



Nisei Soldiers Ited for Marshalls Action

War Department Identifies 5 Japanese Americans Killed, 31 Wounded on Italian Front

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week identified five Japanese Americans who have been killed, and 31 other soldiers of Japanese ancestry who have been wounded in action in Italy. These soldiers were members of the 100th Infantry Battalion.

These latest casualties are believed to be a part of the overall total of casualties sustained by the unit since its landing at Salerno, which Secretary of War Stimson announced on Jan. 21 as 96 killed, 221 wounded and 17 missing.

On Feb. 20 the War Department announced the names of the following Japanese Americans who were killed in action in the Mediterranean area, presumably in Italy:

HAYASHIDA, T/5 Hideyuki—Mrs. Hatsuyo M. Hayashida, wife, Box 612, Paia, Maui.

IKEDA, Cpt. Isamu—Mrs. Misao Ikeda, mother, Box 34, Ninole, Hawaii.

ITO, Pfc. Hachiro—Mrs. Tona Ito, mother, 1333 Hala Drive, Honolulu.

MASUNAGA, Pfc. Kiyoshi—Tsurumatsu Masunaga, father, Honouliuli, Kona, Hawaii.

TAKEBA, Sgt. Masaharu — Magoichiro Takeba, father, 1909-A South King St., Honolulu.

On Feb. 23 the War Department announced the names of three Japanese Americans who were wounded in action in the Mediterranean area, presumably in Italy:

ASHIKAWA, Pvt. Shigeo—Mrs. Kiyo Ashikawa, mother, 965 Kakeha Lane, Honolulu.

KATSUDA, Pfc. Masaichi—Mrs. Tokiko Katsuda, wife, Eleele, Kauai.

KAWAMOTO, Pfc. Toshio—Mrs. Yashiko Kawamoto, sister, 2550 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu.

On Feb. 25 the War Department announced the names of eight Japanese Americans who were wounded in action in the Mediterranean area, presumably in Italy:

GOMA, Tech 5th Gr. Terun—Mrs. Sato Yoshikami, guardian, Box 164, Honakaa, Hawaii.

INOUE, Cpl. Isamu—Mrs. Kuma Inouye, mother, 1418-C University Ave., Honolulu.

KAWASAKI, Pvt. Haruto—Sadaichi Amasaki, friend, 524 Laukapu St., Hilo, Hawaii.

MATSUMURA, Pvt. Kaoru—Mrs. Kame Matsumura, mother, Box 76 Pahala, Hawaii.

OTAGAKI, Pvt. Kengo K.—Mrs. Kuma Otagaki, mother, 190 North Kukui St., Honolulu.

SATO, Pfc. Susumu—Mrs. Mitsu Sato, mother, 156 Piopio St., Hilo, Hawaii.

SUSUKI, Sgt. Yutaka—Mrs. Suzuno Fujisaki, sister, 1216-A Young St., Honolulu.

On Feb. 26 the War Department announced the name of the following Japanese American wounded in action in the Mediterranean theatre, presumably in Italy:

TENGAN, Pvt. Shoichi—Mrs. Masae Tengan, mother, Haina, Hawaii.

On Feb. 24 the War Department announced the names of the following 19 Japanese Americans who were wounded in recent fighting in the Mediterranean area, presumably on the Italian front:

FURUTA, Pvt. Raymond K.—Masatsuru Furuta, father, Box 92, Kahuku, Oahu.

GUSHIKUMA, Pvt. Takegi—Teruo Gushikuma, brother, 731 Kunawai Lane, Honolulu.

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

ITO, Pfc. Toshiaki—Royemon Ito, father, Box 83, Ookala, Hawaii.

KANEKO, Pvt. Noboru N.—Kiyoshi Kaneko, brother, 1239-1 Weaver Lane, Honolulu.

KASHIMOTO, Pvt. Satoshi—Andrew I. Kashimoto, brother, Box 1333, Hilo, Hawaii.

KAWABATA, Pvt. Denichi—Koichi Minamoto, guardian, Wai akea, Hilo, Hawaii.

KAWAOKA, Pvt. Shigeichi—Mrs. Alice Kumaishi, cousin, 619 10th Ave., Honolulu.

NAKAHARA, Pfc. Toshikatsu—Masao Nakahara, brother, 964-C Robello Lane, Honolulu.

NAKAMURA, Tech. 5th Gr. Kent Y.—Mrs. Katsuno Nakamura, mother, 808 Factory St., Honolulu.

NAKANO, Pvt. Haruo—Mrs. Machi Nakano, mother, Mountain View, Glenwood, Hawaii.

NAKAYA, Sgt. Etsuo—Mrs. Sue Nakaya, mother, 2308, 2308 Kaneali Ave., Honolulu.

OSHIRA, Sgt. Robert K.—Tashichi Oshiro, father, Paauhau, Hawaii.

SAITO, Pfc. Yoshio—Mrs. Take Murayama, cousin, 632 Kapiolani Blvd., Honolulu.

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

TAKASHIMA, Cpl. Charles M.—Kosetsu Takashima, father, Box 86, Kapa, Kauai.

TAKETA, Pfc. George Y.—Mrs. Florence K. Taketa, wife, c o Komeya Hotel, Honolulu.

TANGUE, Pfc. Tsutomu—Shinobu Tanoue, brother, 1439-A Middle St., Honolulu.

TOMIHIRO, Pvt. Masato—Shigeto Tomihiro, brother, Box 34, Kukuikale, Hawaii.



SGT. JAMES KIYOSHI SHIRAMIZU
Killed in Action

Poston Holds Final Rites for Nisei Soldier

POSTON, Ariz. — Memorial services for Sgt. Kiyoshi Shiramizu, formerly of Salinas, Calif., were held at the Poston relocation center on Feb. 19.

The Japanese American was a member of the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy.

The service, held in Cottonwood Bowl, was attended by more than 2,000 persons.

S. G. Sakamoto, head of the Poston community council, was chairman of the memorial rites. Duncan Mills, acting project director, and Deputy Director Burges attended.

Sgt. Shiramizu was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Enzo Shiramizu (214-8D, Poston) and was born and raised in Salinas, Calif. He was an athletic star at Gonzales High school. He was inducted into the army in July, 1941. He went overseas with the famed 100th Infantry Battalion in August, 1943. The War Department notified his family that he was killed in action on Jan. 11, 1944, on the Italian front.

His wife, Ruth, and their two-year old son, Mikio, are also residents of Poston. He is also survived by two brothers, Takeo and Katsumi, and three sisters, Namiye and Sumi Shiramizu, and Mrs. Hatsuko Kanda.

Story of the Week

Sgt. Ben Kuroki Finally Appears on NBC Program

HOLLYWOOD — Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, Japanese American war hero, made a belated appearance on NBC's popular Ginny Simms program on Feb. 22.

Sgt. Kuroki was originally scheduled to appear as a guest of Miss Simms on Jan. 25, but west coast NBC executives "questioned the judgment of allowing an American-Japanese to appear on a program originating from the west coast," and War Department permission for Kuroki to appear was rescinded a few hours before the broadcast. NBC officials declared, in explaining Kuroki's absence from the Jan. 25 program, that the Japanese American question was "highly controversial."

The program this week, on which Sgt. Kuroki was called in to uphold the merits of Liberators against the arguments of our Fortress adherents, originated from the Army

Air Forces Redistribution Center at Santa Monica, Calif., where the Japanese American is now stationed.

Sgt. Kuroki, a native of Hershey, Neb., spoke up for the Liberators, noting that these medium bombers had brought him home safely and "without a scratch" after thirty heavy combat missions over Europe and North Africa. He said, however, that he had nothing against the Fortresses, noting that all types of aircraft are being used by the United States in fighting the war, just as men of all ancestries fight for America. He recalled that members of his Liberator crew included men of American Indian, German and Hungarian parentage, he said.

"My father is a Japanese," questioned by Miss Simms as to his future plans, Sgt. Kuroki said he hoped to be assigned to combat service in the Pacific war theater.

Commanding General Reveals Japanese Americans Took Part In Capture of Kwajalein Atoll

Japanese American soldiers from the United States and Hawaii participated in the invasion of the Marshall islands and the successful capture of Kwajalein, Maj. Gen. Charles H. Corlett, whose Seventh Army Division participated in the invasion, declared in an Associated Press interview dated Feb. 17 from the U. S. Army Headquarters in the Central Pacific.

Gen. Corlett, whose troops are veterans of Attu, praised the work of Japanese American specialists with the invading American forces. He said in his interview that these Japanese Americans were used as interpreters and translators.

This dispatch, published widely in U. S. newspapers, was the first official Army report of the role of Japanese Americans in the Pacific fighting, although previously published reports have indicated that Japanese Americans are fighting in the southwest Pacific and took part in the successful recapture of Attu and Kiska.

Lardner Reports Nisei Soldiers Engaged in Bitter Fighting in Streets, Houses of Cassino

Noted Front-Line Correspondent Says Cassino Demanded Both "Stamina and Sacrifice of Human Life" and Japanese Americans Gave Both

American forces, fighting street by street, house by house and room by room for control of the strategic Italian city of Cassino include the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry, John Lardner, noted front-line correspondent, reported in a Feb. 14 dispatch by special cable to the North American Newspaper Alliance.

Lardner, who wrote a special article on the Japanese Americans for Newsweek during the early stages of the Italian fighting, reported:

"These old friends of your correspondent, whom I last saw in the mountains behind the Colori River, south of here, scaring German prisoners into compliance merely by looking like Japanese, have been outstanding in the matter of stamina since they went into the fighting line last September."

"Cassino needed stamina as well as the sacrifice of human life, and the Hawaiian Japanese gave it both," Lardner said.

He said that the Japanese Americans were also handy with grenades. Lardner, son of Ring Lardner and a former nationally-syndicated sports authority, writes:

"I had collected a great deal of lore on Japanese pitching from Ted Lyons and Lefty O'Doul, two big-league scientists who attempt-

ed to spread baseball education in Japan some years ago. They said the Japanese were good throwers and pitchers, but they lacked the change of pace in the latter category."

"Everytime the count is three balls and one strike," said Mr. Lyons, who is now in the Marine Corps, "every Japanese pitcher throws a bad one—a waste pitch. It got to be a formula with them and you couldn't get them to vary it."

"I put this proposition up to Cpl. Kirawaya, who used to play a little baseball himself in Hawaii. The corporal smiled faintly. He'd just had four days of house fighting."

"You don't need a change of pace here," said the corporal. "Just throw straight and throw first. That's the main thing — throw first."

"In some cases of the indoor battle Cpl. Kirawaya and his divisional colleagues have known in Cassino it was literally a case of which soldier, German or American, could knock the first hole through a wall to drop his grenade into the next room. In one case where a German won the excavating race an American soldier dropped his grenade through the German's hole. There are any number of variations of this parlor game, and they are all very rough."

Lardner noted that in the room to room type of fighting encountered at Cassino, the Germans might be holding the bathroom of a house, while the Americans would be in the dining rooms.

Forty Nisei Get 1-A Status from Alameda Board

ALAMEDA, Calif. — Forty Americans of Japanese ancestry have been reclassified 1-A by Selective Service Board No. 62 of Alameda, and another 40 registered with the board are awaiting reclassification, it was announced Saturday by James Clark, chairman of the Alameda board.

House Passes Biddle Bill Permitting Denationalization, Beats West Coast Amendment

Measure Passed by Congress Had Administration Support; Defeated Johnson Bill Would Have Been Unconstitutional, Declares Rep. Dickstein

WASHINGTON — An administration-backed bill under which native born citizens could renounce their citizenship in time of war with the sanction of the Attorney General was passed by the house, 111 to 23, on Feb. 23.

