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War Department Announces Japanese American Sergeant Wounded in Southwest Pacific

Sgt. Komoto's Family Is at Gila River, Casualty Report Discloses

WASHINGTON — The War Department announced on August 15 that a Japanese American soldier, Sgt. Kazuo Komoto, had been wounded in action in the southwest Pacific.

According to the War Department announcement, Sgt. Komoto's nearest of kin is his mother, Mrs. Hisano Komoto, 9-8-A, Gila River relocation center, Rivers, Arizona.

Sgt. Komoto's family was evacuated to Gila River from California.

He is the first Japanese American to be reported as a casualty in recent months in action in the southwest Pacific.

A "substantial number" of Japanese American soldiers of the United States army are believed to be participating in front-line action in the Pacific area at the present time.

Expect Substantial Number May Receive War Work Approval

RIVERS, Ariz. — Certification by the Joint Japanese American Board of two hundred to three hundred applications for work in vital war plants may be expected during August, September and October, according to William Huse, employment head at the Gila River relocation center, according to the News-Courier.

Gila Initiates Co-op Education Program in Center

RIVERS, Ariz. — An education program to acquaint Gila River residents with the Gila Co-op and cooperatives began last week under the Gila News-Courier.

Six section leaders have been chosen from Butte. They are Joe Shizune, Ben Tsudama, Akira Kurihara, George Aratani and Tosh Kawai.

Legion, Police Block Portland Group from Cleaning Cemetery

Sheriff Orders Japanese Graveyard "Closed For Duration" After Incident

PORTLAND, Ore. — Plans of the Portland Fellowship of Reconciliation to beautify the Japanese Buddhist Cemetery here met opposition, according to the United Press Saturday, as Sheriff Martin T. Pratt ordered the graveyard "closed for the duration" to any group or individual.

Sheriff's deputies and city police patrolled the area all afternoon. Together with American Legionnaires, wearing overseas caps, they completely outnumbered the handful of Fellowship of Reconciliation members who showed up for the announced afternoon of grass cutting and shrubbery trimming.

Initial opposition was voiced last week by James R. Young in Portland to the FOR group's plan for "Negroes and whites, Jews, Catholics, Protestants and Americans of Chinese ancestry" to spend an afternoon beautifying the cemetery as a gesture of friendship to thousands of loyal Japanese Americans. Young, former Hearst newspaper correspondent in Tokyo, was in Portland to assist in the exploitation of his film, "Behind the Rising Sun," it was reported.

The United Press declared that

Five San Diegans Organize Group, "No Japs, Inc."

SACRAMENTO — Seeking to prevent the return of American citizens of Japanese ancestry to California, five San Diego men filed incorporation papers on August 16 with Secretary of State Frank M. Jordan for "No Japs, Inc."

Directors included John R. Curry, president and general manager; S. J. Curry, Earl Dee Duncan, Walter G. Morris and Frank W. Brock, all of San Diego.

WACs Start Recruiting of Nisei Women

Six Japanese American Girls Volunteer For Service at Salt Lake

With a goal of 500 Japanese American girls set as its first quota, the Women's Army Corps (WAC) indicated that a general recruiting program will be undertaken shortly in the war relocation centers.

Meanwhile, Captain Mary Louise House, recruiting officer in the Salt Lake office of the WACs, reported that six Japanese American girls had applied for induction into the service in the first few days since enlistment in the WACs was opened to the nisei. The majority of the enlistments, however, are expected to come from the relocation centers where a large number of girls indicated their willingness to volunteer for the service during the general registrations of last February and March.

The new WAC regulation for the recruiting of Japanese Americans became effective in the Salt Lake area on August 9.

WAC officers are expected to visit WRA centers shortly to carry on the recruiting program.

it was only after they had heard the order of the sheriff himself that the members, headed by Howard D. Willits, described as "an employee of the national, but not local, YMCA," decided to retire. For nearly three hours he and his supporters argued with the irate American Legion veterans, vehemently denying their project (or their organization) was pro-Japanese, pro-Buddhist or pro-appeasement.

Though tempers often flared and voices rose, only once did violence materialize — when a Legionnaire seized Willits by the arm and ordered him to "Go down the road!" He was stopped by deputies and fellow veterans, it was reported.

Willits and his associates, the United Press said, finally conceded that, while their project was only meant as "a gesture of good will and fellowship" to fellow Americans of Japanese ancestry — it might have been better carried out by them as individuals.

The group's Sunday plans to place "bon matsuri" wreaths, bought by residents of Portland evacuated to the Minidoka center, appeared to have been stopped by the sheriff's order, it was stated.

Joseph Deboest, commander of Portland Post No. 1, said: "The American Legion is not going to stand for this. It's a bunch of monkey business."

It's "Go for Broke," Say Japanese Americans



With "Go for Broke" as their motto, Japanese Americans from the mainland and Hawaii are training for combat duty at Camp Shelby, Miss. The "Go for Broke" slogan, signifying "shoot the works" and "all or nothing," was brought to Camp Shelby by the nisei volunteers from Hawaii. In this Army Signal Corps photo Company E of the First Battalion of the 442nd Infantry marches down a road at Camp Shelby.

Kenny Creates Alien Land Unit In California

Will Check Alleged Evasions of State's Laws by Evacuees

SACRAMENTO Calif. — Declaring that he believes many Japanese in the relocation centers are transferring title of California agricultural land to evade the state anti-alien land law, Atty. Gen. Robert W. Kenny announced last week the creation of an alien land unit in his office.

It was reported that since the issuance of orders by Gen. DeWitt relaxing restrictions on Japanese Americans to the extent of permitting soldiers to return to the evacuated area, several have visited the Salinas Valley.

It was reported that the state law prohibits aliens ineligible to citizenship from owning or leasing agricultural land. The act permits guardians to supervise properties of their "wards" but does not allow them to share in the profits.

The moves made at the Sacramento meeting last week were taken in conformity with a recently enacted statute giving District Attorneys and the Attorney General more power to gather information on such guardianships.

Nisei Soldiers Will Visit Salinas Area

SALINAS, Calif. — The sheriff's office and police headquarters have been notified by military authorities of several groups of Japanese American soldiers who will be on furlough visits to Monterey county areas during the month of August.

Five Nisei Servicemen Given Soldier's Medals for Heroism At Camp Shelby Presentation

Officers of Chinese, Japanese Ancestry Train in Georgia

LOS ANGELES — A Chinese American officer and one of Japanese descent are training together in the "foreign legion" company at Fort Benning, Georgia, to fight together against the Axis, the Los Angeles Times reported on August 12.

The Times published an Army photograph of First Lieutenant Sam G. Lew of Los Angeles, a graduate of UCLA, shaking hands with First Lieutenant Theodore T. Sueoka, a Japanese American from Honolulu and a graduate of the University of Hawaii.

Both officers received their original military training in the ROTC units of their respective schools.

Lieut. Sueoka is one of eighteen Japanese American officers from the 442nd Infantry at Camp Shelby, Miss., who are receiving additional training at Fort Benning.

Segregation Will Start September 10, Says WRA Director

CHICAGO — Work of segregating 15,000 to 18,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the relocation camp at Tule Lake, Calif., will be initiated on September 10, Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, announced Tuesday when he paused in Chicago en route to Washington.

It will be necessary to move 9,000 persons out of Tule Lake to make room for those to be brought in from nine other relocation camps, Myer added.

He declared that the segregation program was "proceeding well."

Myer was returning to Washington after a tour of the WRA centers in the west.

100th Infantry Passes In Review Before Decorated Soldiers

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Five nisei soldiers of the 100th Infantry Battalion were last week awarded Soldier's Medals for heroism beyond the call of duty in saving Cpl. Toru Orikasa from drowning last March 12.

The soldiers, all from Hawaii, are Sgt. Sadashi Higashi, Sgt. Yoji Yasui, Cpl. Charles K. Mizoguchi, Cpl. Sumio Ito and Pvt. Nobuyoshi Furukawa.

The medals were awarded by Col. H. McE. Pendleton, commanding officer, first headquarters, special troops of the third army. The 100th Infantry passed in review before the five decorated soldiers, Col. Pendleton and Lt. Col. Turner. The 442nd Combat Team band led the parade.

Relocation Center Co-op Officials May Hold Conference

RIVERS, Ariz. — A conference of co-op officials in the ten relocation centers may be held in September if all the centers approve the proposal, it was reported here this week following a visit to Gila River by Gerald Richardson, WRA national chief of business enterprises.

A proposal, made here recently that buyers from the relocation center co-ops be sent on purchasing missions to New York City would be considered if such a conference is held.

State Representative Asks Ousting of Disloyal Elements

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Representative Leroy Johnson of the California Third congressional district urged that all aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry found disloyal be sent to Japan after the war in a meeting before the Sacramento Rotary club last week.

Japanese American Members Of Army's Enlisted Reserves Recalled to Active Service

Group Had Been Given Honorable Discharges From Army After Pearl Harbor; Majority Will Serve With 442nd Combat Team, Is Report

Japanese American members of the U. S. Army's enlisted reserves are being recalled to active duty by the War department, it was reported this week.

It is believed that these soldiers will be assigned to the Japanese American combat team now in training at Camp Shelby, Miss. Reports from war relocation centers indicated that recall orders have been received by evacuee members of the enlisted reserve, while similar orders were believed to have been sent to nisei reservists outside the WRA camps.

Shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, an undisclosed number of Japanese Americans serving in the U. S. Army were given honorable discharges from active service and placed in the enlisted reserve. These soldiers were told that they were subject to recall on 24 hours notice. No reason was advanced for the action.

It was reported that 15 evacuees at Gila River had received their recall notices and that nine of this group have already been ordered to Fort Douglas, Utah, for reinduction, after which they will go to Camp Shelby. The nine are PFC Fred Takashiba and Privates Yoshio Aoi, Toru Aoyagi, Richard Hiramatsu, Kazuo Ikeda, Frank Kamada, Dick Kawamoto, Tatsuo Saito and Hiroshi Yamada.

First Topaz resident ordered back to active duty from the enlisted reserves was Pvt. Paul Masao Shimada, the Topaz Times reported last week. Shimada was inducted into the army in July, 1941. Two months prior to evacuation he was transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

At the same time three other former Topaz residents, Pvt. Robert Inada, Pvt. Elbert E. Izumi and Pvt. Robert S. Hoshino, received their orders recalling them to army duty. Inada has been working as a merchant marine seaman in New York City. Izumi has been relocated in Gary, Indiana, and Hoshino in Chicago, Illinois.

Six Poston Men Recalled For Duty By Army

POSTON, Ariz. — Six enlisted reserves at the Poston relocation center were last week ordered to active duty effective August 16, according to the Poston Chronicle.

The men are Pvt. Duke T. Kubota, Pvt. J. Okitsu, Pvt. Yukito N. Murakami, Pvt. Kazuo Nakano, Pvt. Gilbert Ogata and Pfc. Paul Y. Shintaku.

All will report to Fort Douglas, Utah, for processing and assignment to the 442nd combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Three Volunteers, Two Reserve Men Called at Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho — Three volunteers for the nisei Shelby combat team have been given their induction notice at Minidoka, according to the Minidoka Irrigator. They are Tomi Takayoshi, Jack Tachiyama and Frank Matsuda.

It was also announced that two persons of the enlisted reserve have been notified to report at Fort Douglas, Utah. They are Takashi Mizuki and Yosh Tamura.

Granada Continues Army-Clerk Course

AMACHE, Colo. — The pre-induction training course for army clerks, outlined and jointly prepared by the Adjutant-General's school and the U. S. Office of Education, which was taught this summer in the Amache high school commercial department, will be taught again this fall, according to the Granada Pioneer.

The course is open to both boys and girls.

25 Evacuees Relocated in New England

Five Take Over Farm Near Worcester, WRA Official Reports

BOSTON, Mass. — Of the 25 young American citizens of Japanese ancestry whose recent arrival in New England was disclosed in July, the majority are girl college students, and others have been placed on farms and in homes, it was announced by Roger F. Clapp, New England supervisor for the War Relocation Authority.

