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No Movement Of Tule Lake Troops Planned

Ninth Service Command Answers Story Carried By Hearst Newspaper

Headquarters of the army's Ninth service command at Fort Douglas, Utah, said Wednesday that they plan no immediate removal of their troops which took over control of the Tule Lake segregation center in Northern California on Nov. 4.

The army statement was made in answer to a story carried by the Hearst Call-Bulletin in San Francisco, which declared under a Tule Lake dateline, quoting an unidentified "WRA official," which said that army troops would be moved out of Tule Lake on Jan. 12 and would resume their former position of guards outside the center.

"As far as this headquarters is concerned," said Maj. Eugene D. Mullins, public relations officer, "army control will remain the same as it has been since the troops took over."

Federal Freeze Order On Evacuee-Owned Properties Lifted

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—A Federal order freezing accounts of six Santa Barbara county farming companies, issued in October by the Treasury Department because of complaints that funds of owners of Japanese ancestry, now in a relocation center, were being dissipated, has been revoked, counsel for the companies stated last week.

According to the attorney, the accounts of California Lettuce Growers, Inc., Guadalupe Ranch Co., and the Palo Verde Ranch Vegetable Growers, Lompoc Ranch Co., and the Palo Verde Ranch Co., have been released.

Evacuees Plan Conference in Chicago Soon

Center Representatives Will Meet with WRA Officials on Relocation

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Representatives from the nine relocation centers will meet with relocation area representatives and Director Dillon Myer in a national conference tentatively scheduled to be held in Chicago in January or early February, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

The meeting was proposed by the Heart Mountain community council.

Two delegates from each center will meet with one representative from each of the relocation field areas, and two from those areas where the greatest number of former center residents have now settled, namely Salt Lake City, Denver and Chicago.

In a wire to the local council, Myer said: "Such a conference can do much to improve mutual understanding and cooperation in achieving our common objective. . .

"It is my feeling that we are entering the New Year with a better understanding on the part of the American public of our mutual problems and objective than ever before. I hope the New Year will bring for the many thousands in your and other relocation communities a resolution to meet our present problems with determination and fortitude."

Since the WRA will not be in a position to pay either traveling or living expenses of the delegates, the Heart Mountain council will consider ways and means of raising funds to defray costs of the local delegates. They will also prepare a list of questions to be answered by the director and a list of major problems facing the residents, said the Sentinel.

War Department Announces Names of Nisei Casualties

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week identified one Japanese American soldier as killed and four others, one a captain, as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area, presumably on the Italian front.

On Jan. 10 the War Department listed the following Japanese American soldier as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

MIZUHA, Capt. Jack H.—Mrs. Toshiko Mizuha, wife, Koloa, Kauai.

On Jan. 8 the War Department listed the following three Japanese Americans and an officer, presumably with the Japanese American battalion, as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

COCKETT, 2nd Lt. Frank M.—Mrs. Rene Cockett, wife, Wailuku, Maui.

HAMANO, Pvt. Masaru—Kaname Hamano, brother, 942-A Ahana Lane Honolulu.

KABUTAN, Pvt. Toshio—Teishiro Kabutan, father, Makaweli, Kauai.

MORITA, Pvt. Masatoshi—Mrs. Taka Morita, mother, Box 124, Hanalei, Kauai.

On Jan. 4 the War Department listed the following Japanese American as killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

KURODA, Pfc. Ichiji H.—Miss Kiyoko M. Kuroda, sister, 1535 Fort St., Honolulu.

Evacuee Boilermen, Janitors End Six-Day Strike at Hunt

Myer Turns Down Request For 70 Additional Workers at Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho — Harry L. Stafford, project director at the Minidoka relocation center, reported Tuesday that the strike of 178 evacuee boilermen and janitors had been settled, and that the men were back at work.

The strike was settled, Stafford said, after a meeting of the 11-man committee of block delegates and the strikers who left their jobs on Jan. 5.

The meeting was held after Dillon S. Myer, national director of WRA, refused to grant a request by the strikers to authorize 70 additional workers.

In a message to Stafford, Myer said:

"The authority is fulfilling its obligation to the community by maintaining laundry rooms, boilers and other facilities, by providing fuel, and by providing sufficient funds to employ personnel actually needed to maintain these services."

Myer reportedly insisted on "a full day's work for a full day's pay," and the center's standard 44-hour work week. Boilermen and janitors receive the regular WRA wage of \$16 a month.

"The evacuees voted to return to work on about the same schedule as they previously served," Stafford said. "The only exception was that they will work only five hours on Sunday."

"Previously they worked seven days a week with shifts of six and one-half hours. Under the Sunday reduction they will actually work 44 hours," he said.

The strike was called when project authorities requested the boilermen and janitors to maintain 24-hour shifts. The evacuees then requested additional help, refusal of which resulted in the strike.

Fires were started in some of the laundry stoves Saturday night to protect pipes from freezing.

There has been no damage or disorder resulting from the strikes, Stafford stressed.

Heating in the hospital and administration area was not affected in the strike.

Senator Chandler Criticizes War Relocation Program

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Senator A. B. (Happy) Chandler of Kentucky criticized the handling of the problem of Japanese American evacuees in a speech here on Jan. 3.

Heart Mountain Came of Age in 1943, Says Official

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Officials of the Heart Mountain war relocation center last week reviewed the WRA camp's history for the past year and decided that "Heart Mountain went through its growing pains and came of age in 1943."

The Sentinel, evacuee-edited project newspaper, said that highlights for the year were the formation of a combat team of Japanese American volunteers and the recent segregation of pro-Japan evacuees at the Tule Lake camp of the WRA.

The Sentinel said that the removal of the segregates now has enabled thousands of loyal evacuees to settle down to normalcy, "positive of their stand."

From a peak of 11,200 evacuees, the present population of the camp has been cut down to approximately 9,500.

EVACUEE YOUTH WINS PARDON FROM CHARGES

OGDEN, Utah—The Ogden city commission on Jan. 5 pardoned Goro Fujiwara, who was serving a 30-day jail sentence following his conviction of trespass by the city court on Dec. 28.

Interceding for the Japanese American evacuee, Police Chief T. R. Johnson told the commission the FBI had no charge against him and Capt. C. K. Keeter had recommended his release.

Fujiwara pleaded guilty in city court recently to the charge that he had been found in a U.S. mail car by railway police.

Army Denies Report Tule Evacuees on Hunger Strike

TULE LAKE, Calif.—The army Tuesday denied reports that segregates at the Tule Lake segregation camp had staged a protest hunger strike.

It had been rumored that 200 alien Japanese had been engaged in a hunger strike at the camp since Dec. 31. Sources at Tule Lake said the reports had been started by the circulation of anonymous letters mailed to newspapers.

Inquiries Disprove Charge Evacuees Buying Choice Farm Land, Says Denver WRA Office

Japanese American Girl Accepted by Air Corps WACs

CAMP BOWIE, Tex.—A Japanese American girl, wife of a soldier stationed here, has left for Camp Oglethorpe, Ga. to begin her basic training after her acceptance for air corps duty with the Women's Army Corps.

She is Mrs. Cherry Nakagawara, wife of T. Y. C. Nakagawara who is stationed at Camp Bowie.

Mrs. Nakagawara, the first Japanese American WAC from the Eighth Service Command, left Dallas last week for the Georgia training camp. She is the former Cherry Shiozawa of Oakland, Calif. Two of her sisters are also married to servicemen. They are Mrs. Yuki Katayama of Cleveland and Mrs. Mary Nagata of Topaz.

Investigation Made Following Protests to Governor Vivian

DENVER, Colo.—The regional office of the War Relocation Authority declared Tuesday that an investigation had disproved charges that evacuees of Japanese ancestry were buying up choice farm lands in Colorado.

The WRA inquiry followed demands on Governor Vivian from groups in Adams and Mesa counties, protesting the sale of real property to Japanese Americans, and demanding executive and legislative action to prevent further sales.

Colorado Governor Hears Protests on Alleged Land Buying

DENVER, Colo. — Determination of citizenship is the sphere of the federal government, not the state, Governor Vivian said on Jan. 6, in commenting on a petition of Grand Junction, Colo., organizations that the state legislature be called into special session to prohibit holding of real property by American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Without committing himself on his attitude regarding such legislation, Gov. Vivian pointed out that legislation aimed at abridging the rights of any class of citizens is in violation of the State and Federal Constitutions. He noted that California, over a period of years, has been unable to enact such legislation because of U. S. Supreme Court rulings.

The request for such legislation was reportedly endorsed by Mesa county farm unions, the American Legion, Grand Junction businessmen and other organizations.

Opposition to acquisition of farm lands by Japanese Americans is being voiced in several parts of the state, Gov. Vivian said.

"In the absence of legal barriers to such transactions," the governor said, "it appears it is a matter for community action to mobilize public sentiment and bring pressure against such sales."

Grand Junction Group Asks State Action on Sales

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo. — Protesting against the purchases of farm and residential properties, Mesa county farm, business and labor groups appealed on Jan. 7 to Governor Vivian by letter to "lend your office" to the task of enacting special laws prohibiting the ownership of Colorado real estate by persons of Japanese ancestry.

The appeal from Grand Junction followed upon a similar representation upon the governor by a group in Adams county.

The Mesa county group's action followed a mass meeting at Loma, Colo., when deep opposition was expressed by farmer groups to any acquisition of farm lands by Japanese Americans.

Thomas W. Beede, representing the Loma area farmers, said several farms already had been purchased by Japanese Americans.

Emphasis Placed on Americanism at Heart Mountain

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—An emphasis of Americanization is placed on community activities at the Heart Mountain relocation center, Marlin T. Kurtz, a WRA official, said in Cheyenne last week.



Japanese American Combat Team News

Aloha USO Helps Bring Yule Cheer to Nisei Combat Unit

Stockings, Gifts Delivered by Director Harter
On Christmas Day to Men on Maneuvers in
Louisiana; Hospital Patients Serenaded

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — Two weeks before Christmas the Aloha Center USO lounge was transformed into a work shop as the USO was officially appointed to help Santa Claus bring a merry Christmas to the Japanese American combat team.

Generous gifts of money sent through the Hawaii Emergency Service committee and the Japanese American Citizens League were to be used to buy candy and presents. Wives of enlisted men volunteered to do the work under the direction of Mrs. Ari Maruyama, Mrs. Miyo Onishi and Mrs. Hana Masuda.

Hundreds of red and green Christmas stockings were cut out and sewed on a newly-purchased sewing machine. These were packed with nuts, raisins, candies, puzzles, and either useful or funny articles.

To be sure men got a laugh or a sigh out of the sock, girls tucked in chummy notes written under appropriate nom de plumes. Then hundreds of field game kits, stationery, cut-outs and even some dolls were made ready.

Director Melvin H. Harter carried half of the 900 stockings and gifts to men who were spending Christmas in the mud and ice of Louisiana. Harry Hamada's Hawaiians serenaded each man in the Camp Shelby hospital as he received a bright red stocking on Christmas morning.

Other presents were given out by Santa Claus, a GI comedian, at the entertainment which followed a program of religious music given by the Broad Street Methodist church. The rest of the week the boys enjoyed cookies the girls had made and oranges sent by the parents of Miss Amy Shimotsu of San Benito, Texas.

On the first night of the New Year Christmas decorations were replaced with even gayer colors for a dance on the first night of the year. Music was provided by Sergeant Jun Yamamoto and his 442nd Infantry Swing Band. Harry Hamada's Hawaiians provided part of the entertainment during the intermission.

The Aloha Center USO provides many of the comforts of home for from 1000 to 1500 enlisted men and their wives who visit this cozy club room each week.

