

PACIFIC CITIZEN

VOL. 18; NO. 11

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1944

Price: Five Cents

Rep. Eberharter Challenges Dies Report on Tule Lake

Declares Majority Views Show 'Ugly Manifestations' of Racist Thinking on Evacuee Problems

Pennsylvanian Says Dies Subcommittee's Report Is "Serious Disservice to American People;" Differs With Each of Recommendations by Costello, Mundt

WASHINGTON—Charging that he had found "ugly manifestations" of a type of racial thinking that might "eventually lead to ill-advised actions that will constitute an everlasting shameful blot on our national record," Rep. Herman P. Eberharter, D., Pa., Thursday filed minority views on the report of the Dies subcommittee on the Tule Lake segregation center.

Rep. Eberharter, who has differed with his colleagues on the Dies subcommittee on previous occasions on matters regard-

Colorado Nisei Wins Commission In U. S. Air Force

LAMAR, Colo. — Lieut. Noboru Tashiro of Lamar is probably the only Japanese American officer in the U. S. Army Air Forces.

Lieut. Tashiro, a native of Colorado, volunteered for the army along with thousands of other men of Japanese ancestry on the mainland and in Hawaii when volunteering was opened in the winter of 1943.

Instead of being assigned to the Japanese American combat team, he asked his draft board for assignment in the Air Force. He was sent to Florida for aviation cadet training.

He was commissioned after completing a training course at New York University.

A meteorologist, he is assigned at present to an intermountain base, but hopes to get into combat action in the air.

800 Awaiting Draft Calls At Utah Camp

400 from Topaz Now Serving in Armed Forces of U. S.

TOPAZ, Utah — With 400 men already in the armed services, the Topaz relocation center has nearly 800 Japanese American men who are awaiting draft calls under new selective service regulations which permit them to be drafted, officials said Wednesday.

Of this group, 25 have already reported for physical examinations at Fort Douglas reception center, with 23 qualifying for service.

Topaz officials said that many of the Japanese Americans represented among the 400 stars on the camp's service flag are now with combat units in overseas theatres of war.

Fear Is Greatest Anti-Relocation Factor, Survey Finds

NEW YORK — Fear is the greatest single factor keeping evacuees of Japanese ancestry from venturing out of the war relocation centers to fill the thousands of jobs offered them in areas outside the west coast military zone, Lawrence E. Davies, San Francisco correspondent of the New York Times, declares in a dispatch published on March 5.

Stories filtering back into the camps of public opposition to new settlers of Japanese origin in some areas have kept all except the hardier ones in the centers, Davies commented.

ing Japanese Americans, declared that the majority report, signed by Chairman Costello, D., Calif., and Rep. Mundt, R. S. D., was a "serious disservice to the American people."

Eberharter, who had declared previously both Costello and Mundt were "biased" and "prejudiced" in their reports on Japanese Americans, took issue Thursday with each of the recommendations in the Dies subcommittee's majority report, adding that the report "has seemingly been written with a view of obtaining maximum publicity for the most irresponsible charges."

The report by Costello and Mundt, which Eberharter charged had not been shown to him at the time it was filed two weeks ago, had recommended the removal of Dillon S. Myer, national director of WRA and Ray R. Best, director at Tule Lake, because of their "evident disability" to cope with disloyal Japanese. Costello and Mundt had also asked for the transfer of jurisdiction at Tule Lake to the Department of Justice, and that the WRA report directly to Congress on individuals responsible for the Tule Lake riot last November, and also that policing at WRA centers be done exclusively by Caucasians.

Eberharter said that the majority report of the Dies group "has encouraged the public to confuse the people in relocation centers with our real enemies across the Pacific."

He found that Myer and Best acted wisely last November by meeting with the evacuee committee, hearing their case and giving both them and the crowd "a forthright and uncompromising statement of the government's position."

"I cannot help wondering what action my excessively critical colleagues would have taken under similar circumstances," Eberharter observed. "The role of Monday morning quarterback has never been a particularly difficult assignment."

The congressman held that the WRA "handled its difficult assignment with commendable effectiveness" and that, therefore, no transfer of control was needed.

He also questioned why Tule Lake authorities should report to Congress when a special committee exists. Finally, he advocated use of the army for emergency policing.

Propose Evacuee Farm Help for Maryland Area

BALTIMORE, Md.—The importation of not more than 200 Japanese Americans from war relocation camps to help relieve the expected farm labor shortage in Maryland this summer was proposed last week by R. C. Cronin, Baltimore representative of the War Relocation Authority.

Cronin explained that several farmers in Baltimore and Hartford counties have already made inquiries about the possibility of employing Japanese Americans, Cronin said.

Washington Nisei Soldier Wounded On Italian Front

HUNT, Idaho — Pfc. Hiroshi Sawada, an American born citizen of Japanese ancestry, was wounded in action in Italy in January, according to word received by his father, S. Sawada, a resident of the Minidoka Relocation Center.

He has been awarded the Purple Heart and is believed to be the first nisei soldier from the state of Washington to receive this decoration. The family formerly lived in Seattle.

Announce Reopening of Hawaii Draft

Action Follows Army Order for Induction of Nisei on Mainland

HONOLULU, T. H.—Reinstitution of selective service procedures for men of military age in the Territory of Hawaii on April 1 was announced here recently by Lieut. Col. Emmett G. Solomon, acting director of selective service in Hawaii.

Governor Ingram Stainback issued a statement here on the announcement of the reopening of the draft, noting that it will apply "without any regard to race and without discrimination."

Selective service was frozen in Hawaii after Pearl Harbor. It was indicated here that the fact that a large percentage of the eligible men of military age in Hawaii were of Japanese ancestry may have influenced the decision to stop the draft at that time. Similarly, the drafting of Japanese Americans in the continental United States was also stopped shortly after Pearl Harbor.

On January 21, 1944, however, the reinstitution of the draft for Japanese Americans on the mainland was announced by Secretary of War Stimson. Reopening of the draft in Hawaii will bring the territory in line with selective service policies on the mainland.

Discussing the draft situation, Governor Stainback stated:

"Hawaii wants to be treated like the rest of the United States."

Approximately 10,000 Japanese Americans in Hawaii volunteered for combat service in the U. S. army in February and March of 1943. Of this group 2700 were reported to have been inducted and sent to Camp Shelby in Mississippi for training with the Japanese American Combat Team.

Commander of California Legion Praises Nisei

LOS ANGELES — Commander William P. Haughton, newly-elected head of the California American Legion, praised Japanese American soldiers in a recent issue of the California Legionnaire.

"The American Legion has pledged its confidence in and its full support of our army and navy," said Haughton's statement. "Numerous persons of Japanese ancestry are now serving with the armed forces of our country on the battlefronts, and according to all reports, are serving valiantly and well."

"We salute all men and women who love this country enough to fight and, if need be, die for it. Every person good enough to fight for us is entitled to our respect and equal protection under our constitution."

War Department Identifies Six Japanese Americans Killed, 20 Others Injured in Italy

WASHINGTON — The War Department this week identified six American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who have been killed in action, presumably in Italy.

War Department reports also listed 20 Japanese Americans wounded in action and one missing. All casualties named next of kin in the Territory of Hawaii.

On March 11 the War Department listed the following Japanese Americans killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

MOTOYAMA, Cpl. Susumu—Miss Julia H. Motoyama, sister, Box 1172, Honolulu.

NAKAI, Pvt. Hitoshi—Mrs. Seki Nakai, mother, Box 97, Papaikou, Hawaii.

TANAKA, Pfc. Jack M. — Chozo Tanaka, father, Box 114, Pahala, Kau, Hawaii.

On March 17 the War Department listed the following Japanese Americans wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

ARAKAKI, Cpl. Seiko—Mrs. Kame Arakaki, mother, 1636-C Kapiolani Blvd., Honolulu.

ARAKAWA, Pfc. Sue — Saburo Arakawa, father, Pahoa, Hawaii.

NAGAO, Pvt. Chiyoto — Senjiro Nagao, father, Hanamaulu, Kauai.

NAKAMURA, Pfc. Hajime—Mrs. Hatsue Makiya, 1220 College Walk, Honolulu.

OKAMOTO, Pfc. Kenneth T.—Akinori Okamoto, father, 3216 Huelani Drive, Honolulu.

TAMASHIRO, Sgt. Hiroshi—Miss Aiko Tamashiro, sister, Box 38, Elele, Kauai.

On March 15 the War Department identified six Japanese Americans wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

KEHARA, Cpl. Henry S.—Taro Kehara, father, 689 Lower Camp 3, Spreckelsville, Maui.

IRIGUCHI, Pvt. Richard M.—James M. Iriguchi, brother, Box 171, Wailuku, Maui.

KIMURA, Pvt. Seiji H. — Mrs. Tsuneyo Kimura, mother, 528 Libby St., Honolulu.

MIYAMOTO, Pfc. Robert Y.—Mrs. Frances I. Fujita, sister, 1059-B Kinau St., Honolulu.

MURAKAMI, Pvt. Masami R.—Jusaburo Murakami, father, 697 South King St., Honolulu.

NAGAO, Pfc. Matsuyoshi—Hiyoichi Nagao, brother, Lahaina, Maui.

On March 13 the War Department identified eight soldiers from Hawaii wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

DEWA, Pfc. George—Kazuto Dewa, father, 2402 Kahili St., Honolulu.

ENOMOTO, Tech. 4th Gr. Jun—Hiroshi J. Enomoto, brother, Box 295, Halaula, Hawaii.

KAWAMOTO, First Sgt. Masayoshi—Toru Kawamoto, brother, 1246 Senter St., Honolulu.

KITAOKA, First Sgt. Takashi—Mrs. Yuki Kitaoaka, wife, 1403 16th Ave., Honolulu.

NADAMOTO, Pfc. Isao—Mrs. Nadamoto, mother, 2569 Cartwright Rd., Honolulu.

TAKEOKA, Pvt. Tetsuo—Mrs. Kiyona Takeoka, mother, Box 73, Kukuihaele, Hawaii.

TANAKA, First Lieut. Ernest S.—Edward M. Tanaka, brother, Box 96, Wailua, Oahu.

YASSO, Pvt. George—Mrs. Mary Y. Teves, aunt, 1717 Ahu-ula St., Honolulu.

On March 14 the War Department listed the following Japanese American missing in action in the Mediterranean area:

NODA, Pfc. Sueo — Mrs. Michiko Kimizuka, sister, Box 119, Kahului, Maui.

On March 10 the War Department requested that the name of the following Japanese American be deleted from the list of those reported missing in action:

NAKASONE, Pfc. Jack T. — Taketa Nakasone, father, Box 643, Paia, Maui.

On March 18 the War Department identified the following Japanese Americans as killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

KAWAMOTO, Pfc. Haruo—Kahame Kawamoto, brother, Box 10, Lanikai, Kailua, Oahu.

SASANO, Pvt. Toshio — Mrs. Fumiyo Sakaguchi, sister, 3518-A Kaau St., Honolulu.

YOSHIDA, Cpl. Yoshiharu E.—Mrs. Shieko Yoshida, mother, Naalehu, Hawaii.

292 Evacuees Will Receive Army Physicals at Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho — The traveling board of Army medical examiners from Fort Douglas, Utah, will come to the Minidoka Relocation Center March 18 to give preinduction physical examinations to 292 male citizens of Japanese ancestry who have been called this month by Selective Service.

The examining board's visit to the center will save the transportation of the nisei draftees to Boise. The examinations will be held at the project hospital during the afternoon.

Of the 292 called for pre-induction physicals this month from Hunt, 94 are 18-year-olds who reached military age while residents of the center and are registered with the Jerome County Board. The others are registered with Pacific coast boards in Oregon and Washington and they are transferred to the Jerome Board for their pre-induction physicals.

Last month 149 nisei from Hunt were called for their preinduction physicals at Boise and one volunteered. To date, reports have been received on 111. Seventy-nine were accepted by the Army and 32, including the volunteers, were rejected. Already serving in the U. S. Army from Hunt are 438 nisei including more than 200 volunteers. The majority of nisei in the Army are training at Camp Shelby, Miss., in a combat team composed entirely of Japanese Americans. The others are doing specialized work in interpreting and translating on the battle front in the South Pacific. A few have already seen action with the 100th Battalion in Italy which is composed mostly of Hawaiian-born nisei.

Heroism of Nisei Soldiers Now In Italy Has Good Effect on Public Opinion, Says Captain

Wounded Japanese American Was Leader of Detachment Which Rescued 15 U. S. Paratroopers from Behind German Lines; Declares Blood Plasma Saved Life

CHICAGO, Ill. — "Heroism of the Nisei fighting in Italy is having a good effect upon public opinion, and the opening of the draft to Nisei is giving them opportunities they never had before."

