

# U. S. Fifth Army Praises Nisei Fighting Unit

## HOW ONE BRAVE NISEI SOLDIER MET HIS DEATH

In a dispatch from the Volturno front in Italy, Relman Morin, A.P. correspondent, told how one brave Japanese American met his death.

It was during the heavy fighting along the Volturno.

"One private (of the Japanese American unit) pleaded to lead a group assigned to knock out a machine gun nest. A sergeant usually leads but this soldier begged so hard they let him go ahead in the assault.

"He is dead now.

"A shell burst right beside him and gave him a terrible wound in the head," a young lieutenant said, "but before he died he somehow managed to retain consciousness long enough to give us complete information about the location of that nest—and we got it for him."

The United Press reported that the soldier has been cited for a posthumous award for his bravery.

## Japanese American Forces Accomplish Every Mission During Campaign on Volturno

The American Army in Italy is ringing with praises for the "guinea pigs from Pearl Harbor"—a unit of American infantry composed almost entirely of men of Japanese descent, Relman Morin, Associated Press correspondent with the Fifth Army, reported last week in a delayed dispatch from the Volturno front in Italy.

The Japanese Americans, identified by Secretary of War Stimson as the 100th Infantry battalion which had trained at Camp McCoy and Camp Shelby, was the first such unit to go overseas and has now returned to its base in Italy from its first active combat along the Volturno front.

"Officers who witnessed the action were unrestrained in their praise," Morin reported. "They declared they never saw any troops handle themselves better in their first trial under fire."

Morin said that the unit was in the line four days during the heaviest fighting through the mountains north of Benevento.

"It accomplished every mission and took every objective, including one small but heavily defended village," the A.P. dispatch added.

The Japanese Americans of the 100th Infantry, some of whom saw action on Dec. 7, 1941, in Hawaii, are from the Hawaiian Islands. They only average five-foot-four but their officers de-

clare they can outmarch and outwork most ordinary troops. Only a few of their juniors officers and their commanding officer are not of Japanese descent.

Their motto is "Remember Pearl Harbor" and they refer to themselves as guinea pigs—a test unit.

"So they went into battle with some special feelings. They had something special to fight for," Morin said.

Capt. Taro Suzuki of Honolulu, one of their commanders, said: "It was entirely our own fight as things worked out.

"We passed blown bridges where artillery support couldn't follow and went down a curving road that cut us off from view of our own infantry. We ran into the fire of three machine gun nests first and took care of them."

"That kind of fighting is duck soup for these boys. They're just naturally good at approaching a position quietly and without showing themselves."

The men fought their way through a powerful concentration of German artillery fire and called it "duck soup," clearing mazes of machinegun nests which the German always leave behind when forced to abandon a position.

Capt. Suzuki has been in the United States Army 16 years, 13 as a reservist and three as a regular.

Another of the officers of the Japanese American unit who led the nisei troops into action described them as "not only brave and cool under fire but even cheerful." One mortar group that had been unable to advance owing to demolitions was kept under prolonged fire from German artillery without being able to reply.

"All they could do was sit there with shells blasting all around (Continued on page 2)

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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## 100th Infantry Was Spearhead Of Allied Drive

Secretary Stimson Says Unit Acted on Occasion As "Advance Guard"

WASHINGTON—The 100th Infantry Battalion, now fighting in Italy, acted "on one occasion" as the advance guard for Fifth Army forces on the Volturno front, Secretary of War Stimson disclosed last week.

Declaring that the battalion, composed entirely of Japanese Americans, had received the praise of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Secretary Stimson added:

"The men of the unit displayed great coolness under fire and used their weapons with confidence and skill. They have been eager for combat and their morale is of the highest.

"General Clark remarks that sickness in the battalion is extremely rare. The greatest concern of these soldiers is the fear that they may be sent to the rear for hospitalization and thus fail to go into action."

## House Passes Bill to Repeal Chinese Ban

WASHINGTON—The House passed and sent to the Senate Thursday legislation repealing the 80-year old Chinese exclusion law and granting the Chinese an immigration quota of 105 with naturalization privileges.

Passage came without a record vote.

Overwhelming approval of removing the exclusion stigma from America's fighting ally in the Orient followed rejection of two restrictive amendments.

## Denson Postoffice Handles Half Million Letters In Year

DENSON, Ark.—The Denson postoffice last year handled over half a million letters and cards in addition to 48,000 air mail letters and 70,000 parcels for residents according to the Denson Tribune.

Money orders issued numbered 42,000, an average of more than five for every man and woman and child in Denson.

## Story of the Week

### Stories of Nisei Courage Come Out of Italian Front

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—Everybody is kidding Pfc. Shizuo Takeshige of Honolulu, a member of the Japanese American unit in action with the Fifth Army, about being a "tender-foot." It seems the islanders, who even play football without shoes, are proud of the toughness of their feet.

Pfc. Takeshige absorbed a lot of shrapnel from a German mortar shell. They dug it out of his back, arms and legs. Then he insisted on returning to action. However, one foot kept hurting him.

He couldn't believe he was footsore. He removed his shoes and found another chunk of shrapnel imbedded in the tough skin of the ball of his foot.

One of the medical attendants of the unit, Pvt. George Sakimi of Hakalau, T. H., and two soldiers were wounded by the same shell burst. Sakimi got to his feet first, stumbled to the other two, dressed their wounds and was dressing his own when he fainted.

He refused to go to the rear until the commander made it an order. A few hours later he was back with the troops.

## Japanese Americans Should Have Fair Trial, Pearl Buck Tells California Senate Group

Noted Author Declares Exclusion Laws Against Asiatics Primary Cause of Present War; Danger of Real Race War Told Committee

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The right of Japanese Americans to a fair trial to determine their loyalty and their status of freedom or detention was supported by Pearl Buck, noted author and lecturer on Oriental problems, when she testified Wednesday at the State Senate fact-finding committee hearing in Los Angeles.

Federal officials are competent to choose the loyal from the disloyal, she averred, and to release those whose loyalty is proved. Unless fair treatment is shown these citizens of Japanese

ancestry, she warned, the whole of our war aims is jeopardized. She commended the War Relocation Authority for doing a good job.

She favored army service for nisei of draft age. Miss Buck suggested that opposition to persons of Japanese ancestry was based on racial prejudices and economic competition.

She declared that the Oriental exclusion laws, which in Japan had the effect of breaking up the liberal movement, were a primary cause of the present war. California's actions and influence, she said, were of primary concern to the nation, since the state, by virtue of its location, is directly concerned with Asia, and warned that if the United States weaken her Oriental allies with undemocratic treatment of Oriental minorities, the country might yet face a real

race war.

Mayor Bowron said he would "defy anyone to pick out a loyal Jap. He'll protest undying loyalty to the cause of democracy right up to the time he commits a traitorous act." He declared that the evacuees, if allowed to return to the coast, would be a perpetual threat as fifth columnists.

Sen. Herbert Slater said his committee has determined that Californians definitely oppose the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the coast during the war, and that Washington has been so informed.

Charge of a "Black Dragon" army of saboteurs on the west coast were made by T. S. Van Fleet, witness before the committee Wednesday. (Earlier Testimony on page 8)

## West Coast Fair Play Group Surveys Washington Opinion On Japanese Americans

Mrs. Ruth Kingman Declares Pacific Coast Committee Interested in Presenting Fair Picture of Problem to Prevent Unjust Prejudice

WASHINGTON—Japanese American troops in combat zones were reported on Oct. 15 to be making an excellent record and fulfilling all expectations of the War Department.

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, said she received this report from Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy while she was conducting a survey of government officials and California congressmen of their sentiment towards persons of Japanese ancestry in this country.

Attorney General Francis Biddle, she said, expressed his determination that the constitutional rights of law-abiding persons, regardless of their ancestry, shall be maintained.

Mrs. Kingman reported that Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, had informed her that his organization was well satisfied with the progress of efforts to segregate loyal from disloyal Japanese in relocation centers.

Describing the committee, which includes many prominent Californians, as a fact-finding group interested in providing an objective approach to the resident Japanese problem, Mrs. Kingman said she sought to get an impartial view of the Japanese picture in the United States. The committee, she explained, had "at no time advocated return of the Japanese to west coast military zones until the War Department deemed such a move desirable."

"But," she continued, "we are interested in presenting a fair picture of the problem to prevent unjust prejudice being built up against Japanese which would prevent many from assuming their rightful position as American citizens when war conditions permit their return to their West Coast homes."

Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, is honorary chairman of the committee. Maurice E. Harrison, past chairman of the State Demo-

cratic committee, is chairman, and Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Jr., president of the Pacific School of Religion, is executive chairman.

Other California members include Gen. David P. Barrows, U.S.A., retired, past president of the University of California; Dr. Henry F. Grady, former assistant secretary of State; Dr. J. Hugh Jackson, dean of Stanford University law school; Dr. Tully C. Knoles, president of College of the Pacific; K. L. Kwong, president of the Bank of Canton in San Francisco; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, president of the California Institute of Technology; Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, retired president of Mills College; Chester H. Rowell of the San Francisco Chronicle; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president emeritus of Stanford University; C. C. Young, former Governor of California; Alfred J. Lundberg and A.J. McFadden, both past presidents of the California Chamber of Commerce.

## WRA Director Inspects Evacuee Work Conditions

Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, inspected conditions under which relocated evacuees are working and living in the Salt Lake City area during his visit here on Wednesday.

Mr. Myer visited hotels, canneries and other firms and factories employing relocated Japanese Americans, in company with Rex Lee, assistant director of employment, and Ottis Peterson and Henry Harris of the Salt Lake regional office of the WRA.

The National WRA director visited Topaz later in the week and is scheduled to stop in Minidoka before going on to the west coast. He will confer with WRA officials on the west coast at San Francisco and will inspect the new segregation center at Tule Lake. He expects to return to Washington by way of Seattle and Minneapolis.



## Japanese American

## Combat Team News

Shelby Soldiers Celebrate  
Winning of Ball Championship

Southern Booster Gives  
Special Party for  
Nisei Ball Players

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Twenty-one squad members of the championship Infantry Regiment baseball team of the Combat Team celebrated the winning of the Non-Divisional pennant of Camp Shelby at a banquet given in their honor by Earl Finch, booster of the Japanese American Combat Team.

Mr. Finch, a Hattiesburg rancher and businessman, has shown great interest in the activities of the Japanese Americans since their activation at Camp Shelby. He has sponsored numerous parties for the men, including a rodeo for some 300 Nisei on his nearby stock farm.

At this victory banquet, Mr. Finch presented individual gold baseball awards to Lefty Higuchi, Kenneth Tsunehiro, Larry Shige-yasu, Matsuichi Yogi, James Miyamoto, Heichi Oka, Toshio Nakahara, Fred Kameda, Henry Mori, Mamoru Morita, Richard Furuta, Richard Uto, "Savage" Tanaka, Tsukasa Wataya, Gordon Shmizu, Goro Kashiwaeda, Rokuro Imaoka, Richard Yoshimura, Kiyoshi Iguchi, and Tadao Beppu.

Pfc. Harry Hamada and his Shelby Hawaiians entertained the dinner guests.

1st Lt. Norman R. Gilbert, special service officer, was in charge of arrangements.

Senior U.S. Army  
Chaplain Visits  
Nisei Combat Unit

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Major Henry W. Anderson, Senior IX Corps Chaplain, from Camp McCain, Mississippi, visited with the chaplains of the Combat Team last week.

Here on an official inspection tour, Chaplain Anderson was highly complimentary of the chaplains serving the Japanese Americans. He was particularly interested in many of the special services which the chaplains rendered to the men, including aiding the men arrange their furlough schedule to "take in" the most interesting and historical spots, the expeditious handling and cashing of checks sent to the men from the Islands, and the distribution of birthday cakes at the request of persons in Hawaii.

