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Ickes Denounces West Coast Hate Mongers

Eight Japanese Americans Killed, 27 Hurt, 1 Missing In Recent Fighting in Italy

WASHINGTON — The War Department this week announced the names of four Japanese Americans from Hawaii killed, six wounded and one missing in recent action in Italy.

On April 15 the War Department announced the name of a Japanese American soldier missing in action in Italy:

TOMIHIRO, Sgt. Masato—Shigeto Tomihiro, brother, Box 34, Kukuiahae, Hawaii.

On April 14 the War Department announced the name of a Japanese American wounded in action in Italy:

MATSUMOTO, Pfc. Yasunori—Moichi Matsumoto, father, 513 Ahui St., Honolulu 13.

On April 13 the War Department announced the names of two Japanese Americans wounded in action in Italy:

MURANAKA, Pfc. Noboru—Mrs. Kichi Sakamoto, mother, 811-A Sheridan St., Honolulu.

OKAMURA, Tech. 5th Gr. Ralph Y.—Mrs. Kikuno Okamoto, mother, 13 Hikina Lane, Honolulu.

On April 13 the War Department listed the following Japanese American killed in action in Italy:

SHIYAMA, Cpl. Henry M.—Mrs. Eleanor F. Shiyama, wife, 3230 Lincoln Ave., Honolulu.

On April 12th the War Department listed two Japanese Americans killed in action in Italy:

SHIMABUKURO, Pfc. Hideo—Noka Shimabukuro, brother, 2077 Kam IV Road, Honolulu.

SHIMIZU, Pfc. Takeo—Torazo Shimizu, father, Box 382, Hana, Maui.

On April 11 the War Department listed three Japanese Americans wounded in action in Italy:

KIYOTA, Pfc. James M.—Mrs. Kiyono Kiyota, mother, 2540 South Beretania St., Honolulu.

KOIZUMI, Pfc. Masao—Mrs. Sho Koizumi, mother, 1444 Elm St., Honolulu.

TAKAHASHI, Pvt. Sadao—Tatsuzo Takahashi, father, 2738-A South King St., Honolulu.

On April 8 the War Department deleted the name of the following Japanese American from the list of those wounded in action:

ISHII, Pvt. Richard H.—Mrs. Tsuma Ishii, mother, 2903-B East Manoa Rd., Honolulu. (Pvt. Ishii is now reported killed.)

The following casualties, reported late in March by the War Department, have not been previously published in the Pacific Citizen:

These casualties included four killed and 21 wounded.

On March 28 the War Department identified 12 Japanese Americans wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

AWAKUNI, Pfc. Masao—Goji Awakuni, father, Ninole, Hawaii.

ENOMOTO, Tech. 4th Gr. Jun—K. Kometani, brother-in-law, 3569 Maunalei Ave., Honolulu.

INOUE, Tech. 5th Gr.—Kiyoshi Inouye, brother, 658 So. King St., Honolulu.

ISHIMINE, Pfc. Shintoku—Harry S. Ishimine, brother, 5 Cunha Lane, Honolulu.

ITO, Tech. 5th Gr. William K.—Miss Evelyn T. Ito, 1309-A Arsenal Rd., Honolulu.

IWAMOTO, Sgt. Yukitsugo—Janet Iwamoto, wife, Wailuku, Maui.

MORIGUCHI, Sgt. Walter T.—Mrs. Sadame M. Moriguchi, mother, 1718 Liliha St., Honolulu.

MURAI, Sgt. Katsumi—Reisuke Murai, father, 1110 Poha Lane, Honolulu.

SAITO, Pfc. William S.—Kenneth T. Saito, father, 2854 Date St., Honolulu.

SEKIYA, Pvt. Etsuro—Toshitaro Sekiya, brother, 634 Sheridan St., Honolulu.

SUGA, Pfc. Kenso—Haruo Suga, brother, Mill camp 1, Hilo, Hawaii.

YONEZAWA, Pfc. Kaoru—Gonzo Yonezawa, father, 2772 Waiialae Ave., Honolulu.

On March 29 the War Department announced as killed in action in Italy:

HAYASHI, Cpl. Donald S.—Harold T. Hayashi, brother, 1243-A Nuuanu Ave., Honolulu.

MIYOGA, Pvt. Tsuyoshi—Minoru Miyoga, brother, Aiona street, Honolulu.

SAKA, Sgt. Uichi—2530 Kalawau Ave. Honolulu.

YOSHIMURA, Pfc. Minoru—Mrs. Toki Yoshimura, mother, 1425-C Kamehameha IV Rd., Honolulu.

On March 29 the War Department announced as wounded in action:

MORIOKA, Tech. Sgt. Kiyoshi—Thomas S. Morioka, brother, 1229 Alani St., Honolulu.

On March 30 the War Department listed eight Japanese Americans from Hawaii as wounded in action in Italy:

FUJITA, Sgt. Takao—Robert S. Toyofuku, uncle, Wahiawa, Eleele, Kauai.

HASEGAWA, Cpl. Saburo—Mrs. Ito Hasegawa, mother, Pepeekeo, Hawaii.

HIRAOKA, Pfc. Waichi—Mrs. Chise Hiraoka, mother, Box 14, Halaula, Hawaii.

HIROTA, Tech. 5th Gr. Masaru—Miss Yoshiko Hirota, sister, 1428 8th Ave., Honolulu.

HOKAMA, Sgt. Shige—Taro Hokama, father, Haina, Hamakua, Hawaii.

INOUE, Tech. 5th Gr. Toshio—Mrs. Sadayo Ogami, cousin, 917 Coolidge St., Honolulu.

INOUE, Pfc. Yutaka—Mrs. Fusa Inouye, mother, 1667 Waikahalulu Lane, Honolulu.

MIYASHIRO, Tech. 5th Gr. Richard S.—Thomas E. Miyashiro, brother, 49 Mano, Hilo, Hawaii.

U. S. Navy Hero Greets Nisei War Workers

HAMMOND, Ind. — Capt. F. J. Bell, commander of the famous cruiser Boise, credited with sinking six Japanese warships at Java, shook hands with a group of Japanese American war workers during the presentation of a Navy "E" award to the Metals Refining Company of Hammond.

Capt. Bell praised the war time contributions of the Japanese Americans to the nation's war effort.

The Japanese Americans, all of whom are from war relocation centers, were cited for their part in getting the "E" award for the Metals Refining Company.

The five Japanese Americans personally congratulated by Capt. Bell are Yoshinori Shintani, Chitose Kitaguchi, Yutaka S. Mori, Johnny S. Yamamoto and Joe T. Miyamoto. It was reported that the Metals Refining company had openings for additional workers.

Six Soldiers Sentenced to Prison Terms

Must Serve from 5 To 30 Years for Refusal to Obey

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala.—Six soldiers of Japanese ancestry were found guilty of "wilful disobedience of an order of their superior officers" and have been sentenced to terms ranging from five to 30 years imprisonment at hard labor by an army court-martial board at the infantry replacement center here, the army announced Thursday.

The soldiers, members of the 33rd Training Battalion, refused with 22 other U. S. soldiers of Japanese ancestry to obey orders on March 20, shortly after the unit was activated at Fort McClellan. Other Japanese Americans in the 33rd Battalion, reportedly numbering more than 600, have willingly accepted military training, the army reported previously.

(The United Press reported in a dispatch from Fort McClellan that the seventh of 28 Japanese American soldiers on trial for refusing to obey orders had said on April 14 that his action was in protest to continued displays of disrespect and attempts at humiliation by his superiors.)

(The seventh soldier, identified by the United Press as Pfc. Ben Ogoua, cited instances of humiliation because of his racial ancestry. The U.P. quoted Pfc. Ogoua as saying that disrespect by superiors reached such a point that "we didn't know where we were going." It was indicated that the defendant, like the majority of the 28 on trial, received much of his formal education in Japan. He told the court-martial that he was willing to serve in the army at some assignment in the United States, but had been assigned to a combat unit.)

All soldiers involved were drafted before Dec. 7, 1941.

An officer who declined the use of his name said Brig. Gen. Wallace C. Philoon, commanding general of the center, probably would make a formal announcement later in regard to the trials on their conclusion. Findings will be reviewed by the judge advocate general's office in Washington.

Secretary of Interior Urges Understanding, Tolerance for Japanese American Problems

Promises War Relocation Authority Will Not Be Stamped Into "Undemocratic, Bestial, Inhuman Action" Demanded by Professional Race-Mongers

SAN FRANCISCO — Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes Thursday sharply denounced "professional race mongers" who oppose the release of loyal Japanese Americans from relocation camps and said Americans who oppose decent treatment for "these citizens and loyal aliens . . . don't believe in the Constitution of the United States."

The United Press quoted Ickes as promising that the War Relocation Authority, the agency in charge of the wartime resettlement of Japanese Americans evacuated from the west coast, would not "under my jurisdiction . . . be stamped into undemocratic, bestial, inhuman action and will not be converted into an instrument of revenge or racial warfare."

The War Relocation Authority was recently transferred to the Department of Interior by President Roosevelt.

Appealing particularly to the people of California, Oregon and Washington, Ickes was quoted by the United Press as urging tolerance and understanding for the problems of Japanese Americans. He said that it would be "intolerable" that merely because they lived on the west coast before the war "they must be wards of the government one moment longer than the necessities of war require."

Ickes made his remarks in a formal statement issued while in San Francisco this week to speak before the Commonwealth Club.

Ickes said that he began a study of WRA policies immediately after the President transferred it to the Interior Department. It should be realized, he said, that treatment of Japanese Americans is of vital importance not only to the Japanese Americans involved, but to Americans interned by the Japanese and their families.

Defending the War Relocation Authority's past activities under Dillon S. Myer, who has retained his position as director in the WRA's new status, Ickes declared its program has been handled with "discretion, humanity and wisdom." The WRA's policies had been bitterly criticized by the Dies Committee and by certain groups on the west coast.

Obviously referring to these criticisms, Ickes declared:

"The WRA did not persecute these people and it made no attempt to punish those of a different race who were not responsible for what has been happening in the far Pacific."

"The WRA—make no mistake about it—has been criticized for not engaging in this sort of a lynching party."

Secretary Ickes paid tribute to those organizations and individuals on the west coast "who have been brave enough and Christian enough" to openly oppose the "vindictive, bloodthirsty onslaughts of professional race mongers."

He expressed hope that the "clamor" of these peoples and groups opposed to the policies of the WRA "will soon be overwhelmed by the stern remonstrances" of the overwhelming majority "who believe in fair play and decency, Christianity, in the principles of America, in the Constitution of the United States."

He stressed that those Japanese Americans who have been released from relocation centers were permitted to leave only after intensive and thorough investigation. They are entitled to be treated as loyal Americans, he added.

He declared that treatment of the Japanese Americans in the future was largely a "local problem" for the west coast, where the majority of them lived before Pearl Harbor.

Secretary Ickes asked for cooperation and broadmindedness, especially in California, Oregon and Washington.

Declaring that "it is intolerable to think that these people will be

excluded from normal life in this country for long," Ickes said that "it was a problem for you people in California, Washington and in Oregon."

Referring to WRA policies, Ickes added:

"The War Relocation Authority was given an unenviable job. It is not responsible for the evacuation of the Japanese Americans from the west coast. That was a military decision. The War Relocation Authority was given the job of providing for the care and welfare of the people who were uprooted and transferred and of arranging for the restoration to normal life of those among them who were the blameless victims of a wartime program."