According to the Boston Daily Record, one group of five Japanese Americans have taken over a farm near Worcester, and have made their farm pay where others have failed. Clapp was described as saying that these evacuees were objects of suspicion at first but are now accepted as reliable citizens.

Further requests by Massachusetts farmers and businessmen have been received by the WRA in securing Japanese American evacuees for work in New England, Clapp said.

The new arrivals have been brought to the New England area as part of a general resettlement program. The majority are registered as students in Boston University, Radcliffe, Smith, and one girl in a college in Vermont. Among the 25 arrivals one is a young man now employed as a mechanic.

Those placed in private homes by the WRA are working as domestics, Clapp said.

Two girls, Frances Maeda and Mari Shimanouchi, both college graduates, are working as secretaries for religious organizations.

Nisei Worker Hurt In Salt Lake City

George Fujita, 29, an employee of the Pacific Fruit and Produce company was treated in the police emergency hospital Monday for injuries received in a fall from a freight car at the company lot.

Walt Disney Makes Special Emblem For Manzanar Club

MANZANAR, Calif. — An emblem specially designed for the Barons, a Manzanar center club, has been received from Walt Disney, famed creator of Mickey

One Thousand Loyal Evacuees To Arrive at Granada Soon

150 to 200 Will Be Moved From Amache to Segregation Center

AMACHE, Colo. — Some 150 to 200 members of the Granada war relocation center are to be moved starting September 15 to the Tule Lake center in northern California for repatriation in Japan, and another 1000 Japanese Americans now at Tule Lake will be moved into Amache, Project Director James G. Lindley announced Saturday.

At the same time, Lindley said it had been definitely decided that the Colorado center, because of its central location, would be continued, although some of the other WRA camps will eventually be closed.

The group to be moved to California, known to be either unsympathetic with this nation, loyal to Japan, or unwilling to express loyalty to America, or who have asked for repatriation, represent

Minnesota Veterans Oppose Legion Policy On U. S. Nisei

Letter Asks Support Of Stand of Fair Play For Japanese Americans

NORTHFIELD, Minn. — Northfield Post No. 84 of the American Legion, which in June protested the use of the American Legion magazine as an instrument to "foster race hatred in violation of our own constitution and the Constitution of the United States" has now issued an appeal to all legion posts to support their stand in a letter addressed to other members.

The original Northfield protest was directed at an article, "Japs in Our Yard," by Frederick G. Murray, who urged that nisei be relocated on islands in the Pacific ocean.

The protest asked for a retraction of the article.

The new letter states: "As local Posts of the American Legion we have given to America and the world the finest exhibition of tolerance—social, political and religious—that the

world has ever seen. The issue is clear. Shall we as individuals and Posts of the American Legion allow our National Organization to disseminate propaganda in direct opposition to our purposes as an organization and our duty as citizens?

"Our sons are fighting on battle fronts all over the earth and dying in solemn sacrificial protest against the Nazi-Fascist concentration camp methods of dealing with racial minorities among their citizens. Shall we let these noble men die for a principle which we condemn in others, yet embrace in our own land. If democracy is to continue in America, we must not be guilty of the intolerance which is a basic characteristic of our enemy dictatorships. We owe it to our fighting and dying men to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States' now, more than ever in our history."

The Northfield post also sponsored, on August 12, a radio discussion of the question of Legion national policy toward the Japanese-Americans.

Segregation Policy's Success Forecast by WRA Official

Tule Lake Students Honor Helen Keller

NEWELL, Calif. — Handicapped students at Tule Lake, who named their special school the Helen Keller school in honor of the famed blind woman, recently received a letter thanking them from Miss Keller, the Tulean Dispatch revealed here.

The letter, addressed to Hannah Takagi, one of the students, declared in part:

"How I love your beautiful, sweet letter and the love that made you write it! Truly it is wonderful that you and the children at the Tule Lake school should think so kindly of me, a stranger, when you must miss your homes and many other things dear to you.

"I shall never forget the tribute you have paid me . . . I am glad of the chance that the children there have to learn to read books, speak more clearly and find sunshine among shadows. Let them only remember this — their courage in conquering obstacles will be a lamp throwing its bright rays far into other lives beside their own."

Thirty students attend the school.

Mouse, according to the Manzanar Free Press.

The insignia is of Jiminy Cricket, posed with a red umbrella and top hat, puffing a cigar, with the smoke forming the word "Barons."

Statement Follows Visit by Cozzens to Tule Lake Center

SAN FRANCISCO — Belief that the War Relocation Authority's present program of segregating all evacuees of questionable loyalty in the Tule Lake camp in northern California will probably be a successful one, was expressed by Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the WRA and head of the San Francisco office, in a newspaper interview Tuesday.

Cozzens said that nearly all of the minority of evacuees in the relocation camps — those who either professed sympathy for Japan or declined to affirm their loyalty to America in a general registration last spring — say they are still of that mind.

His statement followed a visit to the WRA relocation centers, including that at Tule Lake, which under the segregation program is to house an estimated 15,000 Japanese.

"People who made up their minds during registration are sticking to it," Cozzens said, "and it looks like segregation is going to be successful."

According to Cozzens, the 15,000 of the 100,000 evacuees in the camps, who will be segregated at Tule Lake, consist primarily of issei (Japanese nationals), and kibe. He added that the number of American-born Japanese will be small.

Granadans Honor Minister Upon 89th Birthday

AMACHE, Colo. — More than fifty Granada residents paid honor to the Rev. Kosaburo Baba upon his 89th birthday on August 11, when they gathered under his window in the hospital medical ward and sang hymns in celebration of the day.

The Rev. Baba is the oldest minister of Japanese ancestry in the United States. He resides in Block 6E at Granada.

WRA Frowns On Relocation In Denver Area

Further Influx Into Colorado Discouraged By Relocation Officials

DENVER, Colo. — Harold S. Choate, relocation supervisor of the War Relocation Authority in the Denver area, said last week he had instructed directors of relocation centers to discourage any further influx of evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the Denver area "at present."

Choate said the action was taken because there is no great labor shortage in the Denver area now, and housing facilities are limited.

"Reports from employers with whom we have placed Japanese American workers have been very favorable," he said. "However, we have suggested a slowing down of incoming evacuees to allow arrivals to acquaint themselves with the community, and for the community to get to know them."

"Except for seasonal work, such as agriculture, there are not many employment opportunities now. Members of families where one person is already employed here will desire to become reunited and that will increase the arrivals."

"Job opportunities in the Denver area, which extends from the southern boundary of New Mexico to the Canadian boundary in eastern Montana and eastern North Dakota are generally available in farming, lumbering and railroading. Persons seeking outside employment on a year-around basis should look further east where better jobs are more plentiful."

"The intelligent conduct of the great majority of workers from the centers, who have been located in the area, has been a most important factor in combatting prejudice and in developing a better public understanding."

Post War World Council Reprints Thomas Pamphlet

NEW YORK — The Post War World Council announced this week that its pamphlet, "Democracy and Japanese Americans," written by Norman Thomas, had been reprinted with an introduction and postscript, bringing the narrative up to date.

The Council's news bulletin reported:

"Mr. Thomas discusses the Supreme Court decision in the test case brought by Gordon Hirabayashi. He quotes Mr. Justice Murphy's doubts concerning the constitutionality of the discriminatory curfew regulation — technically the court did not decide the issue of evacuation and detention — and the Justice's statement that he found in the racial ban 'a melancholy resemblance to the treatment accorded to members of the Jewish race in Germany and other parts of Europe'."

"Mr. Thomas concludes that the Court's new doctrine of 'ethnic affiliations' as justification for discriminatory treatment of citizens 'stands as a refined judicial expression of the same racism which inspires mob action in America and Nazi race laws in Europe.'"

ister of Japanese ancestry in the United States. He resides in Block 6E at Granada.

Legal Authority Sees Danger In Precedent of Evacuation

NEW YORK — The evacuation and relocation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry by military order is considered by Dr. Robert E. Cushman, professor of government at Cornell University, as an example of the abandonment of the rule that martial law cannot validly be in force side by side with civil law.

Dr. Cushman states in his views in a new edition of the Public Affairs pamphlet, "Safeguarding Our Civil Liberties," which was published this week by the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

"The intrusion of military authority into the civilian life of the nation is the most serious danger to our civil liberties at present," Dr. Cushman comments.

In the pamphlet the noted authority on government points to the fact that special military areas were established by the army and the military enforced the evacuation of thousands of American citizens from these sections to federal relocation centers.

"We should watch with jealous suspicion and concern," he writes, "this tendency to supplant civil authority by martial law. Serious danger lies in this development."

Utah Farmers Deny Evacuee Wage Demands

Utah County Group Overrules Request of Nisei Farm Workers

PROVO, Utah — Overruling demands of Japanese American workers at the Provo farm labor camp for higher wages for picking of peaches and pears, the labor committee of the Utah County Horticulture society once more set 60 cents per hour and 12 cents per bushel as the prevailing wage for farm labor Monday at a meeting in the city and county building, according to Clarence D. Ashton, assistant county agricultural agent.

Most of the evacuees at the Provo labor camp were recruited from the Topaz relocation center.

Following settling of the labor rate two weeks ago, there was some complaint from the evacuee workers, who asked 70 cents per hour and 15 cents a bushel for the work. The Monday meeting was for the purpose of coming to a definite understanding on the price of labor.

Farmers pointed out that they must pay a fee of 10 cents per day for each laborer from the camp, to aid in maintenance of the camp, in addition to expenses of transporting the workers to and from the camp. In view of these added services, it was stated that the farmers felt the rate was high enough.

Gila Monument To Honor Nisei In Armed Forces

RIVERS, Ariz.—Concrete monuments listing the names of all Gila River youths serving in the armed forces will be erected by both the Gila river camps, Canal and Butte, according to the Gila News-Courier.

Plans are being drawn for a blue-tinted concrete monument, on which the names will be placed in raised letters.

A reflecting pool will be placed directly in front of the monument to accent the blue tint of the concrete. Lawns, flowers and trees will be planted around the monument and pool.

Churches More Kindly Than Coast Public Toward Evacuees

NEW YORK — Feeling on the west coast toward Japanese Americans is more kindly and generous in churches than among the public in general, Dr. Albert D. Stauffacher, Minister of the Missions Council of the Congregational Churches, believes.

It is being generally accepted by church groups, Dr. Stauffacher observed here recently, that Japanese Americans will be allowed to return to their homes and churches after the war. In the meantime empty Japanese churches are being used in some cases as dormitories for soldiers and defense workers to relieve the critical housing shortage, and in some cases as storehouses for Japanese property.

One west coast church, Dr. Stauffacher believes, is being used to house a precious doll exhibit. Another church was turned over to a Chinese congregation which was without their own church.

Nisei Soldier Held On Return to Home On West Coast

SUMNER, Wash. — Hagima Okura, PFC, of Camp Robinson, Ark. was detained by Sumner, Wash., police last week until his release was ordered by the F.B.I.

Okura was on leave from Camp Robinson to Coleville, Idaho. He told authorities that he had 20 acres of land at Algonia, where the federal government had taken over recently, and that he was in Sumner to conclude the transfer.

Story of the Week

Nisei Girl Is 'Pin-up Queen' Of U. S. Forces in Pacific

HONOLULU — A little 18-year old Japanese American girl is one of the three reigning "pin-up queens of the Pacific," among America's soldiers, sailors and marines stationed in the Hawaiian islands, according to Richard W. Johnston, United Press writer in Honolulu.

"Because a girl in the arms is worth two pictures of Betty Grable in the barracks, Rose Tsuyama and her co-workers at the 'Hula Girl Picture Studio,' Matilda Rosa and Rose Rodriguez are the favorite 'pinup girls' of the armed forces," Johnston writes.

"For six bits to \$1.25 you can have your picture taken with any or all of them and hug a pretty girl besides," Johnston added, noting that "this latter is no small inducement in a city in which the armed forces outnumber the girls 150 to one, and where — if one picture is worth a thousand words — one hug is harder come by than 1000 pictures."