Cpl. Masaoka Teaches  
English at Shelby

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—To help improve diction and pronunciation, as well as to review the general field of English grammar and construction, special classes are being conducted for the interested men of the Field Artillery Battalion of the Combat Team twice a week.

T/5 Mike Masaoka is supervising the instruction. The classes are under the sponsorship of the special service division.

New Chapel Completed for  
Japanese American Soldiers

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—A new chapel for the Combat Team has just been completed and will be dedicated this Sunday with special services, according to 1st Lt. Thomas E. West, Senior Combat Team Chaplain.

The dedication ceremonies this Sunday will include special instrumental music by guest artists. Chaplain West will preside as well as deliver the principal sermon: "A Gospel for the 20th Century."

Located on 51st street near 10th avenue, it is a rectangular structure 20 feet wide and 100 feet long. It is of the cantonment or "theatre of operations" type and is one of five similar chapels just completed in Camp Shelby by the post engineers.

Commanding Officer  
Of Engineers Weds  
In Shelby Ceremony

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—in the presence of many officers and their wives Miss Kiyo Yamagawa was married to Captain Pershing Nakada in the recently completed Combat Team chapel last Friday evening.

Miss Yamagawa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kitaro Yamagawa formerly of Los Angeles, California, is an employee of the United States civil service in New York City. A graduate of the Los Angeles City College, she was well known in the literary and social circles of southern California before she accepted a position with the federal government in the East. Captain Nakada, Commanding Officer of the Company of Combat Engineers, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nakada of Mitchell, Nebraska. Born in 1918, he was named for General Pershing. He was a student at the University of Nebraska when he entered active service.

Senior Combat Team Chaplain Thomas E. West officiated over the ceremonies.

The Combat Team band escorted the young couple as they were driven around the regimental area in a command car.

Nisei Soldier  
Weds Joplin Girl

JOPLIN, Mo.—The marriage of Miss Jeanette Martin, prominent Joplin girl, to Pfc. Garry S. Taniguchi of Camp Savage, Minn., on Oct. 7 in Joplin was announced by the bride's mother, Mrs. John F. Martin.

Mrs. Taniguchi is a prominent Joplin vocalist and a former teacher of music and art in Joplin and is a graduate of Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo.

Attendants at the wedding were Sgt. and Mrs. James Tsurumoto of Joplin.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Yutaro Taniguchi of Rohwer, Ark.

Nisei Sergeant  
Returns From  
South Pacific

ROHWER, Ark.—Return of Sgt. Richard Hayashi from the South Pacific battle area, where he was attached to the air force, has been announced by the Stockton Record, the Rohwer Outpost reported here recently.

Hayashi is now waiting for orders to return east to go to the Officers' Candidates school in the infantry division. Hayashi was stationed at Camp Savage, Minn., prior to going overseas.

His family now lives in the Rohwer relocation center.

The chapel will seat 250. It is equipped with an altar, reading stand and pulpit. Two small offices are available for the chaplain's use.

All denominations will use the church house.

"The Combat Team has the general reputation of having the best church attendance of any organization in Camp Shelby, and so this new chapel will be a welcome addition to our facilities," Chaplain West said. Chaplains Masao Yamada and John J. Chapman are other Combat Team chaplains.

Pvt. Toshiaki Hayashi of Hilo, Hawaii, has been appointed to assist 1st Lt. Norman R. Gilbert, special service officer for the Infantry Regiment.

Nisei Troops Win High Praise  
For Actions on Italian Front

(Continued from page 1)

them. I went back to make a quick check of their situation and found them sitting around in an orchard eating apples and telling jokes. The whole bunch was laughing as though this were a picnic," Morin reported the officer as saying.

It was during this fighting that Sgt. Yutaka Nezu led a squad into "no man's land" to rescue 22 American paratroops cut off behind German lines for 16 days.

One of the officers of the Japanese American unit is an Oriental American but not of Japanese descent. He is Lieut. Young O. Kim, a Korean American from Los Angeles.

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Referring to the "guinea pig" unit, Morin said "they are probably a criterion for the loyalty of all Americans of Japanese blood."

The guinea pigs have passed their test with the highest marks the army can give, Morin reported their officers as saying.

Citizens' Group Leads Fight  
For Evacuee Schooling Right

7-Year Old Boy Denied  
Entrance to Kansas City  
Grammar School

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—While Toshio Sano, 7, remained at home this week, denied entrance to the Mark Twain grade school by the superintendent of schools, the War Relocation Authority and the citizens committee on evacuees, headed by Dr. Worth Marion Tippe, general secretary of the Council of Churches, planned to take the matter of his schooling up with the board of education in Kansas City and possibly with the attorney general and state superintendent of schools.

The son of the Rev. and Mrs. Sankin Sano, Toshio attended school on the opening day, but was informed by Miss Beth Hepler, principal, that he would have to get permission from the superintendent.

Miss Hepler said that she had heard that some children had been unkind to the Japanese American boy and thought it best to refer the whole matter to Frank L. Schlagle, superintendent of schools.

Schlagle, in denying the boy entrance to the school, declared: "We believed the little boy, himself innocent, would be the victim of the curiosity, if not the gibes and persecution of the other children. There would be no peace for him or for the school."

Arrangements have been made to have the boy study at the Baptist Theological seminary where the father is a student and the board of education has agreed to provide books and a course of study. However, the Rev. Sano has made it known that he has refused the textbooks, fearing that the gesture might be considered as closing the case. He said he still believed that his son's interests would be better served in the public school and said he hoped that the matter would be carried to higher authorities.

The boy's parents came to Kansas City from the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming. The Rev. Sano, born in Japan, attended an interdenominational seminary in Tokyo for three years. He came to the United States in 1932 and graduated from the Texas Christian university with an A. B. degree. After finishing school, he became pastor of the First Japanese Baptist church in Sacramento.

While the Sanos were at Heart Mountain, the home mission board of the Baptist church offered to pay his tuition to the Kansas Central Baptist seminary in Kansas City. Anxious to obtain a master's degree in theology, the Rev. Sano accepted the offer. He has obtained a job in the school library, while Mrs. Sano has taken a job in the dormitory to help pay their expenses. Both Mrs. Sano and her son are American citizens.

Caldwell Legion  
Passes Resolution  
Against Evacuees

CALDWELL, Idaho—Opposition to the purchasing of Idaho land by evacuees relocated in the state was voiced in a resolution passed last week by the American Legion post in Caldwell.

Loyalty Question  
Splits Couple at  
Tule Lake Center

SEATTLE — Declaring her husband "is violently pro-Japanese and intends to return to Japan as soon as possible," whereas she is "very pro-American," which has led to violent quarrels making it impossible for her to live with him, Mrs. Yuki Shinjaku filed suit in superior court in Seattle last week to divorce Tadashi Shinjaku.

Mrs. Shinjaku set forth that she is leaving Tule Lake to go to a WRA center for loyal evacuees, while her husband had chosen to remain in Tule Lake "until he is sent to Japan." She also asked restoration of her maiden name to Yuki Onchi.

They were married in 1940 at Kent, Washington.

4500 Leave  
Minidoka to  
Aid War Effort

2400 of Number Now  
Out of Idaho Center  
On Seasonal Work

HUNT, Idaho — More than 4500 Japanese and Japanese American evacuees have left the Minidoka Relocation center to contribute productive labor to the nation's war effort in agriculture, in industry and in other fields, H. L. Stafford, project director, stated Monday.

"About 2400 evacuees have gone out of the center on seasonal work leave, principally to do harvest work," Mr. Stafford stated. "Of these it is estimated that more than 1200, including 300 school children are working in the six counties of the Magic Valley. A peak of about 2500 is expected to be reached this week in the number of those leaving the center for harvest work."

"In addition to those who have left the center temporarily to assist in harvesting food crops vitally needed by the nation at war, nearly 2100 evacuees have left the center to remain out indefinitely. The majority of these are working. More than 200 volunteered for the army. Some have gone into agriculture in western states and others have resettled in the mid-west and east to work at a wide variety of jobs, both skilled and unskilled."

"They are successfully filling jobs as pharmacists, teachers, engineers, mechanics, farmers, hotel workers, nurses aides, domestics, waitresses and in many other lines of work. They have resettled in 25 states and the District of Columbia, including Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Utah, Washington, Montana, Ohio, Oregon, Missouri, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Iowa, Mississippi, New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Arkansas and Washington, D. C."

The current population of the Minidoka center is around 7,000. It has never been higher than 9,400. While more than 4500 evacuees have left the center many have been transferred to Hunt from other centers including the recent transfer of 1526 persons from the Tule Lake center in northern California. These transferees, like the majority of the other residents of Hunt, lived in and around Seattle and Portland prior to evacuation.

Evacuee Held on  
Charge of Taking  
Photos in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—John Yoneo Masuda, a 21-year old evacuee from the Rivers, Ariz., relocation camp, was arrested by federal officers on Oct. 12 and charged with taking photographs in a restricted area.

The film in the small inexpensive camera Masuda was using was seized by federal agents. Masuda insisted that he was taking the pictures for his own pleasure and did not know he was in a restricted area.

The youth is a student at St. Louis College of Pharmacy and has been working as a domestic in a St. Louis home to help pay his way through school.

NEW YORK GROUP  
AIDS NATIONAL  
WAR FUND DRIVE

NEW YORK—The formation of a Japanese American group to raise \$2,500 for the National War Fund was announced in New York last week by the New York committee of the fund.

The group was organized through the Japanese American Committee for Democracy which formed a similar committee for the United Service Organizations last year.

Dr. Kanzo Oguri of 579 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, is chairman of the committee, which has 31 members. Vice chairmen are the Rev. Alfred Akamatsu, of the Japanese Methodist church, and Mrs. Lilyan Asai Raymond. Takeshi Haga is treasurer and secretary.

The committee will function as part of the nationalities division of the United Nations Relief Wing of the New York committee.

Jerome Auto  
Crash Hurts  
20 Evacuees

Semi-Trailer Carrying  
Volunteer Woodcutters  
Overturms on Road

DENSON, Ark.—In the most serious accident since the opening of the center, 20 Jerome evacuees were injured when a semi-trailer transporting 40 volunteer woodcutters to the wooded area hit a soft shoulder and turned on its side near the Big Bayou bridge on October 13.

Most of the 20 injured persons were treated at the hospital and released to their homes. The most serious injuries were suffered by Haruji Ego, 62, broken backbone; Kazuma Nobuto, 50, head injuries; Ken Koga, 46, dislocated shoulder; and Riichi Kawamoto, 43, broken wrist.

Evacuee Committed  
To Napa Hospital

COLUSA, Calif.—Adjudged insane following a hearing conducted on Oct. 13, Kasamu Ota, former barber in Colusa before evacuation, was committed to the state hospital at Napa, Calif., by Superior Judge Ben Ragain.

Ota became ill in a war relocation center and was brought back to Colusa because he is still listed as a resident of the community.

Parents Sought  
For Eurasian  
Baby Girl

RIVERS, Ariz.—A child welfare agency in California is seeking a family to adopt a 7-month old baby girl, it was announced by William Tuttle, social welfare head, in the Gila News-Courier.

It was announced that a mixed-marriage family was preferred.



## Evacuee Workers Win Army-Navy 'E'



CHICAGO—The R. J. Ederer Co. plant in Chicago employing 33 Japanese American evacuee workers, has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in production for the armed forces.

(Above photo shows part of the Japanese American crew at the Ederer plant posing with their new Army-Navy "E" pennant.)

The nisei workers, the majority of them girls, at the Ederer Co. are praised highly by A. H. McConachie, personnel manager, who personally recruited the majority of them at the Jerome relocation center in Arkansas.

Reporting that the firm now employed 33 Japanese Americans, McConachie said: "We would like to have at least 50 more by the first of the year. "We have found the Japanese

American people to be satisfactory employees in every respect. We feel that these people like us too, because we have had only four Japanese Americans leave our employ. Two of these four went into the armed forces. "Our company is engaged 100 per cent in war work. We manufacture camouflage nets, commercial fish nets, air cargo nets and sports nets for the armed forces."

