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Nisei Soldiers Charge 50 Miles in 4 Days

Twelve Japanese Americans Awarded Bronze Star Medal, War Department Announces

One Awarded Posthumously for Heroic Achievement On Italian Front; Army Announcement Identifies Nisei Soldier Killed in Action in Mediterranean

WASHINGTON—The death in action of a Japanese American soldier in Italy and the awarding of Bronze Star Medals to 12 Japanese Americans from Hawaii for "heroic achievement" in action in Italy were announced by the War Department this week.

One of the twelve Bronze Stars was awarded posthumously. The War Department on July 18 announced that the following Japanese American had been killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

NAGAOKA, Pvt. Hitoshi—Miss May Nagaoka, sister, 420 East Armour Blvd., c o Joe Heneno, Kansas City, Mo. Pvt. Nagaoka had previously been awarded a Purple Heart for a wound suffered in action with the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy.

The War Department announced on July 21 the awarding of 22 Bronze Star Medals to infantrymen for heroic achievement. Of these 22 awards, 12 were to American soldiers of Japanese ancestry:

YEIKI KOBASHIGAWA, Tech. Sgt., Infantry, Waianae, Oahu, T. H.

JAMES F. TANI, Staff Sgt., Infantry, 832 Hotel Street, Honolulu.

KANEICHI MORIMOTO, Sgt., Infantry, Keauhou, Hawaii.

TEIKICHI HIGA, Pfc., Infantry, Pearl City, Honolulu, T. H.

SUSUMU MUSASHI, Sgt., Infantry, 855 Lokahi St., Honolulu, T. H.

HARUTO KURODA, Pfc., Infantry, Aiea, Honolulu, T. H.

JERRY H. SAKODA, Pfc., Infantry, Honolulu, T. H.

RICHARD T. FUJII, Pvt., Infantry, Posthumous. Reported killed in action Nov. 20, 1943, in Italy. Next of kin: Genzo Fujii, father, P. O. Box 254, Captain Cook, Kona, Hawaii, T. H.

HIRONU KOBAYASHI, Pvt., Infantry, Ookala, Hawaii, T. H.

NOBU MIYASHIRO, Pvt., Infantry, Honokaa, Hawaii, T. H.

EVERETT R. ODO, Pvt., Infantry, 995 Akepo Lane, Honolulu, T. H.

Two Members of 100th Unit Carry Out Daring Mission Behind Nazi Lines in Italy

Details of Intrepid Daylight Raid Reported By War Department; Lieut. Kim, Pfc. Akahosi Brought Back Many German Prisoners

WASHINGTON—A daring mission, which resulted in information on the disposition of enemy units through the capture of two Germans, was carried out in daylight behind German lines at Anzio by an officer and an enlisted man of the 100th Infantry Battalion, many of whose personnel are Japanese Americans, the War Department disclosed on July 17.

The two men are First Lieutenant Young Oak Kim, 914 Boston street, Los Angeles, California, and Private First Class Irving M. Akahosi, 822 Eighth avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Lieutenant Kim, as intelligence officer of the Infantry battalion, was aware that higher headquarters vitally needed information of enemy identifications and dispositions. Moreover, he knew that previous patrols of combat strength had been unable to take prisoners, so well defended by the Nazis was that sector of the 34th Infantry Division front.

Believing that the other patrols had failed because they worked under cover of darkness at a time when the enemy manned all positions and was alert to raids and patrols and that a patrol of more than two men would work against chances for the mission's success, Kim and his volunteer, Akahosi, crawled into enemy territory before dawn on the morning of May 16. Their plan was to take prisoners.

"The lieutenant and I crawled for some distance," Akahosi said, "and when we had crawled through a gap in the enemy wire and heard a number of Germans talking, singing, and digging, we stopped to rest. The lieutenant said, 'We'll rest and start at daylight again, because we'll be able to see where we're going. We won't make any

unnecessary noise brushing against foliage and we'll have an even chance of detecting mines."

"At 6 a. m. we again started crawling, this time through thick briar which we had to cut to make progress. This was slow and tedious work. It took us three hours to go 300 yards. Lieutenant Kim called a halt, started looking around, and picked out two German machinegun nests, which were firing into our lines.

"He was able to see a place called 'Twin Trees' from which he planned to grab off prisoners. We decided to crawl through a wheat field and approach the 'Twin Trees' from the rear instead of going through the briar.

"We started to crawl through the wheat field, and after going about 250 yards we came to a draw where we heard men talking in German and heard a metallic sound as if a weapon were being cleaned.

"The lieutenant signaled me to get ready to jump into the ditch. Then he started to make some motions I couldn't understand. A few seconds later I saw he had two Germans 'persuading' them with his Tommy (Continued on page 2)

Two Nisei Medics From Salt Lake Acclaimed Heroes

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY — Two Japanese American medics from Salt Lake City were the unanimous choice of their mates for the spot of top heroes in the recent fighting near Belvedere in the front below Livorno (Leghorn), an Associated Press dispatch reported last week.

The medics are Pvt. Tadao Sako and Sgt. Akira Masaoka. It was reported they went out in the face of murderous enemy fire to help the wounded. Masaoka improvised litters from field jackets and shirts, and calmly supervised the evacuation of the wounded.

(Sgt. Masaoka is one of the four Masaoka brothers of Salt Lake City who have been reported with the Japanese American Combat Team in Italy. The others are Privts. Ben and Tad, and Cpl. Mike, executive secretary of the National JACL now on leave in the army.)

442nd Infantry Surges Ahead On Italy Front

As the great Tyrrhenian port of Livorno (Leghorn) fell to the American Fifth Army on July 19, front-line dispatches from Italy reported that the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed of American doughboys of Japanese ancestry, had pushed two miles past Lesorgenti, five miles east of Livorno.

Earlier, the Associated Press had reported on July 14, that American troops "knifed through fiercely defended German lines on July 13, and captured the village of Pastina, 13 miles east of Livorno and drove on two miles through San Luce, almost due east of Livorno."

According to the A. P., "the thrust, paced by the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed of American soldiers of Japanese origin, threatened to outflank enemy strongholds on two major routes to Livorno."

Mass Appeal Filed by 63 In Draft Case

Heart Mountain Group Sentenced to 3 Years In Federal Prison

DENVER, Colo. — Sixty-three Japanese Americans convicted of draft evasion filed a mass appeal on July 18 in the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver.

The Japanese Americans, who were sentenced to three years each by U. S. District Judge T. Blake Kennedy of Wyoming, contended in the appeal that their obligation to serve in the armed forces was dissolved when they were denied full rights as citizens. All are former residents of the Heart Mountain, Wyo., center and are now at McNeil's Island and Fort Leavenworth penitentiaries.

Nisei Infantrymen Taking Tests

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Enlisted men of the 442nd Infantry, 1st Battalion, who have completed their basic training are now taking tests for Expert Infantryman Badges, the battalion's newspaper, "Go for Broke," reported this week.

Japanese American Infantry Unit Garrisons Livorno Port; Among First to Enter City

"Go for Broke" Boys Go into Action on Italian Front; Regiment's Engineers Wipe Out Snipers' Nests as Nisei Unit in Combat Below Livorno Port

The 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed entirely of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, charged 50 miles in four days after going into the Fifth Army line in Italy, Sid Feder, Associated Press correspondent with the Fifth Army in Italy, reported this week in a delayed dispatch dated July 9.

"Built up from a single battalion to a full-sized regiment, Japanese American doughboys are back in the line operating against the Germans with the motto, 'Go for Broke,' the craps shooter's equivalent of 'shoot the works' or 'bet the roll,'" Feder explained.

The A. P. correspondent reported that a group of these Japanese Americans had killed 30 Germans, captured 46 others and collected a mass of enemy material in action around Bolgheri.

"This is the 442nd Regiment, complete with engineers and artillery, which was created by a special War Department order after selective service had refused to induct Americans of Japa-

Nisei Soldiers Garrison City of Livorno

ROME—The United Press reported on July 20 that the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion is garrisoning the strategic Italian port city of Livorno which fell to Allied forces on July 19.

It was revealed by Headquarters that elements of the 34th Division, to which the Japanese American Combat Team is attached, were the first to enter Livorno. The 34th Division claims more days in the line than any other American division in the world.

nese ancestry," the Associated Press writer said. "The first of these soldiers in action was the now-famous 100th battalion, which made the first actual contact with the enemy in Italy as part of the 34th Division, then distinguished itself at the Anzio beachhead and had continued the same sort of fighting farther north."

Sid Feder's A. P. dispatch cited instances of heroism on the part of the Japanese American soldiers:

"For instance, there was the youngster from this outfit who was out with a bazooka the other day, just north of Castellina. A Jerry tank came along and the bazooka went off a couple of times. The score was one kayoed tank, with 20 dead Germans in the neighborhood.

"Then there was the outfit consisting of two squads that Lieut. Jim Boodry, 112 Pine St., Clinton, Mass., took out into the red hot action around Bolgheri, where the enemy put up a blazing battle to keep the doughboys from taking Highway 68. These Hawaiians, Sgt. Eichi Amasaki, of Waialae, Oahu, Pvt. Toshio (Happy) Saki, 1654 Nuonu Ave., Honolulu, and Pvt. Jesse Hirata, of Hanaunau, Kona, went to a ridge from which the Nazis had been throwing a lot of fire.

"When the shooting was over the lead trio and their mates had run up a total of some 30 Nazi dead, 46 captured and had a collection of enemy material including five machine guns, 30 machine pistols and a few hundred "potato masher" grenades, according to Lieut. Boodry.

"All in all, the regiment charged some 50 miles in four days after going into the line. Some of them averaged as little as two and a half hours sleep a night, and some were so far out ahead of the supply lines they were without food for 24 hours."

"The regiment's engineers have been the talk of the entire division of Yankees," Feder said. "They will tell you that one of the neatest mop-up jobs was done by Lieut. Walter Matsumoto, of Honolulu, Cpl. Tadashi Fujioka, Seattle, Wash., and the crew headed by Sgt. Ted Tsukono, also of Seattle, after snipers got one of their sergeants west of Castellina. They dug the Jerries out all over the hill, killed four, captured three and chased the rest back over the next ridge."

"Near Belvedere," according to Feder, "Pvt. Takeo Takahashi, Liliha St., Honolulu, and his squad had the job of getting a couple of German machine gun fire pockets. While the rest of the squad covered him, Takeo circled around two of the strong points and came home with seven prisoners, five German jeeps, two 2½ ton trucks and five motorcycles."

Vancouver Leaders Asked Federal Action

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Vancouver Consultive Council last week made public a copy of a letter sent to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, condemning proposals for the forced expulsion of Japanese Canadians and calling

for early federal action to stimulate the resettlement of persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the British Columbian coast. The Consultive Council is composed of leading representatives of the church, business and educational circles in Vancouver.

Produce Interests Oppose Evacuees' Return

Race-Baiters Promote New Coast Campaign

**Pressure on Congress
Advocated by Two
L. A. Organizations**

By LARRY S. TAJIRI

The avarice of certain Southern California business interests, and their willingness to trade the Constitution for the war profits of evacuation and continued exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast, stands exposed this week.

Two race-baiting organizations, both sponsored by men who oppose the return of even loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry to west coast homes, were this week engaged in a campaign to whip up popular sentiment in order to prevent what they believe to be the impending return of Japanese American evacuees.

The Americans League of California, Inc., and the Americanism Educational League, both of Los Angeles, were embarked on campaigns designed to put enough pressure on Congress, through protest letters to Congressmen, to block what they fear will be a government decision to revoke the present military restrictions which prohibit the presence of American citizens of Japanese ancestry in the State of California and the coastal areas of Oregon and Washington.

