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34 Nisei Killed, 30 Injured on Italian Front

Navy Department 'Stalls' on Move to Use 400 Evacuees To Meet Shortages of Seamen

Drew Pearson Reports War Shipping Administration Considering Plan to Place Japanese Americans Aboard Merchant Ships in Vital War Service

The Navy Department is at present holding up a plan whereby 400 Japanese Americans will serve on U. S. merchant ships, Drew Pearson, Washington columnist, reported in his "Merry-Go-Round" last week.

According to Pearson, the War Shipping Administration is seeking to utilize this available Japanese American manpower but lacks approval of the Navy.

Pearson declared:

"Now that Japanese Americans are being released from relocation centers, the War Shipping Administration has discovered that a sizable number of the men are experienced sailors and could be put to good service aboard U. S. merchant ships. About 400 men are involved.

"All of the qualified Japanese Americans have been cleared by the FBI and army intelligence, and WSA, confronted by a scarcity of seamen, is ready to assign them to ships. The navy, however, stands in the way.

"WSA is willing to stand by a navy decision, and if navy says the nisei cannot sail, that's the end of it. But WSA wants a decision and navy, so far, is stalling."

An undisclosed number of Japanese American seamen, members of the National Maritime Union, have been previously assigned to merchant ships through the CIO union. Three of these Japanese Americans were recently listed by

the Navy Department as "prisoners of war."

The Navy official who is "holding up" the assignment of Japanese American seamen is Lieut. Comdr. Harold A. Burch of Naval Intelligence, Pearson reported. According to the columnist, he is the "same man who got up a file of complaints of United States merchant seamen and turned it over to Chairman Carl Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee without giving War Shipping a chance to answer or investigate the criticism first. Burch also took 'Communists' off the crews of merchant ships going to Murmansk, Russia."

Canadian CCF Official Backs Rights of Nisei

KASLO, B. C.—The "Japanese problem" is debated in the current issue of MacLeans, one of Canada's leading magazines, by Angus MacInnis, CCF member of Parliament for Vancouver East, and Howard Green, Conservative member for Vancouver South.

MacLean, one of the leaders of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation which has advocated fair play for Japanese Americans and a leading British Columbia liberal, listed three reasons why all freedom-loving Canadians should be opposed to the "barbarous proposal" to "repatriate" all persons of Japanese origin in Canada.

Engle Submits Resolution for Army Control

WASHINGTON — Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., last week introduced a resolution in the House which would give permanent control of the segregation center at Newell, Calif., to the War Department.

Engle's resolution, which criticized the War Relocation Authority, asked that all functions of the WRA at Tule Lake be transferred for administration by the Secretary of War.

Engle returned to Washington recently after visiting the center.

Colorado Community Opposes Relocation Program Of WRA

DENVER, Colo. — Officials of the War Relocation Authority's regional office in Denver met Tuesday with members of the Greeley, Colo. Chamber of Commerce and discussed problems arising from the allocation of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to Weld county.

Malcolm Pitts, WRA field assistant director, said the meeting was called after the Greeley organization passed a resolution asking the government to cease the relocation of evacuees in the areas. It is reported there are now 500 persons of Japanese ancestry in Weld county.

Civil Liberties Union May Test Coast Exclusion Ruling

LOS ANGELES — A case in the federal courts to test the right of the military to continue to exclude from the west coast military area a loyal Japanese American solely because of race has been authorized by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), it was reported on Nov. 20 in the Open Forum, weekly publication of the Southern California branch of the ACLU.

The Open Forum said the ACLU had authorized the case following the completion of the process of separating Japanese Americans held to be disloyal from the loyal.

Japanese American soldiers in uniform are the only persons of Japanese ancestry allowed to enter the evacuated zone at the present time, the ACLU noted.

It was reported that the selection of the test case and the time and place of bringing it have been referred by the ACLU to its Southern California counsel, A. L. Wirin, who is also special counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League.

The Open Forum added:

"Both organizations joined in the previous test cases in the United States Supreme Court which upheld the right of the military to enforce curfew rules against Japanese Americans, and by implications sustained their evacuation as an emergency measure to control sabotage and espionage. Counsel for the Union believe that the Supreme Court would not now sustain their continued exclusion in view of changed circumstances."

Sergeant Komoto Wants to Return To the Fighting

RIVERS, Ariz. — Interviewed over Phoenix station KOY on Nov. 18, Staff Sergeant Kazuo Komoto, holder of a Purple Heart award and veteran of Guadalcanal and New Georgia, said he wanted to get back on the job to help finish the war as soon as possible, according to a report in the Gila News-Courier.

Sgt. Komoto was interviewed by Edwin M. Clough, news commentator

"I am going back to California after the war is over," Komoto declared. "I realize that California sentiment is not favorable toward the Japanese. But after all, one of the reasons I'm fighting this war is to be able to live wherever I want."

Clough devoted his entire 15-minute program to the Komoto interview.

Evacuee Girl Dies in Crash Near Rohwer

Accident Occurred on Highway Near Arkansas Relocation Center

ROHWER, Ark. — One girl was fatally injured and three others were hurt on Nov. 23 in Rohwer's first major traffic accident.

The accident, involving a government pickup truck carrying a WRA official and five evacuees and a van owned by a Dermott firm, occurred on Highway 1 by the Coon Bayou bridge, five miles from the center.

Mrs. Teruko Usui, 20, wife of Thomas Usui of Rohwer, was fatally injured when she was thrown out of the car by the force of the collision. She passed away on Nov. 23 from internal injuries.

Others sustaining injuries were Mrs. F. Yamaguchi, a broken shoulder bone; Mrs. S. Yamaguchi, facial lacerations; and Eddie Nagayama, minor cuts and bruises. L. A. May, project steward and driver of the WRA car, Harry Usui and Tsugio Fujimoto were uninjured.

May was reported to have been driving back to Rohwer from McGehee with his six passengers, several of whom had gone to town to shop for materials for the Rohwer Tofu factory. As he neared the Coon Bayou bridge, May's vision was impaired by dust from a preceding car. The large transfer van struck the WRA car from the right side.

Mrs. Usui was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Yamaguchi of Rohwer.

Wyoming Residents Hurt in Auto Crash

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Four residents of the Heart Mountain center were injured last week when the truck in which they were riding turned over at the bottom of a 120-foot ravine forty miles south of Bozeman, Montana, reports the Sentinel.

The four, none of whom received serious injuries, are Chitoshi Akizuki, Meiji Kawakami, Jim Sato and George Yamaoka.

The truck was returning to Heart Mountain from Idaho Falls with a load of 14 seasonal workers.

The accident occurred when the driver dozed at the wheel. Serious injuries did not result because duffle bags heaped in the back of the truck cushioned the shock, said the Sentinel.

Names of 13 Dead Announced By War Department; Stimson Praises Japanese Americans

WASHINGTON—Secretary of War Stimson last week announced that 34 Japanese American soldiers of the 100th Infantry Battalion of General Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army had been killed in action in Italy to date. The Secretary of War also announced that 130 Japanese Americans had been wounded and that five were missing.

Secretary Stimson reported that the Japanese Americans, who have been the spearhead of the Fifth Army's attack against German forces in Italy, are continuing a "highly creditable combat record."

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced on Nov. 29 the names of thirteen Japanese American soldiers who were killed in action with U.S. army forces in the Mediterranean theatre, presumably in Italy.

The Japanese American fatalities were among 384 among U.S. troops on all fronts, which were announced on Tuesday. These were the first announced deaths among Japanese Americans in combat action since Dec. 7, 1941, when Pvt. Torao Migita was killed in the defense of Hawaii. An unspecified number of Japanese Americans was also killed by Japanese raiders during the attack on Hawaii.

The War Department declared that the following soldiers of Japanese ancestry have been killed in action in the Mediterranean area. Next of kin have been notified. All are from the Hawaiian islands.

ARAKAWA, Pfc. Harold J.—Mrs. Kana Arakawa, mother, ex 897, Puunene, T. H.

FUKUYAMA, Pvt. Kaoru—Ataru Fukuyama, Box 267, Hala, T. H.

FUJIMOTO, Pvt. Toshiaki—Mrs. Kane Fujimoto, mother, Koloa, T. H.

HASEGAWA, Pfc. Kiyoshi—Mrs. Ito Hasegawa, mother, Pepeekeo, T. H.

KIYABU, Sgt. Ronald S.—Mrs. Uto Kiyabu, mother, 219 Kalihii St., Honolulu, T. H.

MIYASATO, Pfc. Isami—Hoki Shimabuku, uncle, 954 Mc Gerrow Camp, Puunene, T. H.

MURASHIGE, Staff Sgt., Richard K.—Mrs. Maru Murashige, mother, 127 Oili Road, Honolulu, T. H.

NAITO, Pfc. Kaoru—Mrs. Kuniyo Naito, mother, Box 1284, Lihue, Kauai, T. H.

OZAWA Sgt. George C.—Mrs. Dorothy T. Ozawa, sister, 3737 Mahina Ave., Honolulu, T. H.

SHIKIRA, Pvt. Ted T.—Koyei Shikiya, father, 619 South Beretania St., Honolulu, T. H.

TAKEI, Pvt. Yoshinobu—Irotaro Takei, father, McGerrow Camp, Puunene, T. H.

TOYAMA, Cpl. Richard K.—Mrs. Elizabeth L. Toyama, 910 Hala Dr., Honolulu, T. H.

YAMANAGA, Pfc. Thomas I.—Mrs. Hilda M. Yamanaga, wife, 1572 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu, T. H.

The names of eighteen other Japanese Americans, wounded in action in the Mediterranean area, have previously been announced by the War Department.

Attorney General Opposes Stern Measures Proposed Against Japanese Americans

Justice Department Opposed Original Order Of Wholesale Evacuation, Says Report; Biddle Indicates Administration Will Stand by Principles

WASHINGTON—The Justice Department was reported this week to have vigorously opposed proposals for the wholesale evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast after Pearl Harbor, as Attorney General Francis Biddle appeared last week before members of the Pacific coast congressional delegation to reiterate his opposition to stern measures against Japanese Americans in relocation camps.

Attorney General Biddle, it was reported, indicated to the coast congressmen that the Roosevelt administration would not yield to pressure from the Pacific coast for a policy of firmer handling of the evacuees. He also was reported to have insisted that the whole problem is a "social" one and should not be treated politically.

It was also indicated that all of the members of the west coast delegation are not in favor of extremist measures against persons of Japanese ancestry, and west coast New Dealers are reported to share the viewpoint of the Justice department. However, it was also intimated that there is strong pressure within the west coast bloc for congressional action to "clean house" in the WRA

if not to put the army in charge of the relocation program.

The War Department's reluctance to take over administration of the relocation camps was registered anew at the meeting, called by the west coast bloc, by Maj. Gen. Miller G. White.

The State Department, represented by Bernard Guffler, cautioned the legislators against complicating the difficulty experienced in arranging for repatriation of Americans held in Japanese custody, and warned that United States citizens would be jeopardized by public discussion about more stringent supervision over persons of Japanese ancestry.

(Continued on page 2)

Coast Fair Play Committee Backs WRA Jurisdiction On Tule Segregation Camp

Immediate Separation Of Troublemakers Urged By California Group

SAN FRANCISCO — The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play suggested on Nov. 27 in a telegram sent President Roosevelt and the War Department that the War Relocation Authority be restored to control of the Tule Lake segregation center, with the army continuing to be responsible for the external security of the camp.

The committee, of which President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California is honorary chairman, outlined a six-point program for the operation of the war relocation centers for Japanese and Japanese American evacuees in telegrams sent by Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary.