The House rejected by a vote of 82 to 76 a bill, supported by a bloc of west coast legislators, under which past expressions of disloyalty by interned Japanese Americans would, in effect, be considered as renunciation of citizenship.

Under the bill proposed by Rep. J. Leroy Johnson, R., Calif., any disloyal statements which Japanese Americans have made during their internment in relocation centers could be used against them in proceedings to deprive them of citizenship.

Although neither bill specifically mentioned the Japanese Americans, Rep. Johnson had made it clear that he and a group of fellow Californians sought to obtain the eventual denationalization of 7,000 internees who have openly or tacitly indicated allegiance to Japan.

Johnson added that the bill, supported by Attorney General Biddle, which was finally passed by the House, was inadequate to meet the situation. A similar view was taken by Rep. Hinshaw, R., Calif.

Chairman Samuel Dickstein, D., N.Y., of the House Immigration committee, said he was in full sympathy with the aims of the Californians, but contended that the committee's bill, which was finally passed, "was as far as we can go."

Attempts to deprive Japanese Americans of their citizenship upon the basis of past statements, Dickstein said, probably would be ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, Dickstein offered a bill which would strip United States citizenship from all persons who have left this country to evade military service. They would be forbidden the right to return to these shores.

Japanese Alien Attempts Suicide In Midwest City

CHICAGO, Ill.—Shuji Matsui, 49, an alien of Japanese ancestry, was charged with disorderly conduct in a Chicago municipal court last week for attempting suicide at his home, 1401 No. California Ave.

Despondency was given as the cause of Matsui's attempt on his own life.

It was reported that Matsui had come to Chicago recently from the Granada relocation center and had been employed in janitorial work at a day nursery.

He was found in his room with slashes on his wrists and booked after treatment at a hospital.

Ernest Iiyama Elected Chairman Of New York Group

NEW YORK — Ernest Iiyama, former chairman of the Japanese American Young Democrats of Oakland, Calif., was elected executive chairman of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy at a membership meeting recently.

Another new member of the executive board of the JACD is Dyke Miyagawa, a former staff member of the "Pacific Citizen" and the "Minidoka Irrigator." Miyagawa is now employed at the national office of CIO War Relief.

Nisei Girl Joins WACs in Omaha

AMACHE, Colo. — Mrs. Florence Y. Kato, formerly of Los Angeles, has joined the Women's Army Corps, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hatsuichi Kodoma of Granada center, were informed last week.

Nisei Soldier Wins Chicago Boxing Title

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special) — Herb Mashino, Japanese American soldier at Fort Sheridan, Ill., last week defeated Henry Sumi, of the Chicago CYO and also of Japanese ancestry, to win the 118 pound title in the Open Division of Chicago's famous Golden Glove tournament sponsored by the Chicago Daily Tribune.

Mashino's victory was one of the classics of the tournament. So evenly matched were the two fighters, that the outcome was undecided until the third and final round.

Mashino distinguished himself in the 1943 Golden Gloves and is a former Centenary college student. Sumi is bantamweight champion of the CYO.

Evacuee Held At Poston on Draft Charge

Federal Indictment Says Fujii Sought to Block Inductions

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Charged with violation of the wartime sedition act, George S. Fujii, 28, an American of Japanese ancestry, was being held this week in lieu of \$10,000 bond to await hearing before Judge Dave Ling in the U.S. district court on Monday, Feb. 18.

Fujii, who has received much of his education in Japan, is one of two persons who were mentioned with complicity in the strike at Poston in November, 1942. He was questioned by federal agents at that time but was later released.

The United Press reported that H. R. Duffy, agent in charge of the Phoenix FBI office, said Fujii recently has been responsible in posting notices in conspicuous places at the center urging American-born Japanese youth to refuse to take their preinduction draft examination until the government definitely establishes their rights and privileges.

Five Granadans Held For Refusal to Comply with Draft

LAMAR, Colo. — Five American-born Japanese were in technical custody at the Granada relocation center Tuesday after having refused to report for military induction, James G. Lindley, director of the camp, stated. Meanwhile, forty-eight other Japanese Americans from the center were inducted.

The 48 inductees were described by Emmett Waring, a member of the Prowers county selective service board, as "a fine bunch of fellows." The inductees departed for Denver Tuesday night after a banquet in their honor at the center.

It was recalled that protests were made recently at meetings of small groups of the center's 7,000 evacuees against present restrictions which limit the service of Japanese Americans to the army only. Lindley said that these protestants also sought the removal of other restrictions, including the prohibition against their return to the west coast.

The privileges of the five who did not appear for induction were revoked, and at Denver U. S. District Attorney Thomas J. Morrissey said the FBI would investigate. Later it was announced that the five, Mutsue Oshita, Susumu Wenokies, George Satoshi Marumoto, Chikaro Kunisaka and Kazuo Kunitake, would face charges of violating the selective service act. Warrants were filed in federal district court in Denver.

Denver Girls Give to Blood Bank



Japanese American women in Denver registered as blood donors at the Denver Red Cross blood bank recently as a protest against the atrocities perpetrated by Japanese militarists in the Philippines. The photo shows Maxine Davis, nurse at the blood bank, interviewing a group of nisei women.

Front-Line Colonel Proud of Little Nisei Bazooka Gunner

CHICAGO — Pride of a front-line colonel of the American Fifth Army at Cassino in the achievements of a Japanese American bazooka gunner was related in a Feb. 18 dispatch from H. R. Knickerbocker, noted war correspondent, to the Chicago Sun.

Knickerbocker, chief of the Chicago Sun Foreign Service, did not identify the colonel but described him as "a Virginia gentleman with a spiked mustache who looks like he stepped from a picture of our Civil War."

Knickerbocker quoted the colonel as saying that Cassino would "soon be ours."

"Everybody was making good progress," Knickerbocker said. "He was especially proud of 'Little Joe,' the American-Hawaiian-Jap bazooka gunner who today got his second German tank on Castle Hill. The colonel said hand-to-hand fighting, and room-to-room killing was going on between his boys and the Germans in northern Cassino."

(Ed. note: A Chicago Sun dispatch by H. R. Knickerbocker published on Oct. 28, 1943, identified a Japanese American bazooka gunner, who had knocked out a Nazi tank, as Pvt. Masao Awakuni. Knickerbocker interviewed Pvt. Awakuni at that time.)

According to Knickerbocker, the colonel declared that one could get a "good idea" of the type of fighting now going on in Cassino through a description of a German prisoner. "He said he and four

other German soldiers were in a room looking through a hole in the wall at the schoolhouse which was being shelled by American tanks when he heard an explosion and screams, and saw his comrades all dead or dying on the floor around him."

"Now," said the colonel, "comes the almost unbelievable part. That German soldier was in the room where one of our grenades exploded and killed and wounded his four companions, but he was unhurt."

"Then he cowered into a corner, looking with terror at his friends when a second grenade exploded and cut his friends into smaller bits, but again missed him entirely. He said he then threw away his rifle and helmet, put his hands up and surrendered as our men broke into the room."

The colonel, presumably in command of the Japanese American unit now fighting at Cassino, was quoted by Knickerbocker as regretting to report that whereas only the day before the Americans had allowed German medics to rescue wounded Germans, on that day the Americans had sent four litter bearers to save a wounded American officer and the Germans had shot all four of our medics.

"There is no rule about this. Sometimes the Germans respect the Red Cross and sometimes they don't. This unit of Americans has suffered more heavily than most," Knickerbocker cabled.

Wounded Nisei Officer Says 100th Infantry Morale Good

NEW YORK — The morale of the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion, now fighting in the streets of Cassino, was described as "very high" by First Lieut. Shigeru Tsubota, a wounded veteran of the recent heavy fighting in Italy, in a talk before a recent meeting of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy.

Lieut. Tsubota returned to the United States with other wounded Japanese Americans on the Arcadia, first hospital ship to arrive from Italy, after sustaining shrapnel wounds on his right leg during the second day of battle.

In an informal talk the Japanese American officer described the conditions under which nisei soldiers were fighting in Italy. He told of long and arduous hikes over a mountainous terrain, facing a well disciplined and tenacious enemy, dirty trenches and of continuous fighting in which one platoon had to go without food for three days. He said, however, that the Japanese Americans had fought well under all conditions and had earned the respect and friendship of Caucasian Yanks and the respect and fear of the Germans.

"The first German we captured was really surprised to see men of our type fighting against him," he said.

"Once after throwing a hand grenade into a machine gun nest, one boy jumped in and in a few

moments raised up into the air; he was sitting on a Jerry. With his fists he knocked out two of the Jerries."

The nisei officer said that the Japanese Americans saw unbelievable poverty in Italy. He told the JACD group that Italian children, shoeless and shabby, would come around at mealtime when the boys would be eating, and take whatever was given them. While on the road, the men threw cans of food from their rations to the hungry populace.

Lieut. Tsubota said that the members of the 100th Infantry would like very much to get reading material, particularly relating to the activities of Japanese Americans at home. He urged the audience to write.

Nakama Defends Swimming Titles In Big Ten Meet

CHICAGO, Ill. — Keo Nakama, Ohio State's Big Ten swim champ in the 220 and the 440 yard free style events last week successfully defended his titles in the 1944 Big Ten swimming championship held here. Michigan, with 72 points won the meet while Ohio State, defending champion finished fifth with 15 points. Nakama, the only double winner in the meet, swam the 220 in 2:13 and the 440 in 4:52.6.

CIO in Utah Backs Rights Of Loyal Nisei

Refuses to Join in Demand for Restrictions On American Citizens

The Utah State Industrial Council (CIO) early this week refused to join the fight of the AFL to bar Japanese Americans from business in the city of Salt Lake.

The council on Monday issued a statement asking that the problem of business licenses issued to persons of Japanese ancestry be handled on a national, not local, basis, to "prohibit unjust discrimination and preserve principles of democracy."

The statement was issued by Clarence L. Palmer, president of the council, and J. Frank Marble, president of district No. 2, at the time the AFL was demanding that such licenses be denied.

"The national CIO constitution," declared the Industrial Council's statement, "is conclusive concerning discrimination and definitely prohibits any international or local union from discriminating against any member or applicants for membership within any local of the Congress for Industrial Organizations because of race, creed or color."

"However, we are supporting the government in every possible way during this time of national crisis wherein freedom and liberty are at stake. We feel that this problem concerning the issuing of licenses to Japanese now before the city and county authorities or any similar problem that may arise in the future should be handled on a national basis in such a way that it will contribute to the best interest for our nation at this time."

"We believe that such a policy would prohibit unjust discrimination and preserve principles of democracy."

Meanwhile, the AFL State Federation of Labor on Wednesday asked that the status quo be retained in the matter, and that further licenses be issued to Japanese Americans.

Governor Maw To Investigate Race Situation

Doesn't Believe Present Situation Needs Formal State Action

Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah declared Tuesday that he was cognizant of racial antipathies in the state, particularly involving Americans of Japanese ancestry, and that he would "begin an informal investigation of the situation."

"I don't think the situation demands formal action, but if the various groups can get together and talk things over it should work out for the best of all concerned," the Governor added.

It was recalled that Gov. Maw had addressed a group of Ogden citizens in November and had warned them that the rights of all Americans would become imperiled if any group becomes strong enough to restrict the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

"I hope that the time never comes when the liberty of any American citizen is limited or restricted merely because his skin is dark, or his eyes appear slanted or because he belongs to a minority religious or racial group," the Utah governor said at that time.

