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Price: Five Cents

War Department Identifies 120 Casualties

NBC Explains Act Barring Japanese American Soldier From National Radio Program

Non-Appearance of Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki on Ginny Simms' Hour Reported Due to Belief That Nisei Problem on West Coast Is "Controversial"

LOS ANGELES—A statement by a spokesman of the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) that Technical Sergeant Ben Kuroki, Army Air Force turret gunner and veteran of 30 combat missions in the European war theatre, had been barred from the air by NBC executives who "questioned the judgment of permitting an American-Japanese to appear on a program originating on the west coast," this week explained Sgt. Kuroki's non-appearance on the Ginny Simms' program on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25.

Report WRA May Be Placed Under Ickes

War Relocation Agency May Be Transferred To Interior Department

WASHINGTON—The War Relocation Authority, administrator of ten Japanese American relocation camps, will be transferred to the Interior Department under Secretary Harold Ickes, the Washington Post's authoritative daily column, "The Federal Diary," reported on Jan. 21.

The WRA is at present an independent agency created under the emergency war powers of President Roosevelt.

"The transfer order already has been drawn and it's reported it has been signed by the President," the Post added. "Announcement of the transfer is being delayed, it's said, until the move can be discussed with Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, who is now on the west coast and who won't return here until Jan. 28."

The Post said that Myer and the present WRA staff will be given the opportunity of remaining with WRA after it loses its independence.

West coast congressmen had demanded the reorganization of the WRA after the recent Tule Lake incident, asking military or Department of Justice control of the relocation centers.

Nampa Valley Grange Opposes Land Sale

NAMPA, Idaho—Sixty members of the Nampa valley grange went on record last Monday as opposing the sale or lease of any Idaho land to persons of Japanese ancestry, Mike Duspiva, secretary, reported.

Explaining NBC's decision not to allow Sgt. Kuroki to appear, a network spokesman said:

"The whole American-Japanese question is highly controversial."

The news that Sgt. Kuroki would be one of the three service men who would be guests on the Ginny Simms hour was made on NBC stations throughout the country in "spot" announcements on the day of the broadcast. However, Sgt. Kuroki did not appear on the program, sponsored by the Philip Morris tobacco firm, and his absence was unexplained until the end of the program when Miss Simms declared that a third serviceman, "veteran of the European campaign and the holder of a Distinguished Flying Cross and an Air Medal with four clusters," was to have appeared on the program but that certain "conditions" had prevented his appearance.

"I hope to make up for it in the very near future," Miss Simms told the radio audience.

It was apparent that a last-minute decision by west coast NBC executives had resulted in the decision to bar the Japanese American war hero, since the Ginny Simms program presented only two servicemen guests instead of the customary three.

Sgt. Kuroki, recuperating at an army air base in Santa Monica after his European war experiences, had been invited by the producers of the Ginny Simms hour to appear on the broadcast. Permission had been secured from the War Department for Sgt. Kuroki's appearance.

Gila Civic Center Nears Completion

RIVERS, Ariz. — The proposed civic and recreation center at Gila River will be completed by the end of February, reports the Courier.

Army Silver Star Decoration Given To Nisei Soldier

The awarding of one of the army's highest decorations, the Silver Star, to a Japanese American soldier was announced recently by the War Department.

The soldier, Staff Sergeant Kazuo Kozaki, known to many in Salt Lake City, was awarded the Order of the Purple Heart, as well as the Silver Star, for gallantry in action. Sgt. Kozaki received the decorations in October of 1943.

Sgt. Kozaki is the first Japanese American to win the Silver Star.

Take Steps to Insure Security At Tule Lake

Trouble-Making Group Segregated as Police Force Is Enlarged

SAN FRANCISCO—Steps taken to strengthen internal security at the Tule Lake segregation center and prevent a recurrence of recent disturbances there, among them the segregation of "trouble makers" and the expansion of the police force, were outlined in San Francisco on Thursday of last week by Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority.

According to the WRA, security measures taken at the Tule Lake segregation camp include:

A fence under 24-hour patrol has been put up between the evacuees' settlement and the administration area.

The internal security staff has been increased from 10 to 66 civilian policemen and later picked evacuees will be added to the force. Three patrol cars will cruise the camp.

The military police, which returned control of the camp back to the federal agency last week, has established a "perimeter guard" around the entire place and keeps a check on all persons going in and out.

Myer indicated that the isolation area at Tule Lake is intended for Japanese Americans, and any aliens who cause trouble will be turned over to the Department of Justice. At present there are 244 in segregation as recalcitrants, Myer said, with all communication under strict censorship and families and visitors barred.

The WRA at Tule Lake has also revealed plans for erection as soon as materials are available of a camp prison for internees convicted of minor infractions. At present they are being sent to near-by jails.

Myer also believed that camp security "is as adequate as possible under the circumstances."

TOPAZ EVACUEE KILLED IN DUMP TRUCK ACCIDENT

DELTA, Utah—Roho Mayeda, 58, an evacuee at the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz, was killed accidentally on Tuesday when a dump truck released its load on top of him.

Mr. Mayeda was foreman of the poultry farm at Topaz, and had been working on the center farm at the time of accident.

He is survived by his widow, two daughters and a son. Funeral services will be held Monday.

20 Japanese Americans Killed, 98 Wounded in Recent Action Of 100th Infantry in Italy

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week identified 20 Japanese American soldiers, who were killed in action, and 98 others who were wounded in action in the Mediterranean area.

It is believed that these casualties are included in the total of 96 killed, 221 wounded and 17 missing, which Secretary of War Stimson reported on January 21 as the casualties suffered by the 100 Infantry Battalion, composed of Japanese Americans from Hawaii, in the Italian campaign.

The War Department report this week also listed two Japanese Americans as missing. All of the Japanese American casualties listed "next of kin" in the Hawaiian Islands.

In the largest single listing of Japanese American casualties since the start of the Italian campaign, the War Department on Jan. 24 announced the names of Japanese Americans who have been wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

AJITOMI, Pfc. Tokio—Kamato Ajitomi, uncle, Lahaina, Maui.
AWAKUNI, Pvt. Masao—Goji Awakuni, father, Box 104, Ninole, Hawaii.
CHINEN, Pvt. Seiho—Mrs. Tsuru Chinen, mother, 3422 Edna St., Honolulu.
DOI, Pvt. Hideo—Mrs. Kiyono Doi, mother, Box 2117, Pahala, Hawaii.
FUJISHIGE, Cpl. Hisashi—Mrs. Ritsu Fujishige, mother, Box 42, Hauula, Honolulu.
FUJISUE, Pvt. Norman S.—Noboru Fujisue, brother, Mid-Pacific Institute Farm, Honolulu.
FUJITANI, Sgt. Ross K.—Mrs. Mildred K. Fujitani, wife, Box 550, Kealahou, Hawaii.
GORA, Sgt. Francis P.—Mrs. Elizabeth K. Gora, mother, 942 Alewa Drive, Honolulu.
GYOTOKU, Sgt. Harold T.—Mataichi Gyotoku, father, Box 92, Paauhau, Hawaii.
HAMAKADO, Pvt. Masami—Mrs. Toyo Terada, mother, 1903 Algaroba St., Honolulu.
HASEGAWA, Pfc. Paul T.—Mac I. Hasegawa, brother, Box 3, Honokaa, Hawaii.
HAYASHI, Pvt. Stanley K.—Sannari Hayashi, father, 1322 Richard Lane, Honolulu.
HIGA, Pvt. Jevani K.—Harry S. Higa, brother, 16-C Ewa, Oahu.
HIGA, Pvt. Richard S.—Kama Higa, father, Lanai City, Lanai, Maui.
HIGASHI, Sgt. Tadashi—Mrs. Tokie A. Higashi, wife, Lanikai, Oahu.
HIMURA, Pfc. Norito—Mrs. Toshiko H. Brown, sister, 2115 Armstrong St., Honolulu.
HIWA, Pvt. Soichi R.—Uichi Hiwa, brother, Lihue, Kauai.
IKEDA, Sgt. Kiyoshi—Kiyoshi Ikeda, father, Camp 5, Puunene, Maui.
IKEHARA, Pvt. Clark K.—Mrs. Kanako Ikehara, mother, 4081 Lane, Honolulu.
INOUE, Pfc. George T.—Mrs. Matsue Inouye, mother, Box 93, Pepee, Hawaii.
ISHIZUKA, Pfc. Sakai—Nagayoshi Ishizuka, brother, Ewa, Oahu.
IWAMI, Pfc. Toshio—Hichinosuke Iwami, brother, Wailuku, Maui.
KAJIYAMA, Pvt. Yukio—Mrs. Sadame Kajiya, mother, Kapoho, Puna, Hawaii.
KAMEMOTO, Pvt. Kazuo—Shuichi Kamemoto, father, 3384 East Manoa Rd., Honolulu 15.
KAMI, Pvt. Hideo—Mrs. Hanayo Kami, mother, Box 1761, Hilo, Hawaii.
KAMIYA, Pfc. Masanobu—Shigeo Kamiya, brother, Kekaha, Kauai.
KANDA, Pvt. Tad T.—Miss Elaine K. Kanda, sister, Box 1059, Honolulu.
KAWAMOTO, Pfc. Haruo—Kaname Kawamoto, brother, Box 10, Lanikai, Kailua, Oahu.
KAWASUGI, Pvt. Saichi—Eddie M. Kawasugi, brother, c/o Haw Tuna Packers Co., Honolulu.
KIHARA, Pvt. Isamu—Mrs. Tokie Kihara, mother, 326 Kukuanu St., Hilo, Hawaii.
KIKUTA, Pfc. Toshio—Tsurukichi Kikuta, father, Ewa, Oahu.
KOBASHIGAWA, Sgt. Yeiki—Mrs. Kame Kobashigawa, mother, Box 123, Waianae, Oahu.
KOGA, Pvt. Masato—Masaki Koga, brother, c/o 3141 Upper Manot Rd., Honolulu.
KON, Pfc. Hideo—Kinzo Kon, father, Box 399, Puunene, Maui.
KUROKAWA, Pvt. Yashyuki—Junzo Kurokawa, father, Box 23, Papaikou, Hawaii.
KUSAKA, Pvt. Kiyoku R.—Mrs. Moyo Kusaka, mother, Box 6, Papaikou, Kailua, Hawaii.
MATSUMOTO, Pvt. Koyei—Koro Matsucoto, father, 837-A Kuillei, Lane, Honolulu.
MATSUMOTO, Pvt. Yasunori—Moichi Matsumoto, father, 513 Ahui St., Honolulu 13.
MATSUURA, Pvt. Naoto—Naomatsu Matsuura, father, Hamakua, Maui.
MICHIOKA, Sgt. Wataru—Alfred K. Okamura, cousin, Wailuku, Maui.
MIYAGAWA, Sgt. Takeshi J.—Nisaku Miyagawa, father, Spreckelsville, Maui.
MIYAMOTO, Pfc. Toshio—Sakichi Miyamoto, father, Kaanapali Pump, Lahaina, Maui.

(Continued on page 2)

Story of the Week

Sgt. Ben Kuroki Reveals Escape from Spaniards

LOS ANGELES—Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, Air Corps gunner of Japanese ancestry and holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross and five Air Medals, was this week headed for a "crack at the Japs," the United Press reported.

A veteran of 30 bombing missions in the European theater, raid, Sgt. Kuroki said the fighting had been easy compared to his struggle to be accepted as a regular crew member.

Even the Spaniards thought he was a "Jap," the Japanese American gunner said. Forced down in Spanish Morocco and flown to Spain with the rest of

the crew, Kuroki had the Spanish officials talking to themselves, he said.

"They couldn't figure it out. They wouldn't believe I was a Japanese American. They thought an American Japanese wouldn't be fighting the Axis."

The Spaniards were convinced the propaganda was wrong before the crew made its escape, however. Details of the escape were withheld.

To his squadron, "The Eager Beavers," Sgt. Kuroki is known as "Most Honorable Son." His home is in Hershey, Neb.

He is at present at an Air Corp redistribution center in California.

War Department Announces Names of Nisei Casualties

(Continued from page 1)

MIYASATO, Pvt. Wallace Y.—James S. Miyasato, brother, 2114 Kahaha St., Honolulu.

MIYASHIRO, Pfc. Roland J.—Mrs. Lillian H. Miyashiro, wife, 818-E Coolidge St., Honolulu 36.

MIYASHIRO, Sgt. Takeichi T.—Mrs. Ushi Miyashiro, Mother, Box 87, Honokaa, Hawaii.

