

Nisei Battalion Fighting on Anzio Beachhead

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Japanese American Soldiers Transferred to New Positions, Declares Report From Italy

Members of Hawaiian Unit Reports Nisei Troops Spent Christmas in Rest Area After Long Service in Front-Lines at Cassino

The Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion of the U. S. Army's 34th Division is now fighting on the Anzio beachhead, according to information, passed through Army censorship, and received by the "Pacific Citizen" this week.

Advices reaching here from the Italian battlefield indicate that the Japanese American unit was withdrawn to a rest area after engaging in the bitter battle for Cassino. Following a short rest period the Japanese American battalion, composed originally of members of a National Guard unit from Hawaii, was transferred to the Anzio beachhead.

The following is the first of a series of dispatches from Pvt. Kungo Iwai of the 100th Infantry Battalion:

By PVT. KUNGO IWAI

WITH THE 100TH INFANTRY BATTALION SOMEWHERE ON THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD, ITALY (Delayed)—Fortunately we didn't spend our first Christmas in Italy lying in fox-holes and eating cold "C" or "K" rations. We were in a rest area which was once a battlefield where many of our buddies gave their lives. The boys of the Japanese American battalion were just back from hitting the German Winter line and were relieved to get some decent rest and chow.

Believe it or not, we had Christmas trees brought into the area from some nearby hill. Obviously, we didn't have the usual paraphernalia and trimmings that went with decoration a Christmas tree. The job of dressing the stately trees was given to Pfc. Keichi Kimura, formerly a well-known Honolulu artist. With shears and "C" ration cans, Pfc. Kimura began making ornaments of all conceivable shapes and sizes. To add a dash of color we picked red berries from the bushes and tied them to the branches of the trees. When the trees were completely decorated, we placed them in an open area where the Chaplain held a solemn and beautiful service.

For Christmas dinner we had turkey, nuts, oranges and Italian "vino." That night we sang Christmas carols mixed in with Hawaiian melodies that we have always loved.

To those of you at home this may have seemed to be a nice merry Christmas, but to us it wasn't. As we gathered around singing and drinking, we thought of our friends shortly buried in this foreign soil and the wounded in hospitals. We were deeply thankful that we had the opportunity to celebrate a little bit of Christmas here in war-torn Italy.

If we had only known that the days after Christmas were going to be spent fighting on many bleak, barren and snow-covered hills where it took 42 men 72 hours to evacuate one wounded soldier in biting cold and over rocky, muddy trails, we would have enjoyed it more.

In the midst of war it was not a merry Christmas, but we were thankful we had time to pray on Christmas day.

Young Japanese Alien Gets American Citizenship Through Service in United States Army

Perhaps no other man in the Army is quite as happy as Pvt. Noboru Nakamura who received from the United States government on April 12 last, a certificate making him a full-fledged citizen of this country, the "Pacific Citizen" was informed this week.

Pvt. Nakamura has the enviable distinction of being one of the very few, if not the first, Japanese alien now serving with the armed forces of the United States in World War II, to receive his American citizenship.

He was born in Nagasaki, Japan, 19 years ago, and came to the United States with his parents at the age of four. He first volunteered for combat duties more than a year ago to serve with the Japanese American Combat Team that was being activated at Camp Shelby, Miss. His request, however, was turned down by the War Department at that time because of his Japanese citizenship. His persistent appeals for consideration for services with the army, together with his fervent desire to serve America, were forwarded to the War Department in Washington, D. C. and his final acceptance into the army several months ago, preceded the arrival of the legal document of citizenship which arrived recently. Needless to say, it is now his most prized possession.

The framed certificate hangs above his cot on the wall, mute evidence of the good faith of the United States in men who are willing, without reservation, to serve America at war.

Pvt. Nakamura was a resident of Reedley, California, at the time of the evacuation, and was moved to the WRA camp at Poston, Arizona, where he lived with his family. He was inducted at Fort Logan, Colorado. He has a sister who is married to Lieut. K. Kitagawa of Minnesota, who is now overseas, fighting in the European theater of war.

PLAN RADIO DEBATE ON RETURN OF COAST EVACUEES

LOS ANGELES—A. L. Wirin, noted civil liberties attorney, and Floyd Covington of the National Urban League, leading Negro organization, will take the affirmative in a radio discussion on the subject: "Would Prohibiting Return of Japanese to California be a Threat to Other Minority Groups?" which will be broadcast May 7 on KFAC.

John R. Lechner of the Americanism Educational League will be one of the speakers upholding the negative.

Army Says Nisei Will Not Be Used in Combat Against Japan

First Unescorted Evacuees Arrive In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO —The first unescorted Japanese American civilians permitted in San Francisco since the evacuation of west coast persons of Japanese ancestry arrived in San Francisco on April 25.

Forty-five Japanese Hawaiian women and children, some released from war relocation centers, have been granted temporary permits to pass through the western defense command en route to their homes in Hawaii.

Coast Attitude Better, Reports Interior Chief

Secretary Ickes Says Public Feeling Toward Evacuees Improving

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Interior Ickes, who returned last week from a trip to San Francisco where he denounced "professional race mongers" who were stirring prejudices against Americans of Japanese ancestry, declared in Washington on April 20 that he received the impression while in the west that public feeling has been "considerably allayed" toward Japanese Americans.

Ickes told his press conference he is "quite satisfied" with reaction to the statement he issued in San Francisco on the rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

"Sentiment on the whole is better than I thought it was," Ickes said. "Many people in California, I found, thought the War Relocation Authority has on the whole done a pretty good job."

The WRA was recently placed under Ickes' jurisdiction.

Open for Families Of Inducted Men

Wives and families of Japanese Americans entering the armed forces may relocate in the six northern Utah counties if they join immediate relatives in the area, according to Otis Peterson, Salt Lake City relocation supervisor.

Story of the Week

Japanese Americans Serve With Marines in Pacific

CHICAGO — Lt. Robert J. Newell of the U. S. Marines was interviewed by the Chicago Daily News recently in regard to his 14 months of service in the South Pacific with a unit of Marine Corps, combat military police. Lt. Newell, a Chicagoan, is quoted by the Daily News as saying:

"Yes — there are some Japanese who have not only the respect and admiration of U. S. Marines, but are even their buddies."

"But these Japanese are Americans — American-born nisei and soldiers in the U. S. Army, who have been serving with Marine detachments in the Pacific islands and otherwise providing the leathernecks fighters with the benefit of their knowledge of enemy ways."

War Department Explains Policy Of Special Units for American Soldiers of Japanese Ancestry

Statement Stresses No Discrimination Meant By Policy; Many Japanese Americans Have Asked For Service in Pacific Theatre of War

SAN FRANCISCO—The War Department will not use any of the 10,000 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry as combat troops against the Japanese imperial army because of possible enemy retaliation and "considerable confusion and increasing hazards of enemy infiltration," the Army notified the War Relocation Authority's regional office in San Francisco on April 26.

The Army's statement stressed that "the use of Japanese

Americans in specific units is not based upon any discrimination policy." The statement was sent by Lieut. Col. Harrison A. Gerhardt, general staff corps executive to Assistant Secretary of War McCloy, to the regional WRA office in San Francisco.

Col. Gerhardt's statement was described as "an answer to many requests" of Japanese American selectees "who wanted to be assigned to the Pacific war zone."

"The War Department does not consider it advisable to utilize Japanese Americans in the Pacific war theatre of operations as combat soldiers," Gerhardt said. "If Japanese Americans were present in combat in the Pacific, it would be possible for the enemy Japanese to secure American uniforms from dead soldiers and mingle with American-Japanese units, thereby causing considerable confusion and increasing hazards of enemy infiltration."

"Should this occur it would jeopardize the American Japanese soldier inasmuch as his facial characteristics make it difficult to distinguish him from the enemy infiltrator."

"Again, if a Japanese American were captured in the Pacific, it is felt that retaliation measures taken by the Japanese would be in the form of extreme torture, since it seems apparent from past Japanese actions that such individuals might not be considered as prisoners of war."

Col. Gerhardt indicated, according to the press report, that Japanese Americans are being employed in the Pacific as interpreters, but combat nisei cannot be sent to that area because "it is necessary to keep them in units." He explained by saying that "if they were generally assigned to all units, it would then be necessary to screen units which are to be employed in the Pacific theatre before such unit could be shipped. Such a screening would result in disrupting the efficient operation of the combat unit by removing, in an advanced state of training, personnel from the organization."

Denver Liberals Map Fight on Colorado Anti-Alien Proposal

DENVER—Twenty-five representatives of liberal, religious and social groups met in Denver on April 19 to map the fight against Amendment No. 3, the proposal for an anti-alien property ownership law in Colorado.

Proponents of the anti-alien land law managed to get it on the November ballot by the circulation of petitions, after an attempt for legislative action on a similar proposal had been defeated.

Issei Father Blames Japan for Death of Son

HONOLULU — Yuki Moriwake, an alien of Japanese ancestry, spoke in Japanese at a United States Army ceremony recently.

He was the spokesman for Japanese parents of four American soldiers killed in action in Italy and awarded the Purple Heart posthumously.

Moriwake said:

"We blame this upon Japan which attacked the United States and started this war. We blame Japan as the evil instrument of destruction which indirectly caused the death of our boys and until Japan is brought to her knees to pay for her dastardly crime, we shall not be satisfied."

"We, and other Japanese parents who have sons in the armed forces, will do our share for the United States."

Tule Lake Men Called For Draft Physicals

AMACHE, Colo. — Seventy-three Tule Lake residents of draft age will appear for their pre-induction examinations on May 2 and 3 at the project hospital, according to the first official announcement concerning the Selective Service status of draft-age nisei in the Tule Lake center, the Granada Pioneer reported on April 19.

"They have the respect of the Marines because they are good American soldiers and we realized the risks they are exposed to in event they are captured by the enemy," said Lt. Newell, who left the study of law at Marquette University in 1941 to enlist in the Marine Corps.

"As it was, these boys had a tough time of it," recalls Newell with a laugh. "Each one of them has been captured eight or nine times—by our own men. One day two of them were seized while standing in a Marine chow line, in their dungarees."

"It got to the point where finally, for their own protection, we had to detail a marine to accompany them wherever they went. The men took it in good spirit."

Ickes Blasts New York Mayor, Two Governors for Biased Views on Evacuee Question

Secretary of Interior Charges La Guardia, Bricker, Edge with "Racial Discrimination" For Opposing Relocation of Japanese Americans

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes Thursday accused Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City and two Republican governors, John W. Bricker of Ohio and Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, of "racial discrimination" on the subject of resettlement of Japanese Americans.

In a statement, Secretary Ickes said they have expressed a belief that law-abiding persons of Japanese ancestry in this country are not entitled to the same privileges as non-Japanese, and said these opinions "seem ominously out of tune in a nation that is fighting for the principles of democracy and freedom."

"This is a strange fife and drum corps to be playing the discordant anthem of racial discrimination," Ickes was quoted by the Associated Press as saying. "Stranger than fiction."

"The mayor of New York City, who has fought long and vigorously for racial equality and justice, carrying the flag, must be shocked and disturbed to find the drummer boy from New Jersey on his left and the fifer from Ohio flanking him on the right. I cannot but believe that he has joined this company through accident and misunderstanding rather than by deliberate choice," Ickes declared.

The Interior Secretary, upholding the policies of the War Relocation Authority which was recently made part of his department, accused Gov. Bricker "not only of prejudice but of disregard of the facts" in a Los Angeles speech the Ohio governor made last week. He said Bricker was "trying to further his presidential aspirations" and that he "deliberately kicked the Constitution in the teeth."