Nisei Admitted To Colorado Bar

DENVER, Colo. — Taul Watanabe, graduate of the University of Denver Law School in December and who passed the bar examinations in January received notice Feb. 18 from the Supreme Court of the State that he was qualified to practice law in the courts of Colorado.

Watanabe is a voluntary evacuee student from Willamette University in Salem, Oregon. He was the former Executive Secretary for the CIO Alaska Cannery Workers in Seattle during 1942.

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: California Race-Baiter Fails In Attempt to Incite Hatred Against Japanese Americans

That fair play toward persons of Japanese descent can be well championed was strikingly demonstrated when two "imported agents" were booked to appear in Salt Lake City. Sparked by Ogden City Commissioners who refused licenses to evacuees the conflagration of hysteria threatened to consume Salt Lake City and spread throughout the State.

Sporadic outbreaks of anti-Japanese agitation had appeared in the Mormon Capital, Davis County, Provo, and Brigham. In

order to clear the atmosphere of the mounting feeling against Japanese Americans, the Progressive Study Club had scheduled a public meeting in which authoritative and informed local citizens would discuss the situation.

Several days before the above meeting, an advertisement appeared in the Salt Lake City papers under the sponsorship of the "American Federation of Labor." Headed "Learn The Truth About the Japs in Utah," it billed Dr. John R. Lechner of Los Angeles as Director of the Americanism Educational League and Kilssoo K. Haan, Washington, D. C. representative of the Sino-Korean People's League. The ads hinted at sensational disclosures of subversive activities by these experts on Japanese affairs.

Lechner arrived in Salt Lake City with a fanfare of publicity, charging that the city is the "hot spot propaganda center for pro-Japanese activities." While the audience filed into West high school auditorium, Lechner noted the number of Nisei who came to hear. Apparently, he modified his speech considerably because the press release he gave out to the newspapers contained drastic restrictions against Japanese which he never mentioned in his talk.

However, Lechner bandied the names of Togo Tanaka, Fred Tayama, and Mike Masaoka and distorted incidents in relation to them. He interspersed accounts of his attempts to aid the Nisei with atrocity and horror stories committed by the Japanese Army. When Lechner concluded, the chairman evidently fearing that there might be unwelcome and embarrassing questions from the floor, abruptly adjourned the meeting.

When we gained the stage and asked for permission to be heard, the chairman refused and upon further insistence, he and Lechner and "guests of honor" promptly disappeared. We filled in Lechner's accounts of incidents with his unsaid portions and ended with a plea for democratic treatment of all people. Usurping the floor thus

rudely, we rather expected to be billed for the use of the hall.

John R. Lawson, 40 years a member of organized labor and former American Federation of Labor leader, declared after the meeting that organized labor hears both sides of a question. He said he couldn't understand why Lechner, repudiated by the American Legion for misrepresentation, and Kilssoo K. Haan, an alien should be brought in to talk against American citizens. Haan did not put in an appearance for some unexplained reason.

Typical of Lechner's presentation are wild, unsupported statements. He asserted that a church minister in Salt Lake City had on Sunday night talked to "17-year-old youths exhorting them not to buy war bonds and explaining to them how to become conscientious objectors." He refused to identify the church or minister, according to reporters. For thus refusing to name names, Lechner was editorially taken to task by a Salt Lake paper and denounced as casting aspersion upon the churches and ministers of the city.

At the conclusion of the meeting, several persons in the audience including soldiers admitted they were prepared to rigorously quiz Lechner. As it was, the speaker's dismayed and hurried retreat was answer enough as to his sincerity and truthfulness.

The report of Lechner's discomfiture was related to the audience of the Progressive Study Club by Arthur Gaeth, International radio network commentator. This meeting which had not yet adjourned had been listening to Professor Elmer R. Smith, professor of anthropology at the University of Utah, and several other speakers of prestige and influence who warned against intolerance.

The utter rout of the forces which attempted to preach doubt, disunity, suspicion, prejudice, restrictions, and hatred gives ample proof that the cause of loyal American citizens is well championed in Salt Lake City.

Prominent Citizens of Utah Uphold Rights of Nisei Group

Seek Fair Play For Citizens in Current Dispute

Question of Racial Discrimination Against Nisei Group Discussed

The constitutional rights of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry were upheld by prominent Utah citizens last Monday night, Feb. 20, in a public discussion sponsored by the Progressive Study Club of Salt Lake City at the Newhouse hotel.

Rev. J. Raymond Cope, chairman of the meeting, noted that the discussion was being held at the same time as a mass meeting called by the AFL at West high school. Rev. Cope declared, however, that the Progressive Study club had scheduled its discussion two weeks in advance of the AFL meeting and that AFL officials had been invited to attend.

Rev. Cope said that his group had sought to hear both sides of the question, and that Mayor Bramwell and city commissioners of Ogden, who recently have taken the initiative in denying business licenses to Japanese Americans, had been invited to attend and to present their views. The Ogden officials failed to appear, however.

An audience of more than 300 heard Dr. Leroy Cowles, president of the University of Utah; Prof. Elmer R. Smith of the university; Arthur Gaeth noted Mutual network commentator; John R. Lawson, noted labor leader and War Manpower Commission official; Ottis Peterson, regional director of the War Relocation Authority; and Clarence L. Palmer, Utah State president of the CIO, discuss various aspects of problems faced by Americans of Japanese ancestry.

At the Newhouse hotel meeting came suggestions by speakers for the formation of an interracial committee on a city-wide or state-wide basis to help solve racial problems in Utah.

Speakers at the meeting warned that "when one group is made to feel insecure, there is no security for any group."

Utah citizens were asked to help meet the racial situation as it develops and thus prevent the hysteria of race riots.

Prof. Smith, assistant professor of anthropology at the university, made the first suggestion for an interracial committee to "direct efforts of a peaceful solution of racial anti-democratic attitudes through thorough investigation of facts."

Asserting that he had heard in the hall that "this was the pro-Jap meeting," Prof. Smith declared, "We are no more pro-Jap than pro-German, pro-Chinese or pro-Aryan, but I do know that I'm pro-American and I'll be darned if I'm pro-fascist." His remark was greeted with laughter and applause.

Summarizing results of recent surveys in Salt Lake and Ogden, which show that less than one-tenth of one per cent of persons hired in those two cities are of Japanese ancestry, Prof. Smith charged that "persons who say Japanese American business has increased 100 per cent during the past year just don't know the facts and figures."

"I am much concerned with the type of hysterical thinking in Ogden and Salt Lake City lately," he said. "We are taking the first step in the development of a racial tension which might develop into rioting such as we witnessed in Detroit, Los Angeles, and other American cities."

Referring directly to the AFL-sponsored meeting being held at the same time at West high, Prof. Smith said: "It makes me disgusted for out-of-state paid propagandists to be brought in to discuss the racial problem in Utah when we have the facts available within the state."

Before the meeting was thrown open to public discussion, Rev. Cope requested Mr. Palmer, president of the state CIO, to address the group. Mr. Palmer reaffirmed the stand of his group that all American

Attempt of AFL Group to Gag Japanese American Fails as Masaoka Speaks at Meeting

Lechner, AFL Leaders Leave Hall as Nisei Answers Charges; Haan Fails to Show Up for Mass Meeting on "Japanese Invasion" of Utah

By LARRY TAJIRI

A Nazi-like attempt by representatives of the Salt Lake City Federation of Labor, AFL, to gag an American citizen of Japanese ancestry who sought to answer charges levied against Japanese Americans by a California race-baiter climaxed a public meeting at West high school Monday night, Feb. 20.

The mass meeting, advertised as telling the "truth about Japanese in Utah," was the latest development in a campaign by the Salt Lake City and Utah State AFL to incite hatred

against persons of Japanese. The AFL had scheduled two important propagandists, John R. Lechner of Los Angeles and the alien propagandist, Kilssoo H. Haan, for the meeting last Monday night. Only Lechner appeared at the meeting, however, and the chairman announced that Haan who was reported by the Los Angeles Examiner on Jan. 11 as having refused to comply fully with provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act was unable to attend due to "circumstances beyond our control."

In a 90-minute address the arm-waving Lechner devoted less than one minute of his entire time to any mention of the situation of Japanese Americans in Utah. In fact, the sum total of his mention of Japanese Americans in Salt Lake was a charge that the city was the nation's headquarters for "pro-Japanese" propaganda. The rest of his speech was a demagogic concoction of atrocity stories, involving the Japanese enemy, slyly sandwiched in between mentions of alleged pro-Tokyo activities by persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

As soon as Lechner had concluded his speech, L. F. Anderson, chairman of the meeting, hurriedly thanked the audience of 400 for its attendance and prepared to leave the stage, precluding any opportunity of public discussion of the subject and Lechner's charges against Japanese Americans.

Joe Masaoka, a native of Salt Lake City and an official of the National Japanese American Citizens League, leaped to his feet and demanded the right to answer Lechner's insinuations. Although the meeting had been advertised in the newspapers as public, Anderson defied Masaoka's right to challenge Lechner's assertions. However, Masaoka ran onto the stage and won the microphone after a spirited tussle with Anderson. Holding the microphone, Masaoka asked for the right to be heard. While the AFL officials on-stage sought to keep the Japanese American from speaking, the request drew a mixed reaction

citizens, including those of Japanese ancestry, were welcomed into his organization. He pleaded for tolerance and understanding and informed that Japanese Americans working in Utah industries had joined CIO unions.

In answer to a question on students of Japanese ancestry at the University of Utah, Dr. Cowles, university president, rose from the audience and explained that the number of Japanese American students at the school was limited to 5 per cent.

"So far we have not reached that number," he said. "We have 130 students and many of the male students are facing immediate induction into the U. S. army. Although we did not seek students, we have permitted a certain number to attend, and they have enriched our coffers by \$17,500 and have maintained a high scholastic average."

Ottis Peterson, regional WRA director, discussed relocation plans of the federal agency and pointed out that 600 Japanese Americans were now in Utah.

"We are discouraging any more persons at relocation centers from moving into this state, but some 1500 temporary workers are needed on farms and in industries of (Continued on page 6)

from the audience. Cries of "No, No" were superceded by applause and shouts of "Let him speak," and "This isn't Germany."

As Masaoka started to speak, the AFL officials and Lechner ran from the hall. About one-third of the crowd left their seats, but some of this group gathered at the rear of the hall to hear Masaoka out.

Answering hecklers who shouted, "Why aren't you in the army?" and "Go back to Tokyo," Masaoka noted that five of his brothers were already in the armed forces of the United States. He said that he and his brothers had been educated at West high in Salt Lake, and that they had grown up in the corridors and classrooms of the very school in which this meeting was being held. "I believe I'm every bit as good an American as John R. Lechner," Masaoka said.

The Japanese American recalled that Lechner had mentioned numerous instances of atrocities committed upon "American boys," in an effort to incite hate against all persons of Japanese ancestry. Masaoka pointed out that Japanese Americans were doing their share of the fighting on the barbed wire of democracy, and cited a photo in Feb. 7 issue of the magazine which showed a Japanese American soldier whose eyes had been blown out by a German mine.

Masaoka indicated the huge American flag which was hung across the back of the stage, saying:

"There is more than one color in the American flag, and there is more than one color in the American people."

He asked for understanding and fair play, and declared that loyalty was not a matter of race or ancestry.

"It's not the slant of a man's eyes, it's the slant of his heart that counts," he added.