MIZUNO, Pfc. Kazuo—Masao Mizuno, brother, Eleele, Kauai.

MORIKAWA, Pfc. Thomas K.—Mrs. Misao Morikawa, mother, 321 North School St., Honolulu.

MURAMOTO, Sgt. Tsukasa—Mrs. Naka Muramoto, mother, Box 24, Wahiawa, Oahu.

NAGAISHI, Pfc. Mike M.—Mrs. Esa Nagaishi, mother, 1541 Fort St., Honolulu.

NAGASAKI, Pfc. Donald M.—Tsunekichi Nagasaki, father, 711 Birch St., Honolulu.

NAKAO, Pfc. Masato E.—Saburoku Nakao, father, Box 34, Mt. View, Hawaii.

NAKASATO, Pfc. Isamu—Kosuke Nakasato, father, Kaulapuu, Kaunakakai, Maui.

NANBARA, Pfc. Masaru—Miss Norma K. Nanbara, sister, 909 Coolidge St., Honolulu.

NISHIMURA, Pfc. Yoshito—Mrs. Suzu Oura, mother, Lahaina, Maui.

OBA, Sgt. Jesse L.—Mrs. Elsie K. Kekuewa, mother, Puukoli, Lahaina, Maui.

OBARA, Pvt. Ichiro—Kohachi Obara, father, Lahaina, Maui.

ODO, Pvt. Everett R.—Mrs. Oto Odo, mother, 969 El Akepo Lane, Honolulu.

OGAWA, Pvt. Masao—Mrs. Tsuruyo Ogawa, mother, Paia, Maui.

OKAMURA, Sgt. Satoru—Torasuke Okamura, father, Eleele, Maui.

OKIMOTO, Pvt. Asami M.—Asataro Okimoto, father, Box 453, Naalehu, Hawaii.

ONO, Sgt. Tokuji—Tokumatsu Ono, father, 508-A Kaiwiula St., Honolulu.

OSHIRO, Pvt. Paul M.—Mrs. Kamado Oshiro, mother, Waiatae Ranch, Oahu.

OSHIRO, Pvt. Yeishin—Mrs. Monohara, sister, Mountain View, Hawaii.

OSHITA, Pvt. Koichi—Makoto Hashimoto, cousin, Ewa, Oahu.

OTAKE, Sgt. Masanao—Mrs. Eikuno Otake, mother, Wainee St., Lahaina, Maui.

OYA, Staff Sgt. William K.—Mrs. Nakano Oya, mother, 1917 Hani Lane, Honolulu.

SEKINE, Pfc. Joe Y.—Mrs. Kimie Aida, sister, 58 Kamana St., Hilo, Hawaii.

SHIMABUKU, Pfc. Choriki—Matsu Shimabuku, father, Paia, Maui.

SHIMAZU, Pvt. Motoo—Shigeki Shimazu, father, Box 74, Eleele, Kauai.

SHIRAIISHI, Pvt. Satoru H.—Sunao Shiraishi, brother, Pahoa, Hawaii.

SHISHIDO, Pvt. Tokuji—Kizo Shishido, father, Keawe Camp, Lahaina, aui.

SOO, Pvt. Richard T.—Satoru Soo, father, Box 1342, Lihue, Kauai.

SUEHIRO, Cpl. Masaru—Henry K. Suehiro, brother, 3334 Duval St., Honolulu.

SUGIYAMA, Pvt. Harold S.—Wakiichi Sugiyama, father, 1143 Akolea Pl., Honolulu.

TAGA, Pvt. Noritsugi—Mackay Yanagisawa, brother-in-law, 656 Sheridan St., Honolulu.

TAKEMOTO, Pfc. Joe—Mrs. Masako Takemoto, mother, Box 95, Hawi, Hawaii.

TANAKA, Pvt. Charles M.—Katsuma Tanaka, brother, Wai-pahu, Oahu.

TAKABAYASHI, Pvt. Mamoru—Mrs. Winifred S. Takabayashi, wife, Kahului, Maui.

TAKAEZU, Pfc. Seichi B.—Mrs. Doris C. Nakamatsu, sister, 1254 Hall St., Honolulu.

TANAKA, Pfc. Hayato—Kenichi Tanaka, father, 524 Manona St., Hilo, Hawaii.

TANIYAMA, Pfc. Fumi—Mrs. Toki Taniyama, mother, 523-M North Vineyard St., Honolulu.

TOMAE, Pfc. Raymond Y.—Mrs. Kimi Kuwana, mother, 1423 Ahiahi St., Honolulu 51.

TOKUNAGA, Pvt. Minoru—Mrs. Alice C. Tokunaga, sister-in-law, 1618 South King St., Honolulu.

TOKUNAGA, Opl. Nobuo—Mrs. Shizuyo Tokunaga, mother, Lahainaluna St., Lahaina, Maui.

TSUKAMOTO, Pfc. Isami—Clarence T. Tsukamoto, brother, Box 102, Pepee, Hawaii.

TSUTSUI, Pfc. Tamiji R.—Mrs. Shizue Tsutsui, mother, 3rd St., Pearl City, Oahu.

URABE, Pvt. Hiromi—Jusaburo Urabe, father, 1746-Q Liliha St., Honolulu.

WATANABE, Pvt. Roy M.—Bunzo Watanabe, father, Takiyama, Camp Waialua, Oahu.

YAMAGATA, Pfc. Tsukio—Minoru Yamagata, father, High St., Wailuku, Maui.

YAMAMOTO, Sgt. Yozo—Mrs. Violet H. Yamamoto, wife, 2113 Booth Rd., Honolulu.

YAMANE, Pfc. Hajime—Mrs. Shizu Yamane, mother, Aiea, Oahu.

YAMANE, Pfc. Masakichi—Mrs. Nancy O. Fujimoto, sister, Box 51, Honokea, Hawaii.

YASUDA, Pvt. Keiyo T.—Mrs. Hatsue Kakazu, sister, 1212 Liliha St., Honolulu.

YOSHIOKA, Pvt. Kazuto—Mrs. Mina Yoshioka, mother, Eleele, Kauai.

Two Japanese American soldiers were listed as "missing in action" in the Mediterranean area by the War Department on Jan. 21:

KAWATA, Pvt. Albert G.—Miss Clara N. Kawata, sister, 2307 Star Rd., Honolulu.

OKIMOTO, Pvt. Richard M.—Mrs. Ritsuo Okimoto, mother, 701 Twin View Drive, Honolulu.

Three additional Japanese Americans were listed as "wounded in action" in the Mediterranean area by the War Department on Jan. 27:

MIYAGAWA, Sgt. Takeshi J.—Nisaku Miyagawa, father, Spreckelsville, Maui.

UEMOTO, Sgt. Kazumi—Toshio Uemoto, brother, 1446 Chung Hoon Lane, Honolulu.

YAMADA, Pvt. Fumio—Mrs. Tamano Yamada, mother, 1157 Maunakea St. Honolulu.

Arizona Chapter Of JACL Hails Nisei Induction

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Arizona chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League strongly commended action of the War Department in reinstituting selective service for the nisei and urged every Japanese American to contribute his utmost toward an early victory in a telegram sent to the national headquarters of the JACL in Salt Lake last week.

The wire, signed by President Tsutomu Ikeda, declared:

"Arizona Chapter of JACL hails army announcement of induction of Japanese Americans to be started soon. We call upon our national headquarters to applaud this action of the War Department in removing this barrier and affording us this opportunity to participate more fully in the war effort.

"In this march of our United Nations toward an early complete victory, we urge every American of Japanese descent to contribute his utmost. We ask from our government every aid to make our mutual efforts realized."

Three Thousand Will Be Affected in Nisei Draft in Idaho Area

BOISE, Idaho — Between 2500 and 3000 citizens of Japanese ancestry between the ages of 18 and 38 will be affected by the new selective service orders, calling them up for pre-induction physical examination, Brig. Gen. M. G. McConnell, Idaho draft director, declared last Saturday.

Before the Japanese Americans are accepted for military service, induction records must be approved in Washington, D. C.

Pasadena Board To Reclassify One Thousand

PASADENA, Calif.—J. A. Byrnm, chairman of Selective Service Board No. 190, announced on Jan. 22 his board is preparing to reclassify for induction into the armed forces approximately 1,000 Japanese Americans who were formerly located at the near-by Santa Anita racetrack when it was an assembly center for evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

The board, Byrnm said, regis-

Twelve Japanese American soldiers of the 100th Infantry Battalion were reported "killed in action" by the War Department on Jan. 26 in the Mediterranean area:

ARITA, Pvt. Hiroaki—Mrs. Tsuru Arita, mother, Paauilo, Hawaii.

FUJII, Pvt. Richard T.—Genzo Fujii, father, Captain Cook St., Kona, Hawaii.

GOYA, Pvt. Yeiko—Yeishu Goya, father, Box 369, Puunene, Maui.

HANIDA, Pfc. Tamotsu—Mrs. Shunmin Hanida, mother, Waiakoa, Kula, Maui.

HASEMOTO, Pvt. Mikio—Hideo Hasemoto, brother, 909 Kaheka Lane, Honolulu.

ICHIMURA, Pvt. Kenichi—Shizuo Ichimura, brother, 3625 Pahoa Ave., Honolulu.

OSHIRO, Pfc. Wallace H.—Mrs. Umeka Nagamine, sister, c/o Lahaina Studio, Lahaina, Maui.

OTOGURA, Pvt. Tadashi—Hikotaro Otogura, father, 527 Kai Wiula St., Honolulu.

TAGUCHI, Pfc. Hitoshi B.—Masaroku Taguchi, father, Wainee, Lahaina, Maui.

TAKAHASHI, Pvt. Itsuo—Yoshio Takahashi, brother, Box 167, Waipohu, Oahu.

TOMA, Pvt. Yasukichi J.—Paul K. Toma, brother, 975 South Queen St., Honolulu.

YASUI, Sgt. Yoji—Satosuke Yasui, father, Wailuku, Maui.

Eight Japanese American soldiers were reported by the War Department on Jan. 29 as "killed in action" in the Mediterranean area:

KAWAMOTO, Pfc. Yutaka—Mrs. Misao Kawamoto, mother, Box 18, Mountain View, Puna, Hawaii.

KUBO, Pfc. Yoshio—Mrs. Chiyoko Kubo, wife, 47 Kapahulu Rd., Honolulu.

KURAOKA, Cpl. S.—Sadao Kuraoka, brother, 1023 Desha Lane, Honolulu.

KUTARA, Pvt. Masaji—Mrs. Hideko Kutara, wife, 761-B N Laniwai St., Honolulu.

MASHITA, Pvt. Masa—Mrs. Miki Mashita, mother, 3345 Waialawe Ave., Honolulu.

MATSUKAWA, Pfc. Hiroshi—Matsutaro Matsukawa, father, 41 Hualili St., Hilo, Hawaii.

MIURA, Pvt. Toshio—Mrs. Kayo Tamaguchi, friend, 222 No. Beretania St., Honolulu.

MORI, Pfc. Kiyoto—Kiyoshi Mori, father, Box 158, Hanapepe, Kauai.

On Jan. 28 the War Department announced the name of the following Japanese American as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

HORIO, Cpl. Masao—Umejiro, father, Kaumana, Hilo, Hawaii.

Threats from Neighbors Force Eviction of Japanese American Wife from West Coast Home

Martinez Group Protests Action Against Nisei

MARTINEZ, Calif.—A group of citizens have protested in the January 25 issue of the "Contra Costa Gazette" against the abrogation of civil rights now threatening a Martinez resident, June Arrii Terry, who was one of the 16 west coast residents of Japanese ancestry permitted to return to their homes by Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons.

It has been reported that Mrs. Terry, her two-year-old son, and her husband, Horton Terry, have faced eviction from their home because of the prejudice of neighbors over her racial ancestry. A Martinez resident was also reported to have entered the Terry home and to have threatened violence.

A letter in the "Gazette," signed by six Martinez residents, asserts that Mrs. Terry is an American citizen entitled to the Bill of Rights, and points out that her brother, Essao Arrii, has been honored by the American Legion post in Martinez for being one of the first nisei draftees in the country. He is now on active combat duty overseas.

"Before greater injustice is done, would it not be well for us to give serious consideration to the principles which form the foundation of our government and our way of life?" the letter asked.

"It is tragic when, as a result of war hysteria, Americans lose sight of the American ideals and rights we are trying to protect."