## Pasadena Group Hails Roosevelt Stand on Nisei

Express Appreciation Of Communication Sent Senate by President

PASADENA, Cal.—The Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play sent a communication to President Roosevelt recently, expressing appreciation for his recent statement that the "large majority" of persons of Japanese ancestry "are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States" and that "we shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible."

"Throughout the Pacific Coast area there are many citizens who, while they cooperated in all military decisions in regard to the evacuation of Japanese Americans, deeply regretted the hysterical hostility shown against them. They now deplore efforts by certain groups to have laws passed which would prevent the return of all Japanese Americans even after the war," the letter to the President added.

Mrs. Maynard F. Thayer, acting chairman, and William C. Burton, secretary, of the Pasadena group who signed the letter, declared:

"We view with concern this attack on a minority group, for if the rights and privileges guaranteed in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution can be set aside for any group of Americans, then citizenship in the United States loses its meaning and no minority group is safe from attack."

"However, we are reassured by the clarity with which you envisage the underlying principles involved and we are confident that your leadership in the settlement of this problem will continue to be courageous."

## Granada Harvests Green Tea Crop

AMACHE, Colo. — Thirty-six hundred pounds of green tea have been harvested at Granada and distributed to the center mess halls, according to the Granada Pioneer.

## Bill Hosokawa Takes Job On Famed Des Moines Paper

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Bill Hosokawa, editor of the Heart Mountain Sentinel, this week reported to the Des Moines Register as a member of the editorial copy desk.

Hosokawa founded the Sentinel a year ago, shortly after the center was established. A vigorous editorial writer and columnist, he was often quoted by newspapers and

magazines of national circulation. His position on the newspaper, that of editor-in-chief will not be replaced. Responsibility for managing the Sentinel will fall upon Haruo Imura, managing editor and only remaining member of the original staff.

Hosokawa was accompanied to Des Moines by his wife, Alice, his son, Mike, and Mrs. Tora Miyake, his wife's mother.

## Kansas City Residents Protest Attempt to Evict Nisei Couple

Citizens Rap Action Of Group Attempting To Circulate Petition

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An attempt to evict a Japanese American couple from their kitchenette apartment was strongly protested last week in letters and phone calls received by the Kansas City Star, reported in the October 13 issue of that paper.

At the same time, no calls or letters defending the petitioners for the eviction were received, said The Star.

The Japanese Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Nish Kumagai, reside at 4410 Campbell street. Neighbors have circulated a petition asking for their eviction.

"I have read with both disappointment and indignation the story in this morning's edition of The Star of the petition to oust the Japanese couple," said one letter. "The people of this neighborhood are certainly by-passing a wonderful chance to prove their bigness by enabling this American couple to adjust themselves to life after having lived in a relocation camp. Mr. Kumagai says he does not want the government to support him, but that he wants to support himself. It seems that he is less willing to lean on the government for a living than some other Americans with white skins."

"Cannot a bona fide citizen of this country live where he chooses, and why should he not want to live in a nice part of town? Has Mr. Rommel (B. F. Rommel, 4409 Campbell street, identified as one of the circulators of the petition

against the couple) been subject to ostracism because his name is exactly the same as that of one of Hitler's field marshals? Are the Kumagai's going to be pushed around all over the country until they lose all faith in the American way of life?"

Robert Lee Powers, a 14-year old school boy, wrote on notebook paper:

"What is democracy? We are studying about democracy in our civics class at school. Is this democracy when American citizens are denied a place to live because of their ancestors? We are at war with Japan. But does that necessarily mean that we should take it out on our own American-born Japanese?"

## WRA Officer in Milwaukee Inducted

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Eyvind E. Ketchpaw, WRA relocation officer in Milwaukee, was recently inducted into the army.

His successor will be appointed by the WRA "in two weeks," it was reported.

## Volunteer Woodcutter Dies While on Job

DENSON, Ark.—When the call went out for volunteers to cut wood for the winter fuel supply at the Jerome center, Keijiro Horino, a 69-year old evacuee, was among those who volunteered.

He died suddenly of heart attack on Oct. 9 while working with the wood crew. He left no relatives.

## False Hearst-Incited Rumors Endanger East Oregon Crops

WRA Denies Evacuation of Area Contemplated as Weiser Citizens Ask Retention of Japanese Americans; Rumors Started from Stories in Hearst Papers

### Nisei Stenographer Dies in Fall from Elevated Platform

CHICAGO—Chiye Nano, 27, of 1738 Jarvis Ave., Chicago, a Japanese American who had relocated here from a WRA camp in Arkansas, died early Tuesday, Oct. 12, from a skull fracture she suffered when she fell from the steps of the Jarvis station of the elevated railway.

She worked as a stenographer for the Army's Sixth Service Command headquarters in Chicago.

According to the War Relocation Authority, this is the first death of a Japanese American who had been relocated in the Middle West. She is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nano, and three sisters.

## Fight Evacuees Hurt in Tule Lake Accidents

Three Firemen Suffer Serious Hurts When Fire Truck Overturns

NEWELL, Calif. — Three evacuee firemen were seriously injured on Oct. 13 when a speeding fire truck overturned at the intersection of 9th street and 5th avenue, while answering a call from mess 25.

Nine firemen were aboard the truck when it crashed. John Nomura suffered a cerebral injury while Masato Nishikawa and Henry Nakagawa were also hospitalized. The other firemen, Toshio Nakagawa, James Daijogo, Totto Yamashita, Kay Nakata, Kaz Izumi and Eugene Nishizaki were treated for minor abrasions and bruises.

In a second auto accident on Oct. 15 five evacuees were seriously injured and 24 others were treated for minor hurts when a truck filled with farm workers overturned while en route to the project farm. It was reported that the workers were en route to the farm to harvest crops when the truck struck a soft shoulder while attempting to pass a slower-moving vehicle.

## Project Chiefs Have Right to Grant Indefinites

PHOENIX, Ariz.—WRA project directors have been empowered by the War Relocation Authority to grant indefinite leaves to evacuees of Japanese ancestry on satisfactory evidence of their loyalty to the United States, according to a report in the Arizona Republic from the Rivers relocation center.

Decisions are based on individual case histories during residence in the camp and before evacuation.

At the Rivers center, indefinite leaves have already been granted 1,404 evacuees, while 110 are on education leave, and 79 have volunteered for the armed services. The center's population now totals 9,743.

## Dyke Miyagawa Takes Job With CIO War Relief

WASHINGTON—Dyke Miyagawa, former official of a CIO union in Seattle, started work in the national office of CIO War Relief in Washington recently.

After leaving the Minidoka center at Hunt, Idaho, Miyagawa joined the staff of the Pacific Citizen in Salt Lake City. He resigned in August to go east.

Before evacuation, Miyagawa was an official of the Alaska Cannery Workers union which had the largest Japanese American membership of any CIO union.

WEISER, Idaho—The citizens of Malheur county, Oregon, last week answered demands in the Hearst newspapers, quoting Rep. Stockman of Oregon, which sought the evacuation of "persons of Japanese ancestry from the area."

As far as Malheur county's citizens, and those in adjoining Idaho are concerned, they want the evacuees to stay—so that the Japanese Americans can help bring in the heavy fall harvests.

This opinion was crystallized last week by erroneous reports that the War Relocation Authority contemplated evacuating Japanese Americans from Malheur county in Oregon. Reports of the "contemplated evacuation" were denied in telegrams from the WRA regional office in Salt Lake City and the national WRA in Washington.

This week Japanese Americans in the area, agitated by the erroneous rumors, were being informed that there was no basis for the stories. No such action has been contemplated, it was stated. It was also pointed out that the WRA is a civilian agency and has no authority to order evacuation.

The rumors followed Hearst news stories protesting the fact that Japanese Americans were buying and leasing land in the area and quoted Rep. Stockman of Oregon who sought restrictions on persons of Japanese ancestry.

The point was emphasized by the Weiser, Idaho, American which quoted Paul Joseph, an Oregon farmer, who told the Commercial Club in Weiser that the WRA was planning the evacuation of Malheur county.

The Weiser American referred to Joseph's report as "tragic news," while Joseph declared that the harvesting of Malheur's crops, with the help of Japanese Americans, "would be an impossibility."

The Commercial Club, after hearing Joseph, passed a motion to telegraph the Idaho congressional delegation and Rep. Stockman, asking that the action to remove the evacuees from the area be stopped.

The following telegram was sent by the Commercial Club of Weiser to the congressmen:

"Farmers and businessmen are amazed at report of immediate action to remove all Japanese residents from Malheur county. There is an enormous amount of foodstuff at stake. At this particular time such a move would result in sabotage of the worst kind. Crops just ready to harvest. This matter has been acted upon at a general meeting of this organization."

Weiser Commercial Club Joseph had reported that a "well organized campaign had been under way for months in California, Oregon and Washington and that "the pressure was so great" that WRA heads felt they had to act to save themselves.

The WRA denials followed the publication of the report on Joseph's talk by the Weiser newspaper.

## Former Buddhist Temple Will Become Recreation Hall

SEATTLE—A former Japanese Buddhist temple in Seattle, vacant since the evacuation last year, will be converted into a recreation hall and sleeping quarters for Negro troops on leave in Seattle, Maj. Ralph J. Sitts, commanding officer of the Army Recreational Camp at Jefferson Park, announced last week.

The main floor of the Buddhist hall at 1212 King street will be transformed into a combined gym and dance hall. Three barracks will be erected adjacent to the structure, accommodating 500 servicemen.

Other structures will be erected across the street when needed, Maj. Sitts said.



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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

**EDITORIALS:**

**Who Are the Saboteurs?**

The word "saboteur" has been bandied about rather loosely these past few days in Los Angeles where the State Senate's committee on the "Japanese problem" has been taking testimony.

Charges of sabotage, actual or potential, have been made against Japanese Americans from the first day after Pearl Harbor. To this day, not one of these accusations of crimes against the national interest has been proven. The loyalty record of Japanese Americans in this war has been their own best defense.

This week in Los Angeles the cry of "Saboteur!" was again raised. The charges were similar to those made by many of these same witnesses at the Dies subcommittee and the Tolan Committee. In absolute contradiction of all the loose talk given before these legislative investigators, it is significant that not one American of Japanese ancestry has been indicted by the federal government and charged with sabotage.

But the truth will not deter the racist forces which have initiated this artificial campaign to create and maintain a racial-political issue in California. The cry of "Saboteur" will be raised again and again, for as long as it will stir the prejudices of even a few.

In the face of overwhelming evidence today of the loyalty of Japanese Americans, it can no longer be said that these men who have continually raised this issue are sincere, if misguided, patriots. Their purposes are becoming increasingly clear. The race-baiters seek to create disunity by stirring racial prejudices. They hope to take economic advantage of the plight of Japanese Americans resulting from evacuation. Among them are professional patriots who find that race-baiting is a well-rewarding racket. And there are those who see in a racial issue a bogey with which to distract the public attention.

The phony evacuation rumors which swept Malheur county in western Oregon are a case in point. These rumors welled out a series of Hearst news stories out of Washington, quoting Oregon's Rep. Lowell Stockman who demanded that Japanese American evacuees now assisting in the harvesting of crops be returned to relocation centers. Rep. Stockman's protestations were double-barreled in nature, being aimed both at the evacuees and at the "New Deal," which the congressman blamed for the presence of Japanese Americans in that area. The bottom dropped out of Rep. Stockman's argument when citizens of the Malheur county area answered with a telegraphic demand that the evacuees be retained. Replying to the Hearst press and to Rep. Stockman, the Weiser Commercial club wired their congressional representatives, declaring that crops could not be harvested without the help of Japanese Americans. "There is an enormous amount of foodstuff at stake. At this particular time such a move would result in sabotage of the worst kind," these Weiser citizens declared.