Masaoka regretted that Lechner had not remained to discuss the issue.

His short speech received prolonged applause.

The meeting in Salt Lake which had been called to point out the dangers of the "Japanese invasion" of Utah and to stir antagonisms against citizens of Japanese ancestry had ended with an ovation for a Japanese American.

Comments of many persons in the audience, including both soldiers and civilians, were severely critical of the AFL sponsors of the meeting and Lechner for not remaining to hear the Japanese American.

Meanwhile, the AFL had announced that both Lechner and Haan would testify before the Salt Lake City Commission on the subject of denying business licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry. The City Commission, however, denied knowledge of any such session.

Lechner, representing the Americanism Educational League of Los Angeles, an organization which has been active since Pearl Harbor in advocating restrictive measures against citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry, was censured by a unanimous vote of the executive board of the California department of the American Legion, for purporting to represent the California Legion when he went to Washington last fall to lobby against the return of evacuees to California.

U. S. District Attorney Says Bigotry Beclouds Utah Situation

MAYOR GLADE SPEAKS BEFORE JACL GROUP

Mayor Earl J. Glade of Salt Lake City declared his belief in the constitutional rights of all American citizens at the Salt Lake City JACL's War Bond dance on Feb. 19.

Speaking before 250 Japanese Americans, Mayor Glade urged that members of the group "be careful" in their public actions so that there would be no reason for the incitement of hysteria against them.

Mayor Glade found high praise for Japanese Americans fighting in the armed services of the United States. He declared that these Japanese Americans already had made a "glorious" record on the field of battle.

Provo Commission Defers Decision on Business Licenses

PROVO, Utah — Utah county commissioners Monday declined to take immediate action on the question of issuing business licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry in this area.

Representatives of American Federation of Labor unions met with the commission, asking that action be taken to prevent persons of Japanese ancestry from

Dan B. Shields Cannot Understand Attitude Behind Prejudice

Commenting on the campaign initiated by the Salt Lake City Federation of Labor, AFL, to limit the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, U. S. District Attorney Dan B. Shields declared Tuesday:

"I cannot understand the attitude of many persons here. We are fighting a war to preserve the rights of all men, and then they turn around to destroy at home what our soldiers are fighting overseas to protect."

Mr. Shields said that in long and intimate dealings with Japanese Americans "I have not had one-tenth the trouble from 50,000 Japanese Americans that I have had from 250 alien Germans."

"I notice," he added, "that a lot of those fellows that kick and yell about the situation aren't in the army fighting the Japs."

Mr. Shields declared the racial tension in this area was beclouded with "bigotry and prejudice, which is tremendously hard to counteract."

taking over a great amount of the better business holdings in Utah county.

It was not indicated, however, whether there were any persons of Japanese ancestry in business in Utah county.

The AFL group said, however, that the "Japanese" might begin an influx into Utah county.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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Japanese American Citizens League

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Toward Federal Action

An enthusiastic audience at the Progressive Study club meeting in Salt Lake City Monday night indicated its agreement with suggestions that a city or state-wide interracial committee be formed to study and act upon minority problems.

It is encouraging to note how many persons are eager for facts upon racial questions and want to participate actively in the fight for justice for all.

The need for such a committee grows increasingly evident in this area and this country, too, as we witness almost daily new attacks upon citizen groups, attacks made solely on the basis of race and religion, and as we see the dangerous effects of artificial race hysteria spread outward from their starting points. Two weeks ago Ogden city commissioners moved to deny business licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry. Within a week an effort was made to stampede Salt Lake City commissioners into making a like decision. This week, the same, swift certain moves toward fascism were started in Provo.

Actions of like temper and intent must be studied and handled before they start, not after the act.

These are critical times. Within months there have been major racial outbreaks of anti-Semitism in New York and Boston, outbreaks which indicate a simmering of race hate that occasionally breaks out and may some day go entirely out of control. The business of our war has been impeded by hate—hate against the Negro, the Jew and the Japanese American. American democracy has been degraded and humiliated in the eyes of the world by these anti-democratic uprisings.

Anti-Semitism in New York and Jim Crow in the South and race riots in Detroit are one and the same thing. The same forces create them, the same race dogmas keep them alive. And the same weapons must be used to fight them, no matter where they occur or against what group.

Groundwork must be laid, and on a national scale, for the combatting of such racial tensions as exist today. Patterns of action must be planned; so that whenever or wherever such tensions rise, action may be taken immediately to prevent the rise of hysteria, mob action or undemocratic legislative decrees.

A body of information must be set up, both for educational purposes and for examples of action.

For these purposes there can be only one solution—a national committee or federal department on inter-racial affairs.

Saul Padover, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, and John Collier of the Bureau of Indian Affairs have suggested an Institute of Ethnic Democracy to be under federal jurisdiction. And Carey McWilliams has suggested a Fair Racial Practices Act with sufficient authority to be effective. We believe both the department and the law are necessary.

The spontaneous rise in many American communities of inter-racial committees shows the need and desire of the citizens for more information on the entire problem of race relations. It shows moreover an instinctive desire for action. The American people want to prevent further race tensions. They do not want democracy under fire at home, while we fight for it on foreign battlefields.

These persons need aid in their work for racial justice. Local committees cannot gather material from all sources. They have no jurisdiction or influence beyond the city limits of their own town when tension arises in nearby places. They have no protection

against the spread of such riots into their own cities.

Local committees need the help of a national body. They need backing and they need authority.

Only a national organization can cope with racial antipathies as they rise in separate localities all over the country. Racial democracy is one of the tenets of our war aims. It is the business of our government to preserve this democracy at home.

What Makes Johnny Run?

John R. Lechner is the most vociferous, if not the most vicious, of west coast race-baiters. He came to Salt Lake City last Monday to "awaken" the residents of Utah to the menace of the "Japanese" in their midst. We believe that he failed, and that by his own deportment he has disqualified himself as an expert on his favorite subject.

John Lechner ran from the stage of the West high school auditorium last Monday night, refusing to allow a Japanese American to answer his wild and hate-inciting statements. Believing apparently in hit-and-run methods, he would not allow discussion from the floor, although he was speaking at a public meeting. He did not wait to hear Joe Masaoka, who won the microphone despite attempts of the meeting's sponsors to silence him, answer his charges. He and his AFL sponsors left the meeting, leaving Joe Masaoka in complete possession of the stage.

Before the Lechner meeting a group of patriotic Salt Lake City residents published a newspaper ad in which they pointed out that infringement upon the rights of one minority imperiled the rights of all Americans. Hinting at the danger of native fascism, the ad said: "It can happen here."

It can happen here. And it did. Gestapo methods were used in an attempt to silence an American citizen who sought to exercise his freedom of speech. The attempt failed because the audience supported his right to be heard.

We believe John Lechner is representative of the type of men on the west coast who, for the past two years, have carried on an intensive campaign to spread suspicion and hatred of Japanese Americans. He appears to be a mixture of sincerity and demagoguery, of the sincerity of the fanatic and the demagoguery of the professional patriot.

We hope John Lechner has learned that Salt Lake City audiences believe in democracy.

Combat Team Album

The 442nd Combat Team knows what it is fighting for.

Almost every man in the team is a volunteer. These men volunteered for army service, knowing how great the odds are against them, knowing that racial democracy is not yet won in this country, knowing the character of the enemy with which they would be engaged in battle.

These men were not deterred by the fact that their private battle for racial democracy is still to be won. They were immediately concerned with a far greater battle—a battle that must be won, lest everything be lost.

Last week the 442nd Combat Team published "The Album," a pictorial record of the combat team.

Here are two paragraphs from its opening section:

"On December 7, 1941, war was forced upon us by the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan. We Americans were stunned by the 'knife in the back.' The Japanese Americans throughout the United States petitioned for a chance to strike back at the Japs . . .

"The history of the 442nd Combat Team is not complete. More will be written when this war is over. Having a fierce pride and love for our country, with a deep determination to wipe out the stigma of the hyphenated American name, and to be simply called Americans, we volunteers go forth to battle with the cry, 'THE YANKS ARE COMING!'"

Almost doubling its quota of \$25,000, the Salt Lake City JACL war bond drive last week wound up with \$47,000 in bonds and stamps, \$47,000 earned by residents of Japanese ancestry who wanted to turn that money into the country's war effort.

The Salt Lake Chapter and all those groups and individuals working toward the successful conclusion of this drive are to be commended for their praiseworthy effort.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The AFL and Race Tensions

There is no situation more ridiculous than the spectacle of American Federation of Labor unions in Utah county passing solemn resolutions for the expulsion of non-existent businesses operated by non-existent persons of Japanese ancestry. Recent AFL shenanigans at Provo provide Exhibit A of to what lengths hysteria-riden minds can go.

Provo's AFL unions this week petitioned the city and county commissions, requesting the respective bodies to stop the issuance of licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry. However, Clarence Grant, Utah county clerk, has reported that no business licenses have been issued or requested to date by any person of Japanese ancestry.

A similar situation exists in the county area outside Salt Lake City. The Salt Lake AFL has requested that county commissioners stop issuing licenses to Japanese Americans. A brief check, however, has disclosed that only three persons of Japanese ancestry are in business in the county area outside Salt Lake, and all three have been in business for more than twenty years. Even in Salt Lake City where evacuees from the west coast have set up business enterprises in the past two years, there are at present 69 businesses operated by Japanese and Japanese Americans, as compared to a pre-war total of 50, or a gain of 19. In Salt Lake City there has been a gain of 40 per cent in the total of businesses operated by persons of Japanese ancestry, but this is hardly the 100 per cent gain which the AFL has publicly charged. All these facts point to an artificially-contrived situation, and a definite attempt to create racial tension.

Someone, perhaps some professional race-baiter on the west coast, has sold the Salt Lake and Utah state AFL groups a bill of rotten goods, and this week the AFL was caught attempting to unload this ugly cargo upon the people of Utah.

It is rather difficult to attempt to measure the AFL's interest, from the standpoint of organized labor in the operation of business enterprises, yet it is the AFL and not the Chamber of Commerce which has instigated this somewhat questionable attack upon a group of American citizens. The Chamber of Commerce, of course, has indicated that it is in accord with a program of restricting Japanese American enterprises, but the pressure has come from the Labor Temple.

At no time has the AFL charged that Japanese Americans were anti-union, or that they were refusing to join AFL locals. Many Japanese American workers in Utah carry AFL cards. Still others have applied for membership in AFL unions, mostly in the building trades and have been flatly refused. In fact, the only complaints filed to date with the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) by Japanese Americans were entered against Utah AFL unions which refused to accept nisei membership, and were thus depriving the state of trained labor in a time of manpower shortages. It is a matter of record that the FEPC finally forced the AFL union involved, the Hod Carriers and Common Laborers, to accept Japanese Americans. However, at least one of the Japanese Americans to be accepted by the Salt Lake City local has received such a run-around in attempting to find work that he finally quit in disgust and moved farther east, where most AFL unions do not discriminate against the nisei.

Paid advertisements in the Salt Lake press last week-end announced that the AFL was importing two speakers who would tell the people of Utah about the "Japanese invasion" of their state. One of the scheduled speakers, Kilsoo K. Haan of the Sino-Korean People's League, an alien whose work seems to consist mainly of scaring Americans with horrible tales of menace of citizens of Japanese ancestry, did not show up. The

other, John R. Lechner, forgot to mention anything about a "Japanese invasion" of Utah in one and one-half hours of demagoguery.