The hostesses, Mrs. Kazu Iijima and Mrs. Ethel Fukunaga, are called upon to render a wide variety of services, such as finding homes for couples, helping men mail packages, shopping and delivering birthday cakes.

Japanese Aliens Still Ineligible For Armed Forces

WASHINGTON—Aliens of Japanese ancestry are still unacceptable to the armed forces of the United States, it was reported here last week, following an announcement that local draft boards had been directed to re-examine the classification of Italian registrants, who before the surrender of Italy, were not acceptable to the Army or Navy.

Vigilance Against Violence Urged on Seattle Christians

SEATTLE—Christians must be vigilant to prevent violence being done evacuees of Japanese ancestry when they return to their homes in the evacuated area, the annual meeting of the Washington State Council of Churches and Christian Education was told Sunday.

"In a few years," Arthur G. Barnett, chairman of the social service and welfare committee, was quoted as saying, "Japanese will be coming back; not a few of them but most of them."

Center Co-ops Open Central Buying Office

Nine Relocation Camp
Consumer Groups Join
In New Enterprise

Representatives from nine war relocation centers have created a central purchasing organization for the co-ops which now serve these government projects for Japanese Americans, according to "Cooperative Consumer," publication of the Consumers' Cooperative Association.

The evacuee organization, the Federation of business Enterprises, has opened offices in New York's Empire State building, staffed by three buyers who will handle all purchases for the consumer co-operatives in the nine WRA camps, except such purchases which may be made more advantageously locally.

The "Cooperative Consumer" reports that George Morey, a member of the consumer co-op at the Granada relocation camp at Amache, Colo., heads the organization, which expects to handle over \$5,000,000 worth of commodities a year.

Minidoka Reports Heavy Production On Project Farm

HUNT, Idaho—Two hundred and thirty-three acres of farm land cleared out of the rolling sagebrush-covered plains adjacent to the Minidoka Relocation Center produced 2,221,512 pounds of vegetables and melons during the 1943 farm season, the first year of farming for the Japanese American community, H. L. Stafford, project director reported recently.

Because so many of the evacuees were engaged in farm work in Idaho, eastern Oregon and northern Utah, the clearing of land for the project farm did not get under way until late last spring. Lack of proper equipment in sufficient quantities made it necessary for much of the grubbing-off of the sagebrush to be done by hand. Lava out-croppings are frequent in the area and the size of the fields is comparatively small compared with acreages on the south side of the Snake river.

The Hunt farm was irrigated from the Milner-Gooding Canal about five miles northeast of the Minidoka Center. A temporary lateral was used this year while work was being completed on a permanent lateral which is expected to be ready for use next spring.

Although many crops were planted late, the unusually late occurrence of the first frost enabled the evacuee residents to harvest good yields. Much of the harvesting was done by Hunt high school students since 2500 of the project workers were absent from the center to help harvest crops on outside farms.

"Because of hostility toward them, the Christian community faces the huge task of steadying public opinion and preventing the letting down of bars to violence," he added.

Mr. Barnett indicated that a subcommittee of the church group would introduce a resolution favoring return of persons of Japanese ancestry to their homes in the evacuated area when the military necessity for their exclusion has ended.

A Football Game at Heart Mountain



Against a background of relocation center barracks, young evacuees at the Heart Mountain camp are caught by the camera during a "crucial" moment of a recent football game in the junior-age division.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

JACL Membership On the Upgrade

Unless there is wholesale support of the JACL in the relocation centers, the membership roll of 20,000 which the organization had in 1942, is an impossibility. On the other hand, since the members are scattered widely, the JACL is becoming a truly national organization. It is fascinating to read the addresses, because every important city away from the Pacific Coast has a few nisei today.

The biggest problem for the organization pertains to the matter of financing the offices and staffs in New York City, Chicago, Denver and Salt Lake City. Requests to establish other offices have been received, but were turned down in view of the limited budgets.

The effective work that the JACL is performing in behalf of all persons of Japanese ancestry is coming to be recognized more and more. There have been innumerable cases of persons who, though very critical of the JACL while in the center, turned to the league for help in time of distress.

National Sponsors Back Organization

One of the important projects which was undertaken in 1943 in order to place the organization on a firmer basis was to obtain national sponsors. In the very near future, the list will be announced. There is no doubt that it will be an eye-opener for everyone. It will show the degree to which the problem of the persons of Japanese ancestry in this country has aroused interest among the leading citizens of this country.

Another important step taken was the formation of the National JACL Credit Union. Already there are over 80 members and a total investment of over \$2000. Because of the life insurance feature attached to every dollar deposited, it is attracting those who want to save for whatever situation which may arise upon the termination of war. Also those in need of small personal loans, such as for doctor's care, hospitals and so forth, are going to find it helpful. A few have taken advantage of this already. Through the credit union, it is possible that one of the ideals of the JACL movement, that is the creation of a fraternal body, may become a reality.

Our big task in 1943 was to support the resettlement program. The job of finding employment in Salt Lake City and Denver for those on indefinite leaves has fallen upon the JACL offices to a great degree. It is unfortunate that our facilities are not adequate to take care of all who appeal for help. The New York and Chicago offices have been busy making contacts in order that the nisei may have friends who

will understand the evacuee problem and give a helping hand whenever necessary.

Coast Propaganda Spreads Eastward

The Pacific Citizen had a critical year also. The special Christmas edition helped to tide over the financial crisis. But it remains to be seen what 1944 holds. At least 6000 subscribers are necessary to place the publication on a sound basis. The goal was almost reached during the first year, but our circulation fell in 1943. Today, however, every mail delivery is bringing in a large number of new subscriptions. Perhaps the Pacific Citizen also hit rock bottom last year and will gradually climb to a position of greater influence and value to the nisei cause. There is no doubt that the facts printed in this organ has helped to combat many of the vicious lies which emanated from the Pacific coast.

1944 will witness more anti-Japanese agitation in the intermountain states, Colorado and Arizona. If the emphasis of the war should be shifted to the Pacific against Japan, through the capitulation of Germany, this would seem to be the inevitable outcome. Furthermore, the California vegetable growers and others who face competition of evacuees if they should resettle successfully in the Middle West and the East are spreading their vicious propaganda eastward. This is why it is so important for every nisei who has resettled to become a missionary of good will and become a part of his community as soon as possible.

Expect Many to Move To Midwest Area

Present indications are that there will be another exodus from the relocation centers into the "free zone." Undoubtedly the greater number will move to the Middle West and further points eastward. If the farms prove to be attractive, there will be more and more going to the Atlantic seaboard, such as New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania. If anti-Japanese sentiment should be whipped up in the Rocky Mountain area, this will serve as an impetus to send the prospective resettlers to friendly states. The result most likely will be a greater shortage of labor on the farms unless preparations are made to import a larger number of Mexican workers under Federal subsidy.

The number of happy resettlements in the Middle West and East is the most reassuring thing. It holds forth hope that a large number may find homes for themselves on a permanent basis.

In order that national headquarters may continue its work without undue interruption, we are appealing to our members to send in their 1944 dues as early as possible. Special donations also will be appreciated.

L. A. Religious Leaders Rap Race Hysteria

Hold Attacks Against
Japanese Americans
Affects Race Problems

LOS ANGELES — Declaring that there is much to indicate that "the hysteria being whipped up against Americans of Japanese ancestry is having a decided effect upon the race problem as a whole," the executive council of the Church Federation of Los Angeles approved eight recommendations on Jan. 7 which would help insure racial harmony.

A report from the church council noted the need for a steady influence by churches and church members in the racial situation, both locally and nationally.

The report added that there are many "wild rumors afloat" regarding untoward conduct by members of race groups.

Included among the recommendations were:

That churches and church people exercise active participation in any citizens' movement wherein they may have opportunity which seeks to solve the race problem in a dispassionate, orderly, peaceful and just manner.

That churches and church members refuse to join in and that they actively urge against race-rumor mongering, or other practices, involving any race and all races, and that every church create a permanent commission to study facts and changing aspects of the problem for report and recommendation to the congregation.

That churches go on record that they affirm that racial groups in the United States must be protected in the citizen and social rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Sgt. Kuroki Visits Denver on Trip to New California Post

DENVER—Sgt. Ben Kuroki of Hershey, Neb., who returned to the United States recently after completing 30 combat missions over Europe and North Africa, visited Denver this week, while enroute to California where a new assignment is awaiting him.

Sgt. Kuroki expressed his hope that when he reaches his California destination, that he will be given duty in the south Pacific war zone.

"I want to fight the Japanese face to face," he told a Denver Post reporter. "I am an American and I want to avenge Pearl Harbor."

In Denver Sgt. Kuroki visited his sister, who is the wife of Dr. T. Mayeda.

Legion Chief Would Exclude For Duration

Repeats Demand for Army Control of Relocation Centers

LOS ANGELES—“Let's keep them away from the Pacific coast for the duration,” Warren H. Atherton of Stockton, Calif., national commander of the American Legion, declared here on Dec. 28 in reference to persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from their west coast homes in 1942.

“We have 80,000 soldiers, nurses and civilians eating fish in concentration camps in Japan,” Atherton added. “So as not to jeopardize them, let us not say too much now of what we will do with the Japanese here after the war.”

Repeating the Legion demand that control of evacuee relocation camps be turned over to the Army, Atherton criticized the War Relocation Authority, declaring that if “that body had run its business as it should, it would not be getting the criticism to which it so strongly objects.”

Canadian Laborites Score Low Wages Paid to Evacuees

HAMILTON, Ont.—Several delegates of the Hamilton, Ont., Trades and Labor Council scored the employment of Japanese Canadian evacuees at “low wages” in the Hamilton area at a recent council meeting.

Delegates Edward Moore of the labor group reported that approximately 200 Japanese Canadians were employed in the Hamilton area, mainly at the Sanitorium and as domestics.

“No matter what nationality, if they are exploited at lower wages, we should take a stand opposing it,” Delegate W. J. Burr asserted.

It was pointed out that a trainload of Japanese Canadians were recently sent from a camp at Schreiber, Ont., to pulpwood cutting jobs in Quebec, where wages are ten cents lower than for the same work in Ontario.

Labor delegates also expressed criticism of the Dominion government's failure to enlist Canadian-born Japanese in the armed forces as has the United States. A labor official from nearby Detroit, Mich., John McGinnity of the Amalgamated Street Railway Workers, spoke before the Hamilton laboratories, pointing out that 52 per cent of the membership of the Honolulu local of the union was of Japanese ancestry who are taking an active part in the war effort.

Joe Masaoka Speaks to College Group

DENVER, Colo.—Speaking before the International Relations club of the Colorado Women's College of Denver, Joe Grant Masaoka of the Japanese American Citizens League declared the nisei were the “question mark” in the public mind.

Evacuees Need Conviction of Acceptance, Declares Editorial

MANZANAR, Calif.—Officials at the war relocation center here, asserting that a knowledge of what Japanese Americans are thinking is essential to an understanding of the evacuee relocation problem, called attention this week to an editorial in the evacuee-edited Manzanar Free Press, which carried an inferential appeal for resettlement in normal life.

The editorial, titled “A Victorious New Year to You, America!” said in part:

“We ask you, the American people, to try us on our own merits. We are willing to stand or fall by our records, realizing that it is one of the inherent characteristics of the country we love, to appraise its people by the contribution they can make

Colorado Petitioners Demand Two Classes of Citizens, Says Denver Editor on Protests

Lee Casey Regards Attempts to Halt Sales Of Property to Japanese Americans as “Deeply Disturbing;” Upholds Rights of Citizens

DENVER, Colo.—Recent protests to Governor Vivian from groups in Adams and Mesa counties in Colorado against purchases of property by Americans of Japanese ancestry were described as “deeply disturbing” by Lee Casey, associate editor of the Rocky Mountain News, in his editorial column of Jan. 11.

