it is an innovation.

In its character as a combined British and American force it is new; in its character as an independent military weapon it is new; in its present triumphs and in its past difficulties it has developed an amazing lot of talent in its high command.

But the material with which it works is the same as in other theatres—good machines manned by American youth. We think they are the best youth there is anywhere. Our planes have proved their worth, our concept of daytime precision bombing has been fully justified and this air force can go to whatever the future holds with full confidence.

Two aircraft that had never really had a chance in Europe before, the B-17 Flying Fortress and the P-38 Lightning, fulfilled our expectations to the fullest, and none of our aircraft proved inadequate when correctly used.

One of the striking things about this Air Force, Col. Sheean says, is the great strategic talent of officers who had been "just good old pilots." Lieut. Col. Philip Cochran explained it this way:

"Personally, I think the secret of their success is their closeness to the airplane itself and to the people that fly them. They have been imbued all their lives with the actuality of human teamwork that all fliers must have.

"It is common practice in the Air Corps to have a general ask a second lieutenant what he thinks, and it is not uncommon to have the general take his advice. It may be the pilot's bond that supports this close relationship is the essence of the teamwork of the Air Corps."

"Our generals grew up in cockpits and are always ready to listen to the man who is flying the mission in the air. They were convinced by the winter operations that the older concepts of ground-air control tied the air force down and prevented the best use of the weapon.

"Our air generals went on to prove, when they got the chance, they do have strategic minds and can plan and carry out big strategic moves. From the small beginnings of the winter they evolved, entirely by practice and experience, the immense independent military weapon which is the Northwest African Air Force."

The Northwest African Air Force contains all of our former Twelfth Air Force plus British and some French fighter and bomber units. So far as the operational units are concerned, the force is largely American. The striking force is divided into two commands, known as the strategic air force and the tactical air force.

The strategic air force, commanded by Major Gen. James H. Doolittle, has all the heavy and most of the medium bombardment units, as well as the fighter groups used for the escort of bombing missions.

The tactical air force, commanded by Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, has fighter-bomber groups and some light bombardment. These units fight the enemy at hand in a strategic manner, breaking his communications and destroying his supplies; they perform protective missions over ground operations which enemy air forces would attempt to harass. Their missions are dictated by over-all air-ground coordinated strategy—rather than on the request of local ground points.

Lieutenant Colonel Cochran says:

"Perhaps the whole new concept of air support could be said to come from the fact that an airplane can see farther behind the enemy lines than any ground observer. For example, the local ground control might ask for the destruction of a battery of guns which is holding up the procedure of armed vehicles through a pass.

The airplanes that come over to attempt this destruction see, twenty miles behind the line, the supply dumps and repair depots of the enemy units. The airman naturally wants to destroy what he thinks is the heart of the action.

"These seem to be the basic elements in the discussion. Carried from the action of small units to bigger ones, this concept involves whole armies, whole theatres and whole wars."

The Northwest African Air Force also protects the harbors by means of the coastal air force and patrols the waterways for our convoys. In its most recent innovation, a training command, it receives new units from America and gives them the necessary finishing touches of preparation for combat in the conditions of this theatre. And, supporting the whole structure, is the Service Command, which builds and maintains the fields and depots and takes care of the aircraft, the whole immense job of supplying a modern air force with bombs, gas, clothing, ammunition and everything else.

Vagaries

Died in Action . . .

Life magazine in its July 5 number listed the names of 12,987 American soldiers, sailors and marines who gave their lives in action with the enemy during the first 18 months of war. Sharp-eyed readers discovered the name of Torao Migita, Honolulu, among them . . . At least one nisei, from Texas, is reported a prisoner of war captured by the Japanese while several others have died in uniform, either in combat maneuvers accidents or of illness . . . A Reader's Digest article claims the American Indians with 15,000 servicemen out of a total population of 400,000 have the largest percentage of any U. S. racial group in uniform. Approximately 9,000 nisei from both the mainland and the Hawaiian Islands are in the services from a total population of less than 300,000, a third of which are non-citizens and therefore unacceptable to the armed forces.

Richard Kawamoto of Heart Mountain, Hawaiian-born nisei, who was recently inducted into the U. S. Army nisei combat unit will see his brother, Masao, for the first time in 11 years when he arrives at Camp Shelby. Masao who volunteered in the islands was 10 years old when Richard left home . . . Volunteers are still being accepted. Ted Fujioka, student body president at Heart Mountain high school, signed up for the Army on reaching his 18th birthday soon after graduation. Minidoka volunteers are reported to have passed the 350 mark, after the first announced figure of 301.

No Superman

Nisei youngsters who have followed "Superman," the knight-errant of the comic strips, were dismayed recently to find their hero had joined the race-baiters' bandwagon, by depicting evacuees distributing smuggled guns and planning a break. The comic strips, like Hollywood's movies, often have mass appeal far beyond the worth of the actual product, and millions of U. S. citizens, adult and child alike, react unconsciously to the propaganda of the comics. Perhaps unwittingly, the "Superman's" creator has joined those who would discredit the WRA, the administration, and relocation for loyal nisei and aliens.

"Pic" and the Kibei

Unfortunate words branding the kibei "the smiling secret agent, trained in Japan," and quoting one of them appeared in "Pic," a picture magazine, in its July 6 issue. The article makes full use of the traditional "Jap spy" angle, and pulls no stops in insinuating deviltry and fiendishness to the kibei.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS to carry on our civil rights and public relations work total about \$50 for the past week . . . acknowledgment and thanks are due to "Anonymous," Washington, D. C.; James T. Ishiro, Bowling Green, Ky.; Betty Lou Kunitomo, Denver, Colo.; W. Watanabe, Keenesburg, Colo.; Staff Sergeant Richard Otsubo, Camp Shelby, Miss.; Mrs. K. Nakadate, East Chicago, Ind.; Albert D. Bonus, Seattle, Wash.; Private Seiya Tanaka, Camp Shelby, Miss.; John Morgan, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ken Sagami, Lohman, Mont.; Kosaku Tamura, Amache, Colo.; Ken Usumi, Holladay, Utah, and Edward S. Nakamura, Hilo, Hawaii . . . also to Miss Lora M. Patten, high school teacher at Poston, Ariz., for her check in the amount of \$11.30 earmarked for our Civil Rights Test Case Fund . . . a newly enrolled member and supporter of the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Nakamura, makes some pertinent remarks concerning the need for unity to sustain our rights as Americans:

"I am enclosing a U. S. money order to cover my Associated membership fee, and the balance to be used as my meager donation in the crusade against un-American practices of intolerant and undemocratic individuals and organizations.