Lechner is the director of the Americanism Educational League of Los Angeles, which gets most of its newspaper publicity in the Hearst press. He and his organization, which appears to consist of State Senator Jack B. Tenney of Los Angeles, have devoted most of their energies since the war to a campaign for continued legal and extra-legal restrictions on Japanese Americans. Jack Tenney is most notorious, of course, for his labor and liberal baiting as chairman of the California legislature's "Little Dies committee." It is interesting to note, however, that one member of the board of the Americanism Educational League is C. J. Haggerty, president of the California state AFL. Haggerty's connection with the Americanism Educational League may explain, in part, Lechner's presence in Salt Lake City Monday. And from here on in the pattern of prejudice becomes more clear. The California AFL is one of the triumvirate of white supremacists, the others are the California American Legion and the Grange, which comprise the Joint Immigration Committee of California, the organization which has been the fountainhead of west coast propaganda against persons of Oriental ancestry.

Thus, the recent sharpening of race tensions in Utah, to which the AFL unions in the state have contributed greatly, can be traced, tenuously perhaps, to the race-baiters of the west coast.

On a national scale the AFL's powerful Teamsters Union, of which Dave Beck is the west coast overlord, has made a virtual crusade of a move to block the resettlement of evacuees of Japanese ancestry. This is the union which established segregated locals for workers of Japanese ancestry on the west coast, and it is possible that the weight of the Teamsters Union is also being felt in the current campaign against Japanese Americans. The most recent issue of its official publication, "The International Teamster," warned that "unless other unions arouse themselves, the war production centers of the nation will be flooded with Japs willing to work for cheaper wages and the eternal glory of the emperor." The fact that hundreds of Japanese American members of the AFL are now in the US Army on overseas duty makes a tragic commentary to the attitude of the Teamsters and other AFL unions.

The AFL must bear its share of the responsibilities for the heightening of race tension against Japanese Americans, as well as against Americans of other race minority groups. But there should be no attempt made to indict the whole of organized labor for the crime of dividing Americans at a time when national unity and cooperation are necessary. The declaration of the Utah State CIO against discrimination of race, color or creed, which reflects the whole national concept of the CIO wing of American labor, is heartening proof of this. The CIO, in fact, has taken the initiative in combatting race hatreds in every part of industrial America. And the CIO in Utah has clearly placed itself on the side of democracy and justice.

The Nisei Soldier

"I suppose some fellas thought we were suckers to volunteer. Maybe they're right. But as far as I'm concerned, it all boils down to having faith. You either have it or you don't, and if you're sitting in the fence, you're just out of luck."

"I might be all wrong in the end, and it might not work out the way I hope. But it's better to look at it that way than to say it's no good and not worth hoping for, or fighting for. Otherwise, a fellow has nothing to keep him going."—Private First Class Fred Yamamoto, when interviewed by John Kitasako of the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Vagaries

Legislation . . .

Dispatches to coast newspapers indicate that California legislators believe they are engaged in a losing fight for a deportation bill aimed specifically at Japanese Americans. . . Exploits of Japanese American soldiers on the field of battle may be remembered in a motion picture now under consideration. . . Carey McWilliams' new book, on Japanese Americans, will be published this spring. . . Japanese American members of AFL unions are protesting the attempt of the Salt Lake AFL to incite hatred against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Fisticuffs . . .

Radio Tokyo recently abhorred the American sport of boxing as "brutal," but Japanese Americans, as usual, apparently do not agree. Many Japanese Americans have won prominence in the ring. Recently in Hartford, Conn., Richard Miyashiro, formerly of the Gila relocation center, fought Phil Teranova, NBA national bantamweight champion. In Chicago last week a nisei soldier, Henry Machino, defeated another nisei to win the bantamweight championship in a Golden Gloves tournament. Japanese American boxers from Hawaii have always scored high in national AAU tournaments. One of the better U. S. lightweights in the east around 1940 was Henry Nakamura who fought in New York, Baltimore and other eastern cities. Today "Hank" Nakamura, a sergeant in the U. S. army, is fighting Germans in Italy, and has already been cited in news reports for his combat record. . . One of the outstanding nisei ringmen was Jimmy Sakamoto, who met many of the outstanding fighters of his day and appeared in Madison Square Garden. Jimmy later became the publisher of the Japanese American Courier in Seattle and national president of the JACL.

Robert J. Casey, noted war correspondent, recalls in his newest book, "Such Interesting People," what he considers one of the greatest of all news photos. It is a shot of a shocked policeman carrying a young girl killed in the Eastland disaster. The photo was taken by a Japanese news cameraman named Fujita for the now defunct Evening Post of Chicago. About that time the Chicago Daily News also had a Japanese cameraman, W. B. "Bill" Sato. . . A fire last week menaced the Buchanan Street USO in San Francisco. Before evacuation, the building was the Japanese YMCA. The fire, which destroyed an adjoining house, was brought under control before the "Y" building was damaged.

Dentists Behind Barbed-Wire

A three-point program to apply to 100 American dentists of Japanese descent who have served in relocation centers or have volunteered for the U. S. Army is suggested by Dr. M. M. Nakadate, D.D.S., in an article, "Dentists Behind Barbed-Wire Fences," in the February issue of Oral Hygiene.

Dr. Nakadate, who is at present a volunteer for the U. S. Army, suggests for these nisei American dentists:

1. A reciprocity licensure in any state in which they relocate; 2. Employment by the U. S. Public Health with full civil service status; 3. Commissioning and assignment to active duty with the Dental Corps.

Dr. Nakadate, whose article received a \$100 award as the best article of the month in Oral Hygiene, describes the former status of nisei dentists, many of whom were members of the various state National Guards, the U. S. Army and Naval Reserves, the ROTC and the CMTC, and most of whom had volunteered for active army service.

Dr. Nakadate emphasizes the difficulties of dentists in relocating at the present time, since new licenses must be procured, requiring time, money and study.

Outcasts or Citizens: Progressive Canadian Party Backs Rights of Dominion's Citizens of Japanese Ancestry

"This Convention believes that the Japanese question is but a part of the problem of all racial minorities. . ."

These words come, not from a group meeting in these United States, but from the British Columbia section of the CCF, Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, and the "Japanese question" refers to that problem in Canada.

In 1941 the Japanese Canadian population was 23,149, of which all but a scant thousand persons resided in the coastal area of British Columbia. Most of these persons are today being housed in temporary centers in the interior of British Columbia. Duration of relocation in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario is being pushed.

Many answers to this problem are given in a pamphlet, "Oriental Canadians—Outcasts or Citizens?" by Grace and Angus MacInnis.

"The root cause of anti-Oriental feeling has always been economic," say the authors. "But up through the year this root cause was always skillfully obscured by those who exploited labor. By diverting economic discontent into racial channels, employers and politicians managed to keep all labor standards down."

Restrictions

Children of Oriental origin born in Canada are Canadian citizens, but against them exist many disabilities which restrict their rights of citizenship.

In British Columbia persons of Japanese, Chinese or East Indian origin cannot vote in federal, provincial or municipal elections; cannot be nominated for school trustee; cannot serve on a jury; cannot be employed in the public or municipal services of the province or on public works; are, by ineligibility to vote, restricted from entering the professions of law or pharmacy; have faced discrimination in the issuance of fishing licenses and in certain other businesses.

Taxation Without Representation

"It is a well-established principle of both British and Canadian constitutional government that there should be no taxation without representation," write Grace and Angus MacInnis. Yet Canadian Japanese are subject to taxation and art subject to military service at any time.

"No freedom-loving British Columbian would put up with this state of affairs for himself. It is time that we ended it for our fellow-citizens to whom it applies. British fair play, fair play of any kind, repudiates this sort of thing. Tyranny leads to Nazism as it exists in Germany today. If it is not good for the people of Germany then it is not good for the people of British Columbia."

The Evacuation

The two short paragraphs in this pamphlet on the Canadian Japanese evacuation read much like a review of the U. S. evacuation:

"The attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941 caused fear of possible sabotage from Orientals on the West Coast. In British Columbia a citizens' committee was formed to press for action. Finally the British Columbia Security Commission was established by the Federal Government. It undertook the removal of those of Japanese origin, receiving with few exceptions, their wholehearted cooperation and it is noteworthy that throughout this period the Mounted Police failed to discover a single act of sabotage on the part of any persons of Japanese origin.

"Now the great majority are settled in the mountain valleys of the Interior in pioneer conditions with their homes disrupted, their businesses gone; their property is being sold by the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property, their educational and social needs are neglected, and great uncertainty about the future hangs over their

heads. Comparatively few have found the opportunity to take their families to eastern Canada. Small wonder that they tend to cling together in the interior settlements rather than to plunge into the unknown East where hostility might prove even greater than the hostility they had known on the West Coast."

CCF Policy

The CCF most potent and progressive political party in Canada today, in April, 1943, laid down the following principles for postwar settlement of the Oriental question:

The Japanese question, as but part of the problem of all racial minorities, must be solved along the lines of the social justice set forth in the Atlantic Charter; the solution can come only through elimination for all Canadians of economic insecurity, underlying cause of all racial antagonisms; the present proponents of repatriation are the representatives of big business and reaction.

To prevent postwar problems, the CCF advocates as immediate measures:

1. Productive and permanent employment outside the restricted area at prevailing rates of pay under conditions enabling resettlement of families.

2. Facilitating of transfer of investments held by Japanese in British Columbia.

3. Canadian standards and qualified teachers for education of children. (Only partial education is now provided.)

4. Fixing of responsibility for satisfactory resettlement of Japanese across Canada with the Dominion Government.

On the one side, say the authors, are those who wish to keep the Orientals in a state of inferiority.

"On the other side are those who think in co-operative terms. They insist on a single standard of citizenship for all Canadians. They refuse to join the cry for 'repatriation.' Even if it were physically possible to remove every person of Oriental origin to Asia—which it is not—it would not be repatriation for the great majority. It would be exile. You cannot repatriate native-born Canadians by sending them elsewhere. But you can help them to fuller citizenship in this, the land of their birth. You can help to place them on a footing of social, economic and political equality. Only in this way can workers of all racial origins stand shoulder to shoulder to raise their living conditions. Only in this way can those who call themselves Christians prove that they are prepared to carry the principle of brotherhood into effect. Only in this way can we have unity and harmony in Canada, for unity and harmony are based on equality and social justice. Only in this way can we in Canada make our contribution to the building of a world where peace and brotherhood prevail."

"Oriental Canadians—Outcasts or Citizens" is published by the Federationist Publishing Company, 16 East Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

By Their Deeds

"To those who tab our loyalty as 'superficial' and strike at opportune moments at a minority group—we only ask that they judge us by our actions and accomplishments—and not by their own beliefs. Remember, soon many nisei doughboys, drafted on the same basis as all fellow Americans, will be obliged to pass barbed-wire fences in order to visit members of their families when on furloughs. We must not forget that the Americans of Japanese origin who have returned to the normal American way of living and those still remaining in relocation centers are taking part in the Fourth War Loan Drive, are subject to the draft, are enlisting in the Women's Army Corps, are donating money and

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

WRA Camps May Become Like Iowa's Amanas

A few miles south of Cedar Rapids, Ia., are a cluster of six or seven small villages, all with the common name of Amana. They are differentiated by prefixes, such as High Amana, North Amana, Middle Amana, South Amana and the like.

There is an old world atmosphere about these villages, none of them more than several hundred population. As we drove through the narrow streets we could see the sturdy stone houses, built of some rock perhaps quarried somewhere in the neighborhood, and the regulations of the community had been modified so that even the frame buildings, once weathered and unpainted, were now covered with new composition shingles, provided with attractive shutters and otherwise given an air of modernity.