"Unless the War Department wishes to control and operate Tule Lake," the committee's statement read, "we respectfully submit the following proposals to policy making bodies:

"1. Continued operation of Japanese relocation centers by the War Relocation Authority with emphasis upon resettlement of loyal evacuees.

"2. Immediate separation of troublemakers at Tule Lake from law-abiding Japanese.

"3. War department responsibility of external security of the entire Tule Lake segregation center.

"4. Administration and operation of the Tule Lake center by the WRA, whose authority and personnel shall be strengthened to meet local conditions.

"5. Full public interpretation by the War Department of the local situation.

"6. Full public interpretation by the State Department of the international implications involved, since segregation is not prisoners of war."

Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert of the Pacific School of Religion, Rabbi Irving F. Reichert of San Francisco, Chancellor Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University, former Governor C. C. Young and former Democratic State Chairman Maurice Harrison are among other leaders of the committee.

Protestant Ministers Moving Elsewhere

NEWELL, Calif. — Protestant ministers and church workers who have done evangelical work at the Tule Lake relocation camp are now moving elsewhere, many of them going to the Midwest and east where loyal evacuees from Tule Lake have been relocated.

Religious Groups Gathering Christmas Gifts for Children Still in War Relocation Camps

15,000 Presents Already Accumulated for Young People in WRA Centers

NEW YORK CITY — The Philadelphia headquarters of the American Friends Service Committee, working with the Home Missions Council on the center Christmas gift project, has already gathered 15,000 gifts for distribution within WRA centers, according to Edith Lowry, executive secretary of the Home Missions Council.

The gifts will be distributed as follows: 2192 gifts, Hunt, Idaho; 1425, Tule Lake; 3329, Heart Mountain, Wyoming; 1102, Poston, Arizona; 2450, Rohwer, Arkansas.

The Pasadena group of the American Friends Society has collected an addition 1500 gifts for Poston. Other Friends Society groups have collected gifts in the following number: San Francisco, 700 for Tule Lake; Seattle, 500 for Hunt and 900 for Crystal Springs.

New groups participating in the Christmas gift program this year are the Greater New York Church Federation, the Universalists, the

SAN FRANCISCO TEMPLE NOW 'BOOTLEG JOINT'

SAN FRANCISCO — Police last week disclosed that they had raided an old-fashioned "bootleg point" in the former Japanese Konkoyo church, arresting 28 persons and seizing a quantity of liquor.

The proprietor, Cleo Foster, was held for operating a tavern without a license.

Police said the former temple was filled with dancers living to a juke-box.

The Japanese temple on Bush street had been left vacant at the time of the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the city.

Appeal Board May Consider Cases in Tule

Hearing Procedure for Those Desiring to Leave Camp Seen

SAN FRANCISCO — Robert Cozens, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, said on Nov. 24 the agency was considering plans for the establishment of an appeal board to hear applications from segregationists who wish to leave the Tule Lake camp.

He said some "innocent Japanese may have been caught in the net" and taken to Tule Lake, which was established as a segregation center for those identified as disloyal.

Cozens asserted many of those as Tule Lake had gone there because of family ties.

"No Japanese will be released if there is anything to indicate they are pro-Japanese," Cozens said.

Eighteen Nisei Offered Jobs In Washington

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Another eighteen nisei girls have been offered jobs by federal agencies in Washington with additional requests being received daily, says the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Of the 8 girls accepted, 10 have arrived in Washington and await final clearance before beginning their new jobs.

Hartford Seminary Foundation and the Menaul School of Albuquerque in New Mexico.

Contributions Told By Rev. Akamatsu For Christmas Fund

NEW YORK CITY — Contributions totalling \$28.50 have been announced to date by the Rev. Alfred A. Akamatsu, treasurer of the Community Christmas Fund, which is being raised to make up any shortage of gifts at Community Christmas parties in the WRA centers.

Contributors have been announced as follows: Katherine Merrill, New York City; Keizo Hase, H. Matsumoto, H. Dakuza, Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Acampo, California; Shinzo Ohki, Columbia City, Ind.; and Mrs. John C. Hoen, Fowler, California.

Contributions are still being accepted by Rev. Akamatsu, Community Christmas Fund, 323 West 108th Street, New York 25, New York.

FEPC Will Act on Cases Of Employment Discrimination Against Japanese Americans

DENVER, Colo. — Employment discrimination against persons of Japanese ancestry falls within the jurisdiction of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, Stanley D. Metzger, assistant director of the FEPC, declared here recently.

Mr. Metzger has been in the Denver area canvassing the situation of discrimination practiced against minority groups. In a conference with Joe Masaoka, head of the Denver JACL office, Metzger indicated that the field personnel of the FEPC is being expanded and regional offices are being planned.

Cases of discrimination against Japanese Americans have already been filed with the FEPC, it was indicated.

In studying various discriminatory practices against persons of Japanese ancestry, Metzger issued the following statement last week to the Pacific Citizen:

"We are all aware, as President Roosevelt has stated several times, that the overwhelming majority of citizens of Japanese ancestry is completely loyal to American institutions, and desirous of contributing to and participating in the war work to this great democracy.

"It is essential to our war effort that these citizens be given complete opportunity so to contribute according to their abilities.

"In June, 1941, and again in May, 1943, President Roosevelt issued Executive Orders stating that it is essential to the successful prosecution of the war and to our national democratic purposes and morale that there be no discrimination in employment in war industries or in government against persons because of their race, creed, color, national origin, or alienage. He set up the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice to administer these Executive Orders, to investigate all complaints arising thereunder, and to take appropriate action to remedy those complaints.

"It is only recently, during the past few months, that the Committee has had the funds and personnel properly to attack the tremendous task assigned to it. During these few months, nine regional offices, almost blanketing the country, have been opened. We hope to add to the staff in each office as time and the pressures of case loads demand.

"The Committee, as readers of the Pacific Citizen know, has recently stated that discrimination against citizens of Japanese ancestry falls within the purview of the Executive Orders. A word about how the Committee functions is probably in order. In order for the Committee to take cogni-

zance of alleged discrimination by a war plant, labor organization, or governmental agency, a complaint must be filed with one of the regional offices, or, where there is no regional office, with the Committee in Washington, by an individual or organization alleging that a person or persons were discriminated against because of race, creed, color, national origin, or alienage. A general allegation is not enough. The complaint must state the name of the company, labor organization, or government agency which allegedly discriminated, the type of discrimination (failure to hire, upgrade, or discharge etc.) and all the facts surrounding the alleged discrimination. It is only by getting all the facts and investigating all the circumstances that the Committee can determine in its own mind whether there is or is not a case of discrimination, and the appropriate remedy therefore.

Attorney General Opposes Stern Measures on Nisei

(Continued from page 1)
The meeting of the congressmen, according to Warren C. Francis, Los Angeles Times correspondent, registered severe censure from the California, Oregon and Washington delegates on the federal authorities now handling the relocation program. Francis reported that Attorney General Biddle, Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director, Maj. Gen. Miller G. White and Bernard Guffer were given a "stormy reception" by the congressmen who demanded sterner discipline over suspected or hostile persons of Japanese ancestry and sweeping changes in the present program.

Mr. Guffer's view that stories about disorders in the camps should not be published in American newspapers, reportedly registered at the meeting, was said to have been endorsed by several California legislators, described by Francis as "New Deal supporters."

Rep. Lea, D., Calif., head of the west coast bloc, gave little inkling of the nature of the discussions at the meeting, but promised a statement after a committee, still to be appointed, drafts a statement of the west coast group's position and ideas about future policy that should be followed by administrative agencies.

"The Committee realizes fully the magnitude of the task confronting it. It believes that this task is one of supreme importance both to the immediate success of our war effort, and to the ultimate realization of our great democratic objectives. It is fully resolved to accomplish this task. The elimination of discrimination in employment from American life is a challenge to all Americans. The President's Committee will continue to meet that challenge."

Hawaiian Family Remembers Sergeant Killed in Action

WALALUA, T. H. — In memory of Sgt. Joseph Takata, killed in action in the North African theatre, Mrs. Joseph Takata, his widow, and Hiromatsu Takata, father of the American soldier, recently presented \$400 to the Red Cross and the national war fund.

Instead of following a traditional Japanese custom of distributing gifts to friends after the 49th day following the death of a member of the family, the Takatas decided a contribution to the Red Cross and army and navy relief agencies and the Honolulu Community Chest would be more appropriate.

Mrs. Takata, an American-born girl of Japanese ancestry, said:

"The war has come closer home to the Waialua community and to me when it claimed my husband as its first casualty of the group from Waialua in actual combat.

"We feel that it has become our duty to do more for the war cause here on the home front and forget all the old customs."

Japanese Bath House Destroyed by Fire

SALINAS, Calif. — Fire of unknown origin completely destroyed an old Japanese bath house on the L. Albertson ranch near Santa Rita on Nov. 26. It was reported damage was not high because the building was old and not in use.

Fire recently destroyed stored goods at the former home of an evacuee in Salinas.

Nisei Ministers Will Assist Resettlement of Evacuees

Being Assigned to Interdenominational Service in Midwest

NEW YORK CITY — Japanese American ministers are now being assigned to interdenominational service in resettlement areas in an effort to integrate Japanese American Christians in other churches throughout the country, according to the Church Times.

Twelve ministers are already at work in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis in interdenominational church membership programs, according to Dr.

Minidoka Goes Over Top in Fund Campaign

HUNT, Idaho — As its contribution to the National War Fund, the Minidoka Relocation Center in a two day drive raised \$1907.93. Over \$1250 of this amount was contributed by the Japanese American residents of the center and the remainder by the government employees.

With over 420 Japanese American soldiers from the Minidoka Center represented in the armed forces of the United States, the residents of Hunt demonstrated a vital interest in the War Fund drive. Each block of the center contributed a certain amount to raise a quota of \$1000 which had been set for the residents. Many of the blocks far exceeded their quota. The overall quota was topped by almost \$250. The elementary and high school children raised \$65 to swell the resident quota.

By arrangement with the Jerome County War Fund Board it had been agreed that anything in excess of the \$1000 quota for the Japanese residents would go to the local Hunt USO which is sponsored by the residents for visiting Japanese American soldiers.

With returns still coming in, the Hunt War Fund Board last week had turned over \$1663.30 to the Jerome County War Fund drive as its share in the county war fund campaign.

Communists Ask Fair Play for Loyal Evacuees

Urge Army Control Of Segregation Camp In Letter to Engle

SAN FRANCISCO — The Communist Party of California in a letter to Congressman Clair Engle, D., Calif., last week urged army control of the Tule Lake segregation center, asking for clarification on the question of treatment of loyal Japanese Americans.

"We cannot agree with a proposal which would place all loyal Japanese Americans in the same category with the disloyal elements at Tule Lake," William Schneiderman, California secretary of the Communist party, declared in his letter to Engle.

"We hold no brief for any mistakes the War Relocation Authority may have made in handling the Tule Lake situation, but we regret to note that in your public criticism of the way the situation was handled, your denunciations were along the same line used by anti-administration forces who want to make political capital out of the situation that can be used to attack President Roosevelt."

The letter declared that if a congressional investigation is warranted on the Tule Lake situation, it should also include an investigation of those groups that are inciting violence and insulting loyal Japanese Americans, some of whom are fighting in the American forces in Italy. The letter added that such an "impartial investigation" could not be conducted by the Dies Committee which Engle had asked to investigate the Tule Lake situation.

Mark A. Dawber, secretary of the Home Missions Council.

In accordance with an agreement reached by major denominations, no segregated Japanese churches are being established, he said.

In some communities special services in the Japanese language are being provided for evacuees who do not speak or understand English, said Dr. Dawber. The Fourth Presbyterian Church in Chicago is the first church to institute such a service.

Before the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast, there were approximately 200 Japanese churches and 100 ministers.