Draft Evaders Enter Pleas Of Not Guilty

Will Await Action By Federal Grand Jury In May on Charges

CODY, Wyo. — Seventeen evacuees from the Heart Mountain relocation center pleaded innocent on April 6 before a U.S. commissioner to charges of failure to report for draft pre-induction physical examinations.

They were placed in the Park county jail in default of a \$2000 bond set for each by the commissioner.

Thirty-six other Heart Mountain residents have been arrested since March 25 and have pleaded innocent to similar charges and have been held for failure to furnish \$2000 bonds. Twelve of them were taken on April 6 to Casper and placed in the Natrona county jail with 12 others arrested March 25 and 26.

The draft delinquents are being held for grand jury action in May.

Nisei Lieutenant In Italy Would Rather Fight Japan

WITH THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY — Lt. Sam Sakamoto, adjutant of the 100th Infantry Battalion, says that the Japanese American soldiers of the unit were disappointed when they were sent to the European theatre instead of the Pacific against Japan.

Lt. Sakamoto, who was formerly an accountant in Honolulu, told a correspondent:

"If we go home and say we've been in the war and people ask us where and we say Italy, those who doubt our loyalty will sneer and say that doesn't count — because we didn't fight Japanese. All of us still hope to have an opportunity to fight in the Pacific before the war is over."

California Initiates Legal Action to Force Escheatment Of Evacuee-Owned Farm Lands

Mattoon Indicates Property of "Loyal" Group Will Be Excepted

LOS ANGELES — Proceedings to acquire by escheatment farm lands registered to American citizens of Japanese ancestry, but controlled by Japanese aliens, have been instituted by state authorities, it was reported here Thursday.

Deputy Attorney General Everett Mattoon said the state of California would move to claim land in San Diego, Los Angeles, Orange and other counties, which was assertedly acquired by Japanese Americans by circumventing the alien land law, the Associated Press reported.

The A.P. quoted Mattoon as declaring that properties of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry would be excepted. Residential property will later be claimed by the state, he added.

The Los Angeles county district attorney's office already has filed suit seeking reversion to the state of a four and one-half acre tract near Welteria, valued at \$40,000. A spokesman said it was the first of a series of actions contemplated under the alien land law.

It has been claimed by state officials that alien Japanese, prohibited from the ownership of California land under the state's anti-alien land law, had circumvented the law by registering land in the name of their American-born children.

California's anti-alien land law, aimed at aliens of Japanese ancestry, prohibits "aliens ineligible to citizenship" from ownership of property in the state.

HOWSER FILES ACTION TO SEIZE TRUCK FARM

LOS ANGELES — District Attorney Fred N. Howser filed an action on April 12, charging violation of the state anti-alien land law, against seven persons, two of them Japanese aliens, to return to the state a four and one-half acre truck garden tract in Los Angeles valued at \$40,000.

Howser said the action is the first of a series of similar petitions to be filed on behalf of the state after a year's investigation of holdings of persons of Japanese ancestry in Los Angeles county.

Howser explained that under the 1913 alien land law, aliens "ineligible to citizenship" are prohibited from owning property but if they manage to do so illegally and then transfer it to one capable of owning it the state has no recourse.

"Under the 1920 revisions the law holds that an automatic escheat to the state occurs as of the date the alien acquired the land," Howser said.

The action by Los Angeles county names Yakichi Yamaguchi, an alien Japanese who left this country in 1935; Hideo Suyenaga, a citizen; Hiroshi Yamaguchi, nephew of Y. Yamaguchi; his wife, Tokiye Akuma Yamaguchi, to whose name the property was transferred from 1935 until the Yamaguchis were evacuated to a relocation center in 1942, and three other persons who have claimed an interest in the property. They are: Misu Kawashima, who once had a contract to buy the land; and, Herman Appel and Stanley C. Mellier, harbor district banker who now holds the property in trust.

Guggenheim Fellowship Given Japanese American Scientist

Dr. Takahashi Was Instructor at UC Before Evacuation

NEW YORK — Dr. William N. Takahashi, plant pathology instructor at the University of California and now on leave to Cornell university, will be one of 60 Americans and Canadians to receive a Guggenheim fellowship, according to an announcement this week by the Guggenheim foundation.

The fellowships are normally \$2500 a year.

Dr. Takahashi, who received his fellowship for work in the biological sciences, will make a study of the mechanism of virus reproduction.

A former resident of Berkeley, Calif., he obtained a post at Cornell following the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from California in 1942.

Another recipient of a Guggenheim award this year is Carey McWilliams, author and authority on race relations, who will study the functioning of organized religious as social institutions in the United States. Mr. McWilliams, author of "Brothers Under the Skin," will have a book published this spring on the wartime evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast.

Army Accepts Twenty-Five From Rohwer

ROWHER, Ark. — Twenty-five residents at Rohwer have been accepted for army service and are now waiting induction, says the Outpost.

The men, who passed their pre-induction examinations on March 24, are Toshi Dave Matsuo, Floyd Hiroto Ouye, Osami Sammy Fujioka, Yoshimi Kunitsugu, Choye Sugita, Makota Mac Mimaki, Shigeru Shimada, Kenji Oshidari, Robert W. Teragawa, Kanae K. Imazumi, Mike Michio Mitani, Noboru Mikasa, Kazuo Kubota, John Takeo Tsurumoto, Frank Masaji Inafuka, Tomio Kohata, Frank Sunto Mirikitani, Shigeo Morisato, George Masao Yamasaki, Junichi Howard Narashima,

Utah County Will Employ 375 Evacuees

Will Be Housed In WFA's Migratory Labor Camp in Orem

PROVO, Utah — Proposals for the employment in Utah county of 375 farm workers of Japanese ancestry from the war relocation center at Topaz were made here last week by Lee R. Taylor, assistant county director of farm labor.

These workers will be housed at the War Food Administration's camp at Orem.

Taylor has proposed that 25 Japanese Americans be recruited from Topaz by the early part of May, with the full total of 375 available by July 1.

He stressed, however that these farm workers may not be available unless applications are made immediately by Utah county farmers.

Japanese American volunteer workers are credited with having saved the county's fruit crop last year.

Wages for casual farm labor in Utah County have been set at 60 cents an hour with 45 cents an hour for persons under 16 years of age and beginners. Piece rates for picking, suggested by the county farm labor committee, are as follows: Peaches, 12 cents per field bushel; sour cherries, one and one-half cents per pound; Sweet cherries, two cents per pound; apricots, 20 cents per field bushel; pears, 12 cents per field bushel; raspberries, 50 cents per case, and strawberries, 30 cents per case.

Wage rates have been set by the government for sugar beets at 60 cents per hour, and for the food-processing factories at 55 to 80 cents per hour for women, and 70 to 95 cents per hour for men.

Tadashi Akaba, Edward Goichi Yamada, Satoru Frank Yamasaki, Shiro Awane and Hiroshi Yakura.

Twenty-two others, who took their examinations on the same date, were rejected.

Story of the Week Nisei War Veteran Visits First Lady at White House

WASHINGTON — At the personal invitation of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Captain Jack Mizuha of the famed 100th Infantry Battalion, composed mainly of Japanese Americans from Hawaii, visited the White House on April 6 for a social call on the first lady.

Capt. Mizuha, who helped lead the Japanese Americans in the spearhead attack at Cassino, first received Mrs. Roosevelt's invitation in a letter written to him at an army hospital when he was recuperating from wounds received in the Italian campaign.

And last Thursday, when he arrived in the capital, Capt. Mizuha carried Mrs. Roosevelt's letter, well worn with reading, in his pocket.

His presence in Washington was made known by the office of Delegate Joseph Farrington of Hawaii and he again was invited to visit

Mrs. Roosevelt, arriving at the White House in the late afternoon, shortly before he entrained for Chicago for further treatment at Gardner General Hospital.

Mizuha, who wears the Purple Heart, formerly was a policeman and teacher on the island of Kauai in Hawaii and was one of the first Japanese Americans to enter service there. For many years he was a reserve officer as a result of his ROTC training at the University of Hawaii.

Delegate Farrington's office recalled that Capt. Mizuha had led a detachment of soldiers to the island of Niihau immediately following the Pearl Harbor attack, to take into custody a Japanese aviator who landed there during the Dec. 7th bombing and terrorized the island with a one-man rule before some natives escaped in a boat and rode for help to the adjoining island of Kauai.

Missouri Legislature Blocks Attempt to Attach Anti-Evacuee Rider on Appropriation Bill

Would Have Barred Employment of Nisei Doctor at Hospital

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — An amendment of a pending bill concerning salaries of staff physicians of the Missouri State Sanatorium, which would have barred the employment of Japanese American physicians at the hospital, was blocked last week in the Missouri House on a point of order, it was reported by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Now on the staff of the State Sanatorium with the approval of Gov. Donnell is a Japanese American physician.

Center of the controversy was Dr. Fred Y. Fujikawa, formerly a resident of Los Angeles.

Speaker Howard Elliot sustained an objection that the amendment proposed by Dr. J. A. Gray, R., Atchison county, which Gray said was intended to prevent employment of persons of Japanese ancestry, dealt with qualifications of hospital employees and was not germane to a bill dealing with salaries and not qualifications.

The amendment developed strong objections from the House. Condemning any move toward intolerance, O. K. Armstrong, R., Springfield, said there was no reason for barring any citizen merely because of his descent, Mrs. Elsie H. Langsdorf, D., St. Louis, protested against the injection of the racial question.

"Why victimize this man who was born as much as an American as I, except that he has blood of a different race in his veins?" asked Representative Armstrong. "This measure is aimed at only this one race. But we might be starting something there we can't stop. Where next would we go? Would we bar Italians? Negroes? Jews?"

"Regardless of intolerance elsewhere we're not going to stand for it here in Missouri."

Also defending Dr. Fujikawa was Ira Jones, head of the state hospital board. Jones declared the physician was released from an Arkansas relocation center to take the Missouri job after being carefully investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Declaring that Dr. Fujikawa is doing fine work, Jones added that without him, "we would have had to send 150 patients home, and many of them would have died."

Speaker Howard Elliot, Republican, complimented the House on its "healthy discussion of such an issue" and declared "as long as this nation can handle a challenge of this type in time of stress, we need have little fear of losing those principles which have made us great."

Salt Lake Renews Licenses of Hotels

The Salt Lake City Commission this week voted to renew the licenses of eight hotels operated by residents of Japanese ancestry.

113 Topaz Evacuees Pass Army Physicals

The first large group of evacuees at the Topaz relocation center in Utah who have called for their pre-induction physical examinations arrived at Fort Douglas, Utah, on Friday.

It was reported that of the 130 who received their physicals, only 17 were rejected for failure to pass the physical requirements.

Seven Segregees Transferred to Santa Fe Camp

NEWELL, Calif. — Seven aliens at the Tule Lake segregation camp who were held in a wire compound after the disturbances last November were transferred from the center to the Santa Fe internment camp for enemy aliens, it was reported here.

Tule Lake Segregate Given Prison Term

SACRAMENTO — After changing his plea of not guilty to guilty, Masanori Hirata, 26, formerly of San Jose, was sentenced to two years in federal prison on charges of having a low-power radio transmitter in his possession at the Tule Lake segregation center.

Press, Pulpit Combine to Win Justice for Peoria Evacuees

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special) — The power of the press and of the church in combating instances of discrimination was strongly shown in two editorial statements published in the Pekin (Ill.) Daily Times recently. These two editorials, quoted in full below, tell an interesting story of the moral backing which resettlers are receiving on one Illinois community. On March 13, The Pekin Daily Times carried the following editorial at the top of its front page:

THE EDITOR'S LETTER

By McNaughton

"This happened in Peoria.