These are the Amana colonies, founded by a religious sect from Germany about the middle of the last century, and existing until relatively recently as isolated experiments in the communal way of life.

There was no profit motive in the original colonies. Everyone worked for the common good. He was assigned a job, and he did it as his role in the society. In return he was provided with the needs of life.

But as the children of the original colonists and their grandchildren grew up and left home to go to outside colleges, new ideas were brought into the communities. In time the 100 per cent communal plan had to be modified, and now there is a modernized system of community life.

The backbone of the colonies are the farms, produce from which is stored in huge community barns. But the colonists have branched out into industry. There is a community blanket factory, a cabinet shop, a refrigerator and air conditioning unit plant. Their products, created with painstaking craftsmanship, are prized on the quality markets, and the industries in turn provide an outside source of income for the colonies.

So far as the individual is concerned, he is self-sufficient within the colony. He trades at the village store operated by the residents for the benefit of the residents. He intermarries with other villagers. He need have no contact with the outside world.

We stepped into a well stocked community store. Many of the goods were home-produced, for the benefit of the villagers. But other items were obviously brought in, probably ordered by a purchasing agent for the community whose job was to anticipate the community's needs and provide the required articles.

The bread from Amana's bakeries is renowned for its goodness. Their home-cured ham has a reputation for flavor. In the store were several Amana housewives, conversing vigorously in German as if it were the only tongue they knew.

As we drove off we could not help but wonder if some of the war relocation centers are not destined to become Amanas of a sort.

The basic components for the creation of such isolated, self-sufficient communities are there. In the WRA centers are a group of people closely knit by specific ties, and after all the relocatable individuals have been returned to normal lives, those that remain will have in common the inability or lack of desire to mix with the outside world.

The beginnings of self-sufficiency are already in the centers: farm, poultry and livestock projects designed toward self-production of foodstuffs, community stores, the beginning of industries.

It seems obvious that as the young, vigorous and employable move from the centers and re-establish themselves, there is going to be a residue of people who cannot be relocated. And as that day approaches the WRA policy will have to change, or else a new government agency like the Indian service provided, with emphasis on the care of these new government wards.

And provided that the initiative and ambition of these unrelatable holds up under continued

blood to the Red Cross, are participating in salvage campaigns, and are playing a vital role in the Nation's war-production program."—Sueko Sako in the Grana Pioneer.

center life, there is no reason why they cannot employ their talents and skills to creation of communities as successful as the Amana colonies.

Economically the Amana colonies have provided their residents with a reasonable standard of living. Those among the colonists who desire to leave have done so to make their own way, those that stayed have remained to work and live in the ways of the people.

And so it may become with the WRA centers.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Justice for All CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In an editorial against legislative discrimination, the Christian Science Monitor declared on February 15:

"A soldier came home on special leave from the Army the other day to cast his vote in the Colorado Legislature in opposition to a measure discriminating against his country's enemies.

"It was a bill which would have prohibited aliens from owning property in the state, and Sgt. Wayne W. Hill, a representative from Denver, opposed the racial discrimination as a violation of 'one of the primary canons of our form of government—Liberty and justice for all.'

"We are not particularly worried at the moment over Japanese immigrants' owning land, but we do applaud heartily this soldier's stand for the Golden Rule. The world has seen enough of the slogans, 'Asia for the Asians,' 'America for the Americans,' and of the isolationism of Russia's Nicholas I, the Japanese Shoguns, the Nyes, Wheelers and Fishers. The sort of thing proposed in Colorado could lead to ghettos, racial costumes, and other un-American discriminations."

Matter Should Wait REDWOOD CITY TRIBUNE

The Redwood City, Calif. Tribune believes, according to its editorial on Feb. 7, that present west coast moves directed toward a permanent ban against persons of Japanese ancestry should be tabled for the duration.

"Several organizations, including those strongly motivated by patriotic considerations, are urging exclusionist policies and legislation in California to make the return of the Japanese after the war either impossible or undesirable from the standpoint of the Japanese (American) citizens themselves. The impulses animating the movement are easy to understand. Considerable momentum was given the movement by the recent disclosure of atrocities. . . But, regardless of all that, we think this issue should be put on the table until after the war. . . Despite the intensity of local feeling, this issue is one of national, not merely state, proportions," the Tribune said.

ON LICENSES The Searchlight

The Searchlight, Salt Lake City weekly, commented on the current controversy over the issuing of business licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry with this comment:

"There can be only one legitimate guide-line in the controversy over licenses to citizens of Japanese ancestry. They cannot be denied unless the safety of the community can be held at stake during the war emergency. The rights of any group of citizens can be held in abeyance in cases of military necessity or when the nation is imperiled, but not otherwise."

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

ALOHA USO

We were figuring on closing this particular chapter by this time, but in reading the minutes of the Boise Valley Chapter, we note that there should be a substantial contribution coming this way right soon, so here we are still anticipating. However, the total contributions now reach \$365.00 with \$5.00 from Ken Sagami, c/o John Hampton, Lohman, Montana, and Paul Okamura, P. O. Box 690, Pocatello, Idaho. That money contributed up at Boise Valley isn't doing the boys at Shelby any good by gathering moss up in Idaho. So how about speeding the money along?

CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to thank the following persons for their contributions to the General Fund of National Headquarters. Paul Okamura, \$10, P. O. Box 690, Pocatello, Idaho; Mr. A. D. Bonus, \$1.00, Seattle; Wash; Anonymous \$2.00, Lincoln, Nebraska; George Muramatsu, \$2, 30 East Haven Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kataoka, \$10.00, 110 Cedar Ave., Peoria 5, Illinois; and Mrs. Yoshiko Koizumi \$3.00, RFD Box 277, Glenview, Illinois.

BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

The Buck-a-Month Club gains six new members this week with the following pledging \$1.00 a month to the General Fund of National Headquarters: Tom Yego, Dr. George Hiura, Dr. Harry Y. Kita, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Nagata. The 23 members that we have now nearly assures 6 months rental expenses of National Headquarters. A few more members and we will be assured of a roof over our heads.

CREDIT UNION

The National JACL Credit Union in January had its best month since its incorporation in September of last year. The total amount deposited in shares totaled \$833.85, making total shares purchased since incorporation \$2785.05. Loans totaling \$760.00 were made in January plus the purchase of a Series G War Bond amounting to \$1000.00. There are no delinquent loans. May we call to the attention of the members that the Credit Committee meets on Thursday to act upon loans, so if you need a loan, be sure to figure accordingly. If you are going to need money to pay your income tax, let your credit union help you out.

JUST ROUTINE

There seems to be some confusion about the Pacific Citizen subscription rates, for we receive various remittances that make extra work for our one-girl circulation department. The yearly rates are as follows; JACL member \$2.00 per year, and non-members \$2.50 per year. The half a year rate is \$1.50. The Pacific Citizen permits one change of address and any additional change must be accompanied with a remittance of 10c. Leading publications require from thirty to ninety days for change in address to be effective, so if you do not get the correction from the following issue after your notice, please bear with us as they are taken care of on the day of the arrival of the notice at the office.

Denver Churches Dedicate Day To Race Relations

DENVER, Colo.—Rabbi David Goldstein of Omaha addressed a congregation of over one thousand persons at the Trinity Methodist Cathedral on Sunday, Feb. 13, which was observed in Denver churches as "Race Relations Sunday."

Invocation at the service addressed by Rabbi Goldstein was offered by Rev. Jun Fujimori of the California Street Community church. A city-wide choir of 100 voices, including nisei, gave rendition. The service was attended by persons of many racial groups. About fifty nisei were present.

At the morning services of the California Street Community church, seven nisei were elected to the church board. They are Yoshiko Arika, Margaret Uemura, James Haratani, Harry Matabo, Aiko Fukuyama, Joe Grant Maskaoka and Charles Kamayatsu.

In the Salt Lake Telegram: Loyal Citizens Should Have Right to Return to Coast

Japanese Americans who "show wholehearted support of and loyalty to America" should have "full freedom as citizens to go where they please and make their homes where they please—including back to California," the Salt Lake Telegram declared in an editorial on Feb. 21.

The Telegram commented that California "pulled such a neat one when it prevailed upon the government to ship all Japanese out of Pacific coast states under the excuse of national security, although for some strange reason the proportionately far more numerous Japanese population of our far more strategic and imperiled Hawaiian islands were not such a menace to our security that they had to be relocated."

The Telegram's comments were made in an editorial, "We Have an Amendment to Offer," which discussed the pending bill by Rep. Gearhart, R., Calif. which would require all persons of Japanese ancestry in this country to renounce any and all allegiance to Japan on pain of loss of United States citizenship and ultimate deportation to Japan.

"We can't see any objection to that on the part of the American people or of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry in this country (to the Gearhart bill.) There is no room in Amer-

ica for anyone, regardless of his race, color or ancestral nationality, who is not loyal to this country. If they put another country before America in their hearts, then let them put themselves where their hearts are. We don't need them here—and we don't want them here.

"And while we're on the subject of loyalty of enemy aliens, we can see no reason why there should be any distinction between enemy nationalities, Germans and Italians in this country should be just as 100 per cent loyal to America as the Japanese should and, if they are not, they, too, should be deprived of any rights of citizenship and deported. After all, the German-Italian problem has been just as serious as the Japanese. A check made in Salt Lake county after Pearl Harbor, for instance, showed almost three times as many German and Italian aliens as Japanese aliens in this area.

"We would just like to make one suggestion to Representative Gearhart of California for an addition to his plan. That is, that those Japanese who forewear all allegiance to Japan and show wholehearted support of and loyalty to America have full freedom as citizens to go where they please and make their homes where they please—including back to California. . . ."

Deseret News Hits 'Reckless' Charges Against Nisei Group

The Deseret News, Salt Lake City daily newspaper, this week strongly condemned the injection of racial hysteria into the consideration of business licenses for persons of Japanese ancestry and questioned the action of importing speakers for the purpose of rais-

ing resentment against Japanese Americans.

"One would suppose that the consideration of questions of such local concern would not warrant the importation of speakers to raise resentment. Irresponsible persons can do more harm than good to any cause," said the Deseret.

Prominent Utah Citizens Uphold Rights of Nisei

(Continued from page 3)

the state, and I am fearful of encouraging evacuees to accept these jobs in an area which is so fraught with hatred, discord and anger."

Mr. Peterson showed films on relocation and the short subject, "Go for Broke," depicting the Japanese American combat team in training.

As the meeting drew to a close several persons, including Mr. Gaeth, arrived at the Newhouse hotel from the meeting at West High.

Mr. Gaeth described the West High meeting as "having accomplished nothing" and warned persons not to use the inclusive word "all" in referring to disloyal Japanese Americans.

"Of course, there are some disloyal citizens of Japanese ancestry, but our government is investigating and internment such persons," he said. "We need to develop a sensible policy to meet these issues and not depend on emotions and the hysteria of mob violence."

A principal "unscheduled" speaker at the meeting, John R. Lawson, a representative of the War Manpower Commission and a former AFL labor leader, warned that people who are trying to divide American citizenry "are attempting to divide and conquer."

"We are not going to have untouchables here and if the Japanese are set aside, other minority groups will be set aside. This wasn't a white man's country to begin with and we must continue to maintain our nation as a haven of security and freedom for all groups."

Mr. Lawson recalled that almost one hundred years ago a group of religious refugees had made a historic trek across the American land and had finally found asylum in Utah. He said that the Mormons of that day were fleeing from the same sort of thing that Japanese Americans are fighting today.

