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Dies Calls Off Investigation Of the Nisei

Committeemen Fail To Produce Evidence Of Any Charges

By LARRY TAJIRI

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Following an executive session with War and Justice Department officials last Friday, Representative John M. Costello, California Democrat, and chairman of a Dies subcommittee, called off further investigation of the War Relocation Authority and its relations with the Japanese American Citizens League.

Despite sensational advance publicity, the hearings which were started here July 3 failed to produce any evidence to substantiate Dies charges made publicly of mass disloyalty, rampant subversiveness, coddling and pampering of evacuees in relocation centers, and JACL domination of WRA policy.

To the contrary the hearings were concluded with strong attacks against Dies committee smear tactics being leveled by Dillon S. Myer, WRA director.

Dies representatives failed to present their promised "list of 10,000 Jap agents" trained in an alleged Tokyo sabotage school, nor did they prove the assertion that the WRA is releasing "known spies and saboteurs" from the centers.

Many of the charges released to the press in the name of Dies committee members and investigators, and widely circulated throughout the country, were categorically denied as ever having been made or authorized. Confronted with a list of specific charges credited to him, Representative Joe Starnes denied all responsibility for five statements purporting to prove evacuees were pampered.

Myer charged that testimony presented to the committee by a former WRA employee contained 37 different untruths. Although the Dies group had permitted this misinformation to be circulated, Representative Costello admitted that the witness's stories had been discovered false.

Representative Karl Mundt declared "This is the most amazing bit of testimony this committee has ever heard," but the "confidential files" of the WRA alleged to have been made available to the JACL were revealed to be public documents open to any citizen.

Myer also charged that the Dies Committee had taken no steps to ascertain the truth of wild charges before making them public, and ignored the WRA's repeated offers to assist the committee to discover the facts.

General Emmons In London For Conference

LONDON—Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, until recently commander of the Hawaiian department of the United States Army, has arrived in London to confer with Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers, commanding general of U. S. forces in the European theatre, the Associated Press reported last Saturday.

General Emmons' future assignment or plans were not disclosed.

Since relinquishing his Hawaiian command on June 1, he has figured largely in rumors that he was to replace Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, present commander of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command.

Last week Senator Downey of California declared he had received "convincing assurances" from Assistant Secretary of War McCloy that DeWitt will remain at his present post at least until he reaches his retirement age next January.

Story of Week Nisei War Heroes Presented To King and Queen of Britain

A U. S. FIGHTER STATION, Somewhere in England — Nisei America's No. 1 hero in the European theater of operations — Staff Sergeant Ben Kuroki of Hershey, Neb. — was among American air fighters presented to the King and Queen of Great Britain when the royal couple recently visited the Eighth Air Force bomber station here.

Staff Sergeant Kuroki, who has been awarded an air medal with an oak leaf cluster, greeted the English sovereigns with fellow members of the crew of the Liberty Lass, a Liberator bomber, the Stars and Stripes, daily newspaper of the U. S. armed forces in the European theater, reported.

The nisei airman, now a veteran member of the Liberator crew which has seen extensive service in Africa and the Middle East, is the tail gunner on the Liberty Lass. He is one of four Nebraska-born brothers of Japanese ancestry serving with the United States Army.

On learning that Staff Sergeant Kuroki had been awarded an oak leaf cluster to his air medal, the advertising director of an Omaha, Neb., store wrote Kuroki's parents in Hershey requesting a picture of their hero son for display in one of the store's prominent windows.

"We are devoting one of our prominent windows to the display of pictures of our Nebraska heroes," wrote Jenny Feldman, the advertising director of J. L. Brandeis & Sons. "We feel that the exhibition of these pictures is an inspiration to all of us."

"Kindly send us, at your earliest convenience, a picture of Sergeant Kuroki in uniform. We shall make an enlargement of the original, which will not harm it in any way."

Staff Sergeant Kuroki's parents operate a farm at Hershey, and are doing yeoman work on the production front to support their son's fighting on the front lines of aerial combat.

JACL Head Hails Decision To Drop Dies Hearings As Victory for Organization

League President Calls Segregation Movement Necessary to Progress

The Dies Committee's decision to abandon its probe of the War Relocation Authority and its relations with the Japanese American Citizens League was hailed here by Saburo Kido, JACL national president, as a triumph for the program of rehabilitating west coast evacuees.

"After the sensational manner in which unfounded charges against both our organization and the WRA were aired in the newspapers by the Dies Committee, the ignominious fizzling out of the entire project is sufficient proof that our position is just," Kido said.

"I only regret that much mudslinging and witch-hunting was indulged in by the Dies people before they sought the facts. Although they have not been able to prove a single one of their major charges, the newspaper stories for which they were responsible have no doubt made an indelible mark in the thinking of the American public."

"This investigation, and its sudden abandonment, is tantamount to complete exoneration of our organization, but unfortunately that fact will not be publicized as widely as the wild stories from Dies Committee sources that were splashed on the front pages of the more sensational newspapers in various parts of the country," Kido declared.

The JACL president pointed out the vast savings in time, money and public confusion, as well as congressional dignity, which would have resulted if Representative Costello, who called off the investigation after conferring with War and Justice Department officials, had held his conference before making his charges public.

"I hope all evacuees, as well as our countless Caucasian friends, will take heart in the vindication of our program. This rout of the forces of reaction is one of the most welcome pieces of news I have had in a long time," he said.

Kido sounded a warning, however, that this abortive effort would not be the last aimed at Japanese Americans. "There are powerful forces pledged to discredit us for their own selfish purposes, and we must constantly (Continued on Page 7).

Fire Damages Tule Lake Poultry Farm

NEWELL, Calif.—Fire resulting from a defective oil stove caused damages amounting to \$5000 at the center poultry farm at Tule Lake on July 5, according to the Tulean Dispatch Daily.

This was the second major fire at the center. Losses included 5740 chicks suffocated by smoke. One-half of the 200-foot laying house was burned to the ground, while the other half was so badly charred that it will be unusable. Valuable electrical supplies and installations were completely destroyed.

The blaze was discovered at 4:30 a. m. by the night watchman, who summoned the fire department.

Language Students Complete Course At Navy School

BOULDER, Colo. — United States Navy personnel taking part in graduation exercises of the Navy's oriental language school at Colorado university here on July 10, spoke an enemy language with great fluency as proof of their accomplishments.

The valedictorian of the class delivered his oration in Japanese, as did Captain Ellis M. Zacharias from the office of chief of naval operations in commending the students on their diligence, and Lt. Commander A. E. Hindmarsh of the navy department in Washington counseling graduates that on them often will depend "the lives of our men and the well-being of our country."

The graduating class also sang the school song in Japanese—words by a nisei instructor, and music by a student.

The number of graduates and their identities is confidential information. Members of the class expected to get into action shortly, will translate Japanese short wave broadcasts, decode messages, interview Japanese prisoners or carry on navy affairs in occupied territory.

Most of the instructors at the school are Japanese Americans.

Segregation in WRA Centers Slated to Begin in September, Myer Says in Dies Hearing

Million-Dollar Program to Resemble Early Days of First Evacuation from Pacific Coast; One WRA Center to House Disloyal Elements

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Segregation of the "disloyal" from "loyal" evacuees of Japanese descent now in the 10 War Relocation Authority Centers will begin about September 1, it was revealed here. The program is expected to be completed by October 20.

Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, first made the announcement before the Dies committee investigating the WRA program, and asked the press to keep the matter "off the record" until details could be announced.

Three Nisei Injured in Chicago Fight

Evacuees Are Attacked By Filipino Sailors In Street Brawl

CHICAGO, Ill.—Four Hawaiian-born nisei, on leave from a WRA center, were attacked on a street corner here Tuesday by 10 Filipino sailors, the United Press reported. Three of the victims were injured in the fight, two of them critically.

They are: James Ishibashi, 25, stabbed in the groin; Frank Hokamura, 25, wounded in the abdomen; Kiya Horibata, 25, suffering head injuries from a clubbing. Masamo Koga, 21, the fourth nisei, was not injured, but was picked up by police at his home after the fight.

Elmer L. Shirrell, Chicago WRA relocation supervisor, said the four, who are former members of the United States merchant marine, had stopped on a street corner to chat when they were pounced upon by the Filipinos.

The nisei said their only previous contact with the sailors occurred in a tavern the evening before the fight when Ishibashi was called an insulting name by a Filipino.

Ishibashi reportedly told the sailor he would not argue with him because he respected the navy uniform. The evacuee said the Filipino apologized when he discovered Ishibashi was an American citizen.

The press reported, however, that the movement will involve approximately 6300 evacuees who have asked to be repatriated to Japan, and some 7500 others said to have given non-affirmative answers in a recent loyalty questionnaire.

One of the present centers will be used to house those considered disloyal to save costs of constructing another camp. The entire program is expected to cost about \$1,000,000, mostly in transportation, as it will entail movements of evacuees resembling the transfers a year ago from reception camps to inland relocation centers.

Observers declared the step should answer the criticism of some that disloyal elements have influenced loyal evacuees in the centers, at the same time hastening the complete rehabilitation of unquestionably loyal individuals who deserve restoration of rights.

Critics of the WRA program have advocated this move. Representative Karl Mundt, South Dakota, Republican, and a member of the Dies Committee, has been quoted in press dispatches as recommending "early and orderly segregation of disloyal Japanese" and establishment of a "more satisfactory and effective program for classifying loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry, as such, prior to their release to private employment."

It is understood hearing boards will be set up to judge on questionable cases.

Shirrell said further investigation would be made in cooperation with naval authorities and Chicago police.

An Editorial: Mr. Costello's Burnt Fingers

If these were not such perilous times, we might indulge in a good old-fashioned belly laugh over the obvious discomfiture with which Congressman Costello and his cohorts in the conquest of the yellow menace have dropped the issue like an uncomfortably hot potato.

As it is, we are thankful that the witch-hunters, toying like guileless little children with an issue loaded with the most potent sort of dynamite, have dropped their dangerous but irresponsible prank before any irreparable damage could be done. The complexities of the evacuation and rehabilitation problem are not one to be solved overnight by the zealous sleuths of the Dies ilk, nor is it likely that its manifold problems are capable of being understood by persons whose mentality is attuned to the level of Hearst-headlines.

A pointed lesson in Americanism was administered Congressman Costello and his sub-committee by Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, who scored with telling effect the malicious intent behind the high-flown imagination of the Dies character assassins. It is problematical whether the individuals on the receiving end of the tongue-lashing would care to squirm through another ordeal, and this, of course, is definitely a promise if another smear campaign equally without basis again were to be attempted.

The well-advised retreat beaten by Congressman Costello is the better part of a somewhat misdirected valor, and unfortunately it comes about two months too late. Equally unfortunately, the lesson is not likely to make any sort of impression on the armor-plated consciences of our one-time good neighbors in California.

THE WORLD at PRESS-TIME

The Allies had fifteen Sicilian towns tucked under their military belts by Tuesday this week, less than two weeks after the start of a new campaign which many saw as the beginning of the invasion of the European continent. The main push was directed at Messina, directly across the channel from Italy. British forces were advancing northward toward Catania, while U. S. forces pressed forward along the west coast. Some 300,000 or 400,000 German and Italian troops remain on the island of Sicily.

Warning . . .

Japan will go to war with the United States should she get into a "shooting war" with Germany. This warning was given Ambassador Joseph C. Grew by Japan's foreign minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, in the spring of 1941, the ambassador revealed early this week in an address in New York City. Newspapers pointed out that the German "shooting war" began in September, 1941, with German submarine warfare against the U. S.; that Japan attacked on that historic December 7 of the same year, some three months later.

Oriental Art . . .

The Yamanaka art stores in New York, Boston and Chicago were symbols for fine and expensive art treasures from the Orient. In December, 1941, they were seized by the government and vested in the alien property custodian. The treasury department found itself with three stores capitalized at half a million dollars and \$1,500,000 worth of merchandise. Since then the government has operated the stores, netting sales of more than half a million—"one government project that is in the black"—according to Edward C. Tefft, chief of the Chicago liquidation division.

China Landing . . .