"Happened last month.

"Two young men got jobs in Peoria chain grocery stores.

"They were good workers.

"In fact, they were superior workers.

"Both store managers were happy to get such good help.

"Both were citizens of the United States.

"In fact, even as Paul was born a Roman so these two young

Nisei Student To Represent South Dakota

Haruo Ishimaru Will Enter Inter-State Oratorical Contest

YANKTON, S. D. — Haruo Ishimaru, a student at Yankton college, recently won first place in the South Dakota state inter-collegiate forensics tournament and will represent South Dakota at the inter-state oratorical contest in Chicago on April 26.

Speakers from ten states will compete in the collegiate speech-fest.

Ishimaru, a former resident of Los Angeles, is an evacuee student at Yankton. He has given many talks on the wartime problems of Japanese Americans. He has three talks scheduled in Iowa and will speak later in Mitchell at the state Congregational conference.

CCF Leader Raps Move to Deport Japanese Canadians

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Angus MacInnis, CCF representative in Parliament from Vancouver East, has put forth strong opposition to the demand of the Provincial Command, Army and Navy Veterans to British Columbia members in Parliament for the post-war repatriation of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

Mr. MacInnis announced that he was unalterably opposed to every item in the letter from the Canadian veterans' group. He declared that Canada should follow the lead of the United States in enlisting loyal persons of Japanese ancestry in the armed forces.

"We are fighting for freedom, not freedom for Englishmen, Scots and Americans, but freedom for the whole world. That includes Japanese and persons of Japanese origin," he added.

All other British Columbia representatives, with the exception of Pension Minister Ian Mackenzie, had endorsed the demand of the Canadian veterans.

Topaz Red Cross Sends \$100 to Wounded Nisei

TOPAZ, Utah — The Topaz Red Cross chapter will send \$100 to nisei soldiers wounded on the Italian front, the Topaz Times reported here recently.

The home service committee has requested the National Red Cross for yarn to be made into sweaters and socks for nisei servicemen.

The Red Cross drive at Topaz will start on April 17, with a goal of \$3589 set for the center.

men were born in the United States as citizens of the United States of America.

"But their parentage was foreign."

"If I'm informed correctly, they are Christians."

"Most amazing thing about the whole business is that the three women who got them fired call themselves Christians!"

The same paper, under date of March 19, carried the following letter from a reader:

"Dear Mr. McNaughton: Noting 'This happened in Peoria' in The Editor's Letter, Pekin Daily Times, Monday, March 13:

"This matter was brought to the attention of the Peoria Ministerial association. A letter of protest (not demand) was sent to the St. Louis office of the stores involved. They investigated promptly and reinstated the two Japanese discharged."

"Thus, the tempest in a teapot, kicked up by a few self-appointed overzealous busy-bodies, is stilled and all is serene on the home front."

Peoria Reader"

WRA Rulings Aid Relocation Of Families

Government to Ship Business, Farming Equipment for Evacuees

WASHINGTON — As a further step in the program to assist families in relocating, the household goods of such families may now be shipped from the center to the point of relocation at government expense and without limitation as to weight. There was formerly a weight limitation of 500 pounds per family on such shipments.

Two other provisions for assisting family relocation were also announced by the War Relocation Authority in Washington according to instructions received at WRA centers this week. The first provides for shipment at government expense of certain business equipment, farm implements or tools of trade, and the second allows for the purchase of Pullman accommodations for those members of a relocating family who are sick or infirm.

Families who wish to relocate and bring their business, trade or farm equipment with them may now make application to have such equipment shipped to the point of relocation from the west coast at government expense. Shipping charges will be paid on such equipment up to a weight of 5,000 pounds, providing that it cannot be purchased in the community of relocation because of wartime shortages or restrictions on production.

Such shipments of equipment may be authorized to assist in the relocation of families or individuals, but not for larger groups, and must be approved by the Project Director and the Relocation Officer for the area in which the evacuee plans to relocate.

PROF. ELMER SMITH TAKES POSITION AT MINIDOKA

Elmer R. Smith, assistant professor in anthropology at the University of Utah, will leave Salt Lake City for the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho on Tuesday to take a position as community analyst for the War Relocation Authority.

Prof. Smith has received a leave of absence for 18 months from the university where he has been teaching for the past seven years.

At the University of Utah Prof. Smith has been the adviser to the Japanese American students on the campus, and has served as the associate director of the Japanese relocation survey conducted by the university.

He has been active in the organization of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Rights in Salt Lake City.

Fire Destroys Buddhist Church In California Town

KINGSBURG, Calif. — Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Japanese Buddhist church in Kingsburg on April 7, the second time fire has hit the edifice in the last six months.

In the previous fire a school building adjoining the church was destroyed. The church has not been used since persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated in 1942.

Shibata Fined By U. S. Court

LOS ANGELES—Shin Shibata, former Long Beach fishing fleet operator, was fined \$5000 and sentenced to three years in prison Monday by United States Judge Ben Harrison on charges of trading with the enemy.

The prison sentence was suspended on a showing that Shibata is now confined at Manzanar and is in need of medical attention.

The charges grew out of his alleged attempt to pay his brother in Japan \$14,675 for a consignment of fish livers, received here after his assets had been frozen.

California Japanese American Sergeant Cited for Action in Battle for Los Negros Island

Six Co-eds Give Blood to Save Life Of Japanese Liberal

EVANSTON, Ill. — Six co-eds and two faculty members at Northwestern University have already donated blood in attempts to save the life of Ikuo Oyama, 54, Japanese research associate in political science, it was reported this week.

Oyama, a former leader of the Farm-Labor party of Japan, is in the Evanston Hospital with a serious ailment. He fled to the United States after attempts had been made on his life in Japan and has been connected with Northwestern University since 1933.

Emergency Aid Given Relocated Evacuee Group

Prompt Assistance Given in Working Out Immediate Problems

WASHINGTON — Relocated evacuees throughout the country have received aid in overcoming emergency conditions through state and local agencies cooperating with the Social Security Board, according to E. J. Utz, Acting Director of WRA in Washington.

The majority of evacuees have been able to relocate successfully without any outside aid, but in the few cases where help was needed, former center residents found the Social Security Board through its cooperating agencies able to provide prompt assistance in working out many of their problems.

For example, Utz noted there was the case of a young lady who became seriously ill immediately upon arrival in a new community. Through a local agency cooperating with the Social Security Board, hospital care was provided, and her job was kept open until she recovered and was able to return to work. In another case, a young man reported for work and was given a physical examination which disclosed a serious condition requiring an immediate operation. Here again, medical care was given, living costs assumed, and other service provided until he could return to work. Then there was the case involving a large hotel fire in which several nisei boys lost all their belongings. Financial aid was provided to enable the boys to purchase new clothing.

This is not a new program, nor is it planned exclusively for evacuees. It is part of a larger plan for helping persons in need who have been affected by certain restrictive action on the part of the federal government. Both aliens and citizens may receive such assistance.

Protest Forces Five Evacuees To Quit Farm in New Jersey

PHILADELPHIA — Sad but resigned, five Japanese Americans faced the prospect of becoming government charges again this week — their New Jersey farm jobs gone because of neighbors' protests, the Associated Press reported.

"It looks," said George Yamamoto spokesman for the group, "as if we'll have to go back to letting the government feed us. We have no money. We have no income. But those people didn't want us to earn our own living."

The five evacuees were brought to Philadelphia by 23-year old George Kowalick, Warren county, New Jersey, farmer who had employed them. Some neighbors had posted protest signs near the Kowalick farm, a shack on the farm was burned and indignation meetings were held.

"We feel ashamed," Yamamoto told reporters, "that the government has to feed us. We want to

Sgt. Tom Sakamoto Was Member of Assault Party

CHICAGO—A Japanese American sergeant participated in the annihilation of Japanese forces on Los Negros Island in the Admiralty group a delayed dispatch, dated March 9, from Arthur Veysey of the Chicago Tribune Press Service reported.

The Japanese American is assigned to the staff of Brig. Gen. William Chase. He is Sgt. Tom Sakamoto of San Jose, Calif.

Sgt. Sakamoto was a member of an assault party headed by Gen. Chase. He was the only non-commissioned officer in the group. The others were Maj. Julio Chairamonte, Gallup, N. M., a former Santa Clara football star; Capt. C. W. Herring of Houston, Tex., Lt. Ted Elliot of York, Pa., and Lt. Ed Schoch of Tucson, Ariz.

On the second day of the American invasion of Los Negros, the commander of the Japanese forces defending the island was slain when he led an unsuccessful attack on Gen. Chase.

"In the Los Negros fighting it was man to man, captain to captain, commander to commander. The best man won," Veysey reported.

The attack on Brig. Gen. Chase and his party came late in the second day of the invasion. During the previous night Baba and fourteen picked Japanese officers had crept into an abandoned foxhole less than 50 yards from the hole which housed the American general and his staff, which included the Japanese American from San Jose. Baba and his party apparently reached his position just before dawn — too late for a night attack. They hid in the foxhole awaiting night.

Late in the afternoon a message carrier, cutting through chest-high underbrush in the coconut grove between Gen. Chase's foxhole and an artillery battery, saw the brush move. He warned the Americans.

Gen. Chase and his staff grabbed carbines, tommy guns, and grenades.

In a low crouch with guns blazing at their hips, the assault party walked toward the enemy foxhole. Two artillery men came running to give assistance. A grenade flew out of one of the Japanese foxholes, killing them. The general's party flopped on their faces. Then Maj. Chairamonte, followed by Sgt. Sakamoto and the others, jumped to his feet. He threw a grenade into an enemy foxhole. A couple of enemy Japanese crawled out and were killed by Tommy guns.

When the firing had stopped only two members of the party of the Japanese commander, Baba, were still alive.

Sgt. Sakamoto is the first Japanese American to be individually cited in press dispatches for participation in the Admiralty campaign in the southwest Pacific.

Two Divisional Citations Won By 100th Infantry Battalion In Italy, Says Correspondent

Distinguished Service Cross, 13 Silver Stars Awarded to Members of Japanese American Unit; Reports Nisei Patrol Captured German Platoon

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—Two divisional citations have already been won by the Japanese American Battalion of the U. S. Fifth Army in Italy, according to a dispatch filed by Lee McGardell, war correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

The Japanese Americans, the majority of whom are from Hawaii, comprise the 100th Infantry Battalion of the 34th Division. They have been awarded 13 Silver Stars for gallantry. The first Distinguished Service Cross, one of the Army's highest

decorations, was won by Sgt. Joe Takata of Oahu when the unit first went into action in the mountains behind Salerno last September.

The thirteenth Silver Star to be awarded a member of the 100th, the Puka Puka battalion, was not won by a Japanese American, however, according to McGardell. The recipient was Lt. Young O. Kim of Los Angeles, a 25-year old Korean American staff officer with the Japanese American unit.

Near Santa Maria Oliveta, Lt. Kim purposely exposed himself to draw enemy fire in order that the combat patrol he was leading might capture seven Germans and five machine-guns, according to his citation. Two days later his patrol, greatly outnumbered, captured an entire German platoon.

"There's nothing unusual about me," protests Lt. Kim. "The only thing I ever did before joining the army was work in a Los Angeles meat-packing house."