"Your organization and your official organ, the Pacific Citizen, are doing a fine job of protecting the rights of minority groups, particularly of those of us who are Americans of Japanese ancestry. We in Hawaii have not felt the full brunt of the treatment you on the mainland of the United States have been accorded, and we are indeed fortunate in that respect. Nevertheless, what affects you affects us also; therefore, more of us citizens living in Hawaii should be conscious of what you are doing."

WHITE RIVER VY. CHAPTER, formerly active as a member of the Northwest District Council, through Chairman Tom Iseri, has this week turned over the balance of its treasury, \$197.03, to national headquarters . . . a portion of this amount is being applied as renewals of gift subscriptions to friends in the White River Valley area and the balance will be used in public relations work.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS in full and official form on the Yasui and Hirabayashi cases will be mimeographed by this office for distribution at cost . . . the original decisions total 26 printed pages, and this complete material will be made available at 25c to members and 50c to others . . . if you desire a copy, please let us have your order so that we may be guided in making up the required number of copies . . . a remittance with your order will facilitate matters, and if you are a member please be sure to include your chapter and/or card number for 1943 . . . these decisions will be issued in national bulletin form and all chapter and center leaders will receive a copy without cost . . . the supply of printed JACL amicus curiae briefs in these cases, presenting a full and complete economic and sociological background of the Japanese in America, is still being awaited from our New York printers.

PACIFIC COAST REPORTS

from nisei servicemen visiting their former home towns in California are interesting and enlightening . . . Private George Inagaki writes from Camp Savage as follows:

"Returned to the humid climate of Minnesota after a very hectic trip to California and Poston. L. A. was enjoyable; I found no unpleasant moments whatsoever. Went to Earl Carroll's, Hollywood Canteen, Rotary meetings, ate at the better places, but no one bothered me. The nursery was running fine.

"Poston hit above 100 degrees, but I rather enjoyed the dry heat. It was good to see the folks. The train rides were the bad part of the furlough, but I guess the good must be accompanied by the bad."

Another private, a recently in-

Minidoka's Sageland Yields First Crop of Farm Products

HUNT, Idaho — First production came this week from the Minidoka relocation center's new farm hacked out of sageland by the Japanese-American evacuees.

One hundred and twenty bushels of radishes and 54 bushels of nappa were sent to community mess halls where all the center residents eat.

By the end of June the center's agricultural division hopes to have 205 acres in vegetables, including 70 acres of potatoes, and 150 acres in barley. During July an additional 100 acres of vegetables will be planted if the land can be cleared of sagebrush and cultivated in time.

This week farm workers, including many women, started transplanting tomatoes, peppers, egg plants, cabbage, broccoli, and celery plants from the project hot beds to the fields.

The center hopes to produce most of its own vegetables and a substantial quantity of its meat and eggs for its population of 7,000. The hog project was started recently with 50 brood sows and two boars for breeding and 200 feeder pigs. The chicken ranch has 4,500 chicks.

All rationing regulations and recommendations applicable to the civilian population of the United

States are applied in the operation of mess halls in the Minidoka center. In the face of forecasts of less food for the civilian population of the United States because of the tremendous demands of the armed forces and lend-lease, the relocation center is pushing its farm development program as rapidly as possible with its limited supply of labor. From the original evacuee population of this center more than 1,500 have left to work on farms in Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Washington and Montana.

Evacuee crews are now installing grates, turn-outs, and other controls on a new irrigation ditch northeast of the center which will provide water to irrigate approximately 1,500 acres which is the farm goal for next year.

Caldwell JACL Holds Graduation Dance

CALDWELL, Idaho — Featuring a patriotic theme, a graduation dance was held by the Boise Valley JACL on Friday, June 25, at Caldwell, honoring 33 Boise Valley graduates.

Mitsie Yamaki won a \$25 war bond in a contest sponsored by the Nampa district. Mae Matsu-moto and Lena Kageyama won a table lamp and a coffee maker.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Nothing Subversive Found By Dies

The Dies Committee was supposed to have uncovered sensational evidence about the activities of the Japanese American Citizens League. The Hearst papers and the Los Angeles Times have been giving distorted slants to the testimony furnished by Tooru Kanazawa and Mike Masaoka, but none of the other papers have given the hearing much space. In fact, as we checked over the New York Times and other eastern papers, many of them simply have boycotted the Dies Committee. The PM, a New York daily, ridiculed the first day's proceedings of the hearings by giving a headline, "Dies Comes Up with Sensation: A Jap Buddhist Baseball Player."

The greatest emphasis was given by the committee to the fact that the JACL representatives obtained confidential information from the War Relocation Authority. I cannot see any harm in it even if it were true. The fact of the matter was that while I was serving on the staff of the project attorney at Poston, Ariz., I saw most of the so-called confidential directives and opinions. They were available for study and as source of information as to the policy of the WRA.

Mr. Dillon Myer, director of the WRA, gave the Dies Committee a verbal lashing which the committee rightly deserved. There is no doubt in our mind as to the motive behind this investigation. The drive started when it began to be rumored that Japanese would be returned to the Pacific Coast. The Dies Committee's investigation of un-American and subversive activities is merely a subterfuge. It is stooging for those Californians who are opposed to the WRA's program of resettling Japanese.