As the meeting closed Dr. Cope announced tentative plans for a debate to give "both sides of the question an opportunity to be presented." The debate is scheduled on March 5 at the Unitarian church Sunday evening.

"It is never convincing to make denunciatory generalizations about a whole race of people indiscriminately. There are good and less good and bad people among every race and in the citizenship of every nation. No one believes in sane moments that all the people of any race or country are wholly bad. Nothing but hysteria could induce anyone to pretend to the contrary."

"In recent weeks we have heard loud demands that the soldiers be given the right to vote even though constitutional provisions governing the conditions of voting had to be trampled underfoot. The cry was 'if they are good enough to fight for our country they are good enough to vote.' Yet the same organizations who have been most raucous in the shouting of this slogan are the very ones who have been most unrelenting and extreme in their denial of the right to carry on business by the families of American born Japanese who are out fighting in the ranks of our armies in this war. . . ."

"Reckless and unsubstantiated charges seem to have been made and the right to speak in their own defense was denied in a tone and manner unworthy of an people who make pretense of having risen above savagery."

"The Japanese were not injured half so much as their assailants who permitted themselves such extremes of hatred, bigotry and intolerance."

"It is to be hoped that the City Commission will not permit itself to be swayed by such despotism demonstrations. . . . This is no time to become hysterical, nor to embark upon discriminatory courses of action. Let's wait the return of calm judgment and the rule of reason and right."

The Deseret News is regarded as the spokesman for the Mormon church.

Get Red Cross Shipment from Japan

NEWALL, Calif. — The first shipment of food and drugs has been received from the Japanese government for use of Japanese nationals interned in the Tule Lake segregation center, Ray Best, project director of the WRA camp, declared on Feb. 8.

Congress Passes The Biddle Bill

The so-called "denationalization bill" sponsored by Attorney General Francis Biddle was passed this week by the lower house of Congress. It is known as HR 4103. The purpose and intent of the measure is to enable those who desire to expatriate themselves during time of war. The present Nationality Act of 1940 has no provision whereby an American citizen may expatriate himself excepting to forswear allegiance in a foreign country.

Of course the aim is to give citizens of Japanese ancestry the chance to renounce their citizenship. Those who decide for Japan naturally will lose their American citizenship. And the objective of those behind the bill is to ultimately deport those who will then be considered as "disloyal."

According to the Congressional Record, California legislators were trying to pass an amendment which would have made the "no" answers of last year's evacuee registration the basis for expatriation. The Attorney General had ruled that such a measure would be unconstitutional. Arguments as to whether retroactive laws of such nature would be legal was presented. But the large majority of the Congressmen were agreed that it was better to pass something which could be sustained in the courts than to go whole-hog and then have the law declared unconstitutional.

Inasmuch as HR 4103 had been recommended by the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee unanimously after all other measures had been studied, the Pacific coast Congressmen were defeated in their attempt.

The terms of the bill are broad enough to include all citizens. It is expected that many German bundists and others will come within the law if they continue to show their preference for Germany.

If Congress should enact this

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Pacific Citizen
413-15 Beason Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Sir,

On the second page of the Feb. 12 issue of Pacific Citizen, there is an article concerning the shooting of internees at Topaz Center. As the writer of the article does not seem to know the truth about this incident, I would like to give you the information.

The incident did not happen at Topaz, but it happened at the Lordsburg Internment Camp. Evidently Tokyo Radio was confused with the Wakasa shooting at Topaz.

On or about July 26, 1942, Toshio Kobata who was suffering from tuberculosis and Isomura who was suffering with a chronic disease were shot by a guard at Lordsburg camp when they arrived to the camp from Bismarck detention camp.

These two internees arrived with other internees from Bismarck, but as they were sick they were taken from the railroad station to the camp by a truck while others were forced to march to the camp. These two were left at the gate of the camp until others arrived. It is considered that they were shot just about the time other arrived as some of the internees heard shots.

The guard who shot them insisted that they tried to escape, but it is the consensus of all internees' opinion that such excuse is ridiculous as the sick internees had spent about 6 months in internment camp before they arrived there and knew all the rules and regulations of the camp. Besides both of them were too sick to try escape.

I happen to know this incident as I was one of the internees at Bismarck to know Toshio Kobata personally.

(Name Withheld)
Poston, Ariz.

bill into law, it would be a departure for this country from its present policy since heretofore no one had been permitted to expatriate during time of war. The answer of those advocating the bill has been that even aliens can be conscripted into the army and that if desirable, those who expatriate can be taken into a labor battalion.

Curfew Legality Used as Precedent

The soldier vote bill is still before joint conference committee of the House and Senate. A very interesting angle has developed during the pros and cons pertaining to the constitutionality of the Federal ballot bill. The "states' right" group contended that voting was a matter belonging to the states and not the Federal Government.

In reply the proponents dragged out the Japanese evacuation and curfew orders. The Supreme Court had ruled that the singling out of American citizens on grounds of race was constitutional as a war measure. This was the first time that such "racial" distinction of citizens had been declared legal. On the same groups, the proponents of Federal ballot have claimed that the Federal ballot would be a "war measure" and therefore legal.

No one would have expected that the legality of the curfew order would be applied in an argument which on first hand appears to be in an entirely different field. On the other hand, it is obvious that one infringement could lead to others.

Now it is apparent that if the Supreme Court is to be of the same frame of mind, no constitutional guaranty would be safe under war emergency. The contention would be that the war must be won; and therefore, to attain such an end, the individual rights of citizens must be waived.

A dangerous precedent has been set in the curfew decision. The Supreme Court will have the opportunity to limit the application of its decision in the Yasui-Kobayashi cases when the Korematu evacuation case comes up for hearing. Of course, there is the possibility of the court refusing to review the case. Inasmuch as the curfew orders were declared by Justice Murphy to be going "to the very brink of constitutional power," the Supreme Court most likely will listen to the arguments.

Nisei Reaction to Draft Being Watched

The action of the Nisei in connection with the draft is being watched closely by the people of this country. It seems inevitable that there are going to be some who are still embittered because of evacuation and therefore refuse to serve. We sincerely hope there will be few in the nine relocation centers who will take such a stand.

Even the friends of the Nisei are protesting the intention of the War Department to form segregated units of the draftees. We have been opposed to segregation and continue to do so. We are cognizant of the fact that there are many Nisei who are anxious to join the 442nd Combat Team if they are drafted. And there are those who want to join the various branches of the armed forces instead of the all Nisei unit. We believe the optional right should be given.

At the same time, it is ill-advised and most unfortunate for the future of all Nisei to take the stand against induction of the future of all Nisei to take nisei if the wishes are not violated if the wishes are not granted. We have come a long way by having the draft reinstated. Through the conduct and record from now on, our road back to the return of all our rights will become a certainty.

It will be a tragic mistake if the Nisei in the relocation centers are misguided at the crucial moment. We sincerely hope that the leadership will be such as to influence the young ones to discharge their duties and obligations, and to maintain their faith in the government.

Rep. Ford Hits Sensational Headlines on Nisei Issues

WASHINGTON — Rep. Tom Ford, D., Calif., charged on Feb. 19 that continued publicity and criticisms regarding problems concerning persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States are endangering the lives of thousands of American prisoners held by Japan.

Criticizing newspaper headlines on domestic issues concerning Japanese Americans, Rep. Ford stated he understood that disturbances at the Tule Lake segregation center have been responsible for the Japanese refusal to accede to recent Red Cross efforts to assist our prisoners abroad.

"I think we could have handled

this whole Japanese question, including the Tule Lake issue, without smearing it all over the press in glaring headlines."

Rep. Ford last fall inserted a resolution of the Los Angeles Church Federation which asked for fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry into the Congressional Record.

He recently joined with six other liberal west coast congressmen in a statement on issues concerning Japanese Americans, in which the congressmen condemned statements by public officials, newspapers and others which sought to inflame against Japanese Americans.

Auburn Citizens Deny Report Anti-Evacuee Parades Held

AUBURN, Wash.—Auburn citizens believe the Denver Post has a somewhat exaggerated view of their attitude toward evacuated Japanese Americans.

The Denver Post reported recently that sentiment in Auburn was so strong against the return of the evacuees that "even the mayor carried an anti-Japanese banner in an anti-Jap parade."

The Globe-News, Auburn weekly, in a headline asked last week: "Did you see Mayor Gove carry banner in anti-Jap parade?"

The Globe-News said that the Denver Post article told of the "alarm and indignation" against Japanese Americans voiced by Auburn citizens. The Post declared:

"In Auburn, Wash., it was reported that aroused citizens held mass meetings and marched in parades in which even the mayor carried anti-Japanese banners. Auburn is in the heart of Washington's Japanese belt."

The Globe-News summed up the local situation in a paragraph:

"Aside from some signs bearing the words, 'We Don't Want the Japs Back Here, Ever,' appearing in some of the display windows about the city, there has been no local action against the return of the Japanese and the Globe-News could find no one who had attended a mass meeting or seen a parade of this description. About the only authentic statement in the paragraph about Auburn is that portion which refers to the city being in the heart of Washington's Japanese belt and that should really have been 'was' instead of 'is.'"

FSA Modifies Stand Barring Farm Loans

WASHINGTON — The Farm Security Administration has announced that it has modified a recent order prohibiting FSA loans to all persons of Japanese ancestry to permit such loans to American citizens of Japanese extraction if they meet the agency's eligibility requirements.

Loans to enemy aliens, however, will remain prohibited under the modification, it was stated.

FSA officials said their county committees will refer to appropriate federal agencies any cases in which the applicant's loyalty is doubted.

Sacramentan Seeks Business Ban on Japanese Americans

SACRAMENTO—An attempt to get the city of Sacramento to pass an ordinance prohibiting business operations by persons of Japanese ancestry after the war is being pushed here by A. J. Harder, an attorney who is the president of the Home Front Commandos.

Harder appeared before the city and declared he was "frankly aiming at the Japs" in suggesting amendments to the present business ordinance.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Chukichi Kawaguchi (3-6-B, Jerome) a boy on Jan. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eiichi Hachiya (6-3-F, Jerome) a boy on Jan. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seichi Tananouchi (72-6-B, Gila River) a girl on Feb. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seichi Akumoto (63-3-C, Gila River) a girl on Feb. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Kiyo Matsumura (22-3-B, Gila River) a boy on Feb. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ishiwari (52-10-D, Gila River) a girl on Feb. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomifuki Egusa (16-5-D, Gila River) a boy on Feb. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ray Furuta (12-10-C, Poston) a boy on Feb. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yukimi Yamamoto (60-5-A, Poston) a boy on Feb. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mitsugi Tanaka (72-11-C, Gila River) a boy on Feb. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Shimizu (34-11-D, Gila River) a girl on Feb. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hori (19-4-C, Minidoka) a boy on Feb. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Yasukawa (38-11-B, Minidoka) a girl on Feb. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kintaro Takeda (5-4-E, Minidoka) a girl on Feb. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Taniguchi (21-6-B, Minidoka) a girl on Feb. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taka Ono (1-7-A, Minidoka) a girl on Feb. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hatsuto Shirakawa (31-12-C, Minidoka) a boy on Feb. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Taniguchi (5-9-B, Minidoka) a girl on Feb. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Miyake (38-12-F, Minidoka) a girl on Feb. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. George M. Takata (17-13-D, Poston) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitaro Tsumi (17-6-1, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ikutaro Hayashi (15-3-2, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Makita Mano (35-10-3, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Murata (36-9-5, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Kasa (33-5-4, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Nakagawa (13-9-3, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshimitsu Yoshihara (31-11-3, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hisayoshi Hoshizaki (20-4-2, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Ikeda (12-7-4, Manzanar) a girl.