Ickes quoted Bricker as saying that after the war each west coast community should determine for itself whether people of Japanese ancestry should be permitted to return to their former homes, and of charging the War Relocation Authority with releasing disloyal persons.

"The governor didn't know what he was talking about," Ickes said.

He noted that La Guardia has protested against the relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry in New York City "apparently on the theory that these people are dangerous and subversive."

Gov. Edge recently stated that he did not "blame" citizens of Great Meadows, New Jersey, for ousting five Japanese American evacuee farmers.

Boy Born to Oyamas In New York City

NEW YORK—A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Oyama on April 22 at Woman's Hospital. The baby weighed 6 pounds one ounce at birth.

Mrs. Oyama is the former

MAYOR LA GUARDIA HITS RELOCATION IN NEW YORK AREA

NEW YORK — Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has filed a protest with army and navy officials and federal authorities against transfer of Japanese Americans from the west to eastern states.

The mayor said in his protest that many military installations, war plants and shipping facilities were concentrated in the New York area.

The first relocation hostel will open in the New York area in Brooklyn on May 10.

Tule Lake May Pick Delegates For Committee

WRA Invites Segregate Advisory Group to Confer With Officials

NEWELL, Calif.—Residents of the Tule Lake segregation center have been invited by the War Relocation Authority to select delegates by blocks as the first step in the election of a representative committee, it was reported here.

The WRA said that there would not be community government but that the committee would be chosen to consult with project officials, acting as the official representative of the residents in advising the directors on matters on which collaboration is needed.

Meanwhile, it was reported that seven members of the segregate coordinating committee which for the last three months has represented the colony in dealing with the War Relocation Authority on colony policies has resigned.

The committee will continue to function until the end of April.

The gradual return to normalcy in the project was given as the reason for the action.

Asami Kawachi of Los Angeles. The Oyamas were married in 1942 while at the Santa Anita assembly center.

Student Relocation Program Successful, Reports Hibbard

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Wisconsin State Journal (Madison, Wisconsin) under date of April 15, 1944, devotes more than half of its entire editorial page to a powerful editorial on the subject of the relocation program. The editorial was written by Carlisle V. Hibbard, long time resident of Madison and for thirteen months recently engaged in the work of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council. After giving in great detail the background story of evacuation and relocation, and speaking of the success of the student relocation program, Mr. Hibbard said:

"These students have made good. In scholarship, they run a B average and gather a surprising proportion of high honors. Other students like them and they are often elected to the highest campus positions. College presidents and deans write most enthusiastically of the stimulating and broadening effect of their presence in the student life. There have been no serious incidents."

"Dillon S. Myer, director of

the War Relocation Authority, says that these students have been a most potent influence in preparing the way for resettlement by others from the projects. No less difficult, they have been able to assure their relatives on the projects that America is still hospitable, fair-minded, and law abiding.

"Now selective service is taking the boys out of college. Their sisters are going into the cadet nurses corps. It is a willing service. The men already on the fighting fronts are nearly all volunteers, but the drafted men are as eager to do their part.

"Pull a man out of his job, break up his home, place him and his family behind barbed wire and an armed guard for a couple of years, give him a chance to fight for his country and he does it."

"He is an American."

In speaking of racial and national equality, Mr. Hibbard speaks as an informed person. Long periods of his life were spent in Japan, Manchuria, Germany, India, Russia, Italy, France, and other European countries.

Segregated Church Opposed By Protestant Commission

SAN FRANCISCO—After considering a suggestion regarding the establishment of a United Japanese Church in America, the Protestant Church Commission for Japanese Service indicated at its recent meeting in San Francisco that it would reaffirm its former declaration that such a church is undesirable.

The commission indicated that such a racially segregated religious unit would be in conflict with certain principles and policies already established.

It was disclosed at the meeting that the proposition to utilize the services of volunteer student workers, furnished through the World Student Service Committee, in the summer programs of the relocation centers has been approved by the WRA. It was indicated, however, that such student workers will not be permitted to live at the projects, but will have to maintain residences in nearby

towns. These student workers are expected to provide leadership in club activities, crafts and industrial arts, and in other types of service work.

A special information bulletin for relocation center churches will be prepared by the commission. Messrs. Galen M. Fisher, Frank Herron Smith and Gordon K. Chapman were appointed as a committee to prepare this bulletin.

Suggestions for the promotion of family group resettlement of evacuees in relocation camps were proposed for transmission to the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans. Among the proposals was one that provision be made to resettle family groups in such a fashion that at least five families will be able to live in close enough proximity to make fellowship possible. The commission also indicated its view that greater integration of evacuees already relocated in normal communities be accomplished.

New Jersey Governor Blamed By Post for Evacuees' Ouster

Washington Newspaper Declares Gov. Edge Shirked His Duty

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Washington Post on April 19 editorially charged the governor of New Jersey with blame in the recent ousting of five evacuees from their agricultural jobs by neighboring farmers.

Quoting the statement of Secretary Harold L. Ickes in San Francisco when he declared that the WRA will not "be stamped into undemocratic, bestial, inhuman action," The Post declared:

"On the day that Secretary Ickes made this statement in San Francisco, a delegation of farmers appeared before the Governor of New Jersey to protest against the employment of five Japanese evacuees, investigated, cleared and released by the WRA, on a farm in their neighborhood. They had already driven the evacuees from their jobs by intimidation and outright violence. And of this sort of hoodlumism Governor Edge found himself able to say only, 'I guess I don't blame you.'"

"Well, we blame the Governor of New Jersey—a part of whose sworn duty is to enforce the laws and preserve the institution of a democratic people," the Post said. "The men and women of Japanese descent under the jurisdiction of the WRA—most of them citizens of the United States—were evacuated from their homes on the West Coast by military order during the dangerous period after Pearl Harbor. They have committed no crimes. They have been intensively investigated, and those concerning whom there is any basis whatever for a suspicion of disloyalty have been sent to internment camps or segregated at Tule Lake. The rest are loyal American citizens or law-abiding aliens. They are innocent victims of military necessity, in a real sense war refugees. They are entitled to our respect and to a decent opportunity to reestablish themselves."

Commenting on Secretary Ickes statement that the Japanese American problem is a local one, a problem for California, Oregon and Washington, the Post said: "But it is also a problem in the settlement of which all of us are concerned. Our essential freedoms are enmeshed in the rights of this, as of any other, minority. And our history as a Nation must bear the stain of any injustice inflicted on them."

Evacuees Arrive In East Washington

WALLA WALLA, Wash. — Japanese American volunteers from war relocation centers will again assist in farming operations on eastern Washington farms, it was reported this week.

Thirty evacuees from the Granada relocation camp in Colorado arrived in Walla Walla on April 3.

19 Soldiers Sentenced by Army Court

Convicted for Refusal To Take Training at Fort McClellan

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala. — Nineteen of the 28 Japanese American soldiers placed in a stockade here in March for refusing to take infantry training have been convicted by courts-martial and the twentieth was on trial this week.

The last nine convicted and their punishment were announced on April 25:

Pfc. Frank F. Horiuchi, 15 years in prison; T/5 Masuo Morita, 20 years; Cpl. Henry M. Itano, 12 years; Pvt. Masao Oyama, 8 years; Pfc. Mitsuro R. Mitsuhiro, 15 years; Pfc. Kenjiro Hayama, 10 years; Pfc. Yoshikazu Ishiyama, 10 years; Pfc. Shigeo Hamai, 10 years, and Pvt. Hakuben Nozawa, 15 years.

The soldier on trial is Pvt. Masami J. Okamoto.

Names of the first ten convicted were announced previously. Their sentences ranged from 5 to 30 years. Home addresses have not been made available in any of the cases.

The 28 soldiers were charged specifically with violating the articles of war by refusing to obey orders of their superior officers, and four court martial boards have been impaneled to handle the trials.

Four Evacuees Released in Detroit After Questioning

DETROIT — Four Japanese Americans who were held for investigation Sunday night along with a Saginaw resident with whom they were riding when police found a 60-gallon drum of gasoline in the trunk of the latter's car were reported to have been released on April 24.

The car, which was stopped because its license plate was illegible, was driven by Ernest West, 27 years old. His nisei passengers were Nobuo Shimbo and his wife, Mary, Shigeki Morimoto and Paul Yoshikawa. They are reported to have come to Detroit from the Poston, Arizona, relocation center last August.

The four nisei passengers denied any knowledge of the gasoline or coupons.

West told police he met the four in Los Angeles prior to their "internment" in the relocation camp and came to Detroit Sunday to visit them.

Nisei Students Attend Central College in Iowa

PELLA, Ia.—Life on the campus of Central college at Pella has changed a long since the war began.

Nisei, Panamanians and sailor trainees are replacing, in part, the students who have gone to war.

Among the Japanese American students at Central are Miwako Tanaka, 17, freshman, of San Francisco, Calif.; Kiyoshi Yamamoto, 18, freshman, of Turlock, Calif.; Shig Ogawa, 21, junior, of Hilo, Hawaii; and Kenneth Tsutsumi, junior, of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Evacuation, Detention Rapped By Dr. Nash in Salt Lake City

The evacuation and detention of Japanese Americans was characterized as the "worst demonstration of race prejudice I ever heard of," by Dr. Vernon Nash, writer, lecturer, journalist and minister, who came to Salt Lake City last Friday to address an audience at Kingsbury hall.

Speaking to newsmen on his arrival here, Dr. Nash declared, "It was only pressure groups that succeeded in getting the Japanese into concentration camps—a beautiful morsel for Japanese propagandists on our own race intolerance, for us in Asia—without due process of law. And stripping one's rights for no apparent reason is the great-

est race intolerance—an outright atrocity.

"As the civil rights of Japanese in this country are restored, I personally anticipate that public authorities, national and Pacific coast, will do their duty in supplying protection for them, and any groups that attempt to use vigilante methods will swiftly find themselves under indictment and on trial for outlawry," he said.

Dr. Nash, who spent many years in the orient, founded the first school of journalism in Asia at Yenching university in Peking.

He spoke in Salt Lake City under the auspices of the Master Minds and Artists series.

U.S. Supreme Court Postpones Test Cases

WRA Answers Statement of Ohio Governor

Fort McClellan Group Never Under Authority Of Relocation Agency

SAN FRANCISCO — The War Relocation Authority declared here on April 20 that it never had jurisdiction over the 28 Japanese American soldiers involved in an anti-American demonstration at Fort McClellan, Ala., as stated in a speech at Los Angeles on April 17 by Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio.

Answering Gov. Bricker's remarks, which criticized the WRA, R. B. Cozzens, regional WRA director, declared:

"The 28 men in the Fort McClellan incident all were inducted into the army before evacuation and never have been under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority."

"I offer this statement to clarify that of Governor Bricker, who said in Los Angeles that the 'Japanese ought to be closely watched after they are released from the relocation centers. But before they are released, a more careful and thorough investigation should be made. That some of these 'disloyalists' have gotten out is indicated by the anti-American demonstration of Japanese Americans inducted as United States soldiers at Fort McClellan, Ala.'"

Seasonal Workers Arrive at First Farm in Illinois

CHICAGO, Ill. — With the arrival at the farm of Gerald A. Schraeder near Des Plaines, Illinois, of five resettlers, the first group of seasonal workers under a War Food Administration contract arrived in the North Central Area this week. Mr. Schraeder owns and operates a 180-acre truck farm and raises principally, cabbage and carrots. Because he was so favorably impressed in the 1943 season with the work of the four Japanese Americans whom he employed, Mr. Schraeder has increased his acreage for the 1944 season, has purchased additional equipment including a new tractor, and will employ a total of 15 resettlers under seasonal contract this year.