As far as the JACL is concerned, nothing subversive has been uncovered. The records should show that without the help of the League, the orderly evacuation could not have been accomplished. The 66 chapters which belonged to the national organization rendered yeoman service to disseminate information and to help the evacuees to put their affairs in order before the exclusion orders were issued. Public records show that the War Department and the War Relocation have recognized this fact.

Out of the Dies hearings, the Japanese people for the first time have been permitted to learn about the work that the National Head-

quarters staff of the JACL has been carrying on. The original five, Teiko Ishida, George Inagaki, Mike Masaoka, Hito Okada and Larry Tajiri, who came to Salt Lake City to continue the work of the League, have made great sacrifices. With the small compensation of \$75 a month, they carried on the fight for the rights of the Japanese in this country. The public relations work carried on has produced results which has contributed to the friendly atmosphere now prevailing generally in the middle west and the east.

While perusing the mail coming in daily from all sources, the one thing that impresses me most is that the JACL and the Pacific Citizen receive more letters of appreciation and encouragement from those in the armed forces than in civilian life.

Turn-Around Made By Californians

Any nisei who continues to read the Hearst papers and the Los Angeles Times must be wondering if he is a human being or Satan himself. I often wonder if anyone can have dual personality like Dr. Jekeyll and Mr. Hyde, a model citizen before the war and prior to evacuation and now a dangerous citizen.

The statements made by Governor Earl Warren of California at the governors' conference held at Columbus, Ohio, have been very interesting. Governor Dwight Griswold of Nebraska challenged Warren's statement that the evacuees are dangerous. The reply was to wait until the signal is given.

In the good old days before the evacuation, I remember the time when Governor Warren, then the district attorney of Alameda county, ran as a candidate for the office of attorney general on the Republican ticket. Another candidate, formerly from Hawaii, had made a charge in Los Angeles that Warren was biased against the Japanese. To refute that statement, I asked Warren's campaign headquarters to issue a statement that he intends to be fair to all, regardless of race or color. Being a good Republican, I was campaigning for Warren and had been instrumental in obtaining the indorsement of all the practicing nisei attorneys of California. During those days, we were model citizens, an example worthy of all Americans to emulate. Today we are the most dangerous because no one from our group has attempted sabotage.

I shall refresh my memory of other instances to show how "dangerous" nisei are today and how good they were before Japan became the common enemy.

JACL News

Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA

A YEAR AGO in the Manzanar relocation center we were working as documentary historians. In seeking to report center conditions accurately and truthfully, we were guided by the words of Ralph Ingersoll in his editorial of June 12, 1942, in New York's newspaper, PM:

"So far as we are concerned, others can set up as prophets and judges and seers. We, if we can, would like to set down as much of the truth as we can find. . . . We know how often and how glibly that has been said. We know how seldom and how laboriously that has been done. For to discover the truth is one of the hardest things in the world.

"We start off believing that we have the courage always to tell the truth. But we know, too, that we must have the discernment to spot it, the patience to unearth it, the force to make it stand out."

This extract should be clipped and sent to be pasted in the editorial hats of the Denver Post. The columns of this newspaper are a mockery of truthful reporting. Witness this parade of headlines, inciting, at times, to race incendiarism. This is the stuff that provokes:

HEADLINE HYSTERIA. "JAPS IN CAMP GORGED WITH LUXURY FRUITS AND RARE VEGETABLES — LUCKY PEOPLE, THESE JAPS." . . . "JAP EVACUEES STEAL CAMP SUPPLIES FOR INVASION ARMY USE." . . . "FOOD REPORTED TRADED FOR WHISKY AT JAP CAMP." . . . "JAPS REPORTED AS SITTING IN SECRET U. S. PARLEYS." . . . "GROUP IN DENVER LINKED TO PLANS TO RELEASE JAPS"—this refers to JACL activities. . . . "SUBVERSIVE NIPS WORK LIKE FOOTBALL SCOUTS FOR RECRUITS." . . . "ATTEMPT TO GAG DENVER POST ON JAP CAMP EXPOSE REVEALED."

"WE DON'T SERVE JAPS HERE" placarded above Shorty's Cafe in Rocky Ford caught our attention once on a visit to the southern part of Colorado. We felt that this sort of discrimination evokes similar ideas of intolerance by holding up to public view and attention to its outspoken racial antipathy.

Furthermore, display of such matter is a defiance of the Civil Rights Law, Chapter 35, of the 1935 Colorado Statutes Annotated. The Colorado Committee on Racial Equality sent Shorty's Cafe a copy of this law pertaining to equality of privileges to all persons and the penalties provided.

DATILINED ROCKY FORD there came this reply:

"My place of business has always been open, and I have welcomed and served, Spanish Americans, whites and colored people. I shall continue to do this.

"I am well aware of the civil rights law, as I am also fully aware of the bill of rights in our constitution.

"If the national government can move more than 100,000 American citizens (of Japanese ancestry) from their homes and confine them in camps, I feel that I can at least keep such undesirables from my place of business.

"I am sure that you are well aware of the fact, that our civil rights law, in this state, was passed before the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, and before our gallant fliers were murdered in Tokyo.

"To admit Japs to my place of business would simply mean that I would be inviting riots, mayhem, bloodshed and murder. This I refuse to do.

"Until such time as due court action, and trial before a jury of my peers, you can be assured, that the sign on my front door (and on many front doors in this valley), will still read, No Japs served here."

"Yours respectfully,

(Signed)

"Walter La Rue,
"Bessie La Rue."

Ann Nisei Says: Start Now to Can Fruits, Vegetables For Winter Use

Resettlers in midwestern and eastern parts of the country will find many a minor difference in their lives from the lives they left in California, Oregon and Washington.