The two Roses and Matilda work for Frank Anderson, an entertainment entrepreneur from Los Angeles who also operates three or four hundred pinball machines, a shooting gallery, a swing band and a Hawaiian orchestra. However his photo studio, where servicemen can get their pictures taken with a pretty girl in a hula skirt or a sarong, is the most popular of his enterprises.

Rose, Matilda and Rose work, hula-skirted or saronged, in a 12-foot square enclosure, flanked by a camera on the left and a canvas painting of the beach at Waikiki on the right.

The poses themselves are decorous, but affectionate. There is no kissing, on sanitary rather than esthetic grounds. Although her picture adorns barrack walls and wallets from the Solomons to the Aleutians, Miss Rodriguez suspects photography is a secondary interest to most of her clients.

"They are lonesome, she says. 'They jus' wan somewan to hold.'"

Miss Tsuyama, who is 18 and little, is aiding the war effort in still another way in addition to her work of bolstering the morale of the men of the Pacific forces. She is buying war bonds. She can do this without hardship, according to the United Press writer, because the girls average, in addition to salaries of \$50 a week, from \$25 to \$60 a day in tips, which makes them the highest paid young women west — and possibly north, south, and east — of Hollywood, in which, by the way, they have no interest.

This cavalier attitude, Johnston believes, is based on the theory that trading the 150 fighting men per day which the girls average for one 4-F leading man is no business at all. "Such a thought," says Miss Tsuyama, "is seely."

Conduct of 300 Nisei Evacuees In Cleveland Area Wins Praise

Chairman of Resettlement Committee Lauds Behavior Of Relocated Group

CLEVELAND, Ohio — High praise of the conduct of 300 nisei who have been relocated in the greater Cleveland area was expressed on August 6 by George T. Trundle Jr., veteran engineer consultant who is chairman of the Cleveland committee for the Resettlement of Americans of Japanese ancestry, according to an interview published in the Cleveland News.

"We have had no trouble whatsoever—not a single case," Trundle said. "They are doing a splendid job."

Trundle cautioned Clevelanders who have had no dealings with the city's newly-adopted nisei to think twice before questioning their presence in Cleveland.

"Don't give snap judgment," was Trundle's advice. "These people are human beings, they're intelligent and industrious as can be, they're clean and, above all, they are Americans."

Trundle credited Dr. D. R. Sharve, Max L. Franzen and Michio Kunitani of the Cleveland Baptist Association and Rev. O. M. Walton of the Cleveland Church Federation with doing a fine job of assisting the War Relocation Authority in finding a haven in Cleveland for the new arrivals, uprooted from their homes by war.

He also branded as "thoughtless gossip" a number of tales being circulated to the effect that the nisei were "fifth columnists."

Trundle, enthusiastic about a Japanese American couple employed at his home, said they longed for the bombing of Tokyo as much as did any other American.

The husband at the Trundle home, about 40, is a graduate in mechanical engineering from the University of Michigan.

"But, unfortunately, the nearest he ever came to practical engineering was firing a boiler," Trundle said.

More Nisei per capita have obtained college educations than any other American nationality group, Trundle said.

Trundle served as a consultant for the War Relocation Authority shortly after the Army and

Navy ordered the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast.

"I went out to visit those camps," Trundle said. "I had all the normal feelings and prejudices everybody had after Pearl Harbor. I looked at the camps, talked with these people and concluded it was a shame they were locked up."

The variety of occupations which Cleveland nisei are filling is a testimony of their value as American citizens, the News described Trundle as saying.

Here is a list of some of the jobs Trundle said they were performing in Cleveland, the News noted:

Printer, stenographer, civil engineer, draftsman, housekeeper, foundry worker, lathe operator, shoe repairmen, electrical repairman, farmer, pharmacist, dental technician, textile worker, vulcanizer body and fender man, mechanic, truck driver, tool maker, basket maker, plastic worker, chromium plater, lumber yard worker and model airplane part maker.

"Mother" Murphy Succumbs in Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash. — Mrs. Nora Murphy, wife of the Rev. U. G. Murphy, and known for years as "Mother Murphy" to hundreds of Japanese Americans in and near Seattle, passed away on August 15 at the age of 72.

Mrs. Murphy was born in Vienna, Maryland. She taught school for several years. Following her marriage to the Rev. Murphy on Aug. 3, 1893, the couple went immediately to Japan, where they served as missionaries of the Methodist Protestant church until 1908.

Two children born in Japan died while still quite young. Three children and her husband survive Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. Murphy was proficient in the use of Japanese, and she was loved not only by the many nisei who knew her but also by many older Japanese women to whom she was counsellor.

She was visibly affected by the evacuation of her many friends from Seattle, and their leaving for relocation centers was a great blow to her.

American Legion Opens Drive To Return Relocation Camps To Control of U. S. Military

Seven-Point Resolution on Japanese Americans Adopted by California Department of Legion At State Convention in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — A demand that relocation centers housing evacuated Japanese and Japanese Americans be placed under "the strict control and surveillance of the 'army'" was made by Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion, before the convention of the California Department of the Legion Saturday.

"The relocation authority is not properly manned nor equipped to handle this situation. It is given to beautiful dreams, and is handling the problem in an idealistic, theoretical way. The army would handle it in a practical manner," Waring said.

Addressing 3,000 delegates in the 25th annual state assembly on Monday, Waring denounced "global idealism" while Leon Happell of Stockton, commander of the Legion's California department, called for a "mailed fist" policy with the "150,000 persons" of Japanese ancestry in the country.

Happell in his speech concentrated on the "Japanese problem" and pleaded with the convention to send a warning to Washington against "any type of pussyfooting" on the disposition of persons of Japanese ancestry in the western states.

"We must look at this problem as of 100 years from now," Happell said, "when 150,000 Japanese will have multiplied and multiplied."

Legion Program On Japanese Americans Outlined by Chaillaux

CANON CITY, Colo. — A demand that war relocation centers be placed under the control of military authorities was voiced by Homer L. Chaillaux of Indianapolis, national American director of the American Legion, at the Colorado Legion department convention Sunday.

Chaillaux, main speaker at the convention criticized what he termed "coddling" of evacuees by the War Relocation Authority.

He advocated that the following program be adopted with reference to relocation centers:

1. Only those evacuees who have signed loyalty oaths should be given temporary work releases.
2. Those refusing to sign oaths should be segregated, and disloyal aliens should be deported immediately following the war.
3. Only American-born Japanese should be eligible for release.
4. War relocation centers should be placed under control of military authorities.

Ohio American Legion Scores Release of Nisei From Centers

CINCINNATI — The Ohio department of the American Legion, which concluded a three-day war convention on August 10, adopted resolutions condemning the release of American-born Japanese from "internment camps" as detrimental to civilian morale.

Utah Lions Urge Closer Check on Japanese Americans

A resolution appealing to federal authorities to check more closely loyal Japanese Americans in the Utah region was adopted by the Utah Lions clubs at their district convention last week in Salt Lake City.

"If these Japanese are loyal enough to attend our universities, they should be engaged in some phase of war activities," explained W. E. Featherston, Salt Lake club president, who was appointed chairman of the state Lions military and war service committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Army control of all persons of Japanese ancestry, both in and outside of war relocation centers, and immediate discontinuance of Japanese American enlistments in the U. S. Army were advocated in a seven-point resolution unanimously adopted by the American Legion in its state convention in San Francisco this week.

The resolution was introduced by P. A. Horton of Los Angeles, chairman of the convention's Americanization committee.

The resolution calls for substitution of the army for the War Relocation Authority; employment in the war effort of all impounded property previously owned by Japanese, including farm equipment and automobiles; and the use of Japanese farm labor under army supervision.

It also advocates deportation of all disloyal Japanese and those who by act or writing have shown treason and helped the enemy, and it advocates that these persons be held without bail for ultimate deportation.

Also included in the resolution was a petition to Congress for an investigation to determine a policy for postwar action regarding persons of Japanese descent in this country.

Cincinnati WRA Official Flays Legion's Action

Ohio Resolution Not In Best American Tradition, Says Booth

CINCINNATI, Ohio — G. Raymond Booth, director of the Cincinnati WRA office, last week flayed action of the Ohio department of the American Legion in demanding return of relocated Japanese to WRA centers.

The American Legion resolution was passed Aug. 10 in Cincinnati at a conference held by the Ohio department. Only one dissenting vote was cast against the resolution, which condemned the practice of releasing loyal citizens and aliens from the relocation camps.

"To classify any group of American citizens as un-American on the basis of racial or national origin, is, to say the least, not in the best American democratic tradition," said Booth.

"My statement goes for Japanese, Chinese, Negro, Jewish, English, German, Italian or Hottentot, if any. Furthermore, to deny to America, both in its armed forces or in civilian production, the services of trained and loyal persons, is to refrain from exerting the maximum pressure against our Axis enemies."

Booth revealed that about 115 residents of centers have been relocated in Cincinnati. This number represents about one-third of the total evacuees in the entire state.

Rohwer Workers Leave to Aid in Colorado Harvest

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A total of 72 Japanese American workers left the Rohwer relocation center Saturday for Grand Junction, Colo., where they will help harvest peaches and tomatoes, Ray D. Johnson, project director at Rohwer, announced.

The men were recruited by the United States Bureau of Labor and were granted seasonal leaves. It was stated that the War Relocation Authority hopes the men will find permanent employment in which case they will be granted indefinite leave and will be joined by their families.

No seasonal leaves have been granted for work in Arkansas, Johnston said. Workers from Rohwer have gone into the northwest central states, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The American Legion

One of the basic principles of the American Legion is tolerance for all creeds and races.

At its national convention in 1942 the national Legion bulwarked that principle by declaring: "We condemn religious prejudices, racial or national antagonisms as weapons of our enemies."

During the past year, however, the national leadership and the California department of the American Legion have indicated that they consider the democratic concepts of the organization, as well as the Constitution of the United States, as mere empty words. For the national leaders of the Legion and the California department of that organization have degraded themselves with an all-out campaign of racial hatred which parallels in intensity the pornographic anti-Semitic screaming of Julius Streicher, Hitler's infamous deputy.

Listening to the anti-democratic hysteria of these Legion leaders, we have often been tempted to cry out: "Gentlemen, the war is against the Japanese nation and its military overlords. The United States is not at war against Americans of Japanese ancestry."

If we were to believe the statements of the national leadership of the American Legion as the expression of its million or more members, we would lose faith in the ultimate democratic destiny of our United States. For the men of the Legion, its rank and file, are the men of America — men who a generation ago offered their lives to America that the ideal of democracy might live. We cannot believe that these men can endorse the dangerous nonsense that is spouted in their name by the national leaders of the American Legion.

It would be preferable to believe that the national leadership of the American Legion has been captured by professional patriots and political reactionaries, that its policies in regard to the treatment of Japanese Americans are being determined by hysterical crackpots and by men whose perspectives are distorted by hate and economic greed. It is difficult to believe that these actions are those of reasonable men.

Reports of the resolutions adopted at recent state conventions in California and Ohio indicate that the demand for a legal pogrom against Japanese Americans, for the persecution of the group because of racial ancestry, has become national policy. The speeches of Roane Waring, the Legion's national commander, indicate this. Commander Waring, whose forte has heretofore been that of grumbling against bungling bureaucrats and of anti-administration carping in general, no doubt believes a racial campaign against Japanese Americans will prove a safe and popular policy. But Commander Waring is mistaken if he has taken such a distorted estimate of the American people. For he will learn, as all anti-democrats will someday know, that the fires of democracy still burn brightly in the hearts of America. The American dream lives and countless Americans, in organized groups and as individuals, will not let it die.

There is no better illustration of this than in the action of the post of the American Legion at Northfield, Minn, vigorously protesting against the Legion national policy on Japanese Americans. The clear, courageous voices of the Northfield Legionnaires ring out sharply against all the demagogic ranting of the national leaders of the American Legion.

The Northfield American Legion post adopted a resolution in June protesting against

the use of the Legion's official magazine as medium for the expression of views regarding native-born Americans of Japanese ancestry which were "in direct violation of our constitutional guarantees" and asked for a retraction of this policy "to foster race hatred."