McGardell reported that the Puka Puka battalion, aside from being used as shock troops for the assault on Cassino, has occupied some of the hottest spots on the Italian front, and their Virginia colonel has said of them:

"Definitely superior soldiers, cool and aggressive under fire."

Maj. Casper Clough Jr., a young West Pointer who commands the 100th Infantry Battalion, has said of them:

"They fight together. One man never leaves another holding the bag. They do everything thoroughly and usually accomplish the mission assigned them. They're small but they're tough. They carry the same load that

every other soldier in the army carries. They carry it up and down hill with less griping than the average GI."

McGardell said that the battalion rank and file laugh when they are asked if they use any "native Japanese" fighting technique.

"We dig in faster than most GI's," they say. "We're smaller. Our fox-holes don't have to be so big."

Final Rites Held For Nisei Soldier From Fort McClellan

Funeral services were held here at the Salt Lake Buddhist church on Sunday, April 9, for Private Tetsuo Shigaya, who passed away on March 30 at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Pvt. Shigaya, 29, operator a farm at Auburn, Washington, prior to his induction on December 3, 1941. Inducted at Fort Lewis, Washington, he was later transferred to Fort Knox, Fort Thomas, and on March 13 to Fort McClellan.

He was taken suddenly ill on March 26 and passed away four days later.

Services were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Yasumatsu Shigaya, two younger sisters, two brothers, and Dr. and Mrs. Shigaya, uncle and aunt, all of Hunt, Idaho.

Heart Mountain Sentinel Hits Draft Attitude of Denver Editor

Charges Omura With Responsibility for "Wrecking Lives"

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The current issue of the Heart Mountain Sentinel, evacuee-edited project weekly, charges James Omura, editor of the Rocky Shimp of Denver, with responsibility for "wrecking the lives" of 41 draft delinquents at the Wyoming WRA center.

Nothing that "the Rocky Shimp has taken issue with every nisei newspaper that has advocated compliance with the selective service laws," the Sentinel declared:

"Somebody must shoulder the responsibility for wrecking the lives of these boys. That responsibility can no more appropriately be given to anyone than to the editor of the Rocky Shimp."

Declaring that the draft delinquents faced imprisonment in a federal penitentiary and "that their entire future as American citizens will be blotted by their present action," the Sentinel's editorial commented on the Rocky Shimp's editorial attitude:

"It has deliberately distorted news to make it appear that federal authorities were stumped as to what to do with draft evaders. It has prostituted the privileges of the freedom of the press to advocate an un-American stand that strikes at the very institution that grants it freedom of expression."

"Through its sensational editorial policy it has sought to pit nisei against nisei and evacuees against the WRA. By the support it has given draft delinquents, it has impelled others to take a like course."

Center Council Asks Paper to Retract Article

Declares Rocky Shimp Published False Statement of Views

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — In a letter to James Omura, editor of the English section of the Rocky Shimp, the Heart Mountain community council last week asked for a retraction of an article in the Denver newspaper which alleged that the community council had approved a demand by the Fair Play committee at Heart Mountain for the removal of Project Director Guy Robertson.

Requesting a retraction by Omura of the "false statement," the community council's letter declared:

"We request your correction of the statement you made in your issue of March 27, 1944, 'WRA Versus Fair Play Committee,' stating 'it has charged Project Director Guy Robertson with incompetence and has demanded his removal. This demand is now approved by the community council.' The community council assembled and resolved that above mentioned statement in your paper is untrue. Therefore, we request your retraction of this statement in your paper."

"It is the policy of the community council to act on the welfare of the residents and hereafter, we will appreciate your cooperation to contact us on all matters concerning Heart Mountain community council."

The letter was signed by Saburo Nakashima, chairman of the council.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Democracy in Missouri

Late last month an effort to deprive a Japanese American physician of his rights and to prevent the principles of the American Constitution was defeated by the spirited defense of democratic representatives in the Missouri Legislature.

The attack was made against Dr. Fred Fujikawa, a physician employed at the state tubercular sanitarium. Representative A. J. Gray attempted to force his dismissal by introducing an amendment to a bill on salary increases for doctors, requiring that no doctor could be employed unless he had been licensed to practice in Missouri prior to his appointment.

Using all the well-worn phrases of the racists, Representative Gray declared, "This doctor may be skillful, but by the eternal gods a Jap is a Jap. We've been too lenient with the Japs. We can't trust Japs in America."

But the attack was made by one man, Gray. The defense made by many.

Among them was Representative O.K. Armstrong, who in a moving speech brought into correct perspective the attack upon Dr. Fujikawa.

"If we prevent a man from pursuing his honorable profession because his ancestors were Oriental, we would be fanning coals of racial prejudice that might burst into raging flames. Already we are distressed by outcroppings of interracial friction. Already we hear it said, 'When this is over, we'll put the Negro back in his place.'"

"Where, Mr. Speaker, is the Negro's place? In this land of freedom, his place is at whatever level he proves himself worthy to stand . . .

"Let us not punish the innocent victims of war for the crimes of those who are the enemies of freedom. Dr. Fujikawa is not responsible for our war with Japan.

"Mr. Speaker, there can be no world peace unless it be founded upon the principles of justice, mercy, and understanding among all peoples. Let us then deny the implication that white Americans are the super-race. Grateful as I am for my heritage, I cannot take credit for being born a white man. That was God's will. And if I were a Japanese, or the son of any other race and could be born in this land of liberty, I would thank God that I am an American citizen.

"Let us lift our voices against any moves toward discrimination because of color or creed. If inter-racial bigotry and intolerance raise their ugly heads and lift their reeking banners in other lands, or even in other states of this Union, let Missouri remain forever a refuge for tolerance, a haven of good will toward men."

The state of Missouri should feel grateful to have men of Representative Armstrong's caliber and conviction in its legislature. It is such men who keep alive the American documents of freedom.

The Government's Pledge

On September 14, 1943, President Roosevelt made this statement in his message to Congress:

"With the segregation of the disloyal evacuees in a separate center, the War Relocation Authority proposes now to redouble its efforts to accomplish the relocation into normal homes and jobs in communities throughout the United States, but outside the evacuated area, of those Americans of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to this coun-

try has remained unshaken through the hardships of the evacuation which military necessity made unavoidable. We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated area as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible."

Even before and certainly since that time, the Federal government has been under strong pressure from many groups to adopt a policy of discrimination against Japanese Americans. We are glad that the government has failed to be moved by these demands.

This week President Roosevelt's firm and positive stand on this question was reiterated by Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes in a statement made on Thursday, Ickes declared:

"I hope that the clamor of those few among you who are screaming hate will soon be overwhelmed by the stern remonstrances of those among you—an overwhelming majority—who believe in fair play and decency, Christianity, in the principles of America, in the Constitution of the United States . . . It is intolerable to think that these people will be excluded from a normal life in this country for long."

Secretary Ickes' words should be sufficient warning to west coast race mongers who are anxious above all else to weaken the position of Japanese Americans that the government will not tolerate un-American attacks upon this group.

Toward Integration

The Guggenheim Foundation this week announced that among the recipients of its 1944 awards was a Japanese American evacuee scientist, Dr. William Takahashi, who is now on the staff of Cornell University.

Dr. Takahashi is the second Japanese American to receive a Guggenheim fellowship, the first being Isamu Noguchi who received his reward for work in the field of sculpture.

It is particularly appropriate that this award should be made to a Japanese American in wartime. It offers added emphasis to the observation that, despite war with Japan, despite evacuation and the tides of racist hysteria, Japanese Americans continue daily to move closer toward complete integration with normal American living.

The evacuation and its resultant segregation has retarded the mass integration of the Japanese Americans, but in hundreds of individual cases the war has brought greater opportunities for employment and social acceptance. The Granada Pioneer reports that a Japanese American, Tsune Noguchi, is a teacher in a Colorado school. Other Japanese Americans are teaching in public and private institutions throughout the country although many of these nisei had found it difficult to enter the teaching profession before the war.

Here is proof that the Little Tokyos are not necessary, that Japanese Americans need not confine themselves within racial units.

Here is proof, too, that American democracy is sound, that though the rash of race hysteria may at times afflict the sections of the nation, the body of democracy is fundamentally healthy.

Recognition for Nisei

When the Metals Refining Company of Hammond, Indiana, was given the Army-Navy "E" award, five Japanese Americans employed by the company were singled out for special commendation.

The award was made by Capt. Frederick J. Bell, USN, and photographs showing Capt. Bell congratulating the five nisei were published throughout the nation.

The attitude of Capt. Bell contrasts strongly with that of Commander Melvin McCoy, also a Navy hero, who recently made a vituperative attack upon the loyalty of the Japanese American 100th Infantry.

Captain Bell is fighting the same war that all other loyal Americans fight—the war against Japanese militarism and Nazism. He is not interested in fighting personally a war against loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry. He, apparently, realizes that all who fight a common enemy are joined in a common fight, regardless of racial ancestry or origin.

Captain Bell's action should do much toward allaying the natural resentment that arose upon publication of Commander McCoy's unauthorized and unwarranted attack upon the integrity of Japanese Americans.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Press and the Nisei

It may be of some comfort to those Japanese Americans in fox-holes and jungle battle stations overseas to know that their extra measures of sacrifice are recognized even in that Pacific coast belt where war-stirred prejudices are strongest against Americans with Japanese faces.

The cables of front-line correspondents have commented on the fact that the Japanese American soldier was fighting, not only as an individual fulfilling his duty to country, but also as a member of a minority group whose post-war future in America would be influenced strongly by his wartime conduct. Some correspondents, like C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times, have even editorialized in their dispatches, and have questioned home front outbursts of prejudice against Japanese Americans.

Stories of Japanese Americans in combat are carried in the news sections of west coast newspapers, even in journals as strongly biased as the Los Angeles Times and even to a limited extent in the Hearst press, and these news accounts often are in sharp contrast to the editorial attitudes expressed in these papers. Few west coast newspapers have managed to maintain their sanity and objectivity as well as the San Francisco Chronicle on this subject of the Japanese Americans over which there has been so much display of editorial emotion, much of it, of course, artificially inspired. The Los Angeles Daily News, the San Jose Mercury Herald, the San Francisco News, the Oakland Tribune, the Oregonian and Journal in Portland and the Seattle Times are some other examples of metropolitan dailies which have not been stamped into hysteria by the strong west coast influences, spearheaded by the California Hearst press (the Los Angeles Examiner and Herald-Express, the San Francisco Examiner and Call-Bulletin and the Oakland Post-Inquirer), which have sought to incite a virtual domestic race war.

The small town weeklies have ranged from the viciousness of the Sumner, Wash., Standard, which has carried the line "Our objective: Banish Japs from U.S." in its masthead in every edition for the past fourteen months, to the comparative objectivity of most small town editors. A few courageous weeklies, like the Westwood Hills Press of West Los Angeles and the Hollywood magazine, Rob Wagner's Script, have challenged the hate-mongering techniques of the Los Angeles Times and the Hearst papers.

San Francisco's daily, the People's World, has been outspoken in its denunciation of the racist campaign against Americans because of ancestry. This attitude is also true of most of the labor press, excepting, of course, the publications of Dave Beck's AFL Teamsters which has exhumed the ghost of the "yellow peril" to the working man. The west coast Negro press, most articulate of the minority newspapers, has also recognized the dangers of race-baiting in the evacuated Japanese Americans.