Easterners will discover Long Island ducks and blueberries. Midwesterners who formerly lived in Los Angeles will discover what it means to shovel snow off sidewalks and worry about ordering coal.

And many a nisei housewife, used to the luxury of year-round fresh fruits and vegetables, will this year discover the necessity for preserving a good deal of her winter food supply. The reason is two-fold, of course, necessitated in part by wartime needs. But all new intermountain, midwest and eastern residents will find that in these regions of the country, housewives each summer can a major portion of their winter foods.

If you've never canned before, you'll find it isn't at all difficult. Where possible, you will freeze foods, which is certainly the cleanest, easiest and "freshest" method of preserving food. This, however, necessitates the renting of a food locker. Lockers are found only in certain parts of the country, and space at present is extremely limited. Undoubtedly after the war there will be food lockers for everyone. If you're fortunate enough to have one, make all possible use of it.

Some foods can be stored: potatoes, carrots, cabbage, certain fruits. If your home has a cellar or basement, lay away these products.

The newest method for preserving food is by dehydration. This does require some equipment usually, though some persons do dehydrate certain foods in their oven. Vegetables ready for dehydrating are "baked" at an extremely low temperature for eight to ten hours. This isn't exactly fun during the summer months; so if you can have a simple dehydrator made, operating on bulbs, you'll find this method far more satisfactory. Current magazines give some directions for making dehydrators that operate very successfully. Probably your state agricultural department or the department of agriculture at your state university can give further information if you write.

Canning

But by and large, most families this winter will depend upon their stocks of canned foods. The sugar allotment for canning (up to 25 pounds per person) should be adequate for canning all fruits you need, as well as for making some pickles and jams and jellies.

Of course, your canning will be determined to a great extent by what your locality grows. But you'll buy fruits and vegetables at their peak, when prices are lowest.

We think it's much easier for the beginning canner to try just a few things her first year. She will certainly have a lot of tomatoes—perhaps 50 quarts for a small family—and possibly a lesser number of quarts of tomato juice. Tomato juice is extremely simple to make at home and tastes twice as good as commercially-canned juice.

In the way of fruits — try peaches, certainly, and a sufficient quantity of the peaches are extremely easy to can. We suggest you use a light or medium syrup instead of a heavy syrup, as your cookbook will probably recommend. We think factory-canned peaches are far too sweet to be tasty.

You will certainly want to can a few quarts of berries—perhaps strawberries and raspberries. And you may want to add some cherries, which are canned more quickly than anything else. Here again, use a little or medium syrup.

You may be a little dubious about canning vegetables, except for tomatoes, since there is the possibility of botulism. However, we believe that if you follow directions carefully and are painstaking about sterilizing, processing time and your jars and caps, (Continued on page 8).

"Arkansas Gazette" Publishes Straightforward Presentation Of Life in Relocation Centers

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Arkansas Gazette devoted almost a full page in its 4th of July edition to a straightforward presentation of the life and problems of Japanese American evacuees at the Jerome and Rohwer relocation centers.

Two three column-wide photos showed a group of evacuee children playing "Ring around the rosey" and an unidentified evacuee woman tending a large Victory garden in front of her barrack home. Another picture, two columns wide, presented Mrs. Jack Y. Kiba listening to her daughter, age 10, as she read a letter from a former Los Angeles schoolmate.

A special article by staff correspondent Clovis Copeland led off with the observation that some of the evacuees at the two Arkansas centers believe relocation to be a blessing in disguise.

"Few of them," wrote Copeland, "expressed a desire to return to the West Coast. Their homes and businesses largely have been disposed of at a fraction of their true value, they say."

The evacuees, he continued, point to large numbers who have left the centers for work in localities where their talents are needed and local friendliness has been assured. "In practically every case, the transition has been satisfactory to evacuee and community," he observed.

Copeland described the Victory gardens, the Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops, the Red Cross chapters and other phases of center life which keep the evacuees constructively occupied. He also mentioned that numbers of nisei had volunteered from the two centers and are training for combat duty at Camp Shelby.

Another article, unsigned, spotlighted the sentiments of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Y. Kiba of Los Angeles and Rohwer, typical parents of two typical evacuee children.

Kiba, a former partner in a large produce business in Los Angeles, was quoted as follows on the evacuation:

"Being uprooted and removed from your home, business and friends is not easy.

"It came as a shock to us at first, but now we realize that it may have been a very good thing for us. A lot of resentment against us is felt by people who do not know any of us Japanese Americans and believe what they read and hear about us. When the war is over, most of us hope to settle again in various parts of the country, and we hope that this decentralization will help other Americans to know and understand us."

Adults at the center feel no special bitterness against the country as a result of their confinement, "but we are still anxious to return to normal living," Mr. Kiba is quoted.

As parents the Kibas have one serious problem in that they have to explain the reasons for their confinement to their children, the article said.

"They consider themselves good Americans and constantly ask why they must remain 'in here' while their former school friends are free to live as they please," Mrs. Kiba said. "The children are too young to be able to reason the

Friends Concentrate On Finding Housing For Resettlers

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Floyd Schmoie, Northwest representative of the American Friends service, told the Sentinel here this week that his organization will now concentrate its efforts on finding housing rather than employment for evacuees seeking to resettle.

Schmoie said the question of finding jobs was not a problem, but housing is the bottleneck to the program.

The Friends now have two hostels in Chicago, one each in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Des Moines, with plans under way for one in Spokane, Wn. The Chicago hostels alone have aided in the resettlement of more than 1,000 evacuees within the past five months, Schmoie said.

thing out, and it is difficult to explain it to them."

But the Kibas expect to leave for the "outside" soon, the article points out, and Mr. Kiba is again quoted:

"Here we think the authorities have done a good job and have treated us well. But it will be wonderful to live 'outside' again."