The Americans League, a new group which is actively working to deny constitutional privileges to Americans of Japanese ancestry, is supported by leading men in the wholesale produce and wholesale floral industries of Southern California. The business leaders on the board of directors of the Americans League, and the firms they represent, were in direct competition with produce and floral firms operated by persons of Japanese ancestry prior to the west coast evacuation. These firms have profited as a result of the military decision to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry from the State of California. They fear the competition of the returning evacuee. In fact, they are so determined to hold onto the profits they have made since the evacuation that they are willing to trample on the Constitution to do it.

These interests, which represent many of the major vegetable produce and floral industry businesses in Southern California, are using racial prejudice as an instrument for economic gain.

Before evacuation many of the firms represented by their officials on the board of directors of Americans League of California, though competing with produce houses operated by persons of Japanese ancestry, did business with Japanese and Japanese American farmers in Southern California, and several employed Japanese Americans. Since evacuation they have taken over the whole produce businesses of persons of Japanese ancestry, estimated to be \$26,000,000 in the year 1941, and are now attempting to prevent the possibility of competition from returning evacuees, by fomenting a campaign of race hatred which they hope will intimidate the authorities into arbitrarily extending the present restrictions against Japanese Americans.

Officers of The Americans League of California are: President, Ray D. Wall, of Ray D. Wall and Co., a brokerage firm; Vice President, Anthony N. Castro, of Castro and Son, a wholesale produce firm; and, Secretary-Treasurer, W. W. Gray, of L. A. Produce Dealers Credit Bureau.

The offices of The Americans League of California, Inc., described as a "non-sectarian, non-political, non-religious organization to sponsor the American way-of-life," are located in the Los Angeles City Market at 943 1/2 South San Pedro street, next to W. W. Gray's own office.

Directors of The Americans League, which proposes a race hate campaign to protest the return of constitutional rights to American citizens of Japanese ancestry, are listed as:

Nat J. Beggs, Beggs Bros. Fruit

Letterheads Show Economic Basis of Opposition

NON-SECTARIAN NON-POLITICAL NON-RELIGIOUS
THE AMERICANS LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA
(A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION)
POST OFFICE BOX 8184 • HARKEY STATION
LOS ANGELES 21, CALIFORNIA

Dear Friends:

Wholly ignoring the will of the majority of the people in the Western States, the Department of the Interior and the War Relocation Authority has quietly set out on a program of relaxing the restrictions placed on Japanese following Pearl Harbor.

From four separate sources during the past few days, the report has reached the League that the WRA contemplates **RESETTING THE JAPANESE BACK IN THEIR FORMER HOMES IN THE NEAR FUTURE.** This is considered a dangerous and impractical move by many thousands in the Pacific coastal states. The war in the South Pacific has not yet reached full swing. A serious crisis may occur at any time in that war theater.

It is the opinion of many that such a move could readily bring about a catastrophe in the Pacific coastal defense areas, particularly in view of the recent statement by the FBI, denying that they are checking the loyalty of Japanese who are being released by the WRA.

Many people feel that in the interest of national security and the well-being of the Japanese themselves, this action should be stopped. Will you, at once, address a letter to your Congressman indicating your wishes concerning this contemplated act on the part of the War Relocation Authority. Congress will be guided and influenced by the thousands of such letters.

Immediate action is essential. Will you get your letter in the mail today?

Sincerely yours,
THE AMERICANS LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA, INC.
Ray D. Wall
President

An Organization to Sponsor the American-Way-of-Life

Reproduced above are from letters from The Americans League and Americanism Education League of Los Angeles which propose a pressure campaign on Congressmen to prevent the return of Americans of Japanese ancestry to their homes in the west coast evacuated area. Note the similarity in phraseology in the two letters. The letterhead of The Americans League shows that the organization is sponsored and supported by wholesale produce and floral interests in southern California. The letterhead of the Americanism Educational League prominently displays a clipping from the Hearst Los Angeles Examiner by Ray Richards, Washington correspondent for Hearst newspapers.

Co.; John Brown, So. California Floral Industry; Norman K. Evans, Consolidated Produce Co., Ltd.; C. A. Glass, C. A. Glass Co.; W. W. Gray, L. A. Produce Dealers Credit Bureau; Carl Harriman, Carl Harriman and Co.; Homer A. Harris, Associated Produce Dealers and Brokers of Los Angeles; C. W. Hooker, Theron Hooker Co.; L. A. Vegetable Exchange; Louie Jake, Louie Jake Produce Co.; Peter G. Nicklin, Valley Fruit and Produce Co.; Carrol Vessey, Hall-Haas and Vessey Co.; Ray D. Wall, Ray D. Wall Co.; Roy F. Wilcox, Roy F. Wilcox and Co.; and T. H. Wright, Wright's Greenhouses.

The Americanism Educational League, whose executive director is John R. Lehner, has been active in promoting antagonisms against evacuees of Japanese ancestry since the evacuation. Lehner has made lecture tours throughout the nation, pointing out the alleged menace of residents of Japanese ancestry.

Letters sent out by The Americans League and by the Americanism Educational League reveal striking similarities in phrasing. Both letters, reproduced on this page, warn that the evacuees may be permitted to return "IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE."

The Americanism Educational League's letter says:

"The war in the Pacific has not even reached full swing and a serious crisis could readily occur at any time. . . ."

The Americans League says in its letter:

"The war in the South Pacific has not yet reached full swing. A serious crisis may occur at any time in that war theater."

Both ask that letters be sent to Congressmen to protest against the return of the evacuees and declare that Congress "will be guided and influenced" by such letters.

The Americanism Educational League's letter is signed by Lehner who was repudiated by the California Department of the American Legion after a lobbying trip to Washington in November, 1943, when Lehner purportedly represented the Legion in campaigning in Washington against Japanese Americans.

It is apparent that the present

campaign against the return of evacuees to California is motivated, not by considerations of national security, but by greed for the dollars of war profits.

Coast Church Group Backs Nisei Rights

Christian Conference Favors Return of Evacuees to Coast

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Delegates to the Northern California Christian church convention in San Jose went on record on July 15 as favoring the return of all loyal Japanese Americans to their homes and to "normal life" as soon as military authorities find the military situation permits.

The convention concluded its sessions in San Jose on July 16.

The text of the resolution on the Japanese Americans read:

"Be it resolved, that since we recognize that the Japanese Americans were evacuated from their homes during a military crisis, that this convention go on record as favoring the return to normal life of all loyal Japanese Americans just as soon as the civil and military authorities of our national government believe that the crisis no longer exists."

Copies of the resolution were sent to Secretary of War Stimson and to the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

Fresno Farm Bureau Opposes Evacuees

FRESNO, Calif. — A resolution favoring "the permanent removal of alien or disloyal Japanese to Japan at the end of the war" and the immediate removal of all persons of Japanese ancestry, including those in confined areas, from the Pacific coast was adopted by the executive committee of the Fresno County Farm Bureau in a meeting on July 10.

Lee D. Matthews, Chairman; Dr. Walter Scott Franklin, Vice Chairman; Edwards H. Metcalf, Secretary; John R. Lehner, R.D., L.L.D., Executive Director

AMERICANISM EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE
(Incorporated under the laws of the State of California)
818 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
VAnilla 7580 • TRinity 1151
June 6, 1944

Dear Friends:

A most dangerous move is contemplated by the War Relocation Authority which should receive attention of every civic organization in the Western States.

Reports from several different sources, considered authentic, have been received that restrictions placed on the Japanese following Pearl Harbor are to be relaxed in THE VERY NEAR FUTURE. Japanese, both alien and American-born are to be allowed to return to their former homes.

The war in the Pacific has not even reached full swing and a serious crisis could readily occur at any time, brought on by a sudden attack of the unpredictable Japanese. Furthermore, there are tens of thousands of Americans who are not satisfied with the methods used by the WRA in determining loyalty of Japanese before release from the Relocation Centers. (See newspaper clipping at the right.)

As a leader in your community affairs, you have the responsibility of informing your membership of the contemplated move by the WRA. Will you urge upon your members that they immediately communicate their wishes to their respective congressmen? The attitude of the Congress is guided largely by letters from people whose votes elected them.

This is a vital matter and fast, overwhelming action is essential. Will you act upon it now and send me acknowledgment of your action?

Sincerely yours,
AMERICANISM EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE
John R. Lehner
Executive Director

P. S. The Jackson Bill, now before Congress provides for a permanent committee to study the Japanese problem. In writing your Congressman, indicate your attitude on the Jackson Bill.

A NATION WORTH SAVING IS A NATION WORTH SERVING

FBI CHECK ON JAPS DENIED

Justice Department Says WRA Sets Loyalty Judge in Release

By Ray Richards
The news today that the War Relocation Authority is to be "checked" by the FBI, has been widely reported by the newspapers. It was widely reported today by Representative John J. Delaney, New York Democrat.

Delaney said he had received this information on a letter from Washington, May 21. The Department of Justice has officially designated all evacuees to be checked by the FBI. He said that the West Coast Japanese from the War Relocation Centers, it was reported today by Representative John J. Delaney, New York Democrat.

Delaney said he had received this information on a letter from Washington, May 21. The Department of Justice has officially designated all evacuees to be checked by the FBI. He said that the West Coast Japanese from the War Relocation Centers, it was reported today by Representative John J. Delaney, New York Democrat.

ANSWER TO PROTEST
The letter was sent in answer to a strong protest from Delaney against the suggestion of hundreds of Japanese in his book, "The Check" under the name "Americanism Educational League." The War Relocation Authority agrees that the new checks are not justified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a branch of the Justice Department.

The FBI insists it was not denied that it was not justified in releasing Japanese, but that it was justified in releasing the claim in all of the heavy releases in which they are trying to restate the charges. **MURDERER'S LETTER**

THE FBI IS TRYING TO GET THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR TO WHOLELY REVOKE WITH THE JAPANESE RE-ENTRY PROHIBITION.

"THE WORK IS ENTIRELY THE BASIS OF THE WRA AUTHORITY." MORAGNY WROTE IN REPLY TO DELANEY'S CHARGE THAT NATIONAL SECURITY IS BEING ENDANGERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JAPANESE COLONIES AND THE IMPORTANT WAS NUMBER OF RELOCATIONS.

FBI WITNESS
Until a year ago the FBI had been in the possession of a check which restricted the loyalty of Japanese entering the Military Defense Condition. Then the FBI withdrew, probably because the WRA was able to describe the check as based, and show that the preliminary agency had been negligent.

Loyalty of Japanese of the War Relocation Centers. According to the press, it is the duty of the committee to investigate the activities, are the director of the centers.

Western Methodist Conclave Urges Freedom of Movement For Loyal Evacuee Group

Report Presented by Dr. Day Passed at Salt Lake Meeting

A report calling upon the government to release its restrictions upon the free movement of loyal persons of Japanese ancestry, including their right to return to the Pacific coast, was presented by Dr. Albert E. Day, pastor of the First Methodist church, Pasadena, California, and adopted by the western jurisdictional conference of the Methodist church in Salt Lake City on July 15.

Methodist leaders of the ten western states and Hawaii participated in the conference.

The resolution approved by the Methodists expressed the belief that democratic justice will be best served by granting freedom of movement to loyal persons of Japanese ancestry anywhere in the United States, on the same basis as other Americans and aliens of other countries.

"This would include the right to return to the Pacific coast," the resolution noted. "If this right is abridged by political, racial or economic groups, we hold that such action will be destructive of essential democracy and Christian relations. To continue to delay the justice due this minority of American citizens and loyal aliens (denied the privilege of becoming citizens) is contrary to every principle of fairness and in direct opposition to the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States."

The resolution also urged Methodists to welcome evacuees of Japanese ancestry to communities, schools, churches and homes, and called upon members to write to Secretary of War Stimson offering to provide work and shelter for evacuees returning to west coast areas and to support such movements as are designed to aid evacuees in readjusting themselves to new coast conditions and to insure for them full protection of American law.