The Northfield post has followed up this protest with an "open letter," which expresses what we believe is the true spirit of the men of America who fought in the last war against the anti-democrats of that day. The "open letter," calling for Legion posts and members to oppose the organization's national policy regarding Japanese Americans, closes with these words:

"The issue is clear. Shall we as individuals and Posts of the American Legion allow our National Organization to disseminate propaganda in direct opposition to our purposes as an organization and our duty as citizens?"

"Our sons are fighting on battle fronts all over the earth and dying in solemn-sacrificial protest against the Nazi-Fascist concentration camp methods of dealing with racial minorities among their citizens. Shall we let these noble men die for a principle which we condemn in others, yet embrace in our own land? If democracy is to continue in America we must not be guilty of the intolerance which is a basic characteristic of our enemy dictatorships. We owe it to our fighting and dying men to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States now, more than ever before in our history."

Victory Over the Dead

It is not the dead we fight.

We fight living men who feed upon terror and blood and destruction. We fight the leaders, the satellites and their men in arms who carry out the dread mandates of destruction.

On Sunday of this week American Legionnaires were on patrol. A quarter of a century ago these men, with the same sincerity and purpose of the American in arms today, fought for the right of man to live a free life. Twenty-five years ago they groped in muddy trenches, they killed and saw their fellow men die on battlefields lit only by the blinding flash of gunfire. Surely in the intervening quarter century these men have learned to love and treasure the precepts of democracy for which they once fought. Surely in this, their second world war, they are as anxious to serve their country with all their energy and their time and their wisdom as once they served on the battlefield.

But on Sunday last these men were on patrol. They watched a lonely cemetery where the grass grew high, where weeds and untended shrubbery dimmed the graves of the dead. The American Legionnaires, overseas caps on their heads, together with sheriff's deputies and city police, patrolled a Portland Japanese cemetery to prevent the entry of a group of persons who wanted only to beautify the cemetery, to cut back the climbing grass, to trim the spreading bushes.

The cemetery is now "closed for the duration," upon order of the sheriff, by what right we do not know. The graves will not be beautified. But the Legionnaires of Portland Post No. 1 have won their victory, this year of 1943, over the dead.

The "Beloved Bums"

Those "beloved Bums," the Brooklyn Dodgers, took a healthy swat at racial discrimination recently by inviting relocation center baseball players to try out for berths in their widespread baseball organization. "The fact that these boys are American boys is good enough for the Brooklyn club. Whether they are of Japanese, English or Polish ancestry makes no difference," Branch Rickey Jr. wrote a WRA camp athletic director.

It must not be forgotten, however, that organized baseball is guilty of a fault which is, in fact, a national disgrace. This is its color line against the Negro one-tenth of our population. Baseball's Jim Crow policy is every bit as firm and determined as the segregation laws of the deepest south. Although the major leagues are crying this year for want of manpower, some of the ablest players in America, stars like Josh Gibson or Satchel Paige, are forced to perform outside the pale of organized baseball. Discrimination based on race is something which affects us all, whether or not we are directly touched by it. And discrimination on the baseball diamond is every bit as ugly as racial bans in a restaurant or on a street car.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Hollywood's Oriental Villains

Unless something is done about it pretty soon, Hollywood may succeed in dealing a considerable injustice to our Oriental allies and to Americans of Chinese and Filipino ancestry through its usual carelessness with facts and its acceptance of expediency.

Hollywood's present attitude toward Orientals may pay off in misdirected dividends of hate against all persons of Asiatic origin. The casual moviegoer may not have noticed it but most of the villainous "Japs" in recent cinematic reproductions of the Pacific war have been portrayed by actors with Chinese, Korean and Filipino faces. Hollywood seems to be fighting its own race war and the thesis of movie casting directors seems to be that any Oriental actor who can fill a Japanese uniform is thereby a treacherous "Jap." If recent films are any criterion, the typical "Jap" is a man of Chinese and Filipino mien.

Hollywood's short-sighted policy may well establish in the subconscious of the moviegoer's mind the impression that all Orientals are alike and that all Orientals are treacherous. In "Behind the Rising Sun," the Japanese militarists who torture an American prisoner are played by Chinese Americans, while the Japanese marines who rushed the beaches of "Wake Island" were Filipinos. The contrast is sharpened by the fact that the heroes and heroines are usually whites, played by white actors. When a sympathetic Oriental character is involved, like the heroine in "China Girl," the part is taken by a Gene Tierney with almondized eyes.

The crux of the problem appears to be that Hollywood is anxious to produce films which will get American audiences hopping mad at all persons and things Japanese. But the films will contribute little to the war effort if a hopping mad theatergoer walks out of the Bijou and hauls off on the first Chinese or Filipino he sees, just because innocent victim is a virtual double for the dirty "Jap" he has just seen on the screen.

Hollywood, of course, has its difficulties. Since all of America's major film studios are located in the evacuated belt, the military evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry cleared the movie capital of its reservoir of Japanese faces and types.

The American motion picture industry, represented by Hollywood, has borne the white man's burden for a long time, ever since D. W. Griffith's "Birth of a Nation." In that period, representing the adolescence and maturity of the film art, it has consistently failed to accept non-white races as ordinary, everyday human beings. The Negro is always shown as a menial or a buffoon. Until the Mexican government got tough about it, the Mexican was pictured as a "dirty greaser." The Chinese was either a pig-tailed comic or an evildoer filled with devilry incomprehensible to the Occidental mind.

It may be that it is a necessary adjunct to the waging of a war to produce atrocity pictures to stir the folks at home. During the last war Hollywood made its contribution toward the campaign to hate the Huns with such films as "The Beast of Berlin," while William Randolph Hearst crystallized his "yellow peril" mania in 1915 into a serial film of the invasion of California by the Japanese. This film, called "Patria," and starring Mrs. Vernon Castle, generated public feeling against persons of Japanese ancestry in America, although the Japan of that day was an allied power. "Patria," the production which was fondly recalled by Hearst papers recently, drew a personal protest from President Wilson.

Atrocity films, by the countless repetition of horror, often defeat their purposes by dulling the mind to horror. This is not to say that such atrocities do not have their bases in fact, although it may be that the incidents themselves may be beyond the comprehension of the rational mind. Such films, clumsily handled, tend to stir racial antipathies at home.

It would be far better if wartime films made an honest effort to understand the nature of the enemies we fight and the nature of the conditions which create war. Pure unadulterated hate would make us fight blindly while understanding may prepare us to fight to better advantage. There are many Japanese American actors who would gladly cooperate in the production of motion pictures of such serious intent.

Hollywood must share the responsibility for a national misunderstanding of Japanese Americans. Although there is no record of such subversive activity, three Hollywood productions since Pearl Harbor have portrayed Japanese Americans as "fifth columnists." Such films as "Air Force," "Across the Pacific," and "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." detail alleged instances of nisei disloyalty, not one of which has been corroborated.

Hollywood needs a new deal in its relations with Oriental peoples. The motion picture companies can revise its attitude toward Orientals by treating Chinese, Filipinos, and others of Asiatic ancestry as flesh and blood beings.

the copy desk

Small Fry

Overheard in the laundry-room. Characters: Six-year-old and five-year-old, both boys.

"Whattuyu going to be when you grow up?"

"Me? said the half-decade-er. 'I'm going to be in the coal crew, and get a whole dumptruck just like Franny. What about you?"

"Oh you have to take a shower every day, then. I'm going to be a soldier in the United States Army. Aren't you going to fight for your country?"

"Sure . . . who says I wasn't?" His jaw shot out. "Later I'm going to transfer from the coal crew, and run over the bad guys, and use my dump truck to dump out the bodies." — From "Random Whirligig," in the Minidoka Irrigator.

Almost every phase of evacuation has brought into being new words for the evacuee's vocabulary. Greatest stickler, however, is a word for the resident who will enter the segregation camp at Tule Lake. Center papers, unable to agree on any one word, have come up with the following: segant, segreege, segregant.

"Older residents here will remember the first World War, will remember the hamburgers that changed to liberty steaks, the masterpieces of musicians Beethoven, Brahms, Wagner and other great German composers which were ignored, the colleges that discontinued the teaching of the German language, and the general castigation, abandonment, and denial of anything German.

"Witness this war. Many of us have eaten hamburgers since our advent here. Many of us have heard the German masters played over the air by our best symphonic orchestras . . . In San Francisco (West Coast!) an evacuee artist, Okubo, won a coveted prize. In New York a Japanese national, Kuniyoshi, is respected and recognized as one of America's foremost artists . . . These examples, simple and obvious that they are, show that in the last quarter century, America has learned more of tolerance, justice and democracy. They are symbols of a maturing nation and people. It is an indication that this war is not as nationalistic as wars have been in the past, and that primary principles play a greater part." — From the Gila News-Courier.

Vagaries

Ball Players

The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League have invited Japanese American baseball players at the Rohwer relocation center to try out for a spot in professional baseball with the Dodger organization. Several nisei have played pro baseball, particularly on the west coast where Jimmy Horio covered right field and Kenso Nushida pitched one season for the Sacramento Senators of the Pacific Coast League, one notch below the majors. Sammy Takahashi, the fence-busting shortstop for the former L. A. Nippons, was on the Tacoma team of the Western International League, while others have had their chance in other minor leagues . . . The only nisei to be a member of a major league club, however, was a mascot for the Chicago White Sox . . . Major league scouts may be missing a bet in not covering baseball in the Hawaiian Islands where nisei ball players are among the best in the islands.

Chee Lai

Recent photos from the Russian front indicate that a large number of Oriental soldiers are serving with the Red Army and are participating in the present Soviet offensive. Soldiers from the Asiatic republics of the Soviet Union took part in the valiant defense of Stalingrad and in the routing of Hitler's Aryan armies. . . . At a party in New York recently a group of Japanese Americans were called on to sing after an American newspaperman, formerly stationed in Japan, had offered several Japanese drinking songs. The nisei sang "Chee Lai," China's great war song. . . .

Propaganda

Present indications are that U. S. propaganda aimed to the Far East will continue to be directed against Tojo and the war lords and not at the emperor of Japan. A similar policy is being followed in propaganda beamed at the Italian people, with the House of Savoy getting off easy despite the "moronic little king" reference. . . . The War Department's weekly publication, "Newsmap," carries the first pictures of Japanese Americans on duty at an unnamed front line base in the southwest Pacific. . . .

Korean Unity

Some Korean nationalist leaders in the United States and Hawaii are hoping to merge the many Korean groups and factions toward a "unified front" in their hope for a free Korea. A branch of the Korean National Revolutionary party, whose headquarters are in Chungking, was formed in Honolulu recently and its backers hope that this new group will have a unifying effect upon the many factions which seek the liberation of Korea. . . . The surprising strength shown by Canada's CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation) in recent elections in British Columbia and Ontario provinces is proving of interest to observers on both sides of the border. It is of interest to Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians for the CCF is the first major political party in North America to come out definitely for fair play for persons of Japanese ancestry. In Ontario the CCF, which has the backing of the Canadian trade unions, won 36 seats in the House. . . . In the recent British Columbia elections the opposition used the charge that CCF candidates had advocated equal rights for Canadians of Japanese ancestry.

Birthday

Heart Mountain, celebrating its first anniversary on August 12, came out with an ad-filled issue of the Sentinel on August 14. Plans for a special 16-page edition were scrapped, due to the current paper shortage. Editorially the Sentinel commented:

"We fervently hope that by the time another anniversary rolls around the Sentinel will not be here to mark the none too happy date simply because the city of Heart Mountain will be a ghost town, and all its residents transplanted to all parts of the United States."

Nisei and Public Relations: Japanese Americans Have a Job to Do in Rectifying Distortions in Public Attitudes

By ELMER SMITH

It is the nature of all men that where they see a past, they hope still for a future. The Japanese Americans have had a very exciting and important history. In the light of the tragic experiences of the past year, such a statement may seem like mere platitudinous glossing over of unpleasant facts, and while platitudes are a species of bunk in a state of nakedness, it is nevertheless true that what is happening to the nisei today is of tremendous importance in the shaping of domestic policy toward the fate of the U. S. minorities.