The letter is signed by Eulalie Woodworth, A. O. Williams, Anthony J. Barlettani, O. S. Parkinen, F. F. Piammi and Margaret Hanson.

tered more than 18,000 Japanese Americans during July, 1942, at Santa Anita. He told reporters that under a War Department directive draft questionnaires are being mailed out immediately to eligible American-born Japanese, some of which are still in various relocation camps.

Evacuee Had Returned To Martinez by Special Permission of Army

SAN FRANCISCO—Threats of trouble in the town of Martinez, Calif., over the arrival of a Japanese American girl, the wife of a Martinez resident, after her release from a war relocation center had subsided this week when the couple and their two-year old son had moved out of a home they had rented in the Mount View section of Martinez.

The girl, June Arrii Terry, is a native of Martinez, having been born in the Contra Costa county city and had attended schools there. She was forced to evacuate along with other persons of Japanese ancestry. Following the army's usual procedure in "mixed marriage" cases, she was permitted by the western defense command recently to return to Martinez to join her husband, a construction worker of Caucasian ancestry, although restrictions against the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the west coast area are still in force.

She and her husband, Horton Terry, who protests resulted in and moved in recently with their young son.

This week the neighbors of the Terry's, whose protests resulted in the Terry's leaving their home, indicated that they are not going to let the matter drop. These neighbors have started getting signatures on a letter which will be sent to Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding officer of the western defense command, insisting that they want "no more Japs in Martinez."

Mrs. Terry and 15 other Japanese American wives were recently adjudged loyal and granted permission by the army to return to the west coast to rejoin their husbands of non-Japanese ancestry, from whom many had been separated for almost two years. Having lived all her life in Martinez, Mrs. Terry felt at home when they found a house and her husband started work on a construction project at the Associated Oil company plant in town.

However, the neighbors made her feel anything but "at home" with the result that the owner of the home the Terry's had rented asked them to move. They agreed to move within six days, but a few days later a van was at the front door, and they left for an unannounced destination.

The American Civil Liberties Union, whose Northern California branch office in San Francisco took an immediate interest in the case when the trouble first started, declared Saturday through Ernest Besig, San Francisco office director, that there was little that remained to be done if the Terry's had moved out as demanded.

"We sent them a letter offering our aid and pointing out their rights under the OPA rental regulations," Besig said, "and promising help if they were molested. Now that they have moved, we can only sit back and wait for any aid they may ask if they are caused trouble in their new surroundings."

It was reported that a next door neighbor to the Terry's, Mrs. Marjorie Williams, had gone to the Terry home upon Mrs. Terry's return from the war relocation center and had threatened to evict the Japanese American girl bodily unless the Terry's left Martinez. Other neighbors gathered, with the result that sheriff deputies under Sheriff James Long of Contra Costa county and Martinez officers were called to the scene.

Possibilities for Family Resettlement Seen in Nebraska

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa, field secretary for the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, left here after a two-week study of relocation sentiment in this center to investigate further possibilities of the tri-country irrigation project of central Nebraska.

Judge Rules for Evacuees in Oshiro Case

Justice Department Will Act To Protect Loyal Nisei from Pending Congress Legislation

Members of House Immigration Committee Express Doubts Regarding Validity of Moves to Strip "Disloyal" Citizens of Citizenship by Legislation

WASHINGTON—It was reported here this week that the Department of Justice will warn the House Committee on Immigration on the illegality of any pending bill which would inflict penalties on loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, particularly on those serving in the armed forces of the United States.

The House Committee was reported ready to meet this week to consider legislative proposals for the denationalization of "disloyal" Japanese Americans.

Meanwhile, it was also reported that members of the House Immigration Committee were expressing doubts regarding the validity of moves to strip certain Japanese Americans of their citizenship through legislation.

It was stated that authors of three pending bills were confident that Congress can "denationalize" native-born citizens who refuse to swear allegiance to the United States, but Rep. Samuel Dickstein, D., N.Y., chairman of the House immigration committee, and other committee members repeatedly questioned whether such measures can be reconciled with the Constitution.

Reps. Sheppard, D., Calif., and Leroy Johnson, R., Calif., maintained that there is ample precedent for removing citizenship from Americans of Japanese ancestry who acknowledge loyalty to Japan. Rep. Norrell, D., Ark., declared "When Congress sets out acts which constitute unfriendliness to this country, we have a right to say those who commit the acts have forfeited their citizenship."

It was reported that the Sheppard bill provides revocation of

citizenship upon conviction for "knowingly and intentionally expressing loyalty to a foreign state." Johnson has suggested creation of a special commission to review the cases of all Japanese Americans and expatriate those who do not demonstrate allegiance to the United States. The Norrell measure directs the President to arrest all Japanese Americans who are unfriendly to the United States and call for special efforts to exchange them with Americans held in Japan.

Testifying before the House Committee last week Sheppard quoted Attorney General Biddle as having told the Dies Committee last year that there is no reason why Japanese Americans who are not loyal to the United States should not lose their citizenship, but that there was no statute for that purpose.

Dickstein replied that he doubted whether "we can take away a man's birthright under the Constitution," adding that he was not trying to defend any disloyal group but that "the Constitution does give them some inalienable rights."

Two Percent of U.S. Nisei May Ask Expatriation, Is Belief

Biddle Sees Amendment to Nationality Act

WASHINGTON, D. C. — An amendment to the nationality code under which Japanese Americans, who make a formal, written renunciation of nationality will lose their American citizenship has been proposed by Attorney General Biddle.

Drafts of the legislation were submitted to both the House and the Senate on Jan. 25.

Biddle's amendment would rule out previous statements of allegiance to Japan and will require formal renunciation of nationality "in any such form as may be prescribed by, and before such officer as may be designated by, the Attorney General."

The Justice Department head's recommendation was proposed as an alternative measure after Biddle criticized bills by Reps. Sheppard of Calif., Leroy Johnson of California, and Norrell of Arkansas, which he declared were "much broader than necessary" and proposed expatriation or deportation methods which have "constitutional doubts," he declared.

He declared that the registration program of the WRA was conducted under circumstances "confusing to the Japanese." Many negative answers on the question of loyalty were, he said, due to resentment against the evacuation program or living conditions in relocation camps.

None of the disloyal Japanese can be deported until after the war, the Attorney General said, and Japan has the right to refuse to accept any of them regardless of action Congress may take.

More sweeping legislation was urged by Rep. Engle, (D., Calif.), who declared: "We don't want those Japs back in California and the more we can get rid of the better."

WRA Official Affirms Loyalty of Great Majority Of Japanese Americans

WASHINGTON—John Provinse, acting administrator of the War Relocation Authority, told the House Immigration Committee Wednesday that perhaps 4,000 American-born Japanese would renounce their United States citizenship, if a means were found for them to do so.

There are approximately 200,000 United States citizens of Japanese ancestry in the continental United States and Hawaii.

Provinse and Rep. Herman Eberharter, D., Pa., were the last witnesses in hearings of the House Committee designed to clarify the citizenship problem of persons of Japanese ancestry. The House group is considering various bills which provide for the denationalization of disloyal citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Rep. Samuel Dickstein, D., N. Y., chairman of the committee, commented that there is a feeling the WRA has "not done the job that should and could be done" in handling the relocation of evacuees of Japanese ancestry. Provinse replied that it was much easier to say how a job should be done than to actually do it.

He said about 1,200 youths volunteered for the armed services from war relocation camps and that few youths over 17 had refused to sign the loyalty pledge.

Provinse estimated that 90 percent of the citizens of Japanese ancestry are completely loyal to this country.

Eberharter, who advocated the expatriation of the disloyal group, declared that he thought such action would be valuable to the morale of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Evacuee Art To Be Shown

RIVERS, Ariz. — An exhibit of evacuee art and handicrafts will be shown at the annual conference of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago January 29-31,

Davis County Group Takes Pledge Not To Sell Property

LAYTON, Utah — The Davis County Citizens Protective association, organized for the purpose of pledging its members not to sell farm property to persons of Japanese ancestry for the duration of the war, have reported "highly successful" meetings at Syracuse and West Point during the past week.

Membership of the group now totals over 1,000, it has been reported.

Evacuee Held For Entering Coast Region

Former Resident of Jerome Went to Get Auto, Is Report

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—Masanobu Hata, 27, who entered the Western Defense Command to get his car out of storage, was being held for questioning by the FBI this week after his arrest in Blythe.

Before he was apprehended, Hata managed to get his car, and obtained coupons for 140 gallons of gas from a ration board in Torrance. He was on his way out of the state when he was arrested.

During questioning by the FBI, Hata declared that he had applied by wire on Jan 14 to the San Francisco headquarters of the War Relocation Authority for permission to enter Southern California to get his car, which was stored in a garage at Lomita. Receiving no reply from the WRA, he came anyway.

Disposition of Hata's case is in the hands of the Attorney General's office, the FBI said.

Gov. Warren Raps Agency On Tule Lake

Voices Severe Criticism Of Policy Pursued by War Relocation Authority

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Earl Warren on Jan. 20 criticized the return of the Tule Lake segregation camp to civilian control, although he said he would take the judgment of the army as to the effect of the action on military security.

Gov. Warren said he was "frank to say" that in his opinion the practices followed by the War Relocation Authority were not consistent with safety of citizens of the State or "in my humble opinion" with military security.

Warren said the "loose discipline" exercised by the WRA in the care of the Japanese has destroyed the faith of the people of California in that agency.

"I think," he continued, "that the people of California are convinced that the agency has no concern for their safety. It does just as it pleases and, I think, in deliberate contempt of public opinion."

The governor of California said he had "some personal knowledge" of the conditions on the coast which led to the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry. He said he investigated land ownership by persons of Japanese ancestry and found a great number of instances of Japanese-owned land around vital areas. Not all of these, he said, could be accidents.

He said that a reading of a report by Lieut. Gen. DeWitt, former western defense commander, who ordered the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, would support his position.

according to the News-Courier. The exhibits is being held to "facilitate work among the people who have resettled in Chicago, and also to help create a more favorable atmosphere in this city for the welcome of new settlers," according to Dr. Roy Smith, secretary to the Committee on United Ministry to Resettlers.

Favorable Court Decision Will Free Many from Liabilities Imposed by Army Evacuation

By A. L. WIRIN
Special Counsel, JACL

(Mr. Wirin, noted Los Angeles civil liberties attorney, appeared in the Oshiro test case as the special counsel of the Japanese American Citizens League and the American Civil Liberties Union, which filed briefs as "friends of court.")

Last week a Los Angeles Judge upheld the Constitution; he did so by supporting the rights of a person of Japanese ancestry; he stood up for his simple liberty of "equality of treatment under the law" of all persons, irrespective of race or color, by protecting the property rights of a Japanese American.

The Judge: Los Angeles Superior Court Judge, Carl A. Stutsman.

The Japanese: Y. Oshiro, formerly of Little Tokyo, now at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center.

The Property: A lease on the State Hotel, First and Los Angeles streets, Los Angeles.

The Participants: The Japanese American Citizens League and the American Civil Liberties Union as friends of the court in behalf of Oshiro. Carey McWilliams and Rev. Fred Fertig as expert witnesses on the characteristics of Little Tokyo and the effects of evacuation. Ray L. Smith, attorney for Oshiro.

The Decision: A person of Japanese descent evacuated by the military authorities is excused from further liability under a lease of a hotel in Little Tokyo, upon a showing that 75 per cent of the occupants of the hotel were also of Japanese ancestry and similarly evacuated.

The Effect of the Decision: The right of thousands of evacuees to be freed from liability under leases, contracts, promissory notes, and other obligations, upon a showing that performance of such obligations has become either impossible or an "unconscionable hardship."

Said a liberal and courageous Los Angeles Judge: "The Constitution of the United States was adopted by the people of the United States for all the people; the Constitution protects persons not citizens alone; the Constitution is for all—not those of American blood alone but of all blood including persons of Japanese blood."

Oshiro is a Japanese; I do not know whether he is a citizen or not. It makes no difference; he is a resident of the United States and was a resident of California; as such the Courts are open to him as to all others, and he is entitled to the same kind of justice.

Oshiro leased a hotel in Little Tokyo; under the lease he assumed the same obligations and acquired the same rights as any citizen or anyone else; it is the duty of the Courts to protect him in his rights as it would any other person.

I am satisfied that Oshiro intended to operate a hotel in a Japanese community catering primarily to Japanese tenants; through no fault of his own he was evacuated; the evacuation made it impossible for him to carry out the purposes of the lease and he must therefore as a matter of justice and fair play be exonerated from further liability under it.