Madame Chiang Kai-shek is now back in Chungking, following her triumphal tour of the United States and Canada. Back in the capital, China's first lady told reporters how closely she came to being a prisoner of the Japanese. En route to Calcutta, she explained, the plane was lost in bad weather. The pilot heard a radio beam and started to land. "But he suddenly felt something was wrong, so he turned back. We learned later we would have landed on a Japanese airfield in Burma."

A Bishop Speaks . . .

Bishop Charles S. Reifsnider, 40 years in Episcopal work in Japan, visiting Salt Lake City this week, told the press that Tokyo's warlords moved their pawns so deftly that American citizens in the Orient were totally unaware of the form in which negotiations would cease between the two countries. The 500,000 Christians in Japan are loyal Japanese, but do not believe in extreme nationalism, the bishop said, adding United States citizens in Japan were treated with extreme courtesy following the outbreak of war.

Manzanar Hospital Reports Doctor, Nurse Shortage

MANZANAR, Calif. — With relocation claiming four doctors and three nurses, the Manzanar Base Hospital now functions with only two doctors, according to the Manzanar Free Press.

Dr. Teiji Takahashi, who has been ill for the past two and a half months, soon is expected to relieve the two present doctors, Dr. Morse Little and Dr. Jiro Muramoto.

Drs. Keichi Shimizu, Kiyochi Iwasa, Yoshiye and Kazuo Togasaki are the doctors who have relocated within the past few weeks.

Portland Groups Urge Repeal of Exclusion Act

Churches Urge Loyal Nisei Be Absorbed Into American Life

PORTLAND, Ore. — The Women's Society of Christian Service of the Oregon Methodist Conference, the Presbytery of Portland, and the commission on international justice and goodwill of the Council of Churches have each passed resolutions urging the repeal of the Oriental Exclusion Act, it is reported by the "Church Times" in the July 10 issue.

The Presbytery also expressed opposition to all laws that might discriminate against Japanese Americans and urged that those whose loyalty is known and who are in relocation centers "be reabsorbed into the normal processes of American community life." They commended B. B. MacNaughton, president of the First National Bank, for opposing a resolution recently adopted by the Progressive Business Men's club urging the deportation of all Japanese.

The Council of Churches' commission disapproved "any act of Congress which would be aimed at depriving American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry of their citizenship" since such acts "would be only the first step toward the destruction of the constitutional rights of all Americans." They urged Congress to grant the Chinese a quota now and later to extend the quota system to all Asiatic peoples, allowing them to become American citizens.

Vigilantes Forming To Keep Out Evacuees Declares Californian

BOISE, Idaho — Vigilantes are organizing to prevent Japanese American evacuees from returning to the Salinas valley in California after the war, E. G. Harlan, secretary of the Boise Chamber of Commerce, told the Kiwanis club here last week.

Harlan said he had been given this information by a California delegate to a conference of western states trade and commercial organizations executives at Lake Tahoe, Calif., late in June.

Harlan also told of talking with an Imperial valley resident, who said: "We don't want any Japanese back in the Imperial valley."

It was made plain that Harlan was merely reporting on the views of Californians expressed at the conference, and he offered no hint for solution of the problem.

Gila River Supplies Army With Watermelon

RIVERS, Ariz. — While most of the Gila River camp was celebrating the Fourth of July, a group of farmers was busy picking 20,000 pounds of watermelons for shipment to a nearby army camp, reports the Gila News-Courier.

This was the first River's product ordered by the army. Only surplus products are ordered for army use from the centers, it was announced.

Pacific Coast Round-Up: Japanese Americans Act as Doormat for Coast Newspapers

By a Staff Writer

After a blissful but short-lived week of being left comparatively alone and liking it, the evacuee was this week hauled all the way back into the pages of the west coast press and resumed the unwanted role of doormat over which the California hate peddlers walk in with their imperishable vats of sun-stricken hysteria.

The Salinas Californian swung to the fore with a two-day coverage of sub-mental testimony volunteered by various Monterey county citizens for the benefit of a state senate "fact-finding committee" on the evacuee problem. The parade of testimony revealed nothing new and served only to string out the life of a phony issue which may yet curdle from too much stirring in the pages of the California press.

The Los Angeles Times, the Sacramento Bee, the San Francisco Examiner, the Marysville Appeal Democrat and the San Francisco Chronicle lagged behind the Salinas paper with slight accounts of familiar fulminations against evacuees.

But the pain of heels digging into the doormat was assuaged considerably by the Daily Palo Alto Times, the Sacramento Union and the Oregon Journal, which printed articles by Associated Press and NEA staff correspondents who wrote sympathetically or disinterestedly of what goes on in various relocation centers.

S. Burton Heath and Harlow Church, NEA writers following each other in the Palo Alto Times on successive days, covered the centers at Jerome, Ark., Manzanar, Calif., and Poston and Gila in Arizona. With factual descriptions of center life and the atmosphere and moods prevalent within the barbed-wire enclosures, correspondents Heath and Church leave no room for suspicion that evacuees are being pampered and coddled. They make it pretty clear that relocation centers are places where no normal human being would care to stay any longer than he has to.

In spite of the many constructive activities being fostered in the centers, "each camp is gripped with a subsurface case of jitters," wrote Church.

Fear is noticeable even among the younger generation, according to Church, because they "read the violent blasts against their return

to their west coast homes in every newspaper that comes to hand. They're afraid the present active hostility against them on the part of their former American neighbors and schoolmates will carry over after the war's end. They doubt that America will ever have a place for them, and they know they have no place in Japan."

Joy Paisley, in an Associated Press article in the Sacramento Union, wastes no envy on conditions at the Rohrer center in Arkansas.

"The bitterness of the seven evacuees whom I visited," she reports, "was tempered by resignation and hope that they would be permitted to relocate in the north or midwest. Their one desire was to take up their lives where they left off last year when Japanese were scooped up into west coast assembly centers."

She adds that only one of the evacuees with whom she talked showed loyalty to Japan.

Associated Press writer Harold F. Osborne's article on the Minidoka center in Idaho, carried by the Oregon Journal, was perhaps the most disinterested of the reports which evacuees may consider favorable.

Describing the food available to evacuees—something that has been made much of by critics of the War Relocation Authority — Osborne writes:

"The evening meal served at one of the 36 messhalls consisted of a bowl of rice, a portion of fresh water fish, a spoonful of cabbage and carrot salad, a slice of white bread, half a canned pear, jelly and water."

"There was no butter, cream or drink, other than the water. To the palates of five visitors, the rice was rubbery and the fish tough, two-thirds raw and unpalatable. We were hungry when we finished supper."

So, excepting the Salinas Californian which gave a paragraph or two to every witness appearing before the hearings conducted by the state senate committee, the favorable articles more than outweighed the reports of unfavorable action—something that doesn't happen every week.

The Salinas paper, however, strove valiantly to revive the furor that accompanied the Los Angeles hearings of the Dies subcommittee headed by Representative Costello. For two consecu-

American Legion Advocacy of Race Discrimination Flayed By Minnesota District Meet

Attacks on Nisei Citizenship Are Denounced; Convention Asks for Retraction of Legion's Magazine Article Attacking Japanese Americans

FARIBAULT, Minn. — The American Legion district convention held here late in June adopted a resolution sponsored by the Northfield post protesting against a proposal for the wholesale deportation from the United States of American citizens of Japanese descent, and denouncing the publication in the American Legion Monthly of an article "advocating racial discrimination."

The resolution, drawn up by a committee composed of Andrew Meldahl, Vincent Hunt and Everett D. Phelps, reads:

Whereas, the American Legion has as one of its basic principles tolerance for all creeds and races, and,

Whereas, at its national convention in 1942 it accepted as one of its war aims the following statement: "We condemn religious prejudices, racial or national antagonisms as weapons of our enemies," and,

Whereas, there appeared in the official publication, the American Legion Magazine, for June, 1943, an article entitled "Japs in Our Yard," by one Frederick G. Murry, M. D., which urged, among other proposals, that native-born American citizens of Japanese descent be relocated on islands in the Pacific ocean—in direct viola-

tion of our constitutional guarantees—and further urged this not as a military measure, but as a social, political and economic policy.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, Northfield Post No. 84, American Legion, do vigorously protest against our national magazine being used to foster race hatred in violation of our own constitution and the constitution of the United States, and do most urgently request that the national officers in charge of the publication of the American Legion Magazine be directed to print a retraction of the aforementioned article, which is in direct opposition to the adopted policy of the American Legion.

Be it further resolved, that our delegates to the district and state conventions be instructed to introduce and promote passage of this resolution or one similar in import, upon aforementioned convention.

Be it further resolved that all possible publicity be given this resolution in order that no unfavorable criticism be directed toward individual legion members or local posts because of this flagrant violation of the basic principles of our organization and our country.

Minnesota Legion Post Rally Protests Race Discrimination

NORTHFIELD, Minn.—A rally called at the Community building here by the local American Legion post to protest racial discrimination in the United States drew an enthusiastic capacity audience, the Northfield Independent reported on June 24.

The discussion revolved mainly about American citizens of Japanese ancestry, and six nisei, now studying at Carleton college, appeared for brief talks.

Miss Frances P. Greenough of Carleton, who has done work in the centers, gave the main talk, urging the importance of learning and understanding the viewpoint of immigrant groups. She asked the audience if the nation's actions are consistent with war aims.

Relating the background of evacuation, Miss Greenough declared of the 112,000 evacuees, of which about 71,000 are American-born, only 3500 as a top estimate may be considered dangerous to the country. The Independent reported on the nisei as follows:

"The one young woman and five young men of Japanese ancestry who gave brief talks, all of them recently out of high school, gave the impression of being young people very similar in attitude and outlook to other young Americans of the same age. Speaking excellent English, they told very simply the story of their own experiences in their home communities in the west and in the concentration camps."

"The first of the group to speak was the young woman, Hiroto Sato, an honor student from a Seattle high school, whose family boasts of three service stars. Speaking last was Roy Hamaji, second-year student at the University of Southern California, who gave an account of the home life of the Japanese American family."

"John Yoshida, one of the group, told of the thrill and joy that was the lot of his brother, Frank Yoshida, also a student at Carleton, when he received his call to enter the U. S. armed forces last Friday after months of waiting."

"The others in the group, Woodrow Odanaka, Hiroshi Eguchi and Joe Abiyama, each gave interesting details of their own experiences, and at the close of the meeting Joe Abiyama read the set of principles and the pledge of the Japanese American Citizens League, of which he is a member."

"This reading, expressive of high devotion and loyalty to America, was greeted with much applause," the Independent wrote. The meeting was opened by Arthur S. Houston, Legion post commander, who called on Everett D. Phelps to state the purpose of the gathering and outline the events that had led to the call for a public meeting.

For Martin Dies: "Sound and Fury"

The Dies Committee has graduated from playing with reputations and is now playing with American lives. In its zest to find new sustenance for its moribund Committee on Un-American Activities, it made an overnight investigation of the difficult and delicate work being carried on by the War Relocation Authority. And, with its customary discretion, it has promptly emitted a series of half-digested, sensational charges aimed at preventing the release from incarceration even of Japanese Americans.

These charges, as WRA Director Dillon S. Myer testified on Tuesday, have had an effect of fostering "a public feeling of mistrust, suspicion and hatred." They may have even more dangerous consequences. For they give the enemy ammunition for his propaganda warfare against us. And, as Mr. Myer also pointed out, they "may lead to further maltreatment of our citizens who are prisoners or who are interned in Japan."

The Dies Committee has injected itself into a kind of inquiry which, if it is to be conducted at all, should be conducted with the utmost care and quietness. It is dealing with matters which have military implications and which involve the safety of American fighting men. The task is entirely outside the scope of the Dies Committee's authorization. Moreover, the whole record of this committee disqualifies it for an undertaking of this sort.

The War Relocation Authority has performed a distasteful piece of work conscientiously and with as much regard for our traditional civil liberties as the exigencies of war would permit. Its role is without precedent in the history of the United States. It has been forced to detain in places euphemistically termed "relocation centers" thousands of native-born American citizens for no reason save that they happened to be of Japanese ancestry. To the best of its ability, and in full collaboration with Naval Intelligence, Military Intelligence, and the FBI, it has sought to release for useful work those of its wards whose loyalty to the United States could be satisfactorily established. That it has managed to reduce the numbers confined in the camps is altogether to its credit.