Who are the real saboteurs? Are they the Japanese Americans whose war record, both as soldiers and civilians, has been most exemplary? Or are they the special interests who seek to prevent these Japanese Americans from fighting for their country, who campaign for the removal of Japanese Americans from the armed services, and who attempt to keep them from working for their country by seeking to return them to unwarranted detention and shackling them with unnecessary restrictions?

Who are the real saboteurs?

**The Freedom to Learn**

The right of every American citizen to an education is one of the inherent principles of the American way. It is one of the premises upon which a democracy is based, for essential to the administration of a free government is an informed, educated citizenry.

But that inherent right has suffered extreme setbacks in at least two instances of late. In Idaho, some children of evacuee families have been denied the right to free schooling. They are subject to an out-of-state fee.

In the other case, Toshio Sano, seven-year-old son of a minister and his nisei wife, was denied entrance to a Kansas City public school on the ground that his presence would cause "disharmony." It was also pointed out that Toshio might become the innocent victim of persecution by his fellow schoolmates. The statement is a little reminiscent of talk from certain California officials, who testified before evacuation that unless the resident Japanese were removed, the officials would not be responsible for the violence that was bound to be exerted against them.

In both cases there were certain extenuating circumstances. In Idaho it was argued, and perhaps with some justice, that the sudden influx of a large number of new students would tax limited school facilities in a state where the education budget has never been large. And until the parents have legally established their residence, as provided by the laws of the state of Idaho, a fee can conceivably be charged these evacuee children. Nevertheless, it still remains true that education is compulsory for minors, and the charging of a fee contradicts one of our basic principles.

The evacuees are in Idaho by necessity, not by choice, since they were moved from the coast states by government order.

In Kansas City the superintendent has declared that the board of education has arranged for Toshio Sano to take his lessons at the Baptist seminary, which his father is now attending. Books and a course of study will be provided by the board. However, such expedient disposition of the case cannot be condoned, and the Rev. Sano's decision not to accept the offer of the board of education is to be commended.

Evacuee school children today attend school in almost every part of the country. They are surely living examples of the truly democratic educational system at work. They play a real part in teaching other American youngsters that America is truly a land of many races. School officials and teachers can adapt the situation of having evacuee youngsters in their classrooms to their teaching of democracy. It is a part of this war that we impress the free citizenry and its children with the actual meaning of the four freedoms. Educators surely must feel their responsibility.

**Righting an Old Wrong**

The Lord Hee-Hees of Radio Tokyo are in a fair way of losing one of their favorite propaganda weapons, particularly in their campaign to convince the Chinese people that this is a race war. On Thursday the House passed, by voice vote, legislation to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act. It is expected that the Senate will soon follow suit.

This recognition of an Oriental people, the Chinese, as free and equal partners comes at a time when the tempo of the Allied counter-offensive is being stepped up in the Pacific as the cordon of death tightens around Hitler's *festung Europa*. Yet the repeal of the Chinese exclusion law is no mere war bribe. The bill for the admission of Chinese on a quota basis also provides for the naturalization of these aliens and of alien Chinese now residing in the United States. It is, in effect, a repudiation of the principle that Asiatics are non-assimilable and are hence ineligible for naturalization.

At home in America there is impending victory in the battle against a traditional attitude of discrimination against an Oriental people. Democracy is demonstrating that it is dynamic in nature, that a people under democracy can right old wrongs. And it gives hope for the rectification of other legalized prejudices which today obstruct the realization of full liberty and equality for all. Here is comfort for other victims of the marginal workings of democracy, and no comfort for Axis propagandists who have capitalized upon the existing inequities in our social system.

**Nisei USA**  
by LARRY TAJIRI

**Another Smear Campaign**

The California State Senate Committee to Prevent the Return of Evacuees concluded its Los Angeles hearings last Wednesday. The committee's conduct, and the witnesses it called for "testimony," bore out the worst fears of those who, nevertheless, had hoped that this time things would be different, and that the gentlemen from the Senate chamber in Sacramento were really interested in making a sober appraisal of public attitudes. Of course, nothing of the sort happened. It was another stacked committee, and it worked the same side of the street as the Dies subcommittee and State Senator Tenney's "Little Dies" committee.

The results were the same too. The boys fell all over themselves making headlines for the vicious Hearst press, the anti-Oriental McClatchy papers and the Los Angeles Times. And in doing so, the State Senate committee made a good job of the work in hand. It wrote plenty of big, black headlines for the afternoon street sales and the first morning mail editions. It did not matter that most of the charges had been aired before—and by the same people, that these charges have been disproved, discredited. The boys were out to do a job—that of waving the bloody shirt, creating an artificial problem, and implanting seeds of suspicion in the public mind. They were out to make pariahs of 100,000 men, women and children, and prevent them from returning to their homes. They were out to poison the public conscience. We hope they sleep well at night.

It may be said that the State Senate committee was merely performing its function by hearing witnesses who had something to say about the problem under investigation, but it is not as simple as all that. The committee subpoenaed the witnesses, and it was by no mere coincidence that a parade of men with bloody axes to grind were permitted to make the news. With a show of impartiality, the committee heard other witnesses, too, but the spotlight was on men who shouted that the evacuees would be murdered if they returned to California. District Attorney Howser of Los Angeles was one of those making that charge and Mr. Howser, himself, might be charged with inciting to riot.

Mayor Bowron was on hand, as usual. The Mayor came in on the wings of a reform administration and he has a pretty liberal record—as Los Angeles mayors go. The nisei supported him, as did most Angelenos, and backed him when he chased the grafters and the special interests out of City Hall. But that was years ago, and since then, the Mayor's feet of clay seem to have become mired in the quicksand of political ambition. There doesn't seem to be any other explanation of his stabbing loyal Japanese Americans in the back after Pearl Harbor. Before the war the Mayor used to come down to Little Tokyo to give speeches and he seemed to have a feeling and sympathy for minority problems. But with the war, the Mayor enacted his own Pearl Harbor on the unsuspecting nisei and ran amok with his political stiletto. It might have been that the Mayor may have feared that he might be caught with his political pants down for having said some kind words about Japanese Americans at one time. He reversed his field and has been running with the Hearst, Costello, Dies pack ever since.

Mayor Bowron has challenged anyone to pick a "loyal Japanese from a disloyal one." The hundreds of Japanese American soldiers from Los Angeles and from California who are already serving against the Axis enemy overseas might be interested in giving the Mayor an answer to his challenge. A witness before the Tolan Committee charged that Mayor Bowron's attitude was motivated by political considerations. In view of his conduct since that time before the Dies subcommittee and the State Senate group, that charge still stands.

The State Senate committee's hearings took on the aspect of a

Dies smear campaign when Deputy District Attorney Simpson of Los Angeles arrived with maps of Los Angeles county, showing the location of property, usually farms, owned by Japanese Americans and showing their proximity to war plants, air fields and military installations. Mr. Simpson neglected to mention, however, that these properties were owned or leased by persons of Japanese ancestry before the war plants, etc. were built or even conceived. That whole great area from Los Angeles to the sea is now one great war production zone, more so since the war than before. But the farms came first and the factories and air fields followed. Proximity itself is no indication of impending sabotage, if those in proximity are loyal to their country, as the great majority of Japanese Americans have proven themselves to be.

The most interesting admission to come out of the hearings was that of John Lechner of the Los Angeles American Legion's special committee on the "Japanese problem." Mr. Lechner, probably the most hysterical of the California racists, now admits that no sabotage was committed by Japanese Americans on the west coast, although he was whistling a different tune at the time of the agitation for evacuation. Mr. Lechner's admission was made a bit obliquely, of course, since his present contention is that Japanese Americans were ordered by Tokyo to pretend loyalty at first and to wait several months before embarking on a campaign of wholesale sabotage. It might be said that the Japanese Americans who stormed Attu, and who are now fighting in New Guinea and in Italy, may be going a bit far if their intention is only to "pretend loyalty."

Mr. Lechner's charges are getting a little timeworn and his hysterics a little too shrill.

In fact, California's race-baiters, as they scramble to maintain a high pitch of hatred, are showing themselves to be mean little men with mean little ambitions. The words are getting threadbare and the strings of special economic interests are showing through. It is becoming increasingly apparent, also, that the racists may make a lot of noise and a lot of black headlines, but they do not represent the whole people.

**the copy desk**

**Center's Loss**

The center press lost its leading citizen this week with the relocation of Bill Hosokawa, who wets-nursed the Heart Mountain Sentinel into lusty maturity within a short twelve months. Hosokawa will work on the editorial desk of the Des Moines Register, leading midwest paper.

Hosokawa gave the Sentinel the benefit of his vast newspaper experience, but gave in addition a vigorous editorial policy and militant leadership, which marked the Sentinel from the beginning of its existence.

**Born, Not Made**

"How can anyone, after struggling, planning, dreaming and hoping for so many years, suddenly lose everything they built—their homes, assets, friendships and everything that they held so dear and close to them and with the memory of that they faced and went through still vivid in their weary and torn minds, have the guts and courage to be proud Americans and carry on. Well, when I saw all that, it dawned upon me for the first time that my case was a mere trifle compared to you folks. Real Americans aren't born. They're made!"—From a soldier's letter, printed in the Denson Tribune editorial column.



## Vagaries

### Exchange Ship . . .

According to present reports there are no Japanese Americans involved in the present exchange of allied and axis nationals in a little Portuguese colony off the coast of India, although nisei have been interned by the Japanese government. Six Japanese Americans came home on the Gripsholm's first trip last year. They were employed in U. S. consular offices in the Far East. . . There's no indication of the fate of the several score nisei who were returning to the United States at the time of the outbreak of war on a Japanese liner. The ship returned with her U. S.-bound passengers to Japan. It's possible most of these nisei may have been interned.

### Newsreel . . .

An ad for the Telenews theatre in Chicago declares: "Japanese Americans Battle Nazis in Italy." . . . One of the landmarks of Greenwich Village is Makoto Hara, the sidewalk dry brush artist. Hara has sketched Mrs. Roosevelt and many another celebrity. A photo of Hara and a drawing appeared in a recent issue of PM . . . A story out of Norman in Canada's Northwest Territory tells of the discovery of oil and notes that American engineers have brought in a score of producing wells. The U. P. story goes on to say that this discovery should be quite a blow to "Wada the Jap" who had announced authoritatively, so the report says, that the Norman field would never amount to anything. That was back in 1920. The U. P. reports that old-timers up in the north country are predicting that when Wada hears about this great oil discovery he will say "so sorry please," and commit hara-kiri. This should prove quite a feat since Ju Wada, whose name is legend from Juneau to the Bering Sea, died in a San Diego hospital some five years ago. "Wada the Jap" as the old-timers now call him was reported to have large sums of money, and the supposition now is that he was working for a foreign government. The truth is the Wada died almost penniless. The story is that he had 54 cents in his name when he died in San Diego.

### Repatriates . . .

Not all the Japanese repatriates who boarded the Gripsholm in New York harbor in September were exchanged this week for American and Allied nationals in little Mormugao off the east coast of India. One of the repatriates developed mental disorders and jumped overboard into the Indian Ocean. His body was not recovered.

### Reciprocal . . .

Long before Pearl Harbor several Japanese Americans campaigned actively for the Chinese as members of United China Relief and American Friends of the Chinese people. There is a degree of reciprocity in the fact that Chinese Americans generally are indicating a growing concern over the racist campaign now being waged on the west coast against Japanese Americans. Incidentally, one of the prominent members of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play is K. L. Kwong of San Francisco, president of the Bank of Canton.

### Guarded Nazis . . .

According to the War Department, some 2,000 members of the Japanese American combat team in training at Camp Shelby were given temporary duty guarding Nazi prisoners in Alabama. They were reported to have done a "crack job." The nisei soldiers are reported to have been well received by Alabamans.

