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War Department Announces One Nisei Killed, 13 Hurt In Recent Action in Italy

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week announced that one Japanese American had been killed and 13 wounded in action in Italy.

The Japanese Americans are presumably members of the 100th Infantry Battalion which has seen action from Salerno to Cassino.

All Japanese American casualties list next of kin in the Territory of Hawaii.

On April 6 the War Department identified the following Japanese American killed in action in Italy:

IKEHARA, Cpl. Henry S. — Taro Ikehara, father, 689 Lower Camp 3, Spreckelsville, Maui.

On April 1 the War Department announced the names of the following Japanese Americans wounded in action.

KURAMOTO, 1st Lt. Kiyoshi — Charles N. Kuramoto, father, 1229 Young St., Honolulu.

NAGATA, Sgt. Tsutomu — Sakuichi Nagata, father, Kahului, Maui.

NAKAGAWA, Pfc. Takeshi — Yoshio Nakagawa, brother, Box 96, Waipahu, Honolulu.

On April 7 the War Department announced the names of the following Japanese Americans wounded in action:

HIROTA, Staff Sgt. Masaru — Miss Yoshiko Hirota, sister, 842 8th Ave., Honolulu.

HORIKAWA, Pvt. Shigeki — Mrs. Tomi Horikawa, mother, Elele, Kauai.

SHIMABUKU, Sgt. Kosuke D. — Mrs. Toyo Shimabuku, mother, Box 792, Paia, Maui.

On April 8 the War Department identified the following Japanese Americans as wounded in action in Italy:

ARISUMI, Tech. 4th Gr. Toru—Mrs. Shino Arisumi, mother, Paikoli, Lahaina, Maui.

HIRAI, Sgt. Tadayoshi—Mrs. Fuyo Hirai, mother, Box 83-A, Lanikai, Honolulu.

ISHII, Pvt. Richard H.—Mrs. Tsuma Ishii, mother, 2903-B East Manoa Rd., Honolulu.

MAEDA, Pvt. Richard L.—Jack K. Maeda, brother, Halaula, Hawaii.

SATO, Pfc. Tadayoshi—Matsukichi Sato, father, Box 71, Waipahu, Honolulu.

SHIMABUKURO, Pfc. Hideichi—Shoei Shimabukuro, father, Laupahoehoe, Hawaii.

YONESHIGE, Pfc. Richard S.—Mrs. Rimu Yoneshige, mother, 1427 Elm St., Honolulu.

Japanese Americans Should Be Considered War Refugees, Says Washington Post Editorial

Influential Capitol Newspaper Considers Pending Korematsu, Endo Cases Involving Right of Government to Evacuate, Detain Citizens

WASHINGTON—Loyal Japanese Americans should be considered as "war refugees," and the relocation centers should be not places of detention but "temporary shelters for their use on a wholly voluntary basis," the Washington Post declared editorially on March 30.

The Post's editorial was a consideration of the Korematsu and Endo cases, now pending in the Supreme Court and the Ninth Circuit court respectively.

In the Korematsu case, said the Post, the argument has been advanced that the evacuation, however justified, inevitably entailed an indiscriminate detention of the evacuees in violation of their constitutional rights.

The Endo case "directly concerns one phase of the detention of Japanese Americans in War Relocation Centers," the Post declared. Giving the background of the evacuation, the editorial said, "Once they (Japanese Americans) had been evacuated from the West Coast, it became necessary, of course, to provide places where these uprooted people could live. They were deprived of their homes and of their livelihoods. A number of States refused to admit them. There was danger of public disorder if any large numbers of them attempted to settle in hostile communities. The Government property furnished them food and shelter and protection. But it also obliged them to live, more or less as prisoners, inside barbed wire enclosures—and this in the absence of any charge against them or any conviction before a court of law."

The War Relocation Authority, says the Post, has by now nearly completed its task of sifting the

disloyal from the loyal Japanese Americans.

There are now about 65,000 persons in camps other than Tule Lake to whom leave clearance has been granted but who have not yet been released, either because they do not wish to leave or because suitable employment has not yet been found.

In the last category, says the Post, is Mitsuye Endo, 22-year old Japanese American girl, who is now seeking a writ of habeas corpus.

"The issue in this case is whether it is valid for the Government to confine persons not suspected of any crime or of any intention to harm the United States. The Government itself apparently has grave doubts as to its rights to confine this girl and others like her."

Quoting the government's brief which states that "it is not entirely clear that such detention is authorized or constitutional," the Post praises it as a "tribute to the Justice Department's regard for civil liberties in wartime."

"It should be noted that this case will not test the validity of detaining the disloyal Japanese Americans in Tule Lake," says the Post. "For our part, we have

Story of the Week

Japanese American Soldier Gets Two German Tanks

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—Two tanks painted on the helmet of an infantryman of the 100th (Japanese American) Battalion, serving with the Fifth Army on the Italian front, records a one-man mission against the German army.

The Japanese American, tak-with him one of the famous bazooka rocket launchers, departed towards the enemy lines on a solo infiltration task in the Cassino area, and was able to

crawl within effective range of two German tanks.

After he dispatched the first tank with a well-aimed shot, he became slightly excited and forgot to pull the pins from two projectiles he fired at the second target. But he quickly steadied himself and shot off the third rocket properly, getting his second tank.

Comrades in the Japanese American Battalion painted the tanks on the helmet of the "one-man tank destroyer outfit" in celebration of the deed.

Justice Department Refused To Prosecute Number of Nisei For Violations, Says Biddle

Attorney General Explains No Action Taken in Certain Excusable Minor Violations Where No Conceivable Danger to National Security Appeared

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Francis Biddle disclosed this week that the Justice Department had refused to prosecute in 1943 a number of persons of Japanese ancestry accused by military authorities of violating restriction and exclusion orders issued soon after Pearl Harbor.

Without giving details the Attorney General was quoted as saying no action was taken in certain "excusable minor violations where no conceivable danger to internal security appeared." He added that some Japanese Americans were prosecuted for defying curfew and evacuation regulations.

Mr. Biddle added that "in the few cases in which persons have refused to obey the exclusion orders and in which the military authorities have recommended prosecution, this department has not believed that the facts and the law presented a situation warranting prosecution."

The Attorney General stressed that "enemy espionage and sabotage plans were to the best of our knowledge entirely frustrated."

The Justice Department's report disclosed that an additional 464 aliens of Japanese ancestry who had been originally interned as "dangerous enemies" had won full or limited freedom during the last half of 1943 as the number of persons in alien enemy camps declined by 730.

The annual report, in discussing precautionary war measures, showed that 9121 individual cases of citizens of enemy countries had been disposed of by Dec. 31, 1943, and only 3402 enemy aliens remained in custody at the end of the year.

Japanese residents comprised the larger group of paroled alien enemies, 2058, and the second largest group of internees, 1573, the report showed. Alien enemy hearing boards had released 723 Germans, 461 Japanese and 368 Italians.

grave doubts even as to the detention of these people. Their disloyalty has been administratively determined without judicial trial—a most dangerous precedent in these times when certain members of Congress are prone to hurl charges of disloyalty with great recklessness."

But the loyal Japanese Americans, the Post states, "are helpless victims of war, entitled to the utmost consideration of their Government. Having removed these people from their homes, we have a responsibility to protect and to rehabilitate them. They are, and should be considered, war refugees. And the camps in which they live should be, not places of detention, but temporary shelters for their use on a wholly voluntary basis. This is what they will become if Mitsuye Endo wins her suit."

41 Arrested For Resisting Draft at Camp

Will Face Charge Of Failure to Report For Induction Physical

DENVER — H. R. Duffey, special agent in charge of the FBI at Denver, announced this week that 23 Japanese Americans at the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming have been arrested on charges of failing to report for military pre-induction physical examinations, the Associated Press reports.

It was announced at Heart Mountain on April 7 that 17 more evacuees had been arrested, bringing to 41 the number of those already in custody.

It was indicated here that the majority of those arrested were members of the evacuees Fair Play Committee at Heart Mountain which has been waging a campaign opposing inductions, denouncing segregation, and demanding the reinstitution of civil rights.

Anniston USO Clubs Extend Invitation to Nisei Soldiers

ANNISTON, Ala. — The USO clubs of Anniston this week extended a cordial invitation to Japanese American soldiers now in training at Fort McClellan "to make themselves at home in our buildings and to share in the entertainment provided for our soldiers."

The Anniston USO Council at its regular March meeting went on record commending and approving the editorial published in the Anniston Star on March 12, entitled "Japs and Japanese Americans: A Distinction." "This editorial expresses in a most excellent and satisfactory way the ideas and convictions of this group," the USO Council declared.

Commenting on the Japanese American soldiers who recently began training at the infantry replacement center at Fort Mc-

Nisei Farmers Make Idle Lands Into Gardens

Report 41 Million Pounds of Vegetables Grown at Centers

WASHINGTON — Japanese American evacuee farmers living in ten war relocation centers have converted 10,000 acres of idle land into gardens which are producing virtually all of the vegetables needed by the 90,000 residents of those centers, WRA Director Dillon S. Myer reported last week.

The gardens in the relocation camps produced 41,000,000 pounds of vegetables in 1943, Myer said in a report to Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes.

FIRST NISEI GIRL FROM WYOMING ENLISTS IN WAC

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — The first Japanese American girl to enlist in the WAC from Wyoming was sworn into service on March 27. She is Mary K. Arakawa of Cheyenne, a former resident of Los Angeles, Calif. She has been living at the home of Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Goff since she came to Cheyenne from the Heart Mountain relocation center where she worked as a nurse's aide.

Miss Arakawa has three brothers in the U. S. Army.

Chicago Nisei Donate Blood to Red Cross Bank

CHICAGO—More than a dozen Japanese Americans residing at the YMCA hotel in Chicago have donated to the Red Cross Blood Donor service in Chicago.

Several of these Japanese Americans, who relocated in Chicago recently, from war relocation centers, have promised to donate blood every ten weeks to the blood bank.

Fujii Pleads Not Guilty to Wartime Violation

PHOENIX, Ariz. — George S. Fujii, 28, a resident of the Poston WRA center, pleaded not guilty when arraigned on April 3 in U.S. district court on a charge of violating the Wartime Sedition Act.

His trial was set for June 6. Fujii, who is now in jail in lieu of bond, is accused of propaganda activities in connection with inciting Japanese Americans of draft age to resist induction into the armed forces until certain "concessions" were granted.

Herman Lewkowitz is representing Fujii.

Anniston USO Clubs Extend Invitation to Nisei Soldiers

Anniston, Melton Clark of the Anniston USO Council declared:

"We believe that these young men who wear the uniform of our country are worthy of our respect and esteem. They are citizens of our nation and in response to the call of their country they are going forth to establish freedom in the world and maintain the institutions of the United States."

"They are Americans and as they come strangers into our community, we should hold it a privilege to receive them with consideration, courtesy and respect."

"There will be several hundred of these American soldiers in training at Fort McClellan during the next few months. We believe that the God-fearing people of Anniston will assist wholeheartedly in making these men feel at home during their stay here."

Majority of Eligible Nisei Voters on Mainland Expected To Use Absentee Ballots

Japanese Americans of Voting Age Urged to Check Qualifications; JACL Statement Estimates 100,000 Nisei Are Potential Voters

Japanese Americans of voting age were urged this week to check their voting qualifications in order that they may vote, like all other Americans, in the forthcoming 1944 presidential elections.