However, what the nisei is primarily interested in, of course, is the problem of his relation to other Americans in this country. The nisei knows, better than any "outsider," the ways by which fortune has changed the relations between himself and many of the Caucasian people in his community.

This change, and it has almost invariably been for the worse, is not altogether the fault of the people of any one community. Here, social forces are at play which are greater than individual forces in shaping opinions. At the same time, the people of the community should also realize that what one person of Japanese ancestry might do in a negative manner is not any reason why all persons of such ancestry should be damned.

In dealing with the problem of the nisei and public relations, we must remember first that the people one meets in common life activities are, on the whole, ignorant about all other peoples other than those in their own community and inner circle of friends. It must be remembered, too, that most people have opinions and prejudices about others of a different racial or ethnic group. These opinions and prejudices have been taken over from stories and descriptions made by other prejudiced people.

To remember this, of course, means that each person of the opposite group — in this case, the persons of Japanese ancestry — must act as a re-educating force to these types of persons. What each nisei does in developing good or bad impressions on other persons influences not only how he gets along in his own community, but also how other nisei will be treated and accepted or rejected.

It is unfortunate that many of the nisei do not seem to realize this, and as a result have had bad effects upon other persons, not only nisei but also other persons.

When asked to participate in constructive activities, nisei should do so and not find some weak excuse. They can show they are able to deliver the goods and be a constructive force in the community as a whole. Nisei should, of course, work together in such activities that they need or desire, but they must also work with other groups for the common good. This may take a lot of initiative on the part of the nisei, but only by doing this can many of the negative points of view of certain groups be decreased.

Other persons must be shown by concrete action that DeWitt was wrong when he said, "Once a Jap, always a Jap." Persons who make such broad, sweeping statements are not living up to the dictates of a democracy and the four freedoms. But rather than admit they are not doing so, they will invent what they consider good reasons for holding to their narrow beliefs and will not give their real reasons, which are far from admirable.

To break down this sort of thing, each nisei must consider himself a debunker—not by word of mouth alone, but by everyday deeds.

Never before has a group of people been given the chance to do so much in so short a time in reeducating other people's points of view about persons of different ancestry. Many of the Caucasians met in travel (and the

common saying is, "Be a Nisei and see the United States") do not know what persons of Japanese ancestry are really like. This has been shown over and over again, told over and over again by countless nisei who have met with only courtesy and kindly interest in their traveling.

Certain things can be cited as dangerous to any adequate adjustment in new communities. Specifically:

Do not congregate into gangs, do not rush to any one particular area just because your friends are there, and do not, if at all possible, all live in a given area of a community.

Do not all try to get into a particular region because you hear it is kind in its treatment of the Japanese. This is one of the best ways to decrease that kindness. The nisei must spread out, integrate themselves into the American pattern in terms of individuals, not of groups of persons. Each nisei is on his own, and by making the necessary adjustments as individuals, he will aid all nisei.

There are also many groups throughout the country that are vitally interested in the nisei and their treatment and adjustment. These groups are interested not only from a purely unselfish viewpoint but a selfish one as well. They know that in a democracy all persons have a stake in what goes on in our social, economic and political life. If one group of people is discriminated against, no group or persons is safe from like discrimination. These groups working today with and for the nisei realize that in order for all persons to be safe from attack, no one group of people must be allowed to be the scapegoat for a group of narrowminded, power-drunk demagogues. The many-headed viper of nazistic racial discrimination must not be allowed to entwine its slimy body around any group, or it will soon squeeze that group to death and look around for another.

"Race" is a very tricky term, having no specific meaning, and no persons or groups knows when he or it may be picked out next for the viper's squeeze.

Groups in which the nisei should become interested as groups working for and with the nisei include the following: the American Council for Common Unity, the Fellowship for Reconciliation, the Civilian Committee for Constitutional Rights, various local and state Fair Employment Practices Committees, and the national Committee Against Racial Discrimination in the War Effort.

Democracy is either right or it is wrong. If it is right, let us work to make it right. We are living in a period of world revolution — and I believe we are entering in what Vice-President Wallace calls the Century of the Common Man. We all hope still for a future. We can all work to make that hope realized.

Ed. Note: Elmer Smith is an assistant professor in anthropology at the University of Utah. He is a nisei student adviser, and is a member of several national organizations formed to combat racial discrimination.

Picture Mag

Manzanar, apparently, is suffering less from a paper shortage than Heart Mountain. Soon to appear is a 20-page pictorial edition of the Manzanar Free Press. Sixty pictures, accompanied by descriptive articles, will make up the edition.

WRA Photographers Film Nisei Unit

Tom W. Parker and Charles E. Mace of the War Relocation Authority Reports Office spent a week in Camp Shelby, taking motion pictures and "still" camera shots of the Japanese American soldiers in training here.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Nisei Problem Is Only One of Many

Every once in a while it is well to remind ourselves that our particular problems as a racial minority are but an infinitesimal part of the problems of the nation. First, of course, there is a global war to be won, and in conjunction with this greatest of tasks are the staggering problems of supply, production and distribution of both civilian and military materials on a world-wide scale.

While the issue of race relations embraces certain fundamental principles of democracy, it is but one of dozens branching out of the central problem of winning the war. And within the scope of race relations the Japanese Americans cover but a tiny portion of the whole tumbled mosaic.

The comparatively easy manner with which relocatees are finding acceptance in hundreds of American communities indicates that the problem is not only far from insuperable, but in relation to the difficulties of other racial groups, relatively insignificant.

Fortunately the Japanese Americans have kept the good work habits and high morals with which they set an admirable record of law-abiding diligence on the West Coast. These same characteristics have stood them in good stead in their efforts toward rehabilitation.

We might ask ourselves how well a comparable group of Negroes or Spanish Americans would have fared under a similar program of evacuation and resettlement. These groups are mentioned with no intention of being derogatory, but merely to emphasize that obvious factors which inevitably influence degrees of acceptance are in a good many cases in our favor.

There are countless instances of evacuees being accepted entirely on the basis of individual ability, personality or character, with no reference whatever to race or color. In fact complete acceptance of Americans with Japanese faces seems to be the rule rather than the exception.

Somewhat in the same manner as the deep-rooted Jim Crowism in the south, a Jap-Crowism of sorts existed in many parts of the West Coast before the war. There is no comparison in the degree of bitterness behind the discrimination, but it must be admitted that it existed, and has become accentuated since the war.

And just as Negroes find better opportunities for improving their economic and social positions where this blind prejudice does not exist, Japanese American relocatees are finding a complete sort of acceptance in the mid-West and East which many never enjoyed outside of their own special circles on the coast.

Aside from natural factors aiding Japanese Americans to find niches for themselves away from the coastal states, the very fact that there are only a few over 100,000 minimizes the problem. With other minority groups which have been singled out for discriminatory treatment, the assimilation problem involves millions.

Evacuation was a spectacular and ruthless action lent a headline quality by the war. That very quality of being spectacular has been a blessing in the sense that it has brought the problem sharply to the national attention, and recent events are proving that publicity is an excellent aid to the promotion of the program.

Large numbers of intelligent, influential citizens have become honestly concerned by the implications of mass evacuation, and have devoted themselves to repairing, by promoting resettlement, the damage that was done to the American way of life by an officially sponsored racial measure.

While we appreciate these efforts, as is natural, we have a responsibility at the same time to remind these people that our problem is but one of many involving American minorities. We must remember that we are gaining assistance because we are in the headlines. We must remind our fellow Americans that other less spectacular instances of discriminatory treatment are of such long standing that we have come to take them for granted.

Above all we must remember that our job is by no means over when we have finished that tiny portion concerning us most directly of a huge issue that involves all Americans, including us.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Cincinnatus Says

Columnist Alfred Segal, in the August 11 Cincinnati Post, verbally spanked the Ohio department of the American Legion, which recently passed a resolution asking for return of all evacuees to WRA centers. In his column, "Cincinnatus," Segal wrote: "Cincinnatus can't go along with the American Legion (in convention yesterday) which wants all Americans of Japanese ancestry sent back to concentration camps."

"The Legion, in resolutions, suggested that all people with Japanese blood in them were treacherous, and away with them. This is like Japanese saying that all Americans are gangsters, on account of Al Capone, and that all Americans should be locked up in Alcatraz . . .

"A number of Americans of Japanese descent are working here now. Cincinnatus hears that their employers speak well of their fidelity. Their fellow workers, after being suspicious have come to respect them. They see that Americans of Japanese descent do not differ from other Americans of the many races that make up America."

Like Joe Doakes

"The vast majority of Japanese Americans in relocation camps are as loyal as Joe Doakes on your street," says the Lima, (Ohio) News, in an editorial on the segregation plan of the War Relocation Authority. ". . . avowed pro-Japanese have been left mingled indiscriminately with good Americans — left free to argue taunt, tease, threaten, cajole the good Americans; to weaken their Americanism by reiterating the injustice of their incarceration."

"They recall to them how little constitutional rights mean if one has a yellow skin and mongoloid features; to ask them why they should expect that they can ever again mingle with Caucasian Americans on a basis of friendship and equality . . . Unpreparedness and hysteria caused us to do an injustice to 70,000 American citizens—to deprive them of liberty and property for reason solely of race and color . . . The next step is to get busy and relocate the good Jap-Americans, so that they can begin to rehabilitate, by the sweat of their brows, the lives we have marred."

Slap Jap-Haters

"Slap the Jap-Haters," says the "Silver and Gold," student publication at the University of Colorado. "The backers of the 'Stop-the-Jap' movement have evidently forgotten that we are fighting this war on the principle that all men have a right to freedom. It is hatred like theirs that has led to totalitarian regimes in other countries. Last week we denounced Senator Johnson's plan to deport all Japanese to Siberia after the war. We shall continue to denounce any plans that suggest that racial intolerance should be actively promoted. On the risk of sounding platitudinous, may we remind the rabble-rousers that this country was founded on the idea that all men are created free and equal—even the Japs."

JACL News Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA

Bogeyman of labor has been the yellow peril menace created by the Hearst press and other inflammatory sources in their campaign of exploitation of Oriental Americans. For decades past this synthesized scare was directed against all Orientals. Now in blitzkrieg fashion the front of racial discrimination has been pointed to the sector of the Japanese Americans where the chauvinistic forces have achieved a breakthrough. This envelopment of the position of Japanese Americans has resulted in the capture by grasping interests of an economic stake along the coastal areas, estimated at some \$400,000,000.

With this war-born immunity, let not those of Chinese and Filipino ancestry be lulled into a false security. The interests which have tasted blood and reaped the rewards of their race-baiting incendiaryism may at an opportune moment strike also at their position. Basically, racial prejudice is indivisible, especially when it is difficult to even distinguish between those of Japanese, Chinese and Filipino ancestry.

Scare rumors whispered in the ear of labor are that the Japanese are buying themselves into jobs, kicking back part of their paychecks to the boss, and by conscientious work so gain their employer's favor that other Japanese will be taken on to the consequent ousting of white workers.

Statements such as these when circulated among workers alarm and whip them up into discriminatory frights. These scare-crow straw men stories are effective because they strike at the only thing a workman has — his job. When you take that away from him, you take away everything he has in order to make a living.

Prejudiced minds whether resulting from war-time hates or job fears or yellow menace frights are easy prey to every newspaper story on those of Japanese ancestry. A newspaper story of a nisei soldier on furlough digging up his camera while visiting his former home in the evacuated area was read at a union meeting as an example of Jap espionage. An old-time labor leader had to recall to them how in the old days whenever the unions talked of striking, the newspapers always found sticks of dynamite on union premises.

When a west coast warning was read that the Japanese are waiting for an opportune moment to become fifth columnists, this leader countered with the story of Ambassador Gerrard in the first World War. Just before America's entry into that war, Gerrard, the U. S. Ambassador to Germany, was in conference with high German officials. When Gerrard emphasized the possibility of war, a colonel flipped a bullet to Gerrard and threatened that in case of hostilities Germany had 200,000 American citizens of German descent who would instantly spring to arms and wreck America's economy.

Gerrard calmly pointed out that there were 200,000 lamp posts in the United States and that 120 million people would be ready to hang up such traitors.