This is a case in which the legal doctrine of "economical frustration" constitutes a complete defense to any further liability under the lease; because of the war and the evacuation the fulfillment of the purpose of the lease became "frustrated."

Judge Stutsman ordered the landlord to pay back to Oshiro a part of the month's rent paid in advance by Oshiro, from May 9 (the date when Oshiro was evacuated,) to June 1, 1942.

In the course of the noteworthy trial both Carey McWilliams and Rev. Fred Fertig, called as expert witnesses by the JACL and ACLU in behalf of Oshiro, testified as to the characteristics of Little Tokyo and the effect of the evacuation.

The testimony was to the effect that Little Tokyo was a "city within a city;" that the best establishments there catered primarily to Japanese—one of the reasons being the discrimination against Japanese in other parts of Los Angeles; that Little Tokyo had its own newspapers, Chambers of Commerce, American Legion Post, telephone directory, and in other respects was a closely integrated and substantially isolated racial community.

Judge Stutsman in effect accepted this testimony by his ruling that the landlord and Oshiro made the lease in question in terms of the nature of the community, and that Oshiro contemplated that the Japanese community could continue to occupy the neighborhood of Little Tokyo.

Further evidence was introduced that the evacuation converted Little Tokyo into a "ghost town" for many months; that at the present time the former Japanese community has been converted into a Negro neighborhood known as Bronzeville.

The appearance of the ACLU and JACL in the trial before Judge Stutsman represents the third occasion for such intervention in the case. When the case was formerly in the Los Angeles Superior Court a similar appearance was made by the two organizations, while the JACL alone intervened in the case upon an appeal taken by Oshiro, when the case was lost on the occasion of the first trial.

In the Court of Appeals the JACL brief urged the higher Court to send the case back for a new trial in order that the characteristics of Little Tokyo might be put into the record. A majority of the higher Court, in an opinion written by Justice Walton Wood, followed the JACL request. In doing so the Court thus described the interest of the JACL:

"A brief has been filed on behalf of the Japanese American Citizens League as amicus curiae. It is set forth in this brief that the Japanese American Citizens League is a national organization, organized in 1920 and incorporated in 1937; that it represents approximately 20,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry."

(Continued on page 6)

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Freedom of the Air

Executives of the National Broadcasting Company this week bowed before prejudice and bigotry when they barred the appearance of an American war veteran on a popular radio program on the grounds that the Japanese ancestry of this soldier made his appearance "questionable" on a program originating from the west coast.

An NBC spokesman has attempted to rationalize the last-minute order, banning Technical Sergeant Ben Kuroki from the Ginny Simms broadcast, as justified because of the "controversial" nature of the Japanese American problem on the west coast. He has hinted that the action was taken because the network did not wish to contribute to any such controversy. However, the NBC spokesman has conveniently forgotten that the NBC network carries almost daily a news commentator, who has devoted whole broadcasts to attacks upon persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, and who has been urging, via the NBC network, the continuance of existing restrictions against Japanese Americans because of race. Under these circumstances it is impossible for us to accept the NBC spokesman's explanation.

The NBC apparently found it expedient not to antagonize west coast hate-mongers by having an American war veteran of Japanese ancestry as a guest on one of its programs. Yet this same NBC network had only two days before carried an interview with a wounded Japanese American soldier from an army hospital at Memphis, Tennessee. However, this program was the Army Hour, sponsored by the War Department.

We believe that Miss Simms and others connected directly with her program, who had issued the invitation to Sgt. Kuroki to appear as a guest, were genuinely sorry that NBC higher-ups had denied his appearance. Miss Simms made a little speech, just before her program signed off, in which she stated that "conditions" had made it impossible for the appearance of one of the three servicemen, who had been scheduled to have been honored on the broadcast. "I hope to make up for it in the very near future," she declared.

We believe many Americans will write to protest the high-handed action of NBC executives in banning, solely because of racial ancestry, an American soldier who has fought as a turret gunner in 30 combat missions in the European theater and who has been honored by his country with six decorations for his bravery and service.

This un-American act of west coast NBC executives should not go unchallenged.

No Thanks!

Japanese Americans do not welcome the crocodile tears which have been shed by Tokyo's glib propagandists regarding the situation of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States under conditions imposed by the war. It has long been a favorite tactic of the Japanese government to exploit in their "race war" propaganda beamed to the peoples of the Far East any inequities visited upon persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. The evacuation of Japanese Americans from the west coast was a

windfall for the Tokyo propagandists, and they have made good use of it.

In fact, in the absence of news of "inhuman treatment" given persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, the Tokyo radio has concocted horror tales of the machine-gunning of Japanese Americans, and even has credited one of these made-up stories to an Italian news agency to give it a dubious note of authenticity. What Radio Tokyo has been unable to explain is the news of the excellent performances of Japanese American troops in combat against both Germany and Japan. The nisei are disproving Japan's race war campaign daily in the mud of Italy and in the jungles of Pacific islands. Japanese propaganda cannot answer the fact that Americans of Japanese ancestry, rather than being held in concentration camps and being given "inhuman treatment," are fighting today by the thousands in the army of the United States. In the fate of the nisei record in the war, Japanese propaganda does not make sense.

Japanese Americans never have asked for solicitude from the Japanese regarding their wartime treatment. Japanese Americans will resolve these problems as Americans. And those in America who are conducting a vicious campaign of hatred against persons of Japanese ancestry are only giving aid and comfort to the propaganda of the enemy. Each Hearstian "yellow peril" howl against loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry must be greeted with glee by the copy writers of Radio Tokyo.

Brutality at Bataan

One of the most cruel and inhuman stories of the war was revealed to a shocked nation late this week when the War Department released the story of Japanese treatment of American and Filipino prisoners of war in the Philippines.

The story is a tale of starvation and murder and barbarity. It reveals, as no other war tale, to what depths Fascism and militarism can go. It reveals only too clearly how, under the Axis rule, men lose their dignity and decency. It shows how little a man's life is worth under the dictatorship of the sword.

America will not let this latest savagery go unavenged. And what Japanese Americans can do to help settle this score, they will.

We can no longer say that our present record of 10,000 Japanese American soldiers in the Army of the United States is enough. We cannot be satisfied with our present purchases of War Bonds, purchasing only "our fair share" of War Bonds.

This is war, and our enemy has shown no mercy, no quarter. This is war, and we must give in men and money and materials, not what we can spare, but what our country needs.

We hope that this week every American of Japanese ancestry, who can, will volunteer for the United States Army or its auxiliary Women's Army Corps. We hope that every dollar not needed for essentials will go into War Stamps and Bonds.

We are glad that last week the War Department reinstituted the draft for Japanese Americans, making possible further enlistments among nisei Americans.

The greatest day in the life of Japanese Americans will come on the day the Japanese army lays down its arms in complete surrender to our forces.

We must and will do what we can to hasten that day.

Oshiro Test Case

The verdict in Los Angeles this month on the Oshiro case marks the clarification on an important phase of the evacuation—the status of the evacuee in regard to leases, contracts, notes and other obligations signed before the mass movement orders, but made impossible of fulfillment because of that movement.

While not so spectacular a case as those others involving personal rights endangered by evacuation, it marks an important winning of property rights. It is additionally the first time the American Civil Liberties Union has entered a case involving such rights.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Post-War Policy for Japan

Few of America's 200,000 citizens of Japanese ancestry have expressed any interest in the shape of a post-war Japan. Whether Hearst and the west coast race-baiters like it or not, the nisei are Americans and intend to remain Americans. The hundreds of Japanese American soldiers who are today meeting the Japanese enemy face to face in the southwest Pacific are fighting, not because they particularly care about what kind of a government Japan will have after the war, but because America has been attacked and is at war, and they are Americans.

But there are in the United States today many men whose job it is to determine the kind of government Japan will have on the day after the unconditional surrender of the Japanese military machine. A few trial balloons have been released in recent weeks which give an inkling as to the trend of thought in the State Department and other government circles on American policy the day after victory. Joseph Clark Grew, former ambassador to Tokyo and our foremost governmental authority on Japan, has urged in recent speeches a policy of complete destruction of the militaristic elements in Japan but has indicated that the retention of the Emperor may be necessary as a measure of insuring internal stability. The idea seems to be that the State Department's experts on Japan may feel that the Emperor may be used as an Anglo-American puppet during the difficult period of reconstruction, since the Emperor has long been the puppet of the prevailing forces in Japan. It goes almost without saying that our State Department, which has considered it expedient to deal with a Darlan in North Africa and a Badoglio in Italy, wants a "safe" government in Japan, one in which Washington will carry much influence. There is a feeling that the elimination of the imperial house in Japan may result in unpredictable political crises, possibly in a left revolution which may carry post-war Japan within the sphere of the USSR. Anyway, our present governmental thinking, although officially undetermined as yet, seems to favor the retention of an emperor without an empire. This view was somewhat amplified in the speech delivered by John Aiso before the New York Herald Tribune Forum, in which Mr. Aiso suggested the deposing of the present emperor and the elevation of the crown prince to the throne under a regency in the hands of Prince Chichibu, who has studied at Oxford and who is considered something of an Anglophile. There has been little in the way of editorial opposition to the ideas expressed by Mr. Grew and Mr. Aiso, possibly because any hullabaloo at the present moment may be premature since our war is yet to be won.

There are also in the United States some 90,000 Japanese nationals, the majority of whom have not seen Japan for the better part of their lives, and many of whom would be American citizens if allowed by law to take steps for naturalization. Since they are forced to retain their Japanese citizenship, these "enemy aliens," thousands of whom have sons in armed forces of the United States, retain a vested interest in the shape of things to come in Japan. From one of them this department recently received an interesting letter, suggesting ideas toward a post-war democracy in Japan. The author of this letter, "an Old Issei," has long been outspoken in his love of democracy. His letter is not intended to represent any views other than that of the writer of the letter:

"May I suggest what kind of life and government I want to see in the world, particularly in Japan, after the war? A government chosen by the will of the people is of paramount importance, but I would want much more in Japan. Because it is an old country, there are naturally countless links of tradition which must be shattered if the people

are to break away from the past, for some of these links to the past are fetters and handcuffs of thought and form which prevent the people from marching onto the upper stages of human advancement. They must break away from the past, and let fresh water in.

"The people of Japan must sweep these obstacles from their path if they are to join the community of free nations in a post-war world. The caste system, cliquism, favoritism and the existence of a privileged class are some of the fetters of tradition which must be swept away. While it is a fact that during the past half-century there has been some relaxation, still the stern systems remain fundamentally the same. Take for example the Tenno system, the rule of the absolute monarch. No one can deny that it is out of step with the times, and I believe that the people in secrecy disregard it. I have heard that dying soldiers of Japan today rarely cheer "Banzai" to their Emperor, nor to their country, but cry out and call their parents, wives and children as they die on strange and foreign soil. And under the existing system of the rule of the Tenno, many castes exist unchanged which divide the people and their minds. Of these cliques, the military has always been the worst, while the academic clique stands among the least, thus binding the form of education on subjugation to the existing system. In the history of Japan there never has been academic freedom. Speaking of favoritism and a privileged class, I know none so mighty and prevailing as that in Japan. There is a popular saying among the people of Japan, "Once you're born poor, you're poor forever." Upon these poor, upon the shoulders of the common people sit the favored castes, cliques and the ruling classes.

"Almost every form of mysticism based on superstition and supernaturalism seems to flourish in Japan to retard the people's minds from awakening to reality. Isn't it high time to rid of and wipe out, all such nonsense in these times of reason and science?

"Upon a broad understanding of mutual welfare and public weal, there should be initiated a genuine democracy, a democracy that actually functions in every phase of national life, for instance:

"Political democracy. A democratic government that is thoroughly devoted to the public interest, to justice and liberty.

"Economic democracy.

"Industrial democracy. The labor movement in Japan has been slow in organizing, and has been destroyed for the past decade. The workers of Japan are today no better than slaves.

"Sex democracy. Although Japan has had some splendid women leaders, the majority of the women of Japan still remain far behind the women of the democratic nations, a fact due largely to the nature of the political and educational system in Japan, along with an outworn concept of womanhood.

"Educational democracy.

"Religious democracy.