If Congress wishes to investigate this agency, it should appoint a select committee of properly qualified men to conduct the inquiry — with as little publicity as possible. And the starting point of any such investigation should be a concern for the constitutional rights of all American citizens, regardless of their color or ancestry. — *Editorial in the Washington, D. C. Post of July 9, 1943.*

How Much Longer?

How long will Congress permit Martin Dies to torment, distort and inflame racial issues in the United States? For five years this irresponsible legislator, through his "committee on un-American activities," has been satisfying his avarice for publicity by concocting red scares and villifying respectable public servants. America could ill afford those activities — but they did not threaten damage as irreparable as Dies can accomplish if Congress continues to sanction his meddling in questions of race.

The inflammatory exaggerations and rumors which his committee has broadcast through its "investigation" of Japanese American relocation centers, play right into the hands of Tokyo. Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, warns with reason that the racial antipathy which the committee encourages may be used as an excuse for further Japanese maltreatment of American prisoners. Those prisoners — and there are thousands of them — have a right to expect Americans who lead the relatively comfortable lives of Congressmen not to forget them. Moreover, it is standard Japanese propaganda in Asia that America despises and hates the colored peoples. The propaganda needs no reinforcement from Dies.

To the discredit of the House, the Dies committee was given a new two-year lease of life last February. If the House cannot find the will and the way to wind up all the committee's activities forthwith, the least it can do in America's interests is to instruct Dies to leave racial matters alone. — *Editorial in the Chicago, Ill., Sun, of July 8, 1943.*

Soldiers at Camp Stewart Take Up Japanese Language

CAMP STEWART, Ga. — The Japanese language is becoming as popular as judo with the soldiers at Camp Stewart, according to the International News Service.

Organized some weeks ago, the first class is waiting for advanced material from Washington while the second class gets under way.

According to Miss Geraldine LeMay, librarian, who fostered the classes, completion of the second level will mean a speaking knowledge of some 1,200 to 1,500 Japanese words and phrases.

Private Irving Suhl, who speaks several other foreign languages, did not know a word of Japanese when he began, but he has been made the official instructor of the new class.

Wedding Unites Idaho Couple

CALDWELL, Idaho — Miss Mary Yamada, daughter of Mrs. Shin Yamada, became the bride of Mamoru Wakasugi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wakasugi of Weiser, Idaho at the Methodist church here July 3. The Rev. I. L. Shaver performed the ceremony.

Matron of honor was Mrs. James Fukuda, sister of the bride. Manabu Yamada, brother of the bride, was best man, and Sam and Ikie Wakasugi, brothers of the groom, were ushers. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, M. Matsumoto, of Middleton.

After the reception the couple left for Salt Lake City. They will make their home in Weiser where Wakasugi is farming. The bride, a graduate of St. Luke's hospital, is a nurse on the hospital's surgical staff.

TWO TULE LAKE NISEI OFFICERS CALLED TO DUTY

TULE LAKE, Calif. — Two more names were added this week to the lengthening list of nisei reserve officers being called to the colors when Dr. Shigeru Hara, M. D., and Dr. Yoshio Harada, dentist, were instructed to report for duty.

Dr. Hara, a medical reserve officer for two years, is to undergo physical examination at McClellan Field, Sacramento, take a refresher course at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., then report at Camp Shelby.

Dr. Harada, who has held reserve officer status for six years, has been ordered to report directly at Camp Shelby.

Senator Urges Army Control Of WRA Camps

Hearst Press Plays
Up New Attack
On Evacuee Centers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A new voice was added to the anvil chorus when Ray Richards, spearhead of the Hearst press attack on the War Relocation Authority and Japanese Americans, in dispatches this week extensively quoted Senator Chapman Revercomb, West Virginia Republican, who hitherto has not been connected with the issue.

Senator Revercomb asserted the relocation problem is "the simple one of keeping all the Japanese in humane detention camps and relocation centers until the war is over." He said the camps should be under direct Army supervision, evacuees should not be allowed to scatter throughout the country's interior, and nisei in uniform should not be permitted to re-enter the prohibited west coast zones.

"Segregation is not sufficient, because even easterners can now see that Japan's clutch on her people abroad, regardless of where they were born, makes it impossible to distinguish loyal from disloyal Japanese infallibly," he declared.

"I have discussed the situation with another easterner, Representative J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey, and at the reconvening of Congress it is highly probable, unless the picture has changed, that we shall introduce bills in both branches of Congress to apply stricter control to the Japanese population and place the relocation centers under direct military administration.

(Editors Note: The War Department has indicated it is not interested in administering war relocation centers due to the pressure of more urgent business).

NEW DELAY RESENTENCING MINORU YASUI

PORTLAND, Ore. — Federal Judge James A. Fee Wednesday again postponed re-sentencing of Minoru Yasui, who deliberately violated the alien curfew order on the coast to bring about a test case, the Associated Press reported.

Judge Fee held last spring that Yasui forfeited his American citizenship because he was employed prior to December 7, 1941, in the Japanese consulate in Chicago. The Supreme Court sustained Judge Fee's decision that Yasui was guilty but held that his citizenship was not at issue.

Judge Fee had sentenced Yasui to a year and fined him \$5000. Court attaches interpreted the Supreme Court's ruling as a suggestion for a lighter sentence.

Yasui's attorney, E. F. Bernard, argued a motion asking that the district court strike from its record findings removing Yasui's American citizenship.

Judge Fee did not set a date for sentencing.

Supreme Court Justification Of Discrimination Deplored By Civil Liberties Union

"Ethnic Affiliations" Theory Is Declared
Dangerous Doctrine; Similar Treatment Can
Be Used Against Other Groups, Says ACLU

NEW YORK CITY — The national office of the American Civil Liberties Union, after examining the Supreme Court decision of June 21 which upheld as constitutional the placing of Japanese Americans under military restrictions in the Pacific Coast zone, last week deplored "the fact that the court, for the first time in American history, has justified discrimination against American citizens on the ground of race and ancestry."

The Union declared in a public statement that "although it may seem reasonable to single out persons of Japanese ancestry because of their ethnic affiliations with the enemy," as the court puts it, it is a dangerous doctrine because in other circumstances a similar justification could be urged for discrimination against other groups, both in time of war and peace."

This fear, the organization hoped, is answered by Justice Stone's remark that "distinctions between citizens solely because of their ancestry are by their very nature odious to a free people whose institutions are founded upon the doctrine of equality."

The ACLU noted with approval the comment of Justice Murphy, who said:

"Today is the first time, so far as I am aware, that we have sustained a substantial restriction of the personal liberty of citizens of the United States based upon the accident of race or ancestry. Under the curfew order here challenged, no less than 70,000 American citizens have been placed under a special ban and deprived of their liberty because of their particular racial inheritance."

"In this sense it bears a melancholy resemblance to the treatment accorded to members of the Jewish race in Germany and other parts of Europe. The result is the creation in this country of two classes of citizens for the purposes of a critical and perilous hour — to sanction discrimination between groups of United States citizens on the basis of ancestry. In my opinion this goes to the very brink of constitutional power."

The civil liberties group noted that the decision of the court, although unanimous, was handed down with three separate concurrences and was confined to the curfew regulations. But the basis of the opinion, the statement added, indicated that the court would also uphold the wholesale

evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

Whether the court would also justify their detention after evacuation was declared "quite another question" by the group.

"And there are indications in the concurring opinions," the Union commented, "that some of the justices at least would regard forcible detention of evacuated American citizens as unwarranted even by alleged military necessity."

The organization, which submitted a brief amicus curiae in support of the Minoru Yasui and Gordon Hirabayashi cases decided upon by the Supreme Court, said it will also assist as a friend of the court in "appropriate cases to test the undecided constitutional questions involved in the evacuation and detention of persons of Japanese ancestry."

CENTER DIRECTOR SPEAKS TO LIONS CLUB OF CHICO

CHICO, Calif. — Harvey Coverley, director of the Tule Lake War Relocation Authority center, was speaker at a recent luncheon meeting of the Chico Lions club.

Introduced by Dr. Charles C. Dearais, the center head described as "exaggerated" reports that the evacuees were in crowded quarters and were not well taken care of.

Coverley said each person had furniture and shops of their own in which they constructed additional furniture. Those who work are paid by the month but no allowances are made to those who do not work other than their clothes at a cost of about \$3.85 per person per month, it was reported.

Poston Honor Society Accepted by National Group as Member Unit

POSTON, Ariz. — The Poston chapter of the National Honor Society has been accepted and its charter approved by the national group, it was announced here by the Poston Chronicle recently.

Notification of acceptance was announced in a letter to Dr. Arthur L. Harris, director of education.

Japan's Common People Didn't Seek This War, Grew States

The former American ambassador to Japan, Joseph C. Grew, in a recent speech at the University of Kentucky, absolved the "ordinary men and women" of Japan, war-driven for more than a decade by their militarist rulers, of responsibility for the present war with the United States.

"The common people of Japan, who support their government body and soul, did not seek this war," Grew declared. "They do not have for us the long-standing hatred which mars the relationship of some pairs or groups of western nations. In my many years in Japan, I found that most of the ordinary men and women of Japan—men and women of all social classes and all regions—were friendly toward America. They showed, time and again, a true courtesy and friendliness which in some cases became devoted friendship and personal loyalty."

Mr. Grew made it clear in his speech that "the war against China and the war against the Japanese people were the same campaign run by the same men from the same headquarters; the War Office cliques who dreaded the rise of constitutionalism and who fought by every means, fair

or foul, to keep the foreign war going as a means of promoting the domestic struggle for totalitarianism, dictatorship and enslavement."

Expressing unshakable confidence that the peace, as well as the war, will be won by the United Nations, the prewar ambassador said: "We have already built the foundation of a new international system." There has never been an alliance of fighting peoples which worked "so realistically, so well, and with such good faith" as the United Nations, he added.

Concluding, Mr. Grew called upon his audience to heed two points of emphasis:

1. "Remember in this hour the people of Japan—the people who were your friends, who are now your enemies because they were too timid, too habituated to unquestioning obedience, too virtuous as subjects to stand for their rights and yours."

2. In effecting the destruction of militarism, we must remember "the democratic just peace for which Generalissimo Chiang has called, which Mr. Churchill has promised, and which President Roosevelt and Mr. Quezon, speaking for all of us, have guaranteed in our joint names."

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Segregation

The policy of segregating the bad apples from the good within the WRA's 10 barrels of humanity is in accord with a principle advocated for some time previously by the Pacific Citizen. There can be no doubt of the feasibility or the necessity of the program since there has been ample evidence of hindrance to good project administration and advancement of WRA policy through proselytizing coercion, intimidation and even violence instigated by small groups wielding influence far out of proportion to their number.

The manner in which the individuals to be segregated will be determined has not been revealed. With some persons there will be no question whatever, for long prior to announcement of this policy the WRA has been placing chronic trouble-makers in isolation centers. With others who have for various personal and valid reasons asked for repatriation to Japan, there is no issue. In fact this class of people may well welcome an opportunity to mingle with those of similar sentiments where they will not be subjected to the constant and, to them, objectionable demonstrations of Americanism which have been made a part of center life by the pro-American majority.

It remains to be seen what course of action will be taken with what might be called the borderline cases where there is reasonable doubt. Contrary to the glib assertions of partisan sideliners, the problem is tangled with many ramifications which become increasingly obvious the closer one approaches. It may be expected that the WRA's liberal, understanding and American outlook—not to be confused with the "coddling" and "social theorist" tactics of which the agency wrongfully has been accused—will prevail to provide the maximum of justice compatible with the national welfare.

Whether the vociferous proponents of segregation (solely on the ground that avowed enemies are being pampered) see the two major results of segregation is a question.

It was obvious that isolation of the disloyal would separate them from any opportunity to influence the pro-American. But from the howls that are being heard already from the chronic snipers, even before the segregation program has had a chance to get under way, it would seem that the second result of the action was not noticeable until now.

In short, it means that removal of the disloyal from the centers indicates automatically that those remaining are loyal, and deserving therefore of restoration of their abridged rights. Logically, if we are to maintain American principles, segregation means that those given a clean bill of health must be accepted as loyal Americans, unstigmatized by any previous state of being. The very fact that they have undergone, and passed, a test of loyalty should give them a distinction over other Americans who have not been questioned.