Hull Discourages Plan to Deport Tule Lake Group

No Assurance Tokyo Will Accept Tule Lake Group, Anderson Told

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Hull last week discouraged a suggestion by Rep. John Z. Anderson, R., Calif., that disloyal persons interned at Tule Lake segregation center be exchanged for an equal number of American citizens interned by the Japanese.

Secretary Hull said there is no assurance any large number of Tule Lake Japanese would be acceptable to the Tokyo government as exchangees.

It was reported that Hull has advised Congress that negotiations have been opened with Japan for a new exchange of internees and that arrangements may be made for use of a closer exchange port so both nations may "proceed more rapidly with future exchanges."

Rep. Anderson made public a letter from Hull saying the major cause of delay in arranging exchanges has been "the Japanese shortage of suitable shipping."

Hull said the United States and other western hemisphere countries still have about 15,000 nationals who "should be repatriated" from Japanese territory but warned "it will be difficult for us to find an equal number of Japanese eligible to be exchanged for them whom the Japanese government will agree to accept in exchange."

Believe Gov. Warren Disfavors Special Session on Japanese

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Governor Warren of California "is not disposed" toward convoking a special session of the California legislature to discuss the "Japanese problem," unless there is a general request for such a session, it was reported here last week.

It was said that Gov. Warren was awaiting receipt of a request for such a special session from State Senator Randolph Collier of Yreka.

The Governor's office said that Warren expects to make a formal statement as to his views on the solution of the "Japanese problem" but that this would await determination of future War Relocation Authority policy and the result of proposals that administration of the Tule Lake camp be turned over to the army.

CALIFORNIA GUARD CHIEF WANTS TO EXCLUDE NISEI

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Brig. Gen. Ray Hays of the California State Guard wants persons of Japanese ancestry permanently excluded from the west coast.

Hays told newsmen in a special press conference that there was danger of "riots and bloodshed" if persons of Japanese ancestry were allowed in west coast areas during the war or later.

He declared that areas where strong feeling runs against persons of Japanese ancestry include the San Joaquin and Salinas valleys and Los Angeles. He indicated that feeling in the Salinas area stemmed from the fact that a whole company of Salinas youths were captured by the Japanese enemy at Bataan.

He said he expected the present reorganization of the State Guard to place the outfit at its full strength of 11,900 men by Jan. 1.

Hays said feeling among "whites" ran against "Japanese."

Orland Chamber Asks Removal of Tule Lake Group

ORLAND, Calif. — The Orland Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions urging the removal of disloyal persons from the Tule Lake segregation center to some interior point and the transformation of the camp into one for prisoners of war.

House Group Studies Law to Ban Race Hatred Literature

WASHINGTON—Legislation to ban race hatred literature from the mails is now under consideration of a House subcommittee.

Chairman Samuel A. Weiss, D., Pa., last week forecast the subcommittee of the House Post Office Committee would favorably report a bill by Rep. Walter A. Lynch, D., N.Y., after a score of witnesses from liberal, labor and Jewish groups pleaded for its enactment at hearings held on Nov. 15.

The Lynch bill, modeled on the New York Criminal Libel Statute which has been upheld in the courts, would bar from the mails all literature "containing any defamatory and false statements" which "tend to expose persons" identified by their race or religion "to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy." It would make it a crime to mail such material knowingly, subject to a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for five years, or both.

The witnesses supporting the Lynch bill have poured hundreds of exhibits into the Committee record showing how the mails are being used to circulate literature promoting race hatred. They warned that the mails were the chief vehicle for race hatred propaganda.

Meanwhile, the American Civil Liberties Union has filed a memorandum with the congressional committee, urging that the Lynch bill and House joint resolution No. 49, which seek to curb racial and religious antagonism, be reported unfavorably. The ACLU argued that these bills "extend the arbitrary censorship powers of the Postmaster General" and "legislation to punish or prohibit race hatred in their very nature are a limitation on freedom of speech."

"Race hatred cannot be legislated out of existence," the ACLU argued. "Only education and tolerance can overcome that."

Pasadena Fair Play Group Opposes Racial Legislation

Principles of Coast Committee Cited in Answer to Assemblyman

LOS ANGELES—Opposition to restrictive legislation "for racial reasons" was reiterated by Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer and Miss Priscilla Beattie of the Pasadena Committee on American Principles and Fair Play in an interview on Nov. 25 with the Los Angeles Daily News, following the report that the California assembly interim committee would conduct an investigation into the activities and purposes of the Fair Play group.

Mrs. Thayer, prominent clubwoman, representative of the national board of the YWCA, and acting chairman of the Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast committee on American Principles and Fair Play, admitted in Pasadena that she and Miss Beattie, chairman of the chapter's publicity committee, had written a letter to the California senate and assembly striking at restrictive legislation.

Miss Beattie said the letter had labeled any such legislation "unsound and un-American."

The letter stressed, Miss Beattie said, that the chapter was strongly against legislation opposing the return of Japanese to the west coast area "after the war."

"We did not discuss return of the Japanese now," Miss Beattie was quoted as saying. "We said, very plainly, 'after the war.' That should be plain enough."

She said the letter was sent to the state senate and assembly late last September.

Mrs. Thayer said she would allow the principles of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, with which the Pasadena chapter affiliated last June, to "speak for themselves."

Mrs. Thayer outlined the principles as:

1. Segregation of all disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.
2. Protection of the rights of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who serve in the United States armed forces.
3. Opportunity for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to re-settle in a manner which, in the judgment of the federal government, is best designed to meet the manpower shortage.
4. Fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry who are loyal.

Referring to Assemblyman Gannon's charge that the chapter had been attacking the American Legion, Mrs. Thayer pointed out that the chapter's vice chairman, Lowell McAddam, was a member of the Legion.

The clubwoman said the Pasadena chapter had an enrollment of 170, made up largely of educators, ministers, and business people "interested in fair play for all people."

William C. Carr, real estate operator in Pasadena, is a member of the executive committee of the Pasadena chapter, Mrs. Thayer said.

SENATE VOTE REPEALS BAN ON CHINESE

WASHINGTON — The Senate last week passed and sent to the White House a bill which President Roosevelt has said rectifies a "historic mistake" by wiping the Chinese exclusion laws from the statute books.

When the measure is signed by the President, Chinese who are lawful permanent residents of this country will have the right to become naturalized citizens and immigration barriers will be lowered to admit 106 Chinese annually.

Fights Return of Evacuees to Coast

FAIRFIELD, Calif. — W. A. Holley, rancher in Suisun valley has, announced preparations are under way to organize No Japs, Incorporated, at a mass meeting to be held in the near future.

Holley said steps for the organization will start with a membership of 50 farmers of Solano county. Funds donated by members will keep the organization in operation.

Farmers throughout the county he said, have signified a willingness to join.

He announced he has wired Senator Sheridan Downey in Washington and others of his intention to form such a group and said adjoining counties will be asked to come into the organization whose business it will be to keep persons of Japanese ancestry out of California after the war.

L. A. District Attorney Shuns Legal Action Over Threats

"Certain Korean" Groups Pledged Violence, Says Howser Answering Letter

LOS ANGELES — Answering a letter of protest regarding his testimony before a State Senate committee, District Attorney Howser is reported to have stated here recently that there is no legal action his office can take against the individuals or organizations that have openly threatened to kill any persons of Japanese ancestry found in California now or after the war.

Howser disclosed in a letter replying to a protest from V. V. Roe of Garvey, Calif., that "no statement was made by me that I had received three letters from organizations stating their members were pledged to kill every person of Japanese ancestry who returned to this coast now or after the war."

"My testimony was that certain Korean organizations had informed me their members pledged themselves to kill Japanese," Howser declared.

According to widely published

War Department Registers Opposition Against Assuming Control of Relocation Program

Japanese American Girl Will Be Inducted in WAC

CHICAGO — Iris Watanabe, 20, last week completed arrangements to join the Women's Army Corps and is believed by Chicago WAC officials to be the first Japanese American girl to be recruited into the service since the acceptance of Japanese American volunteers was authorized in September.

Miss Watanabe is on her way to Denver, Colo., to visit her parents and is scheduled to be inducted into the WACs on Dec. 7, the second anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack.

"I hope to make the land of my ancestors pay for its unwarranted attack on my country," Miss Watanabe, a native of California, was quoted by the Associated Press as declaring.

Death Threats Voiced at Tule, Committee Told

Camp Medical Officer Is First Witness on Dies Committee Panel

WASHINGTON — Residents of the Tule Lake segregation center were "threatened with death" by their leaders unless they joined in the demonstrations, Dr. John T. Mason, former senior medical officer at the center, told the Dies subcommittee Monday.

Dr. Mason said a Japanese American girl in the center's hospital had told him that between 6,000 and 10,000 internees at Tule Lake had been warned to "join the crowd or die."

The United Press reported that Dr. Mason had charged earlier that Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, made no immediate effort to investigate the disturbances during which Dr. Reese Petticord, the chief physician, had been "badly beaten," and that Myer cautioned staff doctors to "be careful because this might cause an international incident."

Eagles in Seattle Urge Exclusion

SEATTLE — Taking their cue from the reports of recent disturbances at the Tule Lake Segregation center, Seattle Aerie No. 1, F. O. E. last week passed a resolution demanding permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Northwest area.

Places Needless Burden On Military, West Coast Congressmen Told

WASHINGTON — Stout Army opposition to any proposal that the military assume control of the Tule Lake segregation center in California was recorded on Nov. 24 as the Senate Military Affairs Committee held a hearing on the situation at the Newell, Calif., camp.

The Senate committee was reported to have deferred any plans for immediate action in the face of army opposition.

War Department representatives told an executive session of the committee that operation of Tule Lake, housing 5,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who have indicated loyalty to Japan, would place a needless burden on the army. They said, in effect, that the army did not want to take on the operation of civilian evacuation as well as army internment camps.

Maj. Gen. Miller White, assistant chief of staff, was one of several War Department witnesses.

Meanwhile, it was reported that west coast congressmen have appointed a four-man committee to compose a resolution expressing the sentiments of Pacific coast states regarding the handling of the relocation program.

Rep. Costello Says Army Doesn't Want Control of Camps

WASHINGTON—The War Department definitely is opposed to assuming control of the Tule Lake segregation center, Rep. John M. Costello, D., Calif., chairman of a Dies subcommittee investigating the war relocation problem, declared in Washington on Nov. 28.

"The army feels it is not within its sphere and questions why it should be called upon to take over the camp," Costello reported.

Disclosures of the War Department's position followed representations by west coast groups and a special subcommittee of the California state senate that the army assume jurisdiction over the Tule Lake center.

It was also reported that efforts have been made to have the Justice Department, which has control of eleven enemy alien internment camps, take over the center.

The United Press reported that "it is understood" the Justice Department is opposing any move to classify Tule Lake with those camps under the Attorney General's jurisdiction, despite congressional insistence that the WRA relinquish its control to either the War or Justice Departments.

Secretary Stimson Declines Comment On Tule Lake Camp

WASHINGTON — Secretary of War Stimson declined comment at his press conference on Nov. 25 when asked about proposals to transfer control of the Tule Lake segregation center to the War Department.

Native Sons Seek To Consolidate Work Of Anti-Evacuee Group

LOS ANGELES — The Native Sons Luncheon club here named a committee on Nov. 26 to seek consolidation of efforts of all organizations working to prevent the release of Japanese from relocation centers.

Speaking at the luncheon Sheriff Biscailuz of Los Angeles county urged that the relocation problem be shelved until the post-war period.

Walter Odemar, Grand Trustee of the Native Sons, announced that a resolution against the return of the evacuees to the west coast is now being acted on by Native Son parlors throughout the state.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

An Unwritten Compact

The War Department this week announced the names of the first Japanese Americans killed in action in the European war theatre.