Capt. Taro Suzuki, a commanding officer in the famous 100th battalion and a participant in the landing at Salerno, made this statement in a press conference here last week. Capt. Suzuki is here on sick leave having been wounded by small fragments from a "screaming meemie" in an Italian engagement. A "screaming meemie" is a rocket gun.

The captain declared that blood plasma saved his life. "It's one of the greatest things in this war. I wouldn't be here today if it weren't for the transfusions I received. I wish everyone at home could realize the importance of blood plasma on the fighting fronts."

Capt. Suzuki, one of the highest ranking Japanese Americans to see combat action, stressed that he didn't want any credit for himself.

Interviewed by the Chicago Tribune Friday, Capt. Suzuki told how his battalion, which came from Hawaii, trained at Camp McCoy, Wis., and then was sent to Italy, where it routed the enemy from a tough position on a hill, said it had suffered more than 40 percent casualties, including 96 killed, 306 wounded, and 17 missing.

He emphasized that the loyalty of the Japanese Americans in battle cannot be questioned. "You have only to see them in action, as I have, to realize how anxious they are to make a good record."

He is Hawaiian-born as is most of the members of the 100th battalion. "We want revenge for Pearl

Harbor as much as anyone," he said. "Many Nisei lives were lost on December 7. We lost friends and relatives who up till then had been living peaceful, normal lives like any American."

Capt. Suzuki led the unit which rescued 15 American paratroopers who had landed behind German lines and were holed up in a small village until the Nisei soldiers arrived.

Playing down his part in the rescue, he said: "My company occupied a certain hill. I sent out a patrol to the town on the right and they came back with the paratroopers who had been beleaguered for 22 days. The paratroopers even had a wounded German prisoner whom they had previously captured."

He said many German prisoners were bewildered at finding themselves captured by Japanese wearing American uniforms. "I guess it just somehow didn't fit in with their Nazi teachings."

The 39-year-old officer, a graduate of the University of Hawaii, held a reserve commission for 13 years. He has a wife and two children in Honolulu. He worked for a sugar company before joining the regular army four years ago.

Nisei Soldiers in Italy Rated Champion Doughnut Eaters

Red Cross Clubmobile Visits Japanese American Unit on Italian Front

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—The 100th Infantry Battalion, composed mainly of men of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii, are good at fighting, but recently they proved they are good at eating doughnuts, too, according to Rita Hume of the Red Cross.

Resting up after their division had set a record of 79 days on the front lines, the Hawaiians set out to make an individual record on the doughnut front.

To bring them the doughnuts American Red Cross girls had to negotiate a perilous road to a mountain hideout where the Japanese Americans had pitched their tents among the graves of German machine gun artillery nests.

Five girls, who have one of the most exciting assignments of women overseas, have been negotiating their army carry-all over rugged terrain in a whirlwind tour of every battalion in the division during a short rest period. The only Japanese American battalion in the American army in Italy, the lads are a startling sight on top of a mountain or anywhere else on the Fifth Army front. Encounters with the Germans have won them general acclaim as "good fighters."

To that the Red Cross girls have added another title—"good doughnut eaters."

Arriving at the Hawaiians' camp, the girls set up shop in a grove of trees. To the jazz rhythms of an American army band, the short, helmeted Japanese Americans filed past the galvanized buckets where their feminine doughnuters dipped out coffee, passed out doughnuts three at a time. Using their helmets for seats, the men sat around the hills munching doughnuts and talking at first self-consciously and then more freely with their feminine visitors, Miss Hume related.

"How do you like doughnut dunking?" asked a clubmobile girl, Lois Berney of Fallon, Nev., when Pfc. Stanley Takahashi of Hono-

lulu started the lineup for seconds.

"Swell," grinned Takahashi. "We had 'em at Staten island," added his friend, Pfc. George Taketa of Hilo, who explained that the Red Cross had given them a bon voyage send-off at the New York port.

"Gosh that music sounds great," Pvt. Robert S. Toma of Honolulu said.

One unit of the Japanese American outfit missed out on the doughnut treat, however. They were down getting showers and new equipment at the army shower tent in the valley. The entire division was going through a complete cleaning up process during their rest period.

Report Recent Death Of Former Teacher At Tule Lake Camp

SAN FRANCISCO—Miss Maryette Lum, formerly a teacher of music at the Tule Lake high school at the Tule Lake WRA center, died at her home in San Jose, Calif., on Feb. 17, it was reported here.

Miss Lum was at Tule Lake during the first year of the project.

Her sister, Mrs. Mabel Fitzhugh, 485 S. 12th Street in San Jose, is cooperating with friends to raise a memorial fund to be used for scholarships for Chinese girls at the academy in China where Miss Lum taught for many years.

Poston Volunteers Report for Induction

POSTON, Ariz.—Six volunteers from Poston were notified by wire last week to report to Fort Douglas, Utah, for induction. The youths are Hideo Okanishi, Koya Kurihara, Shiro Yamami, Sho Tabata, Joseph J. Takahashi and Tom T. Watanabe. The latter is now working in Detroit.

They volunteered for Camp Shelby early in 1943 but were placed on the reserve list.

Sen. Bray Vigorously Defends Vote Against Anti-Alien Land Bill in Colorado Legislature

Declares Bill Would Have Established Precedent Of Legislation Against Minority Group; Montrose Meeting Told of Japanese American War Services

MONTROSE, Colo.—State Senator Edgar W. Bray of Redvale vigorously defended his recent vote in the special session of the Colorado legislature against the proposed anti-alien land ownership bill when he appeared before the Lions club in Montrose on March 8.

In Senator Bray's opinion the alien land bill overshadowed all other legislation in importance to the people of Colorado.

The senator said that he had voted against this bill, and he said he welcomed the opportunity of meeting with the Lions to give his side of the story. He noted that this "anti-Jap" measure had strong support, but was killed in the State Senate after being passed by the House.

Senator Bray said he first became suspicious of the measure when he discovered that the report had been given to Governor Vivian that some 2,000 purchases of land had been made by Japanese aliens in Adams county. Upon investigation, he said that actually 23 purchases had been made and most of these by American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

He noted that this "gross exaggeration" by proponents of the anti-alien bill had impressed him with the necessity of moving slowly in passing legislation of this nature.

Senator Bray said that he had two reasons in voting against the measure.

"I will not vote in time of war to establish a precedent of legislation against a minority group, for if we legislate against one minority group we might legislate against another and then no group would be safe," he said.

He added that he felt that such a legislative move would represent a serious threat to a democratic society, which heretofore has been the order of government guaranteeing protection of minorities. He said he feared lest such a move would prove to be in time a wedge moving against our own citizens, to split our American society.

"If our state legislature," he continued, "is given an opportunity every two years to move against minority groups in the state we cannot foresee the great danger involved."

Senator Bray said that his second reason for voting against the measure was:

"I hope no vote of mine will end the life of any American soldier now held prisoner in Japan."

The senator went on to say that for the last 32 years no Japanese aliens had been admitted to the United States, so that of the 127,000 on the mainland relatively few were aliens and these were, for the most part, elderly people.

He reminded the Lions group that there is now a unit of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry serving in Italy and no questions could be asked of their loyalty.

"Of all minority groups in this country, American Japanese furnish more boys for the army per capita than any other group," he said. "As allies we have black, white, tan, yellow and every color. Let us not raise the color issue among our allies. Allies today may be enemies tomorrow. Wars generate racial hatreds. Often the people we hate most are the people we do not know, and concerning whom we have only suspicions. After the war we have to live in the whole world, whether we like it or not. We must now begin to prepare ourselves for the event. When the boys return from the fronts around the world, I want to be able to say to them that I have done my part to maintain the spirit and form of our democracy."

The Montrose, Colo., Press commented that Senator Bray's presentation "was unusually forceful and held the attention of the group throughout."

"So much has been heard on the other side of this distressing Japanese alien question that it was a welcome opportunity to hear Sen-

Two Granadans Change Minds, Inducted Into Army

DENVER — Two of the five Japanese Americans from the Granada relocation center who were arrested and jailed recently for failure to report for military induction have reconsidered their decision and have been inducted into the U. S. Army.

They are Mitsue Oshita, 18, and George Satoshi Muramoto, 25. They were removed from a federal correctional institution and inducted when they swore allegiance to the United States. It was indicated that they had based their refusal to report for the draft on a demand for the reinstatement of their civil rights.

Proposed Bill Bans Nisei Land Owners

178,000 Signatures Needed by Sponsors To Qualify for Ballot

SACRAMENTO — A proposed initiative measure which would prohibit American citizens of Japanese ancestry from owning land or fishing boats in the state of California was given a circulation title last week by Assistant Attorney General James H. Oakley.

The title was requested by Edith B. Egbert of Los Angeles.

To qualify for the November ballot, 178,764 signatures must be obtained by the sponsors.

The present California law prohibits ownership of land by "aliens ineligible to citizenship." The new proposal would extend the prohibition, according to the Associated Press, to "persons of Japanese ancestry or who owe any foreign allegiance."

Persons engaged in any prohi-

Report Amicable Settlement of Hatchery Row

Three Nisei Return To Work When WRA Aide Explains Status

LINCOLN, Ill. — Three Japanese American chick-sexers returned to work at a Lincoln hatchery on Feb. 29 after amicable settlement of a dispute rising over employment of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Interested citizens, a representative of the hatchery and WRA official Milton C. Guether attended a meeting on the problem, at which Guether explained that the workers were American citizens and subject to the draft. He also pointed out that 22,000 nisei have been relocated to date, and that there has been no act of sabotage reported.

Following these words, Fay Miller, a local resident, declared: "We are in this war together. We have lost a son in the Pacific and I could take issue with the hiring of Japanese Americans in this town, but if these boys are coming here to help produce food for the men in the armed forces, I am for having them help, and as American citizens they should have the right."

Three Davis County Nisei Inducted

KAYSVILLE, Utah—Three Japanese Americans from Davis county, John Takasugi, Ted Yoshimura and Mickey Sadahiro, have left for service with the armed forces.

All three are volunteers.

Granada May Offer Course in Braille

AMACHE, Colo. — Granada residents with impaired vision or totally blind may soon be offered a course in Braille, according to the Pioneer, with the arrival in the center of Margaret Bland of the state department of public welfare's service division for the blind.

Miss Bland will be assisted by Aiko Kuroki, who has a thorough knowledge of Braille.

bit business relations with persons of Japanese ancestry would be subject to prison penalties.

Camp Shelby Newspaper Pays Tribute to Blinded Soldier

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—A tribute to Pfc. Yoshinao Omiya of the 100th Infantry Battalion who was blinded in action in Italy is published in an editorial in the Feb. 17 issue of "The Reveille," a weekly newspaper which is published for the personnel of Camp Shelby.

Titled, "Picture of a Soldier," the editorial declared:

"A picture of a soldier who not many months ago was stationed at Camp Shelby appeared last week in Life Magazine. The picture was not a pretty one for the soldier was a casualty. Wounded by a booby trap in Italy, he had lost the sight of both eyes."

"The soldier was Yoshinao Omiya, a member of the 100th infantry, the soldiers of Japanese ancestry now fighting the Axis in Italy."

"Omiya was a good soldier when he trained here at Camp Shelby. As a member of a machine gun squad he had trained for almost two years so that he might fight for the United States, and at the same time for his native Hawaii. He lost his sight when his squad leader unwittingly set off a booby trap."

"As a member of the 100th infantry baseball team which led the Camp Shelby league last year until its departure, Omiya was known as 'Turtle' because of his not-too-swift method of getting around the bases."

"But the 'Turtle' was sure of

ator Bray state himself clearly and forcefully on his side," the Press declared.

his game and he played first base with accurate fielding as well as making regular hits when his turn came at the plate.

"The 'Turtle' will play baseball no more, nor will he fight again in his machine gun squad. His days as a soldier are over."

"At Shelby today other men like Omiya are training to do their part against the enemy. They are for the most part volunteers, many of whom saw their homeland (Hawaii) torn up by bombs by men who happened to have their same racial characteristics."

"They are the men of the 442nd Combat Team, who, with a happy-go-lucky carefree attitude, have trained hard to go into battle, and if necessary, to make the same sacrifice the 'Turtle' made."

"When the 442nd arrived there were some arguments, misunderstandings and even fights because some men could think of but one thing when they heard the word 'Japanese.' To them it meant the enemy and the enemy in a U. S. soldier's uniform is dangerous."