A statement issued this week by the Japanese American Citizens League from its national headquarters in Salt Lake City observed that the majority of eligible United States voters of Japanese ancestry may have to participate in the elections by the absentee ballot method.

L.A. Councilman Hits Leave for Nisei Workers

Legal Cancellation Sought in Action of Los Angeles Council

LOS ANGELES — Cancellation of leaves of absence given "at least" ten Americans of Japanese ancestry formerly employed by the City of Los Angeles was advocated on the floor of the City Council on March 30.

On the recommendation of Councilman C. F. McCloskey the Council voted unanimously to ask the City Attorney if the leaves, granted shortly after Pearl Harbor, could not be legally cancelled. "The Japs will never be allowed to return to their old city jobs," McCloskey was quoted as saying, "and it is a useless gesture for the city Civil Service Commission to keep extending their leaves."

Japanese Americans employed by the city were prevailed upon to accept leaves of absence by Mayor Fletcher Bowron shortly after Pearl Harbor, and were promised by Mayor Bowron that they could return to their jobs after the war. It was indicated this week that Los Angeles citizens interested in fair play for Japanese Americans oppose any attempt by city authorities to cancel the leaves of absence.

Nisei Students from Drake Take Part In Sac City Panel

SAC CITY, Iowa—Three Japanese American students from Drake University participated in a panel discussion, "The Japanese Americans as Americans," in the Community building at Sac City on March 29.

The speakers were Florence Takemura, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., and Manzanar relocation center; Fred Tokuyama, Santa Maria, Calif., and Gila River center; and Harold Kay Ito, Portland, Ore., and Minidoka.

Prof. Thomas F. Dunn, head of the English department at Drake, served as moderator.

The discussion was sponsored by religious and civic organizations in Sac City.

Center Residents May Receive Soldiers' Dependency Benefits

WRA Director Reports Ruling of Office of Dependency Benefits

WASHINGTON — Wives and children of nisei soldiers, as well as parents, brothers, and sisters living in relocation centers, are eligible for servicemen's dependency benefits, it was announced this week by Director Dillon Myer of the WRA.

According to advice received from the Office of Dependency Benefits of the War Department, the families of Japanese American soldiers may apply for all dependency benefits provided for under the Servicemen's Dependency Allowance Act of 1942. If the recipients of such benefits reside in relocation centers, no deductions from allowances will be made for subsistence provided by WRA.

Class A dependents, which include wives and children, are eligible for allotments on the basis of dependency and not on actual

need. Only proof of marital or parental relationship will be required. Class B dependents, which include parents, grandparents, brothers, and sisters, may receive allotments only in cases where they have been dependent upon the soldier for chief or substantial support. All decisions regarding allotments and allowances including the degree of dependency and the amount to be allotted will be made by the Office of Dependency Benefits in the War Department and not by WRA.

Granada to Hold Co-op Conference

AMACHE, Colo. — An all-center Co-op enterprises' conference was scheduled for Granada April 3 to 5, according to the Pioneer.

The Federation of Center Business Enterprises was formed last November for a trial period of six months, which expires April 30.

SERGEANT'S SON GIVES MONEY TO JUNIOR RED CROSS

HUNT, Idaho—"Maybe this will help bring my daddy home." With these words, little David Sakura, 8, son of T/Sgt. Chester Y. Sakura, thrust \$1.10 into the hand of his teacher at the Huntville school for the Junior Red Cross.

The money was the accumulation of small gifts at his birthday party a few days before.

T/Sgt. Sakura is now in training at Fort Benning, Ga., Officer's Candidate School. He is one of 208 Japanese Americans who volunteered from Minidoka when the army was opened to nisei. Three brothers of Sgt. Sakura volunteered at the same time.

Promote Two Western Nisei At Camp Shelby

Upgraded to New Rank As Warrant Officers In Combat Team

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Technical Sergeant Albert Koby and Corporal Joe Iwaoka were appointed Warrant Officer, Junior Grade, in the 442nd Infantry Regiment recently.

Mr. Koby, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Koby, now of Sugar City, and formerly of Van Nuys, California, was drafted into service in January, 1941, in Los Angeles. He received his basic training at Fort Ord, California. He was transferred as a member of the cadre to the 442nd Infantry in February, 1943, from Fort Riley, where he was a staff sergeant. He was promoted to Technical Sergeant and made personnel sergeant major for the Infantry Regiment on his arrival in Camp Shelby. He is now the assistant regimental adjutant. A brother, John, is a Technical Sergeant in Company C, 442nd Infantry while another brother, Charles, is a private at Fort Harrison, Indiana.

Mr. Iwaoka was called into the service while attending NYA aviation school in San Francisco, California, in January, 1942. He received his basic training at Camp Berkeley, Texas and reported as a cadetman to the 442nd Infantry last spring from Fort Riley, Kansas. He is now the assistant regimental munitions officer. He has two sisters, Mrs. Alice Maruyama in the Heart Mountain relocation center, Wyoming, and Miss Mae Iwaoka, a relocatee in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Idaho Farmers Told Evacuee Labor Supply Smaller This Season

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — John Robertson, local WRA official, has announced that the number of Japanese American evacuees available for farm labor in eastern Idaho will be less this year by 50 per cent of the 1471 workers in the 1943 harvest season. Drafting of eligible evacuees for military service was the reason given for the impending shortage.

Mas Yamashita Will Head Idaho Section Of Boise Chapter

NAMPA, Idaho—The Idaho section of the Boise Valley JACL last Wednesday elected Mas Yamashita as its new president.

The Boise Valley JACL recently split into two sections because of the large geographical area covered by the group and because of an increase in the population of eligible members in the Oregon district.

Other officers of the Idaho group are Edson Fujii, vice-president and social chairman; Chie Hamada, recording secretary; Mrs. Rina Yamashita, corres. secretary; Kay Inouye, treasurer, and Mary Ban, historian.

The newly elected president appointed the following committee chairmen: Kay Inouye, finance; Manabu Yamada, membership; and George Nishitani, Pacific-Citizen subscriptions.

Business meetings will be held every other month.

Rev. Aki Gets Commission As Combat Team Chaplain

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — First Lieutenant George Aki, first mainland Japanese American to be commissioned a chaplain in the Army of the United States, reported for duty to the Japanese American Combat Team this week.

Chaplain Aki, a Congregationalist minister, received his commission while serving in the Jerome relocation center, Denson, Arkansas, in January. He reported to the Army Chaplains' School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in February for training. Upon the completion of his course, he was assigned to the Combat Team.

He was attending the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, California, at the time of evacuation. He was evacuated with other

persons of Japanese ancestry in the Bay Region to the assembly center at Tanforan one day before he was to receive his diploma. He graduated in absentia and was ordained as a minister in June, 1942. From Tanforan he was moved to the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz and later was transferred to Jerome.

A graduate of the Fresno State College in 1939, Chaplain Aki married the former Miss Misako Iijima of Oakland, California. His wife is now in St. Louis.

At 29, Lieutenant Aki is the youngest of four chaplains assigned to the Combat Team. The others are Captain Thomas E. West, senior chaplain, formerly of Virginia, and 1st Lieutenants Masao Yamada and Hiro Higuchi, both from the Territory of Hawaii.

Japanese American Loyalty Told Members of House by Congressman From Minnesota

Rep. Judd Inserts Article by Hosokawa In Congressional Record

WASHINGTON — An argument for fair play for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry was expressed by Rep. Walter H. Judd, R., Minn., in Congress on March 29.

Rep. Judd published an article by a Japanese American, Robert M. Hosokawa, as an extension to his remarks in the Congressional Record of March 30.

"Some of us who have worked longest and hardest and at times almost single-handedly against Japan's military clique and its dreams of world conquest have known many Japanese who are as loyal and devoted citizens of this Republic as are the descendants of immigrants from England or the Scandinavian countries or France or Russia or Germany," the Minnesota congressman, former medical missionary in China, said.

Referring to these loyal Japanese Americans, Rep. Judd said: "Some of them I think appreciate America even more deeply than some of us, because they are acutely aware of how different it would be in Japan. For us to deny each American citizen regardless of his origin the right to be judged on the basis of his own individual merits and character, good or bad, is for us to deny the foundation principles of this Republic in seeking to preserve it."

Rep. Judd declared that Hosokawa's article, "A Phi Beta Kappa Nisei Speaks," in the Key Reporter, publication of the honor society, was "one of the most temperate and best-balanced statements I have seen regarding the problems of the American citizen of Japanese ancestry."

Noting that the article was written by a Japanese American who is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Whitman College, Rep. Judd said that "it illustrates afresh that no race or nationality has a monopoly of any virtue or vice."

"There are good men and bad men in every country, faithful and treacherous, noble and craven," he said.

In reprinting the article by Hosokawa, Rep. Judd commented: "What America means to this young American citizen and his wife makes me realize afresh how much it means to me."

In his article Hosokawa, who with his brother, William Hosokawa, are employed on the editorial staff of a Des Moines newspaper, described the war relocation center at Hunt, Idaho, where he and his wife were confined before their relocation.

Describing the evacuees, Hosokawa wrote:

"They did not lose faith even though they had been sent from their homes and placed in camps. They want to be wholly American, and to have a part in the American dream."

The article concludes: "We believe in America, and want it to believe fully in us."

Two Volunteers Among Inductees At Granada

AMACHE, Colo. — Two volunteers were among the 20 Granada youths who last week were inducted into the U. S. Army, reports the Pioneer.

The volunteers are Masao Igasaki, Jr. and Richard Shigeru Watada. Included in the inductees were Hiro Hirano and Ken Sumita, who arrived from outside the center to join the group.

Masao Igasaki, Jr. is the son of a World War I veteran.

Prof. Smith Hits Hypocrites In Public Life

Challenges Racists To Produce Facts of Attacks on Nisei

OGDEN, Utah — Prof. Elmer R. Smith of the University of Utah challenged the hypocritical attitudes of men in public life and leaders of certain private organizations toward American citizens of Japanese ancestry in a speech Thursday before the American Association of University Women at Cobble Cottage in Ogden.

Prof. Smith, a prominent member of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Rights in Salt Lake City, charged that any public official or private individual who refused to support the Constitution of the United States and the state constitution of Utah by advocating discrimination of an American minority was committing "a treasonable act."

Noting that the American Federation of Labor and the Utah Trades Journal have taken the leadership in the Ogden area to advocate discriminatory treatment of Japanese Americans, Prof. Smith challenged them "to produce the facts on which they have based their race-baiting doctrines and articles."

"The principal organizations in Utah which are now trying to discriminate against Japanese Americans are the ones which have consistently attempted to discriminate against other racial minorities," he declared.

He called on Governor Maw, Mayor Glade of Salt Lake City and public officials in Ogden to organize an inter-racial committee "to study and implement a constructive program for democracy where ethnic groups are concerned."

Striking at rumors and unfounded charges which have been used to organize public sentiment against persons of Japanese ancestry, Prof. Smith declared that "any person who has heard information of a negative sort should, on the basis of the facts, report it to the proper federal official." He said such rumors should be nailed, once and for all, "as fact or fiction."

Relocation Nisei Eligible for Farm Loans

FSA Advises WRA
Evacuee Farmers May
Apply for Assistance

WASHINGTON—American citizens evacuees who relocate are eligible for Farm Security Administration loans on the same basis as other American citizens, according to a recent announcement from the Washington office of WRA. FSA spokesmen have advised WRA that farm loans are made to citizen relocators in accordance with FSA policies for aiding persons in carrying out their own rehabilitation and in increasing production of the nation's food supply.