On Japanese American loyalty, Mr. Kiba had this to say: "Pearl Harbor was a terrible thing for all of us. We Japanese Americans are as anxious for an American victory as is any other good American. If records could be found of the war bond and war stamp sales to Japanese Americans even long before Pearl Harbor, it would be clear where our sympathies lie."

Methodists Hold Confab In Denver

Discuss Problems Of Evacuee Pastors At Five-Day Session

DENVER, Colo. — A five-day conference of some 35 Japanese Methodist pastors and laymen from the 10 relocation centers and various other parts of the country was started here Wednesday this week, to continue on till Sunday.

Seven of the official delegates to the fourth annual session of the conference were unable to attend, as they are either students or teachers in war language schools.

Among matters to be discussed are the work of pastors in WRA centers and future plans for carrying on Christian work as relocation progresses.

Prominent Caucasian clergymen were included among speakers, among them Dr. Frank Herron Smith, Dr. Samuel W. Marble, Dr. H. T. Morris, president of the Iliff School of Theology; Bishop James C. Baker, Dr. O. H. Houser, Dr. Edgar M. Wahlberg and Bishop Wilbur E. Hamaker.

The conference is scheduled to be brought to a close Sunday with a young people's rally at the Grace Community Methodist church.

Pacific Books

(Continued from page 4).

in China, and who was expelled from Japan because of his sympathy with the Japanese labor movement.

Mr. Howard is reported as undertaking in his book a presentation of the principal facts about the historical development of China and Japan and the impact of the west upon the Orient, offering at the same time his own views on these developments.

In his comments, Mr. Howard is as strongly against the western imperialists as against the Japanese militarists. "If we are to destroy Japanese militarism," he says, "we must abandon imperial ambitions in Asia."

According to Mr. Chamberlin, it is Mr. Howard's proposal that "America should enunciate, in agreement with the other United Nations, a Monroe Doctrine for Asia, modeled on its American counterpart and based on the idea that those regions which the Japanese have conquered in south-eastern Asia should remain free, after the Japanese have been expelled, instead of being turned back to their former colonial possessors."

May Take Special Census in Arizona

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A census of residents of Japanese blood in Arizona living outside WRA centers may be undertaken by the War Department, according to Senator Hayden, Democrat, of that state.

Senator Hayden said the information would serve as the basis for a program to safeguard against sabotage and personal violence against Japanese in the state.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Fukuichi Fukushima (59-9-C, Poston), a girl on June 20.

To Mrs. Susumu Satow (329-14-B, Poston), a girl on June 20.

To Mrs. Sei Ichioka (5-4-E, Topaz), a boy on June 20.

To Mrs. Izumi Nishiyama (17-10-2, Manzanar), a girl on June 21.

To Mrs. David Imahara (208-9-D, Poston), a boy on June 21.

To Mrs. Chiyeko Miyazaki (19-11-E, Topaz), a girl on June 22.

To Mrs. Aiko Yokomizo (8-6-F, Topaz), a boy on June 22.

To Mrs. Hiromi Oishi (32-3-B, Tule Lake), a boy on June 22.

To Mrs. Katsuka Miyakoda (18-14-2, Manzanar), a boy on June 22.

To Mrs. Kimiyo Kikuta (6-11-1, Manzanar), a boy on June 22.

To Mrs. Matajiro Okayama (13-5-D, Rohwer), a boy on June 22.

To Mrs. Mark Sato (6711-E, Tule Lake), a girl on June 23.

To Mrs. Shigeharu Miyoshi (121-B, Tule Lake), a girl on June 23.

To Mrs. Yoshio Iwamae (3913-C, Tule Lake), a girl on June 23.

To Mrs. James Sakaguchi (7315-C, Tule Lake), a girl on June 23.

To Mrs. Shuji Yoshikawa (1102-A, Tule Lake), a boy on June 23.

To Mrs. Kiyoshi Iohara (2-5-E, Rohwer), a girl on June 23.

To Mrs. Mitsuyo Nakai (8-11-4, Manzanar), a boy on June 23.

To Mrs. Dick Hamaoka (11G-12F, Granada), a girl on June 23.

To Mrs. Masateru Nishimoto (207-12-B, Poston), a girl on June 23.

To Mrs. Seito Yamaguchi (74-10-C, Gila River), a girl on June 24.

To Mrs. Mayji Oshima (33-8-B, Gila River), a boy on June 24.

To Mrs. Haruo Tsuji (60-1-B, Poston), a girl on June 24.

To Mrs. Isamu Uyeno (309-9-B, Poston), a boy on June 24.

To Mrs. Koji Norikane (5215-C, Tule Lake), a girl on June 25.

To Mrs. Yorichi Oshio (3908-C, & D, Tule Lake), a girl on June 25.

To Mrs. Akira Higashi (325-A, C, Poston), a girl on June 25.

To Mrs. George Onchi (7201-C, Tule Lake), a boy on June 26.

To Mrs. Isamu Okano (5115-A, Tule Lake), a boy on June 26.

To Mrs. Tom Akune (418-C, Tule Lake), a boy on June 26.

To Mrs. Albert M. Morimoto (9E-9E, Granada), a girl on June 26.

To Mrs. Tsuneyoshi Kobayashi (12H-11D, Granada), a boy on June 26.

To Mrs. Tadami Tachino (328-14-F, Poston), a girl on June 26.

To Mrs. Kakuyoshi Kobashi (44-9-A, Poston), a boy on June 27.

To Mrs. Richard Takeshita (1-11-A, Heart Mountain), a boy on June 27.

To Mrs. Kenshiro Teraoku (1106-A, Tule Lake), a boy on June 28.

To Mrs. Gilbert Ogata (6-10-A, Poston), a boy on June 28.

To Mrs. Rudy Mitsunaga (23-10-B, Heart Mountain), a boy on June 29.

To Mrs. Tokuo Ota (32-6-D, Gila River), a girl on June 29.