"But as time and field problems continued the same soldiers grew to respect the worthy soldiers. They trained as hard and tried as hard as any other field soldier, sometimes harder. They earned the whole-hearted respect of their fellow American soldiers."

"As well rounded soldiers the men of the 442nd will probably some day see battle. When the day comes fellow Americans need never fear the 442nd will turn away from the enemy. For these Hawaiian soldiers will live up to their motto, 'Go for Broke,' even if it means their very lives."

Hold Hearings For Residents Of Tule Lake

Group Includes Those At Newell Camp Before Segregation Program

NEWELL, Calif. — A special hearing board is now holding hearings at Tule Lake to determine the eligibility of certain residents of the center to transfer to other relocation camps.

Project Director Ray R. Best said evacuees found to be pro-Japan will be held at the center, while those whose records contain no evidence of pro-Japan sympathy will be eligible for relocation.

He said that the final decisions on all cases will be made by the Washington office of the WRA.

According to Best, the group being interviewed is made up of evacuees who were residents of the center prior to the major segregation made last fall and a group of young people who came to the center in the segregation program because of family ties.

USC STUDENTS BACK RETURN OF EVACUEES

LOS ANGELES — Loyal Japanese Americans who formerly resided in southern California should be permitted to return to their homes after the war, a poll of 224 men and women students of the University of Southern California declared here last week.

The survey of opinion conducted by members of the government and public opinion class of Dr. Wilbur L. Hindman, professor of political science, indicated that 57 percent of those questioned favored permitting the Japanese Americans to return to their southland homes. It was not announced what percentage opposed the return.

Rev. Morikawa Installed in Chicago Church

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa, Canadian-born minister, was recently installed as assistant pastor of the First Baptist church in Chicago at an impressive service conducted by the Rev. Eric L. Titus.

Rev. Morikawa, who relocated from Poston, is the first evacuee minister to be assigned to a church.

Other evacuee ministers now in Chicago are the Rev. John M. Yamazaki, the Rev. Hideo Hashimoto, the Rev. Masao Wakai, and Kenji Nakano.

Conducting Japanese services at the Fourth Presbyterian church on Sunday afternoon is the Rev. Ai Chi Sai. A Formosan by birth, the Rev. Sai speaks Japanese fluently, and his services are attended by a large number of Chicago residents.

Many Evacuees Reluctant to Leave Camps, Survey Notes

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Sentinel reports a survey showed many residents of the Heart Mountain relocation center are reluctant to leave and relocate.

Of 228 residents who answered a questionnaire sent out by a committee of the relocation planning commission, 118 stated they will not relocate, the Sentinel reported, and 55 gave conditionally negative answers.

WRA Workers Buy Bonds at Tule Lake

NEWELL, Calif. — Employees of the War Relocation Authority at the Tule Lake segregation center have invested more than \$20,000 in war bonds and stamps in a two weeks campaign at the center.

The war bond drive of the administrative personnel was climaxed on Saturday of last week with a western jubilee party. Lois Tomesek, a nurse at the center hospital, was crowned queen. Ricard Travey, accountant, won both the whiskerino and best western costume contests.

Story of the Week

Pvt. Awakuni Is One-Man Menace to German Tanks

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY AT CASSINO—They are calling Masao Awakuni of Honolulu, a slender little soldier of Japanese ancestry, a one-man tank destroyer.

Pvt. Awakuni has already knocked out two German tanks with his bazooka gun.

According to Capt. Oscar King of Dalhart, Tex., a group of Americans fighting in the Rapido valley had won a ridge overlooking the town when they were menaced by a big German tank. A detachment of Americans coming up the ridge began firing at the Nazi tank and throwing hand grenades.

Capt. King relates: "This is where Awakuni enters the story. The Japanese American fired three rounds from his bazooka. One missed,

one hit the tank and the other was a dud. The tank was still in operation and Awakuni called for three more rounds of ammunition.

"Moving up to within 30 yards of the tank, he put another shot directly on it, setting it afire and saw the Germans scramble out.

"Awakuni with one shot destroyed the treads. The gun couldn't be turned and the Germans decided to drive it up the road to an abbey.

"This man Awakuni is as cool as anyone I ever saw, I like to have him around. The tank was Awakuni's second. In October around Saint Angelo, he got inside the German lines by mistake and while working his way back almost bumped into a Mark IV. He finished it with one bazooka shot."

Prominent Colorado Citizens Fought Recent Petitions for Discriminatory Race Law

Emergency Committee Issued Statement Against Attack on Minority

DENVER, Colo. — Outstanding citizens from all walks of life recently fought the efforts of organized agricultural and pressure groups in the Adams county and Brighton areas to place by petition a proposal for an anti-Japanese land bill on the November state ballot.

The petition, signed by 38,000 persons, was filed with state officials last week by the organized group led by Mayor Wells of Brighton who attempted unsuccessfully to force a similar bill through the recent special session of the Colorado legislature.

The Citizens' Emergency Committee of Colorado, organized to fight war hysteria and intolerance, issued a printed statement opposing the petition to place the anti-alien bill on the ballot.

"Though ostensibly aimed at the competition offered by a few Japanese farmers—most of them American citizens—this measure is a potential attack on the rights of all minority groups. The fight in the legislature amply demonstrated that fact. During the debate in the Legislature men and women of all principal religious and racial groups were present. Protestant, Catholic, Jewish American, Negro and Spanish American representatives were all to be seen in the House and Senate Chambers throughout the time when this question was being considered. From the beginning these people never had the slightest doubt that the measure under consideration, if enacted, would ultimately endanger some of the cherished liberties of their own race or sect," the statement of the Citizens' Emergency Committee declared.

The statement further declared: "Why are the people of Colorado to be called upon to deprive minority groups of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of our State? The answer lies in the racial and religious intolerance stirred up by certain propagandists. Such intolerance is a far greater threat to Colorado than is the presence of a few hundred elderly Japanese aliens, over half of them women.

"Do you want to support such prejudices against which we are warned by the wise provisions placed in the Constitution by far-sighted statesmen? Most men and women of good will do not."

The statement is signed by more than 130 prominent Colorado citizens, including legislators, clergymen, educators, professional and business men and women. The signers also include leaders of various minority groups in Colorado.

Among the members of the Colorado legislature who have signed the statement are Senators Edgar W. Bray, A. B. Hirschfeld and Walter W. Johnson, and

Chinese Americans In Philadelphia Aid Relocation Centers

PHILADELPHIA—Many Chinese Americans in Philadelphia are sending clothing and money to Japanese Americans in war relocation centers, the Philadelphia annual Methodist conference was told last Friday.

The Rev. W. V. Middleton, executive secretary of the Philadelphia Missionary and Church Extension Society, said the work is being carried on through the Chinese Christian Center, supported by seven protestant denominations.

Local Chinese Americans also have helped relocated Japanese Americans find jobs and homes, Rev. Middleton said.

740 Evacuees Relocated in Salt Lake City

Ickes Reports 700 Have Found Homes in Intermountain States

WASHINGTON — A total of 740 Japanese Americans from the west coast have settled in Salt Lake City, a larger number than have gone to any other city in the nation except Chicago, Denver and Cleveland, according to information released Wednesday by Secretary of Interior Ickes.

According to Ickes, Utah and Colorado have received more of the relocated evacuees than any other states, indicating that relatively large numbers have settled in rural communities, Mr. Ickes reported. Approximately 7,000 have relocated in the intermountain area.

Episcopal Bishop Lauds Race Harmony In Hawaiian Islands

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—"Races in the Hawaiian islands have learned to live together as in no other place on earth," the Rt. Rev. Stephen E. Keeler, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota, declared here last week. He was formerly acting bishop of the Hawaiian Islands and made three trips there last year.

Bishop Keeler declared that when it was hinted the 150,000 residents of Japanese ancestry might be evacuated, the "haole" or white group made a vigorous protest.

"There is mutual respect among the various races," he said.

Representatives Arthur A. Brooks, Jr. and William A. Lewis.

It is believed here that the fight against the petition will be extended against the proposed constitutional amendment.

Nisei Urged by McWilliams to Work for Complete Removal of Present Restrictions on Coast

Expert on Minorities Says "Yellow Perilists" Overplay Propaganda

By Dyke Miyagawa

NEW YORK CITY — The largest number of Japanese Americans to assemble here in the past two years packed the Steinway Hall auditorium last Friday to hear Carey McWilliams, Los Angeles lawyer-writer and former head of the California Department of Immigration and Housing, predict a complete removal in the near future of the present military ban on return of evacuees to the west coast.

The meeting, jointly sponsored by four Japanese American organizations of this city, also voted unanimous adoption of a resolution commending the work of the War Relocation Authority and urging retention of Dillon S. Myer as WRA Director.

McWilliams, whose currently popular book, "Brothers Under the Skin," is a study of the country's racial minorities, told his audience that no less than 12 separate groups have been organized in California alone to "save" the Pacific Coast from any possible return of evacuees.

These groups, he said, "have reduced the business of making headlines to a formula," but are losing their effectiveness because the formula has been "overplayed."

Saying it is improbable that more than 25 or 30 per cent of California's population have been completely swayed by the hysterical agitation against evacuees, McWilliams urged Japanese Americans to place emphasis on work "toward lifting the ban on your return, rather than upon contesting the Constitutionality of evacuation."

"I have no doubt but that the ban will be lifted soon," he said.

Of evacuation itself, he declared that Lt. General John L. DeWitt's report to the War Department revealed no overwhelming evidence justifying the mass removal of citizens.

Earlier in his talk, McWilliams revealed that the California Joint Immigration Board, which he castigated as a fountain-head of racism on the Pacific Coast, was doing "everything in its power to prevent mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii" at the very time it was agitating for the evacuation of the same people from the Pacific Coast.

The reason, he explained, was the obvious one that the Board did not want Hawaii's Japanese Americans brought over to the mainland.

McWilliams repeatedly reminded the meeting that agitation against evacuees was being "cleverly and deliberately used" for the twin purpose of diverting public attention from the war against the Nazis in Europe to the Pacific war, and to attack the Roosevelt administration.

But, he pointed out, despite the peak which hysterical race bigotry reached on the West Coast during 1943, anti-Oriental agitation in general from a long term point

of view is heading into inevitable decline, the basic explanation being that agriculture is being replaced by industrial production as the chief form of economic enterprise in California. This development, coupled with an accentuated rise of trade with the Orient in the post-war "Pacific era," McWilliams said, will make prejudice against Oriental peoples increasingly unprofitable.

The resolution adopted by the meeting at the conclusion of McWilliams' remarks lauded the War Relocation Authority for resisting "with exemplary consistency" the pressures exerted by "powerful forces of self-interest, hysteria and prejudice." It also praised WRA Director Dillon S. Myer, saying:

"A man of lesser conviction in the rightness of the ends for which our country is waging war would have long ago disengaged himself from duties as difficult and unenviable as those being discharged by the present head of the WRA."

The resolution was submitted by the four organizations sponsoring the meeting—the New York office of the JACL, the newly organized Arts Council of Japanese Americans, the Young People's Christian Federation and the Japanese American Committee for Democracy.

McWilliams paid a glowing tribute to the dignity and spirit of cooperation with which the Japanese Americans accepted evacuation.

In reply to a question from the floor, he declared that he did not believe that the Japanese Americans or any other American group could have averted evacuation once the evacuation process was under way. He explained that once "military necessity" was announced as the reason for evacuation, there was no way by which any citizen could question the information and facts by which the military was guided.

Presiding over the meeting was Ernest Iiyama, chairman of the JACD.

Nisei Girl Dentist, Pharmacist Enlist in Women's Army Corps

RIVERS, Ariz. — Dr. Masako Moriya, who was formerly a dentist at the Gila River relocation center, is now stationed at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, as a WAC, the News Courier reported last week.

Dr. Moriya, who practiced dentistry in San Francisco before evacuation, is one of the first Gila women to volunteer. She is a graduate of the University of California.

Another Rivers girl to join the WACs, Diane Moriguchi, left last week for her basic training at Des Moines. Miss Moriguchi worked at the Rivers Community Hospital as an assistant pharmacist. She hopes to join a medical detachment in the WACs. She is from Gardena, Calif.

Student Relocation Council To Assist Evacuees in Camps

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The National Japanese American Student Relocation Council will aid in the relocation of six of seven hundred nisei students during 1944, it has been reported by C. V. Hibbard, national director.

At a meeting of the council in January, it was voted to continue the work of student relocation throughout the coming year, though the original purpose of the council, to relocate those whose college careers had been interrupted by evacuation, has been fairly well achieved. The council's concern now is for the graduates of project high schools who wish to continue their education on the college level.