Loans to American citizens of any ancestry are made only after eligibility to receive a loan has been established by a County Committee. Among the requirements to be met are verification of an applicant's character, loyalty, and integrity. In cases where these qualifications are confirmed, the County Committee may recommend that loans be granted. If an applicant's loyalty to the United States is questionable, the Committee may make further inquiry or refer such a case to another Federal agency for investigation.

At the same time it was announced that while loans to aliens of enemy nationality will not be made, any outstanding loans which have been made to enemy aliens may be continued if the alien meets the licensing requirements of the Treasury Department or the Federal Reserve System.

In making this announcement, the Farm Security Administration stressed that the agency's policies regarding loans to citizens are sufficiently clear to cover all cases with justice and to protect applicants from any type of discrimination. FSA officials added, however, that funds available for FSA loans at the present time are extremely limited in practically all major farming areas of the country.

Box Elder County Group Wants 'White' Land Ownership

TREMONTON, Utah — Two resolutions, the first urging retention of all cultivated lands in the hands of native "white" Americans until the return of servicemen from the war, and the second urging land owners not to handle sales of property to persons of Japanese ancestry were adopted last week at a meeting of 40 Box Elder county citizens at Bear River high school.

The resolutions were presented by Klean Kerr of Tremonton. The session had been called to hear the report of a committee on ownership of Box Elder county land by persons of Japanese ancestry. The committee had been named at a meeting sponsored by a group representing the Tremonton junior chamber of commerce.

DAMAGE AWARD GIVEN NISEI IN PASADENA SUIT

LOS ANGELES — Damages of \$1260 were awarded three Japanese American brothers, Toshi, Masaji and Arthur Goto by Superior Judge Frank C. Collier last week against the Southern California Broadcasting company.

The three brothers, confined to a relocation camp at Rivers, Ariz., had testified at a recent trial that the broadcasters had erected radio towers in the strawberry patch in San Gabriel in March, 1942.

Heart Mountain Sends Seventy-four Nisei To Army

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Seventy-four Japanese Americans at Heart Mountain center have been accepted for army service out of 234 who reported at Fort Warren, Cheyenne, up to March 31, reports the Sentinel.

Camp Shelby's Nisei GI's Will Sponsor Easter Egg Hunt for Children at Jerome, Rohwer

Japanese American Soldiers Express Appreciation
For Courtesies Shown Them by Residents of
Two War Relocation Centers in Arkansas

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—To express in part their appreciation for the hospitality and courtesies shown them by the residents of the Jerome and Rohwer relocation centers in Arkansas, members of the Japanese American Combat Team in training here will sponsor an Easter egg hunt and party in the two centers for the younger children on Easter Sunday.

During the past months, several thousand Combat Team volunteers have visited the two centers. Some have gone "home" to see their parents and relatives but most have gone to see at first hand how their fellow Japanese Americans and their parent generation are getting along. Many have gone on individual passes but almost every week two or three bus loads of men have visited the two centers. They have been fed, housed, and entertained as royally as the circumstances in the projects will permit.

These visits have been mutually beneficial. For those who knew nothing of the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast two years ago, these visits have made them appreciate the tragedies and sacrifices made by the Japanese Americans. To the center residents, these visitors in the uniform of the United States have symbolized their ties with America and the future for which their sons and brothers and husbands fight.

The Combat Team hopes to help make every one of the 3000 odd children in both centers happier because of this party. Ten thousand colored eggs and candy galore, hidden only as GI Easter bunnies can hide them all over the two Arkansas projects, will be waiting to be found Easter Sunday morning.

Voluntary contributions will be asked of the men. If more money is raised than is needed for the expenses of the party, athletic equipment for the centers will be purchased with the surplus.

Mr. Earl M. Finch of nearby Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Combat

Team booster extraordinary, has volunteered to handle all arrangements as well as contributing two hundred dollars to the fund. He visited the Arkansas centers last weekend with a group of Combat Team men and returned impressed by the spirit and cheerfulness of the people there. He will manage the mammoth egg hunts in both centers.

The Finance Committee, charged with the collection of contributions among the men, is headed by T/5 Mike Masaoka of the Public Relations Office and his committeemen are the first sergeants of the Combat Team. They are First Sergeants William I. Sakai of Sacramento, California; Kenichi Hirose of Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii; Satoru Nakamura, Lehu, Kauai, Hawaii; Gunji Moriuchi, San Jose, California; John K. Akiyama, Los Angeles; Jack Wakamatsu, Los Angeles; Clarence S. Osaki, Honolulu, Hawaii; Johnny Wakamatsu, Hood River, Oregon; Buster S. Minami, Gardena, California; Tom Take-moto, Portland, Oregon; Royal S. Manaka, Monterey, California; Takeru Iijima, Oakland, California; Ralph Nishimoto, Bakersfield, California; Albert Kariya, Portland, Oregon; George Goebel, Detroit, Michigan; William E. Oda, Portland, Oregon; Frank Saraye, Los Angeles, California; Fred Tanigawa, Elele, Kauai, Hawaii; Jun Yamamoto, Boise, Idaho; Bill K. Ishida, Sacramento, California; Roy Futamata, Pueblo, Colorado; Jimmy S. Sakimoto, Hollywood, California; Yukimori Okimoto, Longmont, Colorado; Takeo Susuki, Ventura, California; Charles Ishii, Santa Ana, California; Fred S. Nomiya, Oakland, California; and James Y. Mizuno, Los Angeles, California; and acting first sergeants Toshi Anzai, Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii; and Bill Yoden, Pocatello, Idaho.

First Lieutenant Norman R. Gilbert, special service officer of the Infantry Regiment, and 2nd Lieutenant Don Miloe, special service officer of the Field Artillery Battalion, are the liaison officers.

Salt Lake City Mayor Denies Advocacy of Restricted Area For Japanese Americans

Mayor Glade Investigates False Messages Believed
Circulated by Persons Wishing to Capitalize
On Panic Selling of Property Near City Hall

Mayor Glade vehemently denied Lake City was this week engaged in investigating falsely written messages reportedly circulated among homeowners in the central portion of Salt Lake City, to the effect that Mayor Glade has given approval to the conversion of the area into a restricted residential district for persons of Japanese ancestry.

Mayor Glade vehemently denied making any such suggestion and indicated his belief that tentative plans of the Salt Lake City planning and zoning commission to set up the area adjacent to the city and county building as the site for a postwar civic center "seem to have led people to try to capitalize on it." Mayor Glade observed that the false messages may have been intended to "stampede" property owners into making hasty sales.

The messages, according to Mayor Glade and Mrs. Anthony C. Lund, county recorder, urge property owners within an area between Fourth and Ninth South streets and Second West and Third East streets to sell their homes to persons of Japanese ancestry in view of the mayor's proposal of a restricted area.

"There is no such letter written by me in existence," the mayor declared. "We are going to investigate thoroughly to find out who is responsible."

The messages and accompanying rumors, according to Mrs.

Lund, who resides within the area at 716 Fifth East street, resulted last week in property owners in the sector "becoming panicky. . . and trying to sell their properties." Mrs. Lund is also treasurer of the Central Civic and Beautification League.

Rain Storm Halts Rowher Activities

ROHWER, Ark. — Blocks 25, 26, 24, 23, and 9 were partially submerged on March 28 as the worst rain storm in the history of the center continued for almost ten hours, bringing almost all activities to a standstill for a short time.

Almost five inches of rain fell during the ten-hour storm. All schools were closed as school blocks were literally flooded.

Native Sons Plan National Campaign Against Evacuees

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—The campaign of the Native Sons of the Golden West to prevent the return of Japanese Americans to California will spread throughout the country, Walter H. Odemar, chairman of the Native Sons' committee on Japanese legislation, predicted in Santa Barbara on March 27.

Dillon Myer Raps New Jersey Protest Against Evacuees as Opposing National Interest

SPANISH WAR
VETERAN BACKS
DRAFT FOR NISEI

HUNT, Idaho — Nisei should bears arms for the United States with a feeling of patriotism as great as or surpassing that of other Americans, according to Tatsuo Takano, 67-year old veteran of the Spanish American war.

A naturalized citizen of the United States, Takano was on the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor when it was sunk by an explosion.

Upon receiving a honorable discharge from the navy, he attended the University of California for three years, majoring in pharmacy. He then set up and operated a drug store in Seattle, Washington, for over 35 years until the time of evacuation.

New Jersey Assembly Acts On Protest

Asks WRA to Get
Permission Before
Relocating Evacuees

TRENTON, N. J. — The New Jersey assembly approved on April 3 a resolution calling on the War Relocation Authority to obtain the consent of the governing body of a municipality before assigning workers of Japanese ancestry from war relocation centers.

Republican Assemblyman C. Leslie Hudson, who sponsored the resolution, said he did so because of protests in Great Meadows over the arrival of an American-born Japanese, George Yamamoto, to work on a farm.

J. Parnell Thomas, Republican representative in Congress from New Jersey and a member of the Dies Committee, has been taking the lead in a campaign to stop the relocation of Japanese Americans in the state, it was declared.

WRA Chief Describes
Complaint Based on
Emotion, Prejudices

WASHINGTON — Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, said on April 5 that protests of some residents of Warren county, New Jersey, against employment of a Japanese American on a farm in the area were not in the national interest, and were based on "emotion and prejudices, rather than on reason."

The WRA spokesman said he understood a mass meeting was held in the county last Saturday night at which it was voted that George Yamamoto be ousted from his tenant farm and that other relocated Japanese Americans from the west coast be barred from entry into the county.

Myer asserted he did not think it was in the national interest, when good farm lands were lying idle and food production badly needed, to attempt to drive an American-born Japanese, whose loyalty had been investigated, from such work.

Evacuee Workers Approved for Cache County's Farms

SMITHFIELD, Utah — The Cache county farm labor corporation has been advised that their request for 300 Japanese American workers from war relocation centers to be assigned to the county mobile farm labor camp has been approved by the War Food Administration in Washington.

The WFA will recruit the 300 workers in WRA centers.

The camp to house the evacuee workers will be located near Amalga, and construction is expected to start shortly.

Workers are expected to arrive in time to begin sugar beet thinning operations. They will assist in general farm work, with canning crops, harvesting of hay and silage, green tomato picking, and sugar beet and potato harvesting.

Evacuee Girl Dances With Famous Martha Graham Group

NEW YORK — When Yuriko Amemiya participated for the first time in a public dance recital with the famous Martha Graham dance company in this city last Saturday evening, she achieved a goal which she set for herself when she left Gila River last September to resettle in New York.

The recital took place before a capacity audience of approximately 1700 persons in the auditorium of the High School of Central Needle Trades. The program was featured by the performance by Miss Amemiya and thirteen other dancers of a documentary dance entitled "American Document." The recital was repeated before another large audience the following evening in the main auditorium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Miss Amemiya is an accomplished seamstress as well as a talented dancer. Until she was recently awarded a fulltime scholarship by Miss Graham, she supported herself by daytime employment in a Manhattan dress shop while studying dancing at night. She designs and makes her own dance costumes.

A native of San Jose, Cal., Miss Amemiya started dancing when she was six years old. She was studying the dance and appearing in dance recitals in Hollywood prior to evacuation to the Tulare Assembly Center in May, 1942. Both at Tulare and at Gila River, where she arrived the following September, Miss Amemiya taught classical dancing to children. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Mitsuhashi, still reside at Gila River at 63-1-C, where her stepfather is the block manager.