Mr. Casey discussed the arguments of Colorado citizens against Japanese Americans in a column, “Protests — and the American Way.”

He noted that the protests “indicate a few Coloradans are losing the sense of justice and of balance that is especially needed in time of war.”

Declaring that what the petitioners sought, in effect, “was an executive declaration that there are to be two classes of citizenship, one with full rights and one with limited rights,” Mr. Casey said that “Governor Vivian could, of course, make only one answer to the petitioners.”

“All citizens, no matter what their descent, have the same rights—and Colorado, incidentally, has a proud record of seeing that these rights have been protected. There is no limitation on the right of any citizen to purchase property, and there can be no such limitation under either federal or state Constitution,” he declared. “Governor Vivian would have been false to his oath of office had he done otherwise than repudiate any such suggestion.”

“The evacuation of Japanese Americans from the West Coast,

no matter what the courts may have to say about it after the war is over, was supported by the belief of some high-ranking army officers that there was a military necessity for the transfer,” Mr. Casey commented, stressing that “no such argument can be advanced for any effort to limit, officially or unofficially, the constitutional rights of American citizens of Japanese descent in this state. Indeed no such argument has been suggested. The petitioners from Adams and Mesa counties merely indicate they do not care for competition.”

The noted Denver editor pointed out that “these petitions are made almost at the same time that Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark promoted to captain two Americans of Japanese descent—A. Fukuda and H. Kawano—for conspicuous gallantry in action,” and at a time when the War Department identified 86 Japanese American casualties in the fighting in Italy, of which 26 were killed in action.

“General Clark's promotions and the War Department's announcement are simple reminders that Americans of Japanese descent share with Americans of all other descents the sorrows and the responsibilities that come with war. . . . Americans, by statutes, by customs, by their very way of life, have repudiated the bogus and wholly unscientific theory of race superiority. Americans of different ancestries and faiths and colors are fighting at every battlefield, and the efforts of all are equally necessary for the efforts that must be made at home,” he concluded.

Pocatello Paper Sees Grave Issues in Denial of Rights

Rep. Engle Warns Against Further Japanese Immigration

WASHINGTON — Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., leading campaigner for legislative restrictions on persons of Japanese ancestry, warned last week that the United States must never permit Japanese immigration after the war. (Japanese immigration has been banned in the United States since the passage of the Asiatic Exclusion Law in 1924.)

Although a sharp critic of the War Relocation Authority, Rep. Engle conceded in his statement that the present dispersal program of the federal agency is “the best way available to handle our Japanese.” He warned against a post-war congregation of persons of Japanese ancestry in California.

He also called for the deportation of Japanese aliens and disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

Comments on Protest Against Sale of Farm To Japanese Americans

POCATELLO—Commenting on a resolution passed recently by the Idaho State Grange, opposing the sale of farm lands to persons of Japanese ancestry, the Pocatello Tribune's “Burr of the Burg” column recently declared that “a grave question is involved in the whole proposition.”

“It seems to us that the war we are fighting is involved in the question of whether one group of citizens can decide whether another group are good Americans,” the column, signed by “Ing,” declared.

Noting that the principals involved in a recent transfer of land in the Pocatello area, which had been questioned by a member of the Idaho State Grange, were American citizens of Japanese ancestry, the Tribune columnist commented:

“The Nazis decided they are the only true Germans and have persecuted all who do not agree with them. It is easily understandable that a certain group of our people may dislike another group, but that doesn't preclude those individuals from having constitutional rights if they are law-abiding American citizens. The whole proposition is fraught with deep significance and all true Americans must begin to face facts and make a decision as to what is the true meaning of Americanism.”

Hotel Proprietor Reported Injured

SPOKANE, Wash.—Frank Jijima, a hotel proprietor of Japanese ancestry, was reported by the Associated Press to have lost his left ear in a fight with a soldier, who lost nothing but dignity when he dived through a second story window after an argument.

Police reported the unidentified soldier landed head-first in a can of ashes, got up and walked away.

Attorney Challenges Ogden's Restrictions Against Evacuees

L. A. State Senator Calls Attorneys on “Japanese Problem”

LOS ANGELES — State Senator Jack B. Tenny, chairman of the California legislature's “Little Dies Committee,” has called attorneys from various parts of California to meet in Los Angeles to form a possible permanent committee to study the legal related aspects of the “Japanese problem” in California, the Los Angeles Times reported on Jan. 12.

City Commission Powers Defined In Controversy

City Attorney Rules Officials Have Right To Deny Licenses

OGDEN, Utah—The Ogden city commission is within its powers in pursuing its existing policy of not granting licenses to American citizens of Japanese ancestry desiring to open restaurants or other businesses, according to an opinion offered by Derrah B. Van Dyke, city attorney, before the commission on Jan. 12.

Under the existing policy, it was stated that the commission has been renewing licenses of those persons of Japanese ancestry who were in business in Ogden prior to Dec. 7, 1941, but refusing to grant new ones.

Van Dyke's opinion, in part, was as follows:

“Our Utah Supreme Court has held that licenses may not be arbitrarily or capriciously denied, but that they may be refused only for good cause. In refusing licenses, it is my opinion that the city commission may determine what is good cause therefore in the light of existing conditions within the city. They should have in mind the safety, peace and good order of the community under present conditions.

“Hence what might not be good cause in time of peace might be good cause in time of war. In time of war temper and emotions of a city's inhabitants are different than in time of peace. This psychological fact may, in my opinion, be given consideration by the licensing power in determining whether the safety, peace and good order might be adversely affected in granting licenses.

“Ogden is a defense area. The federal government has evacuated both alien Japanese and persons of Japanese parentage from Pacific coast areas and the propriety, from the standpoint of community safety and welfare, consideration of this fact may be taken into consideration by the commission. Also I believe that in determining what is best for the peace and good order of the community, the commission may take into this time of war with Japan consider the racial physical characteristics which make it impossible for physical appearance to distinguish between aliens and citizens who are persons of Japanese parentage or ancestry.”

Bonds of Sumitomo Bank in California Will Be Sold

SACRAMENTO—An order authorizing the sale of more than \$500,000 worth of bonds listed as assets of the Sumitomo Bank of California in Sacramento was signed Monday by Superior Judge Dal M. Lemmon.

The Alien Property Custodian and the United States Treasury Department were declared to have given their approval to the proceedings, through which Benjamin C. Corlett, California state superintendent of banks, expects all depositors to be paid in full.

The bonds will be sold to the highest bidder. They include \$195,000 in issues of state, city and county bonds and numerous high school and city school bonds and \$312,000 in government issues, including U.S. Treasury bonds, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and HOLC bonds.

Attacks Discrimination When Commission Refuses Business Permit

OGDEN, Utah — Ogden's restrictive policy regarding business permits to Japanese Americans was challenged on Jan. 6 by David K. Holther, former assistant city attorney, when he appeared before the city commission with his client, Tom Kinamoto, who is seeking a license to operate a cafe.

The Standard-Examiner reported that “near the discussion's end, the commission adopted the previous commission's policy on businesses operated by persons of Japanese ancestry, when Commissioner William D. Woods proposed a resolution denying the issuance of licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry, except those who were in business in Ogden prior to Pearl Harbor.”

Attorney Holther called the resolution “discriminatory,” saying that it would result in unfairness to citizens of the United States, that it is contrary to the constitutions of both the United States and the State of Utah and would deprive an American citizen of his rights to do business.

Mayor Kent S. Bramwell reminded the attorney that “conditions alter things,” that the nation is at war and Ogden is in a defense area.

Upholding the stand taken by the commission was C. H. Peterson of the AFL, who indicated that there may be “too many businesses operated by Japanese,” creating a problem “similar to that in California.”

Commissioner Harold I. Welch held that, “Japs should be put to work,” according to the Standard-Examiner.

Community Relations Of Nisei Americans Told in Mississippi

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — Community relationships of Japanese Americans was the subject of a panel discussion conducted at a meeting of the Home Economics club at Mississippi Southern college on January 4. Those taking part were Mrs. Kazu Iijima, chairman; Mrs. Ari Maruyama, and Mrs. Martha Sugi.

Mrs. Iijima told of the evacuation from California as she experienced it at the Tanforan assembly center and then the Topaz relocation center. In spite of the government's efforts to attend to evacuee needs, considerable hardships were suffered, she said.

Conditions which caused Japanese to settle in “Little Tokyos” were described by Mrs. Maruyama. She emphasized that what the nisei wish most of all is the opportunity to carry their share of responsibilities and privileges in this democracy. Mrs. Martha Sugi, who was accompanied by her eight year old son, Rollin, declared that since Mississippi laws provide for segregation of “colored” children, she is having to tutor her own son, and he is missing the advantages that go with normal associations and play activities.

In discussing what such a group could do to meet the problems presented, it was agreed that there should be more frank discussions of this kind, that every effort should be made to oppose laws that discriminate against certain races and that college students should take advantage of the opportunity for becoming better acquainted with nisei by participating in Aloha Center USO activities.

Yuba Democrats Oppose Return

MARYSVILLE, Calif. — Pointing to the attack on Pearl Harbor and the murder of American airmen in Tokyo, a meeting of the Yuba county Democratic central committee last week adopted a resolution opposing the return of any “Japanese” from “concentration camps” and endorsing Gen. DeWitt's orders which “decreed all Japanese be confined to concentration camps.”

The resolution cited “the untrustworthiness of the pagan Japanese” as reason for the stand of the committee opposing return of the evacuees.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

WACs Unsegregated

Induction of nisei women into the Women's Army Corps made good reading last week for Japanese Americans, but even better was the news that WAC induction, as had been promised, was unsegregated.

But in addition, nisei women are eligible to serve with all units of the WAC, as attested to by the acceptance of a nisei, Mrs. Cherry Nakagawara, for duty with the air corps, a unit so far closed to men of Japanese ancestry.

It is of utmost importance that nisei, asking to serve their country, be allowed to do so without discriminatory policies being effected in regard to them. The work of the nisei WACs cannot be overestimated. Besides helping their country fully and concretely they serve as proof that Japanese Americans, too, are part of this country's war effort.

Though enlistment of nisei men in the U.S. Army is still only on a volunteer basis, the day surely will come when they are again accepted through the regular selective service channels. When that day comes, we hope that a policy of non-segregation will be in effect.

The 100th Infantry Battalion and the Japanese American Combat team at Camp Shelby are dramatic symbols of the loyalty of the nisei, and on that score the segregation of these units is justified.

The nisei soldier has shown his courage under fire and his worth as a fighter and an American. When more nisei are inducted, their induction must be unsegregated. Just as this nation is a country composed of men of all racial ancestries, so must her army reflect multitudinous racial strains of the population.

Many more Japanese American soldiers will die before total victory is won. We cannot ask them to give their lives under the pall of a discriminatory national policy.

Nisei and Labor Unions

Greatly to be commended is the stand taken recently by several delegates of the Trades and Labor Council of Hamilton, Ontario, calling for higher wages for Japanese Canadians and deploring exploitation of workers, whatever their racial ancestry.

The stand of this Canadian group should be a telling reminder to those few AFL unions in the United States which have opposed the inclusion of Japanese Americans that only by moulding all competitive groups of workers into one solid front can American labor be a strong, positive force for democracy.

The union that refuses membership cards to those of minority races only invites competition by non-union labor, and non-union workers then use the only forces at their disposal—lower wages and the acceptance of sub-standard working conditions. These are the very things organized labor must overcome.

The unions of the CIO, like the National Maritime Union which have so actively supported their Japanese American members before and since the war, know this to be true, and their policy reflects that belief.