The people of the west coast are learning of the wartime contributions of Americans and loyal aliens of Japanese ancestry and this

knowledge has had the effect of tempering such illogical demands as those proposed by the Native Sons of California and of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for the wholesale deportation of persons of Japanese racial origin. Although such die-hard groups as the Joint Immigration Committee, the Americanism Educational League and the Home Front Commandos are still functioning, the peak of their current campaign of hate-incitement appears to be past, although it is difficult to predict what public attitudes on the coast will be when the full force of the military effort turns to the war in the far Pacific.

Published news of the records of Japanese Americans in Italy and in the Pacific has even won the recognition of the California commander of the American Legion.

The factors of economic interest, particularly those of California's industrial agriculture, continue to influence most of the state's newspapers in their opposition to the wartime restitution of the rights of Japanese Americans, including that of giving the evacuees the privilege of returning to the coast. Outside the west coast, where such economic factors are absent, or are minimized to a large degree, the press has been generally sympathetic to the war-born dilemma of the Japanese Americans. Some papers, like the Washington Post, the Chicago Sun, the Des Moines Register and New York's PM have been openly critical of west coast attitudes. Others, for example the New York Times, the Baltimore Sun, the Milwaukee Journal and the Rocky Mountain News, to name only a few, have counseled fair play and adherence to American principles. In addition, such magazines as Time, Harper's, Life, Liberty and Collier's have published articles which have presented fairly the issues involved.

Such liberal weeklies as the New Republic, Nation, the New Leader, and Commonweal, and such religious publications as the Christian Century and the Christian Advocate have been instrumental in arousing nation-wide interest in those problems of Japanese Americans which touch upon the civil liberties which are ostensibly the birthright of every American. East of the Sierras, only such newspapers as the Denver Post whose perspective is distorted by its hate of the administration have indulged in the hate incitement which has been the province of the coast race-baiters. The Hearst press, represented by such papers as the Chicago Herald American and the Journal American in New York, has given national circulation to the lies and smears of its journalistic trained seals, but then, even the most naive of individuals would not expect the publications of Citizen Hearst to be fair and just.

The point is that even the Pacific coast press is telling the stirring stories of the combat courage of Japanese Americans, whose loyalty was doubted by such a large section of the population in those weeks and months immediately after Pearl Harbor. It is something which we thought nisei soldiers, wherever they are, might be interested in knowing.

FOR THE RECORD

Max Lerner

"There remains, however, the most glaring instance of military injustice to civilian Americans in our whole history. I refer to the uprooting of American citizens of Japanese descent from their homes, their segregation, and their continued internment in concentration camps which are called, more euphoniously, 'relocation centers.' The transfer of enemy aliens might be defended under the doctrine of preventative martial law areas of military importance on the west coast. But under the Milligan case the evacuation and effectual imprisonment of American citizens without any evidence of their disloyalty would seem to be a lethal attack on the Bill of Rights. During the trial of a test case in a Federal court in San Francisco, the government

prosecutor was asked whether there was a single case since Pearl Harbor in which one of the American-born citizens of Japanese descent had been 'found by competent authority to be a menace.' The answer was in the negative. Little needs to be added to that. It is true that the War Relocation Authority, under Dillon S. Myer in the Interior Dept., has done its best to give the members of the concentration camps humane treatment. But the whole point of the Bill of Rights is not that an American should have humane treatment when he is unjustly imprisoned, but that he must have freedom unless there are specific charges against him that can be proved." — From a series by Max Lerner on "What the Bill of Rights Means Today" in the April 6 issue of the New York newspaper, PM.

Vagaries

Visitors . . .

There's been a lot written about the segregation of Japanese Americans in the army, and it's true there are two nisei units, but the fact is that the army has no definite policy of segregation. Here's an illustration: Six servicemen visited their parents and friends on furloughs at the Minidoka relocation center last week, and all six are stationed at different army installations. Pvt. Kaoru Oshita is training at Camp Savage, while Pfc. George Otagiri is attached to the medical corps at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Cpl. Victor Iru came in from Camp Shelby, and Pfc. Joe Hayashi was a visitor from the University of Minnesota where he is an ASTP student in alien languages. Cpl. Kushi was on his fourth furlough from Camp Hale, Colo., where he is in the quartermasters' corps, while Pvt. Junichi Kawamura of Camp MacKall, North Carolina, is a paratrooper.

Average Age . . .

A news correspondent with the Fifth Army recently garnered some incidental information regarding the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion. He found that the average age of the soldiers in the unit was 27, of which 17 percent were university graduates. Practically all are high school graduates. Some are Buddhists and carry Buddhist talismans sewed in little bags in their pockets when they go into actions. Others are Christians. The battalion's Lutheran chaplain, Captain Yost of Nazareth, Pa., has baptized 14 of the soldiers since the opening of the battle for Cassino.

False Alarms . . .

On two consecutive days recently residents of Woodside, near Palo Alto, Calif., have had "Jap scares." And twice the reports proved to be false alarms. Firemen were called out to Bear Gulch to capture a Japanese floating earthward in a parachute — and found a weather finding device attached to a tiny parachute. The firemen will get a dollar from Oakland airport officials for finding the apparatus. Early the next morning a Stanford University student was stopped by a man who asked him to report to police that a "Japanese" was lying on Portola road, five miles from the campus. The man said that the "Japanese" had apparently tried to commit suicide, and that his wrists were bleeding. Stanford police and squad from the San Mateo county sheriff's office rushed to the scene, but were unable to find the "Japanese." In fact, the police could not find even the sign of a drop of blood.

Pamphlet . . .

Next publication of the Public Affairs Committee of New York, publishers of the now-famous pamphlet, "The Races of Man-kind" by Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish, will be a discussion by Carey McWilliams, "What About Our Japanese Americans?" Taro Yashima has prepared some illustrations for the pamphlet. Although many nisei girls in Hawaii have sought to join the WACs, there is no plan as yet in Washington to accept women in the WACs from the outside the continental U. S. However, the first contingent of WACs arrived in Hawaii recently, according to news reports for duties in the Army's air transport service.

Trade Unionists . . .

CIO: A nisei trade union recalls that Sgt. Ken Omura, the first Japanese American to die in the Pacific war against Japan, was one of the first nisei to join the CIO's Alaska cannery workers union. Omura was fired from his last job in Seattle, before entering the army, when he fought for better working conditions. Many nisei who worked actively for the CIO on the west coast are now in the armed forces. Among them are Sgt. Karl Yoneda, vice-president of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union in San Francisco; Sgt. Taro Tsukahara, also of the ACWU; and, Sgt. Koji Ariyoshi of the ILWU. All volunteered for overseas service and are now somewhere in the Pacific theatre. Mary Nakano of Los Angeles and Manzanar is described as one

Full Face and Profile: AARON ALLEN HEIST

One of the strongest voices from California protesting the injustice done Japanese Americans has been that of Aaron Allen Heist of the First Methodist church of Santa Maria.

Against tremendous odds and opposition, he has used all the methods at hand to make practical and real his belief in the rights of all men. He has preached from pulpit and platform, he has used the spoken word and the written. Through personal contact and by mail he has continued his work.

But fighting for the constitutional rights of a minority group is not new for this pastor. He has all his life plunged into the work of helping the oppressed, and those who know of his tremendous battles in previous years are not surprised by the aggressiveness and courage shown by Rev. Heist.

Aaron Allen Heist was born in Michigan. He graduated from Northwestern University in Chicago in 1908 and from the Theological Seminary in 1915.

He began his ministerial career in Oregon as pastor of a comfortable suburban church in Portland. But this was the time of the IWW riots, and the Rev. Heist asked for a transfer to First Church in Astoria, scene of the trouble. Immediately after the miscarriage of justice in the Centralia case he transferred to Aberdeen, where anti-IWW hysteria was at its height. Here he led and won the fight for the right of free speech and assembly for this group of workers.

As a result of the national publicity incident to this fight he was made associate secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, an organization of the Methodist Episcopal church authorized "to raise questions as to the application of the Gospel and economic conditions."

Three years later Rev. Heist accepted the pastorate of Grace Community church in Denver, where he also became president of the largest Open Forum west of Chicago, director of Grace Community Center and president of the Denver Labor college under the direction of the Colorado Federation of Labor.

With the opening of the long and tragic coal strike in Colorado, he became the Colorado represen-



REV. AARON ALLEN HEIST

tative of the American Civil Liberties Union.

It was three years ago that he became pastor of the First Methodist church in Santa Maria. During these years he has become actively identified with the Southern California Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union and has spoken widely in churches in the southland on the relation of the church to labor.

Rev. Heist was a member of the original committee which planned the political upset of the Shaw administration in Los Angeles and was chairman of the Committee of 25 when Burton Fitts, district attorney, was retired to private life.

With the coming of Pearl Harbor he immediately gave himself to the effort to preserve constitutional rights for all minorities. He was instrumental in fighting propaganda against Japanese Americans, and he has held from the first the firm belief that the nisei were ill-advised in not exhausting every resource of the law before submitting to military orders.

Much of his life has been shaped by this famed passage:

"While there is a lower class, I am in it.

While there is a criminal element, I am of it.

While there is a soul in jail, I am not free."

Employer, Townspeople Back Right of Evacuees to Jobs

Last year S. Burton Heath, noted newspaperman, asked "What About Hugh Kiino?" in an article by that title in Harper's magazine.

At that time Hugh Kiino, his wife Ruth and their two-year-old son, Carl, were at the Jerome relocation center. They were leaving that day for the outside world.

On April 6 this year S. Burton Heath visited the Hugh Kiinos again, this time in their Kalamazoo, Mich., home.

This is what he found, according to his U. P. story in the Provo Herald.

"Hugh now is foreman of the cake mixing department in a good-sized bakery. He has six Japanese Americans working under him on the night shift. Five are members of his family—his niece and Ruth's father, brother, sister and brother-in-law. Ruth's brother has enlisted and is waiting to be called into service. The brother-in-law has been classified 1-A, and expects to be called any day for pre-induction physical examination.

"Hugh's employers had quite a bit of trouble awhile ago about their Japanese American help," says Heath. A certain amount of opposition arose when they were employed.

"The bakery stood by its guns. The local ministerial and teachers' associations, and many of the better people, backed the bakery

of the "CIO's prettiest" in the CIO War Relief News which pictures her with three other CIO girls and four visiting representatives of British labor. Mrs. Nakano, whose husband is a soldier at Camp Shelby, is employed by National CIO War Relief in New York.

and Hugh's group. Gradually the whispering campaign died down. Its one unfortunate result was that Julia Dekuzaku, Ruth's sister, who had been on the day shift, had to be let go. 'The other girls all bawled when we had to let Julia go,' the manager told me. She now has been rehired on the night shift."

Ruth Dekuzaku is a member of the first Methodist church. "Everybody is cordial and friendly," she told Heath. "They go out of their way to invite me to functions and group meetings, and come in their cars to get me. One lady invited me to help the Red Cross, and I go once a week and help make surgical dressings. I go to meetings of the Nautilus club, a social organization for young married people, once a month. Everybody is fine."

Some trouble has arisen over the union status of the Japanese Americans in the bakery. Hugh Kiino is a member of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers International Union of America, AFL. Most of his fellow workers have applied for membership but, their cards have not come through. The Central Trades Council is interesting itself in the matter, and presumably the bakery local is waiting for instructions.

"Even this may prove to be for the best," writes Heath. "It has led such persons as the YMCA's industrial secretary, the pastor of Hugh's church, a young lawyer who is counsel for the Red Cross, and others like them to take an interest in the situation. Hugh is to appear before the Council. The result may be more intelligent acceptance of the right of these American citizens to earn an honest living than would have come if the question never had been raised."