"Racial democracy. I would advocate a program of thorough understanding of all the races of the world, recognizing the independence and integrity of Korea, China, and so on, all looking toward an international democracy. This, in fact, has been my own supreme aspiration, consciously and unconsciously, for more than forty years, particularly since my arrival many years ago in the United States where I have lived the sort of life of a man without a country, since by law I am prevented from ever becoming a citizen of the United States, but belonging to all nations and to all men of good will, on earth. "I believe deeply in the highest human conception, the brotherhood of all mankind and hope that beyond the holocaust of war will rise an absolutely new world wherein every man shall be able to enjoy the fullest unit of friendship and comradeship."

An Old Issei.

Vagaries

Air Waves . . .

Radio: The action of NBC executives in Hollywood, in refusing to permit the appearance of a Japanese American war veteran on a national network show, is not the first instance in which west coast radio has bowed before the race hate campaign against Japanese Americans. In December, 1942, KFWB, the Warner Brothers station in Hollywood, refused to let A. L. Wirin, noted civil liberties attorney, discuss the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry on a broadcast celebrating the anniversary of the Bill of Rights . . . Westbrook Van Vorhees, the voice of the "March of Time," and commentator on the "Time Views the News" program over the Blue network, devoted a large portion of his broadcast time last Monday to a discussion of the situation facing Japanese Americans. He declared that Americans of Japanese ancestry had the largest percentage of volunteers of any U. S. group . . . the War Department's own program, the Army Hour, Sundays on NBC, refers to the Japanese American battalion in Italy as the "famed 100th Infantry battalion." Last Sunday's program presented a wounded Japanese American, Pvt. Yoshihide Kawai, speaking from Kennedy general hospital in Memphis, Tennessee . . .

Although certain Colorado pressure groups would like to have the special legislative session called by Gov. Vivian extended so that legislation aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry may be considered, it's believed that the present session will confine itself to the discussion of the soldier vote . . . A flock of new legislative attempts to restrict citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry is being hatched by California legislators . . . Present indications are that anti-administration forces may try to utilize the evacuee relocation issue in the 1944 political campaign.

Anti-Fascists . . .

The Japanese American Committee for Democracy in New York was told recently by Liu Liang-Mo, Chinese author and leader, that "numerous anti-fascist Japanese are now working with the Chinese Army" . . . Japanese American writers, artists, musicians and dancers in New York City recently participated in a week-long art exhibition, climaxed with a program of entertainment. Among artists donating paintings for sale for the benefit of the National War Fund were Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Makoto Hara, Eitaro Ishigaki, Mitsuo Iwamoto, Teru Masumoto, Isamu Noguchi, Lewis Suzuki, Sakari Suzuki, Chuzo Tamotzu, Tom Yamamoto, Minoru Yamasaki, and Taro Yashima . . . Kazuko Tajitsu, violinist, Mariko Mukai, soprano, and Mrs. Teruko Yamasaki, pianist, also participated in the program, of which Eddie Shimano, former editor of the Santa Anita Pacemaker and the Denson Tribune, was chairman. Shimano is now on the staff of the magazine, Common Ground.

The first Utah nisei girls to wear khaki, Michiko Mukai of Ogden and Priscilla Yasuda of Provo, will be inducted into the Women's Army Corps early in February . . . the largest nisei gathering ever held in the nation's capital was sponsored in Washington recently by Japanese Americans on behalf of some 200 nisei soldiers, mainly from Hawaii, who were expected to visit the city. Practically every nisei girl in the capital had promised to attend when the sponsors of the social learned that the soldiers would not arrive as scheduled. Frantic telephoning located enough men to make the party a success, despite the fact that the guests of honor were not able to attend.

V-Mail

Editor,
The Pacific Citizen:

I should like to wish you all, belated as it is, a better year with progress toward the attainment of freedom, your goal and my goal. More power to you with my best. I'm at present "way down under," in the land of the Aussies. These tea-drinking Diggers are all pretty fair "dinkums" and call us "Yanks." We're pretty proud of that, and I hope to write my next letter to you from the mainland of Japan. Sure enough!
Sincerely yours,
Sgt. Spady Koyama.

Exposing the West Coast Racists: Newspaper PM Charges Coast Press, Politicians, Profiteers Lead Hate Drive Against Nisei

NEW YORK CITY—Declaring that the vast majority of the press, the politicians, profiteers and patrioteers have enlisted for the duration in a campaign "to make lynching popular," Harold Lavine of the newspaper PM on Jan. 21 charged the Hearst and McClatchy newspapers, the Joint Immigration committee, the California State Grange, and other groups with leading the hate campaign against persons of Japanese ancestry.

"Naturally, the men who are whipping up the frenzy against the Japanese Americans do not admit that mass murder is what they want," says Lavine. "They say they merely anticipate lynchings; what they want is legislation. They have proposed dozens of laws, designed either to keep the Japanese Americans from returning or else to hamper them economically if they do return. At least two dozen are in preparation for introduction at the next session of the California legislature. The hate-mongers say they expect to keep the Japanese Americans out legally."

Declaring that it is the 14th Amendment that stands in the way of anti-Japanese legislation, Lavine declares that "as the South was quick to learn after the passage of the 14th Amendment, terror can often achieve what laws can't. And when the Pacific Coast hatemongers talk of mass-murder, that's what they mean."

The Hearst papers, says Lavine, are in the front lines in "the war against the U.S. Japanese."

"If there is legitimate news in what the Examiner calls the 'turbulent Jap relocation problem,' the Hearst papers go wild, running column after column. If there isn't any news, they concoct it . . .

"Whenever it's possible, the Hearst papers twist news into anti-Japanese American propaganda."

Lavine calls the McClatchy newspapers, the Sacramento Bee, the Fresno Bee, and the Modesto Bee, "equally persistent in their campaign against the U.S. Japanese."

Fountainhead of anti-Japanese American propaganda, says the writer, is the California Joint Immigration Committee, which represents the American Legion, the State Federation of Labor, the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West.

"Like the McClatchy newspapers, which give its propaganda voluminous publicity, the Immigration Committee eschews the more violent forms of race-baiting, concentrating on what (especially in wartime) might seem like rational arguments. However, individual members of the Committee are somewhat less circumspect. Its treasurer, Charles M. Goethe, runs what he calls the Northern California Eugenics Society on the side, and this organization attacks the Japanese Americans with the same idiotic talk of 'Aryan supremacy' that Hitler used in attacking the Jews."

Joining the newspapers and the "patrioteers," according to the author, are the profiteers, including the California State Grange, the nurserymen's associations, the florists' associations, nearly every county farmers' association and the Washington Commonwealth Federation.

The Politicians

"No one can say for certain whether the Pacific is really as frenzied as the hatemongers claim. Carey McWilliams, Los Angeles lawyer and leading authority on California's minorities thinks few Californians are mad except the press and the pressure groups," says Lavine.

"He says the majority of Westerners are either friendly or don't care."

The Los Angeles Times, however, polled its readers for their attitude toward Japanese Americans and the vote was 5 to 1 in favor of barring them from the coast, it is pointed out by Lavine. McWilliams' statement on this, however, he says, is that the questions were loaded and provoked the kind of answers the paper received. Lavine adds that such is the unanimous belief of Los Angeles liberals to whom he spoke.

"Perhaps they're right. The

politicians of the Pacific Coast apparently think differently. They are falling all over each other to lead the campaign of hate. This is true of men who once were considered friendly toward Japanese Americans, like Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles. It's true of many New Dealers, like Ellis Patterson, former lieutenant governor of California. And it's especially true of the Republicans and the anti-New Deal Democrats."

"Several of the better-known California New Dealers, like Will Rogers, Tom Ford, and George Outland, have refrained from joining the race to become the State's outstanding race-baiter. So far as I could discover, however, none has spoken out against the orgy . . .

"Meanwhile, there already have been four investigations of the Japanese Americans, frankly designed to whip up sentiment against them and others are in prospect. The Dies Committee has investigated, so has the State Senate, the American Legion, and the State Assembly. New Dealish U. S. Senator Sheridan Downey held an investigation all his own into the riot at Tule Lake, in which alien Japanese were involved, by which the West Coast press was used to club U.S. Japanese as well."

Lavine points out that among the Gannon committee (Assembly) members is Arthur Robertson, who recently spent a month in Washington as lawyer for a group of vegetable packers. His client's funds had been frozen by the Treasury Dept., he says, because the Government believes they were dissipating the property of Japanese Americans.

The Gannon committee was so unfair in its opening sessions, says Lavine, "that the Los Angeles Times felt impelled to criticism."

He quotes Assemblyman Vincent Thomas, who told Mrs. Maynard Thayer, president of the Pasadena chapter of the Fair Play Committee that "it is only a subterfuge that the Bill of Rights applies to the States."

"The newspapers quoted him soberly," says Lavine. "None mentioned that Thomas had flunked the California State bar exam only a few days before."

the copy desk

"The acceptance of the nisei through the draft and his induction into the United States army through the normal channels undergone by any other John Doe, American, prove that America's faith in the nisei has been fully restored, and all our labors, our protestations of loyalty to this country, our faith have not been in vain."

"In our daily lives, this War Department announcement will aid us. We shall be able to look at other Americans eye to eye without any qualms of inequality. We are now like other Americans whose services will be accepted by our country without discrimination . . .

"Yes, we are now really Americans in every sense of the word, but with every privilege there is attached which must be performed . . .

"Let us not be found wanting."—Editorial in the Minidoka Irrigator.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Nisei Draft Takes Edge Off DeWitt Report

The war department's announcement that selective service would be restored to American citizens of Japanese descent, following by a few hours the release of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt's report on the reasons for mass evacuation from the Pacific coast, served to take the edge off what might have been a damaging official document to the position of Japanese Americans.

General DeWitt's report, as carried by the press associations, was just the type of material the west coast's racists needed to quote in their arguments for permanent exclusion of Japanese Americans from their former homes.

No civilian is in a position to question with validity the accuracy or completeness of a high military official's report to his superior, but it would seem that the significance of the report is in what was unsaid.

We do not question the reasons for evacuation, nor the necessity for such a drastic, far-reaching step. That is all over the dam. But we would like to know, for instance, what was done about apprehending, investigating, charging, trying and sentencing the individuals operating the enemy radio station which General DeWitt alleges was traced and a "fix" obtained within the area of a city block.

General DeWitt is quoted in the report as saying the justice department was unwilling to conduct a raid on the station, and that the army still lacked jurisdiction. That, from a citizen's view, was a highly deplorable and dangerous state of affairs when as the report stated every ship leaving a west coast port for several weeks after Pearl Harbor was attacked by an enemy submarine, inferentially due to the activities of this and similar stations.

It would seem that when countless men and ships and tons of valuable supplies were thus endangered, and the army knew to within one city block the location of this enemy radio station communicating with hostile submarines off shore, no simple lack of jurisdiction should have prevented the army from taking action.

General DeWitt's report infers, if no direct charge is made, that Japan's attempt to start a forest fire in Oregon, the shelling of oil fields near Santa Barbara, and shelling of shore batteries near Astoria, Oregon, were directed by communications from the shore. He contends that after the evacuation, signaling on the west coast was "virtually eliminated" which also infers that some remained.

Yet there has been no reported apprehension of anyone operating a secret radio station unlawfully on the west coast. It was common knowledge that the federal communications commission was alert for unlicensed stations operating without authority. And it seems that a great disservice to the national safety was done when the foreign agents, for lack of jurisdiction, were not captured when their station had been all but located. It also stands to reason that these agents are still at large. We might ask where they are, and why they haven't been located and tried in the more than two years since Pearl Harbor.

The report also indicates a change of heart on the part of General DeWitt since he made the "A Jap's a Jap" statement, probably the one quotation for which he is best known. In contradiction to General DeWitt's testimony before a congressional committee in California, the report admits the presence of "loyal" Japanese Americans.

It might also be pertinent to point out that the report expresses mystification that Japanese Americans in Santa Maria valley "flanked" "every utility, air field, bridge, telephone, and power line or other facility of importance."

Outside of the fact that many areas were settled by Japanese Americans before they ever became of strategic importance, it is difficult in this day and age to find a place that is not nearby a telephone or power line. Even our one-time home, Heart Mountain, Wyo., in the middle of a dreary, desert stretch, lies astraddle a high tension power line, which fortunately was made available for the camp's

electrification needs.

To recapitulate, General DeWitt's report says a certain state of affairs existed. This situation, if it did not justify mass evacuation of 110,000 men, women and children of a specific racial origin, certainly demanded firm action for the national safety. A short while after the first announcement the war department in a most gratifying step announces that Japanese Americans will be restored their responsibilities under the selective service act because of the splendid record of other Japanese Americans in the services.