Other and larger contracts are practically completed through the War Food Administration agreement and all centers should begin soon to receive seasonal offers from this Midwestern area.

630 Accepted for Military Service From WRA Camps

SAN FRANCISCO — Preinduction physical examinations have been given 2446 Japanese Americans from relocation centers and 630 of these men have already been accepted for military service, Robert Cozzens, assistant director of the WRA, declared here on April 25.

Rejections total 406, Cozzens said. The others are awaiting assignment to military duty.

Memorial Service Held for Nisei Writer in New York City

NEW YORK — Memorial services were held in New York City on April 14 for George Watanabe, young Japanese American writer who died here recently at the age of 26.

The memorial services were sponsored by his personal friends and by two organizations, the Japanese American Committee for Democracy and the Arts Council of Japanese Americans for Democracy.

George Watanabe, a native of Los Angeles, was editor and publisher of a Los Angeles vernacular daily, The Sangyo Nippo, at

Heart Mountain Committee Will Urge Youths to Change Views

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Heart Mountain youths now facing trial on charges of draft evasion will be urged to accept voluntary induction in lieu of standing trial by a committee formed to provide counsel for them, it was indicated here in the Sentinel.

Representatives of the community council, block managers, and the Buddhist and Christian churches met last week to formulate plans to provide counsel. It was pointed out by the representatives that the offer of counsel to these boys and their families in view of

the serious consequence they face is an obligation of the churches and representative bodies that cannot conscientiously be ignored, the Sentinel reported.

Pending approval of the plans by the respective bodies, a committee will be chosen to offer its services to those families interested in urging their boys to reverse their stand before they are brought to trial on May 8.

One Heart Mountain youth was released from jail last week when he indicated a desire to accept voluntary induction.

L. A. Sheriff Launches Drive to Tighten Anti-Alien Land Law

Heart Mountain Holds Service For Mrs. Abiko

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Memorial services for the late Mrs. Yona Abiko, former publisher of the San Francisco Japanese American News, were held on April 23 at the Community Christian church.

The Rev. T. Kaneko, former San Francisco minister, delivered the sermon. Sakanosuke Imura acted as chairman.

Nisei War Hero Acclaimed in First Camp Visit

Tremendous Ovation Greets Sgt. Kuroki At Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, Japanese American war hero, was tendered an ovation by several thousand residents of the Heart Mountain relocation center when he arrived on Monday for a short visit.

It is Sgt. Kuroki's first trip to a war relocation center.

At a welcome banquet Monday night he was introduced to more than 100 community leaders.

A public meeting was held Thursday evening at the project's high school auditorium with citizens from the nearby communities of Powell and Cody as guests.

On his arrival Monday at the administration area the modest Japanese American aerial gunner from Hershey, Neb., was mobbed by young autograph-hunters.

Sgt. Kuroki is scheduled to visit the Minidoka relocation camp in Idaho on May 2.

His visit to Heart Mountain was at the invitation of the community council.

Expect 1500 to Aid In Idaho Farm Work

BOISE, Idaho — Approximately 1,500 Japanese American farm workers will be sent into Idaho to aid with spring farming operations through the peak month of May, D. L. Fourt, supervisor of the emergency farm labor program, declared last week.

the time of the evacuation. After evacuation to the Santa Anita assembly center and the Heart Mountain WRA camp, he taught the Japanese language at the University of Colorado Navy school and the Army school at Yake.

He is survived by his father, Chikazo Watanabe, of Heart Mountain.

Shortly before his death he had completed, "The City Is Sleepless," the first book in a novel-length trilogy of the growth of fascism in Japan, the News-Letter of the JACD reports.

Biscailuz Is First To Sign Petition Endorsed By Native Sons

LOS ANGELES — Sheriff Eugene W. Biscailuz of Los Angeles county became the first California voter to sign an initiative petition on April 20 for amendments to the California anti-alien land law to prevent aliens of Japanese ancestry from owning California lands or boats in the names of their American-born children or other persons.

The petition, which will require 178,000 signatures before a measure can be placed on the November ballot, is sponsored by the Japanese Exclusion Association of Los Angeles, and is endorsed by the Native Sons of the Golden West.

E. A. Murray, campaign director, explained that the intent of the proposed amendment is to "close loopholes in the present alien land law, which permits Japanese aliens to acquire and own land through subterfuge and collusion."

"The time has come," Murray said, "to tighten our laws, as we tighten our belts, so that Japanese aliens will never again be permitted to own land in California."

In another statement, Murray declared that the danger of so-called Japanese farmers to American security was "immediately recognized by Army officials shortly after Pearl Harbor when they moved them inland."

Others present at the ceremony in the office of Sheriff Biscailuz, which launched the drive for signatures to the petition, were Eldred L. Mayer, past grand president of the Native Sons, and Bernard G. Hiss, grand trustee of the order.

Walter H. Odemar, grand trustee of the Native Sons, and a leader in the campaign, declared that the proposed amendments would forbid land ownership by "persons of Japanese ancestry ineligible to citizenship under naturalization laws of the United States who owe any allegiance to any foreign government, emperor, prince, or potentate."

According to Odemar, the amendments would extend the prohibitions to persons of Japanese ancestry having "dual citizenship."

Odemar said the proposed amendments would also ban such persons from acquiring, possessing, leasing, chartering, enjoying or transferring any water craft or interest therein.

"The fishing industry at Los Angeles harbor was controlled before the war by Japanese," he added. "We want American-owned, American-manned ships. Such laws have been in existence in Oregon and Washington for a long time."

The proposal would empower the State Attorney General to appoint personnel to enforce the provisions and appropriate \$100,000 annually to defray expenses, he added.

Ogden Church Fetes Army Inductees

OGDEN, Utah — Seventeen Japanese Americans, members of the Ogden Japanese Christian church, were guests at a farewell affair on April 1, prior to their induction into the army.

Mitsuye Endo Detention Appeal Sent to High Tribunal When Lower Court Unable to Decide

Korematsu, Endo Tests Shifted to Fall Calendar, Says Report; Decisions May Affect Future Handling of Japanese American Citizens

WASHINGTON — It was reported this week that the United States Supreme Court had shifted the Japanese American test cases on evacuation and detention to the fall calendar, postponing decisions on the Korematsu and Endo cases until that date.

SAN FRANCISCO — The Mitsuye Endo case, testing the legality of detention of loyal persons of Japanese ancestry, was sent to the United States Supreme Court last Saturday for a pre-view by the Ninth Circuit court of appeals.

This move, which has been made no more than a dozen times in 20 years, was taken because the Circuit court found itself unable to decide the issue and passed it on to the higher body. The Supreme Court may return instructions to the lower court or decide the case itself.

The decision in the case may govern the entire future handling of loyal Japanese Americans.

Central figure in the suit is plaintiff Mitsuye Endo, 24, born in Sacramento, California, whose brother, Kunio Endo, is a soldier in the United States Army.

A former state civil service employee, Miss Endo was evacuated from the Pacific Coast at the time of the mass evacuation, to Tule Lake. She is now at the Utah relocation center at Topaz.

On April 7, 1942, the California State Personnel board ordered her suspended as an employee of the Motor Vehicle department. On July 2, 1943, Federal Judge Michael J. Roche in San Francisco denied her application for a writ of habeas corpus, which would have released her from the WRA center in which she was held.

On February 19 of this year the plaintiff applied for leave clearance, which was granted following a review of her loyalty by investigating agencies. Under WRA regulations, however, persons asking for leave must make regular reports to the WRA director, obtain employment and must have the acceptance of the community to which they go. It was over this point that the Circuit court was stumped.

Miss Endo, whose character and loyalty had been passed upon, applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which would free her to live as any American citizen, without going through the procedure listed by the War Relocation Authority.

The appeal was denied, whereupon it was taken to the Ninth Circuit court. The five justices, Francis A. Garrecht, William Denman, Clifton Mathews, Albert Lee Stephens and William Healey, unable to decide the case, agreed to send it on to the Supreme court.

The justices asked the Supreme court for clarification of the following four questions:

"First—Has the War Relocation Authority the power to hold in its custody in a War Relocation center an American citizen, now more than 20 months after such citizen has been evacuated from her residence in California, without any right for such citizen to seek a release from such custody in a hearing by the Authority with the substantial elements of due process for the determination of facts warranting her further detention, because such citizen is of Japanese ancestry;

"Second—If, under the regulations as amended January 1, 1944, the Relocation Authority has determined the Japanese citizen to be loyal to the United States, may the Authority continue to confine such citizen in the relocation center until she establishes that she will have employment and can establish residence at her proposed destination?

"Third—If, under the regulations as amended . . . the Authority has determined that the citizen is loyal, may she be confined without a hearing and without obtaining counsel or being allowed to present evidence;

"Fourth—May the subject be confined because she has not agreed to make a regular report to the Relocation Authority?"

in every way to facilitate the Rev. Suzuki's ministry in Des Moines.

The Rev. Suzuki is expected to arrive in Des Moines in May and will make his headquarters at the Friends hostel.

Wounded Veterans Of 100th Infantry May Go Home

WASHINGTON — Wounded veterans of the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion may be allowed to return to their homes in Hawaii, it was reported here recently.

The War Department said on April 13 it had "under consideration" the possibility of returning Japanese American soldiers who had been discharged, at the completion of hospitalization. Such procedure, the department said, would be in keeping with its general policy regarding the returning of men to the place they initially entered military service.

Federal Judge Upholds Nisei Injunction Suit

Denies Plea of Layton Officials for Dismissal Of Okuda Test Case

Federal Judge Tillman D. Johnson denied on April 24 in Salt Lake City a motion of city officials of Layton, Utah, to dismiss an injunction suit brought by Clarence K. Okuda, an American merchant of Japanese ancestry, against the Layton board of trustees, clerk, attorney and marshal.

The case had been brought by Mr. Okuda to obtain court injunction to restrain Layton officials, who allegedly refused him a license to operate his store because he is of Japanese ancestry, from interfering with him in operation of his business.

In denying the motion for dismissal, Judge Johnson gave Mr. Okuda until Saturday to file an amended complaint. Layton officials have until May 6 to answer. The case probably will be tried the latter part of May, he indicated.

Evacuee Workers Arrive in East Idaho

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — The vanguard of the Japanese American farm workers who will work on eastern Idaho farms this summer arrived in Madison and Bingham counties and are already at work, according to John Robertson, WRA official in Idaho Falls.

Twenty-eight evacuees were in the first group to arrive.

Des Moines Church Passes Resolution To Welcome Nisei

DES MOINES, Ia. — The Rev. Lester Suzuki, projected pastor for work among Japanese Americans in the Des Moines area, will be welcomed by the First Methodist church, if he selects it for official affiliation, it was resolved last Sunday by the quarterly conference of the church.

Frank Dillon, chairman of the resolutions committee, also said the resolution stated the conference would be happy to cooperate

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

TWO RACE-BAITERS:

Larry Smith, Commentator

The National Broadcasting Company, through its western executive, John W. Swallow, has answered the protests of many listeners against the attempt of its news commentator, Larry Smith, to incite hatred and suspicion against Americans of Japanese ancestry by defending Mr. Smith's right to speak and by describing him as an "objective" analyst. We do not question Mr. Smith's right to the air five mornings a week, but we do strongly object to any attempt to pass him off as an unbiased commentator.