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Ken Omura Knew for What He Was Fighting

The telegram was short and simple, like most important messages.

It read: "The secretary of war asks that I assure you of his deep sympathy in the loss of your cousin, Technician Third Grade, Ken Omura. Report received states that he died nine-teen March in New Guinea as a result of drowning. Letter follows." It was signed: "Ulio the adjutant general."

We have not learned yet the circumstances of his death.

He may have been swept overboard

in a tropical storm. He might have been torpedoed, although that sounds remote. Possibly he was out swimming to escape the heat and somehow lost his life.

In that case it was a tragic, futile death. We say futile, so far as he himself was concerned, because he wanted desperately to see the war won. He would not have hesitated to give his life in action if need be. But too, he wanted to live and come home to the things he was fighting for.

We write about Ken Omura today not because of blood kinship. We write because Ken was a nisei, and his story is of interest to nisei. We write because his reactions, his outlook, his dreams were so typical of the nisei G. I. Joe. We write because while many nisei have given their lives on other battlefronts, Ken was the first to go in the southwest Pacific where the Jap is a hateful thing and where the fighting is bestial and primitive.

There is a certain negative distinction about being the first, and we write because it's the least we can do to remember him.

If it had been willed that some nisei had to die in the treacherously beautiful south Pacific isles, it was just as well that Ken had to be the one. For he lost his mother as a young child, his father a short while before his induction. He had lost all track of his sister, and, so far as we are aware, he had no girl with whom to look into the future. We were next of kin.

Ken was a kibe. They took him to Japan soon after his mother died, and he didn't get back over here until he was about 14. He was a wizened little fellow then, malnourished with the mark of the hungry, crowded little islands on him. For a long time he preferred Japanese fiction magazines over anything else. But in time he grew and lost his pallor. He learned to speak English and went through high school. He became a baseball player of more than ordinary skill. He shunned the Kibe—he wanted to be American.

The draft took him before Pearl Harbor, and he thought it great fun when he was assigned to an artillery company. He was ambitious, and he had his eyes on advancement.

After Pearl Harbor he went through the futile anger, then the heartache of being held suspect, of being refused a chance, an experience so familiar to all nisei soldiers. They took him out of the artillery and lined him up with a half hundred other nisei. They counted off, one-two, one-two.

The odds were yardbirds, policing the grounds, digging drainage ditches, landscaping army posts. That was his job, he didn't like it, and he learned to goldbrick, to loaf whenever he could.

But he volunteered for special service, and that was his chance for the Japanese tongue was still familiar. Late in 1942 he went overseas.

Last Christmas Eve Ken got his orders. He wrote: "The old man called a few of us in to his office, grasped our hands firmly, gazed straight into our almond eyes, and said: 'Good luck. God bless you all. Do your best, gentlemen.' Though puzzled and confused we gave him a snappy salute, returned to our resks, and waited in suspense until 1430 hours, when we were informed of our departure time, destination unknown."

Soon afterward he wrote of spending a month on a lonely south sea island, then moving up to New Guinea where he picked up a yellowish tint from having to take atabrine pills. "Everyone is buzzing about a 18 months overseas limitation law. If I'm lucky I may be home by next Christmas, but I'm not counting on it too much."

His last letters carried this paragraph:

"I'm enjoying this life. Undoubtedly I will be having a lot of fun and excitement. The Japs definitely are on the run. It may be much sooner than we antici-

pate before this whole mess is cleared up. I may be seeing you before long. I've got my fingers crossed."

The promised war department letter has come, but it has shed no light on the circumstances of the death. Perhaps there is a letter on its way from one of his buddies, to tell us of Ken's last struggle. And perhaps we will never know how he died. Those are the fortunes of war.

But we do know that Ken would not have wanted us to mourn. He died, whether directly or indirectly, engaged in a war to the finish against the country in which he gained much of his education. He died as an American soldier, in the defense of noble ideals.

It is not easy to write of death. Death has become almost commonplace in a world where suffering, cruelty, savagery and hate are now part and parcel of life. But still, when death strikes close to one, the unchanging heartache is still there, and the loss of one life among many becomes a poignant tragedy instead of a statistic.

Ken left a job unfinished. If he shrank from death, it was more in the knowledge that there was so much left to be done than in the fear of death itself.

It is for us who remain to see that the unfinished tasks are completed. It is the least that we can do.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Ickes to the Defense

HONOLULU STAR BULLETIN

The forecast in Hawaii that Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes would be a prompt and staunch defender of loyal Japanese Americans is proving correct, the Star-Bulletin declared on March 22, in an editorial on the transfer of the WRA to the Interior department.

"The WRA has been kicked about a lot, particularly by west coast agitators," said the Star-Bulletin. "And it has had its faults. But it has, on the whole, been doing a pretty good job with the staggering problem of handling 112,000 people suddenly ousted from their homes and businesses and hurried from the Pacific coast to the Interior.

"Political ambitions and economic self-interest from the beginning complicated this job. And the job had to be done under the fever heat of war against a cruel, remorseless, vindictive, barbaric and treacherous enemy of the very race from which the evacuees come.

"Tule Lake riots made headlines, but the orderly conduct in other camps did not."

Proving Patriotism SALT LAKE TELEGRAM

The arrests in Salt Lake in recent weeks of three persons of Japanese ancestry for violations of rationing regulations inspired an editorial in the Salt Lake Telegram on April 6.

Titled, "Opportunity to Prove Patriotism," the Telegram advised Japanese American leaders in Salt Lake to impress residents of Japanese ancestry with the need "for the most careful compliance with wartime rationing regulations."

"Admittedly there are many cases in which American citizens are violating rationing regulations," the Telegram observed. "But those Americans who do so are not considered patriotic, loyal Americans. Rationing offers Japanese a splendid opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty and patriotism — even to the point of showing up other Americans—by going all the way in accepting wartime limitations and cooperating to the fullest extent in every phase of the nation's effort to insure victory."

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

JACL May File Brief in Korematsu Case

The American Civil Liberties Union is expected to bear the brunt of the expense and work in presenting the Korematsu evacuation test case before the United States Supreme Court. Similar action most likely will be taken when the Endo detention case is heard by the highest tribunal of the land. The JACL is expecting to file a brief in the Korematsu case as amicus curiae in behalf of its members, but this may be our last attempt in this field. We believe that with the limited funds at our disposal, the JACL can best devote its efforts to public relations.

With the reinstitution of selective service, we have detected some organized effort on the part of the nisei leaders in the relocation centers to assert their position. It is becoming evident that there must be an organization to speak for the nisei in the centers. There are many problems which can and should be handled as a citizen's problem.

The center residents seem to place a great deal of importance on the right to return to the Pacific coast, whereas those who have resettled are beginning to lose interest and are trying to lay a foundation on a permanent basis in the new community.

ACLU Considers Exclusion Tests

In this connection, the American Civil Liberties Union has been studying the matter of filing a test case to ascertain whether the exclusion orders are still valid or not. Everyone will recall that "military necessity" was the grounds on which the evacuation was carried out. Those were the days when the army and navy believed that invasion of the Pacific coast was imminent.

Today, however, the American forces are steadily pushing towards the Asiatic mainland. The possibilities of invasion are becoming more and more remote. Nuisance raids will remain a threat as long as Japan has her navy,

Suit Filed Over Property Used for School in Gilroy

SAN JOSE, Calif. — A suit has been filed in Santa Clara county's superior court to obtain legal abandonment of a Japanese school in Gilroy and reversion of title to the property by Lin W. Wheeler of Gilroy.

The complaint names Masao Yamane, Saichi Fujimoto and Shizuo Katai, trustees of the school, as defendants. It alleges the property used for the school was deeded for the specific purpose and provides for reversion in case such use is abandoned. It is pointed out that the school has been abandoned since the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry and asks judgment to quiet title to the property.

with "It was nice to get your letter, and I'm sorry I'm so late answering," or any reasonable or unreasonable facsimile thereof. Naturally it was nice to receive his last letter, and don't waste time apologizing. Plunge right into your letter's contents. That's what he's interested in.

You can, but it's generally better not to indulge in whimsical letter styles, like writing on the bias.

Try to write as casually as you speak. Don't be stilted or copy-bookish. And don't wind up with, "I guess it's time to quit."

Try enclosing in each letter a small snap shot, a clipping, or any little item that might be interesting.

Put yourself on a regular letter-writing schedule. Let your soldier correspondents expect a letter from you at weekly or bi-weekly intervals, and don't keep from writing just because you haven't heard from them in return. It might be that they're busy.

And don't make a great to-do about all the letters you have to write. It's a mighty small matter, writing letters, but it does a lot toward keeping our boys happy.

but there is grave doubt if such a situation would warrant the continuation of the exclusion orders.

Furthermore, the reinstitution of the draft has been interpreted by one and all that those who are "acceptable" for the army are considered to be loyal. The public is fair-minded enough to concede the fact that all who are screened as loyal should have all their rights restored, including that of returning to their homes on the Pacific coast.

There seems to be ample grounds for the contention that the exclusion orders are no longer valid. And unless the army takes a voluntary action of rescinding the exclusion orders, the only way would be to go to the courts. This test case should interest those in the relocation centers.

Opinions Differ on Legal Residence

Another matter pertains to the question of residence. Mr. Dillon S. Myer said "yes" and then reversed himself by saying "no," when asked if center residents can establish new residence. The people of Inyo county were perturbed when Manzanar was chosen as one of the centers. They were afraid that if the nisei should be able to establish residence, they would control the affairs of the county. The same has been true with Arizona, Utah and other states where the relocation centers have been established. Inasmuch as residence is a matter of individual decision, it is interesting to find out whether new residence can be established or not. We have not made any special study on this subject, but there seems to be some difference of opinion.

The problem of absentee registering and voting is of concern to the center residents. California provides for absent residents registering to qualify as voters. But there are others which do not. Also some county clerks of California are reluctant in helping nisei to register as voters. With the large number of nisei still in the centers, the right to vote is an important question. A clarification of the status should be initiated in the courts.

Unhealthy Practice Unfair to Evacuees

There are many other subjects which need studying. If the nisei in the centers organize themselves to work for these objectives, it would be a constructive move.

Reports have been coming out about an unhealthy practice which seems to be unfair to the center residents. It pertains to the custom which is getting underway to compensate the doctors and dentists for the work that they do on the patients.

For instance, the residents of one center are taxing themselves regularly to reward the doctors and thereby give them an incentive to remain in the centers. In another center, it is reported that the dentists do only routine work unless they are paid. And the work is being done with government material.

The chief reason for this is the fact that the War Relocation Authority is afraid to place professional men of Japanese ancestry on an equal basis as the hired personnel who are Caucasian. A Japanese doctor would be receiving \$19 a month and may have greater experience and skill than the WRA man who is sent in as the administration and head of the medical division. The same may be true about nurses and others.

The center people should reach a definite understanding with the WRA about replacement in case a doctor of Japanese parentage should resettle. The WRA is under obligation to provide an adequate staff and there is every indication that it will. There seems to be unfounded fear that there will be no doctors if those on the staff at the present time should all leave.

To drain the meagre resources of a center resident through this type of taxation is both unfair and unnecessary. Such undesirable practices should be nipped before others get similar ideas.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

KINDERGARTEN

We received a letter this week, requesting an advertisement be placed in the Pacific Citizen. A remittance was inclosed for the advertisement, but we felt that such an offer as this warranted more than an advertisement space, so we are making the announcement through this column and have returned the money.