"New York has so much to offer for one's work, study, and play that I wish every day had

thirty-six hours," Miss Amemiya said. "I think every person who comes here can gain a great deal if he just makes up his mind to take advantage of some of the many available opportunities. Just as I determined to make a career of dancing here, another person might choose some other field in which to earn his living and to study."

"I have felt completely at home in the Martha Graham dance group, which includes girls of various nationalities. Miss Graham encouraged me to continue with my dancing from the very first time I visited her. She told me to think not of my racial background, but of my determination to be accepted as an individual interested in dancing as a career. When I worked in the dress shop, no unkindness was ever shown me and I always had a comfortable feeling."

From 1930 to 1937 Miss Amemiya visited Japan. While there she was graduated from Omishi Girls High School in Tokyo and also studied European dancing at the Konami Ishii Dance School. She later toured Japan and Korea with a professional dance troupe. Following her return to the United States, she attended Belmont High School in Los Angeles for two years. Later, she studied the modern dance at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Miss Amemiya recently moved to an apartment in Greenwich Village near Miss Graham's dance studio on lower Fifth Avenue, where she now spends at least five hours daily in practice and rehearsal. Miss Amemiya hopes to attend the famous dance school at Bennington College in Vermont on a scholarship this summer and to give her first solo recital in the fall in New York.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Bitter Harvest

It is reported that 41 Japanese Americans, of the more than 300 who were called, have refused to report at the Heart Mountain relocation center for induction into the armed forces of the United States. This act of defiance by 41 young men is the result of a combination of circumstances, misguided leadership and information, and strong pressures and influences. Its effect may be that of negating the victory of loyal Japanese Americans in winning the reinstatement of selective service, and may retard the eventual full restoration to Japanese Americans of the privileges of freedom which are the birthright of every American. By their action these young men, and those who prompted their action, have injured the cause of loyal Japanese Americans everywhere.

It would not be a difficult thing to make these draft dodgers, for that is what they are, bear total responsibility for the consequences of their act of defiance. But it is not as simple as all that. According to the record to date, the number of those taking a similar position in other war relocation centers has been considerably smaller, and there is no report that any Japanese American, residing outside the relocation camps, who has been called into service has refused that call. Neither is there any report of any Japanese American refusing to report for induction in Hawaii, where draft procedures have similarly been restored.

Resistance to the draft has been in evidence mainly in the Heart Mountain center where organized action has been spurred by a group of evacuees, known as the Fair Play Committee, one of whose leaders has since been transferred to the Tule Lake segregation center. It now appears that this Fair Play Committee, which is not to be confused in any way with any other "fair play" organization, has utilized the popular issues, opposition to the use of Japanese Americans in segregated racial units in the army and the request for the return of these civil liberties denied Americans of Japanese ancestry since evacuation, as the arguments to support their stand opposing the drafting of Japanese Americans from relocation camps.

Outside influences also appear to have carried weight with these draft resisters. The unwarranted intrusion of the Spanish government of the pro-fascist Francisco Franco, through its consul at San Francisco, in advising evacuees that American citizens in relocation centers were not obliged to answer the call from induction into the army, has served to fashion much of the thinking along these lines. Recently the Spanish government's representative remedied his position. But the harm has already been done. Similarly, the editorial attitude of the Denver newspaper, the *Rocky Shimpō*, has been such as to encourage the step toward sedition. It is a tragic coincidence that Heart Mountain and the Granada camp in Colorado, which has had the next largest number of draft resisters, are the two camps which lie in the eastern intermountain area served by the *Rocky Shimpō*. The English section of the *Rocky Shimpō* has failed its editorial responsibility to serve the very great majority of the Japanese Americans whose loyalty today is above question.

"The eyes of the nisei world are today on Heart Mountain," the *Rocky Shimpō's* editor wrote on March 27. He described the "steadily growing strength and popularity of the (Fair Play) committee," and called the Heart Mountain Sentinel's campaign against this group "a tacit admission of the

soundness of the basic policies pursued by this militant organization." He lauded the Fair Play Committee's "fighting heart to contest its stand in court." The bitter harvest of the Heart Mountain Fair Play Committee, to which the *Rocky Shimpō's* editor has given editorial aid and comfort, is the total of 41 young men arrested on charges of resisting the draft.

In denouncing the action of the 41 residents of Heart Mountain, we are not unmindful of the fact that this action has been taken by men who were forced to abandon their homes by military edict and who have spent nearly two years in a segregated racial community behind watch-towers and barbed-wire. The lot of the west coast persons of Japanese ancestry has not been an easy one. The conditions of war against Japan has called from Japanese Americans an extra measure of devotion and sacrifice. The great majority of the evacuees were not found wanting. It would be tragic, indeed, if the actions of a few were to militate against the many.

Two Vicious Rumors

One tactic of the obstructionist has been the spreading of rumors deliberately calculated to destroy morale and confidence and to breed suspicion. It is a technique that has been used with success against the Japanese American.

It is therefore particularly unfortunate that some persons of Japanese ancestry, too, should employ this same tactic against others of their group.

In connection with the recent Selective Service inclusion of Nisei, there has arisen a body of legends and rumors. These rumors, we believe, have been deliberately manufactured by persons anxious to dissuade fellow nisei from joining the armed services of their country. These stories have had widespread distribution, and from the pattern of distribution it seems almost that behind these stories is an organized campaign.

The stories hint darkly of discrimination against Japanese Americans. They tell of instances in which nisei in the army have suffered indignities, because of their racial origin. The stories are replete with a wealth of detail that gives the semblance of authenticity.

Here are two rumors that are at present enjoying widespread distribution:

The rumor:

A nisei war hero (who is named in the story) is asleep in a railway pullman on a western train. His feet project outside the bunk. A passing brakeman kicks the nisei's feet into the bunk. The nisei awakes, and he and the brakeman quarrel. The nisei is taken off the train and jailed in Cheyenne for three days. The three-day incarceration causes him to be late to camp, which angers the commanding officer. The nisei war hero is stripped of his stripes and his campaign ribbons.

The supposed moral: Nisei face discrimination in the army.

The truth: The nisei hero named in this story is at present stationed at a western army camp. He still wears his campaign ribbons and his sergeant's stripes. The entire story is a complete fabrication.

The rumor: A veteran of the 100th Infantry Battalion who lost a leg in Italy is decorated with the Purple Heart and discharged from the Army. He applies for a veteran's disability pension but he is turned down. Thereupon he applies at the rehabilitation commission for a job, which is secured for him. Upon meeting the employer, however, the nisei is refused a job. He shows the employer his Purple Heart. The employer says the Purple Heart means nothing to him, and the nisei is a "Jap," so far as he is concerned.

The supposed moral: Discrimination.

The truth: No 100th Infantry Battalion veterans have yet been discharged to civilian life from army hospitals. The entire story, again, is untrue.

We dislike reprinting these stories, because they are so patently ridiculous and so wholly unfounded. And yet, too, that is why we do reprint them—to point out actually how ridiculous are the rumors that are making strong headway in the relocation centers.

We do not know how many nisei youths of draft age have so far heard and been affected by these rumors. We know that rumors of this type can often affect strongly the morale of nisei fighting men and influence those of draft age.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Election Year in California

Political demagogues in California have shamelessly exploited, for more than half a century, the prejudices of many residents of the state against persons of Oriental ancestry. As Carey McWilliams has pointed out, California's Japanese, like the Chinese, have been "hopelessly mired in the muck of California politics." General DeWitt was not the first to say "a Jap's a Jap." Politicians have been repeating it since the time the first groups of Japanese immigrants walked down a gangplank at San Francisco to replace, in part, the labor of the Chinese who had retreated into urban ghettos in the face of withering prejudice.

As the 1944 political campaign gets under way in California, the "yellow peril" is being groomed for another workout. This time, however, the quarry is not in public view, having been evacuated by martial edict and the arguments will have a slightly different twist to the effect that the exclusion imposed by military order be continued for the duration and, perhaps, forever after, if the sunkist state's race purists have their way.

This hoisting of the standard of race hatred as a political banner is nothing new in our political history. It is a favorite device of white supremacists of the stubborn south, and it has been used by the unscrupulous and the illiberal in political campaigns against other racial minorities in other parts of the country. It so happens that California office-seekers have made excellent capital of the antagonism of a section of the population toward economic and social advances by Oriental immigrants and their children. The "Jap issue" is a staple in California politics. And it is interesting to note that it is not the exclusive property of either of the two major parties, just as neither the Democrats or the Republicans have a monopoly on political candidates who are political reactionaries and racial bigots.

It so happens, however, that the "outs" always howl louder than the incumbents, and it is a phalanx of Republican and anti-administration Democrats who at present are heightening race tensions in California. The forthcoming race for United States senator is a case in point. Senator Sheridan Downey is the only member of the state New Deal ticket, elected in 1938, who still holds office. The incumbent senator is a candidate for reelection and has the support of the pro-Roosevelt forces of which the state's attorney general, Robert Kenny, is the acknowledged leader. His major Democratic opponent is State Senator Jack Tenney of Los Angeles who achieved notoriety as the head of the California legislature's "little Dies" committee. Mr. Tenney, however, is a quiescent Democrat, having collaborated with the reactionary opposition to help wreck California's "little New Deal." A favorite of the Hearst press, State Senator Tenney operates the Americanism Educational League, one of California's noisiest race-baiting organizations, with John R. Lechner. Recently in Los Angeles he has organized a quasi-official committee of California attorneys with avowed purpose of investigating matters relating to Japanese Americans. While espousing a program of discrimination against Japanese Americans because of ancestry, Mr. Tenney has sponsored a full-page campaign ad in a Jewish American paper in which he asks for the support of California Jews, and dedicates himself to a program of race tolerance.

The Republicans who have filed as senatorial candidates include Lieutenant Governor Fred Houser, State Treasurer Charles Johnson, Justus Craemer, William Bonelli and Philip Bancroft. It is interesting to note that Candidates Houser, Johnson, Craemer, and Bonelli have, in their public careers, advocated restrictive treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry. Lieut. Gov. Houser has often echoed Governor Earl Warren's hostile views regarding Ja-

pense Americans. Mr. Craemer, a member of the state railroad commission, was one of the chief advocates of the "second evacuation" of persons of Japanese ancestry from Military Zone Two in California, which was later ordered by General DeWitt in June, 1942. Treasurer Johnson's contention is that he was advocating anti-Japanese American policies when many of his competitors for the U. S. Senate were still in the diaper stage. He is a relic of the political old guard which rode herd on California for three decades. He is of the old school of California "yellow perilism," of the days of Senator Phelan and the campaign of Hiram Johnson, now senior senator from California, for President of the United States on the boast that he had "kept the Japs out of California." Candidate Charles Johnson has already announced that one of his campaign pledges is that of frustrating any possible return of Japanese Americans to California homes.

Philip Bancroft, a big farmer, was the Republican nominee who lost to Senator Downey in 1938. He was attacked in the 1928 campaign as being the candidate of the Associated Farmers, and his public speeches at that time indicated that his sympathies were with the overlords of California's vast agricultural empires. But Mr. Bancroft is no racial bigot. In a letter cited at the Tolan Committee's San Francisco hearings in 1942, Mr. Bancroft condemned the very sort of political exploitation of race hysteria of which many of 1944's candidates already are guilty. In discussing public attitudes in California regarding persons of Japanese ancestry after Pearl Harbor, he declared:

"In going about the country districts I have been gratified to find much more of sympathy and understanding for the plight of these unfortunate people than would generally be expected from what appears in the papers."