The resolution recalled that "one of the finest demonstrations" of home missionary work in the Methodist church was among the "Japanese people on the Pacific coast."

"Through the last sixty years we have organized 37 Japanese Methodist churches with approximately six thousand members, 90 per cent of the churches being

self-supporting," the report declared. "We are mindful of the fact that these people were loyal to our government and also that some 15,000 young men of Japanese ancestry are now serving in our armed forces."

War Department Reveals Daring Mission of Nisei

(Continued from page 1)

gun to comply with his hand signals.

"While I covered the prisoners, the lieutenant disarmed them, and we started our trip back to our lines."

As Lieutenant Kim was disarming the prisoners, the voices and laughter of Germans in an enemy strong point near by could be heard.

The lieutenant explained that his "sign language" to the Germans consisted of thrusting the muzzle of his Tommy gun under the nose of one of the Nazis and making it clear that he would shoot if either German made an outcry.

Two enemy listening posts were by-passed on the trip back to friendly lines, and the prisoners were forced to proceed with the same caution against detection that Lieutenant Kim and Akahosi employed.

"The success of the patrol," said Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Singless, Infantry, commanding officer of the battalion, "provided vital information and identification of enemy units in a critical sector of our front where previously German dispositions had been unknown."

Masaichi Kurata Passes Away

MILWAUKEE, Wis — Funeral services were held recently in Kenosha for Masaichi Kurata, 42, who died here July 6 in St. Catherine's Hospital from injuries incurred in an accident at the fertilizer plant where he was employed.

Governor Maw Greets Wounded Nisei



Utah's Governor Herbert B. Maw was on hand to greet eleven wounded Nisei heroes of the 100th Infantry Battalion who were honored at a Victory Ball in Salt Lake City on July 14, which was attended by 800 Japanese Americans. Here Gov. Maw (seated) and Arthur Gaeth, Mutual commentator, pose with (from left to right, seated) Pvt. Yoshito Baba, Cpl. Saburo Hasegawa, Cpl. Yasuo Yasui, Pfc. Haruo Hayakawa, (standing) Pfc. Matsunobu Urada, Pvt. Charles Yamashiro, Pvt. Tadami Fujiwara, Sgt. Shig. Hokama, Cpl. Seiko Arakaki and Pvt. Giovanni Higa. Pvt. Haruo Nakano, the eleventh of the soldier guests, is not in the picture.

Utah Governor Impressed by Nisei Attitude

Nation Owes Much to Bravery of Soldiers, Herbert Maw Declares

Herbert B. Maw, governor of Utah, declared in a statement to the Pacific Citizen on July 13 that he was impressed with the "fine, optimistic, loyal attitude" of the wounded Japanese American veterans whom he met at the Nisei Victory Ball in Salt Lake City.

"When I shook hands with these fine soldiers, each of whom is recovering from wounds received in combat, I was very much impressed by the fine, optimistic, loyal attitude," Governor Maw said. "People of Utah and the country as a whole owe a great deal to the courage and bravery of these young men."

"If all Americans could see them and partake of their fine spirit and see their love of their country, they would appreciate the splendid qualities of these Japanese Americans."

Gila's Nakadas Have Five Sons in U. S. Army

RIVERS, Ariz.—The name "Nakada" is Japanese, but if the number of sons contributed to the armed forces means anything, the Nakada family of Gila River is more than 100 per cent American, with five sons serving from the Pacific to the Italian front, says the Gila News-Courier.

The five Nakada boys in the army are Pvt. Saburo J. Nakada, serving in the Pacific; Pfc. Henry L., in the thick of fighting in Italy; Pvt. Minoru P., attending Harvard; and Pvt. George at Fort Benning in Georgia.

A sixth son, Yoshio, is now awaiting his call for active service.

Asked how she felt about her sons' service in the army, Mrs. Nakada was reported as saying, "It cannot be otherwise, because they are all American citizens."

Another Gila River family with multiple sons in the service are the Takasugis of 64-9-D, of whom the News-Courier said, "Three in and three to go."

Of the Takasugi sons, three are in the army, two others are awaiting induction, and a third expects to be called soon.

Want to Deport Nisei After War

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Washington State Disabled Veterans' convention was on record on July 15, favoring repatriation of all persons of Japanese ancestry born in Japan and colonization on some Pacific island of all American-born Japanese, except those who have honorably served in the armed forces.

Salt Lake Nisei Honor 100th Infantry Veterans at Ball

Utah Chief Executive Hails Contributions Of Nisei Soldiers

Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah joined with 800 Japanese Americans to honor eleven wounded veterans of the 100th Infantry Battalion's campaigns in Italy at the Nisei Victory Ball held on June 14 at the Coconut Grove ballroom in Salt Lake City.

The affair, the largest gathering of Japanese Americans for any such affair in Salt Lake, was sponsored by the Nisei Victory Committee.

The wounded servicemen, who wore the Purple Heart and other decorations, are stationed at the present time at Bushnell General Hospital in Brigham City, Utah. Besides their appearance at the dance which was held in their honor, the 100th Infantry veterans were feted at dinners and picnics during their three-day stay in Salt Lake City. They were the guests of both the Buddhist and Christian groups on July 15 and 16.

Sgt. Shig Hokama of Haina, Hawaii, headed the servicemen from Bushnell. The others were Pfc. Matsunobu Urada, Honolulu; Pvt. Charles Yamashiro, Waiakea, Hawaii; Pvt. Yoshito Baba, Honolulu; Pfc. Haro Hayakawa, Honolulu; Pvt. Tadami Fujiwara, Honolulu; Cpl. Yasuo Yasui, Kapaa, Kauai; Cpl. Seiko Arakaki, Honolulu; Cpl. Saburo Hasegawa, Pepeekeo, Hawaii; Pvt. Giovanni Higa, Oahu; Pvt. Haruo Nakano, Mountain View, Hawaii. Two others at the Bushnell Hospital who did not make the trip are Matsuyoshi Nagao, Lahaina, Maui, and Hayato Tanaka, Hilo, Hawaii.

Arthur Gaeth, national news commentator on the Mutual network and featured broadcaster on KLO, Salt Lake and Ogden, hailed the splendid record of these American soldiers of Japanese ancestry as he introduced each of them to the audience. Mr. Gaeth acted as master of ceremonies for the evening.

Commending the record of Japanese Americans in service and at home, Governor Maw praised the citizenship record of the group in a short talk.

Sgt. Hokama spoke for the soldier guests, urging full support of the men at the front. He said that Japanese American soldiers in Italy fought for an ideal, for the freedom that is America's heritage.

"We have been through a horrible experience," he said, "and some of us have left our limbs

behind on the battlefield."

Sgt. Hokama said that the Japanese Americans at the front had full confidence in their weapons and in an unfailing supply of the material of war.

"Our soldiers are giving their lives," he reminded, in an appeal for support of the War Bond drive. "All you are asked to do is to loan—not give—your dollars."

Mrs. Henry Kasai, in charge of Bond sales at the dance, reported that more than \$1,200 in war bonds had been sold during the dance, in addition to 100 war stamp corsages.

Mr. Gaeth reported that the JACL War Bond committee had announced that Japanese Americans in the Salt Lake area had topped their quota of \$10,000 by buying more than \$14,000 in bonds.

Wallace Toma of Salt Lake was the chairman of the Nisei Victory Committee which promoted the dance.

Wounded Nisei Speaks to Lions Club at Logan

LOGAN, Utah—"We fight for the idea we think is right—democracy," Sgt. Shig Hokama, a Japanese American soldier who lost an arm fighting in Italy, declared Tuesday when he spoke briefly to members of the Logan Lions club.

Sgt. Hokama and Cpl. Yasuo Yasui, both former members of the 100th Infantry Battalion and both natives of Hawaii, were guests at the club's luncheon meeting. They are receiving medical treatment at Bushnell General hospital.

Ottis Peterson, War Relocation Authority supervisor for the Pacific intermountain region, also spoke at the meeting and urged greater tolerance for Japanese American citizens.

Report Eleven More Draft Delinquents At Heart Mountain

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—It was reported here last week that U. S. District Attorney Carl L. Sackett had received information that 11 more Japanese American residents of the Heart Mountain relocation center are delinquent with their Park county draft board at Powell.

The men were ordered to report on July 5 and 11, but refused to do so until their "citizenship rights have been restored."

Nisei Volunteer from Rivers Relocation Center Reported Killed in Action in Italy

RIVERS, Ariz.—The death in action of a Japanese American evacuee youth who volunteered for military service from the Gila River relocation center in 1943 was reported in a notification received by his parents from the War Department on July 3.

The War Department informed the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Choemom Araki of 27-7-D, Gila River, that Pfc. Masashi Araki, 21, was killed in action on the Italian front on June 2. It is

California Nisei Wounded in Action On Italian Front

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Cpl. Mark H. Tanouye, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Iwajiro Tanouye of Heart Mountain, was reported wounded in action recently in Italy, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Cpl. Tanouye is attached to the 552nd field artillery unit of the 442nd Combat Team.

Coming from one of the largest families in the center, numbering 14 in all, he has one brother, Pfc. Harry Tanouye, also in the 442nd team, and two others, George and James, awaiting calls for army service. Their pre-evacuation home was in San Jose, California.

Cpl. Tanouye entered the army in February, 1941, and was sent overseas this spring.

Salt Lake Youth Group Protests Race Prejudice

Restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry in obtaining business licenses and realtor's policies of restricting housing of non-whites in urban areas were condemned at a meeting Friday at the Unitarian church which was sponsored by the Progressive Youth of Salt Lake city in an effort to organize a unity council in Salt Lake City.

Judge Herbert M. Schiller presided at the meeting, which was attended by representatives of civic, service and patriotic organizations.

The meeting also expressed concern over recent attitudes displayed in the controversy over the location of a Negro USO in Salt Lake City.

presumed that Pfc. Araki, who was evacuated with his parents from Selma, Calif., to Gila River in 1942, was a member of the 100th Infantry Battalion.

It was reported that he was the first Gila River evacuee to be killed in action on any war front.

Masashi Araki, who graduated in 1941 from Selma, Calif., high school, was the weight-lifting champion of Canal camp at Rivers. After volunteering for the army, he received his basic training as a member of the Japanese American Combat Team at Camp Shelby.

Besides his father and mother, he is survived by two sisters and four brothers, all of whom are residing in Canal camp at Rivers.

Ickes Hails Hawaii Nisei War Record

Democratic Delegate Hears Secretary Laud Japanese Americans

WASHINGTON—The record of Hawaii's American citizens of Japanese ancestry merits the highest praise both on the home front and on the battlefield, Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes told Territorial Senator William H. Heen of Hawaii on July 12.

Heen, a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, declared that Ickes mentioned particularly the "splendid record" of Hawaii's fighting men of Japanese ancestry in Italy, where they have performed brilliantly in several major battles, including Cassino.

"Ickes said he thought our boys from Hawaii are doing a wonderful job," Heen reported.

The Honolulu delegate said that Hawaii's Democrats would work for a statehood plank stronger than that incorporated in the Republican platform.

Nisei Fighting Men In Italy Prefer Fresh Foods to GI Grub, Says U. P. Writer

Eleanor Packard Files Front-Line Impressions Of Japanese Americans in Italy; Finds Nisei Troops Are Typically American in Manner, Speech

"Japanese American soldiers fighting in Italy were rated equally with their American comrades on either flank and were winning the confidence of other troops for their fighting qualities," Eleanor Packard, United Press staff correspondent, declared in a delayed July 11 dispatch datelined "With the Troops in Field Beyond Castellina."