Thirty-four men of the 100th Infantry Battalion, the boys who laughed as they went into battle on the Appian Way to Rome, are dead.

These were men who grew up on the sandy beaches and the pineapple plantations of Hawaii, who were in Hawaii on Dec. 7 two years ago and who saw friends die in the horror of that unprovoked attack. These were men who trained in the green fields of Wisconsin and amid the scrub pines on the red clay hills of southern Mississippi. Five months ago, on their last furloughs in the continental United States, they roamed the streets of a blacked-out New York. They thronged the national shrines of Washington, riding to the top of the Washington monument, and peering from the sidewalks at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, home of the President. They wanted one good long look at the country they never again might see. It was the country for which they were ready to give the ultimate gift.

They died on the shelled and hell-ridden fields of Italy, as many men have died before them, fighting the evil that is fascism.

It has been said one needs only to look at the casualty lists of the Army of the United States to know it is a common war. To the names—to the Ginsbergs, the Nelsons, the Wangs, the Jugoviches, and the Johnny Jones, add these—Harold Arakawa, Toshiaki Fujimoto, Kaoru Fukuyama, Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Ronald Kiyabu, Isami Miyasato, Richard Murashige, Kaoru Naito, George Ozawa, Ted Shikiya, Yoshinobu Takei, Richard Toyama, and Thomas Yamanaga, the names of the first roster of Japanese American dead in Italy—and know how truly this is a war fought by men of all races and all creeds.

There is no tribute, great or sufficient, with which we can repay our debt to these men. But of this we must be sure, that American dream for which they gave their lives must be made a reality. That is the unwritten compact between those men who have died and those of us who today still live.

The Army on Race

The contributions of American men of Japanese ancestry to the military effort are accorded official recognition by the Army of the United States in its "Guide to Orientation Program," which is in general use and which is the Army's "outline of principles to govern the use of ideas so that they may become effective weapons in the war."

The progressive newsletter *In Fact* last week quoted from this Army book, nothing that "it is probably the most important step the Army has taken in enlightening the minds of its men."

Of great interest to Japanese Americans, who are being subjected to a racist attack on the west coast, is the Army Guide's frank discussion of questions of race and national origin. The Army orientation book declares: "Men of all races are fighting for the

cause of the United Nations. The Chinese have been battling the Japanese since 1937. The troops of Great Britain and of Russia include men of all colors. Filipinos gave a brave account of themselves on Bataan. The other Amerilan republics allied with us in the war contain millions of colored citizens. Ten percent of our manpower is Negro. There are thousands of men of Japanese blood serving in the Army of the United States who have already proved their devotion to this Republic. Yet the Axis Powers . . . are trying to create confusion and disunity in the United States by lying propaganda that we are fighting a 'white man's war.' Don't allow yourself to be drawn into an argument on this point, for argument advertises the enemy propaganda line. No more is needed than fair and full reporting of the support in factory, field and battle given us by all races of the world . . ."

Racist attacks on Japanese Americans have been intensified on the west coast in recent weeks. The following paragraph from the Army's orientation guide for its troops should give the west coast race-baiters pause, for it shows them up for what they are:

"To contribute by word or act toward the increase of misunderstanding, suspicion and tension between peoples of different racial or national origin in this country or among our Allies is to help the enemy."

Toward a Pacific Charter

The Japanese militarists will reap, in time to come, the wild wind of half a century of imperialistic aggression. The decisions of the recent historic meeting of war leaders of the United States, Great Britain and China have set the course for Allied action against the military power of the Japanese empire. The recent conferences "somewhere in North Africa" have sealed the inevitable doom of the militarists of Tokyo. There will be no negotiated peace.

The military and naval offensives against the far-flung ramparts of Japan's fortress Asia lie ahead, but overall planning so necessary to the successful waging of coalition war seem to have been executed at the conferences in the shadow of the Sphinx. The Axis radio has reacted to the announcements with a note of bravado, and their generals and their admirals, and all the greedy imperialists, are whistling past the graveyard of their dream of world domination.

It is significant that these meetings took place within short days of the second observance of the attack on Pearl Harbor. The despair of that bitter December Sunday has been replaced with the hope of victory ahead. The decisions of the tri-power conference in North Africa are primarily of a military nature, but form the basis for a "Pacific Charter." A few may be critical of the omission of mention of Hongkong, of India, of other question-marks on the geo-political map of Asia. But the forces which victory will unleash will resolve these questions, for the full execution of the Allied plans for Asia must make all forms of imperialism and colonialism untenable. There can be no mere return to the *status quo ante*.

Christmas in the Camps

Three weeks from today, in the barrack lands of the ten War Relocation Authority centers, 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry will celebrate Christmas.

It will be a Christmas made possible in large part by the generous hearts of other Christians throughout the country. Today in storehouses from San Francisco to New York are thousands upon thousands of gifts, every one of which will on Christmas day be opened by an evacuee child. Hundreds of persons of every denomination have given hours of their time for this end—that no child be forgotten on that day, that Christmas might come through the barbed wire of enclosing fences to the people within.

These gifts come, perhaps, from strangers. But they come in the spirit of brotherhood. They represent the whole-hearted response of thousands of friends who demonstrate the Christian way.

We know the evacuees will remember this Christmas, as they remember the last one, spent also within the confines of the war centers. They will remember it as a day when the brotherhood of man was made manifest.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Nightmares by W. R. Hearst

Japanese Americans, now under full dress attack from the journalistic minions of William Randolph Hearst, are joining distinguished company, for the Hearst press, at one time or another, has condemned editorially most of the good and decent forces of our society.

In fact, it is not for Japanese Americans to feel at all honored for having been singled out for a typical Hearst smear treatment. This present campaign is aimed not alone at those of Japanese ancestry, but against all minorities. It just happens, under the conditions of the present war, that because of racial identifications, the Japanese American has become a convenient whipping boy. The Hearst method is one of general race incitement, and is directed not alone against persons of Oriental descent, but against Americans of Negro, Mexican and Jew-ancestry. In California, where the Hearst papers exert their greatest influence (five of the ten papers in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland are owned by Hearst,) their role in the so-called "zoot suit" riot in Los Angeles has occasioned public censure.

Citizen Hearst, in his own columns and in the editorials of his newspapers, has promoted a race war between the Orient and the Occident. It is notable that the editorial record of his newspapers can be summed up in a list of hates and prejudices, against Britain, Russia and China, against labor and President Roosevelt, against post-war planning and political liberalism.

When the Hearst press launches a campaign, it seems that there is nothing that can, literally, stand in the way of its zeal. The truth does not stop it, nor the absence of news. For instance, the Hearst papers ran scareheads over the report from its representatives at Tule Lake that "bombs and guns" had been found at the WRA segregation camp. The categorical denial from the army that no explosives or firearms were discovered received little attention. It now appears, on the basis of sober reports from the army and the government, that the American public has been treated to another giddy ride on a typical Hearst merry-go-round.

Now that Tule Lake seems to have been squeezed dry of even the last wild-eyed rumor, the Hearst boys have started on Poston and upon those persons in California who, through the smoke-screen of misinformation and easy prejudice, have kept clear their perspectives and their belief in American principles of fair play. The Hearst attack on this latter group cynically disregards the facts in the case, and presents these persons as "Jap sympathizers" when, in reality, the issue is not one of "Japs" at all but of Americans and American rights. Knowing that Americans are a nation of headline-readers, the Hearst papers often carefully refer to the unloyal segregationists at Tule Lake as "Japanese-Americans" and to loyal persons of Japanese ancestry as "Japs."

In their "investigation" of Poston, the Hearst writer is "shocked" to find the evacuees given the freedom of even the limits of the Colorado River relocation area, which lies in the midst of a forsaken desert, even though such "freedom" is theirs only in the daylight hours and the residents of the camp must be within their narrow barracks area at night. This, in face of the fact that the government has no legal right to intern or detain these citizens who, by submitting to the extra-legal restrictions thus imposed upon them, are co-operating in every way with their government.

The Hearst charge that Japanese Americans are illegally entering California is another cut from the same cloth, for the few who have done so have had the permission of the army and have traveled with government escorts. These evacuees who "entered California" were farm workers who

crossed a few miles of the barren Mojave desert to the nearest railroad point. Another charge that the evacuees are purchasing canned goods and meats in Parker, the town nearest Poston, is ridiculous since there is no place in America, outside of 'black markets,' where such foods can be purchased without ration points, and the residents of the centers have none.

What motivates the Hearst press in their incitement of racial prejudices?

The Hearst papers have had a record of anti-Orientalism for half a century and more. They were as violently opposed to persons of Chinese ancestry during California's recurrent waves of anti-Chinese sentiment, as they are to persons of Japanese ancestry today. Yet William Randolph Hearst's anti-Orientalism is open to question. At a time when a Hearst paper was waging an anti-Chinese campaign, the Hearst ranches were one of California's largest employers of Chinese labor. Only public notice forced the Hearst ranches to stop employing the Chinese.

Anti-Orientalism has been long an editorial standby with Hearst. Today the "yellow peril" scare is translated into smear attacks on American citizens—of Oriental ancestry.

The Hearst drive is part of a general campaign of racial fascism in California. These racial fascists, abetted by professional patriots and political opportunists, wave the "yellow peril" standard, exploiting the hates engendered by war, in their hope for popular support. Later they may turn on other race groups—but the Japanese Americans are first, being, by their absence, the least able to fight back.

Hearstism has its economic base. The Hearst interests, and the financial and land-owning interests they represent, are among the most powerful in California. Elimination of even the small Japanese American minority increases their power, particularly when the pre-war interests of the Japanese Americans group were concentrated in agriculture and in the marketing of farm products. It should be remembered to what lengths the Associated Farmers and other reactionary farm interests in California have gone when the organization of labor "threatened" their private empires.

All Californians are not represented by William Randolph Hearst, nor all California organizations by racial fascist groups. It is the great mass of decent, everyday Americans which Hearst and the racial fascists are trying to influence by their present campaign. And it is to the average Californian, to the family who used to live next door, to whom the Japanese American must go to counteract the racist poison of the Hearst press.

the copy desk

"It is a temptation to slip into a state of complacency in the comparative 'safety' of a relocation center, it is easy to succumb to that sense of self-pity which is aggravated by hurt feeling and forget entirely the life that is rushing by just beyond the center gates. However, freedom of thought and movement have become so ingrained in our very character that was fostered in pre-evacuation days by the liberal system that is America, that it cannot be forgotten.

"We who have been confined realize the true value of the Four Freedoms. When we know that our movements are regulated according to certain rulings, the very word freedom awakens an urge in the very depths of our beings and we realize its value."—From the Minidoka Irrigator.

Vagaries

Gridmen . . .

Two nisei gridmen may see action in "bowl" games this New Year's. Fred Kishi, first-string tackle for Texas University, will play in the Cotton Bowl at Dallas against Randolph Field's airmen. Louisiana State's Nagata will be on hand when the LSU Tigers meet the Texas Aggies in the Orange Bowl at Miami. . . . Newly announced orders may give nisei candidates an easier time when they are being quizzed by tough Civil Service investigators. Now orders issued by the commission forbid investigators to ask questions about color, race, creed or religion.

Go for Broke ! . . .

The first film report on the Japanese American combat team at Camp Shelby, a short subject called, "Go for Broke," was recently shown at the Rohwer WRA center. . . . Despite Hearst reports which give an impression to the contrary, all Congressmen do not favor the present race-baiting campaign of west coast Tories. Here is one Congressman's attitude on Japanese Americans: "I am always sorry to see a war used as an excuse for reactionary and selfish interests and have tried to do my best to insure fair play for all citizens within this country."