This view, it seems certain, will not be popular with those who by their actions have proven that they are not so much interested in seeing justice done as they are in creating an issue. Unless the results of segregation are seen in this light, however, and appropriate steps taken to translate this view into action, little will have been accomplished by the step.

By Any Means

Certain public figures have indicated by their own actions that they intend to continue their persecution of Americans with Japanese faces to any extreme, and by any foul or fascist means which proves effective.

In collaboration with the yellow segment of the American press, they have sought, since a few weeks after Pearl Harbor, to hound this American minority under the guise of patriotism and national safety. How insatiable are the demands that continue to grow is illustrated in the record of their attacks since the popular demand for tolerance, understanding and American treatment of Japanese Americans which was heard immediately following the outbreak of war gradually turned to calls for sterner action.

First it was a voice heard distantly for some sort of action, beyond that deemed necessary by the FBI, against the enemy aliens. Then the cry spread to citizens. Some citizens are more dangerous than the aliens, was the argument.

So came evacuation, and those in the eastern half of California thought they were safe. But the assurances they had been given fell before the rising voices, and all of California became prohibited.

Once all evacuees were safely in the centers, it seemed the cries would subside, especially when the demand grew for their labor in manpower-starved sections of the country. But in California, where they couldn't get the manpower anyway, the human wolves howled a new tune: the evacuees who had been driven from the state were being pampered and coddled; and there must be an investigation of center management and no one must be permitted to leave the centers; not even American boys in U. S. Army uniform—who had pledged their lives to their country—should be permitted back because they had the wrong ancestors and they might endanger those sunny shores.

The Dies Committee's boisterous but unproductive investigation, amounting practically to a whitewash of the War Relocation Authority, and the WRA's announcement that the demanded segregation policy would be instituted, have not been sufficient to stop the howling. Now the very interests that insisted the WRA spend time, money and tie up transportation for segregation declare that it is impossible to tell the sheep from the goats, that segregation is an useless gesture, that the program of rehabilitation should be stopped immediately, and all confined for the duration.

No great imagination is necessary to figure out the next move if those demands are realized. After the war the charge will be that since evacuees played no part in the nation's defense they have no right to the benefits of American citizenship, consequently they should be deprived of that citizenship which they acquired by the accident of birth anyway, and shipped out of the country, anywhere, just so it is away from the general direction of the U. S. A.

The entire campaign has been built around half-truths playing on prejudice, ignorance and fear. Somewhere along the line this malicious and systematic undermining of the basic American principles embodied in the Bill of Rights must be stopped, and it might as well be now.

Dollars and Cents

A report on opportunities for resettlement in the Cleveland area prepared by the WRA office there and published in part elsewhere in this issue of the Pacific Citizen indicates to even the most naïve that starting out anew is a long, hard process beset by many difficulties.

The warning to inexperienced workers not to expect the fabulously large wages available in some war plants is especially timely for those who have lost touch with current realities. These are pertinent statistics: Four million American workers still earn less than 40 cents per hour; the income of over four million families has increased less than five per cent in the last 18 months.

These somber figures emphasize the fact that most evacuees, when they are careful about the job they pick, are earning good wages, commensurate with their abilities and not out of proportion to those of other workers in allied industries. Nor can it be forgotten, as the Cleveland report points out, that there are rewards to be had from resettlement which cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Squinting Forever Into the Sun

The July 7 anniversary of the outbreak of Japan's war against China passed by without notice until newspaper stories of the day brought back a flood of memories and sudden realization that we in this country, even those of us behind barbed wire for having the wrong ancestors, haven't begun to realize what total war means.

China, entering her seventh year of war against an invader, following generations of sporadic civil warfare, knows the meaning of blood, sweat and tears.

A few years ago we stood on a grass-covered knoll just outside of Peking while a guide flung his hand in the general direction of a plain and said: "That's where it started." Even then it wasn't considered safe for newspapermen unaccompanied by armed guards to venture out so far from the old capital.

The streets of Peking were lively with rickshaws, buses, even a few lumbering camels laden with tiger and bear skins from beyond the Gobi. The native theatrical district was gay with the weird cacophony of China's sidestreets in the evening when the odd affairs of night get under way.

But all this hustle and bustle of activity could not cover up the deep-down resentment, the misery and fear and vengefulness that welled beneath the surface of old North China.

Japanese undercover agents were at work, trying to drive the white man from Asia. Well-planned "spontaneous" demonstrations were being arranged, with simple Chinese coolies—bribed with bottled soda water and sweets—straggling along the streets to these mass meetings.

Once there had been a Japanese-inspired "North China Branch, Irish Republican Army," which had desecrated historic city gates and village walls with signs reading "Britishers Remove Yourself From East Asia." Some of the signs were still there as we traveled through.

We could sense the strength, and the weakness, of China in the illiterate coolies of the cities and the peasants of the endless countryside. In faded blue denim, wizened, dried out by the sun and the wind, squinting, sweating, squabbling, they were both the power and the backwardness of China.

They were a people of remarkable endurance, stubbornness, eagerness, practicality, courage, perseverance. And smelling pungently of perspiration and garlic, they were too perverse, backward, ignorant, noisy.

But whatever there is to be said of them, they and their incredibly low living standard have withstood disaster as no other people of this generation have. They have carried on with an endurance and fortitude and doggedness that can be an example to the people of more advanced nations.

Just weeks before Pearl Harbor, on an U. S. Army transport San Francisco-bound, we fell in with a hundred or more young Chinese cadets chosen for combat flying training in America. Some were from the north, some from the south, and many could not understand each other except in English because of the difference in dialects.

But they told remarkable stories of patriotism and high endeavor. Some had mothers, sisters, brothers, in occupied territory. Some told of joining guerrillas, and slipping through the drawn-out Japanese lines to journey by foot to Kunming, Chungking and other inland cities and join Free China's forces.

We listened as they told their stories and thundered out their stirring war songs on the wind-swept boatdeck, clenched fists beating out the measure and eyes flashing with determination. And as the night drew on and the soft tropical moon silvered the whitecaps, they would speak more softly of home and country and sing songs of less militant tempo.

The Chinese are an ancient people of long memory. They remember the horror and helplessness of places like Chapei and Nantao, where there was terrible destruction, and the smell of fire and ruin and death hung heavily over the hollow shells of what were once houses, even as I passed through. But they are also a practical people, living each day as it comes.

A country's strength is its people, and therein lies China's remarkable endurance. Japanese Americans, who number many Chinese Americans among their best friends, and whose ancestors learned much from the sages of Cathay, could benefit from the example of the humble people of China squinting forever into the sun in search of tomorrow.

"Fair American Chance" Asked For Nisei by JACL President

A plea for a "fair American chance" for Japanese Americans voiced by Saburo Kido, JACL national president, was published by the Salt Lake Tribune on July 10 as the featured article in "The Public Pulse" section of this leading Utah newspaper.

Kido had written the letter to the editor as a comment on an unfavorable editorial regarding America's "Japanese problem" which appeared in the Tribune a few days earlier. The gist of the editorial was that the disloyal could not be separated from the loyal, among Japanese Americans, and that it was safer to keep all in confinement for the duration.

Kido's comment, as published by the Tribune, read:

"Editor Tribune: I wish to make a few pertinent comments regarding your editorial of July 8 on the 'Japanese problem.'"

"To my knowledge no 'Japanese agents' have been trying to remove General DeWitt, or any other military commander. While many evacuees hold no great love for General DeWitt for his part in the evacuation, the great majority of us feel that he was doing his duty, and that if military necessity demanded that the step be taken, patriotic Americans had no choice but to comply willingly. The fact that evacuation was carried out in an orderly manner, without a single incident, speaks well of the military's efficiency, as well as the cooperation of the evacuees.

"Japanese Americans would be the first to deny that all of their number are 100 per cent loyal. At the same time, we feel that with our help—which we have proffered without reluctance—the sheep can be separated from the goats. We believe that the policy of punishing an entire people for the potential crimes of a few is contrary to American principles.

"To deny that the large percentage of Japanese Americans are unreservedly loyal is to admit that the American educational system is a failure. In a land made up of many racial groups welded together by democratic ideals, this is a serious charge.

"As Private Mike Masaoka, a Salt Lake City product and formerly executive secretary of our organization, told the Dies committee in Washington recently, '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.'

"Because of our very background we feel the implications of the fight between democracy and fascism more strongly and more poignantly than Americans of many other racial extractions. All we ask is a fair American chance to prove that we love this country and are more than ready to fight for her.

"SABURO KIDO,
"National President, Japanese American Citizens League."

Vagaries

Foreign-Born . . .

One out of every 10 Caucasian Americans was born outside the United States, but the ratio has fallen sharply since large-scale immigration was ended some years ago. At the present rate the numerical importance of the foreign born will decline almost to the vanishing point within the next generation or two. In comparison to the total number of foreign-born in 1940, about 11,500,000, alien Japanese on the mainland and Hawaii, numbered less than .0006 per cent of the entire American population.

Boxing in Hawaii . . .

A current Army regulation in Hawaii prohibits boxing matches between nisei and boxers of other racial extractions on the grounds that such a match may cause "bad feeling" and result in "unfortunate incidents." In a recent match a nisei knocked out a Caucasian fighter, and both were given the usual "hand" by a cosmopolitan crowd, but the promoters were given a stiff warning not to bill another mixed match. The AAU would like to let all competitors stand strictly on their merits as athletes, not as representatives of races.

My Crime . . .

Molly Oyama Mittwer's article, "My Only Crime Is My Face," is scheduled for publication in the August 14 number of Liberty magazine. Reader's Digest may reprint it if there is enough public demand.

Time Magazine . . .

Time, which recently published an article telling of nisei progress in acclimatizing themselves on inland campuses, has given assurances of fair play. Harry Kingman of the YMCA received, in reply to a letter on American treatment for nisei, Time's promise that it "will not be pulled off balance by the tenseness of wartime feeling or false propaganda."

Canadian Evacuees Stage Strike In Okanogan Valley

KELOWNA, B. C. — About 200 Japanese Canadian farm hands, forced to evacuate their Okanogan Valley homes because of protests from Caucasian residents, staged a sit-down strike recently, according to the Seattle Times.

The evacuees, employed by Kelowna vegetable farmers, refused to continue tomato-planting and other crop cultivation until they received assurance that their families could return to the valley. They left their jobs after a protest meeting, the Times report stated.

Oregon Grange Meet Discusses Evacuee Question

EUGENE, Ore. — Oregon Grangers, meeting last week at their seventieth annual convention, last Wednesday night referred resolutions pertaining to the status of Japanese Americans on the Pacific Coast to their foreign affairs committee after discussions in closed sessions lasting more than three hours, the Associated Press reported.

Officials of the convention indicated a dozen or more resolutions had been drafted on various phases of the evacuee question, but it was not clear whether the assembly had failed to agree on all the resolutions or a single resolution embodying several committee recommendations.

The officials said they were impressed by the fairness the granger delegates had demonstrated during the discussion.

State Master Morton Tompkins, in his annual message, urged action to prevent evacuees from buying good western agricultural land. This is continuing despite the war, he said.

Several local granges adopted pre-convention resolutions demanding the evacuees be prohibited from returning to the Pacific coast.

Our Army is On the March, But Movie Audiences Think War Is Just a Western Thriller

It was one of those war film thrillers, only this one captured more of the drama of impending violent death, and the feelings of the men who face that death knowingly and courageously. The story had to do with a small group of Americans who volunteered to hold a vital position for as long as possible and regardless of the cost in order to delay the Japanese advance.

One by one the defenders were killed until in a climactic flurry of shooting and bayoneting the enemy hordes are turned back at a cost to the company of all but three men. This scene, as can be expected of Hollywood, is grossly overdone, but the audience reaction during this particular bit of action was anything but reassuring.

The rattling of tommyguns and the thunder of grenades echoing through the theatre were almost drowned out at times by the whooping and hollering of the audience, cheering on their heroes as in any old Wild West thriller.