### Williams Law . . .

The Williams law in Arkansas which forbids ownership of property by any person of Japanese ancestry has been declared unconstitutional, according to WRA Attorney Ted Haas of Poston . . . The Tulean Dispatch, project newspaper at Tule Lake, will be continued despite the transition of the center from a relocation to a segregation camp. However, the

## Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Repeal of Chinese Exclusion Law Sets Precedent Toward Correction of Other Abuses

President Roosevelt gave his unqualified support Oct. 11 to legislation to repeal the Chinese exclusion law and let the Chinese residents of this country become American citizens.

He told Congress in a message: "In regard this legislation as important in the cause of winning the war and of establishing a secure peace."

By repealing the exclusion laws, he said, "We can correct a historic mistake and silence distorted Japanese propaganda."

Mr. Roosevelt said that extension of citizenship privileges to the relatively few Chinese in the country would be "another meaningful display of friendship."

Although it may be a combination of slowly crystallizing processes of justice and of political expediency, this constitutes the first major reversal of domestic policy toward naturalization of Orientals since 1882. Practically, this has little more than academic value. But it is highly significant that the traditional United States' resistance to permitting Chinese to become citizens has now been broken.

This change in attitude toward the Chinese is a straw in the wind toward brighter prospects for those of Japanese ancestry. Originally, the "yellow peril" scare was concocted to secure restrictions menace tag was tied to the yellow menace tag was tied to the Japanese. It was climaxed by evacuation and a train of restrictive rulings. Now to have one of the historic props upholding anti-Oriental agitation knocked out weakens the whole structure of anti-Chinese, anti-Japanese discrimination, especially in California.

Increasingly with the front-page news of Japanese American participation on the fighting fronts, it will be ridiculous to differentiate legislatively between Oriental races. Physically, too, characteristics that distinguish Japanese and Chinese as enumerated in a magazine of national circulation certainly won't apply here. 'Twas said the Japanese grin; but the Chinese smile. Question: When they laugh, which race are they?

### Legislation Sets Precedent To Correct Other Abuses

This changed attitude creates a precedent which may be the spearhead for rectifying other deficiencies against other American residents of Oriental ancestry, notably those leveled against Japanese descendants. Certainly President Roosevelt's remarks quoted above would apply with equal force to the following proposals. Surely, they would stimulate the WRA's avowed policy of resettlement and encouraging community acceptance. Meriting the the salutary attention of the government are:

Conferring the status of "Friendly Alien" upon those nisei parents whose sons and daughters are now in the Army or who have volunteered for military service. At the present time, these parents are designated as "Enemy Aliens" with all its odious implications.

Opening of Army enlistment to "Hansei" or those born in Japan, but raised in the United States. The armed forces are now barred to them. Coupled with this should be the proviso that the Oriental World War Veterans Naturalization Act for World War I should be reactivated with regard to "Hansei" veterans of World War II.

Now, any alien becomes eligible for American citizenship after

Dispatch will be published only three times a week in the future, instead of daily . . . California's Odd Fellows, in their state convention last week in Fresno, did not consider a resolution regarding the return of evacuees to the state, although the Fresno lodge of IOOF had passed a strongly worded resolution urging the treatment of evacuees as "prisoners of war." The state IOOF body declared its leaders felt the convention "should not encroach on the province of public officials." They added "We feel these officials are in a better position than ourselves to judge whether . . . Japanese should be allowed to come to the Pacific Coast."

three months of service in the armed forces. By contrast, it seems almost incredible that Japanese, as well as other Oriental, veterans of the US Army in World War I had to wait for 16 years before Congress could be persuaded to grant them citizenship while those of other races received it automatically after the war.

Naturalization for American citizenship should be permitted for those of Japanese ancestry on the same basis as other applicants. All cannot qualify for armed duty, but they, too, should be eligible for naturalization.

Immigration on a quota basis for all Orientals is a timely propaganda weapon. Students of political science point to the causes of our present war with Japan in the Exclusion Act of 1924. Certainly that discrimination has been well propagandized in Japan for a number of years. Returning Nisei over the years mentioned that a smouldering resentment over this did exist there. If, as has been noted, it is feasible to grant Chinese immigration because only about 105 Chinese could enter the United States annually under the quota, then a similarly low immigrant figure is true of any quota contemplated for other Orientals. But more than this, the propaganda value of such a measure gives accentuated lie to the claims of Radio Tokyo that this is a race war.

### America's Psychological Offensive Lagging

United States armed forces are making new gains in Japanese held territory; military experts declare that these victories are still on the perimeter of Japanese defenses. The going will become steadily tougher as it becomes necessary to oust the enemy from lands friendly to him—he has not been idle the past year and a half but has been busily cultivating acquiescence to Japanese rule and an unwillingness to white man's domination.

The Allied Nations are setting up headquarters in India with radio and press to bombard Japan's conquered lands with counter propaganda. But they must have facts, not merely words, to use as ammunition in the battle of persuasion, ideologies, allegiances, and cooperation.

Japan has set up a puppet president for a liberated Philippines. British and French concessions in Tientsin, Canton and several other cities have been turned over to the Chinese. So has the International Settlement at Shanghai. Though we had already given up extraterritorial rights in China by a sort of long distance absenteeism, the Japanese handed over administration to the Chinese. This had a tremendous propaganda effect both inside and outside Japanese-controlled China.

Chinese police took over from Japanese soldiers and British Sikhs—visible evidence to the Chinese masses of Japanese "sincerity." As various industries are returned to the Chinese and profits begin to accumulate, the native population begins to accept and favor and cooperate with the existing regime. They begin to have a vested interest in its continuation. After all, present profits are better than Allied ether propaganda.

Equitable treatment of Asiatic minorities within the borders of the United States along the line of the proposals hereinabove indicated will carry the convincing tone and a true ring that will make America's psychological offensive more effective over the air waves and leaflets dropped over Japan's conquered areas.

## From the Frying Pan

By HILL HOSOKAWA

### Psychological Barriers Deter Evacuees

More constraining than the barbed wire fences of the WRA camps are the psychological barriers built up in the minds of the evacuees. A mild form of schizophrenia has developed through lack of contact with the realities of normal life, especially because of the distortions and exaggerations attendant on every unfavorable report that reaches the centers.

Part of this, no doubt, is due to the disproportionately large amount of space given to items hostile toward the evacuees by

various of the west coast papers and that portion of the press whose lifeblood is sensation. And partly because of pre-war reading habits, and partially from the perverseness in human nature that is fascinated by persecution, the "anti" papers command avid reading publics in the centers.

In addition the center newspapers and particularly The Pacific Citizen have been quick to pick up unfavorable items on the correct assumption that such matters are news and are of importance to the evacuees. It is the reader's inability to evaluate various news items in correct perspective that is at fault, and not the fact that depressing information is published.

Yet the facts are that outside of a small group of racists who are bitterly anti-evacuee, and another small handful of citizens who for a variety of reasons have interested themselves in the evacuee problem, the U. S. public spends little if any time in thinking about the problems of the Japanese American portion of the population.

In one respect both the extreme groups whether pro or anti evacuee, are guilty of the same act of trying to get an apathetic public to interest itself in this nation's Japanese American problem, so-called. Despite the diametrical differences in their respective objectives, both are united in their efforts to stimulate national concern, artificially, in the issue.

Perhaps it is a good omen that the vested interests of the west coast have to carry on an artificial hate campaign against the Japanese Americans to press their program, for such organized action is strong corroboration for other indications readily visible that most of the country is just too busy to worry or wonder about the evacuees.

Persons so fresh out of WRA centers that they are still combing desert dust out of their hair are amazed that they fail to attract attention. Many of them leave the camps feeling that their facial characteristics are as obvious as if they wore a placard imprinted in foot-high letters with the word "Jap".

Actually not one person in hundreds takes a second look at a nisei because his face happens to appear Oriental. If a person attracts attention it is likely for any number of reasons anyone draws the public eye—unusual haircut, striking beauty, grotesque clothing—but rarely on basis of racial characteristics alone.

Americans in public make it a habit to mind their business, and most of them are just too busy with their own affairs to go about on the watch for Japanese Americans. Besides evacuees have scattered in such numbers to all sections of the country that they are no longer novelties.

Ideally, we suppose, the best way to get complete public acceptance of evacuees through resettlement would be to go ahead with the program with the least possible publicity, for every mention of Japanese Americans only emphasizes the fact that a foreign-looking racial minority is seeking rehabilitation.

Unfortunately there has been sufficient unfavorable publicity to make a counter-movement necessary. Now that the battle has reached more even proportions it is more necessary than ever for the evacuees themselves to understand that they are not looked on as pariahs, and that the more they act like self-respecting Americans the less attention they will draw.

sentimentality to level the barriers to the entrance of all Asiatic peoples into America."

## EDITORIAL DIGEST

### Behind the Racists

In calling for the permanent exclusion of American-Japanese-Americans from the west coast, George Sehmeyer, master of the California State Grange, helped explain one of the reasons for the current agitation to keep these California citizens out of the state after the war.

It so happens that most of the Japanese Americans were farmers who upon being evacuated, had to lease their land, mostly to corporations and wealthy farmers such as Sehmeyer represents. That land is among the richest farming land in the state.

If the Japanese return, they will again farm it themselves. If they don't they will have to sell it or leave it in the hands of the present operators, on whatever terms they can get. And Mr. Sehmeyer's rich farmers are acutely aware of this fact.

West coast history shows that prejudice against Japanese Americans exists only where it has been stirred up for economic reasons. In California it is largely an outgrowth of the hue and cry years ago against cheap Oriental labor. In the state of Washington there is far less prejudice against the Japanese, simply because there they were never strong economic competitors. In Hawaii, it is a negligible factor.

Mr. Sehmeyer's action helps point up the fact that economic reasons are partly responsible for the current anti-Japanese propaganda.

That certain groups can make a profitable racket out of collecting money to "keep the Japanese out" is probably another reason.

And that defeatists who want to stir up disunity find it to their advantage to stir up race prejudice is a third reason.

That's about all there is behind the move to bar the Japanese from returning.—An editorial in the People's World of San Francisco, Calif., on Oct. 16.

### Toward Unity

"It is a discredit to our country," the University of Colorado's newspaper, Silver and Gold, declared in an editorial entitled "On Loyal Japanese Americans" on Oct. 15, "that any group of citizens should fear that they cannot return to their homes after the war. Yet certain groups in the United States have tried to promote the idea of prohibiting post-war re-entry of Japanese Americans into California. . . We could do much to advance unity in this land by assuring all American citizens, regardless of color or creed, of equal privileges in the future."

### Against Repeal

Although the San Francisco Chronicle, the Los Angeles Times, the Portland Oregonian and other leading west coast newspapers are editorially campaigning for the repeal of the Chinese exclusion act, reversing, in many cases, the historical position of these newspapers against Oriental immigration, the McClatchy newspapers of California still remain unconvinced.

The Sacramento Bee, key to the McClatchy chain, declared on Oct. 18:

" . . . Conviction here is just as strongly against using current sympathy and support of China as a means of breaking down the established immigration policy of the United States—of permitting



## Democracy in Economics: Credit Unions Have Both Economic, Social Significance

By ROY F. BERGENGREN

It is highly desirable that every present or prospective member of a credit union should fully appreciate the significance of his membership. The credit union is something much more than a co-operative savings and loan association. It has both social and economic significance. It is based largely on the theory upheld by the story of the father who desired to prove to his sons the value of cooperative action. It will be recalled that he gathered his sons around him and showed them a stout bundle of sticks, all tied together with strong cords. He asked each of them in turn to try to break the sticks thus tied together and none of them could. He then undid the bundle of sticks and showed them how easy it was to break each stick by itself. By this process he demonstrated to them the strength which would come from their united cooperative action.