Square Deal . . .

Ex-Ambassador Joseph C. Grew's recent statements in New York city advocating a "square deal" for loyal Japanese Americans was aimed at the west coast. . . . The army has indicated, in no uncertain terms, to coast congressmen that it doesn't want the war relocation problem dumped in its lap. . . . Senator Hiram Johnson, whose senatorial record has been one of constant opposition to Oriental immigration, was too ill to appear on the Senate floor to oppose passage of the bill repealing Chinese exclusion provisions, but sent a long message which was read by Oregon's Senator Holman whose views on persons of Oriental ancestry approximate those of his California colleague. Another who rose in opposition to the repeal legislation was North Carolina's Robert Rice Reynolds, one of the standard-bearers of white supremacy. Senator Reynolds' eleventh-hour attempts to saddle the repeal bill with amendments were shouted down.

Blood Bank . . .

During the recent Fellowship of Reconciliation conference in Los Angeles twelve young delegates took time off to give blood to the blood bank at Los Angeles General hospital to be used specifically for a Japanese American patient there who is suffering from internal hemorrhages. . . . The Japanese Committee of the National War Fund in New York City was one of the first of the 26 nationality committees to reach its quota in the recent drive. Dr. Kanzo Oguri of New York is chairman of the committee. . . . The WRA segregation program was not completed at the time of the Tule Lake "disturbances." Some 1500 persons remain to be moved into the segregation center as soon as housing is available. . . . Meantime, it's reported that some of the segregees, who went to Tule Lake in order not to be separated from their families, have petitioned for a hearing in order to leave the camp, following the recent "incidents."

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Some Notes for the Nisei: AMERICA . . . ? "America is Promises"

By FRED FERTIG

America?

"America is promises" wrote Archibald MacLeish.

To the poor of Asia she was "Gold Mountain;" and to the exiles and refugees from weary Europe she was "land of the free, home of/for the brave." These—Promises.

Want to know about America? and want to know America? and want to be a living part of America? Don't ask Henry Ford, the ghost of the late J. P. Morgan, Aaron Burr, Senator Lodge, William Randolph Hearst. Don't ask them. They can't answer. America is hardly in them. Ask the "good, grey" Walt Whitman, question Gen. MacArthur and his opposite, pacifist Thoreau, ask Jane Addams, George Washington Carver, Jefferson; you know the right ones. And above all, don't forget to visit Jones, Garcia, Swenson, Quon, Ginsberg; in other words, the guys next door. The answer is to be found in their hearts and at their hearthsides. The worker who drops his scribbled plan for a new machine into the factory "Suggestion Box," the Kansas farmer who loves his fields, the cultured New Englander (with Emerson's blood in his veins) the Negro who tells you he is going to climb and no Georgia cracker is going to keep him down—Americans all, and America—God bless America!

Incongruity in the land, you say? Share croppers and millionaire absentee owners. Okies and Arkies, poll tax, Exclusion Act, evacuees, in the nation of plenty and freedom?

Lindbergh who flew the ocean like a pioneering American, and the Lindbergh who surrendered America to fear and flew blind into isolationism. Rickenbacker, hero and less than a hero—a villifier of honest, sweating labor.

While China was buried in its past, and France was drowned in its present, there was this nation speaking of, moving towards, its and the world's future. The American Dream was not just for itself but for France, China, and all. America was the Chinese who built its railroads across to the West, and it was to America that Sun Yat Sen came to find the strength for his revolution, the idea for his republic. America was Frenchmen like Lafayette and Americans like Tom Paine who went to France to inspire the revolt to "liberty, equality, fraternity." America was and is the Indians who were here before the "Americans" were, before the "Native Sons," and the Japanese who came last to these shores—preparing the soil before others could profit. America is everybody and everything. The Melting Pot was what one of its immigrants called it. Some times the fire under the pot was not hot enough, and sometimes it is too hot.

I know how good America is. I have seen its goodness. For example. You take the train from Los Angeles up over the grade to San Joaquin Valley. Engineering. Tunnels. High, sturdy trestles. Mighty, streamlined locomotives—7500 horsepower! Besides you in your seat, a member of the Associated Farmers, or a soldier on furlough, or just John Doe, or a nameless one. And they will all talk with you, even if but to argue and disagree—and they won't talk low because "there's no Gestapo, you know." Outside the window is the country that Frank Norris and Saroyan and Steinbeck have told you about. The people they tell you of who are mean and proud, sentimental and greedy. But even these greedy folk are greedy because America is so rich that its gold cries out of the ground to be taken. Gold, golden wheat. Sierras. Beautiful sounding name, beautiful and high mountains—with some men to match them.

Not a very long history. We are so young a people. What a long future we have. No country on earth has so long a future—if we don't sell it out! "We have a rendezvous with destiny!" A politician's words, BUT TRUE . . . a statesman's insight!

Even our mistakes are in the grand manner.

Nowhere around the globe is there such a democratic society.

(Continued on page 6)

Editorial Digest

On Tule Lake

MINNEAPOLIS STAR-JOURNAL

"The happenings at Tule Lake ought not to be allowed to reflect upon the more than 100,000 loyal persons of Japanese origin among us, most of whom are citizens, all of whom are as eager as the rest of us to see a United Nations victory and to have a part in it." the influential Minneapolis Star-Journal, largest newspaper in the mid-northwest, declared in its lead editorial of Nov. 23.

The editorial, "Mr. Grew and Tule Lake," quoted the exambassador's plea for fair play for loyal Japanese Americans. The Star Journal noted that "undoubtedly" Mr. Grew's vigorous words on behalf of Japanese Americans had been evoked in part by public reaction to the Tule Lake "trouble."

"The careful, factual job which most newspapers did in reporting what actually happened there was tarnished by the colored accounts published by a few newspapers on the Pacific coast and by the Hearst press elsewhere, and by inflammatory treatment of the episode on the radio," the Star Journal added.

The Star Journal, published in an area into which many hundreds of Japanese American evacuees have gone in recent months, de-

clared of this racial minority:

"The Japanese Americans have a higher percentage of men in our armed forces (10,000) than any other racial group. Before the war they had a smaller crime percentage than any other group. They had a higher percent of their young people in college. Almost none ever were on relief. Secretary Stimson is authority for the statement that there has been no known case of sabotage by Japanese in Hawaii, either on Dec. 7, 1941, or since. The FBI says there has been no known case of sabotage by the Japanese on the Pacific coast."

Making a Distinction

SHARON HERALD

The Sharon, Pa., Herald also counseled on Nov. 18, for an understanding of the nature of the Tule Lake segregation center, and for fair play for loyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

"The important thing is that we Americans should distinguish clearly between the Tule Lake aggregation of traitors . . . and the almost 100,000 good, loyal American citizens who, by the accident of birth, have 'Japanese blood' in their veins," the Sharon Herald commented.

"It would be no more just to hold the Tule Lake agitators

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Applying Democracy to Immigration Laws

The first, short, hesitant step along the long road the United States must travel on the way to the practice of its democratic principles in the sphere of immigration was taken last week with congressional repeal of the Chinese immigration ban.

None but the bigoted white supremacists would have opposed the measure. Yet the record of the bill is disgraced by the bitter opposition of individuals and interests who invented or exaggerated arguments against a long-belated move.

We say that this is only the first step, for there can be no justice, no equality in a law which lowers the barriers for only the Chinese among Asiatics to join persons of European descent in entering this country and seeking American citizenship. The removal of a stigma from the Chinese alone does not correct the discriminatory nature of our immigration laws.

The time must come when our immigration quotas are opened to all the peoples of the world, be they natives of India or Baluchistan, Hottentots or Balinese.

We are opposed, of course, to complete relaxation of control over immigration which would flood the country with unneeded and undesirable foreign elements, but we do stress the moral need of ending discriminatory treatment in immigration laws based solely on race or national extraction.

In other words our immigration policy must be made consistent with the fundamental principles on which the nation is founded: each person must be judged on the basis of his merits as an individual; he must not be prejudged or discriminated against because of race, color or previous status.

There can be no valid reason why—if the objectives and ideals of this war are to be validated—a merchant or artisan or scholar or tradesman of decent moral character cannot make a good American citizen whether he is originally from London, Barcelona, Bombay, Singapore or Shanghai.

And some day when the hatred from this war has cooled down to a more normal temper, the citizen of Tokyo or Osaka must be included in the list. For we have learned in this global war that no nation and no people can be permitted to remain isolated from the world-wide brotherhood.

The opposition to this idealistic and yet necessary course still faces is epitomized, perhaps, in the protest of that die-hard Yellow Perilist, Senator Hiram Johnson of California.

"The large instinctive judgment of the working people of California," he said, "which has refused to sanction this admixture of races, has been the accepted policy of this nation."

From the chorus of ayes which drowned out such opposition and the protests of Senator Robert Reynolds of North Carolina, it would appear that the tide is swinging away from such reaction.

Despite the plentiful evidence that California is not entirely free of its outdated prejudices and blatant signs that perhaps Johnson has evaluated correctly the sentiments of a large proportion of his constituency, there is hope in the common sense and realistic wisdom of the people in other parts of the country.

The immigration issue aside, many of the ills that beset the moral position of this country are the result of just such bigotry, just such narrowness and lack of vision as that Johnson and his ilk exhibit consistently.

Unfortunately there were not enough people with vision and understanding to overcome the Johnsons of American history. But the chorus of ayes that rang out in the senate chambers and opened the way toward equality under American immigration laws for the Chinese people may well have been the death knell of many another unjust, un-American practice.

against all other Japanese Americans than to hold the Lord Haw-Haws against all Anglo-Saxons," the Herald said. "The Japanese Americans not at Tule Lake have every right to be considered and treated as plain Americans, without discrimination because of skin tone or cast of features."

New Pamphlet:

70,000 REFUGEES— MADE IN U.S.A.

"70,000 American Refugees — MADE IN U. S. A." is the title of a new pamphlet on Japanese Americans written by Truman B. Douglas, chairman of the Congressional Committee for Work with Japanese Evacuees of St. Louis.

The evacuation "compels us to ask some searching questions concerning the health and successful functioning of our democracy," writes Douglas. "More than this, it lays upon every responsible citizen the obligation to do his part in righting the wrong which has been done and in defending and preserving the integrity of the democracy for which men are giving their lives on battlefields around the world."

The issues at stake are these, says Douglas: "(1) Can we Americans offer resistance to rumor and propaganda? (2) Can we discount unscrupulous politicians who attempt to make capital of prejudice against minorities? (3) Can we safeguard the Bill of Rights? (4) Can we demonstrate the genuineness of the democratic faith for which we are fighting, and for the defense of which we are seeking support from the common peoples in all parts of the world? (5) Finally, the plight of our Japanese American neighbors confronts every Christian with a test of the alertness and vitality of his own compassion and active good will."

A program of action for all Americans is suggested by Douglas. He suggests ways to aid evacuees specifically, with housing and employment, and generally through knowing the facts and through cooperation with other persons and groups.

The pamphlet is available through the Citizens Committee for Resettlement of the Congressional Christian Committee for Work with Japanese Evacuees, 6501 Wydown Boulevard, Saint Louis 5, Missouri. Single copies are ten cents.

CLOSE QUOTES

"Next week perhaps we could talk, together, about this business of Japanese and American Japanese who are being so viciously set upon. Whenever favorable news from the war fronts is scarce or rebellion flares among little peoples who do not want us to protect them from the responsibilities of freedom, our daily papers—more especially two of Hearstian complexion, renew their inflammatory campaign of hatred against these people."