To many in that audience it wasn't a drama of American boys dying for their country, sacrificing their lives so that their buddies might get away to fight another battle, paying the penalty for unpreparedness. No, to them it was just another western in which one applauds the hero and gives the villain the razz.

It was a disturbing experience to one who knows the need for girding the nation to total war. This portrayal of sacrifice, in a war which is still far from won, would have evoked tears in other countries where they know the meaning of war. And here, when the audience should have wept, it laughed.

Perhaps this is America's strength — the ability to laugh thunderously and take every hurdle in stride. But, too, there is such a thing as morale built of determination to bear death and suffering and sacrifice, at home and on the front, and surely that

laughter did not bespeak of determination.

In the inevitable, grimmer days to come there may be a place for the defiant laughter of courageous men, but so far, when we have hardly begun to fight, laughter of the kind that rang out in the theatre told only of over-confidence, frivolity and unconcern among a people still well fed and inexperienced with suffering.

Too many of us, after all these months, have not realized the implications of war. The 100,000 torn from their homes and placed in the isolation of desert camps understood much more pointedly what war can mean. But even these people have only a fraction of the understanding of the thousands of veterans of the bitter campaigns now just getting under way.

Many, fat with the paychecks of war industries, think that the expression of patriotism is in applauding and whistling every time the Stars and Stripes appears on the screen; in hooting every mention of the Axis.

That is juvenile stuff. War has been with us for going on two years, with all its present confusion and terror, with the promise of decades, perhaps even generations, of post-war groping and rebuilding over the ruins of madmen's follies.

Big, easy-going, peace-loving America is just beginning to fight. We will continue to be just beginning while the temper and mental state of the civilians remains like that of the theatre audience.

The laughter of the audience still rang in our ears as we walked out: it was like the old melodrama — bang, and another Redskin bit the dust. Only the Redskins this time were Japs, and our boys in khaki were hitting the dust too.

We saw a soldier as we headed toward the exit. He had a service stripe on his arm, and he was sitting there thoughtfully, looking straight ahead.—B.H.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Figures on Food Production

Warnings are being issued about the food shortage problem in this country. Victory gardens are being encouraged everywhere; but it is a difficult thing for amateurs to produce as much as skilled farmers. Although it is recognized that food is a vital factor in the prosecution of the war, thousands of valuable workers are being confined behind barbed-wire fences in the ten relocation centers. There is no doubt in our mind that the War Relocation Authority is pursuing the only policy that is consistent with the national welfare by trying to send these workers into the free zone.

During the early part of 1942, the director of agriculture of the state of California, W. J. Cecil, declared that 40 per cent of the vegetables raised in California was produced by Japanese farmers. According to the California Farm Bureau Federation, the Japanese operated 194,000 acres of vegetable land in the state. And, according to the California Cooperative Crop Reporting Service operated by both the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture in their "Truck Crop Notes" Bulletin, number 375, issued January 2, 1942, the total value of commercial vegetable crops of California amounted to \$105,881,000 in 1941. Taking Director Cecil's figures of 40 per cent as a basis, the Japanese farmers produced a vegetable crop exceeding \$42,000,000 in 1941.

According to the booklet entitled, "Vegetable Crops in California," for 1940, prepared by the California Cooperative Crop Reporting Service and released in March, 1941, the total acreage of Japanese vegetable farms in California exceeded that of every other state in the nation, with the sole exception of Texas, while the total value of vegetable crops raised by the Japanese of California was far greater than that

of Florida, the second largest vegetable-producing state in the union.

The California Farm Bureau Federation figured that the Japanese operated 194,000 acres of vegetable land out of a state total of 552,000. Their gross income from fruits and vegetables was estimated to be about \$32,000,000 a year.

The California State Department of Agriculture experts estimated that 30 per cent of the tomato producers of the state were Japanese, and that they controlled 50 per cent of the total tomato acreage and produced between 50 to 60 per cent of the total volume. And California alone was producing about one-fourth of the national canned tomato pack.

These figures show why Director Cecil said that if the army carried out "plans which it has in mind of evacuating enemy aliens in certain areas," the state's vegetable production in which Japanese farmers play a major part would suffer. He further stated, "We have a fundamental need to keep every Japanese farmer at work at full capacity."

The extent of loss in production can be gauged if the evacuations from Oregon and Washington are added to that of California. These figures may also explain why the people of this country are paying such high prices for vegetables today. A few of the large landowners and farmers of California may be benefiting because they do not have the competition of the Japanese and therefore can exact the price they want for their farm products, but the nation as a whole is suffering from the greed of the few.

The Ideals of the American Legion

The name of the American Legion has become synonymous with racial persecution in the minds of the Pacific coast Japanese. This

WASHINGTON LETTER

The People of France

There have been many expressions of displeasure over the difficulties arising from the struggle between Generals Giraud and de Gaulle for control of the destinies of France during this period when the French people are unable to speak for themselves. Desirable as it might be to have all the world's political events take place without friction, however, it should be obvious that such a state of affairs has not yet arrived, and probably never will arrive.

In actuality, the struggle between the two French generals should be an encouraging sign to all those nations of the world which are now under the domination of our enemies. The fact that Giraud and de Gaulle have been allowed to settle their differences—instead of having a settlement thrust upon them—is an evidence of the determination on the part of the major allied powers to let every people solve their own problems.

We can easily imagine how Hitler would have handled such a situation, for we know how he has overthrown the people's representatives in every country he had occupied, setting up his own puppet and enforcing his own will. The patience and forbearance of the allied powers, even at a time when North Africa was an active combat area, is an evidence of the integrity of the allied cause which has been little noticed.

Our attitude in North Africa should have made clear the fact that the real aim of American policy is to avoid prejudging or in any way influencing the free choice of the French people. Aside from taking the necessary steps to maintain military order, our every step has been calculated to leave the way open for the people of France to make their own choice of the government and the leaders they want.

Unfortunately, the people of France are at present unable to make their voice heard. It thus becomes a matter of great delicacy for the allied powers to deal with men who can act as the representatives of France until France itself is freed, without at the same time appearing to choose favorites.

The concern of American leaders in North Africa has been simply to make sure that no political disagreements are allowed to interfere with the military arrangements, or with the morale of the army built up under General Giraud. That army now has 300,000 men.

The determination of the allied powers not to choose favorites is doubly important because of the simple fact that no outsider, no matter how well he may have known France before the war, is in a position to speak for the people of France today. During the long months of the agony since the French people came under the domination of Hitler, much has happened in terms of suffering and revolt and bitter experience. Much that has happened will have political results. The activities of the underground will develop new leaders, many of them perhaps unknown before the fall of France.

The social, economic, and political changes brought about by the Nazi invasion are beyond our power to estimate. One thing we do know, however—that the Europe of today, has changed beyond recognition, and that the institutions

is only natural because during the past year or so, the spearhead of anti-Japanese agitation has been the various posts of this great organization. And today its national commander is taking up the battle cry, urging the incarceration of persons of Japanese ancestry in this country. The readers of the Pacific Citizen therefore must have thought it queer that some Legion leaders in states away from the Pacific coast have been helping in the resettlement program.

The latest news which shows that there are fair-minded leaders in the American Legion was the action of the Northfield Post in Minnesota. Their resolution is carried in this issue of the Pacific Citizen and should provide interesting reading. It reveals the fact that the constitution of the Legion itself stands for tolerance for all creeds and races and that the 1942 national convention set (Continued on Page 8).

and the personalities of post-war Europe will inevitably be shaped by what is happening inside Europe now.

In short, the occupied nations of Europe cannot speak for themselves. The exiled governments are at present the only voice they have. When the United Nations are victorious and the privileges of democracy are restored, it will be for those who have endured and resisted the enemy to speak their minds. It is not for us to speak for them except insofar as we assume that they will wish to speak for themselves and therefore guarantee to them the freedoms we are fighting for.

Events in North Africa have proved the unselfish devotion of the Allied governments to the principles of democracy. And North Africa is an example of Allied intentions toward all the peoples of occupied Europe.

When the door to freedom is once more opened to them, they will richly have deserved the right to speak for themselves and to name as the price of their sufferings the governments under which they wish to live.

the copy desk

Letter From Africa

"I'm still a patient in this American hospital but there is absolutely nothing to worry about as I am getting the best of care and treatment. It'll just take time for me to be fit for combat again.

"It surely has been a long time since I was pulled out of the biggest game of our life—prior to hitting Kasserine Pass in February. I felt as though I was benched when the going got tough and the 'game' got interesting. As you know, I always hated to be taken out of any game, whether it be football, baseball, or basketball. I just wasn't there when our outfit was one of the many Allied forces, who knocked out the once invincible Africa Corps of Rommel's. However, some day I hope to participate in the final death blow which will inevitably be dealt to those maniacs in Berlin and Tokyo."—Except from letter to the Heart Mountain Sentinel from Staff Sergeant Paul Sakai, "somewhere in Africa."

Day of Freedom

Almost every day for five months now we have thrilled to the personal declarations of independence of friends who were leaving to find for themselves places where once again they will be free from the onus of restrictions. We look forward to the time when the rest of us can shake the pervasive dust of Gila from our shoes.—From the Gila News-Courier.

On the Supreme Court

In a legal sense, the high court ruling may have temporarily whitewashed the curfew regulations of the odium of unconstitutionality, but it does not alter in even one respect the discriminatory motives and avaricious sentiments that have molded the way for curfew and the subsequent evacuation.

We look to the day when the Supreme Court of the United States can say without fear of contradiction the words, "The test for an American is not in his ethnic affiliations."—From an editorial in the Rohwer Outpost.

We remember some of the care-free, joyous Fourth of our childhood and feel sorry for these evacuee tots. We hope July 4, 1944-45-46, and others to follow will not find them in the same plight. We would not want our children to go through it.

We believe the future America we vision is not an impossibility or an idealist's pipe dream. We believe it's worth fighting for.—Richard Itanage in the Denson Tribune.

JACL News

Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA

COUNTERPART TO HARLEM AND CENTRAL AVENUE is Denver's Welton street. Of greater interest than the fact of its negro population is the crusader-dentist who maintains offices there. Ardent campaigner against race discrimination and calling everyone along Welton's colored section by his first name, Dr. Holmes is a popular citizen, but there are those who find it hard to understand him.

To a group of church people who condemned a member of their community—a gambler by profession—Holmes is reported to have said, "There is more brotherhood in his place than in any of your churches."

Dr. Holmes battles for racial equality whether it's for black, red, yellow or chocolate-hued people. In his zeal, the 52-year-old Dr. Holmes will rush off to attend some meeting on discriminatory practices, forgetting the patient in his chair, unless his staff calls him back to the business at hand.

An 11 a. m. appointment with an aching molar is sometimes apt to be kept waiting until 1 p. m. When the good doctor does show up, the patient is subject to an accompanying furious and lively talk on America's forgotten people—the minority groups. His other patients patiently wait.

When friends tried to persuade him to run for city councilman, his wife put her foot down—so 'tis told. He was already running himself to a frazzle on extracurricular activities. His pet gripe is exemplified by his owning two pieces of property in the better residential sections, yet being unable to live in them.

Dr. Holmes has employed evacuee dentists and other nisei assistants. His clientele, composed of Negroes, Spanish Americans and Caucasians, throng the reception room and await the doctor's ministrations, knowing full well that if the good doctor is late, he's sure to be on some mission trying to make democracy more than a word.

ACCEPTANCE OF JAPANESE AMERICANS in a community means discarding some traditional ideas. Staging of ondos and kimonoe dances for a community's festival pageant, as a contribution from the Japanese, is a questionable undertaking even when war is over. Upon the basis of experience in dealing with public opinion, it would seem salutary to stress the similarities rather than the differences.

One old Scotsman confided he wasn't going to a picnic of his old countrymen because they all looked like foreigners when they gathered around to applaud a Highland Fling, wear the native skirts and listen to the skirl of bagpipes.

"JAPANESE AMERICAN" is a cumbersome adjective that should not be in the vocabulary of any house-hunting or job-hunting nisei. To call on the phone and ask the other party for a job or a rental of a house and say you are a Japanese American is a sure-fire invitation for the other party to say: "I'm sorry, but we have already made other arrangements." Securing even a hearing is such a difficult matter that no opportunity for an easy refusal should be offered.