When the treacherous nature of the Japanese militarists was indicated by the execution of the American aviators who had bombed Tokyo, this wise old leader reminded the union that it was needless to go so far away from home. Not too long ago, when the coal miners of southern Colorado were on strike the "Ludlow Massacre" became history.

This is the way it goes in many instances. First, it's hostility to ward any introduction of Japanese Americans. Then as realization that they are human beings begins to dawn, there are overtures of friendship. Finally, as the community learns that those of the Japanese race are making equal sacrifices in the war and are equal participants on the production front, then comes acceptance as co-citizens and fellow neighbors.

Ann Nisei's Column: When You Go Out on Relocation, You Want to Look Your Best

Travelling has become such an arduous business these days that it's not surprising that a good number of people have taken to slacks for train and bus wear. Now while we're not agin slacks, we're definitely agin the school of thought that claims "anything goes, because we're just traveling anyway."

We're inclined to think travelers ought to work twice as hard at keeping neat on trains and buses, because it's just twice as hard anyway. Most of the work, however, centers in anticipating your needs and necessities beforehand — like packing plenty of cleansing cream, tissues and a mild astringent, like wearing fabrics that don't mess easily and colors that don't show dirt. Any gal that gets on a train wearing a frilly rayon dress and cutout sandals deserves to look the mess she probably will be on getting off.

However, this column wasn't meant to be on traveling, but rather, on what to wear once you get off.

Let's say, for instance, that you're going to look for a job. Anyway, you're all set for the grand entrance, suitcase packed, indefinite leave in your purse.

Now if, four years ago, you were entering Chicago for the first time as a job hunter, you'd certainly have greeted the city with your prettiest hat, your best suit and nicest smile. Though today there's more urgency, perhaps, and more necessity in going to a strange city, there's still some of the old thrill of traveling, wartime notwithstanding.

City to city, of course, there are some slight differences in dress. San Francisco, for instance, is probably the most "dressed up" city in the world. In Los Angeles, on the other hand, most anything goes.

It's also true, these days, that it's not unusual to see slacks on many city streets. War workers, naturally, have chosen the costume best suited for their work.

But when you go to New York or Chicago for the first time, you want to look your best. Employers are still impressed by the neatly-dressed office worker. And when you're looking for a job, you want to look your best.

Don't think that the bigger the city, the more dressed up you have to be. In fact, don't make the mistake of overdressing. Wear just about what you would at home when you went downtown to shop — a suit, hat, simple shoes with perhaps the addition of gloves.

If you're job-hunting these warm days, you might wear a tailored rayon suit, perhaps a bengaline one. Or you might wear a simply-cut sport dress. Don't wear something that will muss up while you ride the subway.

A white collar and cuffs, because they give that impeccable, crisp look, are always nice. Or you might wear your pearls, or perhaps you'll wear your "fanciness" in your hat. You want to look trim, efficient and neat, but not sturdily so.

Don't wear fancy shoes, for you'll become too easily tired tramping around the streets. Settle for something simple and sensible — street pumps or oxfords.

Never overdress. Frilly clothes weren't meant for offices or daytime city streets. And don't wear lots of fussy jewelry. One clever piece on your suit lapel is enough.

Go easy on lipstick and rouge, too. And particularly these summer days, go easy on powder. Runny makeup looks like the Dickens. That goes, too, for liquid stocking make-up. While you're job-hunting and particularly when you're going about meeting people, seeing people and being interviewed, wear stockings, even though you're down to your last nylon. (Incidentally, the celanese rayons seem to give good wear, if they're carefully handled. They're also much sheerer and more elastic than the former rayons.) As we were about to say, liquid stockings are apt to "run" when you're riding about in hot subways and streetcars. Better not to take any chances.

Never, even for one day, let yourself fall into any careless

habits—like wearing bobby socks on the street, going about without a hat to places where a hat is called for or wearing playclothes not meant for city streets. Before you step off the train, even, give yourself a good going over. See that your suit or dress is neat, your hat straight. And you'll take Chicago in your stride.

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Nisei Relations

The following excerpt from a letter from Roger W. Axford of Chicago gives an enlightening picture of nisei relations:

I wanted you to know of this incident, and you may use it if you think it could be of help to someone. I was teaching and speaking at the Methodist Youth Institute in Lewiston, Illinois. One of the boys in my class had made the statement that "If a Japanese came into camp, he would strangle him!" I asked him if he had ever known an American of Japanese ancestry, and he said that he had not. A couple of days later Paul Seto, a Canadian born Japanese, came to our camp. After living with us and talking and playing, this young man who had made such a vicious statement in regard to those of Japanese ancestry asked for permission to speak to the group. With tears in his eyes, he asked forgiveness of those in the camp and of Paul for making such a statement as he had made. He said that he "never knew that a fellow could be as well as Paul is."

Roger W. Axford
Chicago, Illinois

U. S. Fascists

Your fine editorial, The American Fascists, in the July 31 issue served in a measure to answer a wish I have held for some time and had thought of writing you to mention. I believe it good strategy and wholesome if you can tactfully encourage your readers of Japanese ancestry little by little to appreciate the fact that there are other minority groups in America deserving consideration.

Eubanks Carsner
Riverside, Calif.

Plea for Tolerance

The following letter is written by a former missionary to Japan, Mrs. Frank Cary. She is at present living in Idaho Falls, Idaho. Her letter enclosed a "bit of green paper to help on your good work."

Your paper I really believe grows better with every number! To those of you who wish to know what the younger generation of Japanese Americans are thinking and doing in the present crisis, it is indispensable. Thank you for it.

I enclose a copy of a letter which appeared in a Twin Falls (Idaho) paper of last month.

Cordially yours,
Rosemond B. Cary

The enclosed letter is as follows:
To the Editor, Twin Falls Times-News:

Look, fellow Idahoans, we aren't fighting those poor helpless people in Hunt center. Aren't we forgetting ourselves just a little? It's not the American way to persecute the helpless, to lord it over people just because we have them at our mercy.

In stirring up race hatred toward these Japanese we are violating the fundamental principles of democracy. Those people of the Japanese race who are citizens of this country have just as much right to own land here as you and I have. As the German folks have—we are at war there too, remember? And these of Italian

West Coast Agitation Undermines Morale

The agitation which has been waged by the race-baiters of the Pacific Coast against persons of Japanese ancestry in this country has served the purpose of undermining confidence and morale. This may have been the ultimate objective since then the charge of disloyal could have been lodged. Evidently the nisei and the issei have fallen for this strategy, considering the number who are to be residents of the Tule Lake Relocation Center after segregation takes place.

The year or so after evacuation has been trying for all. Grave doubts about the future caused mental anguish. It brought about bitterness. Faith in ultimate justice alone was what helped to retain the loyalty of the large majority to the United States. Even those who had legal training had lost their convictions about their constitutional rights. Once we believed that the nisei could not be discriminated against on racial grounds. It was with the attitude that "it can't happen here" that all nisei viewed this question. Once it had happened, everyone had become cynical and believed that "anything can happen." As a consequence, unpleasant news in the papers was read with grave uncertainties. The unfortunate thing which increased the fears was that most of the evacuees read the Pacific Coast papers which were more or less on the band wagon with the agitators.

On my recent visit to the East, I mentioned the fact that the nisei on the whole were very much perturbed about the various bills in Congress and the movement for constitutional amendment to deprive them of citizenship. Our friends were rather amused at the forebodings I had expressed. They stated that California was not the United States and that the nation as a whole would not stand for an amendment which would make a mockery of the noble ideals expressed in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

The abortive attempt of the Native Sons of the Golden West to have a reversal of the Wong Kim Ark case and thereby deprive the nisei of their citizenship status and the opinions expressed by the various justices in the Yasui and Hirabayashi test cases have restored our confidence once more in our status as American citizens. The Native Sons themselves have come to realize that their attack on the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution is a futile gesture. This will explain the reason for their changing their tactics. Instead of trying to deny citizenship rights to "all persons of Japanese parentage" or "children of those ineligible to citizenship" born in this country, they are now going to try to deny citizenship to children of alien parentage. Then since those of Japanese extraction are "ineligible to citizenship," the children will not become citizens simply by birth if the amendment should be adopted. The stumbling block will be the fact that all children of Asiatic parentage, including Chinese, Filipinos, Hindus and so forth will be excluded.

Nisei Perturbed By Bills in Congress

Now let us see what the anti-Japanese bloc in Congress is concocting. There is the Stewart Bill which will give the authority to place all persons of Japanese ancestry in concentration camps. Even if passed, it is clear that it will be declared unconstitutional.

descent. And incidentally how many generations of American citizenship have you yourself behind you?

We are going to win this war. We must. But we must be worthy to win in the eyes of God. If we stoop to low practices—if we lower our standards to those of our enemies, we then are no better than they, and thus do not deserve to win.

We are Americans—we do not hit below the belt. Or do we?

(Signed) J. T. Smith,
Buhl, Route 4

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

There must be eternal vigilance, however, since the wheels of justice are slow in their process. Judging from an aroused public sentiment which fully realizes the dangers of internal disunity, it is doubtful if Congress will permit such legislation to go through today.

Mr. Dillon Myer, the WRA director, before the Dies Committee hearing in Washington, D. C., made the following statement:

"Lawyers will readily agree that an attempt to authorize such confinement would be very hard to reconcile with the constitutional rights of citizens."

Mr. Myer also quoted Mr. Justice Douglas who stated: "Detention for reasonable cause is one thing. Detention on account of ancestry is another. . . . Obedience to the military orders is one thing. Whether an individual member of a group must be afforded at some stage an opportunity to show that, being loyal, he should be reclassified is a wholly different question. . . . But if it were plain that no machinery was available whereby the individual could demonstrate his loyalty as a citizen in order to be reclassified, questions of a more serious character would be presented."

Aim to Take Away Citizenship Rights

The bills which may be worrying the nisei most likely are those which aim to take away citizenship rights away from those declared to be "disloyal" or to deport all Japanese, aliens and citizens alike, after the war. The Sheppard and Johnson bills, both Congressmen being from California, are along this line.

A learned article written by Judge Frederick C. Fisher, formerly of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, was carried by the San Francisco Recorder recently discussing the legal aspects of H. R. Bill 3012, introduced by Congressman Leroy Johnson. The purpose is to create a commission to investigate disloyal activities of Japanese nationals and citizens of Japanese descent. Anyone found to have (a) given aid or comfort to any enemy of the U. S. in the present war; (b) advocated or taught the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the U. S., or (c) knowingly and intentionally expressed by word or deed, orally or in writing loyalty to a foreign state, will be deported to Japan or any other place outside the Western Hemisphere which the Attorney General may designate.

Judge Fisher stated in the article:

"It is open to very serious doubt whether Congress can constitutionally empower an administrative board to exercise an authority which is intrinsically judicial power. In its essence the proposed act prohibits the doing of certain acts and imposes upon violators who are nationals the double penalty of forfeiture of citizenship and deportation. Can Congress authorize the infliction upon a citizen of the penalties of loss of nationality and banishment for life for violation of a statutory form of conduct by the decision of a non-judicial body as to the facts? It is at least open to doubt."

Clarification of Nisei Citizenship Status

The Nationality Act of 1940 has the following provisions on the question of "Loss of Nationality." Section 401 states: "A person who is a national of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by:

(b) Taking an oath or making an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; or

(g) Deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, provided he is convicted thereof by a court martial; or

(h) Committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force to overthrow or bearing arms against the United States, provided he is convicted thereof by a court martial or by a court of competent jurisdiction."

Section 403 states: "(a) Except (Continued on page 8).

A Relocation Center Comment: WRA's Segregation Policy Calls for Serious Thinking Regarding Its Ramifications

Ed. Note: The following article was written by a former member of a community analyst staff in one of the War Relocation Authority centers, and will prove of interest to all those concerned with the major problems of segregation.

Segregation of evacuees of questionable loyalty at the Tule Lake relocation center will commence in September, it has been announced.

There remains less than a month in which to do some fast and serious thinking. This applies both to the powers that be — WRA officials, project directors and others who will have a hand in directing the process, and the evacuees themselves, who will have to undergo the consequences of whatever bungling they allow by their indifference, apathy and attitude of fatalistic resignation — "shikatanagai."