It would be much more appropriate if Larry Smith were sponsored directly by the California Joint Immigration Committee or by the Native Sons, or by some ku klux klannish organization, rather than by a department store, as he is in the broadcasts carried by the NBC station in Salt Lake City. For Larry Smith, speaking from NBC in San Francisco, is doing effective work in poisoning the public mind against an American minority.

Larry Smith's weapons are half-truths, exaggerations and lies. For instance:

In a broadcast purporting to "expose" the JACL, he declared that the JACL had been organized by the Central Japanese Association. *That is a lie.*

In a recent broadcast he told of a secret meeting in February, 1943, in Tokyo at which the Japanese militarists planned their invasion of the west coast. This invasion, according to Larry Smith, was going to be carried out by some 200,000 troops, spearheaded by some 2,000 Japanese Americans trained in Japan. They were to strike at a point near Gray's Harbor in Washington state. The object of the landing, he said, was to cut vital rail communications on the Washington coast. Larry Smith declared in this broadcast that these invading troops were not to attempt to capture Portland or Seattle. He indicated in this broadcast that a fifth column army of Japanese Americans, ready and armed, would rise up in concert with this Japanese invasion and would capture Portland and Seattle. The population of the city of Portland in 1943 was upwards of 300,000. In the entire state of Oregon the last census records that there were only 4,031 persons of Japanese ancestry, and in Multnomah county, which includes Portland, 2,390. This figure includes men, women, and children. It includes the halt, the lame and babes-in-arms. Larry Smith distinctly stated that this meeting of Japanese warlords in Tokyo took place in February of 1943. *In February, 1943, there were no persons of Japanese ancestry in Portland or Seattle.* They had been evacuated almost one year before. Surely the Tokyo fascists knew this, if Larry Smith did not.

On April 26 Larry Smith declared over the NBC network that Dr. Inazo Nitobe, the noted Japanese Christian leader, had reported to General Gen Sugiyama and Tokyo war ministry officials in 1940, not long before Pearl Harbor, that Japanese Americans were rendering a valuable service to Japan by bringing back information and other valuable materials from America. This was Larry

Smith's answer to some letters he had received upholding the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry. *Dr. Inazo Nitobe died in Vancouver, British Columbia, on October 15, 1933, eight years before Pearl Harbor.*

Does the NBC condone these lies as objective reporting?

John Lechner, Patriot

John R. Lechner, the west coast race-baiter, claims to have spoken to more than 10,000 civic groups, including 3,000,000 persons, in recent years on the subject of Americanism. Since Pearl Harbor Lechner has concentrated his oratorical fire on persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, and is now leading advocate of continued restrictions based on the fact of racial ancestry alone. Lechner is one of those "professional race mongers" who were denounced by Secretary of Interior Ickes in San Francisco recently.

Lechner, who is a former Baptist minister, a former assistant secretary of the Beverly Hills Chamber of Commerce, and an Americanism chairman of the American Legion in California, has recently published a booklet, "Playing with Dynamite," which is being widely distributed and which warns the people of America against its citizens of Japanese ancestry. The purpose of the pamphlet appears to be to stop the present evacuee resettlement program of the federal government, and it has been circulated as far east as New Jersey where despicable racist propaganda forced five evacuees to quit a muckland farm.

By his public actions and statements it can be assumed that Lechner subscribes to the "a Jap's a Jap" slogan of the west coast race purists, for the restrictions which Lechner advocates are those which would penalize loyal Americans for that fact that they are of Japanese parentage.

In the face of Lechner's continuing campaign against Japanese Americans as a group whose ideals are alien and inimical to America, it is most interesting to note that John R. Lechner is not a native-born American, as would be popularly supposed. He was born in Innsbruck, Austria, on Jan. 26, 1900, and acquired his American citizenship through his father's naturalization.

In a truly democratic America a man's birthplace, or the ancestry of his parents, should be of little importance. A man's ideals, the beliefs for which he will fight, are his measure as an individual and a citizen. We are not concerned with the fact that John Lechner came to this country an immigrant, for we are all immigrants or the descendants of immigrant peoples. We are, however, deeply concerned that this man, who has taken the leadership in the race-baiting campaign on the west coast and who has peddled his doctrines of hate throughout the country, is participating in a shameful campaign which is the very negation of the principles of the American democracy which have given him success.

Mail Order Bias

Montgomery Ward's present difficulties with the War Labor Board, and the company's defiance of government authority, recall the discriminatory labor policy of the huge merchandising firm's Rocky Mountain mail order center in Denver. During the past year Montgomery Ward in Denver has placed many want ads for workers in the city's newspapers. Many Japanese Americans have answered these ads, but none have ever been hired, although the nisei applying for the jobs had, in most cases, qualifications which exceeded the requirements of the positions to be filled. The nisei job-seekers were turned down because of ancestry, despite the fact that Montgomery Ward has done a tremendous business in the last two years with the evacuees in the war relocation centers. This business could be estimated in the millions of dollars, since Montgomery Ward and the other major mail order house, Sears Roebuck, handle the very great majority of the mail order needs of the evacuees.

In the past year repeated efforts have been made to place Japanese Americans in Montgomery Ward's in Denver but to no avail. The company's discriminatory policy toward a small minority becomes more understandable in the face of its present refusal to abide by the regulations of a nation at war.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Goodbye to Hashimura Togo

The Oriental Americans are among the youngest of the peoples of America, for the Asiatics were among the last of the large immigration groups to seek the western shore. Today, in the growing body of American literature, there is relatively little that touches upon the experiences of the Oriental immigrant and of his children. Most of the stories that have been written about Oriental Americans have come from the pens of non-Orientals, and perhaps it may be because of this that the Orientals, particularly those of Chinese and Japanese ancestry, have been presented as serio-comic figures, the Chinese laundryman and the bowing, hissing Japanese servant.

Back in the days when the west was still wild, and Nevada's Virginia City was the largest metropolis between the California shore and the Rockies, Bret Harte wrote his well-remembered poem, "The Heathen Chinese," which pictured the Chinese as an individual not to be trusted. "For ways that are dark," Harte sang, and the Native Sons of California have echoed that refrain to this very day, and this very week, regarding the Oriental in California. Of course Bret Harte was only reflecting the racial attitudes of the period on the western frontier, but this aura of distrust has hovered over Oriental generations to this day. Punctuated by race riots, it drove the Chinese into Chinatown ghettos. Later these prejudices were transferred to Japanese and Japanese Americans, and to the Filipino and the Hindu.

Such literary distortions as Harte's "Heathen Chinese," or Wallace Irwin's Hashimura Togo may have been titillative to the American reader, but they unfortunately have been a factor in crystallizing public conceptions regarding the Oriental in America. The theatre, the motion picture and the radio have continued the fiction, much in the same manner as they have persisted in presenting the set characterization of an indolent, menial Negro. The Japanese American doughboys storming a Nazi machine-gun nest in Italy, the Chinese American fighter pilot, the Filipinos on Bataan, bear little resemblance to the pictures, too commonly drawn, of Americans of these ancestries. The actions of Dorie Miller at Pearl Harbor are a far cry from one of the movie's favorite characters, the frightened Negro in the haunted house.

The Negro's contribution to American literature and folkways have been rich and varied. Langston Hughes, who visited Salt Lake this week, Richard Wright, Claude McKay and W.E.B. DuBois rank among our foremost writers, and Paul Robeson and Marian Anderson have few peers in their field. They have enriched forever the culture of America, and the Negro has made tremendous strides, in the face of deep-set attitudes and obstacles greater than those known by any other American group. In a historical sense, Oriental Americans are but lately arrived and they are only just beginning to tell their own stories, and to make their own arguments.

The available literature on the Chinese in America deals with the rather bizarre aspects and conditions of Chinatown life. All of us who have grown up in America have read our share of the melodramas and horror tales of what happens in the dark alleys and behind the closed shutters of Chinatown. Most Americans know of opium dens and tong wars, but few have heard the story of the struggle of Chinese Americans for a fair place in American life. "Chinatown, my Chinatown," goes a popular song, "where the light are low." We read of dope rings and gambling joints, but little about the efforts of Chinese Americans to improve housing conditions, or of Chinatown strikers, picketing in the soft San Francisco rain, and protesting the intolerable working conditions in the basement gar-

ment factories only a few steps from the bright, garish lights of Grant Avenue. We have never known an opium fiend, but we have met hundreds of Chinese longshoremen, farmers, students, merchants, artists and restaurant workers.

Chinatown, to the average American, is a rather mysterious and romantic place, as the popularity of the Chinatown tours in New York and San Francisco will attest. And it is a fact that the Chinese, restricted by the lack of economic opportunity to a ghetto life, have capitalized to an extent on this tourist curiosity.

The Little Tokyos of the west coast, destroyed now by army-enforced evacuation, were not much different, although they were never the tourist attractions that the Chinatowns are. Stories of the Hashimura Togo type, and characters like radio's late Frank Watanabe, played incidentally by a six-foot Caucasian, presented the Japanese in America as overly polite individuals who mangled the English language. Other books, like Peter B. Kyne's "Pride of Palomar" and Irwin's "Seed of the Sun" both widely published during the heat of anti-Japanese agitation in the early twenties in California, pictured them as rather unpleasant individuals, intent on wresting the rich California loam from the white man. Later, as the spy scares mounted, the Japanese became men with cameras and horn-rimmed glasses who were out to do no good at all.

Allowing for a few exceptions, it has been the fate of Oriental Americans, as well as that of other minorities, to provide the quaint and "foreign" essence to the general flavor of American literature. Even such a valid appraisal of Oriental America as Carl Glick's recent books on the Chinese Americans, "Shake Hands with the Dragon" and "Three Times I Bow," use the popular, or serio-comic, approach.

The story of the American Negro as a human being has been best told by the Negroes themselves, as in Richard Wright's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Native Son," in Langston Hughes' autobiography, "The Big Sea," and in Carl Offord's "The White Face." During the past year, however, have appeared three notable books on the Negro in America, Lillian Smith's "Strange Fruit," Bucklin Moon's "The Darker Brother," and Rackham Holt's biography, "George Washington Carver." Miss Holt, incidentally, is now at work on a book on Japanese Americans with Henry Fukuoka who is also to do the illustrations.

Similarly, it will be for Oriental American writers to do the stories which present this segment of America's population as everyday human beings whose hungers, fears, hopes and aspirations are no different from that of any other American. Pardee Lowe's autobiography, "Father and Glorious Descendant," which was published last year, is the story of a Chinese American and his community. Although a number of books have been written by Japanese Americans, none so far have approached the distinction of Pardee Lowe's book. Kathleen Tamagawa, whose mother was Irish, wrote a book more than ten years ago, "Holy Prayers in a Horse's Ear," the story of a Japanese American household.

There are several novels being written today by Japanese Americans in the barrack rooms of the war relocation centers. At least one of these may soon be published. Its author is Toshio Mori whose short stories and sketches have been printed in various "little" magazines and in New Directions, an anthology of new American writings. A collection of stories by Toshio Mori was scheduled for publication at the time of the outbreak of war but was withdrawn by the publishers for the duration. He is completing his first novel which, it is believed, touches on the evacuation experience.

Anyway, it certainly is time to replace the present stereotyped characterizations with a portrayal of the Oriental American as a human being.

Vagaries

War Workers . . .