A face-to-face presentation is a chance for salesmanship; an adroit talk and a personable appearance very often wins people over. To stress your own individuality and not the word "Japanese American" is to emphasize personality and not race.

There is a business training school for stenographers and secretaries where some nisei are enrolled. The placement manager has the unconscious habit of saying, "We have a Japanese American graduate who can qualify for the position you've listed with us. May we send her over?" Is it any wonder they complain nisei are hard to place?

Rather than that we would like to have the employment officer inquire, "We have a graduate who has made an excellent record. She would be well qualified for the position you have listed. May we send her over for an interview?"

Open Letter from WRA: Opportunities for Resettlement, Conditions In Cleveland Are Explained to Evacuees

A comprehensive report of opportunities for resettlement in Cleveland was made public this week in a five-page open letter issued by Harold S. Fister, WRA relocation supervisor in that city, to all interested evacuees. Excerpts from the letter follow:

Housing . . .

Housing facilities that were already overcrowded now must carry a load that is far too great with the result that apartments and small homes are difficult to find. Homes that are for rent and sale are usually mansions that have been abandoned by their owners due to lack of domestic help and the expense of maintenance. As zoning ordinances prevent their use as multiple housing units, for the average workers these huge homes are of little value. There is a waiting list of several hundred for each federal housing project unit.

In spite of this situation, all evacuees who have come to Cleveland have found housing of a kind. Some are staying in private homes made available, for the most part, by interested groups; others are at the YMCA, YWCA, or some downtown hotel and eating out. A few have found housekeeping rooms or apartments and about 30 have been fortunate enough to find room and board accommodations in boarding houses or cooperatives.

As most landlords are reluctant to rent to couples with children, family groups have encountered the greatest difficulty. We feel that it would be wiser for the head of the family to come to Cleveland alone and to send for the others only after he has found a job and satisfactory housing.

Generally speaking, housing in any Midwestern and Eastern

industrial city is older, dingier, and considerably more expensive than in the West.

Cost of Living . . .

Most of the relocated evacuees living in rented rooms and eating out are paying between \$5 and \$8 per week for rooms and between \$1.75 and \$2 for food, or a total of between \$75 and \$95 for subsistence. The three or four who are living at college cooperative dormitories are spending less than \$30 for both room and board, but such cases are very rare. Regular boarding houses charge from \$60 to \$70 per month for room and meals exclusive of Sunday. The rental on apartments, when available, is anywhere from \$40 to \$70.

Jobs . . .

Some evacuees are doing skilled and others unskilled work in factories at anywhere from 70 cents to \$1.10 per hour depending upon the individual's experience. Skilled men in automobile service work are earning from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour. These wages compare favorably with those that prevail elsewhere in the United States, and the fabulous rates of pay that the young, inexperienced worker feels is his due are legendary. For most young men without work experience a monthly wage of from \$150 to \$175 is just and fair.

Accountants, statisticians, architects, engineers, stenographers have been placed in federal civil service at salaries varying from \$1,260 to \$3,200 per year plus overtime. Stenographers in private employment earn from about \$100 to \$125 per month to start. We have placed shoe repair men, chemists, dental technicians, commercial artists, and domestics. Practically all jobs now,

whether in factories or in offices, call for from 44 to 54 hours of work per week with time and one-half for overtime after 40 hours.

Of the 200 placed in the Cleveland area, more than 75 are in war production plants. All these workers, regardless of race, are governed by the War Manpower Commission, and releases from these jobs can only be obtained in accordance with the WMC labor stabilization program. Anyone working in a particular war plant may only transfer to a job in another war plant through the issuance of a statement of availability. Anyone working at his highest skill has very little chance of obtaining a statement of availability.

We have had complaints from evacuees who have come out on some of these essential jobs that the work is disagreeable, involves hard work, and presents no opportunity for advancement. This office takes no exception to the criticism that some of these jobs are disagreeable, but it is your prerogative to refuse to accept such jobs. Once you come out on a specific job offer, however, it is a serious thing from the point of view of public relations to refuse to report for work or to clamor for a release after being on the job only two or three days.

The work that we are trying to do depends in a great measure upon the impression that you individually can create. For this reason, we earnestly request that you apply only for those jobs at which you are willing to remain for a period of at least two or three months.

Community Sentiment . .

Unlike the citizens of the West Coast, the majority of the people of the Midwest and East are, by and large, ready and willing to make a distinction between the loyal and disloyal. There are those, of course, who will not be convinced and for whom all persons of Japanese ancestry are objects of mistrust, but such people are not so numerous that they are able in any important way to restrict or limit the liberties and privileges of the relocated Japanese.

All of the three major Cleveland newspapers have been very generous in the amount of space and the kind of treatment they have given our program. The workers in the factories as well as the employers have cooperated surprisingly well.

Social Integration . . .

There are no established Japanese groups in Cleveland. Before the war there were only two or three families, and they had been absorbed into the pattern of their respective communities. The absence of a Japanese community will leave many of you with a feeling of isolation and insecurity, but it must be remembered that your very concentration on the Pacific Coast made the Japanese group a convenient target for discrimination.

While it is quite permissible for small groups of Japanese to gather privately, we have taken the position of discouraging large numbers from congregating where they will be conspicuous. Rather, we have suggested that those who are here join community church groups, develop friendships with fellow workers, become members of various interested groups, in short, to do all those things that will help to break down as quickly as possible the artificial barriers of race.

It is our opinion, that as the Japanese, both alien and citizen, remain here long enough to become established as an integral part of the social and economic life of the community, they will see the wisdom of the purpose behind resettlement.

The dissolution of tightly knit, self-sufficient Japanese settlements that once existed will create many temporary psychological and economic hardships, but in time it cannot but lead to greater assimilation through the gradual elimination of fear, hate and mistrust.

Chicago Is Best Host To Evacuees

CHICAGO, Ill.—Elmer L. Shirrell, WRA relocation supervisor, told Chicago newspapers that this city is the nation's warmest and most generous host to American citizens of Japanese descent seeking new homes away from the Pacific coast.

Shirrell said nearly 2500 Japanese Americans, or about one-sixth of those leaving WRA centers, have found work and homes in the Chicago area. He praised both employers and public in general for having absorbed them with a minimum of "fuss or friction."

"All those who have been brought to Chicago, including a few elderly aliens who are dependent on their children, have, without exception, merited the trust and confidence the people here have placed in them," he said. "They are industrious and intelligent workers who take their places quietly in the community and ask nothing but tolerance by their new neighbors."

"Few evacuees complain," Shirrell said, and "all tell us of the friendly spirit in which their presence is accepted. All who can find jobs in war plants, although we have placed perhaps 40 per cent on farms where their skill is so vitally needed right now."

"Employers who have put them to work invariably seek additional help from us. When a couple enters domestic service, in a few days we are asked for more by neighbors. We have requests for 500 more domestic servants than we can fill right now," Shirrell declared.

He added plans to maintain movement into the Chicago area are threatened by the housing shortage.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

WE REGRET to announce that the JACL Brief, as amicus curiae, in the Supreme Court curfew test cases of Hirabayashi and Yasui is being withdrawn from sale at the previously quoted prices of \$1 to members and \$2 to others . . . this action is being taken due to an unfortunate error in the printer's estimate of cost, which now turns out to be about \$4, and this price, we believe, makes it prohibitive to our members and friends . . . those who have already placed their orders and have remitted the originally quoted cost may, however, be assured of receiving their copies, with the difference in price being borne by our Civil Rights Fund . . . earlier plans to distribute copies of this brief to all chapter and center JACL leaders must also necessarily be dispensed with—much as we dislike to do so . . .

THE OFFICIAL DECISION of the Supreme Court in these cases is now available to all who may desire a copy at the material cost price of 25c to current JACL members and 50c to others . . . this has been mimeographed as JACL Bulletin No. 18 and is being sent without cost to all our chapter and center leaders . . . the supply is limited, so if you wish to have a copy we suggest that you place your order immediately . . .

FUTURE TEST CASES are discussed by President Saburo Kido in National Bulletin No. 19, which also outlines a statement of income and expenses in connection with the JACL Civil Rights Fund . . . suggestions of special counsel Al Wirin are also included in this bulletin which is being sent to national board members, chapter presidents and center leaders, together with Bulletin No. 18 . . . opinions and comments of our various leaders are solicited concerning policy on future test cases.

THE CORNELL LAW QUARTERLY, in answer to several queries, may be ordered at the cost of \$1 directly from that publication at (Continued on Page 8.)

The Problem in Denver: Need for Recreation Program For Nisei Is Told by Writer

By MARY OYAMA

Drab and shabby is Denver's Larimer street, which is known among the nisei and the Japanese as "Japanese town." Here the young nisei gather in search of companionship during their idle or leisure moments as the case may be. The street hasn't much to offer in the way of wholesome recreation and amusement except to hang around or to haunt the soft drink establishments or the pool halls. It becomes very obvious even to the casual observer that there is a definite need for a constructive program of supervised and organized recreation here in Denver, just as elsewhere in Chicago or in New York, for the nisei youth.

The influx of resettled evacuees into Denver and its environs has created a very special problem—that of youth with gregarious instincts having nowhere to go. As yet there are no nisei clubs for social, sports or cultural activities, and very few places where one can go in search of amusement. There is a small Japanese church, a YMWBA, and the newly organized JACL; but these alone are not enough to cope with the problem.

A friend whose work takes him "downtown" regularly reports the rather pathetic sight of nisei boys and girls of a late Sunday morning "all dressed up beautifully with no place to go—they just hang around usual hangout places on Larimer in hopes of seeing familiar faces." They look rather incongruous and out-of-place in those contrastingly dismal surroundings of a down-at-the-heel district, but where else can they go?

Most nisei are still backward about or do not realize the value of attending churches (whether those for Japanese or for the Caucasian Americans, where they would surely be welcomed). Then again, most of the boys are on their own and are living in second or even third-rate hotels, rooming houses and apartments instead of

homes with stable family backgrounds, and, although they hunger for a homey atmosphere they hesitate to intrude themselves upon those who are fortunate enough to be living in houses of fairly decent standards.

The YWCA holds weekly dances for the nisei, but even their program does not take care of all the nisei every day of the week. It would be unfair to expect the YWCA to carry the burden alone, as the problem is too big for just one organization to meet. The YMCA should be in on this, as it would be the most logical organization to look after the welfare and interests of the nisei boys. If the YMCA program at present is too full, then the burden will fall upon the churches and the JACL.

An adequate social program should be provided for the nisei by responsible organizations, or by a council of various social agencies immediately while the need is acute and the interest is high. If we wait or delay too long the nisei will drift off elsewhere, most likely to less desirable places of amusement, and both interest and enthusiasm will have evaporated so that it will be difficult to catch them again.

The field for constructive work along this line is so broad that the YMCA, for instance, would be fully justified in acquiring the services of a full-time paid nisei "Y" secretary. The need is so acute that the JACL or some other responsible agency should present this problem to the Colorado Conference of Social Work, which will be held here on September 20, 22 and 23.

An important point which we hope will be borne in mind in planning a constructive program is that it should not only provide constructive recreation for the nisei, but should also help to integrate him fully into American life. This is democratic America's opportunity to put into practice its theories and ideals by helping (Continued on Page 7.)

Chicago Church Forum Asks For Employment for Nisei

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Anselm Forum, whose 46 members represent almost as many professions and church affiliations, recently passed unanimously a resolution favoring employment of Japanese Americans in the nation's war effort.

The resolution reads as follows: Whereas, the United States and its allies are engaged in a war to the death with fascism to preserve the principles of democracy, and

Whereas, the total war in which the nation is engaged requires the total use of the nation's resources, and

Whereas, acute shortages of labor, both skilled and unskilled, require the nation to draw upon all untapped pools of labor, and

Whereas, such an untapped pool exists in the Japanese American relocation centers where many loyal Japanese Americans skilled in technical lines have been retained since the outset of the war, and

Whereas, it is consonant with the American spirit not to discriminate on account of race, color or creed,

Be it therefore resolved, that the Anselm Forum affirm and support that principle through any properly constituted movement to make loyal Japanese Americans available to agriculture and industry, for the prosecution of the war against fascism.