To date nisei students have been relocated on 450 campuses across the country. The students have won many honors, both elective and scholastic. Four are now presidents of the student government on their campuses, quite a

number are class officers, and many have been elected to membership in social and honorary societies.

More than 200 nisei girls are enrolled as student nurses in hospitals throughout the country, most of them in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps.

The Student Relocation Council is a private agency financed by certain foundations, the churches and various related organizations, according to Hibbard's report. Organized at the time of evacuation, it was set up first by college administrators, church leaders and other friends of the nisei on the west coast. These leaders appealed to people in the east to help find openings for students in colleges and other institutions of higher education throughout the east and the mid-west. The council's headquarters are located at 1201 Chestnut, St., Philadelphia.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building,
25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building.
Phone 5-6501

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, New York and Denver.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, \$2.00 year.
Non-members, \$2.50 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Support the FEPC

On March 9 a small group of men sealed the doom of one of the strongest potential forces in this country for racial democracy. The act occurred with the refusal of the Senate's appropriations committee to provide funds for the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

The FEPC was created by presidential order to provide a method and the machinery for the banishment of racial discrimination in employment. It was created to stop the waste of manpower and work hours caused when men of proven capabilities were refused work because of their racial ancestry.

But the FEPC was never wholly successful. Employers often refused to abide by its rules or circumvented them. Officials empowered to act were lax or antagonistic. But most important, the FEPC never received the public backing it deserved and needed. And when it was announced that by mid-year it would be discontinued, there was practically no protest raised by the public at large.

The country today is in need of a strong re-avowal of its principles of racial equality and a positive method for dealing with those who would pervert those principles in employment, as well as elsewhere. It is unfortunate that we do need these controls upon attempts to by pass the Constitution and its amendments.

Early this year Rep. Thomas E. Scanlon of Pennsylvania introduced a bill (H.R. 3986), now in committee, to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

The declaration of policy of this bill is as follows:

"The Congress finds that the practice of denying employment opportunities to, and discriminating in employment against, properly qualified persons by reason of their race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, foments domestic strife and unrest, deprives the United States of the fullest utilization of its capacities for production and defense, and burdens, hinders, and obstructs commerce."

The bill also declares: "The right to work and to seek work without discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry is declared to be an immunity, of all citizens of the United States, which shall not be abridged by any State or by an instrumentality or creature of any State."

The bill would set up a Fair Employment Practices Commission much on the order of the present FEPC. It would incorporate many of the fine, positive features of the president's order, which were not followed. The bill would require that on all government contracts there be a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any persons because of race, color, creed, of national origin, and requiring him to include a similar provision in all subcontracts.

The bill, applying to any employer having more than five persons in his employ, virtually would eliminate racial discrimination in hiring.

The Scanlon bill, or one similar in intent, is sorely needed to establish a fair employment practices act with sufficient power to act and to penalize those who refuse to abide by its terms.

It would be particularly fitting for the bill to be passed at the present time, when we are engaged in a war against the supreme advocates of racial supremacy. It is especially important that such a bill be passed, because our manpower shortage is acute, and it is necessary to use the nation's workers at their highest capacities.

The Races of Mankind

"The Races of Mankind" is a pamphlet by two famed anthropologists, Professor Ruth Benedict and Dr. Gene Weltfish of Columbia University. It is published by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., which produces factual, informative pamphlets on national problems, written for the layman.

"The Races of Mankind" gives scientific finding on the intelligence ratings of persons of different national ancestries. It points out that physical differences have no relation to intelligence ratings. It shows that character, customs and intelligence are not inborn characteristics, but result from environment. It shows that Negroes with comparable education are equal in intelligence to whites. It shows that where Negroes have had better educational and environmental conditions, they have surpassed whites with lesser opportunities.

Recently it was made known that the army was planning to distribute 55,000 copies of "The Races of Mankind" to officer candidates, as part of their reading material.

The pamphlet represents the type of clear thinking needed by this nation, and perhaps particularly by the men who are to be future officers of the United States army. Surely the men who are fighting our battle have a right to know what democracy is.

With that occurred one of those explosive incidents that impede progressive education.

Rising in Congress with all the righteous indignation and anger that only the southern congressmen can arouse at the hint of dishonor to the theory of white supremacy, Representative Andrew J. May of Kentucky launched into a verbal orgy against the Benedict-Weltfish pamphlet because it explodes the myth of race supremacy.

The pamphlet will be withdrawn from the reading matter of officer candidates. Fifty-five thousand copies will be destroyed.

Representative May has won a temporary victory against free and liberal education.

But last week it was announced that "The Races of Mankind" would go into its fourth printing.

Nisei and the AFL

The American Federation of Labor's attitude regarding Japanese Americans, as well as regarding workers of other non-Caucasian groups, is in sharp contrast to the stand of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the CIO holding true to its policy of equal treatment of all Americans.

In the face of the AFL's role in the sharpening of race tensions in the western United States, a recent news item from Hawaii may be of interest. The story from Hawaii is that territorial dairy interests have signed a contract with the AFL's Dairy Workers Union. What interests us, and what should interest those AFL leaders who claim that Japanese Americans are anti-labor, is that three of the AFL representatives in Hawaii who signed for the union were named Marie Otaguro, Hiroshi Tomimoto and Larry Yamashita. In fact, the majority of workers in many of the AFL unions in Hawaii are of Japanese ancestry.

A 'Typical' Apartment

Among the photographs included in the published edition of General DeWitt's Final Report on Japanese Evacuation is one which purports to represent a "typical" evacuee apartment in a war relocation center. It is a photograph of Mrs. Lily Sasaki's apartment at the Granada relocation camp, and the apartment is as pleasing and modern as the interiors of the model rooms which are pictured in home decorating magazines. Mrs. Sasaki is an artist and an interior decorator. Hers is a model apartment, hardly a typical one.

This use of the photograph of one of the most tastefully furnished and decorated of evacuee apartments as representative of the housing provided the evacuees is, in its way, indicative of General DeWitt's whole approach to his final report on the evacuation. It leaves the reader with the impression that the evacuees are being coddled, which is certainly not the case, as a visit to any of the relocation camps would prove. In fact, the entire report smacks of whitewash.

MR. TOJO OF JAPAN

By Taro Yashima



Tojo Passes the Buck

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Minorities and the Nisei

There is a growing awareness among America's racial and religious minorities regarding the general implications of the wartime treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Writing in PM last week, Max Lerner described the evacuation of Japanese Americans as one of the two great violations of our civil liberties in wartime, the other being, in Mr. Lerner's words, the imprisonment of members of a minority political group in Minneapolis. The ramifications of the evacuation, as well as the consequent detention of Japanese Americans in the relocation camps, have already been felt by other racial and religious minorities.

As far as most Japanese Americans are concerned, the issues of evacuation and of concentration in the barrack-cities of war relocation are becoming rapidly of an academic nature. The military-enforced out-migration from the so-called west coast defense area will be assessed one day as to its necessity in the crucible of history, while the constitutional validity of the evacuation of American citizens on a racial basis will be subjected in time to judicial interpretation. Detention may have been an issue one year ago. Today the government's emphasis is on the resettlement in normal communities of the very great majority of the persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from their west coast homes. And it should be remembered that approximately 175,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans, the majority of whom reside in the Territory of Hawaii, have never been forced to undergo the painful excesses of the evacuation experiences.

Among American minorities there is increasing recognition that discriminatory treatment of Japanese Americans is part of the general pattern of the country's race and religious tensions. Jap Crow is the brother of Jim Crow. Condemnations of Japanese Americans as a racial group are only translations of the type of generalized characterizations which form the basis of anti-Semitic hatred. Prejudices based on race or creed flow from the same poisoned well-springs of emotion. And while Japanese Americans look forward today to the opportunity of leaving the isolation

and segregation of the relocation camps, many other Americans already are working that the twin injustices of racial evacuation and enforced detention shall not happen again.

Japanese Americans, as a group, have been tardy in identifying their problems with those being encountered daily by other ethnic groups in America. There is certainly need for education within the Japanese American group toward a revaluation of their basic racial attitudes. Like other Americans, those of Japanese ancestry have accepted much of the attitudes prevailing in their respective pre-evacuation communities regarding members of certain other racial groups. There has been criticism in some quarters that the nisei are anti-Semitic and that the nisei consider themselves "superior" to members of other non-Caucasian race groups. These accusations are true to a degree, as they are true regarding the rank and file of the people of America, and just as prejudice against Japanese Americans is not absent among members of these other minority groups. But the point of this essay is that Americans of other racial and religious groups are evincing growing interest in the present-day problems of Japanese Americans in the knowledge that their future and that of the nisei are inter-related.

The section, "America Speaking," in the Spring, 1944, issue of "Common Ground" provides an excellent example of the case in point. "America Speaking" presents quotations which reflect the concern of minority groups in the problems of their fellow Americans. It starts off, incidentally, with a Pacific Citizen editorial on baseball's Jim Crow policy. Chinese Americans are quoted condemning west coast discrimination against Japanese Americans. There are paragraphs from the column of Erna P. Harris, writing in the Negro weekly, the Los Angeles Tribune, and commenting on anti-Semitism and on the flaunting of the civil rights of Japanese Americans. A rabbi, J. X. Cohen, writes to his Jewish readers: "Whenever I cite an instance of Negro abuse, substitute the word Jew for Negro."

Of all of America's minorities (Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

John Garfield . . .

Japanese Americans fighting in Italy were recently entertained by John Garfield of the movies. . . . Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki is not the only member of the Kuroki family of Hershey, Neb., to see service overseas. His brother, Fred, who volunteered with him two days after Pearl Harbor, is now with an engineers' company on overseas duty. Another brother is stationed in the midwest. . . . Capt. Taro Suzuki, who was injured in action in Italy, recently made a plea to Japanese Americans in Chicago to donate blood to the Red Cross blood bank. Plasma, given by Americans of many ancestries at such Red Cross blood banks, have saved the lives of many Japanese Americans injured in the battle for Italy.

It's probably been mentioned before but the book, "American Society in Wartime," edited by William F. Ogburn and published by the University of Chicago Press, contains a chapter on the wartime treatment of Japanese Americans. Author of the chapter is Prof. Redfield, Chicago's noted anthropologist. . . . The Tribune-Herald of Hilo, Hawaii, publishes pictures of nisei pinup girls. . . . Rep. Leroy Johnson, R., Calif., whose deportation bill was defeated recently in the House, has indicated that he will continue his efforts to obtain passage of legislation to export "disloyal" persons of Japanese ancestry. . . . Rev. James Bell recently spoke on a Los Angeles radio station, KM PG, on "Christ and the American Japanese."

It's Shimogaki . . .

Press dispatches from Italy misspelled the name of a nisei hero, Sgt. Calvin Shimogaki who has been recommended for the Legion of Merit and the Distinguished Service Cross. The news reports spelled it Shinogaki. . . . Sgt. Shimogaki is 31 years of age, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kazuichi Shimogaki of 949 Kawaiahao St., in Honolulu. Born in Honolulu, he was born in Honolulu, he was graduated from McKinley high in 1932. He was in the national guard for several years and was called to active duty before Pearl Harbor. Sgt. Shimogaki was slightly wounded in action on Nov. 5 in Italy and has been awarded the Order of the Purple Heart.

Ex-Newsman . . .

Ken Tashiro, who was one of the first nisei newspapermen, is now a staff sergeant at Camp Shelby. He volunteered in 1943 when he and his wife and two children were living at the Gila River relocation center. . . . Most of the male members of the Granada Pioneer's staff are 1-A and expect to be drafted soon. Reports officer Joe McClelland hopes to get the paper out somehow, despite the impending exodus. . . . Barron Beshoar, now with the War Manpower Commission, discusses the situation facing Japanese Americans and members of other racial minorities in "Report from the Mountain States," in the current issue of "Common Ground."

Capt. Ralph T. Lui, former Sacramento attorney who recently castigated, in a letter to the Sacramento Bee, Assemblyman Chester Gannon and his legislative committee for their persecution of Japanese Americans, was recently in action in the invasion of Kwajalein atoll in the Marshalls. Capt. Lui assisted in the rescue of an island queen and her subjects in the Kwajalein assault. In his letter to the Bee Capt. Lui noted that he had served with Japanese Americans in the Aleutians. . . . Kilsoo K. Haan is now on a speaking tour of the west coast and asserted in Seattle last week that Japanese Americans are loyal only to the land of their parents. Haan failed to speak in Salt Lake City recently, although newspaper advertisements sponsored by the AFL had declared that Haan would present the truth about Japanese Americans in Utah at a public meeting. . . . Incidentally, the charges of another west coast race-baiter that an infuriated "Marine" had killed two Japanese Americans in Utah and that nisei school-children were being beaten in Salt Lake schools are absolutely without foundation.