"Apparently most of our politicians think they can increase their popularity by attacking these people who have very few defenders rather than by leaving the handling of the subject to the FBI and the War Department, and then backing up these two agencies 100 per cent in protecting our country against the danger from those few enemy aliens who constitute a real threat."

The incumbent, Senator Downey, recognized the threat of Japanese militarism long before Pearl Harbor, and publicly advocated steps to cut off the flow of American materials to the war-makers of Tokyo. On the subject of Japanese Americans he has never declared himself. He has shown, however, that he is not swayed by hysteria. When the Dies Committee last summer issued reckless charges regarding the government's handling of Japanese American relocation, he sponsored a resolution, passed by the Senate, which asked for an authoritative White House statement on the war relocation of west coast evacuees. The result was President Roosevelt's message to the Senate last September which served to clarify congressional thinking on the subject. During the shameful spectacle last November of journalistic and congressional hysteria over Tule Lake, heightened by wild and misleading stories in the Hearst papers, Senator Downey visited the segregation camp and investigated conditions there before issuing any report.

This column has not attempted to discuss the full capabilities of these California candidates for the Senate, "the most exclusive club" in the nation. No doubt many of these men are of senatorial caliber, and most assuredly they are good fellows, splendid husbands and model fathers. The purpose of this column has been to try to throw a little light on one facet of their political personality. Their attitude toward a much-maligned minority, however, is certainly a test of their political integrity.

California politics and politicians concern all Americans (Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Hilo High . . .

The Hilo High News Bulletin of Hilo, Hawaii, noted in a recent issue that Terji Oishi, a 1938 graduate of the school, had been killed in action in Italy. Oishi was president of the student body while at Hilo high. More than 400 graduates of the school, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hilo High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kuwahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Wounded Nisei . . .

Pvt. Hideo Kami (Ward C-2, Northington General Hospital Tuscaloosa, Ala.) is now recuperating from battle wounds suffered in Italy. The war is not yet over for Pvt. Kami who, from his bed in the Tuscaloosa hospital, is already seeking an assignment with a Japanese American unit so that he may be able to go overseas again.

Elections . . .

Arizona officials are checking to see if the Japanese Americans at Gila River and Poston can vote in the state's elections, although the interpretation heretofore has been that those in the relocation camps are still legal residents of the states from which they were evacuated. . . . An A. P. report from Washington notes that U. S. senators from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa are urging War Department officials to grant furloughs to members of the famous 34th Division, now in Italy. It was stated that relatives of the soldiers were anxious they be granted furloughs to compensate for the hard campaigns in which the 34th has been engaged. One of the best-known units of the 34th is the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion. According to an interview recently published by the Des Moines Register the Japanese Americans were flanked by two Iowa battalions when they went into battle.

Casualty . . .

Tch. Sgt. Ken Omura, who has been reported drowned in New Guinea on March 19, is the first Japanese American to die in the Pacific war theater. Sgt. Omura was a graduate of Garfield high in Seattle. His next of kin are William and Robert Hosokawa of Des Moines, Ia. . . . Utahns are somewhat bewildered at the tremendous popularity of the Japanese American star of the Utah team, Wat Misaka, in New York. Crowds at Madison Square Garden cheered the young Japanese American. Another nisei on the Utah team, Mas Tatsuno, was unable to make the eastern trip.

Matman . . .

Kaimon Kudo, who used to do a lot of wrestling on the west coast before the war, has returned to the ring in Hawaii. . . . Japanese American soldiers with the Fifth Army in Italy have a new kind of pinup picture. The nisei from Hawaii recently had their first taste of canned pineapples in months. After the pineapple feast the soldiers took the labels from the cans and pinned them up. . . .

NISEI USA: California Politics

(Continued from page 4)

Japanese ancestry, for California has colored the thinking of the nation regarding the "yellow peril" in our midst. And California's racists have attempted to export their prejudices across the Sierras to the rest of the United States and even overseas to Hawaii.

A California governor once declared in 1920 when the state was in the throes of periodical agitation against residents of Japanese ancestry that, in his opinion, the "agitation in California was inspired by candidacy for office . . . the dominant factors in the movement are actuated by their desires for political preferment."

From "All Aboard:" Children at Topaz Camp Write A Poignant Story of Evacuation

Here is the story of evacuation. It was written by children, by 12-year-olds in the 7th grade at Topaz.

They speak the language of childhood, a language that is clear and artless, but also poignant and extraordinarily effective. For them the evacuation is not a matter of legal conjecture, or sociological significance. For them it is a story of the child heart.

The Day the War Started

My father said it would be nice to go for a little ride around San Francisco. The front door opened and I saw my father coming out of the house. Just as he entered the car we heard the telephone ringing and my father ran out and opened the door.

He didn't come out for about ten minutes or so, so my mother went into the house to see what was keeping my father. My mother didn't return so I put on the radio and was listening with all my might. He started to say something and said Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor. I ran into the house to tell my folks. My father said that was my uncle and told him the war has been declared between Japan and America. I couldn't go for the ride.

At School the Next Day.

Well, when we reached our school the boys and girls who were not Japanese called us names and stared at us but we were glad of the teacher because they were very kind to us and the teacher told the boys and girls who called us names not to call us names but be friendly like other times we used to play together and use to have lots of fun. When recess came the boys and girls were quiet but still they were staring at us and they started to giggle over nothing at all and some of the boys and girls started to laugh and start whispering so we felt very funny then. When the school was over we just ran home because the boys and girls were talking about us.

That morning, the teacher started to talk about this terrible war. She wasn't talking anything bad about us, but still, I felt a little funny inside. I felt that everybody was staring at me, and I wondered what everybody thought about us. Somehow I felt out of place. After school that day, mostly all of the Japanese American kids happened to get together. One of the kids popped up and said, "Say, how did you kids feel when the teacher started to talk about war?" "Funny!" we all agreed. We had a little talk about it a little bit, and before I knew it, the subject was changed and we were talking about something else.

The Next Few Months

Today when I woke up the first thing I did was to look out of the window and I saw a lot of army men watching the stores. That day I was scared to go to school because I was Japanese but I went anyway because my mother said not to be scared. When I got there it seemed just as though nothing had happened. So after the first day of school I was never afraid again. When I came home to eat that afternoon I talked to my brother and he said he is going to leave for his army camp this afternoon. I said "good-bye" because I knew he would be gone by the time I came home at three thirty from school.

When there came news of many Japanese taken by the FBI, my father had my mother pack his clothes so that he would be ready to go if they came for him. That was the dullest day I've ever seen. We all sat by the fire stove and just sat there. Every time we heard a car we would jump up. Each time we thought they had come for my father. And soon the days went by and nothing much was heard of it. It sure was a relief for everyone in my family.

Then one Saturday morning there was a knock at the door. To my surprise there stood a policeman. I led him into the house, trembling a little. Soon I forgot my fears for he joked with us and had lots of fun. He asked my father if he had any guns. Now my father had an old gun someone had given it to him so he showed it to the policeman. The policeman told my father that if my brother was old enough, he

could have it, but since he wasn't, the policeman decided to take it. My father didn't want the gun for he never used it for anything so he let the policeman have it gladly. I thought he had come for my father and was I glad!

Evacuation.

My cousin's dog was a big collie. He knew something was wrong because my cousins said we will be back soon. He said we are going shopping but, somehow he knew it was not so and he also knew that he wanted to go with us. He suspected because we were carrying out suitcases with us. When we were going down our garden the dog followed us. I told him to go home. He just sat and howled and cried. My cousins and I got mad at him but we love him almost as if he were a human being. He seemed to be one that day because he seemed to understand what we were saying to him. I got down to the sidewalk (I was the last one) and looked back and I could see him but he was still following me. His name is Spruce.

The lady that rented our house said she would take good care of him. When we drove away from the front of the house he was sitting inside the fence looking out.

Tanforan

The soldiers that guarded Tanforan were all very nice. They would joke around with us. Once when we were playing baseball he would watch from his watching tower he said, "Come on make a homer!"

At breakfast we didn't form a line but at lunch, oh, what a line and one day a lady came and took a picture of us but all the people would turn their backs and every mother had a big dishpan or bag. The lady who was taking the picture laughed because all the mothers had dishpans or bags but it wasn't funny to us because we had to put our dishes in them or else the dish would get germs on them.

We have roll call about 6:30 every day. I'm at the Rec hall every day before roll call we are playing basketball or swinging on the bars.

When the siren rings I get so scared that I sometime scream some people get scared of me instead of the siren. We run home as fast as I could then we wait about five minutes then the inspector comes to check that we are all home. If we are not home he checks us absent and he'll ask us where he is. I hate roll call because it scares you too much.

Topaz

On Sept. 28 we reached Topaz and the exciting trip made me wonder who found this desert and why they put us in a place like this to live but I heard it is a good state to live in for the duration of this long war.

All my friends think it will last two years more but I hope this war will end very soon so I can go back to San Francisco and get the education more better.

I do wish this war will end as soon as it is possible because I do not like war and I knew that everybody does not like war. This war is a terrible crime and if this crime does not end this is going to be a terrible world.

I sometimes wonder how the garden in our home in San Francisco is coming along. Whether the plants withered and died and weeds cover the garden or the house was torn down and the sign that says "Real Estate—call so and so on so and so street to buy this place" covers the front while among the weeds which cover the lot blooms roses and violets. I wonder which is better—dying from lack of care or blooming among the weeds every year. Maybe someone moved into the house, although it isn't very like-

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

The Uno Brothers Are Fighting for Democracy

Millions of Americans last week read and heard the story of the Uno brothers, three of whom in American army uniform have vowed the death of a fourth who voluntarily chose a career in the armies of the Japanese warlords.

Royal Arch Gunnison, former newspaper correspondent in the Far East, told of being interviewed by Kazumaro Uno while interned in a Japanese concentration camp in the Philippines. Gunnison said Uno, a Japanese army officer born and educated in the United States, declared:

"My family, my brothers, are dumb Americans. They are stupid enough to believe there is such a thing as equality for a race or creed in the United States."

After this story was publicized, Gunnison said, he received a letter from Uno's brothers in the American saying:

"We wish to inform you that the Jap officer—our brother—is a traitor to the American way of life under which he has enjoyed the benefits of education and freedom. We have pledged the destruction of him and all those like him."

This story is more than one of a simple family tragedy, or a human interest story in a war whose progress is measured in terms of tons of explosives dropped and tons of shipping sent to the bottom of the sea.

This story reiterates the truth that it is not race or blood that determines the cleavage between the belligerents. This is a war of ideals and principles, and families are divided as they were in America's war between the states when an ideal also was the point of contention.

This story should bring home to all Americans, and especially to Japanese Americans, that this is indeed a civil war for persons with the common tie of Japanese blood; that is the battle for ideals brother can be pitted against brother.

Kazumaro Uno, an American-born and American-educated Japanese, went to Japan voluntarily. He came under the influence of Japanese military men, and when he cast his lot with them it was a voluntary action.

His three brothers — one of whom is married and has a family, one of whom waited impatiently until he was old enough to be acceptable to the United States army—are also volunteers. They could have waited for the draft, but they felt strongly enough about the principles at stake to volunteer before their nation called them.

They believe, as their older brother does not, that there is hope and promise for the common man in America.

Kazumaro Uno says there is no such thing as equality of race and creed in the United States. Unfortunately there are many practices here that could lead the peoples of Asia to believe this charge.