The credit union originated almost 100 years ago at a time when German peasants had no source of credit because, individually, they were so poor. A man named Raiffeisen originated the idea that groups of people, no one of whom had normal credit resources available for its use, could unite their small resources establishing thereby a common fund which they could increase by virtue of the fact that collectively they could borrow money at normal rates. This was the beginning of the credit union idea.

From its very outset the credit union has been truly cooperative. In each credit union, therefore, each member has one vote and only one vote regardless of the amount of his savings or shares in the credit union. It is an organization of men and women and not an organization of money. This supplies democratic control and each credit union is managed by a board of directors, the credit committee and supervisory committee, chosen by the members in elections in which the one man one vote rule prevails.

The credit union is organized within a specific group of people and in order to belong to a credit union the prospective member must first belong to the group served. Next, he must agree to save at least one share in the credit union. The share generally has a par value of \$5 and is payable in cash or instalments, generally weekly, of 25c per share. If a member in an average credit union, for example, can save 50c a week he subscribes to two shares and pays in 25c weekly on each one of them. If he can put in an appreciable sum of money he is permitted to do it and gradually the savings in the credit union accumulate.

Credit unions vary in size. The smallest of them operate in groups of 50 people—the largest credit union is composed of city employees of the City of New York and has 27,000 members.

As the money accumulates in a credit union, the investment of the money becomes an important problem. There are now 10,000 credit unions in the United States with approximate resources of \$400,000,000. When the investment of the funds is under consideration the cooperative principle is again applied. Inasmuch as the money is being accumulated by the members it should be used for the members. Therefore, the money is invested in loans to the members, at normal interest rates, for provident and productive purposes, the loans also being generally repayable on a weekly basis. It should be noted that sometimes credit unions operate on a semi-monthly and in a very few cases on a monthly basis. The more frequent the interval for making payments on shares and repayments on loans the more efficiently the credit union will operate.

As has already been indicated there is a broad but yet understandable limit on credit union loans. What then constitutes a "provident or productive purpose?" A provident loan is a loan which may be reasonably interpreted to perform a real service

for the borrower. A productive loan, as the word implies, is a loan to help the member with his farm or business or job. The rate of interest charged on the loans varies and is within the control of the individual credit union, except that it must not exceed 1% a month on balances, nor are charges or investigation fees or any other charges permitted which would increase the cost of the loan to the borrower.

Obviously, there are earnings which result from the loans, which earnings, after the payment of operating costs and after setting aside the requirements of the guaranty fund, are returned to the members in interest and dividends. Sometimes, particularly during a war period credit unions have more money than they have loan demand. They are permitted to invest in certain conservative securities and, during the war, for the most part invest in war bonds. In normal times, however, most credit unions have more loan demand than money. The credit union is, therefore, first a thrift plan designed to help the member to save small amounts systematically so that eventually he will have substantial total savings in his credit union. It is second a credit plan designed to protect its members in time of credit necessity from the money lenders. Finally, because management is within directors and committee members chosen by and from the members, the credit union is the most effective plan for educating its members in all matters pertaining to the management and control of their own money.

There are approximately 10,000 credit unions in the United States, with four million members, scattered over every state in the union. There are 1,500 additional credit unions in Canada. The credit unions in the United States and Canada are organized in 52 State and Provincial Leagues, which Leagues are organized in the Credit Union National Association which has its international headquarters at Madison, Wisconsin. Credit unions operate in the United States under 40 State laws and the Federal Credit Union law, and like all banks, are subject to state or Federal supervision and examination.

The credit union is democracy applied to economics.

(Ed. Note: The above article was written for the Pacific Citizen by Roy F. Bergengren, managing director of Credit Union National Association, Inc., at the request of Hito Okada, treasurer-manager of the recently established National JACL Credit Union.)

### Long Range View

Any nisei who leaves the perimeter of barbed wire and sets out to find America, goes out as an ambassador for many thousand other nisei and their alien parents. As well on him depend the welfare and future well-being of the third general Americans, their sons and theirs following.

With such responsibility, a clear-cut procedure must be followed. First of all, the nisei must be honest, as a workman and as a member of a community in America. He must sacrifice many of the seemingly important things for the seemingly trifle.

Nisei must never lose the long range view of this resettlement. It is a chance to find America, an America which has no limiting anti-racial blocks so thick in California. It is our chance to contribute fully to our nation, in war and in the peace to come. —Rube Hosokawa, writing from Kansas City, in the Sentinel.

### Fashions

The Tulean Dispatch has started a series of columns on fashions, to be followed later by a series on sewing. Author of the present series is Masaye Okuda. Other women's columns are the sprightly "Femini-doka," printed in the Irrigator and Tommie Takahashi's "Women's Mirror."

## Ann Nisei Says: Your Room Should Reflect Personality, Personal Interests

It's fun, going away to college. It's fun, too fixing up your own room so that it reflects you and your interests. But because your college home is definitely on the temporary side, you don't want to splurge making it attractive.

But you can splurge with ideas, and your room can be as unusual, silly or exciting as you please, provided you don't demolish the furniture or the walls in your zeal.

To start-off, you don't want that bedroomly look in your room, since you'll probably have friends dropping in on you constantly. So to start off, buy a heavy spread of some sort that will turn your bed into a couch. Sometimes plaidingham will do the trick very neatly, if you handle it like a tailored fabric. Matching drapes or a matching valance for your window are the simplest means to complete the basic decoration of your room.

Probably your furniture is all provided, but do make sure you have a good bookcase, a desk or study table and good lighting. A card table will sub for a desk in a pinch, though we don't know how you can get along without a bookcase of some sort. If necessary, rig one up yourself.

With the windows, bed and furniture taken care of, you're ready for some decorative touches.

If you've a hobby, you might feature it in your decorative scheme. This is too easy, of course, if you're an artist and can hang up sketches. But most of us aren't artists.

But it's very likely you collect things. Show off your collection on neat wall shelves or try this trick: use regular heavy picture frames, attach your collector's items on a muslin mat inside the frame. Or you might have an interest in Indian culture like a girl we once knew. She used four Indian masks as a center of interest on one wall. Possibly you're one of those girls with dozens of portrait photographs of your friends. Now pictures of your friends and relatives are nice, but they're apt to make a room spotty when they're all over the place. You might frame them on white mats in narrow black frames, which you can get at the dime store. Group all of them together on one wall. They'll make a nice arrangement.

Maps, either the realistic or the fanciful kind, make nice wall decorations. You might find a nice big map—and you really ought to haunt bookstores to find all sorts of interesting maps—or you can reproduce one yourself.

Are you one of those persons who make a fetish of eating at night? Well there's nothing better than tea and cookies to draw friends into your room. Why not get a set of pottery mugs and plates, with perhaps a fat tea pot and a cookie jar? If you can find four really handsome plates—maybe some of those handpainted ones or Mexican ones—you might attach them to one wall. Or rig up a shelf and set the whole business in a pretty arrangement.

As a matter of fact, we think most anything can be used to decorate a wall effectively—except for assorted college pennants and miscellaneous snap shots, get a regular bulletin board or buy a folding screen.

If you like flowers, you might buy bulbs. Let them bloom a few at a time so you'll have a constant stream of blooms all winter. You don't use dirt, of course—just water.

One of the easiest ways to fix up a room is by using lamps. It's amazing what a couple of pin-up lamps will do to soften even the harshest and oldest effects. Try it.

Be sure you have adequate reading light. Buy a lamp, if necessary, for your desk. It's possible that the room will be illuminated only with a ceiling droplight. If you can't change fixtures, you might be able to camouflage them a bit with a new lampshade. Lampshades can be clamped over hanging bulbs.

You might try making a couple of hassocks out of wooden boxes. Cover them in bright material or match the bedspread. However, if you've enough comfortable chairs,

## Evacuees Returning To Farm Occupations

An encouraging sign is that those of Japanese ancestry resettling from the relocation centers are going into farming in larger numbers than expected. The activities are chiefly in the states of Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Montana for the time being. This is chiefly due to the fact that the large sugar companies originally initiated the movement to get farm laborers from the centers for these areas. However, exploration trips have been made by many groups, as representatives of those desiring to go out from the centers, into Texas, Nebraska, and several middle western states. Very little effort had been made towards the Atlantic seaboard because of the joint clearance board regulations. Inasmuch as more and more clearances are being issued, it is to be expected that the eastern area will be scouted soon for suitable farm prospects.

There are several indications which should put the Japanese farmers on the alert. One of them is that the agricultural interests which are alleged to have agitated for the evacuation are once again stretching their tentacles into regions into which the Japanese are resettling. Unfortunately, some persons of Japanese ancestry are either knowingly or unknowingly serving as tools of these agencies which intend to exploit the fruits of Japanese American labor. Offers of financial assistance, and advantages to obtain crates and other necessities for farming, are being used as inducements.

## Racial Farm Groups Should Be Discouraged

Another tendency which should be discouraged is that of organizing purely among those of Japanese ancestry in shipping or purchasing farm essentials. In some regions of California, the cooperatives worked extensively. Where the Japanese farmers did not join with others, alien law prosecutions and other moves were launched. The same situation may arise unless the evacuee farmers include their neighbors, or join with them, for mutual benefit. In California there were huge commercial cooperatives but in the intermountain area, there is the excellent example of the Mormon Church instill the spirit of mutual aid.

Inasmuch as the evacuee farmers are starting anew, it seems to be of great importance that they lay a firm foundation. Any desire for immediate wealth, regardless of what tactics are employed, is going to react against all persons of Japanese ancestry. At this stage of resettlement, it will be desirable if the spirit to help others is made the dominant factor. Proper public relations must be kept in mind always. Any policy of exploitation should be combated. On the other hand, taking advantage of the scarcity of labor to obtain a few cents additional per day, is not going to help resettlement in the long run. It is desirable that a fair standard or arrangement be agreed upon before employment or farms is contracted, so that there will be no strikes or abandonment of work during the harvest season.

## Sharecropping or Ownership Basis

One matter which has been under considerable debate is whether evacuee farmers should go on a share crop basis, lease or buy a farm. Lack of funds and knowledge of farming conditions in new regions has made a large majority share croppers. Those who advocate this type of arrangement

hassocks wouldn't be exactly necessary.

Arrange your furniture so that everything's hand—your bookcase near your desk and typewriter. Don't let it get cluttered up, or you won't do your best studying.

At the same time, don't let your room become monastically stark, or it will affect your spirits. Keep the general tone light, cheerful and airy, with a dash of originality thrown in.

## TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

claim that it retains the interest of the owner so that his aid can be solicited when necessary. If a farm is bought outright, the evacuee farmer must stand on his own, although he stands to reap whatever profit the crop brings. For more harmonious relationship, there is a great deal of merit in the contention of those who advocate joint ventures.

The marketing of farm products is another problem which needs serious study. Everyone who has studied the situation in the intermountain area admits that local consumption is such that any large volume of additional supply will wreck the price structure. Therefore, it is natural that shipping to eastern markets be started. This requires organization and efficient management since it will bring competition with West coast groups. Operation under control of agricultural interests in California will mean that there will be no freedom of operation. Local groups can benefit from increased production, such being the case, a joint shipping venture should eliminate any clashes. It will not be surprising to see many large cattle and sheep ranches converted into farm enterprises once the landowners realize that there is greater profit from farm products. This is what happened in many sections of California where Japanese farmers pioneered the growing of lettuce, pea, strawberry and other products.

## Little Known About Eastern Possibilities

More and more stories of successful farm resettlement will be forthcoming soon. Most of them will center around the intermountain area since the evacuees came to this region first. It will take at least another year before the middle west or the Atlantic seaboard will develop interesting stories about evacuee farmers. Little has been known, heretofore, about prospects east of the Mississippi, but reports are that there have been successful Japanese farmers here and there. The trouble has been that no one desired to go away from California even though opportunities were offered in the past.