WANTED: A place to open a kindergarten for children of Japanese ancestry, by a missionary who has engaged in kindergarten work in Japan for many years; also has had experience in a Japanese Kindergarten in Seattle. No salary required; all expenses provided for. Only show me where the Japanese children are who need this Christian kindergarten and I will come. Address all answers to:

Harriett Dithridge,
19511 100 Ave.,
Hollis 7, New York

PLEASE LOCATE

Wm. Masamitsu recently of Deweyville, Utah please get in touch with Mr. Cornia of Salt Lake City. Very urgent.

CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to acknowledge the following contributions: George Hara, \$1.00; Watson Tanaka, \$1.50; both of Chicago, Illinois; Anonymous, Ithaca, N. Y., \$10.00; Taizo Koizumi, Glenview, Illinois, \$3.00; Frances Maeda, Boston, Mass., \$1.50; Denver JACL Basketball League, \$10.00; Lillian Ogawa, Denver, Colorado, \$5.00; Kimi Kato, Scarborough, N. Y., \$1.50; George Mitani, Salt Lake City, \$50.00; and Fred Hoshiyama, New York City, \$1.40.

NEW BULLETIN BOARD

The new JACL Credit Bulletin Board in National Headquarters is the donation and work of Robert K. Nagata. It is attractively made with the title-heading, "National JACL Credit Union" in red and blue raised-block letters.

WILLIAM FLYNN REPRINT

Please do not write in for the reprint of William Flynn's articles which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle, as the demand has been more than anticipated, and we do not have any more copies on hand.

BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

The latest member of the Buck-a-Month Club is Henry Sakemi of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Henry sent in with his remittance a pamphlet that has been issued in Milwaukee, having as its purpose the alleviation of the many worries of relocatees. It has everything from a map of the city to where to get a finger wave. The information is certainly reassuring, but the spirit of friendliness which seems to emanate from the pamphlet as one turns its pages, should give those who were responsible for the pamphlet the satisfaction of having put out that "helping hand" which can make relocation less of a hardship.

SPECIAL RATES FOR PC

The special gift rate that we had for present subscribers of the Pacific Citizen expires today. The 30 day special that we offered to our subscribers was well-received, especially by and for nisei soldiers. Subscriptions to Hawaii increased with a jump during this offer as we find the Camp Shelby boys sending gift subscriptions back home.

CREDIT UNION

The CUNA Mutual Insurance Society has just announced a change in certain coverages for shares and loan accounts. Effective May 1, 1944, money deposited on shares by members subsequent to induction into armed service will not be covered by group life insurance. Similarly, loans made to members subsequent to induction will not be covered by insurance. This means that any money deposited by members in the armed service will not be covered by life insurance, except that which the members may have deposited prior to induction, or prior to May 1st if he is already in the armed services. Loans made after May 1st to members in the armed services will not be covered by insurance. With so many of CUNA members in the armed services, the action taken by the Directors of CUNA Mutual Insurance Society was necessary. The possibil-

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

On Larry Smith

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

Can't something be done about this so-called "commentator" Larry Smith who spouts from San Francisco? If he wants to indulge in adolescent name-calling to vent his hate on the Japanese nation in general and their emperor in particular, that's his privilege. But, he constantly casts disparagement and suspicion on the nisei here in America. That's un-American. That's what burns me up.

Because I have many dear and loyal nisei who love this land and are carrying on bravely in spite of discrimination and prejudice, I resent this Larry Smith's loose and unproved comments against them; I resent the idea that a unit of nisei soldiers are even now fighting and dying for this unfair "commentator" whilst he remains safely at home stirring up race prejudice.

I correspond with a great many servicemen. They all agree with me in my attitude toward this Smith. Their general comment is, "If he is so filled with hate and resentment, why isn't he out here with the rest of us instead of sitting at a microphone in San Francisco working his face and shooting off his mouth?"

I wish some publicity could be given this broadcast. We can't stop the man, but we can warn the reading public against him.

Yours for fair play even in wartime,

Inez Puckett McEwen,
Darrow Ranch,
Wendell, Idaho.

Editor, Pacific Citizen:

I have been a close and interested reader of your paper for the past year. I believe you are doing an excellent job of bringing before the public facts concerning the problems of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Only by bringing out the true facts can we counteract the prejudiced propaganda of our home front enemies and gain due recognition for the loyalty and contributions of our particular group.

Conditions in Hawaii, insofar as Americans of Japanese ancestry are concerned, are, of course, vastly different from conditions as you find them on the mainland. However, our problems are fundamentally the same. Whatever affects you people on the mainland ultimately affects us here in Hawaii and vice versa.

Sincerely,
Shigeo Yoshida,
Honolulu, T. H.

ity of a large number of claims being presented by members killed or wounded in action must have made the decision necessary. To members in the armed service now, may we suggest that you do not withdraw your share account as any amount that you have saved up to May 1st will be covered by group life insurance; furthermore if you have money available, may we suggest that you deposit it towards shares before May 1st, 1944 in order to avail yourself of the life insurance feature.

Another endorsement, which will not affect our members at present, is on the loan insurance provisions. The policy previously provided that Total and Permanent Disability provision was effective even after attaining 60 years of age, if the loan was made prior to attaining age 60. The new provision provides that the Total and Permanent Disability provision shall terminate when age 60 is attained. The new endorsement further provides that loans granted to a borrower after attaining age 65 will have no coverage in any form.

The previous endorsement mentioned will not affect us as yet, so that loans made to our members will be covered with insurance, so that in the event of the death or total and permanent disability of the borrower, the loan balance will be paid to our credit union by Cuna Mutual Insurance Society, relieving heirs, cosigners, and guarantors of responsibility of paying up the loan.

A Financial Statement will be issued to members for the first quarter of 1944 as soon as the Supervisory Committee audits the records.

Suggestion

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

The "Pacific Citizen" seems to have a broad collection of news but in my opinion it can stand a little variety. For example, a picture or two, more often, if not each time. It would be catching to the eyes and undoubtedly cause many to become your regular readers, if not subscribers. Besides, your members and subscribers abroad in combat zones would like to see familiar faces of the people back home.

Keep the "PC's" coming.

Richard Otsubo,
Camp Shelby, Miss.

Ann Nisei's Column

Write Letters to Front-Line Soldiers

A few weeks ago the Pacific Citizen printed a letter from two nisei sergeants in the south Pacific, who wanted just one thing from home — a couple of letters at mail call. Since that letter was printed, the Pacific Citizen has been receiving mail almost daily for these two lonely sergeants.

But while it's fine that so many persons responded to the two soldiers, does it mean that it takes a newspaper appeal to get letters? And if it does, then there are still thousands of soldiers among them many that you know, who won't get mail for months at a stretch.

We don't know how to appeal to you to write letters — lots of them — to the nisei soldiers now overseas and in army camps here. All we know is this: everytime we meet a soldier, he reiterates the fact that the one thing he would like is mail.

Going into army life is a new experience for practically every man in this country's army. For thousands of the younger soldiers it's an extremely difficult adjustment to make. Some of them are homesick. Many of them are lonely. Letters from home are their only contact with their friends and family.

One soldier we know was home on furlough a couple months back. He told us that at Shelby he answered mail call every day very patiently. He hated answering mail call — for he knew there wouldn't be anything for him. And then one bright sunny day his name was called. Eagerly he rushed up for his letter — and it was a bill for his Pacific Citizen subscription.

Well, it's probably a universal failing — hating to write letters. And when you have a dozen letters to write, it's hard to get started on the first one.

So make it easy to write letters. Decide to write your letters on a certain night when you're generally free. Lay in a supply of paper and ink and big envelopes. If you want to, you can run off carbon copies, if you've lots of friends. Then add personal notes at the bottom. The whole thing will be sort of a miniature, personal news-letter. And like a news-letter, it should come out regularly each week.

When you write, keep your letters newsy, bright and chatty. For heaven's sake don't lament about living conditions, the cost of living and the condition of your liver. It's no fun for a soldier to read a sob-story or a tale of woe.

And whatever you do, don't talk about the marvelous dates you've been having lately or the wonderful men you've been meeting. Instead, talk about things you know he is interested in.

Don't expect your letters to be works of art. A newsy letter can be about silly incidents, personal items, all the minor details that are interesting and chatty. Even silly things like your cooking failures and such minor catastrophes make good letter material.

And if you want to, type your letters. These days it's perfectly good form to type all personal letters to friends, outside of such letters as social invitations, bread and butter notes and letters of sympathy.

And if you're interested in a few more do's and don'ts, here they are:

Don't waste your first page

JUST INCIDENTALLY

By Dale Oka

Detroit, Mich.

Two years ago this month I was among those who found themselves voluntarily evacuated to that portion of California classed by Gen. DeWitt as Zone 2. Much has transpired since that time. Most of us who subsequently relocated from the relocation centers probably never had any inkling that we would eventually find ourselves scattered throughout the length and breadth of our country.

It is just about ten months since I wound my way wearily to Detroit, my mind uncertain and yet so very hopeful. The conflicting stories of discrimination (disseminated by the Hearst papers and the L. A. Times while being incarcerated in Poston) and of tolerance (publicized by those who were encouraging the nisei to resettle) were then confusing the minds of most center residents.

The reception accorded me since my advent to this area has surpassed my most optimistic hopes. Perhaps I belong to that fortunate few who found their relocation paths strewn with flowers of welcome instead of thorns. But I prefer to believe that the great majority of us have discovered their new lives to be similarly pleasant and encouraging.

Somehow, despite the good fortune with which God has seen fit to reward me in my relocation efforts, my thoughts constantly turn to the time when I may wend my way home to Monterey, California. Memories of sunshine during winters and cool summers, of the Sunday afternoon drives around the peninsula and beach picnics at Pirates' Cove, and of the many friends who to this day bid me the best of luck are too persistent to ever forget. Such reminiscences are probably inopportune and impractical for, from a realistic point of view, I am certain that vocational opportunities for the average nisei after the war are much greater in the areas in which we have resettled.

In this regard, I had the privilege

of interviewing, among others, two men invested with the title of personnel manager.

Ed Longfelder is the vice-president and personnel manager for a large chain of auto accessory stores in Michigan. When I was ushered into his office, he was sitting behind a large desk, thoughtfully chewing on a large, black cigar, engrossed in what seemed to be a file of reports.

After a few preliminary remarks, I asked him what his opinion was concerning the racial minority problem, especially with respect to his firm employing nisei as sales clerks.

He took a long drag on his overgrown cigarette, meanwhile eyeing me thoughtfully. Then assured me that his firm was not concerned with the ancestry of its employees. "You know, Dale," he said, "Detroit has a large population and, as a general rule, they are broad-minded and unmindful of a person's ancestry. They are concerned, if at all, only with what a person is. It seems to me that a person of Japanese ancestry, as long as he is a loyal American, has as many opportunities here to get ahead as any one else."

You see, Ed is of Jewish ancestry and knows whereof he speaks when he discourses on problems affecting the racial minorities. Today, his firm has an offer in the various relocation centers for sales clerks.

William Brown is the personnel manager and assistant to the general superintendent over at the Hoskins Manufacturing Company. The company has eight nisei in its employ. When Bill was asked what the possibilities for employment were at Hoskins after the war, he replied: "Workers hired after Pearl Harbor all have the same seniority. If we find it necessary to curtail production after the war, we will naturally have to release some of our new employees, that is, those who were hired after Pearl Harbor. Those who have the best work record will be retained."