Full Face and Profile: PEARL S. BUCK

"Never, if you can possibly help it, write a novel. It is, in the first place, a thoroughly un-social act. It makes one obnoxious to one's family and to one's friends. One sits about for many weeks, months, even years, in the worst cases, in a state of stupefaction. Even when from sheer exasperation and exhaustion one lays down one's pen, the wicked work goes on in one's brain. The people there will go on living and talking and thinking, until one longs, like Alice in Wonderland, to cry out, 'You are only a pack of cards after all!' and so brush them away and wake from the dream to find only leaves gently falling upon one's face; wake again to real life and people."

Despite the above admonition given in a lecture at the Columbia School of Journalism, the famed authoress, Pearl Buck, has continued her writing at an almost prodigious pace, and without offending her family or her friends.

It may be true that Miss Buck has offended a few persons. She has dusted the dark corners of race prejudice and many another major national and international problem, and she has exposed much bigotry and hypocrisy in so doing. When she tackled the Gannon committee in Los Angeles, meeting on the Japanese American question, she had the gentlemen on that committee tied up in knots for days afterwards.

On the nisei problem Miss Buck has been forthright and clear. One of her speeches, given to the Japanese American Committee on Democracy, is included in her book, "American Unity and Asia."

Miss Buck was born in West Virginia, but spent all her child-



PEARL S. BUCK

hood in China, scene of the major portion of her books. She learned to speak Chinese before English.

How strong her Chinese background was in her life is shown in the fact that she purposely used a large number of trite phrases in her first book, "East Wind: West Wind," because in Chinese it is good literary style to use certain well-known phrases used by other writers. After learning that the same custom is not considered so desirable a literary trait here, she spent some time going over the manuscript and deleting such expressions.

Miss Buck has been married since 1935 to her publisher, Richard J. Walsh of John Day Company and editor of Asia Magazine.

Commonweal Publishes Special Issue on Japanese Americans

"It is for the highest court in the nation to decide whether there are several kinds of citizens or not. It is an interesting question. It is interesting to know if a child born in this country who thinks that he can have the Fourth of July and grow up to be the President had better look first in the mirror to see what color is his skin. We thought that question was settled by the Civil War. Apparently it is still under debate."

This paragraph, taken from an editorial in the March 10th issue of The Commonweal, leading Catholic weekly, sets the note of inquiry with which the editors of this magazine have gone into the scope of nisei problems in this Japanese American number.

Besides editorial comment on Japanese Americans, the issue includes four interviews with persons of Japanese ancestry, the American Civil Liberties brief in the case of Fred Korematsu, "Japanese Americans Speak," and a drawing by Henry Fukuhara.

Interviewed by Commonweal editors and writers are Yasuo Kuniyoshi, the artist; Minoru Yamasaki, New York architect; and Marian Moto and Patti Iwanaga, students at the College of the Sacred Heart.

Quoted in "Japanese Americans Speak" are Ina Sugihara, Joe Grant Masaoka, Dale Oka, Yori Wada and Sergeant Ben Kuroki.

Writing of her relocation center life, Ina Sugihara, now in New York City, declares:

"To me and to most of the 70,000 Americans in the Relocation Centers, Japan is a place far away across an immense ocean. There is no going back to it for us. For me going back always means the drylands of Colorado and Keller School and Christmas programs and weiner bakes and Campus Inn. The mountains that I see in the back of my mind are not those around Fujiyama but the yellow-green and blue-green hills in the heart of the Rockies with the snow-capped peaks in the distance. New York was nothing strange to me because it is like San Francisco and Los Angeles combined, with the Bowery thrown in for good measure. Toyko would be a strange city whose ways I would have trouble and no desire in learning."

"One need not understand the Oriental mind in order to understand us; one needs only to under-

stand the American mind with all its quirks, for we are the product of American culture and environment. . . .

"Someone has said we are 'pathetically American.' We believe our appearances; we cannot help looking Oriental and we cannot help feeling American. We are a problem which war hysteria has created and is a difficult one to solve because we are such damyankees."

Most of the statements quoting Japanese Americans were credited by the Commonweal to the Pacific Citizen.

Nisei USA:

(Continued from page 4)

the Negro was perhaps the first to recognize that the racial yardstick used in the evacuation of Japanese Americans could be utilized at a later date against them, as well as against Americans of Jewish, Chinese, Filipino, or Mexican ancestry. California's Ku Klux Klanish Native Sons are anti-Negro and anti-Chinese, as well as anti-Japanese American, although these other prejudices may be temporarily cloaked in wartime expediency. Negro readers of the Pittsburgh Courier, the Chicago Defender or the Los Angeles Tribune are well informed on problems facing Japanese Americans, and writers like George Schuyler and Erna P. Harris have been among the most forthright in their pleas for fair play for Japanese Americans.

A news service for Filipino Americans recently distributed an article which exploded the rumors of Japanese American sabotage at Pearl Harbor and pointed out contributions of the nisei to the war against Japan. America's Filipinos have not forgotten Bataan, but many of them today recognize the distinctions between Japanese Americans and the Japanese enemy. A magazine for Filipino Americans, "The Pacific Pathfinder" of Los Angeles, last month published an analysis of the Los Angeles Times' based question-nare on Japanese Americans.

Japanese Americans are cognizant already of the fight that is being waged by majority Americans for racial justice. And America's racial minorities are not unaware of the implications stemming from the treatment of Japanese Americans in wartime.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Race-Baiters Attempt to Export Prejudices

There is reason to be encouraged, rather than discouraged, by the invasion of the Mountain states by that baleful west coast propagandist of race hatred and bigotry, Dr. John R. Lechner.

Dr. Lechner and his co-conspirators against democracy are betraying the fact that their campaign has failed to make expected headway on the Pacific coast, and are forced to invade other sections of the nation to preach their infamous doctrines.

Although they are far from the end of the rope on the Pacific coast, they admit by their new move they have not been entirely successful.

Dr. Lechner and his crowd also admit indirectly that the relocation program has been so successful that they are forced to enter the scene to combat the trend.

Unfortunately there are always people gullible enough, or eager enough to hear evil of other people to believe the misinterpretations, the false conclusions, the distortions and outright falsehoods that are the stock in trade of Lechner's profession.

But at the same time there has been an assuring and healthy reaction against this imported hate campaign. Other groups of local prestige have become active against the un-American movement whereas they may have been sympathetic but silent.

In one sense Dr. Lechner's move has been constructive in that the problem has been given frank, open discussion whereas it was held hitherto in unhealthy undercurrent.

People with any common sense at all cannot but have their eyes opened by the vituperative attacks of Dr. Lechner and his kind, especially where there is opportunity to hear rebuttal.

The JACL might do worse than to give Joe Masaoka a roving assignment—to follow Dr. Lechner about on his stumping tours and ask pointed questions from the floor.

A word of sanity following on a harangue of hate can have devastating effect on the impressions of the haranguer. A nisei sergeant recently told of attending a premiere of James R. Young's movie Behind the Rising Sun when the one-time Tokyo correspondent made charges against nisei loyalty together with his attack on the Japanese military clique.

The nisei soldier stood up in the audience and questioned Young's factual accuracy regarding the statement about the nisei, whereupon, the nisei said, Young became so flustered he cut his question and answer period short and hurried off the stage.

Of course it is unfortunate that there is a pointed reaction on the nisei themselves following the activities of people like Dr. Lechner. There is ample evidence already that overly cautious employers have been forced by pressure to discharge nisei employees in areas where Dr. Lechner has sown the seeds of doubt, distrust and disunity.

But that's all part of the game, and the risk accompanies the feeling of social security to be had in concentrations of Japanese Americans. For it is these concentrations that become the focal point of first attack.

While no opportunity must be lost to reply to the falsehoods and unfair attacks, the strongest rebuttal is actions, not words. The military records of the nisei are becoming increasingly better known, and they testify to nisei valor and love of country.

And there is strong rebuttal in the manner in which nisei, given half a chance, have become integrated into the communities of their new homes. They have been accepted as neighbors, and they are performing necessary home front tasks shoulder to shoulder with Americans of other stocks.

But this is rebuttal and testimony against the lie that Japanese Americans are unassimilable only so long as they refuse voluntary segregation in new Japanese communities. We must never forget that so far as the nisei are concerned the evacuation will have been in vain if the "Li'l Tokyos," created in the first place by social pressures, are reincarnated inland voluntarily by clannish nisei seeking a sense of social security even if there are no pressures forcing them into such communities.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Intelligent Discrimination CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Noting that "there is a widespread tendency to judge all persons of Japanese ancestry in terms of the atrocities committed by the Japanese military," Christian Advocate, national Methodist weekly, pointed to two recent accounts of heroism on the part of Japanese American soldiers in Italy in an editorial in its March 16 issue.

"This paper has been severely criticized on a few occasions because of its insistence on fair and American treatment of American-born Japanese of proved loyalty and character. The statement has been made repeatedly, even by some highly respected individuals, that 'a Jap is always a Jap,' the Advocate continued.

The Advocate recounted the newspaper stories of the heroic feats of Sgt. Calvin Shimogaki and Sgt. Gary Hisaoka on the Cassino front, as reported by front-line correspondents.

The Advocate said that "intelligent discrimination" is a Christian virtue of high order under any circumstances, "but wartime, when the danger of hurried judgment and hysterical action is always present, it becomes a matter of solemn obligation."

Reason Triumphs ROCKFORD, ILL. REGISTER REPUBLICAN

Commenting on the Colorado legislature's recent refusal to pass a law to prohibit purchase of Colorado land by Japanese, the Rockford, Ill., Register Republican said on Feb. 23:

"Refusal to follow the path of blind discrimination speaks well of the Colorado legislature's understanding of what this country stands for."

the copy desk

The Nisei Soldier

"The American Japanese youth is now engaged in two wars, both to preserve the four freedoms so dearly cherished in these United States. The major war is against despotic fascists, and the other, equally important to Nisei Jim Karasu, against home front bigots and race-hate mongers. . . .

"While Jim Karasu is machine-gunning fascists, he won't have much time to combat race-baiters like Dr. John R. Lechner of Los Angeles and his ilk. While Jim Karasu is helping to preserve his four freedoms on various foreign fronts, bigots and ballot buying politicians will be backstabbing him on the home front.

"Soldier Jim Karasu is an American. And being American he is fighting for the United States and all that they stand for. Even the race baiters who are trying to besmirch American Japanese are being protected by Jim Karasu."—The Topaz Times.

"I was fortunate enough to miss the worst part of the Italian campaign, but that's why I feel a little guilty, lying here in the comparative safety and comfort of this hospital while up there on the front, my friends and buddies are sacrificing their lives."—Pfc. Noboru Hirasuna of the 100th Infantry, recovering from wounds at an army hospital, in a letter to Mary Nakahara, Denson Tribune columnist.

Letters to the Editor: FROM "PC" READERS

Wounded Officer Urges Nisei to Relocate

Moore General Hospital
Swannanoa, N. C.
Editor, Pacific Citizen:

According to Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt's report, "Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast in 1942," the Army as well as the Federal civilian agencies concerned executed a splendid movement of evacuating the Japanese population, considering the fact that the evacuation was the first of its kind in American history. However, the success of the movement in many ways was attributed to the willing cooperation of the evacuees in responding to and complying with the various exclusion and evacuation orders.

It is my belief that such a wholesale evacuation, though drastic as it was, would tend to further enhance the Americanism of the Nisei. But apparently, it doesn't seem so, at least to one Nisei girl who recently visited her aging parents at a War Relocation Center in Idaho. This girl wasn't entirely affected by the evacuation because at the time of the movement, she was employed by the government in Washington, D. C., after leaving the Japanese community of Seattle in November, 1941. She is still working at the capitol, holding a very responsible position. Since her arrival there, she has worked and associated with many Caucasians, and has developed an undying friendship with many of them. Consequently, she is able to talk and act accordingly on an equal level and footing with any Caucasian, a trait which too many Niseis are unable to acquire because they are race conscious (of their own race) or have an inferiority complex. She wrote the following, which deserves much consideration, in a letter to me:

"... The young people have adapted to an extent that is alarming, I think. They are likewise gay and happy, and the majority seem to have become so used to this unnatural way of living that they are content to remain. Perhaps they think differently from the way they appear. I haven't talked to any as yet.