"Eighteen months ago the evacuation of the Issei and Nisei was being called a matter of military necessity on threat of imminent invasion. In a few months it was called protective custody for their own safety—such cannibals are we, their erstwhile neighbors, alleged to be. But now, as the interests which have long wanted them eliminated from California feel in the hysteria of war-bred hatred dare to come out into the open, there comes the call for their permanent internment or exclusion from California, for treating them as war prisoners, for depriving them of citizenship, and from a man pledged to enforce the law, Sheriff Biscailuz, comes a plea for sending many of them to Japan in exchange for prisoners of war. Such a move would involve some American citizens."

"If citizenship is to become a matter of racial or national pre-determinism or of periodic authoritarian changes, who will be safe from the whims of the powerful?"—From "Reflections" by Erna P. Harris in the Los Angeles, Calif., Tribune of Nov. 22.

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Children of Nisei Healthier Because of Balanced Diet

Thanksgiving, just past, meant football, good eats, and appreciation.

When the Nisei turns his eyes to the gridiron this year, he finds more of his ancestry in college football togs than ever before. It isn't only that the military services have depleted the ranks of college athletes but it calls attention to the increasing stature and heavier physique of Japanese Americans. There's an astonishing difference between the Issei and their grownup children.

The children of many Nisei appear to be setting new standards of ranginess and build, so that just as the Nisei eclipse the Issei, so will the Sansei exceed their parents' dimensions. When one views the strictly Japanese diet of the Issei, then their modified menu as they became Americanized, and now the balanced meals of the Nisei household, this blossoming of our youth is understandable. With each year the Japanese American will be attaining the physical fullness of his Caucasian contemporary.

In the strictly Japanese diet, as we understand it, rice forms the main course and filler. The scanty vegetables and meat almost seem like auxiliaries to aid in downing the rice. Among the robust youths, stomach capacity was rated in terms of bowls of rice consumed—three-bowler, five-bowler, etc. Science now discovers that rice is a starch or carbohydrate, without food value. There are no vitamins or minerals in the white polished rice that formed the major part of the menu of our folks.

However, from the Issei dinner tables has come the soy bean cake or tofu which is an important contribution to the American diet. This soy bean is extraordinary in its nutritive properties. Soy bean milk approaches natural milk in its food value. Hospitals and institutions have been using soy bean products in the dishes of their patients. It is gradually becoming recognized as an important food.

The Nisei dinner tables feature a combination of Japanese and American cookery. This is noticeable among the newlyweds. At first, the menu is almost entirely American. Then the Nisei wife notes with alarm that their food bill is out of proportion to their slender budget. Then she remembers her mother's cooking. She cooks rice but enough for just a bowl apiece for herself and husband. Then the "okazu" of vegetables and meat is the main dish. She discovers that this Japanese cooking, with rice the minor item, is but a fraction of the cost of strictly American-style bill-of-fares.

NISEI COOKING MORE BALANCED AND HEALTHFUL

The Nisei housewife is pleased to note that the dietician pronounces her meals even more balanced and healthful than the meat and potatoes standby of the average Caucasian home. She remembers from her mother the art of retaining taste and natural color in her cookery. She cooks spinach, beans, cabbage, etc., to what would be considered by most Americans as a half-done turn. By so doing, the vegetables are crisp and tender, yet retain their appetizing color. Even more important, the elusive vitamins are not cooked away. In most Caucasian families, vegetables are cooked until almost soggy—the vital food elements are boiled away.

For the sick, the Nisei housewife unlike her mother does not put the patient on an "okai" or rice gruel diet. She realizes that a prolonged diet of that sort leads to malnutrition, since the rice contains no minerals or vitamins. Rather, she fixes pleasing combinations of soup, eggs, milk, jello, ice cream.

If she herself is an expectant mother, she knows that she must supply the still unborn child with an abundance of calcium. So she drinks at least a quart of milk a day, or if she can't take milk, she swallows calcium tablets. This supplies the baby-to-be with plenty of calcium for large and strong bones and teeth. Unless the mother receives plenty of this mineral in her diet, Nature takes the baby's bone material from the mother's teeth. Ignorance of this has caused dental troubles among the Issei mothers. Some of their children have suffered from rick-

ets because of the mother's nutritional deficiencies.

Many Nisei wives, even today, appear to be ignorant of the food requirements of expectant mothers. Unless they familiarize themselves on these matters, they may have children that are bowlegged as a result of diet defects.

Some Issei certainly do have frugal food habits. Once I visited a lettuce farmer. For breakfast, we had lettuce boiled in "miso-shiru"—a sort of soy bean soup, and rice. For lunch head lettuce salad and meat and rice. For dinner, boiled lettuce wrung out and served with soy bean sauce, bacon and rice. He was surely specializing in his product.

THANKSGIVING

On Thanksgiving, we give thanks for our material and personal possessions. Originally, the occasion was a festival of gratitude for a bountiful harvest. Lincoln began the presidential practice of proclaiming annually a Thanksgiving Day for the blessings we enjoy.

Japanese Americans with the experience of evacuation and the transient nature of material possessions have come to realize that true Thanksgiving is more than appreciation for creature comforts. It must mean a sharing of our own blessings with others less fortunate. It must connote that any artificial curbs or weights fastened upon any group minimizes the spirit of Thanksgiving and disturbs the social conscience of others more favored.

The Nisei cannot longer excuse themselves from active participation in correcting minority group inequalities. They cannot content themselves saying, "Let George do it," for they have discovered that George is exactly like themselves. That pre-evacuation attitude must be abandoned. It will be only when all men are released from every form of bondage that Thanksgiving—for all and by all can be truly acclaimed.

Christian Conference Held in Denver

DENVER, Colo. — Over two hundred and fifty persons attended the Denver Sectional Young People's Christian Conference held Nov. 27 at the Trinity Methodist Church, with the theme, "Youth: Dedicate Yourself for Tomorrow."

Discussion groups included "Your Career Tomorrow," led by Jack Boyd under the chairmanship of Sho Sato; "Peace and Reconstruction," by Rev. Raymond Waser, with Ikuro Yoshino, chairman; "Religion in Your Life," Rev. Frederick J. Cox, with James Haratani, chairman; "Leadership Training," led by Rev. Frederick Udlock, under the chairmanship of Nick Iyoya.

The Saturday afternoon symposium was on the subject of community integration, and was directed by Taul Watanabe. Speakers were Dr. Floyd Sampson, Min Yasui and Joe Masaoka.

Three hundred and fifty persons attended the evening banquet. Main speaker was the Very Reverend Dean Paul Roberts. Toastmaster was Harry Matoba. The banquet was served under the auspices of the Ladies Aid and the Cornelians of the California St. Community church.

Luncheon was served by the Platte Valley Youth Fellowship.

Baby Girl Born To Bill Yodens

POCATELLO, Idaho—Sgt. and Mrs. Bill Yoden became the parents of a baby girl on Sunday, Nov. 21. Mrs. Yoden was the former Mary Nishasaki before her marriage.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Seasonal Workers Returning to Camps

Winter has come to Utah. We are having frost every morning with the temperature going down to twenty degrees or thereabouts. But because of the heating system, the cold weather is not causing us as much inconvenience as we had feared.

Even though the first snow came later than usual, the harvesting season is over now in most of the intermountain area. This means that all those who went out from the relocation centers on seasonal leaves are returning to hibernate until next spring. And those who obtained indefinite leaves when coming out for seasonal work, or obtained such permits after leaving the center, will have to shift to some new spot since the farms do not have employment all the year round. This is quite a task for those with families.

The one encouraging fact has been the report that a fairly large number are moving into the Middle West and the Atlantic seaboard. Some are going to hunt around for farms while others expect to become urbanites. If they resettle successfully, it will mean that more will be encouraged to leave the centers next spring.

Seasonal Leave Program Questioned

The big question which seems to be the topic of discussion is whether seasonal leaves will be issued by the War Relocation Authority next year or not. Many defense plants throughout the country are closing down and therefore the labor shortage may not be as acute as it has been

for the past year. If this should be the case there will be little demand for seasonal workers from the centers next year. Also, there may be a greater supply of farm implements which may diminish the number of workers required for harvesting. There is the possibility, too, of more Mexican laborers being recruited since they appear to be less demanding as far as housing conditions and pay scales are concerned.

Those who are interested in the resettlement program raise the point that as long as the WRA permits seasonal leaves, there will be no real movement for resettlement. The center would be the ideal place to hibernate during the winter months since there will be free room and board. The worry of looking for living quarters during the cold, winter months in congested areas would be eliminated. Then, why worry about indefinite leaves would be the attitude. There is a great deal of merit to this argument.

On the other hand, the WRA may have reached the conclusion that a seasonal leave encourages the individual or groups to go outside and experience actual conditions. Many have been convinced in this way that the "free zone" is a safe place and that it is possible to make a living even with a family. The seasonal leave would have been the only condition under which many would have dared to come out. They would not have severed all ties with the centers without finding out what the outside world was like.

Those who have resettled in the "free zone" seem to have their own viewpoints. They contend that there is no use in "closing" any area if seasonal workers are permitted to float around. In the first place, they claim that the

WHAT IS AMERICA . . . ?

By Fred Fertig

(Continued from page 5)

Always counting noses, raised hands, "ayes" and "nays"—a lot of "nays". Secret ballot. Gallup Poll. Two major parties. A thousand minor ones. Socialist, Socialist Workers, I.W.W., Communist, Progressive, ALP, Farmer-Labor; what's yours, partner? We'll even take a vote on whether Hitler shall be hanged, drawn-and-quartered, starved-and-feathered or lynched as is the good old American way. Or when Hitler is the under-dog, we may put him out to some green pasture, as we Americans, the kind-hearted, do to the no longer used fire-horses. Hitler in Podunk County Home, by popular vote. Guest of the citizenry!

America? Al Capone and Fred Fertig born in Chicago. Gangster. "Sky pilot." One ends up in Alcatraz, San Francisco Bay. One winds up, on the Berkeley Hills, Pacific School of Religion. View of Alcatraz from school windows. "There but for the grace of God go I!" He was born on the side of Chicago of slums, stockyards. I happened to find birth on the side where there grew grass, and healthy children, and where parents had time for their kids—the "right side" of the tracks.

Al Capone made money, much money, and I didn't. Now, poor man Al. The FBI chased him for taxes, and they hung around my door for awhile because the neighbors reported that I consorted with "Japs". But the FBI was just doing its duty in both cases, and Capone and Fertig are Americans who both have sinned and have preached sermons, and want to get along in the world—the American world, a world like the America of promises: the promise that some day everybody will be born on the right side of the tracks, and that yellow, or black, can REALLY become president.

America sometimes fails her people because her people sometimes fail her. But in America, there is a principle, a principle so great that I guess it takes a longer time to grow and be great. That principle: "freedom and justice for all." So Langston Hughes, Negro, can sing:

I, too, sing America.
I am the darker brother.

They send me
To eat in the kitchen
When company comes
But I laugh,
And eat well,
And grow strong.

Tomorrow
I'll be at the table
When company comes.

Nobody'll dare say to me,
"Eat in the kitchen,"
Then.

Besides, they'll see
How beautiful I am,
And be ashamed.

I, too, am American.

Lincoln, from log cabin to president! Negro American, Chinese American, Japanese American, German American, from Europe and Asia to the country that is neither Europe or Asia but the country that shall some day blend and bless them both!

Denver Women Conduct Drive For Invalid Group

DENVER, Colo. — The Cornelians, an organization of Japanese American women in Denver, are conducting a drive for the names of shut-ins and invalids of Japanese ancestry who are still in hospitals and sanatoriums in the evacuated area on the west coast.

The Cornelians are also soliciting contributions which will be added to their own and will be sent to these people in the form of holiday gifts.