There is no news of the transitional step; what specific charges have been filed against what specific persons and what convictions have been obtained which would justify lifting the veil of suspicion that General DeWitt's report casts over a entire group of people?

Or maybe it's a military secret.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

On Ben Kuroki WESTWOOD HILLS PRESS

The Westwood Hills Press in Los Angeles, Calif., last week ran a news story on Tech Sgt. Ben Kuroki. Along with the story the Westwood Hills Press ran an editorial on the Japanese American turret gunner.

"He has known aversion, and ostracism, and solitude," the Press declared. "In the face of every discouragement he has kept on undaunted, and by sheer doggedness of purpose has won the opportunity to take part in the most dangerous and difficult of our air engagements over Europe and Africa."

"Commanding officers in the United States Army, who recognize and appreciate valor, have decorated him over and over again with medals. Still there are those who say his uniform would not protect him if he were to walk along in the streets of this city."

"We hold Ben Kuroki, the Nebraska farm boy, to be a good patriot. His patient and uncompromising struggle against prejudice was as heroic as his part in the flight over the Ploesti refineries. He has done honor to his country, and deserves well of it."

Premature Orchids IDAHO FALLS REGISTER

The Idaho Falls, Idaho, Register has offered editorial orchids to California for the action of its State Board of Agriculture in passing a resolution upholding the right of Americans of Japanese ancestry to resume farming in California whenever military authorities allow the return of the evacuees. However, it now seems that the orchids were a bit premature, since the State Board of Agriculture has, more recently, rescinded its former resolution under pressure of Governor Earl Warren.

Nisei Draft Status SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

The Salt Lake City, Utah, Tribune believed in an editorial on Jan. 23 that the War Department's action reconstituting selective service procedures for Japanese Americans "will meet with the approval of most other Americans who have felt that these nisei natives of Nipponese descent should perform duties of citizenship regardless of race."

The Tribune recognized that Japanese Americans, "besides serving in Japanese American combat units . . . have performed valuable services in the army and navy intelligence departments in the Pacific theatre of war."

"This new order," the Tribune believed, "should go far to eliminate misunderstandings of other American citizens as to the status of these people and to assure them that the nisei Japanese will carry their share of the war burden."

Judge Rules for Evacuees In Oshiro Lease Test Case

(Continued from page 3)

nese ancestry; that it is maintained to protect their interests; that many members of the League are in a position similar to that of the defendant; and that they have other contractual obligations which because of the evacuation order are either impossible of fulfillment or can be fulfilled only as the result of 'unconscionable hardship.' It is contended on behalf of the League that the record before the court to determine the intention of the parties to the lease, the ability of the lessee to comply with the terms of the lease, or the possibility that the property can be used for the purpose for which it was leased. It is suggested that the judgment should be reversed and a new trial permitted in order that evidence of all the pertinent facts necessary to a fair and accurate determination of the issues may be before the court."

Accordingly, the case was sent back to the Superior Court for a new trial.

The presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals, Minor Moore, took a position even beyond that urged by the JACL. He thus summarized the facts of the case and what he deemed to be the appropriate law:

"Defendant is of Japanese ancestry. In the prosecution of a war by the United States with the island kingdom, the commander in chief of the armed forces, in the lawful execution of his duties ordered defendant and all others of the same status to remove from the coastal cities to interior points where they are held in concentration, virtual prisoners of the army. Such was an unanticipated circumstance and it has made performance of his obligation as lessee 'virtually different from what should reasonably have been within the contemplation of both parties when they entered into the contract.' If the parties never in fact agreed upon their mutual rights and obligations in the event they should be forced into such a crisis upon what principle may a court decree that they did so agree? Clearly the situation is far different from that existing at the making of the contract. Then there was an 'equality between two opposing considerations,' viz: the building of plaintiff and the rentals of defendant. Such equality has been violently disturbed by an authority beyond the control of either by reason of an event that neither could have anticipated. Defendant is now detained with those who would have been his patrons in a remote quarter. In such a situation the enforcement of the lease will impose enormous burdens upon him, so enormous that their fulfillment appears well nigh impossible. The very fact that its enforcement would be extremely onerous to defendant is apparent from the facts recited as well as from the insistence of plaintiff that defendant operate the lease by remote control. If the terms of the lease were as easy of performance by defendant as they were in February 1940, surely plaintiff would not squander their time in seeking a decree to compel his performance, for others would to a reasonable certainty be ready to occupy the premises on equivalent terms. The lease was that of, a hotel and office building to a person of Japanese origin in a community where people of his blood congregated and transacted business among themselves, where transient Japanese sought accommodations and where Japanese business men established offices. From the very nature of the lease and the surrounding circumstances the parties from the beginning must have known that it could not have been carried out by defendant unless during the term of the lease the presence of the Japanese colony in Southern California continued. They must have contemplated such continuous presence of that group as the basis for the operation of his business by defendant. Therefore, we must read into the lease the implied condition that the parties shall be excused in case performance without the default of either party becomes impossible because of the disappearance of this conditions which at first made the lease desirable. Had the current war and the exclusion of the Japanese from Los Angeles been envisaged by these litigants it cannot be doubted that they would have expressly covenanted that the lease should terminate on the day of the exclusion order by the military authorities.

"Without the slightest token of bad faith, defendant now finds himself frustrated, unable to fulfill his obligations and should be relieved by the judgment of this court."

When the case was retried before Judge Stutsman he was urged by the JACL and ACLU to follow the liberal views of Justice Murphy of the Supreme Court, and Judge Denman of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, both of whom expressed deep sympathy for the evacuees because of the hardships visited upon them by the evacuation; and that the Courts ought to protect a Japanese from private parties who have sought to take advantage of the unfortunate lot of the American Japanese.

Judge Stutsman's decision is in the Murphy-Denman-Moore tradition.

* Judge Stutsman is not quoted exactly. The import of his decision is, however, recited.

** Oshiro was born in Japan.

Two Thousand Eligible for Armed Forces at Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho.—Resumption of selective service calls for Americans of Japanese ancestry makes approximately 2105 Minidoka relocation center evacuees eligible for the United States armed forces, it was reported this week. John Bigelow, reports officer,

said that 980 on the project are eligible, as well as 225 now outside the center on seasonal leave, and about 900 who are out on indefinite leave.

Practically all are registered with Pacific coast draft boards, except youths who became 18

Ann Nisei Says: Try Making Shaggy Cotton Rugs to Give Rooms Color

The nicest way to bring spots of color into a room is by making some shaggy cotton rugs. They're extremely quick and easy to make, they're the newest kind of floor covering, and—lovely thought!—they're inexpensive to make.

You need very few materials—thin canvas or ready-stamped patterns, rug yarn, heavy button or carpet thread, and a winding gadget you can make or buy. Your winder can be a bundle winder for making rugs by hand, or you can buy one for use with a sewing machine. These sewing machine gadgets make up a rug in no time at all.

Rug yarn comes in different weights. The thick type of yarn, of course, goes faster than the thinner types. Depending on what you buy, you'll need 5 to 7 100-yard balls for a very thick, fluffy rug about 20 by 30 inches. Carpet thread comes in all pastel shades; so you can match your rug yarn very easily.

Here are directions for making a single-color, plain shaggy rug 20 by 30 inches:

Base: Mark off dimensions of rug on thin canvas, leaving two inch hem all around. Then mark entire surface with dots spaced 1 inch apart.

Bundle winder: Cut strip of heavy cardboard 5/8 inch wide, about two inches long. For speed make a dozen or so of these.

Method: Wind rug yarn around short width of winder, 15 times for heavy yarn, 20 times for thin. (Thin yarn is approximately 3 oz. for 100-yard ball.) Push yarn together. Thread darning needle with carpet thread, push under yarn and over tightly and wind two or three times, pulling very tightly, and knot. Pull yarn off winder and cut all loops.

Sew bundles directly on top of each dot, fastening securely with two cross stitches.

When finished, trim off uneven threads and turn hem under.

For speed, make a batch of bundles first, then sew all at once to canvas. We use a dozen or so winders, first wrapping them all, then tying them all at once.

To make a large rug, make up several small ones separately, then sew them together.

Variations on this rug are, of course, almost limitless. The bundles can be cut or left in loops. And the length of the loops can vary from one half inch to an inch and a half.

And of course you can use designs of all kinds, either your own or purchased ones. If you make your own, keep it very simple. Diagonal stripes, stylized flower forms, and plain rugs with contrasting borders are best. Vary the types of bundles used in one pattern, too. That is, you might make your design in tall, cut bundles, and the background in short, loop bundles.

Purchasing a bundle winder will make it easy for you to make several kinds of bundles. There is also a winder for fluffy, round puffs that make an attractive rug.

Sewing machine rugmakers come with very explicit directions which you'll have no trouble following.

Make several of these shaggy rugs. Over plain polished floors they look wonderful. They can also be used in any room in the house, from your living room to your bathroom. You might make a set of three, one large one to put before your sofa, and two small, round ones to put in front of your chairs. It might be nice to make your large one in a plain color, your two small ones in a pattern on a background color matching your large rug.

Sewing old fruit jar rings to the corners of your rugs will keep them from slipping.

Since your rugs will probably be in pastel shades, you'll want to get good yarn that washes easily without fading or running. Wash them as you would silk underclothes, using mild soap flakes. Don't wring them out, but lay them flat to dry. When they're just about dry, shake to restore fluff.

while here. Those are registered with the Jerome county draft board.

A total of 204 Hunt residents went into the army as volunteers when the draft was not operative for Japanese Americans. Bigelow said 437 men from Hunt are now in the Army.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

The Report from General DeWitt

Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt's so-called final report on the mass evacuation is stated to be a document of 600 pages. We have not seen a complete copy as yet so we do not know the entire contents. The newspapers have quoted parts which seem to touch on the justification for the evacuation. We who are directly concerned with the allegations of General DeWitt cannot help but raise questions as to the veracity of some of his statements.

It was reported that every ship which left American ports until evacuation took place was attacked by submarines. And the attacks were supposed to have ceased after all Japanese were removed into the assembly centers or had voluntarily evacuated. We are not familiar with the submarine activities of the Japanese navy. The only thing we recall are the series of attacks which occurred off the California and Oregon coasts. The targets of attacks were chiefly oil tankers as reported by the newspapers. Some of the attacks were witnessed from the shore. Evidently when the torpedo supplies were used up, the submarines left and did not return, for nothing further was reported, excepting on one or two occasions.

Everyone knows the sea lanes which the ships used in traveling up and down the coast. The Japanese had numerous navy tankers loading in Southern California and then calling at Richmond, California in San Francisco Harbor for final loading. Also the freighters and passenger ships were familiar with all the principal ports of the Pacific Coast. It would not have been difficult for attacks to be made on every ship when the major portion of the Pacific fleet was at the bottom of Pearl Harbor. Without adequate convoy protection, there was no necessity for shore-to-ship communication for submarine attacks.

If what General DeWitt reported was true and we are not in a position to deny it, then why was not a single person arrested for espionage after the outbreak of war. There seems to be a contradiction here.

Furthermore, it may be possible there were spies. But because the culprits cannot be apprehended should be no excuse for the mass evacuation of all persons of Japanese parentage. We believed it was on grounds of military necessity and urgency of the situation and not as a sacrifice for a few who may have been engaged in espionage work that we were uprooted from our homes. The un-American procedure followed by General DeWitt becomes more glaring when he gives such reasons for the tragic evacuation.

The thing which makes us feel as if the report does not contain ascertained facts is the part about the Japanese being near defense plants and so forth. We are afraid the general incorporated into the report the investigation made by the then Attorney General Warren who is now the governor of California. Warren never directly accused the Japanese excepting by innuendos. He raised doubts only because he knew that if the truth were known, the Japanese were not living where they were with any designs.

Take the case of Terminal Island where the Japanese fishing colony was situated. The Japanese were there in 1911 according to our informant. This was before the decision of the navy to have a southern base separate from Mare Island on San Francisco Bay.

The Douglas aircraft factory is another instance. When the nursery and farms were established, no one knew that aeroplanes would become important military weapons. You cannot blame a Japanese nurseryman if the Douglas factory is built after he is established right close to his property line.

Also the Sunnyvale dirigible base is another case in point. The Japanese were doing farming already when the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce raised money to purchase 1000 or 2000 acres for the navy to establish the base.