The prospects in the intermountain area do not offer a haven for any large number of Japanese Americans. The population is small and therefore an influx is noticeable. Furthermore, climatic conditions, as well as poor water supply, serve as deterrents. There is no doubt that the middle west and other regions will attract more and more. This fact is being evidenced through the number of those leaving for resettlement even though winter is approaching.

The dispersal program of the War Relocation Authority is making progress. With better job opportunities, the desire to resettle has been instilled now even among those who were advocating the safety and security of the relocation centers.

California farming has differed with operations carried on in other areas. We have heard of many instances where improvements have been made. It is possible that the contribution of the evacuee farmers will be to bring greater efficiency and a more intensified system to the regions where they resettle.

## Msgr. Haas Resigns, Malcom Ross Takes Over FEPC Duties

WASHINGTON — The resignation of Msgr. Francis J. Haas as chairman of the Fair Employment Practice Committee was accepted last week by President Roosevelt and Deputy Chairman Malcolm Ross was named to succeed him.

The committee was set up to insure fair opportunities for employment during the war to persons of all races and colors.

Among the cases of unfair employment practices against minority groups which have been referred to the FEPC are those involving discrimination against Japanese Americans.



## 21,000 Loyal Evacuees Leave Relocation Camps, Says Myer

### CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

#### COMMUNITY WAR CHEST

The Community War Chest and War Fund drives have started in all the communities of the nation. It is strongly urged that every chapter participate in the fund appeal by assisting local committees in soliciting contributions from Japanese residents of their community. The Salt Lake Chapter is assisting in the drive. The chairman of the committee is Miss Betty Miyazaki, who has asked that the donors wait the solicitation of her committeemen in order to show a substantial contribution from the Japanese community.

#### NORMAN THOMAS RADIO FUND

A new nation-wide series has been initiated by Norman Thomas, who has been aptly called "America's Conscience." On his previous series of broadcasts such guest speakers as Pearl Buck, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Albert W. Palmer, and Maynard C. Krueger have appeared. The Norman Thomas Radio Fund Committee needs additional funds to complete the series of broadcasts and has appealed to those who believe that now is the time to extend democracy and safeguard the rights of minorities to send their contributions to 303 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Norman Thomas has been keenly interested in the problems of the Nisei and copies of his pamphlet, "Democracy and Japanese Americans" are still available at Headquarters for 10c a copy.

#### DONATIONS

The coffers of the treasury was increased to the extent of \$55.85 with contributions from Dr. Joseph K. Yamagiwa, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Sumio Hoshiko, Cleveland, Ohio; Magic Valley Chapter, Twin Falls, Idaho; Tommy Yamamoto, Salt Lake City; and Barron B. Beshoar, Denver. The two "Buck-a-Month" charter members sent in their October installments when we received a letter from Mr. Albert Bonus of Seattle, Wash., and the anonymous remitter from Missouri.

#### CREDIA UNION

The Supervisory Committee has a new member in the person of Miss Grace Kawamura, who has been appointed by the Board of Directors to take the place of Miss Constance Yamada, who has gone to Ann Arbor, Michigan. The complete committee consists now of Mr. Toyse Kato, president of the Ogden Chapter, Mr. James Yamamoto, operator of Mac's Cafe in Salt Lake City, and Miss Grace Kawamura, corresponding secretary of the Salt Lake City chapter.

#### VISITORS

Mr. and Mrs. Yas Abiko from Topaz were visitors in Salt Lake City last week and it seems that Yas has not gotten printing out of his veins, as he spent some time going through the subscription list and commented from time to time on the names that were missing from the list, people who should be taking the Pacific Citizen. Many thanks for the ideas and suggestions for increasing the number of Pacific Citizen subscribers. Dave Tatsuno, former president of the San Francisco Chapter was a visitor, but Co-op business kept him pretty busy, but it was nice to hear his enthusiastic voice over the phone. Henry Mitarai was here from Milford. He says that he missed harvesting a large portion of his green peas for the fresh market, but now he is thrashing them for seed purposes, so it will not be too bad for his initial season in Utah. Phil Matsumura formerly of San Jose was up here from Southern Utah, spending a lot of time in a jewelry store.

#### UNCALLED FOR MAIL

There is a letter for Michie Yamashiro from the U. S. Treasury Department at Headquarters. Anyone knowing her whereabouts please contact us.

### WRA Director Tells Kansas Group 70,000 More Are Eligible

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, told a Rotary club audience Monday that 21,000 loyal Japanese Americans have been released from war relocation centers this year and that 70,000 more are eligible for return to civilian life.

Myer said the WRA is encouraging the 70,000 to return to normal activities in communities away from the west coast, where the ban against their residence is still in force.

"Many of them are too old to make the adjustment to new jobs and new communities," Myer said. "A great many were substantial businessmen and farmers. Many of the evacuees are uncertain of their futures outside the centers."

Myer said release of the loyal Japanese Americans was desirable not only for economy and manpower reasons, but also because thousands of children now in the centers should grow up in more American surroundings.

Citing the excellent war records of Japanese American troops in combat, Myer urged that U.S. communities receive the Japanese Americans as citizens whose loyalties had been subjected to the most rigorous tests.

All Japanese aliens and Japanese Americans whose loyalty remains questionable are still segregated at the Tule Lake relocation center in California, Myer said.

### Nisei Soldiers Visit Idaho Homes

POCATELLO, Idaho—Sergeant Hero Shiozaki of Camp Shelby, Miss., visited his home in Blackfoot on a 15-day furlough last week.

Cpl. George Nakahara of Fort Warren, Wyoming, visited his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Novo Kato in Pocatello.

### Minidoka Honors Her 418 Soldiers On Large Signboard

HUNT, Idaho—Hunt's Honor Roll Board, a huge signboard containing the names of the center's 418 men in uniform, was erected near the main gate last week, reports the Minidoka Irrigator.

A spread-winged eagle hovers over the sign. Two red, white and blue shields are painted above the names, while excerpts from speeches made by President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Stimson concerning the right of every man to fight for his country are inscribed in the upper corners of the sign.

### Rivers Girl Elected College Class Official

RIVERS, Ariz.—Yoshie Fujita of this center was recently elected vice-president of the freshman class at Southwestern college in Winfield, Kansas, reports the News Courier.

Paul Hagiya, senior, was chosen full-year candidate for the presidency of the student body.

Other students at Southwestern from Gila River are Toshio Tsuda, pre-med; Stanley Hagiya, sociology; Mary Nakahiro, foreign language; and Maxine Nakamura, science.

### Lorne W. Bell Resigns As Assistant Director At Topaz Center

TOPAZ, Utah—Lorne W. Bell, assistant project director in charge of community management, left Topaz Friday of last week to accept an appointment as assistant general secretary of the Honolulu YWCA.

His successor has been named as Raymond Prior Stanford of Chicago.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mrs. Tokiko Yuge (36-1-2, Manzanar) a boy Oct. 3.  
To Mr. and Mrs. William Okubo (8G-2E Granada) a boy on Oct. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Yamada (39-8-E, Minidoka) a girl on Oct. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Iseri (7F-2C, Granada) a girl on Oct. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Atsushi Ibuki (26-10-C, Gila River) a boy Oct. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eiko Watanabe (18-12-2, Manzanar) a boy on Oct. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuko Miura (25-10-4, Manzanar) a boy on Oct. 6.

To Mrs. Yoshiko Nenashi (30-6-4, Manzanar) a girl on Oct. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Hayashi (6-7-E, Minidoka) a boy on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harume Otsuji (10E-6D, Granada) a girl on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hisata Haychiya (26-12-A, Gila River) a child on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Iwaichi Mura (33-3-D, Gila River) a girl on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hisata Hachiya (6-4-B, Gila River) a boy on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Egi (2519-E, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dobashi (32-2-E, Rohwer) a girl on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Antow (7-1-D, Rohwer) a girl on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katashi Nakayama (1H-2A, Granada) a girl on Oct. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Uyeno (519-D, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ikeda (19-2-D, Jerome) a girl on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsuo Tsusaki (9-3-A, Jerome) a girl on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tamotsu Miyakawa (7-12-C, Gila River) a boy on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Domoto (12H-10C, Granada) a boy on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sandy Shigemura (7F-9K, Granada) a girl on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Kanno (7-10-C, Minidoka) a boy on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Nakayama (2601-B, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Everett Kuramoto (7-14-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Oct. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshinobu Ito (12F-11D, Granada) a boy on Oct. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Nakamura (24-7-C, Rohwer) a girl on Oct. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Junzo Ryuto (40-6-A, Rohwer) a girl on Oct. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Dobashi (23-22-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on Oct. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Guna Nishimura (917-A, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 14.

### DEATHS

Iwakichi Hata, 67, (2-13-3, Manzanar) on Oct. 5.

Haru Tom Namura, 65, (7F-6E, Granada) on Oct. 7.

Mrs. Koto Ono, 53, (45-2-B, Poston) on Oct. 7.

Twin babies born to Mrs. Sumiyoshi Umaye, (213-11-D, Poston), at birth on Oct. 7.

Sangoro Miti, (26-14-D, Gila River) on Oct. 7.

Keijiro Horino, 69, (1-9-F, Jerome) on Oct. 8.

Mrs. Matsugi Sakota, 62, on Oct. 8 at Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Toki Umezawa, 73, (12G-8E, Granada) on Oct. 9.

Moichi Monzen, 58, (26-1-F, Rohwer) on Oct. 10.

Ichizemon Nakagawa, 68, (8-9-E, Rohwer) on Oct. 12.

Chiyeke Mano, 26, on Oct 12 in Chicago.

Dr. Masahiro Oyamada, 56, (24-19-E, Heart Mountain) on Oct. 13.

Lucy Fuyuko Suzuki, 26, (618-A, Tule Lake) on Oct. 14.

### MARRIAGES

May Hisaye Toda to Hugo Kazato on Oct. 2 in Salt Lake City.

Sachiye Takaya to Charles Abe on Oct. 5 in Poston.

Michiye Kurata to George Shimodo on Oct. 5 at Gila River.

Toshiko Miyai to Yutaka Tauchi on Oct. 7 at Gila River.

Jeanette Martin to Pfc. Garry S. Taniguchi on Oct 7 in Joplin, Mo.

Masako Kanda to Tsutomu Tsu-

## CIO Magazine Reports on Nisei Aid to War Effort

WASHINGTON—Under a banner, "Nisei in U. S. Aid War Effort," the American Labor News Magazine, official publication of the eastern division of the CIO's United Auto Workers, published in its Oct. 8 issue a full-page story of the contributions of the nation's Japanese Americans to the war effort.

The article described the Japanese Americans as "undoubtedly the least understood group of Americans today, and the one suffering most from unwarranted suspicions concerning their loyalty and Americanism."

Citing specific instances of demonstrations of loyalty by the nisei, the American Labor News commented:

"To date Japanese Americans as a group and as individuals have proven themselves to be good Americans.

"The only thing Japanese about

the nisei are their faces; this is their racial inheritance. Their culture is American. They were born and raised here, went to American schools and know only American ways, and are as American as any other young people, whether they be of German, Italian, English or French ancestry."

Asking the support of CIO members to the program of resettlement of loyal Japanese Americans, the CIO magazine concluded:

"Possibly the most important thing to remember about this problem, aside from the basic questions of democracy and justice involved, is the fact that these Japanese Americans are people like everyone else. All they want, as it is all that practically everyone else wants, is a chance to earn a living and have some fun. And it is up to us, their fellow Americans to give them a chance."

## Alameda's Four Yoshinos Now Members of U. S. Army

### Two Inducted Recently In Detroit; Sister Works for USO

DETROIT, Mich. — The four Yoshino brothers, Henry, Joseph, Paul and John, Japanese Americans from Alameda, Calif., are now members of Uncle Sam's fighting forces, the Detroit News reported here recently.

"The color or pigment of our skin makes no difference to what we feel inside for America," John, oldest of the brothers, said shortly after his induction into the Army in Detroit on Oct. 1. "We are Americans and as such we will fight for our country."