This happened at a midwest war plant recently. A small factory, employing some 100 workers, had been recruiting its labor needs from among Japanese Americans in war relocation centers, until about one-half of the workers in the factory were of Japanese ancestry. The majority of the others employed were Negroes. The evacuees, anxious to show their abilities, managed to outproduce most of the other workers. The employer released a group of the Negro workers and hired Japanese Americans. When some of Japanese already employed heard this, however, they held a meeting and asked the employer to rehire the Negroes. After some discussion the Negroes were rehired. . . . The workers in this war plant are not organized, but there is talk of forming a union, since wage scales there are under the average paid for similar work under union shop conditions. Also a union would give the workers security and would prevent any attempt by an employer to play off race against race.

Misfits in Japan . . .

"The Nisei in Japan," a chapter from a forthcoming book on Japanese Americans by Carey McWilliams, appears in the April 19 issue of "Far Eastern Survey." According to Mr. McWilliams, "the nisei have always been misfits in Japan." . . . The April issue of "China at War," an official Chinese government publication, carries an article, "Postwar Japan," by a Japanese, Seisaku Shiomi. Copies are available at 15 cents from the Chinese News Service, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. . . .

Silver Star . . .

Maj. Casper Clough, identified in press dispatches as the commander of the Japanese American battalion in Italy, was awarded the Army's Silver Star this week for gallantry in action. Maj. Clough, a young West Pointer from Saugerties, New York, received his citation for an engagement in the battle of Tunisia, before he took command of the Japanese American unit.

Protest on Kibei

Two west coast congressmen, Reps. Lowell Stockman of Oregon and John Phillips of California, are protesting the presence of kibei in the U.S. Army. H. V. Kaltenborn, the radio commentator, recently made public a letter he had written in which he stated that "American citizens of Japanese ancestry are performing some of the most valuable work that is being done by our Armed Forces." A large percentage of the soldiers to which Kaltenborn referred are kibei. This statement, made by the noted commentator after a tour of our Pacific bases, also appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle and some other Bay Region papers.

The first edition of Taro Yashima's book, "The New Sun," has been exhausted and the publishers, Henry Holt, are planning a second edition. . . . Yashima, Mine Okubo and Yasuo Kuniyoshi did the illustrations for Fortune's special April number on "Japan and the Japanese."

Letter Home

"So far, even though our comforts are few, we are getting along splendidly. Italy now is something I hope America will never experience. The marks of war are certainly evident here. "Since my A.P.O. address has changed, please use that address hereafter. I'll bet you were quite surprised to learn that I'm with the 100th Infantry Battalion, weren't you? As for me, I'm proud to be in it and I only hope that I can live up to what these men have made it. All the men of the outfit are 'regular' fellows. They really make us feel at home, too. Their battle experience is of great interest to us and we have picked up a lot of pointers of infantry warfare."—Letter from Pfc. Jun Hayakawa, printed in the Minidoka Irrigator.

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Supporters of Fair Play for Japanese Americans Stand by The Principles of Democracy

Two exhibits are presented for your scrutiny. A minority bloc (Southern congressmen) so hampered and obstructed the passage of the soldier vote bill that it is highly unlikely that a simplified ballot will be sent to men in the armed forces. Thus was a constructive piece of legislation smothered to death by an organized segment.

Millions of American taxpayers agonized and sweated over their income tax returns last March. A mounting tide of indignation from the citizenry has so stirred Congress that a simplified tax return will be available next year. The voice of the people was heeded.

Moral: In Congress, as elsewhere, an organized minority can raise the devil. Thus, did the west coast congressional bloc succeed in pressuring for evacuation and many sins visited upon Japanese Americans. But when public opinion is aroused and expresses itself to Congress, even as did the income tax fury, so may we expect adequate and just treatment from Congress on the matter of the Japanese Americans in this country.

Here and there we find voices bespeaking fair treatment toward those of Japanese ancestry. Some day, as more people become aroused to this war-bred injustice, the sound will multiply and swell until American sentiment will brook no more defiling of the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry. When that day comes, no more may demagogic politicians ranting racist doctrines attempt attacks on decency and humanity with impunity. The whiplash of public opinion will bring them into line.

We find the voice of kindness and fair play speaking from the throats of many individuals, at all times and in all places.

Dr. John R. Lechner, director of the American Educational League of Los Angeles, had just concluded his tirade against Japanese Americans at a public meeting in Phoenix, Arizona. The meeting was not only well publicized but invitational. One of the backers of the meeting was a reputed member of the Ku Klux Klan.

One man, Jay Whitmore, rose from the audience and reportedly asked such an embarrassing question that the chairman immediately adjourned the meeting. By his own declaration, Whitmore had never before talked in public and until that short time ago he worked as a postal clerk at one of the relocation centers had never known any person of Japanese lineage. He confessed that upon hearing such blatant untruths he could scarcely contain himself.

A couple of months back Sgt. Ben Kuroki was scheduled to appear on a Southern California radio broadcast. Somehow, backstage pressure and manipulations broke off Ben's appearance. Said Mistress of Ceremonies Ginny Simms to her radio audience: "I'm going to make it up to that young man." Undoubtedly, there was a lot of racial intolerance to buck, but as she promised Ginny Simms presented Sgt. Ben Kuroki a few weeks later on another broadcast. Her pluckiness matches her radio performance.

We recollect that incredible day on Dec. 7, 1941. A lady customer came to our market, tears in her eyes. No, she didn't come to make a purchase. She came to assure us that she would always continue to trade with us, as a long-time friend, despite the boycotts which would be bound to come against those of Japanese ancestry. Why, the tears? She had just heard over the radio that her boy was chief signal officer aboard the USS Arizona and that presumably her boy was lost in the action when the battleship went down.

We remember a younger brother attending high school at the time. He told of the sister of one of his chums. This sister had lost a number of her friends at Pearl Harbor. She couldn't understand how her brother could pal around with a Jap. At high school there were several schoolmates who said if he ever were molested, they were ready to gang up on any trouble-maker.

We're reminded of WRA Director Dillon S. Myer and the ven-

omous congressional chamber attacks against him. In the record of these hearings, they bring to mind a pack of hounds yapping for the kill. Parrying every verbal blow and probing accusation, Myer emerged with greater stature for himself and the cause he represents.

We're proud to think of John R. Lawson and the way he tempered a heated meeting of misguided AFL members. Figures had been cited to show that the produce industry was being dominated by a "Jap invasion" and that other industries were threatened. A newspaper clipping was read wherein nisei soldiers on furlough were described as digging a buried camera from the backyard of their evacuated home. Lawson told of the early days in the labor movement when it seemed as though the newspapers were always discovering hidden caches of dynamite in their meeting halls. Then the execution of the Doolittle flyers in the Tokyo raid was recounted. Lawson reminded his hearers it wasn't necessary to go far away from home to find instances of cruelty and wantonness. In 1914 at Ludlow, he pointed out, United States soldiers in the uniform of this country shot down in cold blood their own countrymen, the striking coal miners. Truly, soft words and cool heads turneth away wrath, and control the most dangerous of situations.

We have to admire the forthrightness of Professor Elmer Smith at a public meeting when two hecklers rose and in a loud voice announced, "Let's get out of this pro-Jap meeting." Prof. Smith retorted, "I'm not pro-Jap, I'm not pro-Nazi, nor am I pro-fascist!" and he pointed a long lean finger at them. Again, when a competing meeting had been advertised in the newspapers and proclaimed that authorities on the Japanese American problem were speaking, Prof. Smith immediately inserted his own advertisement announcing: "Learn the Truth from Home Citizens—not by Imported Agents!"

Then there was Arthur Gaeth whom we are proud to call a National Sponsor. In the late Salt Lake City turbulence over licenses to Japanese, Gaeth bought his own radio time and went over the air to plead for democratic treatment. Gaeth by his action was heedless about jeopardizing a radio contract then being considered for him as a commentator.

One thinks of the clear thinking and gallantry of the boys in the service when the case of the former mayor of Ontario, Idaho, comes to mind. It was on a sign leading to his town that there was derisively written "Entering Tokyo." There was an anti-Japanese American sign in one of the department stores. The mayor offered to take off his coat and whip the man who put up that showcard. Too bad, the mayor is now in the Navy—we need more like him on the home front.

We applaud the punching editorial of Dec. 22 in the Idaho Daily Statesman of Boise. It doesn't mince words or overlook names in accusing the Idaho State Grange of "that stupid and contemptible resolution." It terms this resolution a form of "gangster democracy" and winds up with this Sunday hay-maker, "If we are not going to make an attempt to be decent with the loyal Japanese fighting side by side with our own sons, then to hell with the war and let the barbarians have it."

We think Ottis Peterson of the Salt Lake office of the WRA had the right idea when he remonstrated in a meeting against anti-Japanese American agitation. His parting words were, "If this is

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Gov. Bricker Sacrifices Principles for Votes

An example of what a man who considers himself presidential caliber will do for a few votes was seen last week when Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio visited Los Angeles. Gov. Bricker, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, has been stumping the country to express his views and to shake hands, pat backs and be photographed preparatory to the national convention this summer.

If Gov. Bricker were not entitled to the dignity and respect due a presidential candidate, his action in Los Angeles might be described in the inelegant phrase, "Monkey see, monkey do." Or the scarcely less disrespectful "Fools walk in where angels fear to tread," might be applied.

At any rate Gov. Bricker, who heretofore had shown little if any interest in the position of Japanese Americans, suddenly became an expert with a tailor-made solution to the problem when he reached the fountainhead of "U.S.-Jap" hatred, Los Angeles.

Briefly, Gov. Bricker's points were a composite of the arguments of most of the damn-the-Jap groups in California, plus what seemed a politically safe self-determination measure where by he would permit each community "to decide for itself whether it wants to take back the Japanese."

Gov. Bricker would keep the disloyal Japanese under the strictest surveillance for the duration of the war and deport them afterward. He would watch closely those released from relocation centers.

If Gov. Bricker is aware that the majority of the persons he calls "Japanese" are native-born American citizens, he gave no indication.

He did reveal, however, that he is ignorant of the circumstances of the evacuation, its constitutional implications, and without a constructive or just idea toward the solution of a problem he aired so lightly only because he considered it politically expedient for him to swing lustily at an issue which few dare defend.

Because Gov. Bricker is treading unfamiliar ground, he goes too lightly with the admitted disloyal. These, he would be content to keep under surveillance, by which it is presumed he means

the sort of thing we want to keep up, let's go down to the beer parlor and organize our own Brown Shirts."

Good old Allen Cushman stored many of the belongings of his nisei friends when evacuation came. When we settled in the bare barnlike rooms of our barracks in the centers, he bought and hauled anything we needed from pins to bureaus. For his pains, Cushman was known as the "Jap lover" among his Hollywood neighbors. For his kindness, he returned one day to find the plate glass door of his home smashed by some neighborhood hoodlum.

There was a zoom to our spirits when the wife-to-be coming out from the center told of meeting an elderly Caucasian gentleman as a train companion. When parting, he insisted upon pressing a five dollar bill as a wedding present upon her with his good wishes.

A young mother coming from the center had to get milk for her infant. The milk supply aboard the train was exhausted. She hurried to a cafe when the train stopped. The proprietor gruffly said "no." As the mother turned away almost in tears, a waitress whispered to her at the door, "I'll get you a warm bottle of milk, if you wait a minute. Nobody has a right to treat you like that—I don't care if I get fired."

There were numerous instances of movie actors offering to post cash bonds if their Japanese valets were permitted to remain with them when evacuation took place. General DeWitt ignored those proffers of good faith.