Neither is there equality of race or creed in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere other than that sanctioned by and provided at the whim of the Japanese warlords.

The difference lies in the fact that in the United States the common people can strive in dignity, and, more important, make progress toward a more perfect democratic relationship among men through the government of their own choosing.

The truth of this statement is to be seen in the Uno family itself. The Unos, like other Americans of immigrant stock, are a humble people. There is nothing pretentious about them. But each of the Unos, as an American citizen, has opportunities here limited only by intelligence, ambition and the caprices of fortune as they affect man.

Kazumaro Uno found what he believed to be opportunity in Japan, a foreign land, because of his American education. He was given a place in an ordered society because of the qualifications he had acquired in America. We might ask what Uno's chances would have been had he been born in Japan in the same humble station from which he rose in America.

There is no reason to be shocked by the attitude of the three Uno boys in the American army. They fully realize that their brother would have no compunctions about destroying them, if he had the opportunity. For that is the madness that fascist nationalism has brought upon us.

Americans All

DES MOINES TRIBUNE

The Des Moines, Iowa, Tribune told a story to illustrate its point in an editorial, "Americans All," on March 28:

"An American family of Japanese descent moved into a typical neighborhood. The little girl of the family, blackhaired and tawny-skinned, went off to school in a place where so far as we know, none of her bright-eyed kind had had been seen before.

"She didn't get home for lunch. But it was all right.

"She came by before school in the afternoon to tell her mother simply that she had gone home to lunch with a new friend!

"The city where this happened was Des Moines. Its happening gives our faith in the future of democracy a lift out of all proportion to its seeming significance."

Take It From One Who Knows

DES MOINES REGISTER

"It's a striking thing how much difference a little personal knowledge makes," the Des Moines Register commented in an editorial on March 28. "One war hero, back from making speeches on the Pacific coast after pretty unpleasant experiences as a prisoner of Tojo's Japanese, was soured also on our Americans of Japanese ancestry. He propounded—seriously!—the extraordinary theory that the reason our Japanese American soldiers fought so well for us in Italy is that they just enjoy killing any white men, Germans or Americans!

"Obviously, he had no first-hand acquaintance with any Japanese Americans," The Register declared. "Our own Major Gillespie—who has plenty!—comes back from fighting beside them ready to knock down anybody who says a word against them or dares to call them 'Japs.'"

The Register quoted Major Gillespie, who commanded the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion:

"They call themselves Hawaiians or just plain Americans, and they have earned the right to call themselves anything they please."

"That ought to settle it," the Register believes.

B'nai B'rith

"Most of them had known no other country. But no distinction was drawn between the loyal and disloyal. Seventy-five thousand were torn from their homes, sent to internment camps thousands of miles away. Prospect of release while the war lasted seemed remote. The future looked unpromising—their property was lost; the life they had built destroyed. Everyone had suddenly become hostile.

"That is not the description of the fate of the Jews anywhere in Europe, but of another minority—the Japanese—here in the United States.

"If Japanese could be forcibly evacuated for reasons of military security or for any other reason, could not persons of German ancestry or Negroes of Jews be evacuated next time?"—Charles Benson in the B'nai B'rith Messenger of March 3, 1944.

ly, and, tended the garden with care and planted a victory garden among the flowers — that would be splendid and I hope that will happen. It would be better than the other things I have mentioned.

(The foregoing excerpts were taken from "All Aboard," a publication of the Topaz relocation center.)

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Many Have Maintained Their Faith in Nisei Despite Attacks Of the Ignorant and Bigoted

Since it became the fashion for racists to point an accusing finger at persons of Japanese ancestry and call names, and now when we view the plethora of discouragements besetting a Japanese name and face, we are prone to forget those many individuals who have stuck their necks out in speaking up for truth and justice for our minority.

Especially after Pearl Harbor, it has meant courage to uphold fairness when all about seemed to be excited and unfriendly. Many of us prize those

friends who came to us and assured us of their willingness to go to bat for us. Oftimes they were labelled "Jap lovers" and shunned by their Caucasian neighbors. These good samaritans were and are beacon lights in what is sometimes the gloom of our civil and human rights.

Unsung in publicity, yet treasured in memory, every Japanese American can remember the countless instances of kindness and courteous acts of which he is recipient. When within the centers rumors are rife about the hostility that prevails on the outside it might be well to recall instances of good deeds in order to kindle anew memories of their own personal experiences in the past. Perhaps, today, when within the centers certain youths are so insistent upon complete and immediate restoration of all citizenship rights as the price of their Army service, it is timely for them to think twice about how Americans will take their draft refusals. To the public, draft evading can only mean disloyalty and warped thinking. To our many friends plugging the cause of Japanese Americans, news items of Nisei draft dodgers can only cut the ground from under their feet as they strive for decency and sportsmanship. In the past their efforts have won out, surely their importunities will eventually prevail as they work for a better world. Let's see how they've been busy.

Last year when the Curtiss Candy Co. brought in some relocatees to work on their farm, the townspeople became excited. Marengo, Illinois, they declared would not permit Japs to be brought in. A handful of ministers took up the challenge and began to reason with the objectors. It became a heated community issue in which war hates were dragged out in the open. Finally, however, through the efforts of these churchmen, public opinion was reversed and a welcome was extended to the newcomers.

In Phoenix, Arizona, Mrs. Sarah P. Clardy, advisor to the Phoenix JACL felt the brunt of community intolerance. She had long been friendly and helpful to the local Japanese residents. When war came, her neighbors ostracized her. Friends quit calling. Pressure was brought to oust her from her teaching job in the high school. A local organization publicly voiced suspicion of her actions and hinted at violence. Yet this intrepid widow continued with her kindnesses and even sent a letter to the organization indicating that she expected an apology.

She taught English to Chinese air cadets and Issei alike in the evening hours. She shopped for friends in the centers as Arizona permitted no center residents to shop in the nearby towns. Though the expressman slighted her, she sent Christmas trees to friends in the centers for the holiday season. Today, after having studied lip reading herself for the purpose of aiding a shy Nisei boy who lost his hearing by infantile paralysis, she spends hours in conversation with him. To this faltering Nisei, she is a tower of strength and inspiration.

There is Curley Wilson, now in the armed forces. Wherever there was intolerance against any minority, you'd find him battling. In trying to open up recreational opportunities he would come against the Board of Directors of an institution in a position to aid the Nisei. Quoth Curley: "Before they would start their meeting, the Board members would offer invocation to the Almighty. How any warmth of kindness could break through their chill hearts even in the form of prayers to the Good Lord is beyond me.

Their optimism must have been great to reach Him."

When General Secretary Lorna Tuttle of the Denver YWCA was approached about the discontinuance of dances for the Nisei and that in view of the popular USO there might be a fracas between the soldiers and the Nisei, Miss Tuttle pointed out that barring Nisei from Y socials would drive them to pool rooms and bars. She further added that the YWCA was in the business of encouraging wholesome recreation and would continue to do so.

A home to live in is today a prized possession. As an entering wedge toward residence in the better section of Denver, Miss Margaret Rohrer leased a home in her own name, moved in her Nisei family who had spotted the vacancy despite neighborhood agitation. Then she started a public relations campaign in the vicinity, followed through by the Nisei family and now everything is amicable there.

Barron B. Beshoar of the War Manpower Commission learned of a small town attempt to oust the Nisei farmer from among their midst. This was an agricultural area and rumors were rife about the forerunner of a "Jap invasion." There were dirty remarks and ugly threats about what would happen to the lone Oriental. The farmers roundabout were stirred and a public meeting was called to take steps. Beshoar called for a consideration of their soldier boy's viewpoint. Would their American boys in their foxholes, he asked, question who grew the beans they were eating, or would the more important issue be the necessity of growing and getting the food to them. The farmers saw the point and the whole hysteria subsided.

In western Idaho the farmers became alarmed with the influx of evacuee sharecroppers and tenants. At a meeting called to consider the usurpation of their longtime holdings and what their boys in the armed services would think when they returned to find their old farms in the possession of Japs, feeling ran high against the newcomers. The War Relocation Authority representative agreed that they had a perfect right to sell land only to those they deemed to be suitable buyers but that if there was any idea that ill feeling might run to violence, the WRA would not release any evacuee laborers to aid in the spring planting and harvesting. The farmers adjourned the meeting considerably mollified and reasonable.

John W. Thomas of the Baptists Home Mission Society tells of the tough nut he ran up against. Those who champion the often misunderstood and unpopular situation of the Japanese American have to take it. Here's what one interviewer told him where to get off: "Listen, on Dec. 7th I made my mind up to hate all Japs; nothing since has changed my mind. Now get the hell outa here!"

Headlining the Dies' Committee's periodic reports as they do, the newspapers seldom carry the story of the minority report consistently filed by Representative Eberharter of Pennsylvania. Opposing member of this notorious pack of political bloodhounds, Eberharter has staunchly denounced the falsity of the findings and the prejudiced spirit of the majority report.

Though buffeted by political winds, this fair-minded representative of the people firmly upholds truth and integrity. When those of us within the centers were astounded by the unbelievable distortions of center conditions publicized by the Dies' Committee, Eberharter's minority report formed a welcome contrast by displaying sanity and balance.

To the Nisei who feel that

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Oldest Nisei

Editor,
The Pacific Citizen:
I am very much interested in your work.

I may say here that I am one of the oldest American-born citizens (of Japanese ancestry) and proud of it. I am passed 56 years. My oldest son is 31, and is 3rd generation or "sansel."

May God bless you in your noble work.

Very sincerely,
Yoshio Tanimoto
Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

Combat Soldier

Editor,
The Pacific Citizen:

Combat and life out here are rugged. My buddies-in-arms, who are here on the frontlines say that you can't even see an enemy ten feet away from you at times. Stretcher bearers carrying out casualties often have to wade waist deep in muddy water. The jungle just stinks with the dead, musty odor which is even worse in the forward areas where the bodies of the Japs lie unburied. Perhaps, it's not a pleasant life but everyone is taking it with chins up, shoulders back, knowing that it's a duty that's got to be done.

The soldiers represented out here are from all walks of life . . . from the sandy beaches of Florida, from the hills and hollows of Kentucky and Tennessee, from fishing piers of California, from the crowded cities of the east, west, north and south, all united together regardless of race, color or creed, in fighting a war to save democracy. Not only are we fighting for democracy but to preserve the simple and humble things in life. . . for the moon in the sky, where the young may know its magic and its beauty, for starlight, for rainbow, for friendship, for the laughter of a child, for the love and understanding of a woman's heart. There are many, many other things that make life worth living, and when a man's half a world away from home, all these things emerge into view, things he'd taken for granted back in the good old USA. Out here, separated from our loved ones by an unimaginable expanse of water, we've had plenty of time to think of these things.

As we live day in and day out under the blazing sun of the tropics, a feeling of loneliness sweeps over us and we long once again for our land, the United States, where it's enough to encompass a dream and make it a reality.

I've somewhat let my mind wander off into space, and if any part of it sounds funny, I guess it'll all be due to sleepless nights caused by Jap bombing raids and the noise of the artillery shells.

Very sincerely yours,
Sgt. Kaz Yoshihata,
U. S. Army.
Somewhere in the South-west Pacific.

Urge Repeal Of Oriental Exclusion Act

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — Immediate repeal of remaining Oriental exclusion legislation and prompt relocation of Japanese American evacuees into adequate jobs and hospitable communities were among the recommendations of the Interracial Youth conference held here on March 25 and 26.