The amazing rise to power of the CIO in the past decade has been due to two bold decisions—to unionize labor by industries, rather than by crafts, and the decision to include all workmen, regardless of race, color or creed, within its membership. The success of the CIO, and its present vigor and influence particularly in race relations,

is founded on the integrity of its basic purposes.

The sympathetic attitude of union labor generally toward the problems of Japanese Americans is expressed best in the co-operation given by trade unions to evacuee resettlement in many midwestern and eastern industrial areas. On the other hand a few unions, particularly those numbered among the AFL's "old guard," have openly opposed resettlement of Japanese Americans. In addition, one of the largest AFL unions, the International Teamsters, long has maintained an antagonistic attitude toward relocation, and boasts in the current issue of its official magazine that unions have kept the evacuees out of two midwest cities. And the building trades council of the Washington state AFL passed a resolution last week opposing the present or future return of the evacuees.

Japanese American members of labor unions carry their union cards with pride. The nisei need the strength of other organized workers to help make secure for them the conditions due all who work. But organized labor also needs the help of Japanese Americans and all minority groups, who will be forced to compete with organized labor, unless they, too, are accepted as part of the labor movement.

Exploding a Myth

Despite the fact that it has been denied by officials and men in a position to know the facts, the story of Japanese Americans serving with the armies of Japan continues one of the most popular and vicious myths concerning the loyalty of the nisei.

The myth has been used by Kilsoo Haan, hate propagandist, who once charged that 10,000 Japanese Americans are serving with the Japanese army. The myth was strong at Pearl Harbor, when tall tales arose regarding Oregon high school rings being found on the fingers of dead Japanese pilots, along with a multitude of variations on the same theme.

The latter accusations have been sufficiently exposed as falsehoods by Robert Casey, noted war correspondent and author of "Torpedo Junction," who conducted an investigation into those stories and got only denials from officials, medical men and city authorities.

Last month further proof as to the falsehood of this myth was established in an article written by Captain Eugene Q. Wright and Lieutenant Michael Mitchell, "The Jap is Not Mysterious," published in the December issue of "Infantry Journal."

As reported by the Topaz Times, the article declared:

"It has been said that many nisei are probably in the Japanese Army."

"In view of the deep distrust with which nisei have been regarded by the Japanese authorities, it is unlikely that many of them would be used in front line positions. And prisoners have said that to their knowledge there are no nisei in the Japanese army."

And speaking recently in Rohwer and Gila River, Captain Paul F. Rusch declared that "the most desperate group of people in Japan today is the nisei."

There are nisei in the army. But thank God, they're in our army. They wear the uniform of our country, and we are glad that the hateful lies regarding the loyalty of the nisei will not keep them from their determination to live and die for the country of their birth.

Re: "Air Force"

There have been many paragraphs published in these columns during the past year regarding the motion picture, "Air Force," which was responsible in spreading many slanders regarding the loyalty of Japanese Americans in Hawaii. According to information received this week by the Pacific Citizen, "Air Force" has been shown in Hawaii. However, before it was approved for screening in the Hawaiian area, the army censored the film, deleting scenes about the misuse of trucks by Japanese Americans who were charged in the film with blocking highways leading to air fields in Hawaii on Dec. 7, and who were also blamed for wholesale sabotage at Hickman Field. These scenes and the scene regarding Japanese American fifth columnists on Maui were cut from the film before it was permitted to be shown in Hawaii.

MR. TOJO OF JAPAN

By Taro Yashima



His People Beg to Differ

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

No Time for Comedy

It has been our belief that a man of humor was one who loved his fellow man, who may have chuckled at man's silliness and pretensions, but one whose laughter was well-intended and for good purpose. In fact, we still believe in humorists, the Mark Twains and the Ring Lardners, but we are somewhat inclined to alter the view in the face of the sorry jibes and the revolting references made against good Americans of Japanese ancestry by such alleged humorists as Irvin S. Cobb, Damon Runyon and Henry McLeMure.

The role of the syndicate newspaper columnist, particularly the professional humorists, in preparing the public mind for the historically unprecedented evacuation of Americans from the west coast on the basis of racial ancestry, has never been assessed, but it was a considerable one. Some of the most vicious attacks on the loyalty of Japanese Americans in newspapers in January and February of 1942 were written by journalistic humorists like Runyon and McLeMure. Also it seems to be more than a coincidence that so many of these columnists, whose ordinary habitats are east of the Mississippi, happened to visit the west coast and wrote columns urging the wholesale evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry. The Manhattan gossip, Charles Driscoll, who is the successor of the late O. O. McIntyre, wrote some hate-inciting columns urging such evacuation, while Westbrook Pegler, also touring the coast, demanded that all persons of Japanese ancestry be thrown into concentration camps, although Mr. Pegler tempered his views a year later when he visited the Gila River relocation center in Arizona.

The tone of these journalistic attempts to lead public opinion was set by Mr. McLeMure in his nationally syndicated column on Jan. 29, 1942, when he flatly declared:

"Why treat the Japs well here? . . . I am for the immediate removal of every Japanese on the West Coast to a point deep in the interior. I don't mean a nice part of the interior, either . . . Let 'em be pinched, hurt, hungry, and dead up against it . . . Personally I hate the Japanese. And that goes for all of them."

In the way of a parenthetical note, it might be remembered that Mr. McLeMure once wrote proudly in a United Press column, before Pearl Harbor, that he was learning the Japanese language and even used a few words to prove it.

Damon Runyon was also writing from the west coast at this time, and devoted full columns to

the Japanese Americans, whom he derided by calling them "skibbies," a word he revived again in a recent broadside against the American-born "yellow devils."

It is a fact that a lot of American journalism's high-priced talent was concentrating on the demand for the evacuation of Japanese Americans at a time when the presidential executive order on Feb. 19, 1942, gave General DeWitt carte blanche to deal with the west coast situation as he saw fit. General DeWitt's solution, of course, was wholesale evacuation, confined, however, to persons of Japanese ancestry, and not to others of Axis nationality and ancestry.

The newspaper commentators, by their loud and insistent demands for evacuation, tended to give the impression that the entire coast was calling for evacuation, although the San Francisco Chronicle, one of the few metropolitan dailies to maintain its sanity, said on Feb. 6, 1942: "The supposed 'hysteria' over enemy aliens and their descendants scarcely exists among the people themselves . . . the excitement is visible almost entirely in political and journalistic quarters." Two trained newsmen, Louis Fischer and Richard Neuberger, corroborated in published observations the Chronicle's summation of the actual attitude of the west coast's man-in-the-street. But other usually reliable observers, like the pundit, Walter Lippman whose integrity is above question were fooled by the artificial clamor, Mr. Lippman conceding in a column from San Francisco that evacuation was necessary.

But so much for the columnists and the journalistic humorists, and their participation in the pre-evacuation hubbub. The majority of the columnists, like Runyon, McLeMure and Pegler, either work for Hearst or write pieces which are published by the Hearst chain. The interests of so many concentrated at one time on the same subject suggests orders from above, and by that, divine direction is not to be inferred.

What inspired this piece on humorists and columnists is the letter by Irvin S. Cobb, to Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, which appeared in the New York Times of Dec. 10, 1943. Mr. Cobb's postscript to that letter in the Times has been described by C. J. Paulding, in the Dec. 25 issue of Commonweal, the outstanding Catholic liberal weekly, as "as far as we know—the most revolting that have been printed in the English language during this war."

Mr. Cobb has made a national reputation during the year as a writer of humorous literature. But (Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Defeated . . .

A magazine, *Motive*, notes that Lena Hiatt, president of the Spring Grove, Indiana, town board, whose stormy campaign against the presence of Japanese Americans at Quaker Hill, a Friends church project, recently attracted much attention, was defeated in the town election. Miss Hiatt had run for reelection as a trustee. Incidentally, Indiana Friends stood firm against Miss Hiatt's protests regarding the Japanese Americans . . . A House Naval Affairs subcommittee recently noted that acute health problems exist in the former "Little Tokyo" section of Los Angeles, now filled to overflowing with Negro war workers recruited from southern states . . . Hope for positive action to counteract manifestations of anti-Negroism, anti-Semitism, anti-Mexicanism and anti-Japanese Americanism in the Los Angeles area is held by the newly-formed Council for Civic Unity, composed of representatives of civic, labor, religious, fraternal, women's and youth groups.

* * *

Secretary . . .

The present office secretary of the Spokane, Wash., Council of Churches is a Japanese American girl who was employed in a similar capacity by the Seattle Council before evacuation . . . Japanese Americans in Hawaii have been commended for their demonstrations of loyalty by Gen. Richardson, commander of the Hawaiian department . . . The National CIO News last week published a picture which noted that Americans representing the "three basic races of the world" were united in a common cause. The photo showed WRA employees of Caucasian, Negro and Japanese ancestry giving blood to the Red Cross. The nisei in the picture was Paul Matsuki.

* * *

Simmons, a women's college in Boston, recently collected and sent 700 gifts to Japanese American children at the Gila River relocation center in Arizona . . . President Walter C. Coffey of the University of Minnesota noted in a recent address that the school's agricultural extension service had placed 672 Japanese Americans on Minnesota farms during the year . . . Robert Hosokawa, who has been working for the past year as news editor of *Inter-City News*, a suburban weekly in the Kansas City area, is now doubling up as news editor for the Jackson County Democrat . . . Jack Hirose is reported to be working at the Washington, D.C., Post in the commercial art department.

* * *

Arizona Ban . . .

American farmers of Japanese ancestry in the Salt River valley in Arizona declare that state farm products inspectors refuse to grade produce grown by Japanese Americans. It is reported that this is the latest discriminatory step taken against the Japanese Americans, and is the answer of antagonistic forces in the state to the decision of the state's Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the legislature's anti-evacuee law. . . . The Canadian Gallup poll's survey on Dominion opinion regarding persons of Japanese ancestry disclosed that 54 per cent favored "repatriation," while 39 per cent would allow them to remain after the war. However, the question asked was whether "Japanese" should be sent back to Japan after the war. The poll did not note that the great majority of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada were citizens by birth, and that most of them had never been in Japan. Deportation of this group would be expatriation, not repatriation. Had this distinction been made, as the New Canadian pointed out, the results of the survey would have been different.

Louis Adamie

"The relocation of the Japanese group on the Pacific Coast . . . was promoted by exclusionist hysteria as well as military need."—From an address, "The Foreign Born Unite for Victory," by Louis Adamie, noted author and president, United Committee of South-Slavic Americans.

Caleb Foote in 'Outcasts': Japanese Americans Fall Before Tyranny of a Word

Japanese Americans have fallen before the tyranny of a word, says Caleb Foote in "Outcasts."

That word is "Jap," and "Outcast" tells what that tyranny amounted to, and what it did to its victims. Here is the human drama behind that mass evacuation, but here also is the damning testimony of words and acts that makes attentive Americans wonder how much the evacuation was due to army necessity and how much to racial prejudice of an extreme seldom seen or tolerated, save in the countries of Fascism.

"Like the Negro, Chinese and Jew, the young Japanese American has always had to buck irrational race prejudice, and it is against this sordid background that the unprecedented discrimination of the last two years has been brought about," he writes.

"Protection against sabotage and fifth-columnism were the announced military reasons for the exclusion of those of Japanese ancestry. But there is cause to believe that these reasons did not give the total picture."

What other reasons were there? There is much to think over in this quotation from the *Saturday Evening Post* by Austin E. Anson, managing secretary of the Salinas Vegetable Growers Association: "We're charged with wanting to get rid of the Japs for selfish reasons. We might as well be honest. We do. It's a question of whether the white man lives on the Pacific Coast or the brown man . . . and we don't want them back when the war ends, either."