When a Nisei soldier on furlough visited his old home in California he found his tenants keeping the house in meticulous condition. On the piano, he saw a photograph of himself in uniform. The head of the house came to him and said: "I know you'll want to look up some of your friends, so our car is waiting for your use outside. I'm sorry the tank

continued detention in a segregation camp.

Here Gov. Bricker ignores the important distinction between citizens and aliens. An alien Japanese may be detained and deported after war as undesirable. But it is not possible to "deport" a citizen. And certainly it is milk-sop policy to "keep under surveillance," rather than to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law any citizen who professes disloyalty to his nation during war.

Rather than unconstitutional detention which Gov. Bricker advocates, loyal Japanese Americans would demand that the admittedly disloyal be charged and prosecuted for treason.

Now, as to the resettlement and return to home communities, Gov. Bricker would have those cleared for loyalty and released from centers closely watched and feels that return to former homes "is a matter that had best be left to each community."

In other words he would continue to place under the veil of suspicion persons who have passed comprehensive loyalty tests. How, we might ask, is a citizen of the United States to prove conclusive loyalty. Or does Gov. Bricker preclude the possibility of conclusive loyalty in persons of certain racial extractions,

Gov. Bricker ignores two points when he would leave the settlement of Japanese Americans to individual communities.

First, he takes the provincial stand that a community is a self-contained unit. He forgets that the automobile, the train and the airplane make large sections of the country as easily accessible as the various portions of a single community. Therefore, a Japanese American could not settle in one community of a geographical section without being in reality a resident of that national area. The community may set traffic regulations and other local ordinances, but it could not restrict residence of citizens without encroaching on matters pertaining to the entire nation.

Second, Gov. Bricker in principle advocates extension of the despicable doctrine of Jim Crowism to cover yet another segment of the population. In sections of the country Negroes are denied the right to live other than as second class citizens. Gov. Bricker carries it a step further: he would deny Japanese Americans the very right of residence within communities of their native land where it happened not to be the whim of the local citizenry to permit them.

Gov. Bricker calls this plan "a realistic solution to prevent disorders and racial tension." In other words he advocates a system to preserve the peace whereby native-born citizens of the United States of a specific ancestry reside, make a living, and pursue happiness at the sufferance of fellow citizens of other ancestries.

Shortly after making these extraordinary proposals in Los Angeles, Gov. Bricker spoke of a free press, declaring: "I vision the day when all the people of the world will have access to world news and not, as often happens now, get distorted views of what we Americans stand for, through the biased press of their lands."

The above proposals were reported, not by a foreign press, but by American press associations. The interpretations of his proposals are not distorted—they are the only ones possible from the democratic viewpoint.

It would seem obvious that in addition to the demand for a world-wide free press there is a second requisite to understanding: politicians who know whereof they speak before they permit the words to flow. If the Axis press makes capital of Gov. Bricker's utterances, the responsibility will lie entirely with a presidential candidate who failed to weigh his words before he spoke.

(Continued on page 6)

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to acknowledge the following contributions received at National Headquarters: Anonymous, Salt Lake City, \$50.00; Perry Saito, \$3.50, New York City; Mr. K. Inouye, \$5.00, Melrose Park, Illinois; Mr. Shig Masunaga, \$1.50, Alda, Nebraska; Capt. Robert Kinoshita, \$6.50; and Sergeant Joseph S. Morita, \$25.00. Mr. K. Inouye's contribution was earmarked for Public Relations and Sgt. Joseph S. Morita's contribution was earmarked for the Civil Rights Fund.

BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

Eight new members were added to the Buck-a-Month Club this week. The new members who have pledged a dollar a month to financially support National Headquarters are Misses Atsuko and Suzy Mori of Magna, Utah; Wm. Y. Yamauchi, Springville, Utah; Shigeki Ushio, Murray, Utah; Bob Yoshikawa, Highland Park, Illinois; Fred Kataoka, Peoria, Illinois; George Hara, Chicago, Illinois; and Fred Yoshikawa, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BEN KUROKI'S STORY

Sgt. Ben Kuroki's speech given at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco has been made into a pamphlet by the JACL and is now off the press for distribution to both Active and Associated members. Our members will receive one copy free and additional copies will be available at 5c per copy.

CREDIT UNION

Financial statement for the first quarter of 1944 is now being mailed to the JACL Credit Union members. Due to the inability of Fred Nomura to attend the Supervisory Committee Meetings, the Board of Directors at their April meeting appointed Mr. Ichiro Doi to fill the position until the next Annual Meeting in January 1945.

New Pamphlet Prepared by Coast Fair Play Group

"American Fighting Men Speak Out," a pamphlet reprinting letters from American servicemen of all racial origins asking for fair play for persons of Japanese ancestry, has been published by the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

Among the letters are many by Japanese Americans in service to their friends and families.

The cover carries a photograph of Sergeant Ben Kuroki with Marine Private Terrell Tennant, Guadalcanal veteran. Statements by Commander Wm. P. Haughton, of the California Legion, Sergeant Kuroki and Marine Private Tennant preface the letters.

Copies of the booklet are available for ten cents each and can be ordered through the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, 2234 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley 4, California.

Joe Masaoka's Column

(Continued from page 5)
has only five gallons of gas—you're welcome to that."

One Issei evacuee just out from a center told us this one. There were three Issei in their party aboard the train. One was a white-haired old man. Opposite were Caucasian soldiers. One of the khaki-clad boys went for a drink of water and brought back a paper cup of water which he offered to the o-jisan.

When we were in Idaho we were introduced to a lean and lengthy Caucasian farmer. One of the nisei had told us this Paul Joseph was a studious man and how he could be seen under the light in the window reading until late at night. Mr. Joseph had consistently upheld the side of fair and decent consideration for nisei and had been "sticking his neck out." Upon commendation, Mr. Joseph said that he might get on a limb but that some of his best friends have some strong feelings in the matter. Mr. Joseph emphasizes they're the ones who

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Urges Relocation

Editor,
The Pacific Citizen:

Just received this week's Pacific Citizen and thanks for your usual courageous editorials. It is always good to know the truth of what's going on outside, especially when one has been hospitalized for more than a year.

I await each copy, and my Caucasian comrades who are all veterans of the war, are also interested in your paper. They only give me two hours to read the paper from the time it is delivered to me. Also, some of the doctors and nurses are also interested in reading it. One nurse asked me if she could have the paper when I got through reading it. She said she was attending some sort of meeting where the discussion concerned racial relationships.

I wish more people in the relocation centers would go out on permanent resettlement, so that the many people in his country may know what the Nisei are like. Many people have never met or talked with Nisei, and I have found that many times their dislike of Nisei is founded on what they have read in some newspapers. I have talked with many people and have made many friends. I regret that many Nisei are too self-conscious and are hypersensitive about public attitudes. There are various openings for Nisei in war plants and in other essential work, and I wish many more Nisei as well as Issei would go out of the relocation camps to engage in such work, and feel the atmosphere of the outside world.

I am sure everyone would find their lot a happier one outside the relocation centers where everything is limited, as its areas are limited by barbed-wire.

James Kaminishi,
U. S. Veterans Hospital,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

From Italy

Editor,
The Pacific Citizen:

I am one of the soldiers in the 100th Infantry Battalion who are interested in what the other Japanese Americans are doing in the United States and Hawaii. Your papers are doing splendid work as morale-builders for our soldiers here.

Racial discrimination is strong in the States, but I hope we soldiers here in the 100th Infantry Battalion have proven to the rest of the American people that though we are of Japanese ancestry, we are good Americans.

Pfc. Rikio Nakagawa,
A.P.O. New York.

For Fair Play

Editor,
The Pacific Citizen:

During the past two years I have been consistently advocating fair treatment for our Japanese American residents and I shall continue to do so. While we have some anti-Japanese sentiment here, the feeling generally is good in this community and we are doing everything we can to keep a sane attitude toward racial questions of all kinds.

Lowell C. Pratt,
Editor,
The Selma Enterprise,
Selma, Calif.

Evacuees Arrive In Utah County

PROVO, Utah—The first group of 50 Japanese American evacuees arrived Saturday at the Orem WFA labor camp from the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming.

Fifty others are scheduled to arrive on May 1.

get out on the end of a limb, not he.

We know that those who reflect the true heart of America never seem to feel they are "sticking their necks out" but in their opinion it's those who preach intolerance and discrimination who are "out on the end of a limb." There lies the strength and fortitude and virility of America and it is this which shall ultimately triumph.

Timely Topics

By SABURO KIDO

Seasonal Workers Will Aid Farmers

The seasonal workers from the various relocation centers are soon coming out to help the farmers and other food producers. It is reported that there are requests for about 1700 in Utah alone. Inasmuch as the nisei are in the process of being drafted or receiving pre-induction physical examinations, we understand that most of the workers this year will be Issei.

The matter of sending seasonal leave workers needs some study. The principle back of this movement was to give those who were afraid to sever all ties with the relocation centers the opportunity to see the "outside world" first and thus make their decision for resettlement. It was intended as an experimental leave. Through this procedure, it was hoped that more and more would consider the possibilities of going out with indefinite leaves to resettle in some friendly community.

During the months of work in a community, the hope has been that the evacuee will be able to make friends with the employer or with others. In this manner, opportunities for future employment could be found, which would lead to the leaving of the centers.

If, however, seasonal workers are sent to communities which have evidenced their hostility in advance, there would be no opportunity for permanent resettlement. Instead of bringing home favorable news about the "free zone," there is the possibility of those with unfortunate experiences returning with reports which would discourage those who were planning to resettle.

Instead of sending workers into the intermountain area, the Middle West and the Atlantic seaboard should be given greater study. From all accounts, the reception seems to be more favorable. There is less prejudice in these regions.

The question of expenses undoubtedly will come up. However, Mexican laborers can be brought into this country at government expense, we see no reason why citizens cannot be helped to go to the Middle West or the East to help in the food production campaign.

We hope the WFA and the WRA will give some consideration to this phase of the problem in sending out seasonal workers from the relocation centers.

Post-War Resettlement Will Be Difficult

The postwar resettlement problem is a difficult one for any person of Japanese ancestry. The nation is coming to the view that the war veterans must be given the first choice in employment. This means that many nisei with white collar jobs are going to lose their jobs. There are indications of this already in various communities which have had their war boom deflated through the closing of defense plants or the moving of the army establishments.

Farming undoubtedly is the key to the future of the nisei welfare in this country. If such is the case, then the students in the relocation centers should be given the opportunity to learn farming. The best season would be to send them out to neighboring farms during the vacation period. This used to be the practice back on the Pacific coast. Even those with homes in the cities went to the farms during the summer months. We believe that greater emphasis should be given to this phase of student life this year.

The work will be a good experience for the students. At the same time, they will be able to earn money to save for the day when they will be going outside to attend colleges and universities.

The suggestion we wish to offer to the young nisei in the relocation centers and who are awaiting the call into the armed services is to go to the Middle West or the East before they enter the army. It is important

Army News

The Minidoka Irrigator has added a soldier news department to its paper with John Kanda as editor. News, letters and stories will be carried in the new section.

Ann Nisei's Column

Stew Is a Man's Dish

Stew is a man's dish, rich and hearty. But it must be made with a lavish hand and the grand manner. A niggardly stew is thin and watery, a compound of leftovers and cheap beef. But made with a loving touch, it's good enough for any occasion.