"At the railroad station at Shoshone I literally came face to face with two former classmates who were on their way to the 'outside'—far off to Minnesota, on leave. No jobs. One has a sister there. They pined me with questions—How did the Japanese get along? Were they treated well? They were scared and timid and all terrified. With the comforting shelter of camp life torn away from them, they apparently feel small and undefended, open to attack from all sides. I assured them that the people out East were friendly if one met them on the same ground, acted as equals instead of cringing around the communities in conspicuous groups, declared themselves and stood up for their rights, etc.

"When the only Caucasians one has been in contact with for two years have been M.P.'s, guards, and a few school teachers, sociologists, and ministers and the like, I suppose it is natural that one forgets how to act toward the American public, and wonders how they will accept you. The majority of these people (evacuees), however, lived in Japanese communities even before the war, and evacuation has done no good Americanizing them. For the better, wiser, and more thinking, it has given them the opportunity to embark on their own, to get out of their lethargy into some positive action, but the others have dropped deeper into their Japanese ways.

"I think everyone realizes what they must do, but haven't the strength, the courage, the gambling spirit in going out on a chance to become part of America. They have read so much, heard so much, and talked so much about the cause and effect and the antidotes but all this is passive."

Undoubtedly her opinion is frank and sincere. Credit should be given to her for her extraordinary honesty. I wouldn't be at all surprised to know that a similar condition, which certainly is appalling, is prevalent in other War Relocation centers. It is my sincere hope the Nisei of all the centers will be given the opportunity to read and study the contents of the above three paragraphs, and eventually arrive at

a definite decision that will drive them out of their complexes, and develop sufficient courage and intestinal fortitude to resettle, and seek and find the opportunities offered outside the unnatural environment existing within the fenced-in centers.

The government subsidy or aid which you are now receiving will cease sometime in the future, I believe, and when that day comes, you'll be on your own. Why wait? There is no more opportune time than at this very moment with the change of attitude—one of trust and confidence—of the government toward the Japanese American problem, which principally resulted from the splendid fighting demonstrated by the Japanese American battalion in Italy. Furthermore, War Relocation agencies are established in various communities throughout the Middle West and East to help in securing decent and responsible jobs for those Nisei who leave the gates of War Relocation Centers.

If you, Nisei, have the fighting spirit and rugged individualism within you, which I believe you possess, but apparently dormant, I know you will accept the challenge willingly and make yourselves useful and worthwhile, and become an integral part of America. It's your move, Nisei of the War Relocation Centers.

Shigeru Tsubota,
1st Lt., Inf.

From Overseas

Editor,
The Pacific Citizen:

All soldiers, sailors and merchant seamen whom we have met simply refuse to recognize a racial line and they treat us as if we were their real brothers. We all eat, play and sleep with them and they have invited us to visit their homes when we return to the states as victorious soldiers. Just before we left the States we came across a big group of soldiers who had just returned from overseas and they were surprised to see us in uniform. However, after a few talks they immediately recognized that we are no different from them. ... They told me that they have heard some talk about 'disloyal Japs' while overseas it wasn't true. They are the true Americans of the war and they will have more to say about the affairs of the United States than the Hearsts, the Rankins, the Tennys, and the propagators of Jim Crowism and anti-Semitism.

KARL G. YONEDA,
c/o A.P.O. New York.

Contribution

Editor,
The Pacific Citizen:

Because I have been an Americanization teacher for many years and have taught many students of Japanese ancestry, you may be sure I read the "Pacific Citizen" with much more than passing interest. I should like to congratulate you upon the high standard of your paper as such. I admire its integrity, its earnestness, and the basic Americanism of its attitudes. Who knows but that the stand you and your minority group are taking may be a considerable contribution to the crystallization of our national thought upon the principles of our constitutional democracy!

(Miss) Frances M. Reed,
San Francisco, Calif.

Jim Crow Case

Editor,
The Pacific Citizen:

The March issue of Fellowship magazine contains an item of vital interest to all liberty-loving Americans.

The story relates that Cpl. Winfred Lynn, a Negro, challenged the army's Jim Crow policy when he was inducted into an all-Negro unit. The Lynn case is being taken to the Supreme Court as a result of a two-to-one decision against Lynn by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Feb. 3, 1944.

Reinstitution of the draft for Americans of Japanese descent has wiped away the stigma of 4-C classification which is a far step towards restoration of our civil rights. However, the report that Nisei draftees will be placed into a segregated unit of all-Nisei soldiers is a downward step to-

Oregon Nisei To Form New JACL Chapter

CALDWELL, Ida. — Members of the Boise Valley JACL living in the Oregon district will form their own chapter of the Citizens League, it was indicated here at the last meeting of the Boise Valley chapter on Feb. 26.

The new move is due to the travel difficulties encountered at the present time by delegates and the different problems confronting the Oregon group.

The Boise Valley chapter funds will be divided on a per capita basis of the 1943 membership after all debts for that year have been paid and the books cleared as of December 31, 1943.

Joe Komoto, Abe Saito and Mas Yamashita were appointed to a committee to be rounded out by the president and treasurer of the present Boise chapter to divide the funds.

Present records of the chapter will remain with the Boise group.

Myer Will Speak In Salt Lake City

Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, will address a joint meeting of the Kiwanis club and the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce in Salt Lake City on Thursday, March 23, at a luncheon at the Hotel Utah.

Mr. Myer is expected to discuss problems relating to the agency's program of relocating Japanese Americans.

Ann Nisei's Column:

Make Your Own Spring Bonnet For the Easter Parade

It may be that you've shied away from making your own dress accessories, such as hats, bags and gloves. Perhaps you've feared that "home-made look." But you've probably noticed that in the last several seasons top-notch designers have turned more and more to silk, linen, rayon and taffeta for hats, to wool and bengaline and crochet threads for handbags, to woolen mitts and net gloves and string gloves. Practically every dress fabric has been used for hats traditionally made of felt and straw, for gloves once made of leather, for bags before made solely in patent and calf and snakeskin.

What these designers have done, you can do with the same fabrics and the same designs. The only difference between your hat and a John Fredericks chapeau will be the label and the price tag.

When making accessories, you can get that professional touch by working as carefully as possible. Most important thing is pressing. Press every seam the minute you sew it. Be sure your pattern is cut accurately and that all the pieces fit together perfectly. And press as you go. Use crinoline, buckram or thin canvas for stiffening. If you can't get any of these, use a double layer of muslin, stitching the layers together in close rows. Be sure your trimmings are of the best quality—ribbons, laces, net, flowers. Use a bit of originality in choosing trimming, but don't overtrim.

If you make a wool suit or dress, a short length of material will make a bag and hat, or either. If the material is soft, stitching will give it a tailored look, as will piping, cording or self-binding.

Start off with simple patterns. You'll notice that most hats on sale are of a few basic designs—the pillbox, beret, cartwheel, beanie, the sailor, or the turban. From these few simple designs come practically all the hats you see in store-windows.

It's in the trimming that a hat becomes dressy or sport.

Every pattern house has a number of patterns for hats, gloves and handbags. Start off with simple designs.

And if you want to start right away, here are plans for the two simplest hat styles, the beanie and the pillbox. And either of

wards "Jap Crowism" and contrary to the spirit if not the letter of our democracy.

Berry S. Suzukida,
Amache, Colo.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Mrs. Abiko and The Nichi-Bei

The sad news about the death of Mrs. Yonako Abiko reached us last week. When we passed through Philadelphia last summer, we tried to call her from the railroad station, but unfortunately she was out. The last time I had seen her was in San Francisco when the last groups were awaiting the evacuation order. It was in a restaurant in downtown San Francisco where she and her son, Yasuo, and his bride, Lily, were having supper together.

Upon the death of her husband, Kyutaro Abiko, Mrs. Abiko took charge of the Japanese-American News, one of the oldest and outstanding vernacular dailies of the pre-war days. Because of my connection with the rival paper in San Francisco, we were on opposite sides at times.

Mrs. Abiko came from an illustrious family. Her sister was the founder of the Tsuda Women's College, one of the great influences in introducing western culture and democratic ideals to feudal Japan. It took a woman with ability and determination to run a huge business, such as the Japanese-American News represented. She also had to overcome the natural prejudice which the Japanese community had for the leadership and management of a woman.

If the paper had come into her hands during the period when the

newspaper was producing sufficient revenues for her husband to invest over \$100,000 in the development of the Livingston district and another \$100,000 in the building of the Los Angeles Japanese-American News, her position would have been an easy one. But she took the reins in 1936. This was the period in which this country was still in the throes of its greatest depression. The Japanese farmers and communities were suffering together with the rest of the nation. Naturally the task of management under such unfavorable conditions was a difficult one. Despite one trouble after another, she was successful in continuing the publication of the newspaper. This fact alone shows what type of person Mrs. Abiko was.

She was among the few Issei women who had a fluent command of the English language. Consequently, she was able to mingle with the cream of San Francisco's society. She was active in the promotion of friendly Japanese-American relations.

A truly outstanding Issei woman leader has passed away. It was fortunate for her that she did not spend much time at the Tanforan Assembly Center. Due to illness, she was given special permission to go to friends on the Atlantic seaboard. She would not have fitted into the relocation center life and her talents would have been wasted. It was better that she went into the free zone to carry on her work of promoting good will for the Nisei and persons of Japanese ancestry. While her health permitted, she was making speeches to various groups in Philadelphia and the vicinity to give the true picture of the problem.

Colonel Karl Bendtsen and the staff of the Wartime Civilian Control Administration with offices at the Whitcomb Hotel in San Francisco undoubtedly will not be able to forget the determined Japanese lady who used to visit the offices almost daily in her effort to obtain a permit to move the newspaper plant and staff out of the prohibited area. Until the last day, she still held hopes that something favorable would develop. It is a shame that General DeWitt did not give consideration to this woman and her newspaper to move out of the Western Defense Command to continue the publication of the newspaper which she and her husband had built up and controlled for about 40 years.

Comments on Salt Lake Weather

Those of us from the Pacific Coast who experienced the winter of a snowy country must have interesting tales to relate. The temperature which hovered around the zero mark for close to 60 days was not as bad as expected. Friends from the Middle West and the East state that the snow was not as bad as they had feared. The thing that bothers them seems to be the cold wind.

Whenever snow falls, either in the evening or morning, the snow shovel comes out of the store room. It certainly gives us good exercise clearing the sidewalk. The city ordinance of Salt Lake City provides that the sidewalks must be cleared of the snow within one hour after the snowfall has subsided.

Another thing about Salt Lake City is that it has well earned its reputation as a smoky city. Last December and this March, we have been compelled to wipe the wall papers. Because of shortage of manpower, we had to do it ourselves. This may be an experience our friends in other snow regions may not have.

Everyone has been telling us that springtime in Utah is glorious. We have had a taste of sunshine. There is no doubt that it is invigorating.

If we had walked the streets in a 20 degree temperature, we would have shivered in California. But forty to fifty degrees today makes us feel too warm. The room feels stuffy.

Human beings are marvelous things because of their ability to adjust themselves to new environment. It all goes to prove to us in our own mind that if the Nisei are given a little helping hand, they will find a place for themselves away from the Pacific Coast. This should make everyone happy.

Joe Masaoka Speaks To Weiser Group

WEISER, Idaho — The major aim of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry is to do their share in the winning of the war, Joe Masaoka, an official of the Japanese American Citizens League, told a luncheon meeting of the Weiser Chamber of Commerce on March 6.

Masaoka noted that Japanese Americans were forced to overcome discriminatory public attitudes in doing their part in the war effort.

He was introduced by M. Mukai of Ontario.

In the San Francisco Chronicle: Japanese Americans Organize To Overcome Hardships of Resettlement in Wartime

(Ed. Note: The San Francisco Chronicle recently sent William Flynn, a staff writer, on a special tour of the intermountain area to report on the resettlement of west coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry. The following is one of Mr. Flynn's articles. It is reprinted in the "Pacific Citizen" by arrangement with the Chronicle.)

By WILLIAM FLYNN

TOPAZ RELACATION CENTER, Delta, Utah, March 2—The Japanese Americans, removed from the Pacific Coast, today are organizing to overcome, by peaceful means, racial persecution hardships of their pioneering trek eastward to establish new permanent homes.

They realize they face opposition, inspired by war engendered hates and fears of economic competition. Their plan is:

1—Self-discipline of those pioneering to prevent them from congregating in so-called segregated districts because of social, business and blood ties.

2—Evidence of their loyalty to the United States through actions rather than words.