There was, too, the part played by the press and political pressure in the demand for total evacuation. Through the first weeks immediately after the war started, says Foote, there was very little pressure or hysteria in the papers. "A study of the demands for evacuation appearing in two San Francisco papers shows the significant fact that there was no mention of evacuation in December, and only two demands (both letters to the editor) before January 22. The real pressure came in February, most of it from political groups that have always been anti-Oriental."

On Loyalty

In the end, all questions relating to the Japanese Americans—the rightness or wrongness of evacuation, resettlement, their acceptance as Americans—will be resolved on the point of loyalty.

On this matter Caleb Foote answers such vital questions as "Are Japanese Americans Racially Different?" "Have the Japanese Americans Been Assimilated?" "Are Japanese Americans Loyal?" "Can We Separate the Loyal from the Disloyal?" "Did Japanese Americans Engage in Fifth-Column Activity?" "Why Were People of Japanese Ancestry Living Near West Coast Defense Areas?" and "What About Other Minority Groups?"

Of assimilation Foote has this to say: "Assimilation was not complete. It never is with any second generation. Children of immigrants have to be the bridge between their parents and America, an experience not only of the Japanese Americans but common to second-generation Americans of Italian, French, Irish and many other backgrounds. Thus Japanese Americans lived with their parents, adding the best of that culture to our rich life, and taking American life and ideas into the Japanese environment."

"But the most powerful force slowing up the Americanization of these people stemmed from us; it was the economic and social discrimination to which the Japanese Americans were subjected on the Pacific Coast. Because many jobs, many residential areas, many social contacts were denied them, they were forced back again and again into the first-generation environment. But despite home environment and outside discrimination assimilation had proceeded so rapidly that, in the words of the Naval Intelligence officer mentioned above, 'in another ten or fifteen years there would have been no Japanese problem, for the Issei (Japanese-born first generation) would have passed on, and

the Nisei (American-born second generation, taken their place naturally in American community life."

Sections on resettlement and law and liberty complete this pamphlet. The foreword is by Galen Fisher of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

"Outcasts" should be read by every nisei. It is a handbook on evacuation that no American should miss.

NISEI U. S. A.: No Time for Comedy

(Continued from page 4)

his soul stands revealed in the three brief sentences he wrote about the Japanese segregated at Tule Lake. And it is not a pretty sight.

We feel as Mr. Paulding does about Irvin S. Cobb and his letter to the A.P.s. Mr. Cooper, which the *New York Times* published. We know that all Americans, except those who are represented by the William Hearsts and the Irving S. Cobbs, would join Mr. Paulding in his denunciation.

"They make a terrible thing to quote," C. J. Paulding declares in the *Commonweal*. "They dishonor completely the man who wrote them. They are dirty sentences, cruel, inhuman. But because an American has written them it becomes the duty for every American who reads them to disavow them in order to save America's honor . . . Mr. Cobb has put something on record . . . if they were credited to the worst Nazi maniac, if they were supposed to be what the cruelest Nazi murderer wrote about the most piteous Jew, we should hesitate to believe they could be authentic. Yet here we have Mr. Cooper of the A.P., here we have the *Times* guaranteeing the fact that there is an American who believes in murder and torture, who believes also that there is an American General who would murder and torture disarmed prisoners. If General Patton has a hasty temper, Heaven help Irvin S. Cobb if the two ever meet. For the insult to the General is not of a nature easy to forgive."

"There are one hundred and thirty million Americans; there are a few thousand Japanese interned at Tule Lake in California. There is an American humorist writing in the papers about 'the approach of the holiday season,' signing his name 'gratefully, Irvin S. Cobb.' And then he thinks about the Japanese and adds a P.S. This disgusting old man—fairly old, not very old; sixty-seven—thinks about the Japanese and what he would like General Patton to do to them. This disgusting old man talks about Christmas and his health and then parades a disgusting dream of torture and blood . . .

"I hate to do it: I hope that there would be some way to avoid doing it; I hate to be responsible for quoting what I suppose, after all, I must end by quoting. I wish I had never heard of Irvin S. Cobb. I wish there were no Americans writing sentences which dishonor America. I wish there was a way of saying that Mr. Cobb has dishonored himself and in so doing has imperiled American honor without being forced to give proof of what I say. But there is no way out. Here is what Mr. Cobb wrote:

"P.S. If General Patton has outlived his usefulness by his bedside manners overseas—but I hope not—I venture to suggest that they fetch him home and for just about two weeks turn over to him the management of that nest of slimy, scaly, shark-toothed, yellow-bellied concentrates out at Tule Lake."

"Two weeks should be ample, maybe ten days. By then peace and quiet will have descended on that troubled center, traveling on all fours will have become the natural gait of the surviving inmates and the landscape will look as though somebody had been cleaning fish-gills, gore and guts all over the place."

Any further comment seems anti-climactic. It is not without qualms that we have reprinted

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Dangerous Trend Toward New Little Tokyos

To one who hasn't been in Denver and Salt Lake City for six months the Christmas edition of *The Pacific Citizen* was revealing of the number of evacuee business enterprises that have sprung up in the two cities. The volume and variety of advertisements were also an indication of the position that *The Pacific Citizen* has attained among Japanese Americans.

These are good signs. They tell of the increasing numbers that are striking out anew, that have the courage to re-enter business despite the difficulties of wartime home front life.

They also indicate that many were able to salvage enough from pre-evacuation businesses to set up enterprises again. Many lost all their meager fortunes, or dissipated savings trying to improve the standard of living offered at the camps, and it is heartening to learn that so many had capital to re-invest.

But there are ominous signs to be read in the advertisements also. For instance the addresses of the various new establishments indicate that the Li'l Tokyos of the coastal ports are being re-established in the two Rocky Mountain cities.

The conditions that set the Li'l Tokyos apart as little self-segregated islands of humanity are here again—a depressed economic section of town, a high concentration of Japanese American business houses, and enterprises where the bulk of the income is from other Japanese Americans in a cycle where everyone exists by taking in each other's washing with, perhaps, a little extra from the Caucasian trade and the farmers from outlying areas.

It goes without saying further that this is a dangerous trend, and that conditions which made the Jap-towns of the coast so undesirable are being resurrected.

The tendency is natural. A man with a vocational skill which enabled him to make a decent living catering to the needs of others of his kind in a closely-knit community isn't going to strike out to an unknown area when there is a chance to set up anew in surroundings which are familiar.

Yet there is reason to urge thinking on the subject. If there has been good in the evacuation, it is the destruction of the Li'l Tokyos and the dispersal of Japanese Americans through other portions of the country, a necessary process that might have taken several generations to accomplish.

There was never room enough in the confines of the Li'l Tokyos to accommodate the growing capabilities and talents of the nisei, yet through some strange cohesion, through some affinity of racial background, the nisei hesitated to try their fledgling wings outside the drab districts they knew.

So long as they lived in self-segregation, the citizens of the greater community that surrounded them were slow to accept them on face value, to break down the walls of prejudice and discrimination that were partially responsible for the segregation in the first place. And so the vicious circle continued with only the hardy, the adventurous and the fortunate striking out to discover America away from the smell of salt water.

The sudden, forced, massed and often cruel transfer of these communities into the 10 Li'l Tokyos housed in desert barracks was but a transitional step to the gradual dispersal of Japanese Americans into what the WRA has termed

the length and breadth of America.

Thousands have scattered themselves already, and it is inevitable that they should concentrate in some cities more than others. It is natural for evacuees to congregate, and it is their right to go wherever they please and where their talents best adapt them to make a living. But one objective of and benefit from the relocation program is lost by voluntary resettlement in the new Jap-towns, as they are sure to be called, that are springing up.

For those with skills, the ambition and the courage there is two-thirds of a continent to choose from east of the Rocky Mountains. There is almost an empire of opportunity, America's bread basket and the industrial hives, the great flat acres and the huge centers of population.

There are opportunities to work and compete with Americans of other national extractions on a basis of skill, training and ability, and not on the basis of ancestral origin. These are the opportunities that the nisei sought, and were denied other than in exceptional cases by the unwritten Jap-Crow of the west.

There are opportunities to sink one's roots deep into the American soil where neither hysteria nor pressure groups can dislodge them, and from where there would be no impulse, no desire to trek back to the restricted American status imposed by the prejudices of the west.

These are things to think about, and to weigh against the natural desire to be with others of one's kind and the understandable fear of the unknown and urge to congregate.

the copy desk

The New Year

"So far as our personal lives go, we are entering the new year with the realization that the experimental and exploratory stage of relocation is over. Like a ship we have finished the shake-down stage. Now we are ready for the routine of making a living, holding a job, paying our bills and wondering what to have for supper tomorrow. . . . These are the little things of living that together make the pattern of life on the outside. These are the familiar things which need never become monotonous."

"We do not know how ready the nation is to face the heart-break and make the sacrifices that will be necessary before victory, but we are proud to be on the outside as a cog in the home front machine, to take a part in the effort that must be made."—Bill Hosokawa in the *Heart Mountain Sentinel*.

Flame of Faith

"For the timid and uncertain, we must screw up our courage to face the outside world. Let us remember that there are others with white skins who are courageous enough to stand up for us in spite of the many inconveniences and ridicule they must undergo in order to carry across their belief and conviction of fair play for all regardless of race or creed."

"The vociferous few rankle our hearts, but there are thousands of others who go out of their way to be thoughtful and understanding about the evacuees. Their voices may not drown out the rabble rousers and the hate mongers, but they are like a rock foundation, never changing, ever faithful."

"We must do our share in keeping that flame of faith burning—now and forever."—From the *Miniloka Irrigator*.

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Nisei Urged to Take Personal Steps to Better Relations

Highlighting the Nisei presentation at the recent Conference of Christian Leaders in Denver, Masao Satow of the National YMCA Board made a stirring appeal to the Nisei to do a personal bit of campaigning for bettering public relations. The handiest tool at the hand of each Nisei is pen and ink and paper. To write letters is one of the most effective means of keeping open the lanes of friendship. In addition, writing to public officials and newspaper editors and radio commentators is one way which these individuals have of tapping public opinion.

Satow said it was unfortunate that so many of the evacuated Nisei have ceased to write letters to their friends on the coast. He observed how hungry friends of the Nisei are for these cheery bits of reassurance when the general atmosphere is charged with anti-Japanese agitation. Satow remarked how Caucasian friends on the coast passed around such letters from their Nisei friends—that the circulation of friendly bits of comment from Nisei among people on the coast gave to the so-called Japanese problem that personal, human touch and did much to allay the suspicion that is being whipped up.

Herein is certainly a tremendous instrument that could be used to counteract the machinations of the race jingoists and create a favorable public sentiment for Japanese Americans. If half of the 80,000 Nisei could even write to their one-time friends on the coast, there would be 40,000 springs of good will flowing to parched earth that is thirsting to hear the Nisei viewpoint in the present controversy. The good that would be done by recipients passing around such letters would be worth several times 40,000.

Not only to friends on the coast but sending letters to people in our own communities would help. For instance, recently in Colorado there has been considerable journalistic hysteria worked up over the "Japanese invasion" of farmlands by evacuees. The governor has received a delegation and was the recipient of a number of letters and protests against the Japanese influx. One of our friends who is a constant reader of the Pacific Citizen immediately went into action. He sent his own copy of the Christmas edition of the paper to the fountain heads of public opinion—newspaper editors, radio commentators, and influential people. Not having more than his own copy of the Pacific Citizen, he asked for ten extra copies. He then clipped the casualty lists and marked the quotation of the Idaho Statesman that was reprinted in the Pacific Citizen.