To Mrs. Kiyochi Mayeda (51-13-D, Gila River), a girl on June 29.

To Mrs. Hajime Hamada (9-1-A, Gila River), a girl on June 29.

To Mrs. Jack Takahashi (103-C, Tule Lake), a boy on June 29.

To Mrs. Willy Hiraoka (7411-A, Tule Lake), a girl on June 30.

To Mrs. Saiji Ota (54-12-C, Poston), a girl on June 30.

To Mrs. Julius Downs (15-24-A, Heart Mountain), a boy on June 30.

To Mrs. Elmer Suski (42-10-C, Poston), a boy on July 1.

To Mrs. Frank S. Miyabe (30-24-C, Heart Mountain), a girl on July 1.

DEATHS

Toshiro Doi, 56, (1015-B, Tule Lake) on June 22.

Naichi Fukuda, 68, (221-5-A, Poston) on June 22.

Kuni Akagi, 22, (13-10-D, Topaz) on June 24.

Mrs. Asao Kagawa, 51, (12-10-B, Rohwer) on June 24.

Teruo Ozaki, 39, (1-6-F, Rohwer) on June 25.

Tokujiro Isono, 70, (329-13-D, Poston) on June 25.

Infant son of Mrs. Manii Higuchi (36-13-B, Gila River) on June 26.

Masahei Suzuki, 69, (29-23-E, Heart Mountain) on June 28.

Mrs. Umeo Noto, 42, (31-7-A,

No Support for Dies: Minidoka Relocation Center Is Granted "Clean Bill of Health"

Reporters for Intermountain Newspapers Find Nothing Alarming at Hunt Project; Turning of "Desert Into Garden" Is Most Exciting Discovery

The Dies Committee point of view on the evacuee question has thus far received little support in the pages of the Intermountain press. Over the Fourth of July week end, for instance, The Salt Lake Tribune and The Idaho Daily Statesman printed lengthy signed articles by special reporters who visited the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt and gave the evacuee camp "a clean bill of health."

F. B. Patterson, in the July 4th issue of the Tribune, reported he did not see any "enormous food caches" or find a "strong love for Japan" among the 7670 center residents. John C. Harvey, writing in the July 3 edition of the Daily Statesman, likewise saw no evidence of "coddling" or alarming tendencies toward subversive thinking and action.

Patterson declared that the group of visiting reporters, representing many intermountain daily and weekly newspapers, "wandered over the center as we liked and talked individually and in groups to evacuee after evacuee."

The reporters, according to him, ate with the evacuees in the project messhalls and found that the meals "were in no sense lavish."

"Contrary to reports which have reached the press on various occasions," wrote Patterson, "there was no butter, no sugar and no frills. Only the smaller children enjoy a special diet."

Both Patterson and Harvey reported interestingly contrasting opinions on the effects of relocation center life upon the evacuated nisei. George L. Townsend,

acting assistant project director, was quoted by the two as believing center life was imparting tendencies toward Japanization, culturally speaking, among the nisei. But Mitsu Yasuda and Kimi Tambara, co-editors of the Minidoka Irrigator, the weekly project newspaper, differed with Townsend. The two girl editors were of the opinion that life within the center have accelerated Americanization and placed the younger element at a further remove from the ways of their parents.

The articles by Patterson and Harvey also delved into the announced relocation program of the War Relocation Authority, the extreme gap between the older and younger age groups and the physical characteristics of the center.

As the group of reporters were leaving the center, Patterson wrote, "they again agreed that the story of Minidoka could be told without whitewash."

He concluded:

"When our cars pulled away from the M. P. on duty at the project entrance, where the Jerome north side canal flows by, the newspaper reporters looked back, up the hill where the center's 4000-acre gardens have been hacked out of the sagebrush. We looked at the workers pulling radishes and weeding other vegetables and felt that irrigation water running down those rows of food was the most exciting thing found on the visit. A people who had been tested had turned the desert into a garden for other farmers to use when the war is won."—D. M.

Favorable Publicity Results From "Open House" at Centers

Recent "open house" visits to WRA centers for newspapermen and radio commentators have resulted in a number of articles from "relatively understanding" to "favorable" being published in newspapers in the vicinity of various centers.

In all cases the invitation to visit the centers were extended jointly by the War Relocation Authority and the Office of War Information. Reporters were given the run of the center and were invited to make their investigations without benefit of conducted tours.

Many talked with center residents, shared the regular rations and observed the every day activity of WRA center life.

Tule Lake, Minidoka and Topaz received favorable publicity in newspaper articles refuting charges of "coddling" of the evacuees, as writers with first hand knowledge of the numerous problems of life

in the camps treated their subjects sympathetically.

The Granada center was host to a group of newspapermen early this week, while Heart Mountain was visited by a feature writer of the Billings Gazette, largest daily in a radius of 500 miles. The Gazette's writer, Bob White, in a Sunday feature article observed: "But the job of converting those 1,000-odd acres of sagebrush and salt-sage to truck gardens is far and away the toughest farm operation being conducted this year in either Wyoming or Montana."

Gila to 'Screen' Leave Applicants

RIVERS, Ariz. — A "screening" process has been instituted here for all leave requests to insure successful assimilation of loyal American citizens, according to the News-Courier.

Hugo Wolter, assistant project director said "some people may think that the process is harsh. We can assure the residents that strict adherence and cooperation with the leaves committee will gain, for Gila and its residents, a reputation of reliability and responsibility, the value of which will never be questioned six months from now."

Canada May Open Colleges To Nisei

TORONTO, Ontario.—Lifting of barriers against the admission of Canadian-born Japanese students enforced last year by a number of eastern Canada universities is foreseen here before the opening of the next school year.

Favorable replies have been sent the Student Relocation Committee of the Nisei Liberties Union in Kaslo, B. C., by a number of eastern universities.

The program is being pushed by nisei and others, including government placement officers, the Student Christian Movement and International Student Service.