Mrs. Packard, wife of U. P. correspondent Reynolds Packard and a famous correspondent in her own right, reported that

"a complete regiment of Japanese Americans fought in the front line of the Fifth Army sector in Italy today as U. S. troops continued their drive toward Pisa and Livorno."

Discussing the fighting qualities of the Japanese Americans, she said:

"They have shown none of the ferocity or cruelty demonstrated by native Japanese on Pacific battlefields."

Reporting in the 100th Infantry Battalion, which was incorporated in the new unit, Mrs. Packard said it "won its spurs in early phases of the invasion in Italy."

"I visited with the unit at a forward command post today and found they had none of the impassivity and stoicism I associated with Japanese I saw in the Far East. They joked and laughed and spoke American slang so glibly it was difficult to distinguish them from other Americans in the dark," she declared.

"Their chief difference from

other American soldiers is their aversion to army canned foods. They get the same rations as other troops but they trade their bread and potatoes for rice and they buy fresh meat whenever possible," she noted.

Mrs. Packard added: "I have seen them go into action with trussed live chickens slung over their backs and leading live pigs," an officer told me. "It's the darnedest sight you ever saw but it doesn't seem to interfere with their fighting. Other American troops wouldn't go to that much trouble for fresh food but they know the only way to keep meat fresh in this heat is to keep it alive until they are ready for it."

The U. P. correspondent quoted an officer as declaring that the Japanese Americans "got along well with the Italians and were more generous than other soldiers in giving candy and cigarettes to the natives."

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Churches Lead Again

More than two years ago when persons of Japanese ancestry were moved from coast cities and towns and country farms in the greatest enforced migration of U. S. history, only one group stood firmly by the evacuees. Only group, vigilant and organized, protested the over-all, mass indictment of the Japanese Americans.

That group, of course, was the church.

It stood firm against the storms of protest and abuse that met its demand that the civil liberties of the Japanese Americans be not abridged, that human rights be considered in the exigencies of war. When other voices were still, ministers and leaders of congregations dared to ask for Christian justice at a time when racial hysteria was rampant.

Since the evacuation the many activities of the churches in behalf of the evacuees have become a vast enterprise in goodwill. Within the centers and outside, clergy and laymen and whole congregations have aided in the restoration of the evacuees' morale, have provided materials for recreation and study, have set up committees to aid resettlers, have established hostels, found jobs and homes for resettlers.

Today the churches play as large, if not larger, part in the everyday activities of the Japanese Americans than at any time before the war.

And again today the churches of the country are the first and the loudest in an increasingly insistent call for the complete restoration of the rights of persons of Japanese descent.

Last week Methodist leaders from ten western states and Hawaii gathered in Salt Lake City and passed a resolution asking for freedom of movement for loyal persons of Japanese ancestry anywhere in the United States, on the same basis as other Americans.

That resolution was the most recent of several passed within the last few months by representatives of churches in national and regional conferences.

Meeting in Grand Rapids, Michigan, the biennial general assembly of the Congregational Christian churches assured the government of "the readiness of our constituents to give cordial support to such policies looking toward restoration of constitutional rights and liberties to the Japanese evacuees as may be deemed consonant with national security."

The Presbyterian church expressed the "strong conviction that, as soon as the exigencies of the military situation make it possible, the loyal evacuees be given the right to return to their former homes and be protected against any discrimination or persecution."

The Reformed church declared: "In the light of statements by the secretaries of war and the navy that the military necessity invoked two years ago no longer exists, we urge that at the earliest moment, loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry have restored to them their full rights as citizens, and be allowed to exercise freedom in the choice of their residence and occupation."

In similar resolutions the Church of the Brethren and the Baptist church have asked for restoration of the rights of loyal Japanese Americans.

When at long last the evacuees are granted again their right as free Americans to live where they choose and to return to the Pacific coast, the churches, the conscience of the Christian world, will have played no small part in that return.

Preparing for the Future

In the last analysis the war today is fought not by officials in the Pentagon building nor the men and women of the factories but by the rank and file in the nation's army. And whether or not those of us remaining within the security of our borders back up the battlefield activity of our men, these soldiers will continue to give their last bit of energy, and their last drop of blood for the cause in which they are enlisted to fight.

And whether or not those of us at home remain true to the spirit and letter of the country's war aims, those on the battlefield—our G. I. Joe's—will not lose their courage or faith or determination to fight.

We at home have allowed national rifts, racial antagonisms and ugly hates to blacken the homefront record of a nation at war for freedom's sake. We have watched men bleed and die needlessly in the crowded streets of Detroit and Harlem and Beaumont. We have allowed hate and anger and hysteria to come to a boil and overflow the melting pot of nations. We have allowed this, while American soldiers gave their needed and sacred lives to wipe out the horrors of Fascism and tyranny abroad.

We have said too many times, and we have said it too glibly, that these men must not die in vain. We have spoken too much and acted too little.

Why else is it that our servicemen in the Pacific and in Europe must write home, asking that the rights of the minority groups be respected at home, while they carry on on foreign battlefronts?

Why is it that members of "Merrill's Marauders" feel the need to write to the United States: "It makes the boys and myself raging mad to read about movements against Japanese Americans by those 4-F's at home."

Why must a navy seaman write to the Des Moines Register: "I was taught that Americanism was a certain way of life and a way of thinking . . . They that preach racial prejudice of any kind, be it against the Negro, Indian, Jew, Japanese, Chinese, etc., are the ones who would cause the downfall of our way of life."

Why must letter after letter in national magazines and in newspapers and to private citizens condemn the acts of racism at home?

U. S. servicemen know why. They know what they are fighting and why, and they want to be assured that their lives, if they are to be given up, will not be lost in vain.

The base of racial antagonism is economic. In this period of war, the United States is enjoying full employment. There is need at this time for the full manpower of the country. Men and women of all national origins must work together to produce the materials of war. There should be no need for racial antagonisms.

In addition the men and women of our armed forces represent every racial strain.

If, in times like these, when full employment offers no hindrance to racial integration, we cannot solve the discriminations and tensions that arise, what hope have we then for the postwar period, when war industries are closed and returning servicemen come home to claim their jobs?

We must make our start now toward the solution of our minority-majority problems. It is incumbent upon us to begin today to lay the foundations for racial harmony in the postwar future.

Non-Aryan GIs

In a dispatch from the Italian front on July 11 Eleanor Packard, correspondent for the United Press, wrote a footnote on the behavior of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in battle. "They have shown none of the ferocity or cruelty demonstrated by native Japanese on Pacific battlefields." Indeed, it would be surprising if these Nisei had behaved like anything other than the citizen soldiers of democracy that they are. The Nisei are no more "Japanese" than are American soldiers of English, Italian or Negro ancestries. It is a fact which the American fighting man who has fought alongside Nisei soldiers knows, but which some intolerant and bigoted people at home refuse to recognize.

The American nation is not fighting a racial war, and there is no better proof of this fact than the presence of Japanese Americans at American battle stations around the globe.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Profits in Racism

It appears that some of the people who have profited from the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast are having cold chills over the prospect that the evacuees may return in the not too distant future. This may account for the frenzied attempts on the part of California race-baiters to forestall, if not prevent permanently, the return of the evacuees to the homes, businesses and the lands they have tilled and developed for two generations.

Still another group has risen to answer to the roll call of the California racists. This is The Americans League of California, an organization which, unlike many of its contemporaries, does not hide behind the false fronts of professional patriotism. The Americans League is rather unashamedly an organized group of produce dealers and wholesale florists who are plainly interested in keeping the Japanese and Japanese Americans from reestablishing themselves in these particular fields. Of course, to accomplish these not too laudable purposes, they will undoubtedly resort to many of the time-worn phrases and discredited rumormongering which have served the race-baiters in the past.

The profits in race-baiting must be considerable to attract so many organizations (No Japs, Inc., American Federation, The Japanese Exclusion Association, Japanese Problem League, to name a few, in addition to such traditional racists as the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West and the Joint Immigration Committee.) It is interesting to note that the industrial field which has spawned The Americans League, the wholesale distribution of farm produce and floricultural products, is one which was the economic mainstay of persons of Japanese ancestry in Southern California. In the year preceding the evacuation wholesale produce dealers of Japanese ancestry in Los Angeles did business in the extent of \$26,000,000. And it has been estimated in Los Angeles that in the year after the evacuation Los Angeles consumers paid \$20,000,000 more for 10,000 carloads less of farm products. This one industry can provide the reasons for much of the antagonistic sentiment promoted on the coast against the Japanese Americans. This is not to infer, of course, that all race-baiting has an economic base, but it does indicate that the exploiting of war hysteria can show handsome profits.

It might be recalled that representatives of produce and floral industries were quite active in the weeks preceding the evacuation, and that lobbyists for these interests were active in Washington and Sacramento, calling for mass evacuation. Their renewed activity stems from their fear that the present restrictions may be relaxed. Representatives of these groups have acted at all times in their own selfish economic interests. The report of the Tolan Congressional Committee sums up the attitude of the advocates of mass evacuation in these words: "These groups advocating mass evacuation felt that no constitutional right or humanitarian consideration nor any consideration of the effect on agricultural production on the west coast should prevent the complete evacuation of Japanese from the area." And these very same groups which today campaign on the west coast and in Washington against the return of the evacuees still feel that no constitutional right or humanitarian consideration should be taken into account in their demand for the prolongation of the present exclusion beyond all limits of military necessity.

The profits of evacuation and the consequent profits in racism have lured both the two-bit racketeer and the professional patriot. The arrest of three persons in San Francisco this spring on the charge that they had indulged in house-to-house solicitations on the premise that they were raising funds to keep the evacuees from returning to their homes is

a sordid commentary on the dirty business of the purveying of racist antagonisms. As far as the professional race mongers are concerned, race hatred may be bought and sold like oranges. In the recent attempt by the Japanese Exclusion Association to place an initiative measure on the California ballot which, if passed, would have barred the ownership of all land or watercraft to persons of Asiatic ancestry, a firm which specializes in passing petitions was hired for the job. It was announced that 60,000 petitions were sent out but the required number of signatures was not obtained in time.

The legislation proposed by the Japanese Exclusion Association of Los Angeles (the title of the organization refers not to the exclusion of immigrants from Japan, but to the barring of citizens and legal residents of California from their homes) was so clearly unconstitutional that no attempt was made to sponsor its passage in the state legislature. The race-baiters proceed on the assumption that the public consists of assorted morons who will sign anything, hence the petitions. In this one instance it appears the racists were wrong, although it has been argued that they just didn't have enough time to get their petitions back to the Secretary of State at Sacramento. In Colorado the State Senate refused to pass legislation of similar intent, but the measure is on the November ballot as an initiative. In Colorado the necessary number of signatures was obtained and a new organization, the American League of Colorado, has been organized by a number of gentlemen of the ku-klux type of mind to keep the issue of the Japanese American evacuee alive in the state until the November elections.

There are in California a number of men who are making a career of race-baiting, with particular emphasis on the evacuee. These men staff the various paper organizations which have been formed to front for the actual groups, in most cases economic, which stand to profit for their ventures into racism. Race-baiting has its bureaucracy, too. It may be that the payrolls of these racist organizations would provide some interesting material for a truly unbiased legislative committee.

The professional race monger together with the competitive business operator have a stake in keeping racist pressures against Japanese Americans alive on the west coast. Both have found profits in racism.

THE LETTER BOX

Editor, Pacific Citizen
Dear Editor:

Not so long ago we read an article in the Pacific Citizen about a nisei changing his name (to its Anglicized form.)

In the article you quoted some of his reasons for his wanting to change his name, as: it would be more advantageous in his kind of work, and a couple of other silly excuses. Well, we're all in the same boat as he, but we're not ashamed of our names, nor does it make a damn bit of difference. As a matter of fact, if we went around with a name like this, they'd begin to wonder what the hell was wrong with us.