This Caucasian friend of the Nisei remarked that there is no way for our friends to know of the casualties among the Nisei in the Army—certainly no other newspaper carries these items. So he felt we ought to get across the message of the Nisei contribution to the war effort by sending clippings of Nisei casualties to people who could use that information. Furthermore, he certainly relished the punch-line of the editorial quoted from the Idaho Statesman. He clipped, underlined and sent out that particular passage which went, "If we are not going even to make an attempt to be decent with the loyal Japanese fighting side by side with our own sons, then to hell with the war and let the barbarians have it."

Public officials, clearinghouse of public opinion and the starting point of administrative action, too seldom hear of the side of the Nisei. The "aggravers" are always more demanding and vociferous while those who advocate fair play to an unpopular minority are less militant and less often heard. Unfortunately, much of the decent sentiment of a community goes unexpressed. It seldom gets voiced in official circles.

When we recently called on the governor to commend his action in refusing to call a special session of the legislature to consider the Japanese problem, one of the things that hit him between the eyes was the editorial printed in the Littleton Independent that pointed out harmonious relations between our new Japanese neighbors would result in mutual benefits and advantages. A friend who is of another minority sent this clipping in to us. More Nisei should send that type of editorial comment in their local papers to public figures in their own locales.

The Pacific Citizen, so expressive

of the Nisei stand, is a never failing source and advocacy of fair play and sportsmanship. It is an inexhaustible and timely concentration of clipping bureau items that every Nisei can use in making letters more authentic and more interesting. There is a certain acceptance that comes from seeing facts in cold print and the Pacific Citizen surely garners everything within the reach of its editorial board and plays it up in proper perspective.

Due to the generosity of one Nisei in a nearby local community, every person of note in the town in which he lives is the recipient of a gift subscription to the Pacific Citizen from him. This Nisei declares that these people have on many occasions expressed how delighted they were to learn that Nisei could so capably set forth the views upholding decency and fair treatment to all minorities, as well as being newsy on all matters pertaining to Japanese. Perhaps, this is responsible in large measure for the sanity and balance of that community which is surrounded by many other towns out of which emanates anti-Japanese publicity.

The good feeling which existed in many western communities toward their Japanese neighbors is taking an about-face because of the appearance of so many strange, new Oriental faces on the streets and homes and farms. Such suspicion is inevitable and coupled with this is the war-born hysteria and emotionalism that can make of the relocatee and his presence and actions a veritable tinder box that can easily be ignited.

Not only by being physically on exhibit but by a positive effort at bettering relations can the Nisei accomplish community integration. To effect this end, a more general circulation of the Pacific Citizen either first hand or second hand, and frequent letter-writing can do much. And don't forget your friends on the coast—and our pluggers on the national front, give them a heart-warming lift by your encouragement.

Ogden JACL May Sponsor Casaba League

OGDEN, Utah—The Ogden JACL may sponsor a greater Ogden Basketball league, it was announced here this week, as the YBA team defeated the Pisantos, 38-21, in the final joust of the pre-season tournament, held Jan. 6 and 7, at the South Washington high school.

All four teams, the Ogden YBA, the Pisantos, the Esquires and the Deacons, are contemplating participation in the coming league, while teams from Honeyville and Syracuse may also enter the lists.

The pre-season tournament champions, the Ogden YBA, are managed and coached by Chico Minaga. Team members are Norman Enomoto, Min Hamada, Akio Kato, Yoshito Kato, Jake Koga, Mits Koga, Shig Koga, Goro Minaga, Masao Sakagami and Ken Soda.

The Pisantos, captained by George Shimizu, included Peter Kobayashi, Shrinky Kobayashi, Tatsumi Misaka, Henry Sasaki, Mike Shimizu, William Shimizu, Roy Yoshioka and Fred Yoshioka.

Led by Press Evans, the Esquires nosed out of consolation with the following performers: Bill Higashiyama, Jordan Hira-tsuka, Richard Shibata, David Watanabe, Kenji Yamaki, Joe Yamashita and Tokuo Yoshimura.

Ted Kobayashi managed the Deacons, composed of Frank Funai, Sam Ishida, Tetsuo Ito, Nobuo Iwamoto, Dave Komatsu, Kay Oka, Tad Sato, Jim Tateoka, Matt Tateoka and Meno Tateoka.

Ann Nisei Says: Keep a Scrapbook For Hints on Interior Decoration

You know how it is. You've saved enough money to do a little redecorating, and you go to the newstand for your favorite decorating magazines so you can pick up an idea or two. And what do you find?

Half the decorating articles show very swoosh living rooms, each decorated at a cost about equal to your total year's income. All the rest of the articles are very gay little pieces showing how to turn an old discarded sewing machine into a lampstand or a vanity table. All you do is throw away the motor, paint the woodwork white and thread red ribbons into the treadle. And presto chango you have a—well, as far as you're concerned, you just have a discarded sewing machine, and furthermore, if you had one, you'd use it for sewing, by golly, and no funny business about red ribbons and white paint.

Now for most of us interior decoration means selecting a bedroom rug or new drapes for the dining room. It means brightening up the kitchen or re-doing the bathroom. It means gradual additions to the living room, and gradual deletions. It means that maybe once a year or so you can buy a new piece of furniture, that buying a living room set is a major problem, and one you can't afford to meet very often.

Interior decoration, for most of us, is a day-by-day, year-by-year process. It means accumulating things through the years, because for us, beautiful rooms and beautiful homes aren't born, they're made.

All of us have ideas about the home we want someday, and we have our own very definite ideas about the things we like and the kind of furniture styles we prefer. And someday we mean to have them. In the meantime, we make do, we study examples of the things we like, we fuss around and primp up our present rooms with their present furnishings, and we dream about the way our home will look, come the day we have it the way we like.

One thing everybody ought to do in preparation for the time she can really do some tall decorating is to keep a scrapbook of pictures. Have a looseleaf scrapbook so you discard ideas as you outgrow them. And outgrow them you will. The best part about keeping this book is that you have a chance to "live" with things you take a fancy to. You may find out that a very dashing room, bold and brilliant and gay, will prove very tiresome after awhile. Pictures of interiors that once seemed the last word in decoration will pall on you. You'll find that the lovely, simple, quiet interiors will stay the longest in your scrapbook.

But keep clipping. Have your scrapbook divided into sections: living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens bathrooms, houses and exteriors, building details.

Have a section on color schemes, and another for period furniture. Be sure to include a section for refinishing and remaking furniture, woodwork, rugs, etc.

Eventually your book will become a mine of information as well as a source of pleasure. You may become really intrigued with the subject of interior decoration and start reading up on it. But in the main, the women's magazines, the home and decoration magazines and newspapers will be your main sources of information and illustrations.

But you'll find your book will gradually teach you a good deal about decorating, about good taste in furniture, about color schemes and fitness. You'll find yourself becoming a capable judge of interiors. You'll find you can tell what's wrong with your own home, and what will fix it up.

Engagement Is Announced

HUNT, Idaho—Mr. and Mrs. Y. Amatatsu of Hunt, Idaho, recently announced the engagement of their daughter Yoneko to Osamu Iwasaki of Denver. The wedding will take place in the near future.

FOR THE RECORD

Grace Cook

"Children are fairer-minded than their elders anyway, given half a chance; they judge by spirit, not skin, if we let them. Consider that grammar school class on the California coast, two-thirds Caucasian, who elected a Nisei boy president after Pearl Harbor. This in a community whose adult patriots were hustling their leading Japanese to jail without formality of charges against them, and buying up their property."—Grace Cook, in her column, "Out Where We Live," in the New York edition of the Shanghai Evening Post.

From a Rabbi

"The lot of minorities is inseparable. We cannot look upon the situation of such minorities as the Japanese in America as apart from other groups—all are inter-related. There are no separate phenomena in American life."—From a sermon by Rabbi

David Cohen of Temple B'Nai Israel, Pasadena, Calif., on Armistice Day, 1943.

A Businessman

"We find that our Japanese Americans are entirely satisfactory and they cooperate with us and our men in every way that could be expected. We could not ask more of any group of men..."

"We intend to treat the Japanese Americans after the war the same as we do everyone else. We are not looking forward to any slowing-up of work after the war, but if there should be, only a man's qualifications for doing good work, and consideration for our interests in the business will be considered."—Frank Palfry, secretary-treasurer of the Palfry-Bock Die and Mold Co., Cleveland, Ohio, in a letter regarding Japanese American evacuees now employed by the firm in war work.

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Nisei and Prejudices

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

Just read Marie Harlowe Pulley's article, "Nisei and Race Prejudice," and your editorial, "Nisei and Jim Crow."

Permit me to commend you for carrying her piece and for your extremely fine editorial on it. Naturally I expected such comment from you but nevertheless I want you to know how highly I regard it.

A certain amount of anti-Negro prejudice is to be expected among Japanese Americans, especially among those exposed to American miseducation. They are Americans and modern Negrophobia is peculiarly American. However, I imagine that the terrible experiences of the past year and a half had the effect of changing the views of many Nisei on this and many other questions.

I have not encountered any of these Nisei Negrophobes among the many Japanese Americans I have met, but even if I had I would still champion their cause because I think a great principle is involved. If citizens can be torn from their homes on no grounds except that of "race," then no citizen is safe.

Sincerely yours,
George S. Schuyler.

(Ed. note: Mr. Schuyler is the distinguished columnist of the Pittsburgh Courier, outstanding Negro American newspaper, and is well-known as an author and essayist.)

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

I like the way you are covering all sides of our American Japanese problem. You manifest a democratic impersonality in your treatment of those Americans who are stupidly confusing race with issues. Your editorials urging a fuller and wider acceptance of the inter-racial implications of democracy are of a uniformly high order of excellence.

You leaders of the JACL could become hysterical about the denials of our democratic Christian ideals with which you are so constantly confronted. But you don't. So I say congratulations.

I believe there is a chance that in the coming generation an increasing number of people can be helped to; see that whatever we achieve in the direction of security must be in the direction of a deliberately developed interdependence both within our country and among all countries and races and that any other course is stupid.

Sincerely,
Miles E. Cary.
Honolulu, T.H.

Editor,
The Pacific Citizen.

I believe that a correction should be made in your editorial of Jan. 1 on the "Kent Honor Roll."

Melvin F. Oie and Norman O. Oie are not Japanese Americans. Then I believe two names have

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Contagious Disease

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Charging that "white race rabble-rousers have attempted to impugn the loyalty of Negroes to America" by trying to make it appear that Negroes are pro-Tokyo, the Chicago Defender declared in an editorial on December 25, that "as Americans, the Negroes have but one genuine concern for the Japanese" and "that relates to the native-born Nipponese of the West Coast who today as much the victims of race prejudice as any Negro in the South."

In its editorial, "A Contagious Disease," the Defender pointed out that the Dec. 20 issue of Time magazine gives "a revealing picture of the Pacific coast witch-hunt that differs little from the Rankin-brand anti-Negro propaganda in the South."

The Defender described the present agitation against Americans of Japanese ancestry in California as "a wild, furious wave of race-baiting... that rivals a lynching bee in Mississippi. Inspired by Hearstian tales of the 'Yellow Peril,' a California legislative junket has set off on a witch-hunt directed not only against native-born Japanese but also against any white who defends them."

The Defender added:

"There is not much of a gap between Cotton Ed Smith's 'Negroes outstink hell, declaration in the Senate and the insulting remarks of California Rep. Chester F. Gannon who challenged a white woman witness at a hearing:

"Have you ever smelled the odor of a Jap home?"