Pvt. Henry Yoshino, 29, who has been in the Army since 1941, was the first Japanese American in Alameda county, Calif., to volunteer for service, the News said.

John, the oldest, and Paul, the youngest of the four brothers, were inducted into the army on the same day in Detroit. They enlisted together as volunteers last February while at the Topaz relocation center in Utah.

ruda on Oct. 10 at Gila River. Pat Morihiro to Koichi Kihara on Oct. 10 at Minidoka. Sumi Yoshitomi to Ted Hachiya in Salt Lake City.

The News said the two Japanese Americans left well-paying defense jobs in Detroit to enter the army. The Yoshinos were employed by the Chrysler Corporation.

A sister, Mae, is secretary of a USO chapter in Salt Lake City.

Telling of his experiences since arriving in Detroit, John said:

"People often stop us in the street and ask if we are Japanese or Chinese. When they do, I always tell them we are neither Chinese nor Japanese but Americans.

"These people look upon us as oddities, but we are not. Perhaps we might be better defined as rarities."

### Spokane Nisei Club Sponsors Dance

SPOKANE, Wash. — Spokane's Quest club, an organization of nisei girls, sponsored a "Sadie Hawkins Day" dance on Oct. 16 at the YWCA.

Hill-billy games vied with dancing on the program. Masako Funakoshi was chairman with committees headed by Kuni Kusumoto, Sumi Yuasa, Miyo Migaki, Kimi Nishibue, Yae Akai, Rosie Yonago, Hanna Miyaki, Esther Yorgo and Mara Hayashi.

## Have You Finished Reading Your P. C.?

### Then How About Passing It On to Your Friends?

Help us to make the Pacific Citizen the most widely-read publication among the nisei.

Perhaps your friends somewhere in the East, in a big strange city or on some out-of-the-way farm, would like to keep in contact with what is happening to the nisei. Maybe some soldier friend in camp will appreciate receiving the latest news among the nisei through the P. C.

And if you want to be sure that they receive a copy every week, how about sending them a gift subscription? If you think our friends would like to see our paper, please send us a list of their names and addresses and we will see to it that they receive a sample copy of our very next issue.

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Pacific Citizen, —Renewal  
Circulation Dept., —New  
413-15 Beason Bldg., —Gift  
Salt Lake City, 1, Utah

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find \$2.50 (\$2.00 for JAACL members) for one year subscription to the Pacific Citizen to be sent to

Name .....

Address .....

City P.O. No. State



## Right of Evacuees to Return To Coast Upheld by Witness

Rev. Fertig Counters Testimony Given by Los Angeles Officials

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—As one of the main speakers for the defense of Japanese Americans at the state senate fact-finding committee investigation held in Los Angeles this week, the Rev. Fred Fertig, associate minister of the All People's Christian church, spoke out strongly for the right of persons of Japanese ancestry to return to now restricted areas on the Pacific coast.

The investigation opened on Monday at the State building. Opening day testimony featured remarks from Dist. Atty. Fred N. Howser, Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles, Dep. Dist. Atty. William E. Simpson, Dr. John Lechner and Capt. George Contreras, head of the sheriff's antisubversive detail.

In his testimony, Dist. Atty. Howser declared that members of three service men's organizations have pledged that they will react with violence to any return of Japanese, now or after the war. Also testifying Tuesday was A. L. Wirin, ACLU representative, who declared his organization favors the return of Japanese Americans before the end of the war and of all loyal aliens afterwards.

He declared he thought the ACLU would oppose the deportation of all Japanese after the war. Asked by Senator Irwin T. Quinn if he believed in racial integrity, Wirin replied, "No, that is the worst folly and contrary to the basic principles of our country."

Speaking on Tuesday, the following day, Fertig declared that police protection should be given Japanese should violence be threatened upon their return. "The answer is not in Hitler's method, of taking the Japanese into protective custody," he said. "It is not the Japanese that are the lawless or disloyal element, but those who make this threat. They not only endanger the lives of Japanese but our whole system of law and order."

The real issue is not whether Japanese should return to California, said Fertig, "but whether they can return to California. And I further suggest that the most important thing, from even the angle of our state government, is not so much what laws we pass regarding the Japanese, but what attitudes we encourage or discourage among the public, and what kind of private and vicious race-baiting we permit.

"If we make it impossible for Japanese to come into this state after the military emergency is over, impossible by both legal rulings and extra-legal threats, then we make very possible like measures against other racial, cultural, economic and political minorities. We will be leading towards the substitution of lynch law for law by legislature."

Fertig declared that the FBI army and navy intelligence and numerous federal and local officials have testified that there has been no sabotage by resident Japanese, and pointed to Lieutenant General Mark Clark's recent praise of Japanese American troops in the Italian campaign as answer to the charge that they are not "assimilable."

Fertig charged that the anti-Japanese sentiment on the west coast is nothing like that represented by the extremists and referred to evidence given by Rich-

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ard L. Neuberger, writing in Asia magazine; Louis Fischer, noted foreign correspondent; and the December, 1942 Gallup poll.

Fertig declared that racial tension and civic disunity are promoted when restrictions against the normal lives of the Japanese residents are promoted. "If the avenues by which they might serve America are cut off," he declared, "if their faith in this nation and its high ideals are shaken by violent Jap-baiting, by the same token so are the avenues for service and the faith in the nation narrowed among other racial minorities."

"The West Coast Negro, with memories of Southern lynchings, heard the threats against the Japanese, and trembled for himself. Would he be next? When the native sons of the Golden West, et al, sought to take away voting rights of nisei, the Negro thought of the poll tax, and feared for himself. The professional Jap-baiting of Lechner, Webb, Leland Ford and Hearst did much to prepare the emotional atmosphere for the riots against Mexican Americans in Southern California, Negroes in Northern California, Chinese Americans, in the seclusion of their Chinatowns, remained silent, but cautious; that is, till they saw recently that most of those who would evacuate Japanese for race reasons would continue the Chinese Exclusion Acts for race reasons. Racial antipathy and fear grew on the Coast, begun by the nature of the war, but sharpened greatly by the injustices attendant to the evacuation."

Our national and international racial problems must be creatively resolved, Fertig said, "or we add to the possibility of world-wide race war."

The hearing closed on Wednesday. It was called by the office of Attorney General Robert W. Kenney.

The purpose of the hearing was announced as two-fold: to obtain the attitude of the public towards the return of the Japanese; and to obtain factual information on Alien Land Act evasions.

Forty Southern California leaders were called to testify.

Other witnesses called to the stand Tuesday were Dr. John F.B. Carruthers, vice-president of the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League, who scored clergymen aiding the Japanese Americans; Col. F. B. Whitmore, retired; Deputy City Attorney Fairfax Cosby; Al D. Blake, private detective; Mrs. Margaret J. Benapfl of the Gold Star Mothers; Mrs. Agnes Darton, first vice-commander of the Navy Mothers club; and Mrs. Ola Mack, also of the Navy Mothers club.

### Carnegie Institution Studies Heroic Act By Tapaz Youths

TOPAZ, Utah—The heroism of three Topaz youths in rescuing a cave-in victim was being studied for the Carnegie Hero fund recently by Herbert W. Eyman, special agent, reports the Topaz times.

The case will be reported to the Carnegie board at the next meeting.

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## California State Grange Favors Deportation Step

Resolution Passed At Annual Meeting Held in Sacramento

SACRAMENTO—The exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast and their deportation to Japan was favored in a resolution passed in Sacramento last week at the 71st annual convention of the California State Grange.

The resolution was passed after five hours of discussion with approximately 500 delegates affirming the Grange's stand with six delegates in opposition. Proponents of the deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry declared there was "no common meeting ground between American democracy and Shintoism."

The "Shinto" issue was raised by many of the speakers favoring deportation, while delegates oppose such indiscriminate treatment of Japanese Americans declared that constitutional rights should be upheld.

The resolution was presented by Merle Mensinger of Escalon, chairman of the State Grange resolutions committee.

George Sehmeyer of Sacramento, president of the State Grange, who called for the deportation resolution at the opening of the annual conference, was re-elected.

### Denial of Business Licenses to Aliens Held Discriminatory

OGDEN, Utah—The question of the legality of refusing licenses to aliens of Japanese ancestry to operate business establishments in the city of Ogden has been again referred by the city to City Attorney George S. Barker.

City Attorney Barker, to whom requests protesting the opening of businesses by resident Japanese nationals has been submitted previously, has given the city commission the opinion that "such discriminatory action" could not be taken constitutionally.

### Dr. Masahiro Oyamada Passes in Wyoming

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Dr. Masahiro Oyamada, onetime honorary member of the Press club in Portland, Oregon, passed away Tuesday of last week at the Heart Mountain relocation center, reports the Sentinel.

Dr. Oyamada was nationally known as an angler and was elected to the board of directors of the Multnomah Hunters' and Anglers' club.

In his home city of Portland he treated practically every member of the police department and most of the newspapermen.

Both of his sons, Abe and Paul, arrived at Heart Mountain for the funeral. Paul was recently inducted into the U.S. Army, while Abe is now employed at a Chicago hospital, waiting his call for army service.

### NOTICE

Due to additional expenses involved in the new system of addressing the mailed copies of the Pacific Citizen, it will be necessary to make a service charge of 10 cents for each change of address in excess of more than one per year. The first change of address within a 12-month period will be made without charge, but it is asked that the subscriber remit 10 cents with each additional request of a change of address.

Subscribers living in cities with new postoffice zone regulations are requested to notify the circulation department of the "Pacific Citizen" of their new zone number. For instance, the complete address of the "Pacific Citizen" is: 415 Beason Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

## Los Angeles Temple Will Be Leased to Negro Churches

LOS ANGELES — The Nishi Hongwanji Buddhist Temple in Los Angeles' evacuated "Little Tokyo" will be leased to a federation of Negro churches for the duration, Rev. Julius A. Goldwater of the Buddhist Brotherhood in America announced this week.

The temple is one of the largest and finest buildings of its kind on the west coast.

The decision to lease the building was made by the Board of Directors of the Buddhist Temple for the purpose of raising money to defray taxes and to meet other expenses.

"Because there is stored in the Buddhist Temple several hundreds of tons of personal belongings, it was thought best that these items be transferred to a WRA warehouse where they will be safer than before," Rev. Goldwater

said. Destruction by vandals of some evacuee property stored in two other Buddhist temples in Los Angeles was reported in newspapers recently.

Rev. Goldwater asked that anyone having goods stored in the Nishi Hongwanji Temple who desires to have that property sent to him or to private storage should contact him immediately at his address, 532 Bonhill Road, Los Angeles 24. Otherwise, he said, everything will be placed in a government warehouse for the owner's protection.

Rev. Goldwater also announced that the Senshin Gakuen building has been leased and that the grounds are now in a very attractive condition. He declared that the woodwork is being painted and the entire condition of the property improved. At such a time as the congregation may reassume possession, Rev. Goldwater expressed his belief that it will be in better than its original condition at the time of evacuation.

## Prejudice Behind Detention of Nisei, Says Msgr. Morrison

Catholic Conference Told Of Dangers of White Superiority Attitude

CHICAGO — The internment of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry was described as "racial prejudice" and not patriotism by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph P. Morrison, rector of Holy Name Cathedral in Chicago, in an address before the closing session of the national Catholic Liturgical Conference last week.

"We have not placed such restrictions on loyal citizens of German and Italian extraction, so why

pick on the American Japanese?" Msgr. Morrison asked.

He said the white man is committing the intellectual sin of assuming racial superiority.

"History 200 years from now may refer to us as a savage nation because of our deplorable racial attitude," he charged. "Racial discrimination isn't just in the South, it is nation-wide."

Msgr. Morrison condemned the payment of substandard wages to minority groups and criticized landlords who profited on Negro housing. The discrimination in private and public schools against students from racial minorities, he termed un-Christian.

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