Names don't make a bit of difference out here, where they only know you for what you are and what you do. Our Caucasian buddies out here expect us to have Japanese names, as we are of Japanese descent. They respect us for what we are and what we are doing. And just because a fellow has a Japanese name doesn't mean that he's like the rest of the Japs that we are fighting. That's been proved many times.

There are five of us out here at the present time. Four of us are kibe and one is a nisei, but we are all proud of what we are and also of our names.

Five Japanese American Soldiers
With the U. S. Army
Somewhere in New Guinea

Vagaries

Radio Joe . . .

The story of Japanese Americans in the U. S. Army is expected to be told on "They Call Me Joe," a series of twelve dramatizations which tells of the contributions made by various national and racial groups represented among America's GI Joes. The NBC program will touch on men of Scandinavian, Italian, Chinese, Polish, Mexican, German, Negro, Irish, Greek, Filipino, Jewish, Slav, Japanese, French, Spanish, British, Armenian and Dutch ancestries. The Pacific Citizen has been informed that the program will be carried in the Pacific intermountain area over KDYL, Salt Lake, and other NBC stations from 5 p. m. to 5:30, beginning on July 22.

Dancer . . .

Sono Osato, premiere danseuse of the Broadway hit musical, "One Touch of Venus," has resigned from the company. Her role has been taken by Anita Alvarez. Miss Osato's performance won the Donaldson award for the best dancing of the past Broadway season . . . There are several references to evacuees in war relocation camps in E. Stanley Jones' new book, "The Christ of the American Road."

Haru Matsui . . .

Haru Matsui, who fought Japan's militarists long before Pearl Harbor, lectured at Harvard University this week on the culture and life of Japan. Miss Matsui is the author of an autobiography, "The Restless Wave," the story of a courageous woman of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Japan. In private life she is the wife of the painter, Eitaro Ishigaki. She is reportedly preparing a new book which will touch on the wartime experiences of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

Football Star . . .

Cpl. Tadashi Fujioka, mentioned in press dispatches as a member of an engineers unit in Italy which wiped out a nest of German snipers, was captain of the football team while at Franklin high in Seattle. Later Fujioka was a member of the University of Washington's varsity swimming squad. . . . A group of guitar-playing nisei soldiers reportedly made a "hit" during a recent visit to Rome. These Japanese Americans were invited to the estate of an Italian countess where they played the songs of the sunny sands of Hawaii. . . . Japanese American soldiers have remarked on the friendliness of Italian civilians.

UNRRA . . .

One reason that the WRA is short on personnel is that several have left for posts overseas with United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief. Charles F. Ernst, project director at Topaz, left recently. Latest to go is Robert Brown, assistant project director at Manzanar. . . . Some WRA officials are shifting to the new WRA-operated camp for European war refugees at Oswego, N. Y. . . . New Jersey Governor Edge's protest against the relocation of Japanese Americans at the time of the Great Meadows incident is described by the Negro Labor Victory Committee in New Jersey as a violation of oath of office. . . .

War Bonds . . .

Earl M. Finch of Hattiesburg, who has done much for the entertainment and comfort of Japanese Americans training at Camp Shelby, took a full page in the Hattiesburg, Miss., American on July 6 to explain some of the reasons why he bought war bonds. Mr. Finch published excerpts from a letter he had received from an officer in Italy:

" . . . for military reasons, I can't give you the names of my buddies who were killed. . . . but, obeying their last wishes, I send you their messages.

" . . . in the last 'push,' just before I was hit the second time, several of my men died in my arms. Through gasping breath and blood—one of their last wishes was tell Mr. Finch 'Aloha and good-luck.'"

The Washington Post Says: It Appears Patent U. S. Supreme Court Will Not Allow Continued Exclusion

No one, we think, will seriously contend today that the west coast of the United States is in imminent danger of invasion. Yet some 70,000 American citizens, who were evacuated from their homes in that area because they happened to be of Japanese descent, are still forbidden to return, by military decree, on the pretext that a danger of invasion exists. A case testing the validity of this continued exclusion has at last been brought in the Superior Court of the State of California. All Americans, we believe, ought to know the facts in this case and ought to ponder its implications for their own freedom.

One of the plaintiffs, an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, is a woman named Shizuko Shiramizu. She happens to be widowed. Her husband, Kiyoshi Shiramizu, also an American citizen, was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds incurred in service with the United States Army in Italy and subsequently died from these wounds. Two of her brothers are now serving in the armed forces of the United States. Mrs. Shiramizu herself has been carefully investigated by the War Relocation Authority and has been adjudged completely loyal to this country. She has been tried by no court and has committed no offense, save that her name has an odd sound and is spelled in a peculiar, foreign way.

Mrs. Shiramizu would like to go home. Home in her case happens to be California, where she was born and lived all her life (until she was evacuated) and earned her living and was married. This attachment to the neighborhood of her birth and her marriage seems neither unnatural nor un-American. But the commanding general of the Western Defense Command says that her presence in California—or the presence of any persons with names like hers—would endanger the security of the United States. He has acknowledged an improvement in the military situation on the west coast by canceling all the dimout restrictive orders which were once in force.

Still, he does not feel that he can safely permit Mrs. Shiramizu to return to her husband's house.

It is one of the functions of the courts of the United States to protect Americans against arbitrary acts of this kind by military officers. We hope, therefore, that Mrs. Shiramizu will be given her day in court and that the real issues of this case will be studied and assessed. A year ago, the Supreme Court upheld an order by the commanding general of the Western Defense Command imposing a curfew on all persons of Japanese descent. In doing so, however, it made clear that it justified a racial discrimination of this sort only on the ground of an emergency situation and an urgent national danger. "Except under conditions of great emergency," said Mr. Justice Murphy, "a regulation of this kind applicable solely to citizens of a particular racial extraction would not be regarded as in accord with the requirements of due process of law contained in the fifth amendment . . . When the danger is past, the restrictions imposed on them should be promptly removed and their freedom of action fully restored."

From this and from other opinions written by his colleagues in the same case, it appears patent that the Supreme Court would not countenance the continued exclusion of Japanese Americans from the west coast in the absence of any real and present danger. If the exclusion is based on nothing more than racial hostility, then it raises an ugly threat to the fundamental principles of American life. It bears, as Mr. Justice Murphy pointed out elsewhere in his opinion on the curfew case, "a melancholy resemblance to the treatment accorded members of the Jewish race in Germany and in other parts of Europe." If the freedom of citizens can be restricted because of the spelling of their names, then none of us can claim more than a temporary and illusory hold upon freedom.—(Editorial in the Washington Post, July 13, 1944.)

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Farming Is a Way of Life In the Mountain States

The disastrous prices of spinach and lettuce this spring have brought evacuee farmers to a realization that transplanting coast methods of farming isn't too wise. Farming on the west coast was a highly specialized type of agriculture, really a business. Farming as practiced generally in this Rocky Mountain area is more a way of life rather than a means to quick profits.

The hazards of market fluctuations are in addition to the perils of having the crop hailed out. Five farmers were just in from Ft. Lupton seeking work for about a couple of months because their tomatoes and lettuce and cabbage was destroyed by hail. This weather caprice had laid waste a strip of farmland 2½ miles by 9 miles.

Coupling these factors with a shortened growing season it must seem necessary that farmers adjust their plantings to climate and local conditions. As one observes those farmers of Japanese ancestry long resident in this area, those who are most prosperous and most substantial, seem to have followed a policy of crop diversification rather than the specialized farming practiced in California.

In California celery farmers or lettuce farmers grew acreages of their specialty depending upon their specialty and even freeze-outs in competing areas, such as Florida and Texas in order to make out well. To buy their vegetables they had to make purchases at the nearby grocery store. Very few farmers on the coast raised foodstuffs for their own consumption.

generally considered extra velvet.

Potatoes, onions, which constituted large acreages, was also a favored crop, because if prices were low these staple products could be stored until the market became more satisfactory. In California if lettuce became properly headed up and peas were primed to be plucked, the crop had to be disposed of immediately. Consequently the farmer was at the mercy of market conditions as up to the time of his harvest.

Many long-time farmers here raised cattle which they bought from packing houses and fattened up, using the manure for fertilizing purposes. Some kept a few cows and pigs and chickens. These auxiliary farm animals aid in the self sufficiency of the inter-mountain farmer.

We have been informed that canning and freezing of food products is general among the resident farmers here. When fruits and vegetables are in season every farm wife is busily engaged in canning and readying products to be placed in frozen food lockers.

In one town we visited hogs are slaughtered for \$2 a piece and a charge of one cent a pound is made to trim and cut up the carcass for freezing. Thus whenever the farmer wants a good roast, he goes to his food locker rather than to the

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

What Has Happened to the 'Nisei Problem'?

What has happened to the nisei problem? What of the "nisei mondai" that our parents racked their heads about? What is the "tsumaranai" (worthless) nisei doing?

The nisei who piled oranges for a living and hung around the corner drugstore for his recreation is doing very well, thank you. He's proving his worth on a dozen battlefronts. He's been singled out in military communiques, and he wears the proud decorations of fighting men who have proven their valor under fire.

The nisei is in every state of the union, from Maine to Florida to Washington and even California. The nisei is tilling the fields and mining the coal. He shapes logs into lumber in sawmills and molten steel into ingots that go to make the weapons of war. He's helping to build United Nations ships and aircraft. He's handling the bumper wheat crop coming into the elevators from the rolling Kansas and Oklahoma and Texas plain.

He's driving trucks and growing and delivering the produce for America's table. He's building houses and herding sheep. He's tending poultry and milking the cows. He's recapping tires and keeping America's automobiles rolling as a mechanic. He helps maintain the tracks over which overburdened rail traffic flows.

He's helping to keep some of America's best known hotels open in the service trades. He's cooking America's food and baking her bread. He's keeping books, editing newspapers, doctoring and nursing the ill, washing dishes, teaching school, preaching on the pulpit to other Americans with flaxen hair and fair complexions.

The nisei is on the high seas and on river barges. He's in government service in greater numbers than ever before, and some of them are filling linguistic jobs for which Americans of other national extractions never could hope to qualify.

The nisei are among the honored dead in the Mediterranean, in the Central Pacific, in the Southwest Pacific. The nisei are in colleges and universities as students and instructors in a dozen different subjects. The nisei is mowing lawns and cutting hair, working on secret research in great labor

butcher. Meat is also canned. We received several bottles of this bottled meat as a gift and find it handy and ready to serve, when unexpected company calls

Raising a family becomes less a problem in the country districts when the farm program is planned to make the family self sustaining, by its own products. The temptations of city luxuries are not visible to the growing children. Buying of foodstuffs in quantities is general. Once while visiting a family in the country we were served an unusual delicacy. It was fresh pineapple the Nisei maid had brought back from the store after selling a load of asparagus. She had picked up a dozen overripe pineapples for \$1.25. Upon bringing them home the family immediately set to canning them. Pineapples from the same lot which would keep a few days longer were being sold at 40 cents a piece. Quantity buying of bargains like this is possible in the country and aids in making the farmer's life self-sufficient.

In rural areas the atmosphere among neighbors is not only more cordial but certainly avoids the undesirable conditions of slum living. Not only do children grow independent but in a more companionable relationship with neighbors and the community.

Notwithstanding ideas to the contrary, higher education is a possibility, is available to farmer use. Several farmers have sent their children in the fall and winter months to college from their earnings which the farm has produced during the summer. Many Japanese have been able to send several of their children to college; for those who live in the city this has not always been possible to large families.

Perhaps, it may well be that to those who consider farming as a way of life rather than a business gamble, a fuller realization of the adequacy and satisfaction of rural living will be felt in their daily living. Evacuees too can experience from relocating and adapting themselves thusly, a greater zest for living.

atories, operating street cars and running printing presses.