And a stew need not be just the same old combination—meat, potatoes and carrots, either. Try it in a different guise each week. As, for instance:

Beef Stew

Cut two pounds of beef (chuck, or any cut suitable for stewing) into small squares, roll in flour and saute with cut-up onion in hot fat till richly browned. Add one quart of tomatoes and 1 or 2 cups water. Sprinkle with salt, pepper, a dash of vinegar, a dash of shoyu, one teaspoon of minced parsley. Simmer till tender (1 to 1½ hours.) Add 6 small, peeled potatoes, 6 small carrots, and simmer till vegetables are tender. Add more water if necessary. Thicken gravy with flour mixed in little cold water. Simmer ten minutes longer.

There's your basic recipe, but you can vary it as much as you like. We like adding a can of peas at the last moment, or two or three peppers cut into chunks. Steam just long enough to make the peppers tender, but not soft.

Mushrooms and a dash of wine are a good seasoning addition to a beef stew, as are celery, tiny onions, turnips, etc. Vary your spices, too, trying thyme, a bay leaf, garlic salt or garlic, savory spice, etc.

Remember that your stew should not be watery. Use just enough water to cover the meat. The vegetables are cooked by steaming, rather than by boiling.

For something wholly different, but rather wonderful, try:

Brunswick Stew

Cut one three-pound stewing hen into small pieces. Cover with hot water and cook 1½ hours. Add 2 cups canned tomatoes and salt; cook additional 30 minutes. Remove chicken. Remove bones from chicked, then chop meat fine. Return to stew, add 1 can whole kernel corn, 2 cups of cooked green lima beans, 1 bunch of green onion, cut into 2-inch lengths, a dash of shoyu. Cook till thick.

Beef-Lamb-Veal Stew

This is made like regular stew, but use equal portions of veal, lamb and beef—half a pound of each will do nicely. Add dumplings for extra goodness, and do it this easy way: when vegetables are done, drop biscuit dough by spoonfuls on top of stew, cover tightly and cook 15 minutes longer.

Once in a while you can try string beans as a vegetable in stew. String them, then put them whole on top of your other vegetables. They'll steam in short order. Some people swear by cabbage, cut in hearty chunks.

Beef stew (or any kind, for that matter) always profits by the addition of a can of tomato sauce or half cup of ketchup. Try curry, too, especially with chicken or lamb.

that they know what opportunities can be found in the new communities.

Unless they go out and search for their future home, the only place they can return to will be the Pacific coast. We know that there are many communities which will give a person of Japanese ancestry a happier and more cordial reception. The children can live like human beings, instead of being marked for persecution and a segregated life.

We hope that more of the nisei awaiting their call into the armed services will take the opportunity and travel around.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Pointing out that Negro Americans are watching with interest the outcome of the Korematsu and Endo test cases, the Chicago Defender on April 22 declared editorially: "The entire program of 'evacuation' and 'relocation' to which Japanese Americans have been subjected is the result of pure racialism, fanned to white heat by the Hearst press and California vigilantism. The War Relocation Authority has attempted valiantly to make the best of a bad situation by its tactful and courageous defense of the rights of the 'evacuees.' But the meliorative efforts of WRA are not enough. The Washington Post's suggestion that relocation centers be changed from 'places of detention' to 'temporary shelters' to be used by evacuees 'on a wholly voluntary basis' should be carried out. Such a change in the procedure awaits the outcome of the court decisions.

"If the decision in these cases are not favorable, would it mean that if the United States were at war with Liberia, all Americans of Negro descent would also have to be detained in 'relocation centers?'"

On Dr. Vernon Nash SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

The Salt Lake Tribune on April 23 took issue with the statement of the famed writer, journalist and minister, Dr. Vernon Nash, who characterized the evacuation as "the worst demonstration of race prejudice" of which he had ever heard.

Declaring that "Race prejudice is one thing and precaution for national security is something else," the Tribune said of Dr. Nash's statement: "It is just such interference with precautionary programs and military measures as the learned lecturer would instigate that will have a tendency to weaken our defenses, embolden a cunning enemy and prolong the war into which Japanese treachery forced this government."

Racist Poison NEW LEADER

"The right reply to Pearl Harbor," says William Henry Chamberlin in the New Leader, is to prosecute the war with unflinching energy. "The wrong reply is to indict all Japanese as sub-human brutes, to hound and persecute loyal Americans of Japanese origin, whose highest and most sincere ambition is to qualify as good American citizens."

New Jersey N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

Commenting on the recent Great Meadows, New Jersey, episode, in which five evacuees were ousted from the farm on which they had been working, the influential New York Herald Tribune declared on April 14: "The type of unreasoned opposition voiced in Great Meadows is making it difficult for the War Relocation Authority to find places where loyal Japanese Americans may demonstrate their loyalty. They themselves are loath to accept places, dreading this kind of unwelcome. No doubt the WRA should have avoided the New Jersey outburst, which will do nothing to make their task easier, by first making sure that there would be no strong community opposition. But it is more important, it seems to us, that Americans be willing to examine the case of each individual man in the light of fairness and tolerance. As a nation we condemn the totalitarianism of justice to individuals. How can we square that condemnation if our citizens refuse democratic standards of fair dealing and fight hotly for a 'no Japs here' dictum?"

The Minorities

All minority groups, colored or otherwise, are always intently watching us more than any one other single racial group as to how we fare against the wrath of racial prejudice and discrimination. Our sore wounds and setbacks are theirs. Every racial and discriminatory barrier we "knock over" is not only our victory—for there are the Negroes and other minorities silently sharing our accomplishment with brighter eyes and hopeful hearts.—Sueo Sako in the Granada Pioneer.

JUST INCIDENTALLY

By Dale Oka

WHITHER GOEST THOU? . . .

Maybe I'm all wrong. But somehow all those matters pertaining to the evacuation and resettlement seem detached and irrelevant in the general scheme of things since the announcement was made that nisei will be once again subject to the Selective Service.

Most of the nisei lads now relocated (and, for that matter, those still residing in the relocation centers) are in that age and circumstance of being eligible for military service. And once again, like the days of early '42 when we were all on pins and needles waiting for some definite announcement as to the exact date of evacuation, etc., we can make no plans for the future (in the way of rooting ourselves deeply enough for permanent relocation) and our minds are in a state of ambiguity pending our call to arms.

On the whole, most of us are undoubtedly gratified at the turn of events. The decision rendered by the War Department to permit nisei to fight for our country was not entirely unexpected. For, after all, as the President himself observed, no citizen should be deprived of the right to fight for his country. And we could never see how or why we should be prevented from carrying our share of responsibilities when the rest of the citizenry were sacrificing their bodies and lives for those democratic traditions which all truly loyal Americans hold dear.

Much of our thanks for the War Department's pronouncement should go to those courageous

men of the 100th Infantry and to the Camp Shelby, Miss., nisei unit, not to mention those stationed at Camp Savage, Minn., and others serving in units throughout the Nation and in the Pacific outposts, for their exemplary conduct and showing. For it was by virtue of their determined and sterling example that the War Department saw fit to give the rest of us Japanese Americans a chance to put in our bid for the supreme sacrifice.

And the fact that the loyal nisei citizenry in America is still prepared to serve their Country to their utmost capabilities is certainly a fine reflection of their basic character and upbringing as Americans. I think I can safely say that no other class of Americans have been compelled to forsake so much for the security and defense of their country and have still maintained their perspective, their equilibrium, as good, solid Americans. It is not only a credit to the nisei themselves but also to the foresightedness of our country's creators in recognizing that "all people are created equal," in short, in attesting to the fact that a good citizen is not to be determined by his creed or ancestry.

But still and all, the question poses: What of the nisei's future? It is a question that is not peculiar only to the nisei. That is to be granted. It is one that is uppermost in the minds of all Americans, regardless of their race, who are serving in the armed forces.

But the nisei will find themselves in a peculiar position. With the call to arms, those of us who have resettled will again be required to uproot ourselves. We will have no further opportunities of gaining a foothold for permanent relocation. And, like all other Americans, after we are mustered out, we shall be required to start life all anew. But there the parallel ends.

For as long as there are bigoted, selfish, prejudiced demagogic citizens and politicians in our midst, our future path will be that much more excruciating and difficult. Those nisei who have something substantial and material to go back to, such as farms, etc., will probably not be as distressed by the future's outlook, as those of us who have little or nothing remaining in California.

Whither goest thou, then? I wish to Heaven I knew! The mustering-out pay of \$100 to \$300 will be a mere pittance. It will hardly cover the cost of transporting our respective families out of the relocation centers to any area which we may, in the post-war world, call our permanent home. After that, whither goest thou?

We are dealing strictly, of course, with the masculine nisei members of society. For they, after all, will be the ones who will be required to carry the family burden in the years to come. All in all, it is a matter which will require much thought and concentration on the part of most nisei due to go into service.

I say "much thought and concentration" because I personally do not feel that the outlook is entirely hopeless. On the contrary, I am of the opinion that given sufficient thinking along rational and practical lines, most of us will be able to get along and achieve some measure of success. But I cannot over-emphasize the fact that it will be a long, hard row to hoe.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Oyama a boy on April 26 in New York City.
To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tsubota (16-10-C, Minidoka) a girl on April 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noriaki Kimura (5-11-D, Minidoka) a girl on April 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hisashi Makino (56-1-B, Gila River) a girl on April 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Fujinuki (4-9-A, Gila River) a boy on April 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom T. Kinoshita (39-6-F, Minidoka) a boy on April 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noburo Asakura (72-10-C, Gila River) a girl on April 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kozo Fukagai (32-12-D, Gila River) a girl on April 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenichi Nakatani (36-9-F, Minidoka) a girl on April 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shotaro Okumura (44-5-A, Minidoka) a girl on April 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Riozo Takahashi (44-9-B, Gila River) a boy on April 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinsuke Matsui (1-7-C, Minidoka) a boy on April 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadao S. Katayama (8-10-F, Minidoka) a boy on April 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takasugi (14-8-E, Rohwer) a boy on April 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keiji Kamiyama (72-7-A, Gila River) a girl on April 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Shimizu (12F-12B, Granada) a girl on April 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yosaburo Satow (28-2-A, Gila River) a boy on April 16.

To Dr. and Mrs. Kazumi Kasuga (8G-5C, Granada) a girl on April 17.

DEATHS

Seiichi Joe Kaita (58-5-C, Gila River) on April 15.

Uichiro Fujihira, 61, (1-19-D, Heart Mountain) on April 17.

Matsujiro Kimura, 73, (14-1-F, Rohwer) on April 17.

Hide Kumai, 32, (30-10-B, Heart Mountain) on April 19.

Tsune Fukumoto, 60, (25-20-B, Heart Mountain) on April 20.

MARRIAGES

Misao Shiratori to Takeo Haga on April 2 at Idaho Falls, Ida.

Dorothy Otsuka to Morrie Yamaguchi on April 12 at Idaho Falls.

Fumiko Hayashida to Yosie Ogawa on April 14 at Idaho Falls.

Rujio Okuno to Misao Hiramoto on April 19 at Rohwer.

Grace Hagio to Roy Nobuyoshi Hattori on April 18 at Rohwer.

Nancy Misao Aoki to Benjamin Tadashi Matsuura on April 18 at Gila River.

Ruth Imaizumi to Sadao Morishita on April 30 at Idaho Falls.

Alice Hashitani Weds Warrant Officer In Hattiesburg

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — Miss Alice Hashitani, daughter of H. K. Hashitani of Nyssa, Oregon, was married Sunday, March 26, to Mr. Thomas Nishitani, Warrant Officer, son of Mrs. J. Nishitani of Caldwell, Idaho, in a double ring ceremony at the Main Street Methodist church in Hattiesburg, Miss.