The Chicago Defender noted that "there is much cause for alarm among Negroes in this wave of bitter, angry race-baiting. Just as we in the past have had occasion to warn Jews and Catholics that Dixie fascists would vent their spleen on them as well as Negroes, Negroes would do well to remember that they will be next to feel the fascist hate that is now directed against the (American) Japanese."

"Race hate is a highly contagious disease, hard to control. It must be fought no matter where it appears, no matter what its shape or form," the Defender concluded.

Fair Play

BALTIMORE SUN

One of America's best-known dailies, the Baltimore Sun, recently commented on Ex-Ambassador Joseph Grew's plea for loyal Japanese Americans.

The Sun editorial concluded with these paragraphs:

"Certainly, Americans should not exclude any loyal American from the national fellowship on the quite irrelevant ground of race or ancestry. We should remember that, as Mr. Grew says, 'it doesn't make for loyalty to be constantly under suspicion when grounds for suspicion are absent.'"

been omitted which should have been on the list. These are: Joe Katagiri and Roy H. Taketa.

A Subscriber,
Vale, Ore.

By Miwako Oana: Dreams Come True In New York City

Dreams come true in New York. Or, at least, with a little initiative, resourcefulness, patience, faith spirit, and a hardy pair of shoes, dreams can come true in New York. Hundreds of evacuees now residing in this throbbing metropolis, fresh and wide-eyed from the seclusion and restriction of relocation centers, are realizing this.

There's Jimmy Tanaka, formerly with Walt Disney Studios in Hollywood and more recently from the Jerome center, who is on the staff of Manhattan's Famous Studios now, doing cartooning and animation work. Jimmy, on the side, is furthering his studies at the Art Students League. Also working at Famous Studios are three other well-known paint dabblers, Tom Inada from Tule Lake, Bob Kimura, from Rohwer, and Gene Sogioka, from Colorado River.

Taya Musashi, one-time secretary and court reporter from Poston, is now sitting behind a desk at Sloane House, one of New York's biggest Y.M.C.A.'s.

Engineers and draftsmen are also finding their place in the city. To mention only two, Loren Kitazono, recently from Heart Mountain, is now working for a firm of consulting engineers; and Sunao John Iwatsu, former Topazite, has found a position to his liking as architectural draftsman for a progressive firm in Times Square.

Among the few to undertake private business enterprise is Toki Tanaka from Granada, who has opened her own beauty shop. She is doing nicely, thank you, and has called her parents out to join herself and her sister, Mae, who was working in the office of the Hotel New Yorker.

George Karatsu and Bob Suzuki, both formerly of Granada, are now working as shipping clerks at the Methodist Church Board, while Kazuko Matsumoto from Minidoka, who came to New York after several months in Chicago, is now advancing her career in the offices of the Baptist Board of the U.S.A.

Newcomers to the city are greeted in the WRA office by four personable young Niseis, Kathleen Iseri and Ruth Takahara, once-upon-a-time residents of Gila, Chizuko Ikeda of Minidoka, and Miwako Yamamoto of Colorado River, to whom working in the world-famous Empire State building has become a reality.

Seamstresses are finding an enviable place at Jay Thorpe's. Reports of several others hired by well-known firms are now coming through. Masa's sister, Sachi, is working at the Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Dreams of college are also coming true in New York for a number of students, among them Chiyeiko Fukuoka of Topaz, who is now majoring in constructive design at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, where she was recently elected vice-president of a class of fifty girls and has been a member of the championship intramural volleyball team; Johnny Yoshinaga of Jerome, who is studying art also at Pratt while awaiting his army induction papers; and John Takeuchi from Topaz, student of architecture at New York University.

All dreams may not come true in New York, but more than any other city, it seems to hold the greatest possibilities.

JUST Incidentally

By Dale Oka

FURORE IS DYING

The furore created by the issuance of the "Midwest Frontiers" by the Cleveland office of the WRA is dying down. Edited and distributed primarily to encourage the evacuees still remaining in the relocation centers to "emigrate" toward the midwestern area of the USA, the "Midwest Frontiers" contained an article by Everett Dakan, Columbus, O., relocation officer, in which he urged the evacuees to come out and "teach" the Ohio and Michigan farmers something about sanitation and farming. "Some farmers," said Dakan, "think it is unhealthy to take baths."

Out of all the attention paid the incident by the press, only one commentator, Sprague Holden of the Detroit Free Press, viewed the entire matter from a sensible and logical manner. Most of the editors did not make any distinction between the Japanese of, by and for this country and those across the "big pond."

In a column titled "Loyalty Isn't Skin-Deep," Holden said:

"The incident of the War Relocation Authority official, the Japanese American evacuees and bathing customs has spent its initial force. Certainly, though, the effects of the stupid blunder have not. Impugn the cleanliness of Americans, under such conditions and at such a time, and raw nerves will do the rest. Cleanliness runs the maxim, is next to Godliness, and the saying is held in considerable esteem by Americas of widely divergent racial origins."

"The lot of the loyal Japanese American is not a happy one, and the bathing epistle certainly made it no happier. The unthinking used it as fuel for their prejudices. The unscrupulous turned it to their purposes."

Commentator Holden then went on to explain and establish the fact that the Nisei are just as loyal as any other group of Americans. He cited the well-known fact that we have been investigated before being allowed to relocate, named Joseph C. Grew as authority for evidence of the Nisei's loyalty, and brought out the fact that there are thousands of Japanese Americans in the U. S. Armed Forces and that several hundred not only are serving in action in war zones but also that Nisei soldiers were killed in action.

He concluded his column with the following words:

"Such matters as these should occasion no surprise. But they are to be commended to such minorities as confuse Americanism with skin pigmentation or a special racial origin. There is no more reason to impugn or suspect a Japanese-American's patriotism and loyalty than there is to suspect Americans of German or Italian heritage. To believe otherwise is to rate patriotism as something only skin-deep."

In referred to the "unthinking" and "unscrupulous" Mr. Holden had in mind, apparently, such as the members of the congressional bloc of west coast "Jap" haters, led by Congressman Costello. Costello in referring to the article, said, "The only thing the Japs could teach the farmers in the Midwest is how to pack small strawberries on the bottom of the baskets."

While such as Costello did much damage to the reputation of the Nisei as a whole, the press must share most of the blame in presenting the Japanese Americans in a bad light. The editors, for the most part, did not make any distinction between the Japanese in this country and those in Nippon and to show their point went as far as printing pictures of communal baths. The reading public, naturally, just gobbled up the words and pics and the conclusions which they drew were obvious.

But, as Holden pointed out, the force of irate remarks and tempers have been spent and we can only hope that the WRA will henceforth be more discreet and that the Ohio and Michigan farmers will not hold it against the Japanese Americans.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuto Komura (14-14-3, Manzanar) a girl on Dec. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinso Fred Nakagawa (13-14-7, Manzanar) a boy on Dec. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Byron S. Koyanagi (38-5-A, Rohwer) a boy on Dec. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chiko Shitara (11G-5B, Granada) a girl on Dec. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shiro Ishida (11-6-A, Rohwer) a boy, Osami, on Dec. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kojo Shimozo (13-5-4, Manzanar) a boy on Dec. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Itaya (56-13-C, Gila River) a girl on Dec. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wada (25-1-A, Gila River) a boy on Dec. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mickey Koyanagi (48-6-C, Gila River) a boy on Christmas Day.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Shiroyama (10-6-4, Manzanar) a girl on Christmas Day.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Takayama (3-12-A, Topaz) a boy on Christmas Day.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshito Uyeda (12F-10D, Granada) a girl on Christmas Day.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jiro Sugita (52-7-D, Gila River) a girl on Dec. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ihei Tsunoda (52-7-D, Gila River) a boy on Dec. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shunzo Sakamoto (24-3-1, Manzanar) a girl on Dec. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Morodomi (64-1-C, Gila River) a girl on Dec. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Yamate (10H-6D, Granada) a boy on Dec. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Kawada (6-10-B, Minidoka) a girl on Dec. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Kato (34-9-C, Gila River) a boy on Dec. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Akutagawa (33-13-B, Gila River) a boy on Dec. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshito Shiomoto (21-4-B, Gila River) a girl on Dec. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Yamagata (54-13-B, Gila River) a boy on Dec. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Nakano (6H-4B, Granada) a boy on Dec. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kentaro Noji (3-1-C, Minidoka) a boy on Dec. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokiuchi Taniguchi (13-3-E, Minidoka) a boy on Dec. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Kobayashi (9-10-B, Heart Mountain) a boy on Jan. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Sakamoto (1-22-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on Jan. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Percy Miura (9K-6D, Granada) a boy on Jan. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Emil Saito (13-9-C, Minidoka) a boy on Jan. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Mihara (21-6-D, Minidoka) a boy on Jan. 2.

DEATHS

Shigeko Kaba, new-born, 28-10-B, Rohwer) on Dec. 20.

Tayo Yasuda, 40, (2-9-C, Rohwer) on Dec. 21.

Tomoki Hayashi, 61, (3-6-D, Rohwer) on Dec. 29.

Masuye Yoshimura, 48, (20-3-B, Heart Mountain) on Jan. 4.

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Shozo Aoki (29-9-D, Heart Mountain) on Jan. 4.

Kijiro Yamanaka, 53, (29-5-E, Heart Mountain) on Jan. 4.

MARRIAGES

Sadie Uyeda to Lewis Yamamoto on Dec. 11 at Poston.

Kuniko Okamoto to Tom Nishimura on Dec. 16 at Poston.

Fumiko Fukuyama to Joseph Patrick Ide on December 25 at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Toshiko Fukuda to Cpl. Masayuki Watanabe on Dec. 27 at Lamar, Colo.

Mary Nakano to Pvt. George Harada on Jan. 2 at Greeley, Colo.

Correction

Incorrectly reported last week was the wedding of Miss Mary Takemura to Jackson Takayanagi in Des Moines on Dec. 26. Miss Takemura was incorrectly referred to as Mary Nakamura.

Nisei Soldier Details Story Of Effect of Evacuation Family in UC Monthly Article

The story of a Nisei soldier is told in "Beyond the Horizon," written by University of California graduate Yori Wada and published in the California Monthly.

Now a member of the Camp Shelby combat team, Wada tells the story of his life since graduation in 1940, tells how evacuation affected his family, and how the multitudinous problems met by the average Nisei resulted in his further determination to make of himself a better American.

The year following his graduation, Wada inducted into the United States Army.

"Along with hundreds of other young men from the cities and farms of California, I entrained for the Monterey Presidio in 'quick time' from then on I saw my America through a train window as a sailor sees the world through a port-hole. Rolling halfway across the continent to Camp Grant, Illinois, I was a medical corps rookie at \$21 a day, once a month, with young men from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. Most of them had never seen a Japanese American before, but we got along swell. It's a great feeling to be accepted for what kind of man you are with nationality and creed tossed into the G.I. can!"

It was a quiet Sunday, that December 7 when war came. With two friends Wada had been seeing a motion picture. They came out of the theater to screaming headlines.

"Hurriedly buying a paper, we scanned the headlines: 'Pearl Harbor Bombed by Japs!' We looked at each other, America and Japan were at war! I felt strangely hollow inside, not that I doubted my loyalty to America but something made me feel crushingly miserable . . .

"Through the midnight hours of that December 7 and the active days to follow, I was to see gratefully that young Americans in uniform judged me for what I was and had done and not by my nationality. Never in my two years of Army life have I been disappointed in my buddies in service. Were they from Vermont, or Washington, Alabama or Minnesota, these young men showed by action that liberal outlook of a Greater America: 'America is not and never was, a matter of race or ancestry.' And they were the Americans who were dedicated to serve this country even unto death!"