Case after case can be cited that the Japanese farmers or property owners were first in the district where subsequently important defense plants have come into existence. To attribute to the persons of Japanese ancestry sinister motive may be a clever game for

politicians and racists, but it does not become a former commander of the Western Defense Command to make such statements without verifying the facts.

Even the amount of money sent back by the Japanese residents to Japan is grossly exaggerated. Also the Heimusha Kai presented its membership roll, officers, purposes and other information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in San Francisco around 1940. They had nothing to conceal because the vernacular papers were publishing their activities continually.

Last but not least, we wonder what excuse was given for the evacuation from Zone 2 of California; that is that area of inland California, 150 miles from the coast, which was considered as the non-combat zone and where General DeWitt said would most likely be left unmolested. Relying on his word, thousands voluntarily evacuated into this zone only to be frozen in June, 1942, and evacuated in July and August.

It seems to us most unfortunate that General DeWitt should have incorporated innuendos and suspicions as reasons to justify the mass evacuation from the Pacific Coast. As some of the United States Supreme Court justices stated, to question the judgment of a military commander whose responsibility for the national defense in times of emergency is difficult. However, when reasons are advanced to justify the act, we believe it is within the province of any citizen to question the veracity of such statements. This is especially true when to let the statements go unchallenged will stigmatize all persons of Japanese ancestry who lived on the Pacific Coast.

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

On Back-Talk

To the Editor of the Pacific Citizen:

I regard the American-Japanese as one of the most valuable assets of this nation. Having lived in Japan for 43 years, I know the things of value in Japanese character. Now having lived in Los Angeles for six years, I am ready to say that those of Japanese ancestry who reside in the U. S. A. have preserved the best of what in character they have inherited from their Japanese parents.

I am especially interested in Bill Hosokawa's discussion in the Dec. 18th issue in the column headed "From the Frying Pan" inviting comment on the article, "Back talk to Hate-mongers." There are many of us who do not have access to the resources which would enable us to give factual answers to accusations which we know to have their origin in prejudice and self interest. For facts we depend on the Pacific Citizen. We treasure your paper as the most valuable record of the current developments in connection with this Japanese minority group, which is now being made the "scape-goat" for receiving the outpourings from an undemocratic disease known as race-prejudice.

It may be that the "back-talk" furnished by the Pacific Citizen will have little effect for the cure of those who are in the advanced stages of the disease of race-hatred but I think your articles and news are one of the best sources of material for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

Moreover, your presentation of facts are of too high a character to be called "back-talk." The friend whom you quote and who withholds his name should consider your paper not as argument with vicious propaganda but should see it as the source of information for those who wish to know the truth. I am pleased with your editorial policy of fortifying Nisei and all of us against those things which tend to make worthy citizens unwelcome in good civic and social circles.

So, for the NEW YEAR I wish you continued success and unfailing courage and hope for the future.

Sincerely,
GURNEY BINFORD.
4230 Budlong Ave.
Los Angeles (37) Calif.

Pearl Buck Asks Californians For Sanity on Race Attitudes

NEW YORK CITY—Pearl Buck, author and lecturer, this month appealed to Californians to keep their wits and common sense in their attitude toward Orientals, and particularly Japanese Americans, in an article published in Asia magazine.

She asked that all Americans "insist that in our country all persons, whatever their ancestry, be given their rights."

Pointing out that the colored races outnumber the white 17 to 1, Miss Buck declared:

"What are we white people going to do with this embarrassing world where God in his inscrutability made us a minority people and Satan in his malicious mischief gave us a majority complex?"

Speaking to Californians in particular, the noted author wrote:

"When our tradition of human rights is broken we are all endangered."

"And how you are being watched, you people of California—not only by other Americans, but by all the peoples of Asia! If you do not treat these American citizens of Japanese descent fairly, millions of people in China and in India and Russia are going to say, 'The Americans are no better than the Japs—and besides, they are white.'"

"Once in an eon a single people is given the opportunity to shape the world's direction. That opportunity is now ours. And because you in California face the Pacific and Asia, you among us have the crux in your hands."

Bears, Cubs Lead Nisei Basketball League in Denver

DENVER—Two fast nisei cage teams, the Bears and Cubs, sponsored by San Kwo Low, monopolized the lead in the JACL basketball league after the third round of play on Monday, Jan. 24.

Both teams are unbeaten as yet. The second round results: Bankers Union, 37; Littleton, 22. Bears, 27; Brighton, 10. Cubs, 17; Wasee, 11. Third round results: Cubs, 20; Brighton, 14. Littleton, 19; Wasee, 15. Bears, 43; Bankers Union, 36.

A benefit basketball league dance will be held at the Coronado Club in Denver, Colo., on Friday, Feb. 11. Sue Noma will be the chairman of the affair, while Jim Yanari, Johnny Amano, Bill Otsuki, Sam Terasaki, John Sakayama and Ken Yamagawa are assisting with the arrangements.

S. F. Chinese Now Eligible For U.S. Citizenship Rights

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Probably between 500 and 1000 Chinese aliens in San Francisco are now eligible to American citizenship with passage of the amendment to the Naturalization Act, according to Kenneth Fung, secretary of the Chinese-American Citizens League, the Chronicle reported last week.

War Record of Granadans Told Colorado Peace Officers

DENVER, Colo.—A summary of war activities in which persons of Japanese ancestry from the war relocation center at Amache, Colo., have been placed after satisfying authorities of their loyalty was presented here on Jan. 21 by Harlow Tomlinson, chief internal security officer at the Granada camp, in a talk before the opening session of the Colorado Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association at the Shirley-Savoy hotel.

According to a report in the Rocky Mountain News, Tomlinson pointed out that 127 evacuees at the center are now in training as volunteers in an army combat unit at Camp Shelby, Miss. Fifty-four others, the News report added, are in training as volunteers at Camp Savage, Minn., while 32 are instructors at the navy language school at the University of Colorado. Twenty-four former Granada evacuees are in other translation and intelligence

Lutheran Church Opens Hostel In Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The United Lutheran Church in America has opened a hostel in Minneapolis for Japanese American evacuees. It is the first such enterprise undertaken by the Lutheran group, it was declared.

The hostel has been set up by the Board of American Missions of the church, aided by the Women's Missionary Society. Its officials will work closely with the War Relocation Authority and with the evacuee resettlement committees in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The Rev. R. H. Gerberding, Minneapolis, president of the Northwest synod of the United Lutheran church, described the hostel "as the first definite expression our church has made of Christian kindness towards Americans of Japanese blood."

"It is also a measure of loyal co-operation with a government agency created to ameliorate a grave injustice done a vast number of loyal American citizens," he added.

"It should be borne in mind that there is no suspicion attached to any of the nisei in the nine relocation centers where most of the people now are. All who are even suspected of disloyalty are in the Tule Lake camp, of recent notoriety," he declared.

The hostel is described as the sixth of its kind now in operation. Others are in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Des Moines.

Leaders Praise Draft for Nisei

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Heart Mountain leaders expressed high praise and gratitude to the War Department last week upon the announcement that Japanese Americans would again be drafted for active service.

Little surprise was shown in the center by the residents who generally felt the action was "around the corner," said the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Typical of reactions expressed by center leaders and reported by the Sentinel were the following:

Yosh Kodama, relocation supervisor: "Our struggle back to 'America' has been recognized and now accepted. Our stake in the future is assured."

George Nakaki, block manager and councilman: "It's great news. The faith placed in us by the War Department is the best answer to the Hearsts and Chandlers who have tried to lead people to doubt our loyalty."

Shig Masunaga: "The 4-C classification has long been a sore spot in the minds of the nisei. The opening of Selective Service to the nisei will remedy an injustice that has been too long in rectification."

branches of American and British services.

One Granada evacuee is attached to the staff of General Douglas MacArthur, Mr. Tomlinson said.

"All have had hearings and their loyalty has been carefully checked. They are free to go about their affairs the same as any other citizen," he added.

Tomlinson explained to the assembled peace officers that the object of the WRA center at Amache is relocation and pointed out that applicants for leave clearance must undergo an extensive investigation and hearing concerning his past associations, behavior at the center and examination of material on file concerning him with the FBI and military intelligence.

Only two persons of the 1,600 released from the Granada center have become involved in incidents resulting in a police record since their clearance, Mr. Tomlinson added.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Terry Thomas Long (14-1-C, Jerome) a girl on Dec. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nakamura (46-5-C, Jerome) a boy on Dec. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Koba (33-5-E, Topaz) a girl on Jan. 1. To Mr. and Mrs. Haruyuki Takamiya (38-8-D, Jerome) a girl on Jan. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kaneko (27-3-C, Topaz) a girl on Jan. 8. To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Taniguchi (53-9-C, Poston) a girl on Jan. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tameo Miyamoto (5-12-D, Poston) a boy on Jan. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sawato Katsushima (226-13-A, Poston) a girl on Jan. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Iwasaki (318-4-A, Poston) a girl on Jan. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gentaro Sugita (31-11-3, Poston) a boy on Jan. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hayashi (19-6-C, Topaz) a boy on Jan. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Nishio (64-10-B, Gila River) a boy on Jan. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yuzaimon Nakagawa (63-7-D, Gila River) a boy on Jan. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Kirihaara (307-14-G, Poston) a boy on Jan. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masamichi Yoshikami (17-20-E, Heart Mountain) a boy on Jan. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keisuke Yoshida (15-12-C, Heart Mountain) a girl on Jan. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tanihara (25-5-C, Rohwer) a boy on Jan. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yoshida (31-12-4, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bob Tamiya (13-3-1, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroichi Masuda (8-7-2, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsue Cho (34-2-3, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takenori Kodama (32-5-3, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rokuro Wata-mabe (27-7-1, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Tanaka (29-12-4, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaaki Kato (18-6-4, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasujiro Kawabata (13-4-5, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Nakaiye (8-13-4, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Yamaguchi (20-11-4, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arata Hayashida (27-4-4, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Inanna (19-3-3, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Teruo Katayama (22-5-2, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Etsunoku Yone-mura (9-4-1, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sakujiro Sugiyama (25-14-4, Manzanar) a boy.

DEATHS

Katsumi Nakamoto, 1½ years old, (14-10-E, Topaz) on Dec. 31.

Saichiro Kurumu, 63, (6-9-B, Topaz) on Jan. 2 at Topaz.

Tokichi Ishimitsu, 64, (28-7-B, Topaz) on Jan. 4.

Tsunekichi Isobe, 60, of Topaz on Jan. 4.

Yoshiye Ohashi, 57, (4-6-D, Poston) on Jan. 8.

Kametarō Ito, 77, (10-7-D, Minidoka) on Jan. 8.

Alice Hiroo, 18, (13-9-B, Minidoka) on Jan. 9.

Yasukichiro Yamanaka, 67, (38-10-C, Minidoka) on Jan. 10.

Yasutaro Nishikawa, 54, (18-7-C, Jerome) on Jan. 10.

Mario Uyeda, 22, (12H-11E, Granada) on Jan. 11.

Usaku Shintaku, 77, (20-16-AB, Heart Mountain) on Jan. 16.

MARRIAGES

Tomiko Oka to Fred Kunio Nagare on Dec. 20 at Gila River.

Yoshimi Sasaki to Roy Kiichiro Matsuro on Dec. 23 at Jerome.

Ayako Saji to Wataru Ichinotsubo on Jan. 5 at Gila River.

Mae Toyoko Nakao to Frank Shoso Nakao on Jan. 6 at Jerome.

Nobu Bessho to James Masuda on Jan. 15 at Billings, Mont.

Offer Jobs To Nisei

DES MOINES, Iowa — Twenty-four Japanese Americans have been placed on Iowa farms and at least that many more could be placed if they were available, Frank E. Gibbs of the WRA in Des Moines stated recently.

"Practically every employer is well satisfied with the work of the Japanese," Gibbs declared. "We have no complaints from the employers and no objections from residents of the communities in which the Japanese were placed."

WRA Director Raps Coast Attempts to Reduce Nisei to Second Class Citizens' Status

Dillon Myer Defends Policies of War Relocation Authority in Speech at Town Hall in Los Angeles; Hits Proposals to Detain Japanese Americans in Camps

LOS ANGELES — Attempts of "many influential people and organizations" to reduce people born of Japanese ancestry in the United States to the status of second-class citizens were described as a "serious disservice to the war effort and providing the enemy with propaganda material" by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority in an appearance at a Town Hall meeting at the Biltmore last Friday.