It is reported that there are still more than 500 such men, women and children who are isolated from their families and friends because of the fact that they are confined in institutions in areas in which persons of Japanese ancestry are not admitted at the present time.

Donations may be sent to Mrs. Mary Nakamura, 3137 W. 35th Ave., Denver, Colo.

seasonal workers have nothing to lose since they are going back to camp and therefore, do not try to foster better understanding and promote public relations. The workers go on a strike or threaten one for just a few cents raise and create ill feeling which affects the permanent residents. Also the large influx of workers creates the impression that there has been a large migration into that area, thus stirring up the feeling against the "invasion of the Japs." Inasmuch as there are many who have helped to better understanding it is possible that a more careful selection of workers to be sent out would be the solution.

Another objection raised is that the WRA is not laying the proper foundation whereby there is public acceptance and understanding. The incident at Provo is pointed out as an example. Some contend that it was a wonder that there was no incident at Ogden since the two to three hundred who were supposed to have worked in that area had no recreational facilities. Others point to the treatment accorded the Japanese at Caldwell, Idaho. Those who resent discrimination state that if the farmers in that area cannot influence the merchants to be more hospitable, the Japanese workers should not be permitted to go into such hostile districts.

Employers Should Assume Responsibility

To avoid trouble, there seems to be a feeling that seasonal workers should not be permitted to come out. There are the pros and cons. Nobody knows what the WRA will decide. At the same time, if there should be a shortage of manpower next year, the WRA will be under tremendous pressure to send out the center residents even on seasonal leaves. During the fall of 1942, it is reported that the farmers made a strong demand for help. Considering the number who worked at the canneries and so forth this year, there is a strong likelihood of pressure being brought again next year.

In any event there is no doubt that the farmers and canneries who hire the center residents residents should be compelled to assume greater responsibility. This is especially true in the intermountain states where the next anti-Japanese agitation most likely will flare up. The California race-baiters are exerting their influence. The action of the Salt Lake City realty board, the resolutions of the various chambers of commerce in this area and other indications show that trouble is definitely brewing. If there is a stable community, there is possibility of promoting proper public relations by the residents. However, nothing can be done when the WRA is controlling the influx of newcomers.

As the discussions go on and on, it makes one wonder what is the best solution. It will be interesting to observe the WRA's reaction. Will those who desire center laborers win out, or will the exponents of permanent resettlement convince the authorities that seasonal leave is harmful in the long run. This year's experience on seasonal and indefinite leaves should give the WRA valuable background to make the decision which will be for the good of all.

Ann Nisei Says:
Thought, Personality
Should Go Into
Gifts for Christmas

Let a lot of thought and a touch of personality go into your Christmas gifts. And if you can get a personal touch into your gifts, do so.

For instance, send your soldiers a photo folder about the size of a cigaret case. This folder has half a dozen or more celluloid pockets for pictures. Fill the pockets with family photos and one of the dog, too, and your soldier will take this Christmas gift, at least, overseas with him.

Of course a box of cookies and candy is a "must" for every soldier. When you send yours, fill up the empty spots with packs of cigarettes, a deck of cards, handkerchiefs and socks. And make your Christmas cooky and candy boxes really something with fancy wrappings, ribbons and seals.

Try to make your present something that's really going to be used. For instance, it's always nice to buy pieces of silver or china to "fill in" someone's set. A young bride collecting a certain silver pattern will appreciate nothing so much as two or three pieces she needs. And if another friend has a certain dinnerware pattern, select a service dish or salad set to match. It's easy to do this these days, with "open stock" patterns the rule, rather than the exception.

Even the most prosaic gifts can be made "gifty" with a little thought. For instance, if you'd like to give someone a dress length of material, add the necessary notions and a pattern as well. Or send a prospective mother a be-ribboned clothes hamper loaded down with diapers and other baby necessities. (Incidentally, diapers being on the "scarcity" list these days, they're not so humdrum a present as you might think!)

But don't kill yourself trying to find something new, original and exciting for every Christmas gift. When you get right down to it, you'd probably find that the things you want for Christmas this year are pretty ordinary things—gloves, a sweater, a bag, a housecoat, earrings, etc.

And so, just by way of suggestions, here are a few ideas that may be helpful:

For a soldier: a writing portfolio, toilet kit, special designed soap with Army insignia, tobacco mixing set, a pipe, game sets, your photograph, utility kits—and first, last and always, food, cigarettes and candy.

For a girl: jewelry, and this year we vote for earrings. Choose simple gold or silver ones, small and well-designed. This year's lapel pins, if we follow the trend correctly, go away from the bizarre and toward the smartly designed and the simple. Costume jewelry has a more enduring look this year, if you follow us. It goes in for gold, silver and semi-precious stones, but it isn't necessarily expensive. Hundreds of beautiful little gifts in silver fall in the one-to-five dollar class.

For your hostess: a spice set, candlesticks, bridge decks. If she likes to cook, try "New Chinese

Tri-State Buddhists
Hold Denver Confab

DENVER, Colo. — One hundred delegates from Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado were called to order, Saturday, Nov. 27 for a two-day conference of young Buddhists by Fumio Nishida, chairman.

Welcome messages were addressed to the group of nisei by the Rev. Y. Tamai and Rev. Yonemura. James Kanemoto, president of the Tri-State Y.B.A., called on the delegates from each district to report on local activities. The reports formed the basis for later discussion under the chairmanship of Floyd Koshio of Fort Lupton.

The Rev. K. M. Kumata, national secretary of the Young Buddhists of America, spoke at a conference banquet. Harry Yamari served as toastmaster.

Recipes," selling for \$1.25 postpaid, from United China Relief, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York, 19.

For your wife: keep to the cosmetic counter and the clothing department. She'll appreciate luxury. You can't go wrong with a fitted beauty kit. Barbara Gould puts out a gabardine handbag fitted with several beauty necessities at about five dollars; Coty puts out a couple of beauties at about four dollars and six-seventy five. From about fifteen dollars and up you can get travelling cases completely fitted and beautiful as a dream. Or get her something super in the way of a brunch coat, a housecoat, tailored slacks.

For anybody: books magazine subscriptions, and record albums. If your friend likes to read the New Yorker try James Thurber's "Men Women and Dogs." (\$3.00, Harcourt Brace and Co., 383 Madison Avenue, N. Y. 17.) If he's an avid PM reader, send him Crockett Johnson's "Barnaby," an adult comic strip gathered into a book. (\$2.00, Henry Holt and Co., 257 Fourth Avenue, NY 10.) And anybody would appreciate "The New Sun," Taro Yashima's book, \$2.75, also from Henry Holt and Co.

As for record albums, the selection is so wide and varied these days you can fill your entire Christmas list, almost, from a record catalogue.

For children: creative toys, like plastic, modelling, art craft sets. For instance, there's a lovely mannequin set for young dress-makers, complete with a fashion figure doll, a dress form, material, patterns and sewing book. You can order these from a Singer shop, your mail order catalogue, or any department store. Prices range from about a dollar-fifty to four dollars.

Or you might make up a gift set of this sort—perhaps a yard and a half of bright plaid taffeta, a cute apron pattern, sewing book and complete sewing kit. Or try a knitting kit you make up yourself, consisting of pink yarn, book of sweater directions, knitting needles—all in a swanky knitting bag.

P. S. And if you're really stuck why not send the Pacific Citizen? (And who are we to be above a little advertising now and then?)

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Yamamoto (30-5-D, Poston) a boy, Michael Francis, on Sept. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Okita (34-1-B, Minidoka) a girl on November 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kikawa (34-8-A, Minidoka) a girl on Nov. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kametaro Kawaguchi (38-5-B, Minidoka) a girl on Nov. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ikebe (29-2-F, Minidoka) a boy on Nov. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Yamamoto (12-5-C, Minidoka) a girl on Nov. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiromu Iwakiri (3-10-D, Minidoka) a girl on Nov. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shun Iwasaki (10-3-A, Minidoka) a girl on Nov. 10.

To Mr. Emiko Yoshikawa (17-4-1, Manzanar) a girl on Nov. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kengo Yorika (4-7-D, Minidoka) a girl on Nov. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Esero Yoshitomi (39-9-C, Minidoka) a boy on Nov. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Matsuno (1-8-C, Minidoka) a girl on Nov. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsuji Kayano (34-6-B, Minidoka) a boy on Nov. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinichi Terao (328-2-C, Poston) a boy on Nov. 13.

To Mrs. Shizue Tanaka (31-6-3, Manzanar) a boy on Nov. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hashimoto (17-1-B, Poston) a boy on Nov. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kakita (27-13-C, Poston) a boy on Nov. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyichi Miyahara (16-2-C, Minidoka) a boy on Nov. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Iwamoto (30-5-A, Minidoka) a girl on Nov. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Kimura (24-11-B, Minidoka) a boy on Nov. 15.

To Mrs. May Murakami (35-6-4, Manzanar) a boy on Nov. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Tom Shinsako (25-12-F, Rohwer) a boy on Nov. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Okegawa (28-10-B, Minidoka) a boy on Nov. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tobuo Tsuboi (44-8-C, Gila River) a girl on Nov. 16.

To Mrs. Tomi Hashimoto (23-8-1, Manzanar) a boy on Nov. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taira Fujimoto (36-14-AA, Gila River) a girl on Nov. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sanada (6-8-C, Rohwer) a boy on Nov. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Allen Y. Aoyagi (5-1-C, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masuo Takao (56-7-D, Gila River) a girl on Nov. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shuichi Yoshimoto (30-13-A, Gila River) a girl on Nov. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsunenori Hashigami (57-2-D, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Ichishita (7-11-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on Nov. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nagao (28-17-B, Heart Mountain) a girl on Nov. 20.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Bill Yoden, a girl on Nov. 21 at Pocatello.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ozawa (15-23-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Nov. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazunori Tamura (20-8-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on Nov. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Kurasaki (9-10-F, Heart Mountain) a boy on Nov. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoshi Nakashima (29-7-E, Rohwer) a child on Nov. 25.

MARRIAGES

Toshiko Matsuyama to Noboru Zaiman on Nov. 1 at Casper, Wyo.

Betty Eiko Higashi to Pvt.

NOTICE:
To make certain that any vital statistics item regarding you or any member of your family is recorded in the Pacific Citizen, drop us a card giving all necessary details.

Evacuees Report Unfavorable
Treatment in California Visit

Dispersal to Benefit
Japanese Americans,
Evacuee Believes

SAGINAW, Mich.—Despite bitterness engendered by the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast area, important benefits were predicted by Thomas Mayeda, an evacuee, in a talk before a YMCA group here.

Chief of the benefits, Mayeda said, would be the dispersing of Japanese Americans throughout the United States in small groups so that they no longer will be concentrated in a single area where they would be subject to racial discrimination.

Parker Lions Club
Hold Meeting in
Poston Center

POSTON, Ariz. — Oliver King of Phoenix, district governor of the organization, was the principal speaker when 45 members of the Parker Lions club held a meeting at the war relocation center at Poston last week.

Wade Head, project director, told the visitors that "we want the people of the valley to see the potentialities that exist here and which are being realized in wartime. We feel that in such development lies the future greatness of the area."

Chuji Tsunehara at Fort Riley, Kansas, on Nov. 9.

Marie Wakamatsu to Pfc. James Kobayashi on Nov. 13, at San Antonio, Texas.

Mitsuye Masuda to Yoshinobu Kurose on Nov. 14 at Rohwer.

Ise Inuzuka to George Asu-mano on Nov. 18 at Minidoka.

Mitsuko Kujimoto to George Hatanaka on Nov. 20 at Gila River.

Hatsuye Kurose to James Sakoda on Nov. 20 at Minidoka.

Ruth Fukuhara to Masao Nakata on Nov. 21 at Minidoka.