The ceremony was performed by Dr. Brunned Hunt.

The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Ray Hashitani, of Washington. Mrs. Martha Sugi was matron of honor, while Sergeant David Yoshida served as best man. Master Sergeant Charles Sugi and Sergeant M. Miyake served as candle lighters.

Idaho Board Rates Hunt High School In Approved Class

BOISE, Idaho — The high school at the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt was classified as an approved school by the state board of control of high school athletics at a meeting here Saturday.

The Minidoka classification allows the school's athletic teams to compete with member schools in other than championship games. Several parochial schools in the state participate in interscholastic athletics on the same plan.

OGDEN BUDDHISTS VISIT WOUNDED NISEI SOLDIERS

OGDEN, Utah — A group from the Ogden Young Buddhists Association recently visited two Japanese American veterans of the Italian campaign who are now convalescing at Bushnell General Hospital at Brigham City. These soldiers are Pfc. Matsunobu Urada and Pvt. Charles Yamashiro.

According to the Red Cross official at Bushnell, three other wounded Japanese Americans are at the army hospital. They are Tadami Fujiwara, Sgt. Shige Hokama and Pvt. Clifford Saruwatari. All from Hawaii.

At the time of the visit the wounded Japanese Americans commented that the Ogden nisei were the first civilians of Japanese ancestry they had seen in two years, and were surprised to learn that many Japanese Americans live in the vicinity of Bushnell hospital.

Relocation Boom Seen for East By Fistere

Employment Opportunities Available for Evacuees In Mid-Atlantic Area

NEW YORK — Because of the many employment opportunities for evacuees and the favorable attitude toward resettlement in numerous communities along the Eastern seaboard, an increasing number of center residents are expected to relocate in the Middle Atlantic Area during the spring and summer, according to Harold S. Fistere, newly appointed relocation supervisor for the area.

Mr. Fistere came to New York last month from Cleveland, where he had been relocation supervisor for the Great Lakes Area since January, 1943. Some 4000 evacuees resettled in that area during the fourteen months of Mr. Fistere's service there. He has visited all the relocation centers except Manzanar and Tule Lake, and was chairman of the relocation team which recently toured the centers.

The area which Mr. Fistere now supervises includes the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 1400 evacuees have already resettled throughout this area, of which Robert M. Cullum was formerly relocation supervisor.

"A preliminary survey which I have made since my arrival in the Middle Atlantic Area convinces me that there are excellent opportunities for the permanent relocation of many more evacuees in this Eastern region," Mr. Fistere said. "Several thousand persons of Japanese ancestry were already living here before the war and were not affected by evacuation."

"Hundreds of evacuees who have arrived in the East during the past year seem to be making a good adjustment to their new surroundings. I am confident that for many persons still residing in the centers, there are equally good opportunities for successful relocation in various communities throughout this area."

Mr. Fistere brings to his new post an intimate knowledge of conditions in the East through his long residence and experience in this area. Born in New York City forty-two years ago, he attended schools here and in Massachusetts and in 1926 was graduated from Colgate University, Hamilton, New York. He engaged in business in the East for the next seven years. Mr. Fistere was then successively labor compliance officer and later director, New Jersey division, National Recovery Administration; representative, national office, Textile Workers Union of America and field compliance supervisor, Bituminous Coal division, Department of the Interior, until joining WRA early last year.

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75 Accepted For Army from Colorado Area

Announce Names of Japanese Americans To Be Inducted

BRIGHTON, Colo. — Seventy-five Americans of Japanese ancestry from Adams county were accepted for military service last week at the induction station in Denver.

Adams county has been the fountainhead of recent agitation against persons of Japanese ancestry in Colorado.

The selective service board for the Brighton area announced that the following Japanese Americans had been accepted by the army:

Harry Mitsuo Tazawa, Oscar Yoshikazu Murata, George Tatsuo Shiyomura, Takeshi T. Murata, Lander Tadashi Ito, James S. Fukaye, Kay K. Sakaguchi, Kiyoshi Morimitsu, George Kiyoshi Sibao, Masato Tashiro, George Yoshito Masunaga, John Kurachi, Tom Kazuyuki Tochiwara, Frank Tazawa, Ben Kitashima, Yoshizo Fushimi, Tom M. Kondo, Jack Jitsu Ito, Taro Uchizono, Kazuo Katayama, Kenzo Minobe, Shizuo Itatano, Jiro Hayashibara, Ryosuke Sakaguchi, Harry Keich Kuga, George Masumitsu Karachi, Johnnie Koji Kajiware, Minoru Norris Kitashima, Dick Yoshio Nakamura, Harry Tadashi Kondo, Noboru Tashio, Frank Hiroshi Tsunoda, Arthur Tsukawa Kumada, George Yoshio Okabe, Sam Isamu Sato, Wakichi Milton Asano, Toyoji Nobuta, Goro Sakaguchi, George Tazawa, Frederic S. Kawano, Kenzo Hatasaka, Satoshi Tsunoda, Henry Inouye, Edward Sueo Kurachi, John Iguchi, Taku Fushimi, John Furusho, Wesley Kaname Koyano, Hiroshi Sato, Hisashi George Kariya, Harry Kawakami, Noble N. Naka, Shingo Umene, Kenji Torigoe, Takashi Ito, George Toru Higashi, John Tomeji Kondo, Harry Koichi Sasahara, Kitao Tanabe, John Sumio Mashida, George Itsuo Imato, Harry Kurachi, Sam S. Fushimi, Yoshio G. Yamanishi.

Army transfers to the Adams county board:

George Nishimura, Los Angeles; Leonard Toshikazu Miyawaki, Anaheim, Calif.; Tommie Sadamu Hasegawa, Hemet, Calif.; Sakai Suyeyasu, San Leandro, Calif.; Charles Minoru Nakagawa, Billy Nasanobu Kai, Fillmore, Utah; Shigaru Takahashi, Montese, Calif.; George Tadao Morikawa, Bakersfield, Calif.; Steve Mitsumayeda, Los Angeles; Akira Yoneda, Fresno; Kanzi Ikegaki, Hayward, Calif.

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Official Softballs
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Canada's CCF Reaffirms 1943 Stand on Evacuee Problem

VANCOUVER, B. C. — In reaffirming its "1943 policy on the Japanese question," the British Columbia section of the CCF (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation), leading Canadian progressive party, again placed itself on record as favoring a democratic solution of the problem through satisfactory resettlement of Japanese Canadian evacuees to be carried out as a direct responsibility of the Dominion government.

Reaffirmation of its 1943 stand was taken after "a brief but spirited discussion, in which many shades of opinion were reflected," the Vancouver Province reported.

Angus MacInnis, M. P. from Vancouver, who opened the CCF convention with an address which criticized other British Columbian political parties for "stirring up hatred of racial minorities," took a strong stand in the discussion against "socialists indulging in racial prejudice."

The CCF leader characterized sub-amendments proposed at the convention on the repatriation of "disloyal Japanese" and on the subject of opposing the return of the evacuees before the end of the war, as "pussy-footing" on the question.

MacInnis indicated that he felt that "every resident of Canada should be given his just deserts, irrespective of his racial origin." The Province, leading Vancouver newspaper, accorded warm editorial credit to the CCF for its courage in reaffirming its adverse political effects.

"The CCF has shown courage, good principle and good sense," the Province commented. The Province noted that the CCF was opposed to the demands being heard in British Columbia for wholesale repatriation and expatriation of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Discussing compulsory repatriation, the Providence said that "Canada could hardly do that unless it were also done by the United States (whose own Japanese problem is very like our own.)"

"There is hardly any likelihood that the United States will attempt any such solution," the Providence noted.

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Report Tension Between Groups at Tule Lake Center

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. — Troublemakers at the Tule Lake segregation camp are creating rising tension between the segregationists who want to cooperate with the administration and those who do not, the Klamath Falls Herald and News said on April 19.

The newspaper said an evacuee coordinating committee claimed it had carried out its work despite intimidation and name-calling from a group favoring active opposition of the camp administration.

Officials of the segregation camp, whose residents are not eligible for outside resettlement, have announced three arrests stemming from disputes over cooperation.

Davis Citizens Hold Successful Red Cross Drive

KAYSVILLE, Utah—The Davis County JACL has collected \$364.25 for the Red Cross, it was revealed here by Mich Nakaishi, chairman of the drive, at the last meeting of the chapter. In addition to this drive, the group has been allocated 615 sewing kits.

The sum of \$951.50 was raised in the recent IDC donation drive, according to the treasurer, Ted Miya, and it was reported that the National JACL will be sent its quota in the near future.

Donations from Mr. Larry Kunihiro and Mrs. Tono Miyao were acknowledged by the chapter.

Salt Lake City Ruled Without Power to Set Racial Lines

Salt Lake City has no legal right to prohibit sale or purchase of homes by American citizens, city commissioners were advised on April 25 by their legal counselors, according to the Telegram.

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Race Tensions Discussed at JACL Meeting

The Rev. J. Raymond Cope of the First Unitarian Church of Salt Lake City spoke on the "Deeper Implications of Our Racial Problems" at the April meeting of the Salt Lake chapter of the JACL at the Japanese Christian church on April 22.

Dr. Cope discussed the backgrounds of race tensions in America, and noted that current instances of discrimination against minority or racial groups involved little of race, but originated in the revolt of a section of the American people against the religious, ethical and spiritual foundations of our democratic culture.

He urged Japanese Americans to be loyal to the great tradition of human freedom, and noted that those who believed in freedom must fight a war at home against those of the fascist mind.

A musical program was presented at the meeting. Miss Rachel Conner of Salt Lake City presented a repertoire of international songs. She was accompanied by Richard Conner.

Two violin solos were given by Miss Sally Ann Peck, accompanied by Mrs. Eldredge.

Miss Ophelia Richmond, accompanied by Mrs. Lillian Daws, presented two vocal solos.

Isamu Aoki, president of the Salt Lake chapter, announced the oratorical contest planned by the Intermountain District Council of the JACL, and disclosed that speakers from Topaz and Minidoka would be invited to participate.

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ACLU Director Describes JACL in New Republic Letter

NEW YORK — The Japanese American Citizens League is "by far the most representative and influential" among groups of Japanese Americans, Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, declares in a letter published in the April 24 issue of the New Republic.

Mr. Baldwin added that the JACL is the agency of the Japanese Americans "with which the American Civil Liberties Union has worked in closest cooperation, and the one singled out for attack by reactionaries."

The letter by the ACLU director followed publication of a letter by K. Takahashi of St. Louis which took exception "to what he regards as a too favorable presentation of the restoration of the draft for Japanese Americans."

Commenting on Mr. Takahashi's letter, Mr. Baldwin declared:

"Though he deplores segregation and discrimination in the armed forces, he rather minimizes the fact that reopening the draft to Nisei gave them a deserved recognition long denied."

First Hostel Will Open in New York Area

Brooklyn Hospitality Center to Provide Temporary Housing

NEW YORK — The first hostel in the New York metropolitan area for the relocation of Japanese American evacuees seeking permanent homes and jobs in this area will open in Brooklyn on May 10, it was announced on April 18 by George Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans organized by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Establishment of the lodging house, which will give only temporary residence to the evacuees now in war relocation centers, is a joint project of the Brethren Service Committee and the American Baptist Home Missions Society, Mr. Rundquist explained.

He added that negotiations were under way for acquisition of the Alpha Chi Rho fraternity house, a three-story structure at 168 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

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