The nisei are in more diversified occupations now than at any previous time. They are in larger numbers throughout the nation than ever before. And more nisei are working in their chosen professions than they ever thought possible.

The nisei has grown in stature and mature in wisdom. He dares to stand up to reply to demagogues and he denounces the native fascists, and his voice is heard and respected. He has gained new friends throughout the country, and he has learned who wanted his favors and who really was his friend. The nisei has learned to distinguish statesmen from politicians, and he has learned through bitter experience the expedient ways of practical politics.

All this the nisei has become and learned since the evacuation when his world, or so it seemed, tumbled down about him.

Too much, it seems, has been written about the tragedy of evacuation. Too many well-meaning persons with misplaced sympathy have helped to keep alive the bitterness and disillusion of that experience.

The fight against principle of evacuation; the disregard of civil rights by military expediency; the hypocrisy and un-Americanism of local demagogues; the viciousness of politicians who sought to make political capital of a helpless scapegoat—all these must never be forgotten, nor must the fight against them be relaxed.

The nisei through experience are fitted for the duty of keeping America aware of the wrongs that are committed in the names of democracy, Americanism and justice. The nisei have a responsibility to other Americans as well as to themselves to see that constant vigilance is kept over liberty.

But as the shock of the discriminatory treatment involved in being singled out solely on a racial basis for evacuation wears off, it is well to remember that undreamed of opportunities have been opened up to the nisei.

Prior to the war the nisei were slowly stagnating for lack of opportunity in their little communities. Few had the foresight or the courage to strike out elsewhere.

But now old ties have been severed for them, no matter how forcefully and a government agency is helping them to find new homes and new jobs. That is far more than the government saw fit to do for a small minority of its citizens in peace time.

The nisei is making the best of new job opportunities. He's setting up new homes and carving a niche for himself in the cities east of the Rockies.

There really wasn't anything in the nisei problem that a little dispersal and effort couldn't fix. The nisei's doing okay.

Coast Volunteer

First Sgt. William S. Oda, a west coast volunteer, wrote to a friend recently from a point overseas.

"While aboard ship there isn't much to write about—same routine day in and day out. To while away our time, some play cards and others write letters. Most of us read. At first the novelty of being on a ship had everyone on deck watching the ocean and other ships, but that soon became monotonous. Last night, to add a little life to the party, we had bingo. Each card cost us a dime, and the winners of each game split the pot. No luck here. We have been having surprisingly good weather all along. There were a couple of days with rough seas, but on the whole it was pleasant enough. Although our destination is as yet unknown, we have our own ideas."

Ann Nisei's Column

Have Better Clothes By Making Your Own

The advantages in doing your own sewing are so many and so obvious that we don't have to recount them here. But these days there's an added reason in learning to make your own clothes.

Prices on clothes have gone up almost alarmingly, and the quality is correspondingly low. Materials are poor in quality, handwork is practically non-existent, and details—like skimpy seams and poorly-sewn hems—indicate that the manufacturing industry is turning out clothes with little regard for workmanship, style or wearability.

Even if you can't sew at all, this is a good time to start. Summer clothes, using crisp cottons, are easy to make and have lots of dash—important points when you're overcoming your first dress-making hurdle. Time was when ones' first sewing effort had to be a deadly dull apron, or some other such useful, but uninspiring effort.

Today, for your first sewing try, get a simple pinafore or dirndl skirt pattern. Get some bright material with enough body so that you won't be stymied by working with difficult cloth. Best is a crisp cotton like gingham or percale. Or you might try a checked taffeta or any firm rayon weave.

Stay away from plaids for your maiden effort, for this requires special care in cutting.

Some of the pattern houses mark beginner's patterns so that you can select something simple.

Buy all your materials at one time—cloth, pattern, thread, buttons, seam binding, a zipper, and whatever else is necessary.

Before you cut your material, read your directions through twice, then follow very carefully, step by step. Don't try taking any shortcuts on your own.

The very first thing to do is to try the paper pattern on yourself. Pin pattern pieces together at sides and shoulder, then try it on. This is the time to make adjustments for sleeve length, skirt length and waistline.

One difficulty nisei gals run into quite often is a sagging waistline at the front. This comes from having a flat-chested figure. Adjust the pattern for this by taking a small pleat straight across the front blouse top at the line of the armhole notches.

Now lay pattern out carefully and cut. Use plenty of pins, to lay your pattern down.

Many gals, instead of cutting out notches, cut little notches going out from, not in to the seam. This is a good idea, especially if your material is apt to fray easily.

Be especially careful about making notches, perforations and all other pattern marks.

Baste garment together carefully and try on for fit. Make minute adjustments here, rebaste where necessary, till garment fits correctly.

Sewing
When you know everything is just right with your dress or pinafore or whatever it is you're making, you can start sewing.

Perhaps the most important point in sewing is this: remember to press every seam and dart as soon as you have stitched it. This gives a professional finish to your clothes.

Remember, too, to lock your seams. This can be done by carefully knotting the threads at the beginning and end of every seam or by running your machine backward and forward, if your machine has that very nice backward-forward stitching.

Or do it this simple way: at the beginning of every seam, take four stitches, release foot, go back to beginning and sew down. At end of seam, go back four stitches and restitch.

Do's and Don'ts
Do have buttonholes finished at a shop, if you possibly can. The time saved is worth far more than the small cost.

Do take advantage of the many professional finishing touches you can buy at the department stores. Buy ruffling, embroidered tape, and edgings by the yard.

Don't, if you're a novice, tackle stripes, plaids or large checks till you're sure of yourself. Stick to plain fabrics or small prints.

5th War Loan Drives Held In WRA Camp

Cozzens Reports Evacuees Top Own Quotas in Campaign

SAN FRANCISCO — Japanese Americans in war relocation centers have conducted Fifth War Loan drives in typical American fashion, Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the WRA, announced on July 13.

He said the centers were given no quota by the government due to their limited resources (salaries are \$12, \$16 and \$19 a month) but the camps set their own quotas and usually reached the figure.

Cozzens said the Heart Mountain center in Wyoming was typical.

The Fifth War Loan drive officially opened in Heart Mountain with a door-to-door campaign by Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls.

Thirty-two prizes were offered to individuals selling the most bonds and stamps. During the first week of the drive the youth organizations sold \$2811.45 in bonds and stamps.

A community dance, attended by 600 persons, climaxed the bond drive. At the dance seven \$25 bonds were presented to holders of winning tickets. Decorations with a patriotic motif adorned the Heart Mountain high school auditorium for the dance.

Japanese Americans in war relocation centers have contributed well in past bond drives, it was stated. In commenting on the part in the last bond drive, the Jerome, Idaho, North Side News stated that Jerome county made one of the best records in Idaho due in part to bond sales turned in by Japanese American residents at Hunt.

The Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas Gazette, praising the patriotic achievement of Japanese American high school students at the Rohwer relocation center high school, served as sponsors for a three-week student bond drive which netted \$3506, the cost of three jeeps.

During the Third War Loan drive the Gila River center near Phoenix, Ariz., reported that evacuee bond purchases amounted to \$9425. Purchases to that time totaled \$29,825.

J. E. Carlson, chairman of Cochise county, Arizona, Third War Loan drive commented: "It is rather unique to read in the paper that the first Arizona community to subscribe its quota was the Rivers relocation camp, composed of Japanese Americans..."

In two days last year, during the Second War Loan drive with no selling campaign except the announcement that war bonds were for sale, Japanese American soldiers at Camp Shelby, Miss., bought \$101,550 worth.

The WRA personnel at the relocation centers contribute their part to the bond drives, also, it was stated. They have "gone over the top" on every war loan drive thus far. Reports from the centers now show they are doing so in the Fifth War Loan drive.

SABOTAGE STORIES SHEER BUNK, SAYS NEWSPAPERMAN

In an article describing the Dec. 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor, Hoyt McAfee, a newspaperman who was in Hawaii at the time of the Japanese attack, characterizes as "sheer bunk and nonsense" the stories of sabotage at Pearl Harbor by persons of Japanese ancestry.

The article is "Thunder Over Hawaii" in the July, 1944, issue of "Newspaperman."

"So far as the FBI is concerned, and that organization was on its toes and knew what was going on, there was not one instance of sabotage in the whole Hawaiian area," McAfee writes. "One story contends that Japs blocked the roadways with milk wagons and trucks; that other Japs burnt cane fields to show enemy planes the location of targets. All this is sheer bunk and nonsense. Observers saw none of this. FBI officials and the police deny that there was even one instance of its happening."

From the Palo Alto Times: Irony in Washington

Col. Alexander R. Heron, state director of rehabilitation and re-employment, told a group of editors here the other day that prejudice is greater against the Negroes, whose ancestors have been in this country for 300 years, than against the Japanese, whose nation is at war with ours.

This statement is corroborated by a Japanese American who, relocated from Heart Mountain to Washington, D. C., has suddenly found his own situation favorable and his problems temporary in comparison with those of the Negro.

Writing from Washington, John Kitasako, a former Palo Alto Altan, expresses astonishment that he, a second generation American whose parent is a native of a nation at war with America, could sit at a counter and be served, while a Negro, probably a 10th or 12th generation American, could not.

He tells of eating breakfast one cold morning in a coffee shop and of a Negro's request for "some coffee to take out." The Negro was a fireman for a big hotel across the street, but the waiter just glared and said, "Nope." A southerner at the counter drawled, "Where I come from we don't allow niggers in town after sundown." Another piped up, "Where I come from we don't allow no niggers in town—period."

Everybody laughed, it seems, except the Nisei, who turned rather sick.—(Editorial in the Palo Alto Times, July 13, 1944.)

ACLU Terms Evacuation Most "Catastrophic" of All Inroads on Civil Liberties

Organized, Relentless Opposition to Rights Of Japanese Americans Cited by Civil Liberties Union in Review of Wartime Conditions

NEW YORK CITY—The most "catastrophic" of all inroads upon the civil rights of American citizens arising out of the war continues to be the exclusion of the entire population of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast, and the detention of most of them in relocation centers, said the American Civil Liberties Union in a report, "In Defense of Our Liberties," a record of the ACLU in the third year of war, published recently in New York City.

Hostility against Japanese Americans was expected to abate after the segregation of the allegedly disloyal at Tule Lake, said the ACLU, but effects have been quite the contrary, apparently due to the "insistent propaganda" against the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the west coast.

"This racial, and in part economic opposition, organized and relentless, is encouraged by the Hearst press, local American Legion posts, growers' associations, and so-called patriotic organizations," the report declared.

The ACLU booklet reviewed court cases of the past year concerning the civil liberties of Japanese American citizens, the Korematsu and Endo cases.

One of the bitterest complaints among Japanese Americans has been the denial of their right to serve in the armed forces on a basis of equality with other citizens, the ACLU declared. The draft act was restored in January, 1944, but service is still limited to the army.

"In the army, service is restricted mainly to replacements in the volunteer regiments which have rendered such distinguished service at the front in Italy. Both naval and military authorities insist that restrictions are for security reasons, not racial, though they offer no convincing evidence. The Civil Liberties Union has made repeated representations to the War and Navy Departments in an effort to overcome these restrictions," the ACLU said.

In a balance sheet of civil liberties, the ACLU commended the following acts regarding the rights of Japanese Americans: the decision of the Supreme Court of Arizona voiding a law aimed at the rights of Japanese Americans; the opinion of the Attorney General of Colorado reaffirming the right of Japanese Americans on a basis of equality to adopt a discriminatory land law aimed at them; the declarations of the President and Secretary Ickes in support of the loyalty of the Japanese American minority, of fair treatment for them and of restoration of their rights to return to the Pacific coast as soon as military security permits; and the humane handling of the difficult problem of the relocation of the population of Japanese ancestry by the War Relocation Authority in the face of prejudice, opposition and criticism; the resumption by the War Department of the draft of Japa-

nese American citizens of military age, and the opening of selective service to all citizens in Hawaii; and the minority report of Rep. Herman P. Eberharter of Pennsylvania condemning the prejudiced and unsupported findings of the Dies committee concerning the alleged disloyalty of Japanese Americans.