Officials, however well intentioned, have only partly realized the significance of evacuation, for they have only earned a living by helping the evacuees. They have not experienced the pangs and pathos of mass uprooting, nor have they had to live the consequences of their own official gropings. It therefore is natural that these men seem not to have comprehended the motivations underlying the signing for repatriation and expatriation, and the designation of "no" on Question 28. They regard the would-be expatriates and the "no-no" group as people who have "frankly declared their sympathy for Japan or their lack of allegiance to the U. S. . . . whose interests are not in harmony with the U. S."

It is the purpose of the writer to compare WRA reasoning, which crystalized the segregation policy with the evacuee motivations. It is hoped that it will have the effect of clarifying segregation criteria.

It is felt that the WRA has consistently failed to tap the greatest source for initiative in the successful planning of relocation by ignoring the evacuee viewpoint in making its blueprints and that to this failure may be traced many of the attendant miseries that were wholly preventable and unnecessary.

The writer therefore recommends that evacuee planning be incorporated in the Tule Lake plan, and that the future residents work out the details for their community while still at their present centers.

It is also to be hoped that in the re-orientation of the new group into Tule Lake, the lessons learned from the experiences of the ten relocation centers can be utilized:

1. Provision for privacy. The worst previous mistake in housing procedure was the failure to recognize the evacuees as beings with human sensitivities.

2. Provision for social needs. Adequate provisions must be made for the social needs of the residents.

3. Preservation of social ties.

Who are to occupy Tule Lake?

The writer recommends a re-examination of the WRA thesis upon which segregation is based. An over-all superficial and erroneous presumption will lead to many further mistakes and bungling. To the thousands who, denied American citizenship, still preferred American residence and American ideals, the signing for repatriation was not and is not a "frank declaration of sympathy for Japan and lack of allegiance to the U. S." Had that been the case, so many thousands would not have been caught here in the wake of war with farms, businesses, homes and grown-up nisei children.

To many nisei the signing for expatriation and "no" on 28 does not mean aversion to the American way of life.

Then what did they mean? What is the significance of the many new sign-ups following announcement of segregation?

A subjective analysis of underlying motivations appears prudent as well as necessary. Let the WRA official imagine himself wearing the evacuee's abrasive, ill-fitting new shoes called "relocation." Then only can he recapture something of the turmoil, the conflict and the perplexities of the mental processes that finally settled into the decision for repatriation. Then only can he realize that the evacuees were told to choose between the relocation way of life for the duration, and an early escape to the Japanese way of life.

The feeling of deep suspicion toward these signers vanishes as he realizes that:

1. Signing for repatriation signifies not an aversion to the American way of life, but to the relocation way of life, to being corralled with strangers in subgarage quarters, to inadequate subsistence, health and educational facilities.

2. It signifies a desire to escape this relocation way of life, to salvage years of deterioration under these conditions.

3. It signifies a desire for economic gain.

4. Signing for expatriation by the nisei signifies the feeling of futility regarding their future in America, and not a preference for the Japanese way of life. This futility has been fed by several factors—abrogation of civil rights in forced citizen evacuation, doubt as to the meaning of American democracy for the colored races.

How then can we account for the large number who have not retracted their desire for repatriation since the opening of settlement possibilities? True this change in policy brought a wave of satisfaction. But these people had oriented themselves into thinking that there was no future in America. Then as the possibilities in resettlement became greater, the flare of anti-Japanese sentiment burned out their hope of successful resettlement. This sentiment was intensified by various events: indignation over the execution of the American flyers in Tokyo; the Phoenix anti-race antagonism, culminating in the 3-day anti-trading law; the back-firing besmirching of the evacuees by disgruntled former WRA employees; the race riots in Detroit; and the Dies Committee distortions.

All these incidents had the cumulative effect of stifling rising hopes, of crystalizing seeing doubts to a resignation to try to make the best of life in Japan, for there seemed to be no future in America. This is certainly not a decision of sympathy for Japan.

The majority of these signers, WRA-designated as disloyal, are then, in the main, Americans at heart and very much Americans in thought. How can we separate these from the small minority whose loyalties pulsate with Japan? The listing of the non-American residents, such as tourists and students, etc., is simple.

Segregation as a basic policy is sound. It serves to further the national interest as well as the evacuee interest. It facilitates evacuee acceptance into new communities, and thereby accelerates the rehabilitation of evacuee life and morale. Meanwhile the incapacity of a group of older issei and the very young nisei to resettle should be recognized. Moreover, we must discourage their living too closely with persons whose sufferings have been too great, or whose disillusionment so extreme as to make their resentments demoralizing to those who come in contact with them.

The segregation of these people, then, appears to be the specific task confronting the WRA. The wisdom of moving the entire group of those who have designed a desire for expatriation or repatriation should be re-considered. Mothers know the psychological effect of labeling a child a "bad boy." The WRA ought not designate as "disloyal" the entire group of expatriates and repatriates.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Toki Murakami (35-10-F, Topaz) a girl on July 22.

To Mrs. Eddie Imazu, a girl on July 26 at Jerome.

To Mrs. James Kinoshita (16-7-A, Minidoka) a girl on July 27.

To Mrs. Hiroshi Sasaki, a girl on July 28 at Jerome.

To Mrs. Dick Kanaya (19-7-A, Minidoka) a boy on July 29.

To Mrs. Katsuyuki Asahi (8-7-F, Jerome) a boy on July 30.

To Mrs. Kumeo Yoshinari (31-8-A, Minidoka) a girl, Sandra Kay, on July 31.

To Mrs. Masayo Mochida (9-9-CD, Topaz) a boy on Aug. 1.

To Mrs. Yasuko Endo (3-7-B, Jerome) a boy on Aug. 1.

To Mrs. Sansaku Sugiyama (17-2-F, Minidoka) a girl on Aug. 2.

To Mrs. Chiye Saito (33-4-E, Topaz) a boy on Aug. 2.

To Mrs. Tsunehisa Kageyama (26-1-D, Minidoka) a girl on Aug. 2.

To Mrs. Kameichi Ichiho (23-12-A, Rohwer) a boy on Aug. 3.

To Mrs. Keiko Akagi (40-11-F, Topaz) a boy on Aug. 3.

To Mrs. Fukuji Sasaki (9-7-A, Jerome) a boy on Aug. 4.

To Mrs. Nagao Fujita (47-7-B, Gila) a boy on Aug. 4.

To Mrs. Toraji Suwa (3919-E, Tule Lake) a girl on Aug. 4.

To Mrs. Kaoru Sakoda (17-5-A, Rohwer) a girl on Aug. 4.

To Mrs. Kaichi Sakamoto (13-2-D, Poston) a boy on Aug. 5.

To Mrs. Minoru Terada (7003-E, Tule Lake) a boy on Aug. 5.

To Mrs. Roy Yoshiaki Iwasa (11K-5A, Granada) a girl on Aug. 5.

To Mrs. William Hiroshima (3916-B, Tule Lake) a boy on Aug. 6.

To Mrs. Yoshio Shigeno (38-7-B, Minidoka) a girl on Aug. 6.

To Mrs. Ichiro Takeuchi (35-1-B, Jerome) a boy on Aug. 6.

To Mrs. Leo Fujita (32-10-C, Jerome) a girl on Aug. 6.

To Mrs. Thomas Kamikawa (29-7-C, Jerome) a girl on Aug. 6.

To Mrs. Chinomi Nakamura (4204-D, Tule Lake) a boy on Aug. 6.

To Mrs. Roy Harada (7211-E, Tule Lake) a girl on Aug. 6.

To Mrs. Shiro Shinsaku (2615-D, Tule Lake) a boy on Aug. 6.

To Mrs. Isamu Nishide (3013-C, Tule Lake) a boy on Aug. 7.

To Mrs. Taro Matsushita (35-10-E, Minidoka) a boy on Aug. 7.

To Mrs. Kazuo Sakamoto (33-5-B, Gila River) a girl on Aug. 7.

To Mrs. Hideo Nakata (47-11-A, Gila River) a girl on Aug. 7.

To Mrs. Charles Hirata (29-16-E, Heart Mountain) a girl on Aug. 7.

To Mrs. Clarence Nishizu (22-10-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on Aug. 8.

To Mrs. Iwao Nishizaki (5106-A, Tule Lake) a boy on Aug. 8.

To Mrs. Eitaro Nagatsugu (5103-C, Tule Lake) a girl on Aug. 8.

To Mrs. Frank Awamura (3-10-A, Poston) a boy on Aug. 9.

To Mrs. Kaizo Nishi (38-12-C, Poston) a boy on Aug. 9.

To Mrs. T. Yoneyama (30-12-CD, Minidoka) a girl on Aug. 9.

To Mrs. Shoichi Nakaiye (15-11-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Aug. 9.

To Mrs. Seiichi Nomura (45-8-B, Poston) a boy on Aug. 10.

To Mrs. Tom Ono (29-19-A, Heart Mountain) a boy on Aug. 10.

To Mrs. George Okimoto (2606-B, Tule Lake) a boy on Aug. 11.

To Mrs. Frank Onofuku (11-6-C, Rohwer) a boy on Aug. 12.

DEATHS

Kando Mori, 68, (1-6-A, Jerome) on July 23.

Katsunosuke Matsui, 62, (40-10-D, Jerome) on July 28.

Gonshiro Harada, 57, (43-9-F, Jerome) on July 30.

Kamitaro Kusaka (1-11-A, Jerome) on July 31.

Toichi Shirakawa (21-2-5, Manzanar) on Aug. 1.

Toyoko Kitagawa, 23 months, (13-10-CD, Rohwer) on Aug. 3.

Mrs. Sakuyo Isomoto, on Aug. 3 at Poston.

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Nakaji, (5-7-D, Jerome) on Aug. 7.

Mrs. Takino Hosaka, 51, (25-21-F, Heart Mountain) on Aug. 6.

Mrs. Shizue Momii, el, (12-17-A, Heart Mountain) on Aug. 7.

Tsune Baishiki, 62, (24-10-C, Rohwer) on Aug. 7.

Toyoku Shiba, 67, (2-3-B, Poston) on Aug. 7.

Full Report of L. A. Church Federation Discloses Plea of Fair Play for Evacuee Group

LOS ANGELES — The Church Federation of Los Angeles issued in July a report to the Dies Congressional committee on its position regarding Japanese Americans and evacuation. The report was published, in abridged form, by the Los Angeles Times on July 30. The Times reported that the Church Federation opposed the return of evacuees to California and favorably commented on that position in an editorial on July 31.

It is reported that the Church Federation, through its executive secretary, Rev. E. C. Farnham, felt that its stand would be subject to misinterpretation through the abridged nature of the Los Angeles Times summary and requested that the Times print the full report.

Declaring that "it had no desire" to "create misunderstanding," the Times published the full report of the Church Federation of Los Angeles on Japanese Americans in its issue of August 12. That report stated, in full:

"While we, as churchmen, worked hard during the times of peace to secure an international order which could preserve the peace, we recognize the fact of war and the military necessities incident thereto and are concerned for the quickest success of those efforts by which war may cease.

"Second, regarding the evacuated Japanese, we do not seek nor do we know of any sizable group of people who seek the return of the Japanese to the Pacific Coast during the war. While under the American Constitution except for martial law and military requirements the American-born Japanese probably have legal right to return, we hold that it would be most unwise for them to do so.

"Third, we hold no particular brief for the War Relocation Authority as such, certainly not as a political football; but we have been impressed that its leaders have undertaken to do a constructive job by which to save and encourage the Americanism that existed among the Japanese. We believe that honest evaluation should be made of those policies and procedures and that when found to be good they should not be disrupted for political or ulterior reasons. Particularly, do we believe that criticism or attack on the WRA should not be for the purpose of perpetrating indiscriminating severity of treatment upon Japanese who may be desirous of proving themselves to be good Americans.