MARRIAGES

Shiori Yoneyama to Takumi Tanimoto on June 19 at Gila River.

Teruko Togami to Kunao Yamashita on June 19 at Tule Lake.

Frances Kawasaki to Harry Makino on June 19 at Tule Lake.

Riyo Nishikawa to Fred Shimane on June 25 at Heart Mountain.

June Yamashita to Koji Kuwada on June 26 at Tule Lake.

Sachi Shinomoto to Sunao Onaka on June 28 at Gila River.

Kiyoko Ozaki to Yoshio Yonezawa on June 28 at Poston.

Kyoko Hayashi to Mitsugi Ota on June 29 at Heart Mountain.

Masako Matoi to Joe Oishi at Topaz.

Toshiye Nishimoto to Minekichi Shimokon at Tule Lake.

News from the Combat Team: Contributions from Soldiers to Paralysis Funds Top \$1400

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

The combat team's new band under Sgt. Jun Yamamoto made its debut at a formal regimental parade last Saturday morning. The band showed up to great advantage and was widely complimented afterward.

A drive for funds to aid the fight against poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) in the Hawaiian Islands has netted over \$1400 in the combat team. Co-chairmen 1st Lt. Ralph T. Yempuku and Chaplain Lt. Thomas E. West said that they were well pleased with the contributions of the soldiers.

Special church service was held Sunday in respect to the relatives of three combat team soldiers who died recently in Hawaii. The service was attended by the members of the platoons of the bereaved soldiers, Pfc. Takeo Hiroshige, Pvt. Arthur Tamashiro, and Pvt. Harry Kiyabu. Chaplain Capt. John T. Barrett officiated.

Three hundred soldiers from the combat team travelled to the Rolfin stock farm near Hattiesburg Sunday to see a miniature rodeo with bucking broncos, calf-roping, steer riding, and to feast on iced watermelons, mangoes, fresh pineapples, sandwiches and punch. The sunny afternoon was all for the soldiers as Mr. Earl Finch, farm owner, brought out twelve horses on which the men galloped all over the countryside.

Thirty-five enlisted men who volunteered from relocation centers and spent furloughs on the west coast soon after their induction were interviewed here recently about their experiences. They reported generally that they were well received in their home towns and encountered no difficulties whatever in making the trip. Friends and strangers alike were cordial in their welcome.

All Chapters

(Continued from page 6).

ducted volunteer, writes from San Francisco:

"Here I've spent 12 hours in S. F., and it's been grand. The train ride was okay, too. Spent most of the time talking with a pfc. from Washington, who's been to China and Japan before the war. Came to S. F. to visit his mother and brother. He was very interested in camp life of evacuees. A Jewish fellow.

"Then there was the Virginian going back to duty in L. A. after a 24-hour sick leave, who had the berth above mine. A very democratic southerner.

"Rode across the S. F. bay in the S. P. ferryboat. The air was very chilly, so I put on my field jacket.

"S. F. still has its street cars and hills, and the fog is fine! The bay around Van Ness avenue is full of naval ships, while Aquatic Park houses soldiers now. The block bounded by Baker, Broderick, Post and Sutter is a defense housing area for Negroes, Negroes, Chinese and Filipinos are all around Japanese town. The reason why the Golden Gate Park is closed at night is because there were too many wrecks caused by dim-out regulations.

"Should have something more interesting in my next letter."

HANASONO PHOTO STUDIO

Photo Copies, Enlargements,
Kodak Finishing
2163 Larimer Street
DENVER, COLORADO

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.

Four new and used electric radios, \$15.00 to \$25.00.

Write: YASUNAGA BROS., Flemington, New Jersey

Arizona Measure Held Void By State Superior Court

(Continued from page 1)

store cannot buy what he wants unless he has the proper coupons to present at the time he buys it. A man who comes into the United States and is here for a year, from England, Canada, from China or anywhere else — the Chinese are not eligible at any time, I believe — but those who may become citizens are not eligible, until the expiration of five years, to citizenship. Therefore it would apply to them, and any man who deals with the person must first ascertain whether or not he is a citizen, or how long he has lived here if he were not a citizen.

"There are a number of things that indicate the law is not constitutional, violative of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, violative of different sections of the Constitution of the state of Arizona," the justice declared.

Carrying his point further, Judge Phelps asserted: "If a man's wife were to die—a member of his family—if you follow this law, it is logical to conclude that before he can buy a casket he would have to advertise this."

National JACL headquarters had planned to push the case to the Supreme Court if necessary to contest the law's constitutionality.

The law had required three publications of notice of any projected transaction in a newspaper of general circulation, and following this, at least 10 days prior to the consummation of the transaction, filing a copy of the notice with the secretary of state together with detailed information regarding the transaction, and a report thereon not later than the fifth day of each month. Separate notices were required for separate transactions.

Provided were fines of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000, imprisonment of not less than 30 days and not more than six months, or both.

In effect the law made it impossible for a person of Japanese descent, or any other "restricted" person, to make necessary purchases at the corner grocery or drug store, or even receive emergency medical treatment without going through a considerable amount of red tape and waiting, at the shortest, 18 days.

Reorganization Of Fair Employment Body Is Completed

WASHINGTON—The New York daily PM last week reported that President Roosevelt added three new members to the Fair Employment Practice Committee and thus completed the reorganization which was begun a month ago with the appointment of Monsignor Francis J. Haas as chairman of the executive-created body.

The three members of the committee are:

Miss Sara Southall, supervisor of employment and service for the International Harvester Co., Chicago.

P. B. Young, publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and chairman of the Southern Conference on Race Relations.

Samuel Zemurray, president of the United Fruit Co., New Orleans, La., a Polish immigrant who became the world's banana king.

Old members of the committee who were held over include:

John Brophy of the CIO's national staff, Boris Shiskin of the AFL, and Milton P. Webster, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a negro.