On the debit side of the balance sheet the ACLU deplored the refusal of the Navy Department to admit to any branch of the service Japanese Americans of military age or in the auxiliary service and Japanese American women; the unwarranted attacks by the Dies committee on the loyalty of Japanese Americans and on the handling of the problem of resettlement by the War Relocation Authority; and the action of local authorities in many parts of the country discriminating against Japanese Americans in employment, residence and the ownership of property.

CALIFORNIA EDITOR UPHOLDS RIGHTS OF NISEI IN U. S.

A Los Angeles editor this week answered a letter in the June 12 edition of Newsweek magazine in which a west coast resident wrote protesting the fact that persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific coast were "running wild" in Salt Lake City and elsewhere.

In a letter published in the July 17 issue of Newsweek, A. S. Waxman, editor-publisher of the East-side Journal, an influential district newspaper in Los Angeles, declared:

"I have read with great interest and dismay a letter in your June 12 edition, entitled 'Nation of Suckers,' and signed by John T. Liggett.

"Mr. Liggett seems to have been carried away by war hysteria. So great is his hatred against our Japanese enemies that he is willing to take it out on American children of Japanese descent. He ignores the fact that children in relocation centers are Americans, despite the fact that their ancestors came from Japan.

"He says, 'Who are members of the race that we are supposedly fighting.' In that, Mr. Liggett is wrong again. We are not fighting a race of people; we are fighting the Japanese Imperial Government. If Patriot Liggett would check the rolls of the American Army today, he would find that members of that 'race' have done some wonderful fighting for us in the European theater; he will discover among the heroes who wear the Purple Heart and other decorations many, many boys who are descendants of Japanese ancestors. These many war heroes certainly deserve the same type of American consideration that Mr. Liggett would want for his children."

Nisei in Utah Top Quota in Bond Drive

\$14,000 Purchased In Salt Lake Area, Reports Mrs. Kasai

Japanese Americans in Utah went over the top in the Fifth War Loan drive, Mrs. Henry Kasai, head of the Salt Lake JACL War Bond committee, reported this week.

Mrs. Kasai declared that persons of Japanese ancestry in Salt Lake had bought \$14,425 as against the quota of \$10,000 in the bond campaign.

In Carbon County to the south sales of \$5,200 to persons of Japanese ancestry were reported. Of this total \$3,200 were sold in National, Utah, by Franklyn Sugiyama.

Returns from the Murray district were incomplete, according to Mrs. Kasai, but to date \$1,000 in bonds have been purchased by nisei.

Nisei Soldier Nine Defeats Rohwer All-Star Team

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — The baseball team from the 442nd Infantry, 1st Battalion, scored a 4 to 2 victory over the All-Stars of the Rohwer war relocation center on July 9 on the Rohwer diamond.

The game was a feature event of the visit of 35 members of the 442nd Infantry, 1st Battalion, to the relocation center.

Staff Sgt. Edward Maehara was on the mound for the soldiers.

The Shelby Hawaiian Serenaders, who made the trip to Rohwer, performed at the center on an outdoor stage, playing Hawaiian songs.

CALLING All Chapters!
By Hito Okada

BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

Two new members were welcomed into the Buck-a-Month Club this week. Joy Ushio of Alliance, Nebraska and Dale Oka of Detroit, Michigan, are pledged supporters.

BULLETINS

There was an error in the numbering of bulletins in the past issue of the Pacific Citizen. The numbers should have been 20 and 21 instead of 19 and 20. Bulletin 20 is on the Denationalization Bill and 21 is Lechner's "Playing with Dynamite."

CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to acknowledge the following contributions received this week: Albert D. Bonus \$2.00, Seattle; T. Curley Arao \$1.50, Grandby, Colorado; H. Tomita \$10.00, Iliff, Colorado; S. Yano \$5.00, Rivers, Arizona; Edward S. Nakamura \$6.50, Hilo Hawaii; N. Nitasaka \$2.50, U. S. Army; and Miriam F. Ryono \$4.50, Cincinnati.

The gift that we received from Mr. Bonus was erroneously reported as coffee, but it should have been toffee.

CIVIL RIGHTS FUND

It has been quite some time that we reported receiving a donation earmarked for Civil Rights, but since the "Injunction Cases" commenced back in Los Angeles, we received an anonymous donation from Idaho for \$5.00, to be used especially for these cases.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Collegiate in spirit was the "July Jump," monthly social of Milwaukee resisters, which was sponsored by students of Marquette University at the YMCA on July 7.

Henry Suzuki, Gila River, the chairman, was assisted by Yukio Tsumagari and Minoru Kojima, Poston, and Akira Jitsumiyo, Jerome. Miss Marjorie Horogami of Minidoka, a student at Milwaukee-Downer College, was in charge of refreshments.

Patrons and patronesses were: Mr. and Mrs. Rio Kashiwagi and Mr. and Mrs. Masao Satow, Grandnada; and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sakemi, Poston.

Report Nine Nisei Weddings During Year in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The most recent of nine weddings of evacuee couples which have taken place in the Nation's capital since early last year was celebrated here on June 18, when Mary Kobayashi, formerly of Santa Ana, Calif., and the Colorado River Relocation Center, became the bride of Iwao Oshino, formerly of San Diego and Colorado River.

This is the first wedding between resettlers to result from a romance that began in Washington. Eight other marriages united pairs of young Niseis who had become friends at the various centers and, in some instances, on the Pacific coast prior to evacuation.

The Kobayashi-Ishino wedding was held in the garden of Mrs. Bancroft Davis' home, in which Mrs. Ishino has been living for some time. The bride is attending business college here and the bridegroom is employed by the Office of War Information.

In five of the local weddings, a Nisei soldier now overseas or in training in this country was the bridegroom. Yori Shimasaki, formerly of San Francisco and the Central Utah Relocation Center, became the wife of Saburo Kitagawa, also from Central Utah and now in Italy with the 442nd Combat Team, while he was in Washington on furlough in May, 1943. More recently wedded husbands who are now overseas with the 442nd Combat Team are George Tsujimoto, of Gila River, who married Miss Sally Kawamoto, from Manzanar; Hiroshi Sumida, a volunteer from Minidoka, whose wife is another Miss Mary Kobayashi, also from Minidoka.

Two bridegrooms in service are still in training in the United States. They are Paul Matsuki, now at Camp Savage, whose wife is the former Katherine Kageyama—both from Central Utah; and Robert Ota, a recent inductee formerly of San Francisco and Tule Lake, who married Toshiko Menda, of Sacramento and Tule Lake.

Three other recently married couples are all working in Wash-

ington. Kinu Hirashima and Jack Hirose, both from Manzanar, were married in January. Jack has a good position in the art department of the Washington Post and Kinu is working in a dentist's office. Dorcas Asano and Harry Nakao, both from Central Utah, were united in marriage on St. Valentine's Day. Dorcas is employed by the Community War Fund, and Harry is working at the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior. The former Shizue Onomiya of Granada, now Mrs. John Hirooka, works for the WRA, and her husband, also from Granada, is employed by the Community War Fund.

Appeals Board Plans Hearings At Tule Lake

Will Be Open to Those Previously Denied Clearance

NEWELL, Calif. — The Japanese Americans previously denied leave clearances from the Tule Lake segregation camp will be given a chance to appeal their cases, it was announced last week.

War Relocation Authority officials at the segregation camp revealed that the first session of a board of appeals will hear cases beginning July 28.

Chief Justice James H. Wolfe of the State Supreme Court of Utah, and Bruce Bartley, Seattle attorney, will constitute the board.

The authorities stressed the fact that only those Japanese Americans who had been previously denied a leave or right to relocate outside a war relocation center and are residents of Tule Lake may apply for a review.

Minidoka Nisei Play For Twin Falls Nine In State Tourney

POCATELLO, Idaho — Two Minidoka baseball stars, Shiiki and Matsuba, augmented the Twin Falls American Legion nine in its unsuccessful bid for the southern Idaho championship here on July 16.

The Twin Falls nine lost a two-game series to the Pocatello Legion team, although Matsuba, clean-up man on the Twin Falls nine, was the batting star of the day, getting five hits in seven trips to the plate.

Pocatello won both games, 2-0 and 17-6.

Shiiki, who also got two hits for Twin Falls, relieved Burkhart on the mound in the second game.

Sato was at third base for Pocatello in both games.

Matsuba and Shiiki are members of the Minidoka baseball team which is undefeated in the Twin Falls area junior baseball league. The Hunt team defeated Jerome, 13-1, on Sunday with Sakakibara allowing the losers only four hits.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Suyama, a girl, in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tabuchi of Brighton, Colo., a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Yamano (20-19-C, Heart Mountain) a boy on July 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Guntaro Kubota (30-18-E, Heart Mountain) a boy on July 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kumato Iida (22-2-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on July 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenzo Sugita (1-17-E, Heart Mountain) a boy on July 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Sumida (60-1-C, Gila River) a girl on June 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Aoki (34-1-4, Rohwer) a boy on July 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsuki (15-6-A, Rohwer) a boy on July 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hisaka (10-5-C, Rohwer) a girl on July 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuo Kato a girl on June 27 in Kaysville, Utah.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hoko Ikeda a son, Lyndon Tamimasa, on June 16 in Chicago, Ill.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Yoshida (214-3-D, Poston) a boy on July 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takao Sumida (220-6-B, Poston) a girl on July 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shimizu Origuchi (7105-B, Tule Lake) a boy on July 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Ota (7012-D, Tule Lake) a boy on July 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Saito (3103-E, Tule Lake) a girl on July 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom N. Yamashita (5611-C, Tule Lake) a boy on July 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nehira (3715-D, Tule Lake) a boy on July 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Suehiro Tanabe (4917-C, Tule Lake) a girl on July 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mamoru Nakanishi (902-A, Tule Lake) a girl on July 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokio Yonemoto (2919-C, Tule Lake) a girl on July 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Hashimoto (2609-C, Tule Lake) a boy on July 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Buichi Matsunaga (7-3-A, Gila River) a boy on July 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Sam Imemoto (24-1-C, Gila River) a girl on July 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Ray Hara (309-4-B, Poston) a girl on June 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Yabu a girl in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yamaguchi (19-9-A, Rohwer) a girl on July 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yonemura (10-6-D, Rohwer) a girl on July 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nakayama (15-10-A, Rohwer) a girl on July 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaki Yamashita (29-12-D, Topaz) a girl on June 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ishibashi (8-3-A, Topaz) a boy on July 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Somekichi Yamano (37-10-B, Topaz) a boy on July 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fujitaro Kitano (27-3-A, Topaz) a boy on July 13.

DEATHS

Kuroji Ishimaru, 65, (39-12-A, Poston.)

Saji Murayama (24-8-A, Gila River) on July 2.

Tadae Honda, 59, (27-18-E, Heart Mountain) on July 8.

Eric Robin Murakami, 1-day, on July 16 in Salt Lake City.

Masaichi Kurata, 42, on July 6 in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Hatsu Fukunaga, 56, in Price, Utah.

George Eshita, 18, of Poston on July 10.

Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Tanamachi (39-12-C, Poston) on July 1.

Shinzo Mochizuki, 63, (27-2-CD, Topaz) on July 7.

Mrs. Ume Chigusa, 56, (34-9-B, Topaz) on July 9.

Beatrice Matsuura, 34, (31-5-E, Topaz) on July 12.

Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hoshi (29-4-C, Rohwer) on July 12.

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Hirata (40-9-D, Rohwer) on July 12.