"Fourth, we fear that the agitation regarding the American-Japanese is much in excess of the facts: that too much of it arises from a spirit of hatred and racial animosity which is un-Christian and un-American and directly in kind with the sort of thing which we are attempting to curb on the part of the Axis nations. We have suggested, as indicated by attached documents, that there

ton) on Aug. 8.

Kiyoshi Nishimoto, 43, (308-13-H, Poston) on Aug. 9.

Yoneo Nishimoto, 50, (903-A, Tule Lake) on Aug. 10.

Shinnosuke Morishige (3-10-A, Rohwer) on Aug. 10.

MARRIAGES

Aiko Tagawa to Jiro Shiromi on July 30 at Gila River.

Kiyo Tsunashima to PFC Harry Kuroiwa on Aug. 1 at Jerome.

Ayako Mukai to Akira Honda on Aug. 3 at Gila River.

Mary Torigoe to Hatsuchi Fujiwara on Aug. 4 at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Margarita Rose Kurokawa to Tsutomu Wakimoto on Aug. 7 at Gila River.

June Ishihara to Masami George Takemoto on Aug. 8 at Gila River.

Sakiyo Yamamoto to Jiro Kawashima on Aug. 8 at Granada.

Shigeno Maeda to Toshio Ichikawa on Aug. 8 at Tule Lake.

Miyeko Tanaka to George Takaka on Aug. 9 at Poston.

Kate Kobashi to Ralph Murata at Columbus, Ohio.

are organized groups engaged in fostering ill will. We believe such agitation can cause a wasteful diversion of public attention from the more important business of winning the war.

"Fifth, we believe there should be no pampering of our American Japanese people for they must bear the hardships of war along with all the rest but we do not believe that the conditions under which most of them now live can be considered by any stretch of the imagination as pampering. We believe that any other policy which might be based upon animosity, unnecessary harshness, or abridgment of civil rights where there is no military necessity means a disappointing denial of American principles and a deplorable failure to apply Christian and American standards in behalf of a constructive solution of an unhappy situation.

"Sixth, it has been our privilege to know many of the Japanese who are now under evacuation. Many of them have been members of our Christian churches. We know their desire to be worthy citizens of the United States, even on the part of those who were denied citizenship because of our laws. We believe that distinctions can be made (within the requirements of national safety) between the loyal and the disloyal. We believe that a policy of confinement of the suspected disloyal is proper; and that the loyal ones, especially the American-born who are products of our American school system, should be encouraged and aided in finding places in civilian or military life by which to advance their Americanism. We believe that such a constructive policy will reveal that these people have something of value to contribute to our national life and that such treatment will prove an encouragement to peaceful international relations in the future whereas a policy of hatred and harshness will generate bitterness and be a cause for international ill will and future wars.

"Seventh, we have had impressive evidence of a strong antiwar party in Japan prior to the war, led by Christian people; and that these people are praying for the termination of the war and the establishment of an international relation based upon good will and cooperation. We believe that unfounded agitation is shortsighted and detrimental to both the present and the future well-being of our country and to our international relations.

"Eighth, we believe that now is the time for sanity in our approach to this matter. We believe that the government should be diligent in ferreting out disloyalty; but we believe that this process should go on persistently and quietly and without agitation of the public with false issues to the detriment of wartime industry and social well-being. Let us get on with the main job.

"Ninth, we believe that the question of the location whether in California or elsewhere of the American-Japanese should be set aside until war is over and tempers have cooled. It is quite possible that the question will largely solve itself. We know many of these people realized after it was too late that they should not have settled as a group. We believe that a dispersal will take place naturally with each succeeding generation. We believe that an understanding policy, marked by cooperation and appreciation, will produce a solution that will be sound, valuable and happy.

"We urge thoughtful deliberation on these propositions by our fellow citizens. Inflamed passion should not be permitted to lead us into acts which, later, we will regret. We deny that the Japanese race is incapable of civilization. Any shortcoming may be our failure to exercise sound relations with them. Ultimately they must take their place among the United Nations or be permanent outcasts and the standing cause of war. We urge that, even while waging war, we employ those processes by which to speed sound relations, good will and peace."

Japanese American Combat Team Stages First Parade

Observers Comment On Crack Appearance of Nisei Military Unit

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

"I'd take these men into war," was the terse summation of Col. W. C. Pence, Commanding Officer of the 442nd Combat Team, to a group of visiting newspapermen and invited guests Tuesday afternoon, as he expressed pride and confidence in the Japanese Americans in his unit.

Staging their first formal parade as the feature of an open house day for national, Hawaiian, and local press representatives and invited guests, the Japanese American Combat Team marched in review before their Commanding Officer, Col. Pence. Lt. Col. Virgil R. Miller, Executive Officer, commanded the troops. The Infantry Regiment, the Field Artillery Battalion and the Company of Combat Engineers, together with the Medical Detachments attached to the In-

fantry Regiment and the Field Artillery Battalion, participated in the review. The 442nd Combat Team Band led the marching groups.

Observers commented favorably on the crack appearance of the nisei soldiers as bespeaking exceptional aptitude and excellent progress since their arrival last April. The press representatives expressed themselves as "deeply impressed and inspired" by the serious attitude and high purpose of the Japanese Americans in the Combat Team.

Prior to the review, the newspapermen were taken on a tour of the regimental area where they saw the men participating in various phases of their regular training schedule, which included mass calisthenics, bayonet exercises, rifle drills, demonstrations of fire direction control by the Field Artillery, camouflage operations by the Engineers, communications exhibitions, and obstacle course running by the Infantrymen. They also inspected the men's quarters, dayrooms, and kitchens.

Japanese American

Combat Team News

Members of 442nd Infantry Unit Get Promotions in Rank

Twenty-five enlisted men of the Japanese American Combat Team have been promoted lately. We are temporary promotions.

T/4 Frank K. Sakamoto was promoted to be staff sergeant.

T/4 Takeshi Miyoko, Cpl. Henry S. Yamane, Pfc. George D. Nazoe, T/5 Gimei Takeasu, T/5 Matsume Mikami, Pvt. Hisaji B. Hamamoto, T/4 George Tanaka, Cpl. Yukio Tamura, and Cpl. Richard S. Hanauami, all were promoted to be sergeants.

Pfc. George S. Eto, Pfc. Kenneth N. Yoshida, Pfc. Sam M. Nakamura, T/5 Akira Imoto, T/5 Shiguro S. Suzuki, and T/5 Goro Tanamachi, all were promoted to be Technicians, fourth grade.

T/5 John S. Shirakawa, T/5 Frank S. Yamasaki, Pfc. Tetsuo Tokita, Pfc. George S. Shirai, Pvt. Paul Yamamoto, Pfc. Yutaka M. Yoshida, Pfc. Willard Y. Matsumoto, Pfc. Takeo Nedani, and Pfc.

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Brooklyn Dodgers Invite Nisei Baseball Players for Tryouts

Racial Ancestry Makes No Difference, Says Rickey in Letter

ROHWER, Ark. — The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League are interested in nisei baseball players from the war relocation centers.

In fact, according to a letter to Ira Holland of the physical education department at Rohwer, the Brooklyn Dodgers hold that the fact that these nisei ball players are "American boys is good enough for the Brooklyn ball club."

"Whether they are of Japanese, English, or of Polish ancestry makes no difference to us and I know that these boys would be treated with the great-

est courtesy and respect," Branch Rickey, Jr., director of the "Dodgers' minor league farm system, said in his letter.

The Brooklyn organization, which operates minor league clubs in professional baseball leagues throughout the country, including Montreal in the International League, is conducting several baseball camps throughout the country with the avowed purpose of uncovering young baseball talent both for immediate and post-war purposes. Camps are being held this month in Oklahoma, Des Moines and Omaha, with the possibility that one may be held in Little Rock at a later date.

Branch Rickey, Jr., this week announced that a tryout camp for young baseball players would be conducted by the Brooklyn Dodgers at John Affleck Park in Ogden, Utah, from August 30 through September 1.

Boys 16 years or older are invited to report at the Ogden diamond for trials, Rickey said. To receive tryouts they need only to present themselves at the field at 9 o'clock on the morning of August 30, bringing their baseball shoes, gloves and uniforms. No fee is charged, Rickey added, although players living outside of Ogden must finance their own trips to Ogden and pay their own living expenses.

In view of Rickey's letter to Japanese American baseball players at Rohwer, it was believed that he would welcome any aspirants from the Topaz or Minidoka relocation centers at the tryouts in Ogden. The Minidoka team recently competed in the Idaho semi-pro championships, losing only to the strong Idaho Falls Merchants. The Minidoka nine is undefeated in seven games against semi-pro clubs in south-central Idaho.

IDC Leaders Discuss Future JACL Policy

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — An agriculture committee, aimed to help farmers with information on farm cooperatives, shipping associations and labor problems, will be formed by the Intermountain District Council, it was decided here at the last regular meeting of the IDC, held in Idaho Falls on Sunday, August 15.

The possibility that an expert on shipping be sent to the various farm localities of this area was expressed by the national headquarters of the JACL.

Approximately twenty-five persons, representing all but one of the chapters in the IDC, attended the meeting.

Main speaker at the conference was Larry Tajiri, editor of the Pacific Citizen, who discussed the recent Dies committee investigation of relocation centers and the nisei. Tajiri explained the role played by JACL leaders in defeating the committee's expressed intent of exposing un-Americanism among the nisei.

Several resolutions and suggestions were adopted at the conference. Delegates passed by unanimous vote a resolution expressing gratitude for the work of three former JACL leaders now serving in the armed forces, Mike Masaoka, Joe Kanazawa and George Inagaki. Also passed by unanimous vote was a resolution of thanks to Godfrey Lowell Cabot of Boston, who recently donated a large sum to the civil rights fund of the JACL.

Attending delegates recommended a special holiday edition of the Pacific Citizen be issued this Christmas giving a resume of the league's work during the past year, and voted to support such an edition.

A portion of the meeting was given over to business matters, while general evacuee problems were also discussed.

The meeting was called by Bill Yamauchi of Springville, Utah, chairman of the council. Greetings to the delegates were expressed by Yukio Inouye, president of the Idaho Falls chapter.

National leaders attending the conference were Saburo Kido, president of the national JACL; Hito Okada, national treasurer; Larry Tajiri; and Joe Masaoka, JACL representative in Denver.

Salt Lake City delegates were Jun Kurumada, president of the Salt Lake chapter, and Jerry Katayama, secretary.

In conjunction with the IDC meeting, the national leaders held several speaking engagements in Pocatello and Idaho Falls the same weekend.

Over one hundred persons attended a meeting held Sunday evening at the Methodist church in Idaho Falls, at which time Saburo Kido spoke. He described JACL activities and his trip to the east during the Dies hearings in Washington.

Saburo Kido, Hito Okada, Larry Tajiri and Joe Masaoka spoke on Monday evening at the district courthouse in Idaho Falls before a large group composed largely of members of the Idaho Falls chapter. Joe Masaoka discussed problems facing the nisei and the JACL at the present time.

Timely Topics

By SABURO KIDO

(Continued from page 6).

as provided in subsections (g) and (h) of Section 401, no national can expatriate himself, or be expatriated, under this section while within the United States or any of its outlying possessions, et cetera.

(b) No national under eighteen years of age can expatriate himself under subsections (b) to (g) inclusive of Section 401.

As the law exists today, citizenship cannot be taken away from even those nisei who answered "No" to Question 28 of the now famous WRA questionnaire. To attain this purpose, a new act must be passed, making it one of the conditions for losing citizenship if a citizen refuses to swear loyalty to the United States while residing in this country.

It should be fairly obvious to the Nisei as a whole that the clouds which were hovering over their citizenship status resulting from the mass evacuation and war hysteria is clearing. The Supreme Court justices have stated that even the grounds of "military necessity" must be within reason.

Every nisei must frankly face the future if he is expecting to remain in this country after the war. There is no denying that a new start must be made sooner or later. A new life in a new place and environment is bound to have its difficulties. But the issei came to America under more adverse conditions—without knowledge of the English language, without money, and without friends. Now that there is no necessity of worrying about citizenship status or about deportation after the war, every nisei must think of resettlement since this is the only road to salvation for the large majority who have no property on the Pacific Coast.

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