The conference was called by the New England Fellowship of Reconciliation.

The conference issued a definitive and uncompromising statement with regard to relieving racial tension in America.

Other recommendations of the conference included the abolition of the poll tax, abolition of Jim Crow practices in all departments of government and in the armed forces, and the establishment of a permanent fair employment practices commission.

theirs is but a forlorn voice crying in the wilderness, these incidents are cited—Lest We Forget—we are not alone.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

The National JACL and Its Finances

Many of our friends must be marveling at the fact that the JACL is still functioning today. We were fortunate in having the Intermountain District Council which raised \$10,000 last year for national headquarters. Also the evacuated chapters with reserves turned over such funds last year to meet the expenses. Another important factor which should be recognized is the sacrifice of the original staff members who came to national headquarters after it was moved to Salt Lake City. They had \$26,000 which the 66 chapters had appropriated for one year's expenditures. Instead of accepting the \$150 to \$220 a month salary scale which the budget committee of the emergency national council held at San Francisco, California, in March, 1942, had set, they agreed to work for \$75 a month. It was not until last year that the amount was raised to \$125.

The 1943 financial statement mailed out to the members recently, however, shows that the bottom of the exchequer has been reached. This means that the year 1944 may force us to make radical changes. Depending upon the support it can muster, the activities may have to be curtailed. At the present time, offices are being maintained in New York City, Chicago, Denver and Salt Lake City.

There was a total income of \$20,808.71 and expenditure of \$23,824.73, leaving a deficit of \$3,021.02. The civil rights fund received a contribution of \$3,126.53 and the outlay was \$4,230.45, leaving a deficit of \$1,103.48. The total deficit was \$4,124.50. This deficit and the activities for the first few months of 1944 have been met from a balance of the unexpended fund of \$26,000.

Specifically the various regional offices were charged with the following expenditures: Eastern office, \$4,700; Chicago office, \$3,210; and Denver office, \$3,209. The St. Paul office was closed in October, 1943, since it was felt that it had served its purpose of pioneering that region for the resettlement of evacuees. Requests have come from other areas to open up JACL offices but lack of funds has forced us to refuse to expand our activities. Such plans must await the financial drive which is now underway and until there is definite assurance of being able to continue the present offices.

No matter what happens to the JACL, the only national Nisei organization active today, we believe that we done our best to advance the cause of the Nisei during the most critical time following evacuation. The JACL representatives were the first to go to the various national conferences to spread the message about the evacuation and the position of the persons of Japanese ancestry in this country. Those were the days when hardly anyone dared to travel. Any person with a Japanese face was under suspicion. It was not uncommon for our representatives to be placed in jail or hauled to the police station for questioning.

When the history of the JACL and its work after the outbreak of war and the years 1942 and 1943 are written in detail, all persons of Japanese ancestry will be grateful to the little band who came to national headquarters and carried on the battle for tolerance, recognition of the Nisei as citizens, and many other problems resulting from the evacuation from the Pacific Coast. Corporals Mike Masaoka, and George Inagaki, Teiko Ishida, Larry Tajiri and Hito Okada fought for the Nisei cause when the days were darkest, when no one knew what was going to happen next.

Our greatest regret is that we were unable to function within the relocation centers. As Norris James said at Poston after the November strike of 1942, the Nisei needed some stabilizing factor which would give them a rallying point. He was sorry that the War Relocation Authority had not encouraged the JACL to operate in the relocation centers. Lack of a strong Nisei organization is still the handicap under which the loyal Nisei struggle within the relocation centers. The young Nisei are easily stampeded into actions which they do not believe at

heart or are intimidated by the pressure of the Issei or embittered Nisei. This is why we have so many of our promising Nisei now at Tule Lake and many who are stigmatizing themselves as "draft dodgers." They are going to live to become embittered against those leaders who led them astray.

All 1943 JACL members will be receiving a printed copy of the speech delivered by Sergeant Ben Kuroki before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco. Those who do not pay their 1943 dues by the end of April will be placed on the delinquent list and will not receive further reports.

There is no doubt in our mind that everyone is going to shed a tear or two before he comes to the end of the speech. The Number One Nisei war hero will convey a message of faith and patience to all his fellow Nisei. To others, he will portray vividly the intolerance which a Nisei must overcome. It also gives a picture of the life of members of the air force.

In his concluding remarks, Ben read a part of the Japanese American Creed, which Corporal Mike Masaoka, the national secretary of the JACL, now with the 442nd Combat Team, training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, wrote. He said:

"To those few who help breed fascism in America by spreading such prejudice, I can only reply in the words of the Japanese American Creed:

"Though some individuals may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith, for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of the American people."

"The people who wrote that creed are the thousands of Japanese Americans whom certain groups want deported immediately. These Japanese Americans have spent their lives proving their loyalty to the United States, as their sons and brothers are proving it on the bloody battlefield of Italy. It is for them, in the solemn hope that they will be treated justly rather than with hysterical passion, that I speak today."

We are confident that the speech will inspire all our members to carry on the fight to overcome intolerance in this country and not to let a few bigots make them lose faith in America.

the copy desk

Shelby Soldier

"As far as we can see, the opening of the Selective Service is to us—the Nisei, one step more towards the realization of our goal of being accepted into the American way of life as equal citizens. Sure, we've been pushed around—we had to give up our homes, our jobs and all held dear—but that's behind us now. Recalling old wrongs won't help matters any. We've got the future to contend with—not only your future and mine but the future of the Nisei generation and the coming generations of Japanese Americans. If we expect to be taken as an equal of any other citizen, we must be willing to fight for that right. That's why 4,000 of us are here in Shelby, training for that day we may prove by our action, our love and loyalty for this, our country. It's for that reason the now famed 100th Battalion is fighting so valiantly in one of the fiercest theatres of action at the present time. They haven't given up their trust in the goodness and fairness of America. They're laying down their lives every day to the realization of that day when we will no longer be looked upon with suspicion, but will be taken as loyal Americans. The members of our Combat team have not given up that faith in America—can you, the Nisei at home, give up that faith?" — Letter from Pfc. Tak Shirai, Camp Shelby, Miss., printed in the Minidoka Irrigator.

JUST INCIDENTALLY

By Dale Oka

Detroit, Mich. Art Rensberger, Bill Jones, Peter Seidl and Stanley Antolczyk are aged from 50 to 22 years. Art boasts a Dutch handle, while Bill was born in Canada. Stan's derivation is Polish, and Peter is descended of German parents. But they are loyal Americans all. There is nothing extraordinary about these four Americans. They don't go shouting from one house-top to another about their Americanism. They buy bonds regularly. They contribute to the Red Cross, the USO, etc. In other words, they are just plain Americans.

Sure, they gripe about this and that. But what American doesn't? That is merely one of the privileges of being an American. In Germany, Italy or Japan today, one dare not complain about the shortcomings of their governmental machinery. . . . one dare not criticize the manner in which they are forced to exist. In the United States, it is merely one of the freedoms, the rights of the people. And fellows like Art and Bill and Stanley and Peter are the people.

Ray Richards, Randolph Hearst's Washington press representative, will have you believe that the Rensbergers, Jones, Seidls and Antolczyks throughout the length and breadth of our great land are becoming increasingly alarmed and wary of the way their fellow Japanese Americans citizens have relocated into their midst. The truth of the matter is that the hate campaign, built up with lies and canards, laid down by the demagogic racists has been shattered by the stout American fortitude of the nisei themselves and by the general tolerance of the people. Given the chance to prove themselves, the nisei evacuees

have demonstrated their Americanism, have been able to adapt themselves successfully in the new regions, and get along congenially with their new neighbors and fellow workers.

How do I know? Art, Bill, Stanley and Pete happened to be just four of the hundreds of Americans of every race and creed with whom I work 9 hours a day, six days a week, in a local war plant. They are not fearful that I, or the other 8 nisei employed there, "represent any internal danger" (to use Richards' words). They reassure me, not just by verbalizing, but by their daily actions, that as long as I am an American they have nothing against me. . . . indeed, look upon me as a fellow comrade and friend.

Art, Pete and I drink coffee out of the same percolator. We exchange sandwiches and fruits from our respective lunch boxes. Bill Jones doesn't hesitate to give me a lift home in his car when I so request. Stan confides in me about his nightly romantic adventures and includes me when planning his Sunday fishing trips come good weather.

There are others whom I can name whose only interest is the objective of other Americans. . . . the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. Eddy Lees, Elmer Berndt, Ed Scholte, Frank Stribbell, Steve Schneider, 'Red' Burns, George MacKenzie, Bill Dickson. They are Americans all. But contrary to what Randy Hearst's Washington stooge would have you believe, they are tolerant and good, they hold no bitterness in their hearts for those of us whose only "crime" was to be born with Japanese faces. They hold no resentment toward the nisei because they know that our brothers and friends, too, are daily giving their lives and blood on foreign battlefields in the name of the righteous Allied cause.

It is true that there is a handful of so-called Americans who are indignant because their husbands or brothers are wearing the uniform of the armed services while a few of us nisei are holding down good jobs on the home front. But, thank the Lord, they are a handful and we trust that someday soon they shall see the error of their mental ways.

In the meantime, I'm afraid that Ray Richards is once again shooting off his mouth with his now typical nazi-like fear propaganda. He accuses the administration of indulging in the dissemination of fear propaganda. But for my money, the administration can well learn something about that type of publicity from Randy Hearst's Washington stooge.

Proponents of the Axis' theory of race superiority in the U. S. A., like Lechner, Richards, and Rankin, have reason to believe that their hate campaign will be unsuccessful. . . . because they are learning the hard way that the great bulk of Americans, as represented by Art Rensberger, Bill Jones, Pete Seidl and Stan Antolczyk, are inclined to be fair and just, tolerant and full of plain common sense. . . . are deeply appreciative of the true meaning of democracy and, what is more, they practice it!

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Hitoshi Nitta (21-1-B, Poston) a boy on March 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Yoshimura (2-6-F, Hunt) a boy on March 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tanigawa (4-7-B, Hunt) a boy on March 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Matsuchi (44-11-D, Poston) a boy on March 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yoshimoto (33-5-B, Topaz) a girl on March 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaki Hanaka (26-2-C, Poston) a girl on March 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Susumu Yamashita (6-3-E, Topaz) a girl on March 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenzo Sato (30-6-B, Hunt) a girl on March 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jiro Yotsuya (10E-8E, Granada) a girl on March 20.

To Pvt. and Mrs. Ray Okamura (40-5-A, Hunt) a girl on March 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Toyooka (38-11-E, Hunt) a boy on March 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kensaku Ishikawa (38-11-E, Topaz) a boy on March 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Saito (14-6-E, Rohwer) a girl on March 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ed Nishimura (12F-7A, Granada) a girl on March 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bill Nagaoka (13-11-A, Hunt) a girl on March 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Iwao Kikuchi (40-12-G, Hunt) a girl on March 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Ozaki (12-8-F, Rohwer) a girl on March 22.