Members include educators, government officials, businessmen, industrialists, laborers, newspapermen and sundry other professions.

Religions represented include the various Christian denominations as well as an Albanian Mohammedan, Indian Zoroastrian, Serbian Orthodox, Rosicrucianist and other faiths. Chester Wing, a Chinese American laundry operator who is a Confucian, is one of the members.

The Picture In Denver

(Continued from Page 6).

the nisei to become assimilated, and also the nisei American's chance to make himself worthy of acceptance into the American community and social life. It works two ways and both ways simultaneously. Not only will the nisei and other minority group Americans be benefited, but it will be for the good of America as a whole.

Now, as we have stated before, we are not very enthusiastic about the organization of all-nisei clubs, as they have a tendency toward self-segregation and mono-racial clique-ing. Rather, we prefer, and we believe most nisei will agree with us, to see the nisei integrated into existing American organizations to hasten the process of assimilation. Fortunately for Denver there is an encouraging number of thinking nisei, leaders amongst the younger set, who feel the urgent need of some organization which will help this process and also disseminate the correct information concerning the nisei.

There are intelligent young people in both the Christian and Buddhist groups, and also from both the resettled evacuees and resident old-time Denverites, who wish to see the formation of a mixed Caucasian and nisei American group for mutual fellowship.

The tentative purpose of such an organization would be three-fold: (1) For recreation, fun and social group activities; (2) for more serious discussion groups, such as study groups on social problems; (3) for extensive cultivation of public relations in order to disseminate the correct factual information concerning the nisei.

Caucasian American friends of the nisei are willing to cooperate in such an organization and have offered encouragement. Two different meetings of two different groups with the same idea (although with some individuals attending both meetings) have already been held to discuss the possibilities. We sincerely hope that something definite, concrete and practical will come from this trend.

We take the long view ahead into the future and we see a better day for all Americans.

CLERICS BACK CHRISTIANS IN CENTERS

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The strong part that Christianity is playing to sustain the faith of Japanese Americans in WRA centers was emphasized in the Church Times here publishing a dispatch by the Religious News Service.

In reply to a charge by Mayor Bowron before a Dies subcommittee that professing Christians among evacuees have been giving the most trouble, the news story states that in most cases those who have embraced Christianity are proving sincere in their faith.

Dr. Gordon C. Chapman, pastor of the Westwood Community Methodist church here, and one of four Methodist ministers who studied conditions at Manzanar, told the Religious News Service: "The pressure of hatred against Japanese Christians in the camp has been strong, but their faith has been strong enough in most cases. There has been absolutely no evidence in any camp experience to conclude that any but a very small minority are disloyal to our country."

"A further impression was that much of the misinformation concerning the camps is based on a lack of knowledge of the differences within the Japanese community life. . . . Living under extremely crude conditions, with the added social pressure of having been interned without benefit of court trial or judicial procedure, the Japanese Christians are writing a new page in Christian heroism."

JACL President Hails End of Dies Hearings

JACL President Hails End of Dies Hearings

(Continued from Page 1). be on the alert," the JACL president asserted.

Commenting on the WRA's announcement of segregation, Kido declared: "This long-predicted step was inevitable and necessary to promote the WRA's program of rapid rehabilitation."

"Of course, there will be hardships and many of the heartaches that we all experienced during the first stages of evacuation. I am afraid there may even be a few injustices, but we have confidence in the sincerity of the WRA after a year of association, and we may be sure that the entire program will be carried out in as humane and just a manner as possible."

"I have no fear of the step," Kido said. "To the contrary, I believe that the vast majority of the residents in the centers will welcome the decision as a long step toward the restoration of all their rights."

"There has been some confusion among the public regarding the nature and sentiments of the people in the centers. Many have been under the belief that all persons on the 'outside' were there because they are loyal, and all persons in the centers are 'disloyal.' After segregation there can be no doubt in the public mind about the status of the people in the centers. They will be able to understand that WRA centers are a temporary stopping place in the program of resettlement, and with this enlightened attitude the program of acceptance can be expected to be accelerated."

Idaho Legion Post For Army Control Of Relocation Camps

BOISE, Idaho — The John Regan American Legion post, largest in Idaho, voted this week in favor of a resolution removing war relocation centers to Army jurisdiction.

The Post also went on record as favoring a policy whereby evacuees released from the centers would be kept under "continued supervision and surveillance."

Officers said the resolutions would be submitted to the department convention at Idaho Falls next month with a recommendation they be adopted.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Tadao Yamanaka (12-G-11C, Granada), a girl on June 20.

To Mrs. David Matsushita (28-8-B, Jerome), a boy on June 22.

To Mrs. Morio Yamabu (31-10-A, Jerome), a girl on June 24.

To Mrs. Thomas Hiratsuna (3-1-F, Minidoka), a girl on June 24.

To Mrs. Yoichi Nakashima (29-9-F, Jerome), a girl on June 25.

To Mrs. Roy Teraishi (19-10-F, Jerome), a girl on June 25.

To Mrs. Hitoshi Ouchida, a girl on June 25 at Jerome.

To Mrs. Takashi Taguchi (26-1-B, Rohwer), a boy on June 25.

To Mrs. Jack Yamaguchi (44-1-A, Minidoka), a boy on June 25.

To Mrs. Harry Uchida (15-5-B, Rohwer), a girl on June 26.

To Mrs. Thomas Hirai (13-7-A, Minidoka), a girl on June 26.

To Mrs. Frank Mirikitani (25-1-E, Rohwer), a boy on June 28.

To Mrs. Robert Higashida (4-2-A, Minidoka), a girl on June 29.

To Mrs. Yoshio Odajiri, a girl on June 29 at Jerome.

To Mrs. Tokiyo Tamura (6911-CD, Tule Lake), a boy on June 30.

To Mrs. Saeko Akagi (28-9-5, Manzanar), a boy on June 30.

To Mrs. George Abe (2-1-D, Jerome), a girl on June 30.

To Mrs. Ritaro Yamamoto (1013-F, Tule Lake), a boy on July 1.

To Mrs. Moriso Yamashita (7-11-A, Jerome), a girl on July 1.

To Mrs. Takeo Nakawatase (2-9-C, Minidoka), a girl on July 2.

To Mrs. Seiji Fujita (30-10-E, Minidoka), a boy on July 2.

To Mrs. Kaneji Domoto (6F-5D, Granada), a boy on July 2.

To Mrs. Yutaka Nakamura (21-5-C, Gila River), a boy on July 3.

To Mrs. Harry Nishimura (5-4-F, Jerome), a girl on July 4.

To Mrs. Kuichi Kodama (9-6-E, Jerome), a girl on July 4.

To Mrs. Masao Shimada (15-2-F, Rohwer), a girl on July 4.

To Mrs. Shigemitsu Suyetani (38-4-F, Minidoka), a girl on July 5.

To Mrs. Yoshio Kobata (15-5-G, Rohwer), a girl on July 5.

To Mrs. Masataka Zaima (2-13-A, Heart Mountain), a girl on July 5.

To Mrs. Takeyoshi Ishikawa (25-4-D, Heart Mountain), a girl on July 5.

To Mrs. Tom Miyazaki (27-21-C, Heart Mountain), a girl on July 5.

To Mrs. John Yoshida (11-6-D, Jerome), a girl on July 6.

To Mrs. Kazuko Kawasaki (39-8-B, Rohwer), a boy on July 7.

To Mrs. Frank Yoshikawa (21-15-D, Heart Mountain), a boy on July 8.

To Mrs. Daisuke Kasano (6-4-E, Heart Mountain), a girl on July 8.

To Mrs. Hiroshi Toba (9-24-D, Heart Mountain), a girl on July 9.

To Mrs. Herbert Uyeno (9-13-B, Heart Mountain), a girl on July 9.

DEATHS

Haruye Yoshinaga, 18, (32-4-B, Jerome), on June 23.

Takeshi Ito, 53, (1-2-A Jerome), on June 30.

Ada Naoe Kojima (4-2-C, Gila River) on July 2.

Matsutaro Nagai (30-14-C, Gila River) on July 3.

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George Nishihara (57-8-D, Gila River) on July 3.

Hidekichi Tamura, 61, (21-11-AB, Heart Mountain), on July 5.

Kamikaro Uyeda, 64, (222-13-F, Poston), on July 5.

Sanshiro Tani, 79, (41-8-E, Jerome), on July 6.

Rose Mamiyo Takeda (5303-D, Tule Lake) on July 6.

Tichi Tanji, 66, (25-9-B, Rohwer), on July 9.

MARRIAGES

Elsie Nomura to Jack Shiozaki on June 19 in Chicago.

Hatsu Kawahara to Joe Kurihara on June 26 at Rohwer.

Fusako Takeuchi to Masuo Chomori on June 27 at Rohwer.

Gloria Miyahara to Jimmy Oyama on June 30 at Denver.

Kikue Fujiura to Eizo Etow on July 3 at Poston.

Jean Sakai to Edward Kanemoto on July 3 at Denver.

Yuriko Tanaka to Frank Shundo on July 6, at Cody, Wyo.

Atsuko Omura to Nero Abe at Billings, Mont.

Fumi Okimoto to Frank Inaba.

Santa Maria Minister Makes Plea For Nisei in Leaflets

Ann Nisei Says: Sugar-Saving Ways Are Necessary for Wartime Cooking

Wartime cooking can be a hit-and-miss proposition unless you decide to coordinate your ration points with your menus. We remember too well those days when a dinner went something like this: canned tomato juice, canned soup, frozen peas, potatoes, steaks and cake and coffee. Well, today we figure this way: canned soup, tomato juice, frozen peas—24 blue points; steaks—24 points, and stamps for sugar (2-3 cup for the cake), and coffee, not to mention canned milk, fats, catsup and butter used in cooking.

A typical wartime menu might look like this: fresh peas, baked potatoes, liver and onions, combination salad, milk and a plain dessert. A meal like this is high in food value and low in points. It uses fresh, not canned, foods, and it allows extra ration points for a special meal.

Most large families find no difficulty under rationing. They often find they have points to spare at the end of the week. But small families—especially couples—find it pretty difficult spreading their points out carefully. A wife cooking for two is more apt to buy chops, steaks and other meats that can be bought in small quantities. And when she bakes a cake, she is apt to use all the sugar allowed for a full two weeks.

The first way to stretch your sugar allowance is by using recipes that call for little or no sugar, and it's amazing how many of these there are. Frostings and icings require an inordinate amount of sugar, but there are the dozens of no-sugar recipes that will serve as well. These are the frostings that use egg whites plus some sweetening agent like corn syrup or even jelly; baked frostings, applied directly to the batter and baked with the cake; prepared pudding mixes, used as a filling, and recipes using sweetened condensed milk, semisweet chocolate or some other special product.

When it comes to cake, try making more cakes using sugar substitutes, such as molasses, corn syrup and honey. Most all cake recipes can be modified to use one of these instead of sugar, though generally it's more reliable to use recipes already developed for these other products. However, if you want to make substitutions in your own recipes, remember to substitute only half of your sugar requirement with another product, since it's best not to replace all the sugar in a cake recipe.

Sugar Substitutions

For one cup of granulated sugar, substitute with:

Honey—Three-fourths cup, deduct one-fourth cup liquid from recipe.

Molasses—Use three-fourths cup for each cup of sugar, deduct one-fourth cup liquid, add a pinch of soda.

Corn syrup—Three-fourths cup, deduct one-fourth cup of liquid.

RECIPES

Maple Cake

1-3 cup maple-flavored syrup
1-3 cup milk
¼ teaspoon vanilla
1½ cups sifted flour
2½ teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ cup shortening
¼ cup sugar
1 egg.

Combine syrup, milk and vanilla. Sift flour, measure. Add baking powder and salt, sift three times. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, creaming until light and fluffy. Add egg, well beaten. Add flour mixture alternately with syrup mixture, beating until smooth after each addition. Bake in square, greased pan 25-30 minutes at 400 degrees.

Devil's Food Cake

2 cups sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt

SANTA MARIA, Calif. — Outspoken comment on the evacuation issue has been published here in a series of weekly leaflets issued by the First Methodist church whose pastor is the Rev. Aaron Allen Heist.