DEATHS

Kichitaro Tabusa, 65, (17-8-D, Minidoka) on Nov. 9.

Shizuo Tom Kojima, 66, (60-14-B, Poston) on Nov. 14.

Tokutaro Sumida, 72, on Nov. 17 at Minidoka.

Seigo Tom Muto, 59, (28-4-B, Heart Mountain) on Nov. 23.

Mrs. Teruko Usui, 21, (40-3-C, Rohwer) on Nov. 24.

Topaz Group Visited
Patient at Hospital
In Evacuated Area

OAKLAND, Calif. — Three evacuees from Topaz, Utah, and their Causasian escort were last Saturday denied entrance to a San Leandro hotel, according to a complaint voiced by the escort, Mrs. Frances M. Farrell, to C. O. Degnan of the sheriff's office sub-station in Hayward.

The Topaz residents were Mrs. Yoshiko Takahashi, and her two sons, Frank, 21 and Yoneo, 19, who were given military permits to visit Chiyuzaimon Takahashi, father of the two children, who is a patient at the Fairmont hospital.

The permit granted the Takahashis was one of the first issued in such an emergency, according to Philip J. Webster, assistant field director of the WRA in San Francisco. The permit was granted by the Western Defense Command.

The Takahasris returned to Topaz immediately after seeing Mr. Takahashi. They lived in Oakland for 24 years prior to their evacuation.

Japanese American
Youth Escapes From
L. A. Juvenile Hall

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Awaiting transfer to the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority, 15-year old Roy Yamada, son of a Japanese father and a German-Irish mother, was reported by authorities to have attempted to escape from Juvenile Hall on Nov. 22.

He and two companions were captured two hours later. Yamada was reported to have sprained an ankle when he attempted to escape from the police. Three other youths were still at large.

The Los Angeles Times said the youngsters broke out of the detention home shortly after midnight, and Yamada, with J. L. Lewis and Charles D. Bronson, also 15, were apprehended near Eighth and Olive Streets.

Juvenile Officer E. S. Growling reported that Yamada, whose mother is dead and whose father is an internee, had been placed in Juvenile Hall Nov. 10 when apprehended while escaping from a San Diego detention home where he was placed when persons of Japanese ancestry were ordered evacuated from the west coast.



UNDECIDED?

Your Answer to the Christmas Problem

The Pacific Citizen

What could be more appropriate as a gift to your friends back home than a subscription to the Pacific Citizen, carrying your remembrances to them EVERY week?

A beautiful Christmas Card will be sent, notifying the receiver of the Gift Subscription, in the name of the donor.

Inclosed you will find \$....., @ \$2.50 per each one year subscription to the Pacific Citizen, for which send the Pacific Citizen to the following persons:

1. Name
Address

2. Name
Address

Name
Address

REMITTER:

SEND YOUR HOLIDAY GREETINGS
VIA THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

Let Your Friends Know Where You Have
Resettled

- ☐ Your name and address inserted in a special holiday section grouped by districts for only \$1.00
- ☐ Individual Greetings \$2.00 an inch

Name

Address

Deadline Dec. 15th

Poston WRA Official Answers Senator Tenney on Evacuees' Travel Into Evacuated Area

All Had Permission
Of Western Command,
Californians Informed

LOS ANGELES — Ralph Gelvin, associate project director at the Colorado River WRA camp at Poston, Ariz., Monday replied to charges by State Senator Jack Tenney of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Examiner that "persons of Japanese ancestry from Poston were entering California in large numbers."

Gelvin defended movements of evacuees, declaring that any person of Japanese ancestry coming into California did so under a permit of the commanding general of the western defense command and that they were merely proceeding to Cadiz to board the Santa Fe train for points east.

In each case, Gelvin said, there was a WRA escort.

Tenney had charged publicly on the basis of reports from an investigator that persons of Japanese ancestry were entering California in large numbers. The State Senator had said the "hundreds" were entering the state in automobiles and aboard trains for "points unknown."

However, W. A. Miller, chief inspector of the California Department of Agriculture inspection station at Vidal—where all automobiles entering the state are examined for infected plants or fruit—declared that within the past 18 months, nearly 150 cars with persons of Japanese ancestry had passed through his office, but that "except for five or six" cars, all carried non-Japanese government escorts, while the others had WRA passes.

Tenney stated he had no information whether these persons of Japanese ancestry were coming to Los Angeles or other Pacific coast cities, but U. S. Attorney General Charles Carr, who issues all passes for aliens in this area, declared that no permission had been granted "for any Japanese" to enter the evacuated area.

Buffalo YWCA, FOR Entertain Evacuees At Holiday Dinner

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Eleven new nisei residents of Buffalo, New York, enjoyed a Thanksgiving dinner presented by the FOR and YWCA groups of this city at the South Side Branch YWCA.

Host and hostesses for the dinner were Gwendolyn Morgan, secretary of the South Side YWCA, Patty Ellis and Mr. Morgan.

Guests were Bob Kawashima, Frank Hijikata, Shig Okada, Tom Muraki, Akira Omachi, Haruyo Nishiwara, Saburo Mizutani, Grace Yoshizaki, Alice Suzuki, George Furutani and Riyo Sato.

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Whitaker to Head Jerome Center as Taylor Resigns

WASHINGTON — E. B. Whitaker, assistant field director of the WRA at Little Rock, was named last week as head of the Jerome relocation center, replacing Paul A. Taylor who resigned to accept a position with the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

It was reported that Whitaker would assume management of the Jerome camp in addition to his present duties. Whitaker has been in charge of the Little Rock office of the WRA since the Arkansas centers were established.

Volunteer Nisei Accepted Into Army Reserve

Inductees Will Be
Released to Civilian
Life, Subject to Call

POSTON, Ariz. — Nisei army volunteers will hereafter be placed in the Enlisted Reserve Corps subject to call for active duty following induction in Salt Lake City, according to a report in the Poston Chronicle.

Japanese Americans will continue to be inducted as volunteers, the report stated. Nisei will be forwarded to one station, 179 Motor Avenue in Salt Lake City.

Twenty-one-day furloughs heretofore granted nisei volunteers, will no longer be granted, and inductees will be released to civilian life, subject to recall by the army.

Five Evacuees Miss Bus, Get Help From Sheriff in Nevada

RENO, Nev.—Five evacuee seasonal workers on Nov. 24 sought the assistance of Reno police in catching two buses transporting farm workers from Idaho to the war relocation center at Manzanar, Calif., which left them behind after a routine breakfast stop in Reno.

Sheriff F. Brooks of Ormsby county was notified and the buses were stopped in Carson City.

Sheriff Brooks drove in to Reno and returned the missing evacuees and the buses moved on after a four-hour delay. The five evacuees were Kintaro Ozawa, Takeo Shigaki, Shigeru Nagase, Chikichi Nishida and Shinkichi Aminaka.

Evacuees Given Administrative Posts Of Poston Units

POSTON, Ariz. — Seichi Nomura, Kenji Uyeno and Gerald Wumino were last week scheduled to step into new positions as administrators of Units I, II, and III of this center, posts formerly filled by appointed personnel members, according to the Chronicle.

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We wish to acknowledge receipt of contributions to National Headquarters totaling \$20.00 from the following persons: Mrs. A. Omiya, Mrs. Chiye Yamamoto, and Mrs. Marjorie Kwok of Denver, Colorado; Siberius Y. Saito, Madison, Wisconsin; Mrs. Frank Cary, Salt Lake City, Utah; Luther Ogawa, Storrs, Connecticut; T. Shirachi, Glasgow, Montana; and Albert D. Bonus, Seattle, Wash.

ALOHA USO

Miss Chris Nakano of Salt Lake City brought in personally to National Headquarters, \$5.00, for the Nisei USO at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. We understand that she has a brother at Camp Shelby.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

I presume many of us with just 20 more days to Christmas are wondering what to send as a remembrance to our friends back on the Pacific Coast and also to our many new friends made at the relocation centers and upon resettlement. I am sending one year Pacific Citizen subscriptions to my friends, renewing some and sending new subscriptions to others. I find that the daily and weekly correspondences to my friends back home in the early days of evacuation are now months apart, not because the ties that bind are weaker, but that relocation and resettlement has brought new and varied everyday problems that make our homes back on the Coast a little farther away. My friends receiving the Pacific Citizen as a Holiday Gift still think of me as the Pacific Citizen calls on them every week. My friends are not men and women of influence, but just people, the neighbors, the grocery men, the mailmen, the lady that runs the bakery who always gave Carolyn an extra cookie; these people who were just as bewildered as I was when evacuation came along; these people who told me that we would not be evacuated and when the day of departure came would not pause to brush aside their tears as we clasped their hands in ours and felt the warmth of their hearts.

They are still interested in us, and we are in them. My way of telling them how we are getting along and what we are doing is through the Pacific Citizen. It is no longer the individual, I, that matters. The Pacific Citizen does not tell them about me, but it lets them know the up-to-the-minute situations and conditions of the Japanese problem. The status of that problem pegs my individual situation. Some unthinking nisei has caused a restaurant in one near locality to refuse service to Japanese. I do not even know this nisei, but I cannot get meals there anymore. His problem is mine.

We certainly need more readers of the Pacific Citizen back on the Pacific Coast, so how about gift subscriptions to your friends back home.

COMMUNITY CHRISTMASSES

If you haven't sent that check or money order for the Christmas Parties to be held in the Relocation Centers, do so before it is too late. Time is short, so remit directly to Rev. A. Akamatsu, 323 West 108th St., New York City, New York.

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WRA Holds Leave Clearance Hearings in Relocation Camps

Processing Is Part
Of Investigation to
Determine Eligibility

WASHINGTON — Some residents of the war relocation centers are being given leave clearance hearings at the present time, the War Relocation Authority reported last week.

It was stated that these hearings are part of an investigation to determine eligibility for leave, and that regardless of whether an evacuee wants to relocate at this time, it is necessary for him to appear for a leave clearance hearing when called upon to do so.

The WRA noted that this does not mean that an evacuee will be forced to relocate when clearance is established. It does mean, the WRA stressed, that if clearance is provided, the person will be eligible to relocate in the future.

The WRA reported that the purpose of the hearings is to obtain evidence concerning the individual's attitude toward the United States and his obligations of citizenship. On the basis of the whole investigation, the project hearing board and the project director make recommendations to the Washington office. The cases are then reviewed by a Washington board which makes recommendations to the director. Final determinations of leave eligibility will be made by the national director.

It was also stressed that the hearings are not intended as trials or cross examinations. They are interviews at which each person has an opportunity to state simply and plainly his or her attitude on basic questions directly concerning the final action to be taken, it was said. The WRA explained that the hearings afford an opportunity to clear up any

misunderstandings and correct any errors which may appear in the record.

The WRA declared that persons given leave clearance are eligible to relocate anywhere in the United States outside of the restricted military areas. Only those recommended by the Japanese American Joint Board—composed of representatives of the Army, Navy and WRA—are permitted to leave relocation centers for points in the eastern defense command or the coastal areas of states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

It was noted that eligibility to work on plants or facilities important to the war effort is also determined by the Japanese American Joint Board or by the office of the Provost Marshal General in the War Department. Already a number of Japanese Americans have been approved for such work, it was announced.

The WRA also advised that evacuees securing job offers in war plants who have not yet been approved by the Joint Board should file a personnel security questionnaire form (58) through their prospective employer. These applications will be passed by the office of the Provost Marshal General.

Japanese Language Graduation Program Held at Colorado U.

BOULDER, Colo. — Part of the program was in the Japanese language when the Navy's language school at the University of Colorado held its graduation exercises last Tuesday, according to Capt. Frank Roberts, naval unit commander.

The valedictory address and school song by the Navy graduates were in Japanese.

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