Genkichi Fukushima, 72, (1-9-F, Rohwer) on July 12.

Nisei Soldiers Win Praise From West Coast Officer

SEATTLE — High praise for Japanese American troops in the United States Army was voiced on July 17 by Captain Herbert T. Condon Jr., who after 36 months overseas returned home on a rotational leave from New Guinea.

Called to service from his post as assistant registrar of Whitman College at Walla Walla, Wash., in 1941, Captain Condon was on station at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck on Dec. 7, and later was one of the officers who brought the Hawaiian Nisei troops

to the United States en route to battle fronts in the European theatre.

"They were wonderful soldiers," he said. "Most of them quit good jobs to volunteer and were of the finest type. Most of their officers wished they could have stayed with them."

For the last two years, Condon has been liaison supply officer at bases in Australia and the Southwest Pacific.

The Captain's father is dean of students at the University of Washington.

Nisei Soldiers Participate In Sports at Florida Field

Tommy Tamura Aids Track, Field Victory Of 4th Radio Squad

MACDILL FIELD, Fla.—American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in training at the Army Air Forces training base at MacDill Field are participating in all types of athletics, including baseball, softball, tennis, volley ball, basketball, boxing and track and field, it was reported this week.

The Inter-Squadron track and field meet was won by the 4th Radio Squad with three Japanese Americans contributing to the victory. Pfc. James D. Miller, a "barefooted boy from Logan, Utah," was the star of the 4th Radio Squad, winning the 100 and 220 yard dashes and placing second in the broad jump. Miller was nosed out in the broad jump by his friend and teammate, Sgt. Tommy Tamura, a Japanese American from Gardena, Calif. Tamura leaped 19 feet 7½ inches in the event.

"If a guy was ever glad to lose," Miller said after the meet, "I guess I was when I saw that Tommy was the boy who won the broad jump."

Two other Japanese Americans on the 4th Radio Squad were Cpl. Oshiki who placed third in the 440 yard dash, and Pvt. Hara who tied for third in the pole vault. Sgt. Tamura also tied for third in the high jump.

The 4th Radio squad won a total of seven first places, paced by Miller's double victory.

In a boxing tournament at Mac-

Dill Field on July 5, Sgt. Jimmy Yoka, one of the Japanese American trainees at the base, used a quick opening jab and a fast-breaking right to knock out Pvt. Herb Morgan in 15 seconds of the second round in a featherweight bout, the Fly Leaf, MacDill Field newspaper, reported.

NISEI BASEBALL TEAM WINS TITLE AT CAMP BLANDING

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—Winning seven straight games, the softball team of the all-Japanese American 232nd Infantry training unit won the Camp Blanding championship, it was reported here.

The Camp Blanding newspaper cited Ted Yoshiwara of the Japanese Americans as being instrumental in the team's victories this season.

Nisei in Washington Invite Soldiers to Recent Picnic Outing

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than 100 resettlers and friends, including 25 Nisei soldiers from nearby army camps and several local Nisei who have long resided here, attended a picnic at the Sidell Friends School on June 25 under the auspices of the Washington, D. C., Relocation Committee.

Members of the arrangements committee included John Kitasako, formerly of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center and now with the Federal Communications Commission; Marvel Maeda, who came to the Nation's capital from the Colorado River Relocation Center and is now employed in the Leave Section of WRA; and George Mouri, also formerly of Heart Mountain and now employed by the Office of Price Administration here.

This picnic was the sixth in a series of monthly get-togethers sponsored by the local Relocation Committee.

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MARRIAGES

Lillian Hifumi Kimura to Arthur Taro Yamaji on July 7 at Rohwer.

Yukiko Asano to Yoshio Uyeno on July 2 at Granada.

Sue Noma to Sgt. Kay Obayashi on June 19 in Minneapolis.

Ayako Mizukami to Henry Imamura on June 25 in Denver.

Mitsuru Ikeda to Chiyeko Hatori on June 25 at Tule Lake.

Tsukie Saika to Hisashi Ozaki on June 26 at Tule Lake.

Sachiko Nakamura to Hiroshi Matsunami on June 29 at Tule Lake.

Fumiye Okino to Tony Tsutomi Fujii on June 30 at Tule Lake.

Mary K. Shimizu to Joseph Hirabayashi on July 15 in Denver, Colo.

Tami Takenaka to Harry Yoshiro Fukuda on June 25 in Chicago.

MARRIAGES LICENSES

Tezu Iyemura and Tamotsu Fujii, both of Denver, on July 13.

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Race Prejudice Hampers War Production in Michigan Town

Report Union Protests Plan to Use Nisei Evacuee Workers

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Urgently needed war production is lagging behind at South Lyon, 16 miles northwest of Ann Arbor, because of race prejudice against Japanese American and Negro workers, the Ann Arbor office of the War Manpower Commission charged on July 14.

The WMC is ready to supply 100 men needed by the Michigan Seamless Tube Co. to meet current production quotas of war material—35 per cent behind schedule for the last two months.

It was stated that the government agency can supply 100 Americans of Japanese ancestry—or it can supply 100 Negroes. Management of the firm, South Lyon's only industry, has said it would welcome either group.

The Detroit Free Press reported on July 15 that South Lyon city officials have agreed to importation of the Nisei but Local 1900 of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, has notified the company and WMC officials that its members "will not work with Japs." Previously, it was reported, a grievance committee of the union had approved the importation of Japanese American workers.

It was stated that the union has agreed to accept Negro workers in the factory but officials of South Lyon, a village of 1,017 persons, none of whom are Negroes, have notified the manufacturing company and Federal officials that they strongly disapprove of the plan to import Negro workers.

William A. McHattie, president of Michigan Seamless Tube, said the company never has had a work stoppage over labor trouble since it was established in South Lyon in 1927.

"Frankly, we don't know where to turn," McHattie said.

Dewey Bishop, WMC employer relations supervisor for this area, explained that the War Relocation Authority withdrew approval of importation of 100 Nisei workers from Idaho when the union filed protests. Proposal to bring a similar number of Negro workers to South Lyon was the next step.

According to Bishop, Michigan Seamless Tube Co., which has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" three times, has high priorities for workers as well as for materials.

(Ed. Note: This is the first reported instance of a formal protest by a CIO union against the employment of Japanese American workers. In Detroit recently R. J. Thomas, international president of the United Auto Workers, CIO, issued instructions to international officers and local officials to facilitate the employment of loyal

WRA Drops Reopening of Leupp Center

Had Been Considered Isolation Camp for Citizen Segregees

WASHINGTON—The War Relocation Authority has abandoned its plan to reopen the special isolation center for evacuees at Leupp, Ariz., it was reported last week.

The abandonment of the Leupp project, which was designed as a detention center for citizen segregees at Tule Lake who were confined in the stockade at the segregation camp following the disturbances last November, was announced because of the small number of citizens remaining in the Tule Lake stockade.

Secretary of Interior Ickes announced on July 11 that all aliens had been transferred from the stockade at Tule Lake. Six of the aliens were transferred to enemy alien internment camps operated by the Department of Justice, it was stated.

Army-Bound Nisei Honored by Fellow Workers in Plant

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Two nisei who will soon report to the Army were recently honored with a send-off party and gifts by their fellow workers at the Economy Block Company of Milwaukee.

They were Peter Takeuchi of 12-7-2, Manzanar, who is now en route there for a visit, and Hideo Shiine of 22-7-B, Gila River. Shiine was inducted on July 17 and Takeuchi on July 19.

"The work was hard," both boys said, "but the people were fine. We were sorry to leave."

Grand Jury Indicts 27 Draft Evaders At Tule Lake Camp

SACRAMENTO—The federal grand jury on July 13 returned draft evasion indictments against 27 segregees at the Tule Lake segregation center who refused to report to the Modoc county draft board for preinduction physical examinations.

Emmet J. Seawell, assistant U. S. attorney, said that the 27 men who have been segregated at Tule Lake have professed disloyalty to the United States.

Japanese Americans in war industries.)

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EVACUEES MAY GET STANFORD TEACHING POSTS

MANZANAR, Calif.—Beginning this fall, Stanford University will use from 10 to 20 persons of Japanese ancestry on its teaching staff as conversation leaders in Japanese language courses, according to a report in the Manzanar Free Press.

Persons qualifying as instructors will undergo a training period in teaching methods at the University of Chicago.

The offer for from 10 to 20 positions has been made by H. H. Fisher, director of civil affairs of the training school, to the WRA center at Manzanar. The offer has been authorized by the commanding general of the western defense area.

35 Arrested in Raid on Salt Lake Gambling House

The arrest of 35 persons of Japanese ancestry on charges of gambling was reported on July 17 by Salt Lake City police after a raid on a downtown gambling house.

The group was indicted in municipal court on July 18.

Chaperoned Housing Available for Nisei Girls in Chicago

CHICAGO—Chaperoned housing for younger evacuee girls is now available in Chicago, with permanent, supervised housing offered for from 25 to 30 girls at the St. Mary's School for Girls, according to the Chicago office of the WRA.

The school annex and former staff house will be completely remodeled and redecored and will be used as a permanent girls' club for resettlers. It will be under sponsorship of the Episcopal Sisters of St. Mary.

A sponsoring committee, consisting of Dr. John M. Yamazaki, Harry Mayeda, Togo Tanaka and G. Raymond Booth, will assist in planning for the residents of the club.

Mr. and Mrs. Kohachiro Sugimoto, formerly of San Francisco, Tule Lake and Heart Mountain, will direct and supervise the club.

Reservations should be made through the Chicago Metropolitan district office of the WRA or directly through the school, which is now ready for occupancy.

Two Utah Youths Hurt in Crash

Two Utah Nisei were injured in Salt Lake City on July 15 when a truck driven by Joe Chiba, 16, of Peora, collided with a Salt Lake City Lines utility bus at Wall Street and Fern Ave.

Chiba suffered possible concussion and lacerations, it was reported. A passenger in the truck, Roy Seko, 15, of Salt Lake, received bruises.

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ACLU Official Charges Tule Citizens Denied Counsel

WRA Official Denies Conditions Reported by Besig After Visit

SAN FRANCISCO—R. B. Cozzens, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, denied on July 14 a charge by a representative of the American Civil Liberties Union that American citizens of Japanese ancestry at the Tule Lake segregation center are being denied their constitutional right to counsel.

The charge was made on July 13 by Ernest Besig, Northern California director of the ACLU, who declared that he and his secretary were ordered from the camp by Ray R. Best, project director, on the ground that their presence was interfering with an investigation of the murder of Yazo Hitomi, chief of Tule Lake co-operative enterprises.

Besig said that citizens at Tule Lake had been imprisoned for some eight months without the filing of charges or a hearing. He added that he had been ordered from the project before he had interviewed all the segregees who requested counsel.

In a statement replying to Besig's charges, Cozzens declared in San Francisco:

"Residents of the Tule Lake center have the privilege of conferring with their families and counsel. Mr. Besig was there in the interests of certain evacuees who asked that he represent them.

"He left after two days, with the understanding that he was free to return if the evacuees

wished to confer with him again." The ACLU official indicated that he has already filed a full complaint with Secretary of Interior Ickes. This complaint covered the following points, it was stated:

That some 200 persons of Japanese ancestry, many of them American citizens, have been confined to a large stockade without any charges, hearings or the constitutional right of counsel.

That there exists at Tule Lake an "unwarranted censorship of the mails."

That the Tule Lake center is "being run by force."

Cozzens denied that Besig had been ordered out, but declined to discuss the attorney's other charges.

Besig explained that he was not concerned with the morals, guilt or innocence of the persons of Japanese ancestry involved.

"These people are entitled to a hearing and a trial," he said, "if they are guilty, put them in prison or anywhere. But they have the basic right of every citizen for a fair trial."

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