To Dr. and Mrs. Katsuto Takei (9-12-D, Rohwer) a girl on Feb. 15.

DEATHS

Tomokichi Nishiyama, 61 (41-5-F, Jerome) on Feb. 1.

Katsushiro Chabata (61-4-D, Gila River) on Feb. 2.

Kiyo Hokedo, 24, (38-5-A, Poston) on Feb. 4.

Toyo Ishitani (57-8-A, Gila River) on Feb. 6.

Yasomatsu Yamawaki (74-6-D, Gila River) on Feb. 6.

Jukichi Matsuura (12G-1D, Granada) on Feb. 9.

Kazo Takano, 64, 20-15-B, Heart Mountain) on Feb. 11.

Infant Okegawa (28-10-D, Minidoka) on Feb. 13.

Sosuke Ono, 68, on Feb. 16 at Amache, Colo.

Iwami Yamaguchi, 55, on Feb. 18 at Amache, Colo.

MARRIAGES

Akiko Kamikawa to Nobuho Matsui on Jan. 26 at Rohwer.

Michiye Morikawa to Mitsu Eguchi on Feb. 5 at Poston.

Marjorie Hasegawa to Kato Kimura on Feb. 10 at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Masako Noshio to Hideji Yamamoto at Minidoka.

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Topaz Group Seeks Federal Aid in Restoring Civil Rights

Officer Lauds Fighting Spirit Of Nisei Unit

Lieut. Chasse Now
In Hospital Recovering
From Battle Wounds

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—When the 100th Infantry Battalion of the American Fifth Army, made up mainly of Japanese Americans from Hawaii, captured German prisoners during the Italian invasion, the Germans thought their Axis partner had forsaken them.

The bewilderment of the Germans was told on Feb. 16 by the only New Englander to service with the 100th, Lieut. Edward D. Chasse, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chasse of Millionocket, Me. Chasse is at Lovell General hospital, recovering from shell wounds inflicted while crossing the Volturno river.

He paid high tribute to the Japanese American soldiers, calling them "damned good Americans who are fighting a little bit more than the other guys. After all their homes in the Hawaiian islands were blown up in many cases (on Dec. 7) and, in addition, they were out to redeem their race."

Weddings Highlight Nisei Activities In Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill. — Two Sunday weddings highlighted resettler activities here last weekend as Miss Ryo Kayama became the bride of Mr. Shiro Kunimatsu, and Miss June Matsumoto was married to Sgt. Shug Madokoro.

The wedding of Miss Kayama and Mr. Kunimatsu was solemnized in Holy Name Cathedral by the Rev. John Quinn of that church. The bride was attended by her sister Rosemary from Washington, D. C., and the groom was attended by his brother Saburo, a private at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. The bride was given away by Mr. Frank Smith a long time friend.

The bride is a secretary in the Chicago WRA office and the groom is an assistant manager at a prominent local hotel. She is from Seattle, Wash., and he from Bellingham, Wash. The bride's parents are at the Minidoka center.

The wedding of Miss Matsumoto and Sgt. Madokoro was solemnized by Dr. William Loos of the Chicago Federation in the chapel of the Fine Arts building here. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Hanamoto and the groom was attended by Cpl. Gungi Asahina.

The bride is from the Gila center and is formerly of Santa Maria, Calif. The groom, who has been in the army two and one-half years, is stationed at Fort Custer, Michigan, and is from Alameda, California. She has been recently employed as an office clerk in Chicago. Her parents are living in Barrington, Ill. At Gila she worked in the hospital and later for the fiscal department.

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Right to Return to Evacuated Area Is Mentioned in Request

TOPAZ, Utah—An open letter to Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority last week seeks government assistance in the restoration of the civil rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry and the granting of naturalization rights for alien parents with sons in the military service of the United States.

One of the points stressed in the communication was that of the right to return to the evacuated area on the Pacific coast.

Roscoe E. Bell, assistant director at Topaz, declared that there was no agitation at the center, but that the 7,000 evacuees, merely sought to learn their rights under new selective service regulations which permit the induction of citizen evacuees into military service.

"If Nisei are assumed to be loyal enough to fight for this country, why are they not permitted to go to the Pacific Coast as civilians," one question to Myer read.

Bell said approximately 400 citizens from Topaz had volunteered for, or were already serving, in the U. S. Army.

Pueblo Farm Group Reveals Pressure Against Evacuee

PUEBLO, Colo. — Revealing that "patriotic pressure" on the part of Pueblo area farmers had caused the lone land-owner of Japanese ancestry in Pueblo county to leave the area, Allace Hunsaker, spokesman for a Pueblo county farmers' committee, indicated last week that the group had been organized to fight any purchases of land by persons of Japanese ancestry.

Hunsaker said that the original owner of the farm in question had agreed to return the down payment to the Japanese American who, in return, had promised to surrender the property.

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Name

Address

- ☐ I live in a district where an affiliated chapter is organized. Please advise how I may become a member of the local chapter.
- ☐ I wish to become a member of the National J.A.C.L. Credit Union. Please send an application card.

JACL Chapters Voice Concern Regarding Restrictions on Nisei

Intermountain District Delegates Hold Meeting In Salt Lake City

Concern was voiced at the increasing campaign for restrictions against residents of Japanese ancestry in the Pacific intermountain area as representatives of seven chapters and national headquarters of the JACL met Sunday, Feb. 20, in Salt Lake City.

With Mamoru Wakasugi of Weiser, Idaho, newly-elected chairman of the Intermountain District Council, directing the discussion the delegates considered outbreaks of discrimination and cited Ogden, Salt Lake City, Davis county and Brigham City as locales where sentiment is being whipped up against Japanese Americans.

Appropriations for maintaining National JACL offices was discussed. IDC chapters made pledges for their 1944 obligations.

The Denver Regional Representative, Joe Grant Masaoka, was requested to make personal calls on various chapters to acquaint the membership with various phases of the activities of the National JACL program.

National President Saburo Kido, Treasurer Hito Okada, and Pacific Citizen Editor Larry Tajiri made reports.

In adopting the resolution relative to the recent opening of the draft, IDC representatives pointed out to National officers the timeliness of seeking the full and complete restoration of civil and citizenship rights at an early date.

Present at the Council meeting were: Mamoru Wakasugi, Weiser, Idaho; Yukio Inouye, Shelley, Idaho; Kiyoko Sato and Martha Nishio of Idaho Falls, Idaho; Sam Aoki and Rose Yagi of Salt Lake City; Kiyoshi Sakota, Rexburg, Idaho; Haruo Yamasaki, Sugar City, Idaho; Mori Yamaguchi and Sud Morishita of Idaho Falls, Idaho; Ted Miya, Clearfield, Utah;

George Akasaka, Layton, Utah; George Shiozawa and Paul Okamura of Pocatello, Idaho; Masao Yamashita, Caldwell, Idaho; Toyse Kato and Tsutomu Ochi of Ogden, Utah.

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Intermountain District Council of the Japanese American Citizens League meeting in assembly at Salt Lake City, Utah on Feb. 19, declares its appreciation for the War Department's reinstitution of the Selective Service; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of the outstanding record of Japanese Americans on the field of battle, and in training, the War Department has opened wider opportunities for increased participation in the Army for persons of Japanese ancestry; and

WHEREAS, Japanese Americans are desirous that their abilities and skills be utilized to the greatest advantage of national welfare in the armed forces and in civilian life; NOW THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Intermountain District Council do commend the releases of information on the valor and gallantry and distinguished action of Japanese Americans on the war fronts as aiding in clearing many misconceptions and misinformation about our group; and

BE IT RESOLVED, that service with the Japanese American Combat Team be optional with every Japanese American draftee; and

BE IT RESOLVED, that the reinstitution of the Selective Service be considered as preliminary to the early opening of all branches of the armed services.

San Fernando Valley Opposes Return of Evacuees for Duration

SAN FERNANDO, Calif.—The Chamber of Commerce last week dispatched a resolution to Rep. Harry Sheppard asking that congress prevent the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to San Fernando valley for the duration of the war.

Aloha USO Entertains Shelby Boys

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — A full house at Service Club No. 5 in Camp Shelby enjoyed an entertainment given Monday evening, February 21, by the Aloha Center USO and Mr. Earl Finch. About 1000 men were present to hear Don Manueto give a varied program of swing, Latin-American and Hawaiian numbers.

During the intermission Solomon Walker, peanut vendor from Barnum & Bailey's circus, passed his wares to the accompaniment of a clever sing song monologue. Corporal Savage Tanaka entertained with an original hula accompanied by Pfc. Harry Hamada. Lt. Stuart Bruce, former radio singer, stole the show with his rendition of "My Heart Tells Me" and "Paper Doll."

During the evening an announcement was made explaining that the USO was able to assist in bringing this show to the men because of the gifts received from friends through the JACL and the HESC.

Christian Groups Aid Minorities, Says Rundquist

OGDEN, Utah — Christian churches of the nation are becoming increasingly interested in promoting tolerance toward, and understanding of minority groups, because discrimination is un-Christian, un-American and out of harmony with our aspirations to play in reestablishing world order, George Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, declared last week during a visit to Ogden.

Mr. Rundquist reported that the churches of the midwest and the east are providing aid to evacuees desiring to settle in those regions. Thirty local committees of churchmen and laymen have been established in large cities to assist Japanese Americans in their resettlement program.

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GALLON BOTTLES

Secretary Ickes Announces Jerome Center Will Be First Relocation Camp to Be Closed

Manzanar Produces Stoppers Made of Home Grown Guayule

MANZANAR, Calif. — Sample stoppers made from guayule produced at Manzanar have been made at this center, according to the Manzanar Free Press.

Behind their production lies a pains-taking task of experimentation and research, says the Free Press.

Eighteen scientists and young potential scientists are at work on the guayule project. Their work ranges from growing and developing the plants in the lath house and in a ten acre field outside the center to collecting the rubber in the final process.

Authorize Payment To Depositors in Sumitomo Bank

SACRAMENTO — More than \$700,000 on deposit in the Sumitomo Bank of California in Sacramento when the bank was closed on Dec. 9, 1941, will be paid out under a 100 per cent dividend authorized by the Sacramento county Superior Court.

Benjamin Corlett, state superintendent of banks, said final liquidation of the Japanese bank will be accomplished as soon as possible and may be completed by next fall.

Under wartime regulations, Corlett said, deposits in the names of enemy aliens which have been blocked by the United States government must be held on deposit in suitable banks until such time as they may be released by the Treasury department or other governmental agencies having jurisdiction.

Economy Declared Behind Order to Close Center in June

WASHINGTON — The Jerome, Ark., relocation center for evacuees of Japanese ancestry will be abandoned in June as an economy move, Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes announced on Feb. 21.

Jerome, one of ten centers operated by the War Relocation Authority, now a unit of the Department of Interior, will be the first to close.

Ickes indicated that there are 6,554 evacuees of Japanese ancestry at Jerome. All of these residents who do not leave on individual resettlement will be moved to other centers. About 2,000 will go to the other Arkansas center at nearby Rohwer and the rest to centers farther west.

It was reported that the peak population of 107,000 in the relocation centers had now declined to 92,000.

The announcement by Secretary Ickes confirmed persistent rumors that one of the relocation centers would be closed. These reports, however, had indicated that Manzanar, Calif., would be the first center to shut down.

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