Later that month came a letter from his family in Hanford, California. Wrote his sister: "But Mom wants me to tell you that you have a greater responsibility now. She says that for your America, do not hesitate to give your life. We'll make out somehow at home, but her concern is that you do not fail your country. She's awfully proud that you're in the Army."

"Raking the embers of our family past, I knew that there was nothing un-American in our lives. It has always been true that Mother kept our eyes focused on the American scene. She was an alien Mother who was proud that her children were learning to be of America. She was a foreigner who could never become an American except in spirit and faith, which she did nobly. As an American son in

uniform, I am grateful to my Japanese mother. She deserves much more."

When his family moved to the Jerome Relocation Center, Yori Wada went "home" to a tarpapered barrack.

"Over cups of hot tea and store-bought cookies, we looked back to happier days, touching also on the uncertain yet hopeful future that relocation would bring . . .

"Gradually I learned the painful story of evacuation: the curfew, the storing and selling of family goods, how the family had to sleep on the floor during the final days in Hanford, how they ate canned food or sent a Caucasian friend to a restaurant so they would not go hungry. The sale of our ice cream store which had been ours for 25 years had also to be borne in bitter shame and silence since the United States Government had wanted it so. We had committed no crime, it was only that Japan, our enemy, was the land of our ancestors . . .

"I left my family and friends behind in the camp surrounded by barbed wire and guards. I left with the fervent hope that these young Americans of Japanese ancestry would rekindle that vital faith in a democratic America and grow stronger in the face of distress . . .

"My solemn resolve took me beyond the crossroads to do my best for America, to keep faith with those courageous, fair-minded Americans who have supported us in the name of American justice, fair play, and freedom . . . In the face of unceasing attacks upon us, the Niseis, they have let us know that our faith in this American democracy has not been in vain. To our bewildered and cynical eyes, they have lifted up a living vision of our country which is of the heart and the handclasp."

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Chicago Church Organizations Assist 1600 Evacuees

Aid in Spiritual, Social Adjustment of Japanese Americans Resettling in Midwest City; Carefully Planned, Dignified Programs Instituted

CHICAGO — More than 1600 American Japanese have been aided by church organizations in Chicago since the War Relocation Authority began last year to send loyal evacuees into this area, says James O. Supple in a Chicago Sun story on Dec. 18.

By working on a city-wide scale, church groups have aided in the spiritual and social adjustment of the evacuees as they sought a place in Chicago's effort to help win the war.

The churches have not passed the opportunity for the application of Christian principles to the relocation problem. Instead they have instituted carefully planned, dignified programs. The Midwest branch of the American Friends Service Committee, the Church of the Brethren, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, and an advisory committee headed by Dr. Roland W. Schloerb, pastor of the Hyde Park Baptist Church, are the principal groups working in the sociological and religious projects.

The Church of the Brethren, which maintains national headquarters at Elgin, last March procured space in the Bethany Biblical Seminary, 3435 W. Van Buren St., to provide temporary housing for evacuees while they were seeking employment and housing. Last September the Brethren Relocation Hostel was moved to 6118 Sheridan rd., where the Rev. Ralph Smeltzer and his wife are in charge of the project assisted by Harriet Yarrow of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

Quakers Co-operate
The Midwest branch of the American Friends (Quakers) Service Committee maintained a similar hostel at 350 Beldon av. until early this month when the property was leased to another institution. Since then the Friends have been co-operating in the management of the Brethren center.

The Friends offices are at 189 W. Madison st. where a large staff composed of both Quakers and employees of the American Baptist Home Mission Society have co-operated in the relocation work.

Reception Praised
Edwin C. Morgenroth, executive secretary of the Friends committee, has described results of the relocation projects as excellent. "Chicago's reception of the American-Japanese is wonderful," he said. Calls for workers are much greater than the number of evacuees available, he said.

"Many of the calls," he said, "are from employers who have already employed the American-Japanese and found them satisfactory."

The Church Federation of Greater Chicago has a committee which sends letters of welcome to each evacuee. As soon as the federation knows what neighborhood an evacuee moves to, they notify pastors in that vicinity.

Integrations Stressed
"These people are primarily Americans," Roy Smith, director of the federation's project and a former lay missionary in Japan, said. "They are Americans with Oriental faces. They are trying to

fit in sociologically, economically and spiritually. The ministers of the federation make it a point not to restrict or segregate them. They are to be integrated in city life, not segregated. That is our purpose."

The Advisory Committee for Evacuees was formed a year ago to serve as a clearing house for problems of church organizations in their relocation programs. There are 40 committee members including, besides Dr. Schloerb, Dr. Albert W. Palmer, president of the Chicago Theological Seminary, the Rev. Aloysius J. Wycislo, of the Catholic Charities, and Dr. John W. Harms, executive secretary of the church federation.

DENVER JACL SPONSORS NEW HOOP LEAGUE

DENVER, Colo. — A six-team basketball league, sponsored by the Denver regional office of the Japanese American Citizens League, opened its season this week at the Manual High school court in Denver.

The teams and their managers are: Wazee Market, Bill Otsuki, Arvada; San Kwo Low Bears, Clark Taketa, Denver; San Kwo Low Cubs, Bill Mori, Denver; Littleton, Henry Ida, Littleton; Bankers' Union, John Amano, Denver; and Brighton, John Sakayama, Brighton.

The schedule for the next four weeks:

Monday, Jan. 17: Bankers Union vs. Littleton, 7 p. m.; Bears vs. Brighton, 8 p. m.; Wazee vs. Cubs, 9 p. m.

Monday, Jan. 24: Brighton vs. Cubs, 7 p. m.; Wazee vs. Littleton, 8 p. m.; Bears vs. Bankers Union, 9 p. m.

Monday, Jan. 31: Cubs vs. Bears, 7 p. m.; Littleton vs. Brighton, 8 p. m.; Wazee vs. Bankers Union, 9 p. m.

Monday, Feb. 7: Wazee vs. Brighton, 7 p. m.; Bankers Union vs. Cubs, 8 p. m.; Littleton vs. Bears, 9 p. m.

The results of the first week's play were:
Bears, 47; Wazee, 20.
Cubs, 25; Littleton, 23.
Bankers Union, 34; Brighton, 5.

Denver JACL Elects Officers For Coming Term

DENVER, Colo. — George Kashiwagi was elected president of the newly-organized Denver JACL at an election meeting held here recently. He will be assisted by Charles Kamayatsu, vice-president; Mrs. Merijane Yokoe, secretary; and Mits Kaneko, treasurer.

The meeting was attended by representatives from Brighton, Littleton, Longmont and Greeley, who joined a discussion session on the growing anti-evacuee sentiment in Colorado.

A general conference of representative nisei from Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado will be held, tentatively scheduled for February. Delegates will discuss methods of combatting the rising tide of sentiment growing out of the influx of evacuees into this area.

Before the meeting Tom Parker and Charles Mace of the War Relocation Authority showed several films of Japanese Americans: "Relocating a People," "Leaving the Relocation Center," and "Go For Broke," a film on the Japanese American Combat Team.

Announcement

HENRY Y. KASAI, agent for the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in Salt Lake City for 28 years, announces that he has resumed his business of underwriting life and endowment policies of all forms, especially among the Nisei. His office is located at 325 Walker Bank Building. Telephones: Office, 5-2841; Home, 3-6675.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

NISEI USO

The total contributions received here for the Japanese American Unit of the USO at Hattiesburg reached \$327.00 with a donation of \$2.00 this week from Bob and Margaret Tsuda, Chicago, Illinois. If you have been putting off your contribution for this cause, do not delay it too long as the money is needed now.

CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to thank the Anonymous Missouri Buck-a-Month member for her January contribution.

CREDIT UNION

Joint account membership agreements are now available, so if you want your account to be held jointly with your husband, wife, or children, write the National JACL Credit Union office for the forms. Under a joint account agreement the money in the credit union passes on to the survivor, thus automatically foregoing the necessity of being probated. Only one party to the joint agreement can be a member of the Credit Union. The particular party of the joint agreement who is a member of the credit union will be covered under the Life Insurance and Loan Insurance plans.

Three more loans were made since the first of the year to Credit Union members, totaling \$500.00 with one of them a business loan for \$300.00 amply secured with a mortgage on the equipment. The Credit Union now has 83 members. The share account is now over \$2,000.00 so that the maximum individual loanable amount is \$300.

The Annual Meeting of the Credit Union will be held at the Civic Center in Salt Lake City on the evening of January 29th with Shigeki Ushio and Yukus Inouye in charge of the evening's entertainment and program. Not only are members invited but they are urged to bring their families and children. The affair will be "Dutch Treat."

LINING UP FOR 1944

Following are some of the Associated members paid up for 1944: Suenobu Makino, 925 B. Coolidge St., Honolulu 36, Hawaii; from Chicago William Y. Minami, 349 S. St. Louis Ave.; Dixie Ishida, 29 E. Bellevue Place; George M. Hamada, and Akira Chiamori, both of 2957 W. Jackson Boulevard; George Heiji Kitahara, 225 W 5th Ave., Gary, Indiana; Arthur Fujiwara, Michigan; Alice Iijima, 764 Tuxedo Boulevard, Webster Grove, Mo; Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Tachiki, Lakeshore District, Spanish Fork, Utah; George Ushijima, 1416 So. State St., Salt Lake City; Alfred Morioka 12K and Harry Hara 10H-2A, Amache, Colorado; Lilyan S. Inana, Mrs. Takeo Shikamura, Etsuo Hirose, Roy I. Teshima, and Shoso Fujii of Colorado; Sgt. Sam Ushio, U. S. Army; and Dr. H. Takaki, 1926 E. Routt St., Pueblo, Colorado.

Dr. Frank Saito Will Start Practice in Brigham City Soon

Dr. Frank Saito will open an office for the practice of dentistry at 10 West Fourth street, Brigham City, Utah, on Jan. 24, he announced this week.

Dr. Frank Saito, a graduate of North Pacific college in Portland, Ore., formerly practiced in Santa Ana, Calif., before evacuation. He spent 14 months at the Poston relocation center where he was staff secretary of the dental clinic. He left Poston in July, 1943, and relocated in Salt Lake City, Utah.

His Brigham City office was formerly occupied by Dr. Mary Petersen.

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Anti-Evacuee Stickers Being Distributed in Hayward Area

Doctor Replies to Firm Taking Part in "No Jap In California" Campaign

OAKLAND, Calif. — "It is very popular in Germany to bait the Japanese American. It is also popular in Germany to bait the Jew," Dr. N. Fuller Robinson of Hayward, Calif., was quoted as saying here last week on receiving a sticker from a firm with which he does business, reading "No Japs in California."

It was reported here that circulation of the sticker seems to fit in with the organized campaign in the Hayward district to discredit all Japanese Americans, making no differentiation between the loyal and those allegedly disloyal.

Signs have been noted in store windows in the Hayward area to the effect, "No More Japs in California Ever." They have not been seen elsewhere in the San Francisco Bay area, according to the report.

In a letter sent to the firm from whom he received the sticker, Dr. Robinson, a physician, said: "When you sent the sticker in the envelope with the statement, I am sure you were thinking only of the Japanese who were proven to be disloyal to America. I am certain that you meant, also, that this ban on Japanese was only for the duration of the war."

"I am an American citizen. I love my country as well as most American people do and probably more than many, but I do not believe that the citizenship of

Americans of Japanese descent should be revoked just because of ancestry.

"I think a little reasoning on your part and some degree of study of the American Constitution might convince you that caution must be exercised in this move."

"It is very popular in California to bait the Japanese American. It is also very popular in Germany to bait the Jew."

Dr. Robinson also sent this letter to Governor Warren.

"I feel very strongly about this matter," he said. "This propaganda against loyal Americans who love the United States, which is their country, must be stopped."

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