Malcolm Ross, formerly director of information for the National Labor Relations Board, was appointed executive director for the group, replacing Lawrence Cramer, who resigned.

Church Assembly Urges Evacuee Resettlement

DETROIT, Mich. — The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, adopting a report of the standing committee on social education and action, recently expressed support of a liberal point of view and program in the field of race relations, with special emphasis on the evacuee question.

Contending that "all men stand in equal worth before God" and resolving "to relieve and repair every discrimination over nation, race, color, creed and opinion," the Assembly endorsed the War Relocation Authority's program of resettlement for evacuees and called upon members of its church to aid evacuees in overcoming prejudice.

The Presbyterian group also favored repeal of the present Oriental Exclusion Act.

"Confidential Files" of WRA Prove to Be Public Papers

(Continued from page 1).

cism of the War Relocation Authority, Masaoka said that the WRA "should get more Japanese Americans out of the camps and return them to normal life." Pleading for the acceleration of the release program, he said that children raised in the relocation camps "have a tendency to think of America in terms of barbed-wire fences."

Declaring that conditions in the centers were promoting anti-Americans by the simple fact of confinement, he quoted an American-born child in one of the centers who had asked: "Mother, when are we leaving Japan and going back to America?" Stating his conviction that the "great majority" of the evacuees was loyal to this country, he asked that all of these loyal persons be "returned to America."

Masaoka also asked for increased government grants to assist in the relocation of the evacuees. He said that most of the persons in the centers had exhausted their savings during the period of their confinement and were financially unable to leave the centers and to relocate. "At the present time, it's a rich man's relocation program," he said.

In his opening statement to the committee, Masaoka outlined the history and program of the Japanese American Citizens League. At the invitation of Representative Eberharter (R., Pennsylvania) he read the oath of allegiance of the JACL and the organization's policies and purposes into the record.

J. B. Mathews introduced a letter which Masaoka had written to a JACL officer in Idaho, in which Masaoka had suggested the possibility of a strike in order to force the recruiting of extra-legal curfew and travel regulations imposed by county sheriffs and local authorities to western Idaho and eastern Oregon. Although Masaoka stressed that he had merely suggested the possibility of strike action as a means of combatting unjust and illegal restrictions imposed upon persons of Japanese ancestry in a non-evacuated area, the committee succeeded in sustaining the misinterpretation that the JACL had urged strikes in relocation centers.

Masaoka was asked whether Japanese evacuees should strike.

"I believe they should organize like any other American group to protect themselves from injustice," he replied. "As I said in my report, they must learn to use methods which have been so effective in the labor movement." He stressed, however, that no action should be taken which would hamper or mar the war effort.

Queried on the subject of disloyalty, he pointed out that there were no disloyal acts reported among persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

The witness stated that the JACL was on record in favor of segregation, but that any program for segregating persons of Japanese ancestry should be based upon distinctions between loyal and disloyal and should not consider such arbitrary divisions as those between the aliens (issei)

Minister Charges California Farm Elements for Evacuation

Reverend Hunter Says Evacuees Were Removed To Cut Competition

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Powerful California farm elements were blamed for wholesale evacuation from California of all persons of Japanese blood, by the Rev. J. B. Hunter, director of community affairs at the Rohwer WRA center, the Arkansas Gazette reported here this week.

The Reverend Hunter, a former Church of Christ missionary in Japan and one-time Little Rock pastor, made the statement during an interview in connection with the WRA's open house for press and radio representatives.

Charging the interests wanted evacuees removed to "get rid of

competition," the Reverend Hunter said California landowners employing Mexican labor were unable to compete with Japanese American farmers who operated on a family basis.

"Under the guise of the war, the big fellows who run politics and business in California called on the government to get rid of the competition," the Gazette quoted the minister as saying. "The war emergency may have justified some evacuation, but not this wholesale measure."

"The large landlords, many of whom live in cities and farm their land to Mexican tenants and laborers, could not compete on the produce markets with the small Japanese landowners who used home labor."

Dr. Hunter said evacuees left more than \$200,000,000 in property, and that farmers alone suffered \$100,000,000 property loss.

Ann Nisei Says

(Continued from page 6).

you need have no fear. A pressure cooker, of course, is recommended for canning vegetables. But this year there will be few on the market, certainly not enough for the demand. Borrow your neighbor's pressure cooker, if you can. Otherwise, use the water bath method and be sure to allow every minute of cooking called for. Remember, too, that in high altitudes you have to give extra time for processing. But this information is listed in any table for food-processing.

Your cookbook will give you your table for canning and also minute directions for cleaning and preparing fruit, cleaning jars, etc.

If you have no canner, you will use either the oven or water bath method. To make a canner, use any large utensil, such as a big pot or a tub. Have a wooden rack made for the bottom. If you don't have a lid, improvise one. This tub should be large enough to take several jars at one time, otherwise you'll spend too much time getting the fruits processed.

JULY 17TH IS THE "COMING-OUT"
DATE FOR THE NEW, BETTER

"MARUSHO"

Better Because:

1. No artificial coloring used.
2. Darker in color.
3. Richer in flavor and taste.
4. Aged for mellowness.
5. Production boost to meet public demand.
6. Price same as before.

There Is a "MARUSHO" Shoyu Dealer in Your Locality. Ask for It.

Product of

SHOWA SHOYU BREWING COMPANY
Route 2, Box 51 Glendale, Ariz

YARNS

for Hand Knitting

All Types — All Qualities

Free Knitting Book on Request

JEWELRY

WATCHES

WEDDING RINGS

DIAMONDS

Hand-made Specialty

AOYAGI COMPANY

Y. Terada, Propr.

147-157 West 42nd Street
New York City

HOUSE OF QUALITY Est. 1923

RELIABLE

- Prompt Shipments All Mail Orders
- Personal Attention Any Other Purchases