The WRA director declared that a "persistent and vigorous campaign of race hatred" has been carried on recently on the west coast against Japanese Americans. He said that such a program was giving Tokyo material "to convince other Oriental nations that the United States is conducting a racial war." He said that these people and groups seemed intent on going "to almost any length" in their advocacy of restrictive treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Myer defended the War Relocation Authority's administrative policies at the Tule Lake center in northern California. He declared that recent disturbances there had been grossly misrepresented and that "this has jeopardized the prisoner-exchange process between the United States and Japan" and delayed the repatriation of Japanese nationals desiring to return to Japan.

Commenting on proposals for the mass internment of all persons of Japanese ancestry, Myer said:

"The idea of confining all people of Japanese descent in the centers has been strongly advocated by many individuals and organizations on the west coast. They hold all people of Japanese ancestry are basically disloyal. I heartily disagree with that contention. Much of the comment represents the loosest and most dangerous kind of talk. The one principle above all which has guided our actions is the belief that there is a place in this melting-pot nation for all people of good will and democratic faith, regardless of racial antecedents."

The WRA director reported that there are now about 9000 soldiers of Japanese descent in the United States army, nearly one-half of whom are volunteers since Pearl Harbor. One unit, he said, has had nearly one-third casualties in recent fighting in Italy, and another unit is in training in Mississippi.

Myer noted the War Department announcement of the opening of selective service for Japanese Americans and said that the War Department's actions should prove the army's opinion on Japanese Americans.

"Those who urge mass deportation overlook the repercussions it would have from a constitutional standpoint," he added, noting that the Supreme Court had not yet ruled on the validity of evacuation or detention.

"Practically all lawyers are

agreed that the Constitution does not provide for mass detention of American citizens. This was strongly emphasized recently by the Attorney General and brought out in a Circuit Court decision," he declared. "Mass confinement would be a blow at the constitutional safeguards which now protect every last one of us against arbitrary government action. It would mean a serious retreat from the principles of freedom and justice on which the nation was founded and which it is now fighting to defend."

Myer gave a detailed account of the Tule Lake situation to the Town Hall audience. He said his administration had never ignored or minimized the dangers from any person of Japanese ancestry who may be pro-Tokyo in sympathy. He said that the segregation and confinement of such persons, and the relocation of loyal persons of Japanese ancestry in normal communities was a part of the WRA's program.

Heart Mountain Holds Conference

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Five prominent speakers were in Heart Mountain last week to address a three-day conference opening on Jan. 21.

They were William McKee, director of the midwest office of the American Friends Service committee in Chicago; Dr. Sampson, professor of religion of the University of Denver; Vivian R. Archambault, authority on minority problems from the Denver YWCA; Masao Satow of the national YMCA board; and Dorothea Spellman, professor in the school of social work at the University of Denver.

The institute was planned by Thomas R. Bodine, field director of the National Relocation council, and is the contribution of the national YM and YWCA to the people in the centers.

Japanese Patients On Coast Receive Gift Subscriptions

DENVER, Colo.—Persons of Japanese ancestry left on the west coast because of illness were remembered by the Cornelians of Denver at Christmas time when 16 one-year subscriptions to the Colorado Times and 24 one-year subscriptions to the Pacific Citizen were sent to 11 hospitals and sanitariums.

Over 250 greeting cards were also sent to individuals whose names were submitted by friends.

The Cornelians, through President Mrs. Michi Onuma, acknowledged receipt of contributions amounting to \$152.95 from its members, church groups, the Californians and other persons who made the Christmas project possible.

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Plan to Relocate Evacuees On Ford Plantation Dropped

Japanese Americans Wanted Permanent Posts, Says Manager

SAVANNAH, Ga.—A plan to relocate one hundred Japanese American evacuees on Henry Ford's 83,000-acre plantation in Georgia has bogged down in misunderstanding, the Associated Press reported here on Jan. 224.

J. F. Gregory, manager of Richmond Hill plantation, said he had offered to place agricultural workers of Japanese ancestry as a temporary, wartime arrangement, but that he had withdrawn the offer when replies indicated that the evacuees wanted permanent positions.

The plan was announced first in the Granada Pioneer, newspaper of the Granada relocation center at Amache, Colo., which asked for one hundred volunteers.

"I had in mind," explained Gregory, "to build accommodations similar to barracks. I thought we could place 50 to 100 men here for the duration, and after the war they would go whence they came."

"But the replies I got didn't have that in mind at all. Nearly all were from college graduates. They wanted more than we are giving our own people. They would have just taken the place over."

Gregory noted that the "Japanese" were "exceptional agricultural workers" but that any permanent arrangement would be found to create "friction."

"We've simply decided to drop the whole thing, I've had numberless letters, meanwhile, from government officials advocating the plan—but what they want and what I want are totally different. I'm not going to do it, and they can't make me do it," Gregory added.

The Ford plantation, with approximately 3,000 acres under cultivation, produces rice, lettuce, cabbage, broccoli and other vegetables for commercial shipment.

Kiyoshi Sakota Heads JACL

REXBURG, Ida.—Meeting at the Madison county courthouse the Yellowstone chapter of the JACL elected its 1944 cabinet.

Kiyoshi Sakota was elected president, with Mischeo Yamagata, past president, elected to serve as vice-president.

Other cabinet members are Michiye Sakota, secretary; Akira Kumasaka, treasurer; Pansy Yasui, social chairman; Kazuo Sakota, athletic manager; and Haruo Yamasaki, official delegate.

M. D. W. Stowell and Bishop A. G. Taylor will be chapter advisors during the year.

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Noted Columnist Reports on Rivers In N Y Times

RIVERS, Ariz.—"If they (evacuees) were politically organized and less frightened they would fight for their civic rights," says Anne O'Hare McCormick, noted newspaperwoman in an article in the New York times of Jan. 8.

The writer, who is one of the editors of the Times, visited the center early in January with Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, wife of the Times' president and publisher, and her son, Arthur Hays Sulzberger.

Rivers is a "strange new city which looks like a cross between an American military camp and an Oriental town," reported Miss McCormick.

Speaking of relocation, the writer reported: "The process of relocation is slow, not only because it is hard to find work and welcome for the loyal Japanese, but because they are kept where they are by their own fears..."

"Both they and the Government know that there is no solid legal ground for holding them in detention. If they were politically organized and less frightened they would fight for their civic rights. But their experience in California has given them little civic spirit..."

"The director of the Rivers project, L. H. Bennett, a California manufacturer, and all his subordinates testify to the good citizenship and good spirit of the evacuees."

"They have made the desert bloom, and between the philosophic old and the hopeful young, they put an extraordinarily cheerful face upon the tragedy, and this in turn, puts a special responsibility for a job of homefront education on America in general."

Idaho Servicemen Home on Furlough

REXBURG, Ida.—Pfc. Paul Hosoda, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hosoda of St. Anthony, Ida., recently visited his family and friends while on furlough.

In his honor the Hosoda family held a roller skating party at the St. Anthony Venice dance hall on Friday, Jan. 14, which was attended by a large number of friends.

The Yellowstone chapter of the JACL presented Pfc. Hosoda with a gift of appreciation before he left for Camp Shelby.

Cpl. Kenichi Ota of Camp Savage, Minn., is at present home on furlough. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Ota of Sugar City, Idaho.

Evacuee Girl Weds In Idaho Ceremony

POCATELLO, Idaho—The marriage of Tomiko Semba and Yoki B. Kawamura was solemnized on Jan. 9 at the home of Rev. Gleason.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Semba of Hunt, Idaho, formerly of Alderton, Wash.

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By Hito Okada

BUCK-A-MONTH-CLUB

We welcomed two new members to the Buck-a-Month Club last week, both of them from Chicago: Susumu Togasaki, 3426 West Adams St., and Tom Nakamura, 2735 West Warren St. These new members of the club will receive all bulletins, leaflets, reprints, and pamphlets that are available from time to time at National Headquarters. The latest pamphlets that have been sent to members are "Outcasts" and "The Balance Sheet on the Japanese Evacuation". National Headquarters Bulletins No. 1 and No. 2, pertaining to the reinstitution of Selective Service for the Nisei, are also being sent.

WATCH FOR IT NEXT WEEK

The National JACL sponsors' list will be published next week. I am positive that the readers next week will be impressed with the names of leading men and women of the United States who are backing our program. Recognition by these leaders in American life of the work of the JACL is a strong morale builder for the Nisei.

LINING UP FOR '44

Additional 1944 members of the Denver Chapter are Jack and Roy Nakagawa, 45-8-C, Poston, Arizona; Mrs. George Ichihara, 2135 Arapahoe; Mrs. A. Omiya, 317 14th St.; Grace N. Kurokawa, P. O. Box 574; Tom Ozamoto, 1861 W. 34 Ave.; Ken Kuwabara, 1824 Larimer St.; Mr. and Mrs. Masaji Takata, 1108 18th St.; Kakutaro and Morris Fukuhara, 1852 Curtis St.; Min Saito, 2753 Champa St.; Kay Yamaguchi, 1085 Corona; Bob E. Uyeda, P. O. Box 574; Allen A. Mori, Paxton Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Komaki, 2651 18th St.; Mr. and Mrs. John Maeno, 4500 Lowell St.; Henry C. Takahashi, 1520 Champa St.; Ted T. Miyamoto, 1520 Champa St.; Sanae Mita, 2143 Arapahoe St.; Sam M. Ono, 1721 Curtis St.; Stanley S. Miyakawa, 1928 Lawrence St.; Dr. Al Takata, 1711 S. Williams St.; George Shimamoto, 3206 Downing St.; Yoshio Mamiya, 1860 Lawrence St.; Betty S. Kanegaye, 1860 Lawrence St.; John Y. Inouye, 1221 20th St.; Henry Saiki, 1236 20th St.; Clarence Y. Arima, 320 Columbia St.; Dave Y. Niitake, 2937 Arapahoe St.; Minoru Yasui, 2215 S. Columbine St.; Albert M. Morimoto, 2125 Lafayette St.; Aiko Nakagawa, 2062 Glenarm St.; Kazuo K. Kuroda, 1228 20th St.; Kaneo Miyoshi, 2143 Arapahoe; Mrs. Henry S. Ninomiya, 2643 Stout St., Apartment 5; all of Denver, Colorado, and also Rae Kakurai, Rt. 2, Box 107, LaSalle, Colorado, and John Sakayama, 12 S. 1st St., Brighton, Colorado.

1944 Membership cards were issued to the following Salt Lake Chapter members: Geo. S. Yoshimoto, 136 W. South Temple; Henry Imamura, 30 1/2 S. W. Temple; Joe S. Yamamoto, 160 W. 1st South; Wesley K. Teraoka, 110 South State St.; Yoshiko Tajiri, 866 East 17th South; all of Salt Lake City and Misao Doi of Lovelock, Nevada.

Arizona Chapter Reelects Ikeda

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Arizona JACL chapter has reelected Tsutomu Ikeda as president. Others on the cabinet are Carl Sato, vice president; Kaye Okabayashi, secretary; Shigeru Tanita, treasurer; and Ken Sakato, social chairman.

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California Legion Censures Lechner for Washington Trip

LOS ANGELES—John R. Lechner, an outspoken advocate of restrictive treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry, has been censured by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee of the California Department of the American Legion at its December meeting, according to the Jan. 15 issue of the California Legionnaire, official publication of the California American Legion.

Lechner, executive director of the Americanism Educational League, is a member of the California Department of the American Legion.

The California Legionnaire declared:

"Lechner, who is the author of a pamphlet on the Japanese question, that has been distributed by his organization, appeared recently before Congressmen, Government officials, newspapermen and others in Washington, D. C., and represented, it was charged, that he had made the trip at the request of the American Legion, whose committee on the Japanese problem he was directing. He held himself out as representing the Legion under resolutions adopted by the Department of California and ratified by the national organization."

"Such representations were unauthorized and in flagrant violation of written notice from our then Department Commander, Leon Happell, that in the event

a representative from the Americanism Educational League went to Washington, D. C., or elsewhere, for the purpose of testifying on the Japanese question, it should be plainly stated he was speaking for that organization and not for the American Legion, for the reason that the Legion has a National Legislative Committee and a full time staff in Washington to represent its more than million members."

Nevada to Bar Nisei Teachers In Indian Schools

RENO, Nev.—Japanese American teachers will be kept out of Indian schools in the state of Nevada, according to Senator P. A. McCarran of Nevada in a statement issued here on Jan. 26.

Sen. McCarran announced he had received a pledge to this effect from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington.

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