The program has the indorsement of individual leaders and the Japanese - American Citizens' League, one of the most powerful Americanization forces of the evacuated racial group. Caucasians aiding the Japanese-Americans in defense of their democratic rights as citizens also indorse the program.

The first part of the program would prevent the spotlighting of public attention on individuals by "scattering" the 112,000 throughout the Nation of more than 130,000,000 persons.

Evidence of loyalty is the most vital concern of the Japanese-Americans at the present time. They buy bonds, they donate to the blood banks—and their men fight and die for the United States, in the Pacific and on the shores of Italy.

There is a unit of Japanese-American soldiers fighting with the Allied forces seeking to carve their way into the Continent through the "soft underbelly of Europe." They are members of the 100th Infantry Battalion of the Army of the United States, all volunteers. Their war record is reflected in War Department statements, headlined in the Pacific Citizen; publication of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, as follows:

"Fifty Members of Nisei unit Awarded Purple Heart for Wounds in Italy Campaign."

"Twenty Japanese-Americans Killed, 98 Wounded in Recent Action of 100th Infantry in Italy."

"Ninety - six Japanese-Americans Killed, 221 Wounded on Italy Front."

The headlines are followed by columns of names.

The Japanese-Americans believe that such blood payments on the total price demanded for establishment of the Four Freedoms throughout the world entitles them to some consideration as loyal citizens of the United States. Their belief is summed up by Joe Masaoka, an official of the league. He said:

"Americans of Japanese ancestry are Americans. They now feel that California isn't all of America. If they feel they can make their livelihood and fulfill their ambitions along the American way of living in other parts of the country which are more receptive, they are going to establish their homes there."

"Americans of Japanese ancestry have been assimilated into America. If fighting and dying isn't assimilation—what is assimilation? Now that they have gone through the fire and proved themselves Americans on the battle front, I feel that their home is all America—not just California."

Masaoka's five brothers are in the army.

The Japanese - American men have accepted the recent War Department decision they are eligible for induction through the processes of selective service with the same general attitude of any other racial group of assimilated citizens.

To some imminent induction was a blow. They had planned to leave the centers and establish homes so they could bring their families and relatives from the places of confinement that are ringed by barb-

ed wire and guarded by military police.

Now they must postpone such plans of relocation.

Others greeted the order with enthusiasm. They saw the opportunity of receiving sufficient guaranteed income through allotments to permit their wives and children and mothers and fathers to live in reasonable security outside the centers.

All, however, resented the plan for "segregation" of the Japanese-American soldiers into special units. They claimed all branches of the service should be opened to them as to any citizen. None the less, like the Negro, they accept the opportunity to serve—for by serving, they believe, they will prove their worthiness as citizens.

Whether the sacrifices of the Japanese - Americans in severing their social groups on the home front and on the battlefields will win them their full citizenship remains to be seen. The question is whether the United States is sufficiently tolerant, sufficiently sincere with its declaration that this Nation is one of "liberty and justice for all."

None living can peer into the future to read the answer objective historians of the era will note. But now it may be known to those Irish-Americans, those German-Americans, those English-Americans, those Chinese-Americans—and those Japanese-Americans—those bodies sleep peacefully side by side in the only Italian soil Lieutenant General Mark Clark claimed for this Nation — "enough to bury our dead."

NISEI FIGHTER KNOCKS OUT PENN STATE OPPONENT

MADISON, Wis. — Dick Miyagawa, the University of Wisconsin's star featherweight, scored a technical knockout over Frank Serrago of Penn State as the Badgers defeated the Pennsylvanians in a recent boxing tournament before 6,000 fans at the Wisconsin field house.

Miyagawa, former San Jose, Calif., State College star and NCAA 127 pound king, won the first round of his match with Serrago and then chilled the Penn Stater in one minute and 23 seconds of the second round.

Jun Kurumadas Become Parents Of Baby Girl

A baby girl was born to Dr. and Mrs. Jun Kurumada of Salt Lake City on Wednesday morning at the Ho'y Cross hospital. She has been named "Leslie."

Dr. Kurumada served as president of the Salt Lake City JACL for two consecutive terms.

Mrs. Kurumada is the former Helen Gim of this city.

William Yamane Will Fill Vacated Post In Davis County JACL

KAYSVILLE, Utah — William Yamane has been voted to fill the post of executive chairman of the Davis County JACL, succeeding Min Miya. "Mish" Nakaishi was named co-chairman of the Red Cross drive.

The Davis county chapter has acknowledged contributions from C. Torabayashi and Roy Kano.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Seiichi Toguchi (38-4-F, Jerome) a boy on February 1.

Tr. Mrs. and Mrs. Arthur Murayama (6-3-B, Rohwer) a boy on Feb. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Arase (42-2-E, Jerome) a girl on Feb. 21.

Tr. Mr. and Mrs. Kimichi Nakase (38-7-C, Rohwer) a girl on Feb. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Maruki (29-12-D, Rohwer) a boy on Feb. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Torao Otake (58-4-C, Gila River) a boy on Feb. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taira (36-4-E, Topaz) a girl on Feb. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutaye Sato (329-8-D, Poston) a boy on Feb. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Nishikawa (18-2-A, Poston) a boy on Feb. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sojiro Nishimura (219-9-C, Poston) a boy on Feb. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Kawamoto (7F-8C, Granada) a boy on Feb. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Motomi Yokomizo (19-5-B, Topaz) a boy on Feb. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoriko Aoki (6G-5-F, Granada) a boy on Feb. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Kajiyama (9H-1A, Granada) a girl on Feb. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taichi Shimada (30-5-E, Topaz) a boy on March 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sugio (8F-9A, Granada) a boy on March 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matokazu Taguchi (6E-8F, Granada) a girl on March 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Hara (12-10-F, Hunt) a boy on March 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Martin Iriye (20-18-A, Heart Mountain) a boy on March 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sugio Takeoka (6-13-1, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yomeo Shimizu (15-8-2, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Motoshi Sakamoto (29-5-2, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wataru Sakamoto (6-13-4, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Kajii (17-5-3, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Iwamizu (26-8-4, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Oichi Nakamura (21-3-3, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keichi Akira (22-11-3, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ota (25-2-3, Manzanar) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Nakano (28-9-5, Manzanar) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joichi Yamada (36-4-4, Manzanar) a girl.

DEATHS

Naochi Yamashita, 68, (23-5-E, Rohwer) on Feb. 22.

Chokichi Kimura, 51, (26-1-A, Rohwer) on Feb. 22.

Yusaku Ito, 45, (19-4-1, Manzanar) on Feb. 24.

Mrs. Haruno Andow, 44, (308-4-A, Poston) on Feb. 27.

Kazuhiko Kirihiro, 6 weeks, (307-14-G, Poston) on Feb. 28.

Hisakichi Miyoshi, 44, (36-1-4, Manzanar) on Feb. 29.

Mrs. Waki Muneno, 49, (29-1 EF, Topaz) on March 2.

Frank Mizuguchi, 53, (30-5-B, Hunt) on March 4.

Santaro Morita, 72, (22-14-B, Heart Mountain) on March 5.

MARRIAGES

Mitsuko Seraoka to Edward Nagatani on Feb. 17 at Jerome.

Hatsue Sato to Sgt. Yoneo Honda on Feb. 22 at Camp Grant, Ill.

Lily Takeda to Toshi Hashimoto on Feb. 26 in Salt Lake City.

Misao Sumihiro to Sadaji Ikuta at Cody, Wyo.

Louise Takagaki to Roy Higashino on March 2 in Salt Lake City.

Yukiko Okamura to Pvt. Ed Masuoka on March 3 at Granada.

Yone Dobashi to Takahiro Iwatsuru at Rohwer.

Emiko Uyenō to Masao Tsukamoto on March 4 at Granada.

Sueko Kasai to Kazuo Kubo at Hunt, Idaho.

Yoneko Hirao to Minoru Watanabe at Ogden, Utah.

Yukiko Katayama to 1st Sgt. Yukimori at Camp Shelby.

Kazumi Minamide to Bunkichi Hayashi at Manzanar.

Joan Nagao to Henry Umeda at Manzanar.

Midori Namikawa to Hideo Marumoto at Manzanar.

Terry Tagawa to Michael Koji at Manzanar.

Fujiye Watanabe to Hideo Kaw-

"Pacific Citizen" Editorial Policy Analyzed by New York Editor

An analysis of the Pacific Citizen and the type of nisei thinking reflected in its pages is made by William E. Bohn in the New Leader of March 4.

"You can judge a group of people pretty accurately by what they write and read in their own papers," says Bohn. "Here we have news stories, letters, editorials, sports news, advertisements—everything that you expect in an ordinary American publication. I come up from my reading feelings that I begin to know these fellow citizens, all of whose names end in vowels."

"My first feeling is one of admiration. Some pretty tough things have happened to them during the past two years . . . If these things had happened to me and my folks, I'd be inclined to be bitter. The strange thing is that these brownish men and women whose names end in vowels are calm and confident as can be."

"They pay us the greatest com-

pliment which any minority group could pay. They feel perfectly sure that in the end the American people will deal justly with them. They understand the strain of war. They treat their misfortune as a natural result of what Japan has done and of the misfortune that has befallen us. But they know that war psychology does not last forever, and they know that, taken as a whole and on the average, we are rather decent. Individually and privately, I feel sure, they must get excited, must feel resentment at their wrongs. But officially—as represented in their papers—they are calm and collected and judicial about the whole business as if they were discussing events on the moon."

Pacific Citizen technique is analyzed by Bohn on the basis of stories on the JACL sponsors, the June Terry case in Martinez, defeat of the anti-alien land law bill in the Colorado senate, the 100th Infantry and Sgt. Ben Kuroki

Federal District Court Rules Gen. DeWitt Had No Right to Exclude Individual Citizens

SAN FRANCISCO—The Ninth District U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals declared in an unanimous decision on March 10 that orders issued by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt excluding individual citizens from the west coast military area were not orders legally but merely notices, and that they "commanded nothing and prohibited nothing," International News Service reported.

Presiding Justice Curtis D. Wilbur wrote the opinion in a test case brought by Kenneth Alexander, 52, of Los Angeles. Alexander was ordered excluded from the west coast on April 15, 1943.

The court declared that the order "obviously was not susceptible of enforcement and we know judicially such enforcement was an impossibility" by the defendants.

The defendants in the action were Gen. DeWitt, former commanding general of the western defense command, and R. B. Hood, head of the FBI in the Los Angeles area.

The courts, and not the army, have the power of enforcing any exclusion, the opinion declared.

The practical effect of federal court's ruling means nothing to Alexander since the exclusion order against him was suspended by the army two weeks ago.

Alexander, a native of England, became an American citizen in Honolulu in 1915. In Los Angeles he was a photographer and in that capacity served as a petty officer in the United States Navy in 1942. He was discharged from the navy "for convenience of the government."

There was no immediate com-

ase at Manzanar.

Kimiko Oka to Koshi Matsuo-

moto at Manzanar.

Mae Kageyama to Hideo Ka-

kehashi at Manzanar.

Mitsue Nakamoto, to Pvt. Henry

Sakamoto at Manzanar.

Tomie Toda to Sam Hiyoshi at

Manzanar.

Tomie Yonemoto to Pete Taka-

hashi at Manzanar.

Aiko Miyamoto to Makoto Nak-

amura at Manzanar.

HANASONO

PHOTO STUDIO

Photo Copies, Enlargements,
Kodak Finishing
2163 Larimer Street
DENVER, COLORADO

Nisei Welcome To

Wisteria Tea Room

Chicago's Only Sukiyaki
Restaurant

All Kinds of Oriental Dishes
Try Our Tempura, Tendon,
Chop Suey

DINNER PARTIES

BY APPOINTMENT

Call WHITEHALL 7816

212 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
(Off Michigan Blvd. Near
North Side)

TAKE WORRY OUT OF YOUR LIFE

By Insuring Your Financial
Independence
Consult

Henry Y. Kasai

Special Agent

NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.

Assets over 3 Billion Dollars

(A Mutual Company)

Inquiries Welcome

325 Walker Bank Bldg.

Salt Lake City, Utah

Phones:

Office 5-2841; Res. 3-6675

CHICAGOANS!