To T/4 and Mrs. S. Ishikawa (11E-8C, Granada) a boy on March 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Tadakuma (30-3-4, Hunt) a girl on March 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Uichiro Mizutani (7K-7B, Granada) a boy on March 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Fukumoto (11E-6A, Granada) a boy on March 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Akiyama (10-12-D, Rohwer) a boy on March 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Hamamoto (11K-4A, Granada) a girl on March 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuji Seto (22-4-E, Heart Mountain) a boy on March 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sasaki (39-12-A, Hunt) a boy on March 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Okamoto (7-10-A, Hunt) a boy on March 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ray Seta (8-16-A, Heart Mountain) a boy on March 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Hori (2-19-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on March 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Fujikawa (12-10-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on March 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasutomi Gobata (34-9-A, Gila River) a boy on March 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokio Yoneda (64-8-B, Gila River) a boy on March 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seichi Kageura (2212-A, Bila River) a boy on March 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Earl Yuuji Tanaka (6-5-D, Gila River) a boy on March 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Sueki Shimazu (8-1-C, Gila River) a girl on March 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yoshio Uchishiba (65-9-D, Gila River) a boy on March 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Nishitani, a boy on Feb. 8 in Caldwell, Idaho.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kora a girl on March 15 in Caldwell, Idaho.

DEATHS

Kanemasa Kawasaki, 57, (6H-11B, Granada) on March 27.

Hiroshi Tsuji (21-1-A, Gila River) on March 27.

MARRIAGES

Grace Hisako Gow to George Shimada on March 18 at Kersey, Colo.

Mitsi Yasukochi to Fred Funakoshi on March 19 at Ft. Lupton, Colo.

Michi Kitagiri to Cpl. Victor Izui on March 20 at Chicago.

Frances Tsuchiya to Takayuki

Ann Nisei's Column

So Your Husband's In the Army!

So your husband's in the army now, and you're an army wife. Well, there's a small army of you, too—you army wives. And until Johnny comes marching home again, you'll have to make a new pattern of living for yourself—a pattern that will keep you alert, interested and busy till war's end.

There's nothing harder than seeing your husband off to war. The prospect of lonely days and nights is frightening. All the little hours of companionship that tied together the working and the eating and the sleeping are over. And many wives, used to depending upon their husbands, find loneliness an almost unbearable and impossible prospect.

There are many questions you will have to answer for yourself when your husband goes into the army. First there is always the question, "Shall I follow my husband to camp?"

Our advice would be, "No." Most towns near army camps are appallingly crowded. Housing is inadequate, and often it is untenable. Travelling, entertainment and food are expensive, and everything is difficult to find. Your accommodations will possibly be a small, dreary housekeeping room, and under these conditions any normal living is impossible. In addition, your husband will be on a rigid schedule and subject to transfer at short notice. If he must worry about getting you settled, about your comfort and your needs, he cannot keep his mind on soldiering.

Your job now is to make and keep a home for him—a home he can visit on furlough and one to which he can come back after the war.

It's of primary importance, during this period, to keep your mind occupied and keep yourself busy. By all means get a job, unless you have very small children. You need a good hard, rigid routine to keep yourself from feeling lonesome and apathetic. And most of all, you must not start feeling sorry for yourself.

The best antidotes for loneliness are hard work and friends. Plan definite activities for yourself. Go to the library once a week. Join a social or political group. Try doing some war work, even though it's just once a week. Plan small, informal suppers with other war wives you know. Remember that they're as lonely as you are. Get in with other people as much as you can—at the Y, at church.

In other words, get outside of yourself and your worries. Don't give your mind a chance to dwell on your troubles. You'll find it lots easier going. In addition, you'll develop as a person, Mar-

Tashima on March 26 in Denver.

Miye Shiogi to Frank Yoshitaka at Minidoka.

Alice Sakamoto to Mack Yamaguchi at Granada.

Rose Shirashi to Ted Takeshita on Feb. 12 in Parma, Idaho.

Helen Taniguchi to Kazuo Tamura on Feb. 12 in Caldwell, Idaho.

Flora Imada to Pvt. Mitsuru Hayashi on Feb. 13 in Caldwell, Idaho.

Rose Nagamoto to George Kurihara on March 21 in Caldwell, Idaho.

Santa Marians Protest Return Of Evncuees

SANTA MARIA, Calif. — Coinciding with the visit of John R. Lechner, advocate of restrictive treatment of Japanese Americans, to Santa Maria, a petition signed by 1120 Santa Marians and residents of Santa Maria valley has been sent to the California state legislative interim committee, "the little Dies committee," headed by State Senator Jack B. Tenney of Los Angeles protesting the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the Santa Maria valley.

State Senator Tenney is associated with Lechner on the Americanism Educational League of Los Angeles which has been conducting a campaign on the west coast against the return of the Japanese Americans to the evacuated area.

Lechner spoke in Santa Maria on March 29 at a public meeting at the Veterans' Memorial building. The meeting, attended by several hundred persons, was sponsored by the Marshall Braden post of the American Legion.

Lechner told the Santa Maria audience that citizens in other parts of the United States do not realize the seriousness of the "Japanese problem" on the west coast. He said that "as a result, Californians and others must battle a misguided sympathy and a mistaken sentiment that is being spread throughout the nation by partisan groups—largely composed of religious organizations."

ried life tends, often, to make one a bit lazy and apathetic. Perhaps you, too, have lost much of your "bachelorhood" independence and curiosity. Now's the time to get it back.

It might be a good idea to get another army wife to room with you or share an apartment with you. Having another person around at this time is a good idea. And perhaps you'll be helping her, too.

And then, there's always the question of dates. Should you, or shouldn't you. Again we say, "No."

Of course there's nothing wrong with going out with other men. Probably your husband would be the first to admit that. But naturally he wouldn't like it, and he wouldn't like having to worry about it. Your husband is doubtless a very rational creature, but he's also a very human one.

But that isn't the main reason for not dating these days. It stands to reason that without your husband, you won't be as emotionally stable as you should. Going out with other men can become a habit necessary to you. And though your emotions are mature, it's entirely possible you aren't quite grown up in other ways, else why should just going out nights be important?

Of course there are dances, but if dances are important to you, your aren't old enough to accept the responsibilities of marriage. Leave dances to the teen-age crowd. And as for the rest of your entertainment—movies, plays, etc., get a girl friend to go with you.

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BLIND TEACHER HOLDS CLASSES AT MANZANAR

MANZANAR, Calif. — There is one person at Manzanar who will never see the "outside" again, but his time, nevertheless, is spent in helping those who will someday relocate.

He is Clive Greenley, a teacher, who gets to his classes in public speaking with his seeing eye dog, "Boy."

He came to the center to help Manzanar children after an Army proclamation told American citizens of Japanese ancestry to evacuate the West Coast, says the Manzanar Free Press.

"However, Clive doesn't mention anything about this," adds the Free Press. "He has, nevertheless, been teaching the young school children—boys and girls brought up in confinement and isolation—to grow up to meet a friendlier world after the war on the 'outside.'"

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By Hito Okada

CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to acknowledge the following contributions to our General Fund: Columbia Foundation, San Francisco, California, \$1,000.00; Bishop C. S. Reifsnider, Pasadena, California, \$10.00; Anonymous, Hunt, Idaho, \$5.00; Roy Y. Sakamoto, Spokane, Wash., \$1.50; and Harry Sakata, Brighton, Colorado, \$1.50. We wish to acknowledge also a Memorial Contribution of \$15.00 for their father, who recently passed away, from Mrs. Mary Sutow, Mrs. Sue Fujii, Alice, Shige, and George Korenaga.

The staff wishes to thank the following persons for their thoughtfulness in sending us gifts. The soft drinks we have been enjoying were from Fred Nomura and it goes swell with the sandwiches that the staff has been bringing for their noontime luncheon. Fred Yamamoto for the last several weeks has bombarded us with candies, and before I forget, the staff enjoyed being his guest at a chicken sukiyaki dinner at Dawn Noodle House. Mr. A. D. Bonus sent us a package yesterday which we opened with our usual anticipation of a new surprise from him. Two boxes of chocolates for the girls and a carton of cigarettes are being enjoyed by the staff as an Easter present from A. D. Bonus.

BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

The latest members of the Buck-a-Month Club are Anonymous, Brigham City, Utah; Masato E. Morishima, Rivers, Arizona; Joe X. Shinoda, Grand Junction, Colo.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Since the first of the year the subscriptions to the Pacific Citizen have been coming in steadily, for which we are grateful. As I scan the subscriptions from day to day, I note particularly that the amounts are for \$2.50, a non-member subscription rate. However, many of those who have been remitting \$2.50 are former members of the JACL. For those in the Relocation Centers 50c additional would make them Associated Members and to those in the Free Zones a dollar more is all that is necessary. The JACL and the Pacific Citizen are complementary, the effectiveness of one is lost without the other, and in the final analysis, if the JACL is unable to meet the operating deficit of the Pacific Citizen, we have no alternative but to whittle it down to lesser pages. I am not asking for a \$10.00 or \$15.00 membership fee, or your sacrificing a day's wages if you are out in the free zone, but all I ask is you join the JACL when you subscribe to the Pacific Citizen by remitting the few cents more that will make you JACL members.

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Dick Miyagawa Elected Captain At Wisconsin

Badger Boxing Team
Honors Evacuee at
Annual Dinner

MADISON, Wis. — Dick Miyagawa, formerly of San Jose State college, was elected honorary captain of the University of Wisconsin's 1944 boxing team, Coach John Walsh announced last week at the annual dinner of the Boxing Seconds at the Capital hotel.

Miyagawa, who came to Wisconsin from a relocation center, is a native of Hawaii. He was almost a unanimous choice for the honor, but cast his own ballot for another member of the team.

The Badger 127-pounder, who was NCAA champion while at San Jose State, was deeply moved by the honor. He rose to his feet as Walsh announced the captaincy and started to thank his mates for the honor, but couldn't finish. His voice broke and the boxer, who has never faltered in the ring, could not continue. All present realized the depth of Miyagawa's emotion and Coach Walsh came to the rescue when he rose, patted Miyagawa on the shoulder and said, "That was the best speech of the night, Dick."

In an earlier talk before the announcement that he was named captain, Miyagawa paid tribute to Walsh, the University of Wisconsin and Badger boxing fans.

"My only regret is that I didn't come here earlier," he said. Boxing is a major sport at Wisconsin and draws crowds of 6,000 to 10,000.

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Ogden Proud of Home-Town Nisei Member of Utah Team

OGDEN, Utah—Ogden is proud of its home town basketball hero, Wat Misaka, a member of the University of Utah's national championship basketball team.

The Standard-Examiner's sports editor, Al Warden, visited Misaka's mother, Mrs. Tatsuyo Misaka, who is supporting Wat and his two younger brothers, Tatsumi and Osamu, as a feminine barber.

Ogden citizens were mildly perturbed over constant references to Misaka as a "native of Hawaii." The Standard-Examiner reported that the Misakas were long-time residents of Ogden and that Wat Misaka's father operated the Western barber shop for many years, the business that Mrs. Misaka is still carrying on.

The Ogden paper reported that Wat Misaka had graduated from Ogden high back in 1941 and attended Weber college in Ogden on a scholarship. An "A" student, Wat also received a scholarship to attend the University of Utah. Tatsumi, the second son, is a student at Central high and Osamu, the youngest, is enrolled at Grant school.

Wat played basketball at Central and at Ogden high and later was an all-conference performer on the Weber college team. Back in 1942 he was named the stand-out individual player of the inter-mountain junior college tournament and rated a first team post on the all-stars.

Reed Swenson, coach at Weber, declared that "Wat is one of the finest athletes I ever coached." Wat Misaka and the other members of the Utah team, "the live five with the five drive," who won the NCAA championship by defeating Dartmouth in New York last week, and then defeated St. John's, winners of the Metropolitan Invitational championship, were given a tremendous ovation by Salt Lake citizens and by Utah University students and faculty when they returned home last Tuesday.

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