On June 20, the publication praises government policy toward Japanese Americans in Hawaii, where mass evacuation was not instituted. After quoting from a Honolulu Star-Bulletin editorial, the paper observes:

"How cheap, by comparison, is enmity from shortsighted Californians whose political backing of California land laws and Oriental exclusion laws helped to create the psychological background for the slaughter of young Americans."

In another issue the publication quotes statements from two other church groups as follows:

"We deplore that on the home front there should be so much evidence of attempts to generate hatreds, and that there are those who would foster hatred against American citizens of Japanese ancestry even when there is no well-founded evidence as to their disloyalty to our country.—Los Angeles Church Federation."

"American citizens of Japanese ancestry should be treated exactly the same as citizens of German and Italian ancestry, and everything should be done at once to undo the gross injustice done them by treating them differently. . . . It is now believed by many good, earnest, Christian patriotic Americans in California that the grievous and unnecessary error made in the evacuation of American citizens was a mistake, and that they should be allowed and helped to return to their homes without unnecessary delay.—Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Santa Barbara."

In its July 4 issue the church organ commends the War Relocation Authority, Federal Bureau of Investigation and other government agencies for their work on the problem, and a number of Christian publications for their "factual material, unavailable in the secular press."

In concluding, the article states: "We acknowledge to them (the evacuees) that their going from us was as much a fear of our own actions under war tension as any question of their loyalty. We deplore the conditions that took them out of our communities and we look for as speedy a restoration as possible of their full rights as American citizens."

½ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
¾ cup corn syrup
2 eggs
2 squares chocolate
¼ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla.

Sift flour, measure, add soda and salt; sift three times. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, creaming till light and fluffy. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Add melted chocolate. Add flour alternately with milk, a little at a time, beating after each addition till smooth. Add vanilla. Bake in two nine-inch layers for 25 minutes at 350 degrees.

FROSTINGS

Corn Syrup Frosting
2 egg whites
1½ cups light corn syrup
Dash of salt.
1 teaspoon vanilla.

Combine unbeaten egg whites, syrup and salt in top of double boiler. Beat with rotary egg-beater till thoroughly mixed. Place over rapidly boiling water, beating constantly. Cook seven minutes, beating all the while, or till frosting will stand in peaks. Remove from stove, add vanilla, beat till thick enough to spread.

Magic Frosting

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
1 tall can sweetened condensed milk
1 tablespoon water
½ teaspoon vanilla
Pinch of salt.

Melt chocolate over hot water. Add sweetened condensed milk. Cook and stir over boiling water till mixture thickens. Remove from heat, add water, vanilla and salt. Blend thoroughly. Cool, spread on cold cake.

News from the Combat Team: Graduates from Camp Savage Start Basic Infantry Training

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—News notes from the Japanese American combat team in training here: Culminating a two-week drive, enlisted men and officers of the Japanese American combat team collected over \$7000 to be sent to the Hawaii Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) Emergency Hospital fund.

In accepting a check which he will forward to Honolulu as the combat team's donation, Colonel C. W. Pence, commanding officer of the combat team, said: "It isn't only the amount that provides great satisfaction, but there is the additional outstanding fact that this money has been donated by soldiers who come from both the mainland and Hawaii. That, I believe, is indicative of the spirit of teamwork which has become a characteristic attribute of the combat team."

"The infantile paralysis drive that has been going on in Hawaii is a worthy cause, a fitting parallel to the campaign that has been conducted for so many years by our commander in chief, President Roosevelt, to combat infantile paralysis in this country. I am sure that our soldiers have given generously and to the utmost of their ability in the hope that their fighting dollars will do some good, just as they have contributed in the past to other such worthy causes as the Red Cross and the War Savings Bonds."

Mrs. Takahashi can hang a three-star service flag in the window of her home in the Jerome relocation center, Denson, Ark., for her third son has gone into the army. Private George Takahashi joined the combat team where his brother Joe serves as a sergeant. His other brother, Tater, is a sergeant at Camp Robinson, Ark.

One hundred and twenty-five nisei graduates of the Army Japanese Language School at Camp Savage, Minn., arrived Wednesday, July 7, to undergo a stiff eight-week basic infantry training period under officers of the Japanese American combat team. Composed mainly of volunteers from the mainland relocation centers and army posts and camps, these nisei soldiers, all of them technicians, fifth grade, will have an intensive field course in handling and fire of all weapons and bayonet drill. Captain Thomas A. Crowley, Second Lt. Ralph T. Yempuku and Second Lt. Sylva M. Landress will train the men.

The 442nd Infantry baseball team played its tightest, most exciting game of the season Tuesday afternoon, July 6, winning, 1-0, from the 100th Infantry battalion in the last half of the ninth inning with two men out. A single to center field by Pinch Hitter Jim Miyamoto scored Shigeyasu from first base. Lefty Higuchi of the combat team set the losers down with four hits.

Training with the combat team is Private Takashi Halo Hirose, who learned swimming in an irrigation ditch and rose to be the national champion in the 100-meter free style at 17 years of age.

Actor John Payne In Surprise Visit To Manzanar Center

MANZANAR, Calif. — Actor John Payne, now stationed at Manzanar airfield, made a surprise visit to the Manzanar center recently and found that the residents were no different from those residing elsewhere in the United States when it comes to being autograph fiends, it was reported by the Free Press.

Payne was accompanied by Cleve Roberts, former NBC radio announcer. They visited the art department at 12-15, where they viewed the pictures on display. From there they toured the center on foot, stopping to see the new fishpond at Block 12, but were immediately swamped by autograph seekers, said the Free Press.

Wyoming Center Forms Relocation Committee To Aid Resettlers

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—A relocation committee has been organized at Heart Mountain under Yoshio Bob Kodama, supervisor of youth activities, to aid the social and economic adjustment of evacuees to normal American life, it was reported here by the Sentinel.

The new committee will integrate information from the relocation offices throughout the country and will work with the employment division.

Hawaii Labor On Same Basis As Soldiers

Islands Could Not Operate Otherwise, General Declares

HONOLULU, T. H.—The Supreme Court decision validating the army's restrictions against persons of Japanese descent on the Pacific Coast was cited as justification by Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson Jr., commander of the Hawaiian department and military governor, in retaining army control over labor on military projects in Hawaii.

The Honolulu Central Labor Council recently requested that the army relinquish labor control. "There has been no agitation for change by laborers actually under military control," General Richardson said. "These workers regard themselves the same as front-line soldiers and so do we. We could not operate without them."

"The Central Labor Council presented sound and democratic arguments. We still hold the military as subordinate to the civil—but now nothing must be allowed to interfere with the successful prosecution of the war. Therefore, the army and navy will not voluntarily relinquish control of labor in the islands on military projects."

Numerous Americans of Japanese descent are employed on Hawaiian military projects.

Idaho Youths Sponsor July 4th Celebration

CALDWELL, Idaho—The Boise valley chapter of the JACL and the Caldwell FSA camp sponsored a Fourth of July celebration, especially for parents of nisei, at the Caldwell labor camp under the direction of George Nishitani.

A baseball tournament, won by the Caldwell FSA boys, and an entertainment program featured the day.

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from Page 5). forth as one of the war aims the condemnation of "religious prejudices, racial or national antagonisms as weapons of our enemies."

During the years 1934-35, even the American Legion stood for fair play. Therefore, it lent its influence to push the naturalization bill which granted citizenship rights to Oriental veterans of the first World war, who fought in the American armed forces. Upon the declaration of war upon Japan, however, the two American Legion posts consisting of Japanese veterans had their charters revoked. This fact alone should indicate the bigotry which prevails amongst the leadership of the Legion in California.

Since persons of Japanese parentage are coming in contact with the leaders in unprejudiced areas, it is hoped that the American Legion will adopt a saner attitude on racial questions and reprimand the posts which disregard the ideals for which the organization stands.

Housing is Not Available in Salt Lake City

Hito Okada Refutes Reports Published In Center Paper

Contrary to reports published in a center newspaper, housing definitely is not plentiful in Salt Lake City, Hito Okada, JACL national treasurer, said this week.

Okada made it plain he was not trying to discourage evacuees from resettling here, but he emphasized that he wanted to avoid any disappointments which might arise from ill-informed reports circulating in centers.

"Public sentiment here is relatively good, and jobs are found quite easily," Okada declared, "but housing is definitely a bottleneck."

Okada, who has been in Salt Lake City for more than a year now after relocating from Portland, Ore., said a mere handful of evacuees had been able to find homes for rent here. "The majority now working here are single men sharing downtown hotel rooms, and even these are hard to find," Okada pointed out.

National JACL headquarters have made many efforts to find housing for newcomers, but vacancies simply do not exist, Okada declared. Housing authorities estimate Salt Lake City is 99.9 per cent full, leaving one-tenth of one per cent vacancy for newcomers.

All Chapters

(Continued from Page 6).

The Cornell Law School, Ithaca, N. Y.—Editor-in-Chief Harry G. Henn . . . for your information, the June issue is not due to be off the press until the end of this month, and this is the issue which is carrying an article concerning the constitutionality of the evacuation orders as applied to American citizens of Japanese ancestry by Professor Harrop A. Freeman of the College of William and Mary . . . a second article on the subject by Maurice Alexandre, Esq., of the Office of Price Administration also appears in that issue. . . . Dr. Freeman found the JACL brief extremely useful in the preparation of his article and declared it "the single best piece of work done in the case thus far."

2,542 Leave Poston Since February

POSTON, Ariz. — Since February the number of evacuees leaving the Poston relocation center numbers 2,542, it was announced here by the Poston Chronicle.

Over half of the evacuees have gone out on indefinite leaves.

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Government Agency to Handle Minority Problems is Suggested

Ickes' Employee To Teach Judo In Maryland

WASHINGTON — Fred Kobayashi, 24-year-old Japanese American evacuee who was released from the Poston, Ariz., relocation center to take employment on Secretary Harold L. Ickes' farm at Olney, Md., has left the farm to become a physical education instructor at the University of Maryland, the United Press reported last week.

Kobayashi, who was hired together with his wife and brother by the cabinet member about three months ago, will instruct male students at the university in jiu jitsu. He is a graduate of the California Institute of Technology and had taught jiu jitsu there until he was evacuated along with other west coast Japanese Americans.

Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the university, had been trying to find a judo instructor for a year, and secured Kobayashi through personal arrangement with Secretary Ickes.

The arrangement hit a small snag, however, when all parties involved forgot the War Manpower Commission requires a "statement of availability" before a worker can leave an essential job. Mrs. Ickes had thought workers made available by the War Relocation Authority were free to transfer at will.

But according to Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, evacuees must abide by the rules applying to all other workers once they leave the relocation centers.

Kobayashi was finally transferred after an investigation by the War Manpower Commission.

"I didn't go out surreptitiously and take him," Dr. Byrd said. "I had been trying to get a judo instructor for a year and Secretary Ickes said he was delighted."

Asked if he thought there might be resentment concerning the hiring of a Japanese American, Dr. Byrd replied that Kobayashi barely spoke Japanese — "only enough for his mother to understand him."

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—The Sentinel, weekly center publication advocated in its July 10 issue a permanent government agency to deal with minority groups. Such an agency should be founded out of the sphere of politics and under Civil Service Commission regulations, it said.

The editorial declared: "Such an agency should have the authority and objective of dealing with education, housing, working conditions and discriminations with the ultimate purpose of assimilating such groups into the life stream of America."

"At the present time there are no fewer than a dozen federal agencies that touch upon the problem of alien immigrations, and then principally in matters of regulations. There is not a single government agency with more than a passing interest in making better citizens of those who have sought this nation's way of life."

Speaking of evacuation the editorial expresses hope that "good can come out of this situation that has brought discredit to one minority and can, without doubt, injure other minorities."

"We will not consider the discriminations, the brutal powers of pressure groups, the lack of understanding and the multitudinous forces forged together in the heat of war hysteria that have resulted in the pyramiding losses—both human and economic—directly chargeable to evacuation of more than 100,000 hard-working, frugal people from their homes."

"We will, however, consider this unprecedented experiment of a democratic nation a success when foresighted men will write into the approaching peace an opportunity for our own minority group and every other minority to become better Americans."

"We feel that this can only be accomplished through establishment of a permanent agency of the United States government to deal exclusively with minority groups."

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