No Dance In March

Watch for Announcements

KALIFORNIANS

GALA EASTER DANCE

April 9th

- RADIOS, NEW 6 tube sets
- "CRISSY" CANDIES mixed 2½ lb. pack
- CHOCOLATES delicious 2-lb. box
- CHOCOLATES caramels 1 lb. box
- SOCIAL TREATS delicious assortment of candy bars, chewing gums, chocolates, caramels, mints, etc.
- COOKIES, delicious butter or sugar
- NESTLE'S HOT chocolate; cocoa, milk and sugar mixed "ready to serve"
- ELECTRIC CORDS 8 ft., socket & plug 10 ft., socket & plug
- IRON CORDS
- ELECTRIC IRONS used
- HOT PLATES used
- BOBBY PINS
- PINS, safety, straight
- OIL CLOTH & SOAP
- BED SHEETS
- SCISSORS, pinking & all other types

ORDERS SHIPPED C.O.D.

BUYER'S SERVICE

K. NAGATA
403 Beason Bldg.
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

CALLING All Chapters! *By Hito Okada*

CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to acknowledge the following contributions: Anonymous, \$7.00; S/Sgt. Don Oka, \$1.00, U. S. Army; George Hara, \$5.00, Chicago, Illinois; Bill Endo, \$5.00, Salt Lake City; Ray A. Yamamoto, \$1.00, Poston, Arizona; Dr. Y. Wakatake, \$5.00, Chicago, Illinois.

We also wish to acknowledge contributions from the following persons who have earmarked the contributions to be used for dinners for the staff: Harry Miyake, \$15.00 and Earl Tanbara, \$5.00. The staff has decided to accept this money; however, the contributions will go to the General Fund, rather than being expended for dinners.

BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

The Buck-a-Month Club gained the following new members; Capt. Walter Tsukamoto, U. S. Army; Anonymous, Chicago; Tom Imai, Chicago; Kelly Yamada, Peoria, Illinois; Jack N. Kawakami, Willmar, Minn.; Dr. Kazuo Togasaki, Chicago; and Suze Narita, New York. The club now has 31 members, and the members will be receiving very shortly, as a club feature, a copy of the March 10 issue of The Commonweal magazine. This issue is entitled, "Japanese-Americans." Another item which will be in the mail for the Buck-a-Month Club members is a reprint of William Flynn's special articles which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle.

FLYNN'S REPRINT

City Editor John Bruce of the San Francisco Chronicle has granted permission to the J.A.C.L. to reprint William Flynn's special articles which appeared recently in the San Francisco Chronicle. These reprints will be available to all J.A.C.L. members who write in the National Headquarters requesting them.

WARNING TO SUBSCRIBERS

Now that the circulation department of the Pacific Citizen has caught up on unfinished business and is currently keeping up with the business, we are in a position to better cooperate in the Government's paper conservation program. You will have noted that newspapers and magazines no longer permit your subscriptions to run over the expiration date, and if your renewal is not on hand you no longer get your publication after the expiration date. If you will note the mailing address on your copy of the PC you will find the expiration date printed thereon. If your subscription has expired it will be dropped without further notice. If it is close to expiring renew your subscription before you miss a copy.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP

We wish to acknowledge receipt of the contributing membership of Mr. Frederick Allen Judson and the Sustaining Membership of Dr. J. Earl Fowler of New York City.

ALOHA U.S.O.

Our total for contributions received for the Aloha U.S.O. has now reached \$736.01, with a contribution of \$5.00 from Dr. Y. Wakatake of 1210 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Mountain States Nisei Christians Hold Convention

**Toshi Yano of Ogden
Elected Chairman at
Idaho Falls Meeting**

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — Key-noting the conference theme of "Thy Kingdom Come," Dr. Carl M. Davidson, pastor of the Trinity Methodist church led his congregation of Japanese Americans as host to 150 delegates who convened in Idaho Falls, Saturday and Sunday, March 11 and 12, at the local Trinity Methodist church.

Dr. Davidson stressed the part of Japanese Americans in their America by speaking on "The Nisei and His Country." Dr. John Skoglund of the Berkeley Baptist School of Berkeley, Calif. came to address the group on "Marching Together" and God's Priority." Dr. Frank Herron Smith, superintendent of the Provisional Japanese Conference and Dr. George G. Roseberry, superintendent of the Eastern District of the Idaho Conference of the Methodist Church also addressed the conference.

Two local Caucasian business men spoke on "Inspiration in Bible Study" and "Our Task Ahead." Entering the discussions were 16 college students and former missionaries to Japan.

New-elected officers are: President, Toshi Yano of Ogden; Vice-President, Roy Ishihara of Salt Lake City; Corr. Sec'y, Yoshi Sato of Ogden; Rec. Sec'y, Michi Sato of Ogden; Treas. James Matsumura; and Historian, Fujio Iwasaki of Salt Lake City.

Retiring officers were Yoshiko Shikasho, President; Tad Kuwano, Vice-Pres.; Mariko Ogawa, Rec. Sec'y; Kiyoko Sato, Corr. Sec'y; and Asako Hada, Treasurer, all from Idaho Falls.

Ogden JACL Plans Membership Dance

OGDEN, Utah — The Ogden chapter of the JACL will sponsor a "membership dance" on March 23 at the Utah Power and Light Auditorium.

Members are being urged to attend, while non-members are also invited.

Wat Misaka Leaves With Utah Cagers

Wat Misaka, a regular on the University of Utah's basketball team this season, left with eight other members of the Utah squad last Wednesday for New York City where the team has been invited to participate in the national invitational basketball tournament at Madison Square Garden.

HELP WANTED

Two people, one cook and one maid or houseboy, to share room. \$125 basic salary. Board, room and laundry furnished. Alpha Delta Pi sorority house, 70 S. Wolcott St., Salt Lake City, Utah. Contact Mrs. E. W. Anderson at 3-7242.

No Addresses for Following Subscribers To "Pacific Citizen"

The circulation department of the Pacific Citizen has received news from the postoffice that the following persons have moved but left no forwarding address

Arakaki, James, Shelly, Idaho; Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, Seattle, Wash.; Cooper, W. J., New York City, New York; Ikenaga, Pfc. James, Fort Meade, South Dakota; Kondo, Frank Y., Denver, Colo.; Makishima, Miss Joice, Chicago, Illinois; Muramoto, James M., Denver, Colorado; Morikawa, Rev. Jitsuo, Chicago, Ill.; Nakayama, Gerry, Topaz, Utah; O'Braun, Harold M. (Relocation Officer) Belle Fourche, S. D.; Samuelson, Clifford L. Rev. (Nat'l C. P. Epis) New York City, New York; Shimamoto, Frank, Detroit, Mich.; Takeshita, Lily, Denver, Colorado; Tsukagawa, George K., Chicago, Ill.; Van Kirk, Walter Dr., New York City, New York; Yamanaka, Mrs. Chiyeko, Manzanar, Calif.; Yanase, Dick C., Denver, Colo.; Yasukochi, Johnny, Salt Lake City, Utah

Copies of the Pacific Citizen are still being held for the following persons, who have not yet notified us as to their new addresses:

Nomura, Howard, St. Paul, Minn.; Conklin, W. H., Summerland, Calif.; Fujita, Dr. Engenia; Fukugawa, Hideo, Amache, Colo.; Hatakeda, Saawto, Grinnell, Iowa; Kamiya, Miyo; Okura, Minoru, Hunt, Idaho; Roddan, Mrs. Eleanor, San Francisco, Calif.; Shoji, Masatsugu, Manzanar, Calif.; Umamoto, Mr. and Mrs. Masao T., Rivers, Ariz.; Yamamoto, Masaru, Mable, Washington; Yamasaki, Yuta, Salt Lake City, Utah; Yoshihashi, Takeiko, Cambridge, Mass.

Hotel Salt Lake

Modern Rooms with or without bath

GEORGE MINATO, Prop.
45½ West Second South St.
Salt Lake City, Utah

ORIENTAL FOOD PRODUCTS Retail

James Nakamoto
3714 Lake Park Ave.
Res. 1343 N. Wells St.
Phone: KENwood 7000
Chicago, Illinois

FRISCO CAFE

225 South West Temple
Open from 5 p. m. to 8 a. m.

Genuine
CHOP SUEY DISHES
San Francisco Style

and
DELICIOUS
AMERICAN DISHES

Accommodations for parties
Telephone 3-0148

Walter K. Iriki, M.D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
578 23rd Street
Phone 4139
Ogden, Utah

BREWED SOY SAUCE—
AGED OVER ONE YEAR



Oriental
Show-You SAUCE
SAVES ON FOODS
• Gives new flavor that makes inexpensive dishes tasty and pleasing.
SEND FOR FREE RECIPE BOOK
ORIENTAL SHOW-YOU CO.
COLUMBIA CITY, IND.
GALLON BOTTLES

Rundquist Hopes Nisei Soldiers' Families May Return to Coast

**Resettlement Official
Speaks at Church
Group in Seattle**

SEATTLE—Hopes that families of Japanese Americans serving in the armed forces will soon be permitted to return to the Pacific coast was expressed in Seattle last week by George Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans.

"The Japanese Americans were evacuated from the coast as a military precaution," Rundquist said in an address before the Council of Churches and Christian Education. "Military leaders now declare that danger of a Japanese attack on this coast have passed. The question now is, are we keeping them away from their homes as a wartime measure or merely because we don't want them?"

"Because of the feeling in the coast states, their return should be arranged at a time when the army is on hand to preserve law

and order. Because many of the younger Japanese Americans have met a friendly reception in the midwest and the east, many of them will not care to return.

"Many are staying in relocation centers because they felt they are unwanted anywhere else. Others are staying because they cannot make a living for themselves and families outside. Others are staying because they don't want to go anywhere other than to the homes they have left.

"As a result, we may have another Indian problem on our hands after the war. We may have to provide reservations for these unfortunate people whom we have uprooted from their homes."

**CHICAGO RESIDENTS
For Japanese Provisions
Call DELaware 4263
Sat., Sun. & Evenings
DELIVERY SERVICE
Harold H. Fujimoto**

FINE QUALITY WOOLENS . . .

NEW SHIPMENTS HAVE JUST ARRIVED

100% Virgin Wool Jersey, 52 in. wide, \$1.95 per yard
Complete Range of Colors

Warm Woolens, Heavy Nap for Coats, Firm Mannish Woolens for Suits — Easy-to-Mold, Light-Weight Woolens, Soft and Fine for Dresses. — Skirt Ends, Pants Lengths.

. . . also . . .

New Strutters, Luanas, Crepes — for Slacks, Dresses, and Sportswear

L. B. WOOLEN & TRIMMING CO.

530 S. Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles 13, California

NOW AVAILABLE: HANDY POCKET-SIZE DICTIONARIES — 3 IN. BY 6 IN.

Saito's Kanwajiten (Postage prepaid).....\$3.80
Sanseido's New Concise Japanese-English Dictionary.
(Postage Prepaid).....\$3.50
Sanseido's New Concise English-Japanese Dictionary.
(Postage Prepaid).....\$3.50
KENKYUSHA English-Japanese Dictionary. (Mailing
charge, 50c).....\$8.00
KENKYUSHA Japanese-English Dictionary. (Mailing
charge, 50c).....\$5.00
ELEMENTARY Japanese Textbooks For Self-Study.
Grammar, vocabularies and notes. (Mailing charge
25c.) A set of two books.....\$4.50
Naganuma Reader, Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (Postage
prepaid).....Each \$1.60
Reference Book of Notes, Vocabulary and Grammar for
Naganuma Reader, Vol. 1, 2, (Postage prepaid).....Each \$1.60
Lessons in Soshu. (Postage prepaid).....\$1.10
Beginners Reader in Kana and Practice Book.....\$.78
(Postage Prepaid)
Goh Game Book (In Japanese).....\$2.00
Please Remit With Order to:

JOZO SUGIHARA

1775 Xenia Street DENVER 7, COLO. Phone: East 4923

YARNS

for Hand Knitting

Watches — Rings — Jewelry — Fountain Pens

Kodak Films - Developing - Enlargements
Ultra-Fine Grain Processing

CREPE PAPERS — Duplex and Others

DRESS MAKING SUPPLIES

WATCH REPAIRING — ALL Makes — Guaranteed

Y. TERADA, PROPR.

AOYAGI CO.

147-157 WEST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

HOUSE OF QUALITY — EST. 1923 — RELIABLE

Prompt Shipments All Mail Orders
Merchandise Guaranteed or Cash Refunded
Personal Attention Any Other Purchases

AUTOMOBILES

JESSE M. CHASE

Used Car Markets

FINE
USED
CARS

BUY
SELL
TRADE

There's a Store Near You

Salt Lake City • Chicago • Denver • Ogden • Provo
Layton • Murray • Pocatello • Boise • Idaho Falls
Blackfoot • Twin Falls, Fort Collins, Colo., Ontario, Ore.