With all the seeming opportunities abounding here, I don't know why my mind insists on focusing itself continually on Monterey. It's probably because of the weather. My Skinny, battered frame is finding it tough going to weather the snow and zero temperature. As one nisei lassie who relocated in the middle west once said, "The weather is very cold here but the hearts of the people are warm." How true, how true!

The end of the war is yet, I presume, a long way off. Perhaps by that time, we may find ourselves so entrenched in the affairs of our new communities that we shall have forgotten the pleasures of our old ones. In the meantime, should I continue to think of relocation when my draft cards tell me that I'm going to be 1-A?

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Kusunoki a boy, Thomas Masaaki, on March 16, in Yerington, Nevada.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Hayame (4-4-A, Gila River) a girl, on March 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Uchihiba (16-9-D, Gila River) a girl on March 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Donald Sadao Osako (39-2-B, Poston) a girl on March 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Percy Tameki (19-6-C, Rohwer) a girl on March 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiyuki Uno (4-7-E, Topaz) a boy on March 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Akikawa (39-4-D, Poston) a girl on March 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Saburo Takata (3-2-A, Poston) a girl on March 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. S. Nakano (9K-5A, Granada) a boy on March 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Misaburo Takada (38-3-D, Topaz) a boy on March 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hirota (30-4-A, Topaz) a girl on March 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Nakano (39-11-C, Gila River) a boy on March 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Guntaro Oda (47-4-C, Gila River) a boy on March 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazo Tatsumi (13-7-F, Hunt) a girl on March 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Max Yanagita (2-4-A, Hunt) a girl on March 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoichi Kurit-subo (7E-7B, Granada) a boy on March 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuo Morioka (12G-12-B, Granada) a girl on March 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toranosuke Hisaoka ('7-D, Gila River) a girl on March 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Teruo Nobori (11-4-F, Topaz) a boy on March 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ono (8E-9B, Granada) a boy on April 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Mihara (28-15-D, Heart Mountain) a girl on April 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Donald Toriumi (30-9-B, Heart Mountain) a girl on April 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy S. Nakagawa (22-10-E, Hunt) a boy on April 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Ozawa (6-23-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on April 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutae Muraoka (2-16-B, Heart Mountain) a boy on April 5.

MARRIAGES

Dorothy Sumiye Aoki to Sadao Sano on March 11 at Gila River.

Motoye Mori to Kenzo Hirota on March 11 at Billings, Mont.

Yoneko Mizote to Minoru Akazawa on March 14, at Gila River.

Florence Mayeda to Sgt. Takeshi Tsuchida on March 18 at Camp Barkley, Tex.

Mitsuko Oshita to Joe Furuta on March 25 at Billings, Mont.

Frances Ota to Bob Nakasone on March 25 in New York.

Martha Masako Fujiwara to T/5 Frank Chiaki Okada on March 27 in Milwaukee.

Tedi Teraji to George Tadamichi Kanda on March 29 at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Kate Watanabe to Rev. Chiaki Kuzuhara on March 29 at Granada.

Fumiko Oshita to Yoshio J. Usui on April 1 at Hunt.

Senzo Matsunaga to Tsukiye Tanaka on April 1 at Gila River.

Yoshie Ishibashi to Yoshiko Aoki on April 1 at Gila River.

Tadako Tamura to Fred S. Mori on April 2 at Twin Falls, Ida.

Tomiye Yabuta to Kenji Seo on April 3 at Heart Mountain.

Peggy Kawata to Larry Kanzawa in Salt Lake City.

Chieko Nemoto to Takuro Omi at Topaz.

Joy Chisato Kikugawa to Lt. Kei Tanahashi at Camp Shelby.

DEATHS

Miyaji Masuda (65-13-C, Gila River) on March 19.

Makekichi Wachi, 58, (42-11-A, Topaz) on March 26.

Moto Shigetomi, 45, (22-11-B, Topaz) on March 27.

Twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Kikumatsu Nishihama (60-11-D, Poston) on March 27 and 28.

Nishibata Fukumatsu, 60, (41-12-C, Rohwer) on March 29.

Seki Sakamoto, 41, (328-11-D, Poston) on April 1.

Suehiko Kawakami, 65, (28-9-D, Heart Mountain) on April 2.

Mrs. Kane Funai, 53, (17-4-F, Hunt.)

Chicago Columnist Describes Courage of Nisei Boxer

CHICAGO, Ill. — Arch Ward, sporting editor of the Chicago Daily Tribune and originator of the Golden Gloves Tournament, in his famous "In the Wake of the News" column this week eulogized Henry Sumi's victory over New York's Sam Chernoff in the 118 pound Intercity match. Sumi boxes for the Chicago CYO.

Ward said: "Others may rave about the performance of 16 year old Major Jones, Chicago featherweight who last night became the Intercity Golden Gloves champion of 1944 by defeating Frank Perone of New York before 18,630 roaring fans in Madison Square Garden; some are shouting the praises of Johnny Wilson of New York, who climbed off the floor to win a decision from Chicago's Levi Southall, top favorite of the western squad. But the performance which made this writer's heart strings strum the loudest was the triumph of Henry Sumi, Chicago bantamweight, who literally licked his opponent with one hand. . . . Chicago had lost both flyweight bouts when Sumi, 118 pound alternate, entered the ring to battle Sam Chernoff of the Bronx.

"New York was ahead, 2 to 0, in team points . . . Sumi lost no time convincing the overflow crowd that a Jap can fight elsewhere than in a jungle, if he is American born. He jarred his foe with two handed volleys to the head. . . . He doubled him up with body punches. . . . Chernoff barely weathered the first round. . . . Sumi started the second in the same fashion . . . Then came the break that would have beaten an athlete less courageous. . . . In landing a blow Sumi's right arm slipped out of the shoulder socket. . . . The pain was terrific . . . The Chicagoan winced only a moment, then began jabbing his foe with straight-lefts to the head. . . . That's the way he carried on the rest of the route.

"Trainer Issy Kline and Sgt. Barney Ross, who were working the Chicago corner, tried to prevail upon the stout hearted fellow to withdraw from the match. . . . Sumi refused and, with one hand useless, managed to hold off his adversary while he piled up enough points to win a unanimous decision. . . . Of such stuff are champions made."

Army Newspaper Publishes Life Story of Nisei Soldier

SAN FRANCISCO — The life story of an anti-fascist, Sergeant Karl Yoneda, was told recently in a People's World Dispatch dated "Somewhere in the Pacific" retelling a story printed in The Daily Log, army publication.

Yoneda fought Japanese militarism as a San Francisco longshoreman long before the start of the war.

The story of his life, as told by Sergeant Edgar Laytha in The Log, is as follows:

The time is 1936. The place, San Francisco. The cause: scrap iron to Japan.

S.S. Hakone Maru, a Japanese freighter carrying scrap iron between 'Frisco and Kobe, is unable to sail. Longshoremen, Americans of many races are picketing the ominous cargo. The helpless grim Japanese skipper looks at the pickets. The features he sees are Chinese, Negro, Mexican, Filipino, Malayan, Swedish, Italian . . . and one, only one, is Japanese!

The skipper from Nippon becomes grimmer and turns to the picketer with the Japanese face. He speaks slowly but his voice is threatening: "Wait until you get back to Japan."

The name of the threatened man was Karl Yoneda, American and humanitarian who is now, eight years later, Sergeant Yoneda, on his way to Japan. The first lap of his journey the sergeant travels on (censored) our ship where he found an old acquaintance from bygone 'Frisco days: the (censored) skipper. Actually the captain discovered him the very first day on watch at (censored). Every since they exchange ideas.

Learn this name of Yoneda. It is a hallmark. It is beloved by many oppressed, exploited, humble and starving farmers and workers in Japan. It is feared and hated by the Japanese police.

The longshoremen of Los Angeles and San Francisco know him, also the fishermen of Seattle and Alaska. Karl crowded a rich and eventful life into his 38 years. Listen to its highlights:

Thirty years ago the former Yoneda and his wife, Japanese immigrants in California, returned to their homeland to give their eight year-old son Karl "a good education."

But their boy ran away from school when he was 14. He ran away because he wanted to be a free-thinking man and he saw that free men were not made in the schools of Japan.

The farmer Yoneda was poor. Karl saw that under the Rising Sun poverty meant hunger, humiliation and the sale of farmer's daughters into city brothels when fathers could not pay the landlord.

From this world of miserable reality the American-born youngster worked his way to Pekin, the city of Chinese sages. A six

months journey to visit a blind poet whose fairy tales moved his imagination!

He wanted to help, he wanted to fight. His life captured meaning, his mind pursued a task.

Home again, Karl learned to work like a poor man's horse. In his spare time he organized labor unions and led strikes until the police caught and jailed him.

Freed, he did what he had done before. The police trailed him, watched his steps and made his life miserable. Thus, the fighter Yoneda had to find his way back to his native land: America.

In the wide land where the torch of freedom still burned Karl worked as a farmhand, dishwasher, gardener, chauffeur, longshoreman, and never lost his sight of the labor movement.

In 1936, he helped to organize the Alaska Cannery Workers Union and became its vice-president.

Back in Los Angeles, he fell in love with a vivacious little woman who took great interest in the labor movement. He married her and Tom Mooney became the godfather of their son.

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Two Wounded Nisei Veterans Expect Return to Active Duty

SAN FRANCISCO — Two of the three Japanese American soldier veterans of the battle for Italy, who have been convalescing at Dibble Army General Hospital in Menlo Park, are well on the road to recovery and will be released for active duty soon.

The trio, the first wounded Japanese American war veterans to be treated at a Pacific coast hospital, sustained arm, shoulder and leg injuries in Italy. They are Sgt.

Kiyoshi Ikeda, Cpl. Kenichi Iha and Pfc. Takeo Daido. All are from Hawaii.

They are anxious to rejoin their comrades in the European war against the German enemy.

"I would like to go back to Italy to be with my battalion," one of them declared this week.

All three are un and about, and are able to wander through the hospital corridors dressed in the regular hospital garb.

Judge Metzger Rules Against Martial Law in Hawaii Isles

Loyalty of Territory's Japanese Americans Cited at Trial

HONOLULU, T. H. — Letters from military intelligence, declaring that persons of Japanese ancestry did not engage in "sabotage in any form before, during and after" the Dec. 7 attack on Pearl Harbor were introduced in federal court here last week to support the argument of Garner Anthony, counsel for Lloyd C. Duncan in a case challenging the martial law status of Hawaii.

(In a decision issued on April 13 Judge Delbert C. Metzger ruled that Hawaii is not in imminent danger of invasion or rebellion and declared in a strongly-worded habeas corpus decision that martial law "no longer exists" in the territory. Judge Metzger ruled that the office of military governor was created unlawfully, and has no lawful authority over the affairs of civilians in Hawaii.

(A spokesman for Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, military governor, said that the War Department will secure an immediate appeal of the Duncan case and pending a decision of the highest courts will function as usual. The apparent defiance of Metzger's order was believed certain to result in a contempt citation for Richardson.

(In testimony before Judge Metzger last week military and naval representatives cited the presence of 165,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii as a reason for the continued necessity for martial law.)

Anthony, who seeks freedom for Duncan on a habeas corpus writ, contends that Hawaii no longer is a combat area and martial law is unnecessary.

Duncan, a shipyard worker, was

jailed following an altercation with sentries.

A Justice Department official, in supporting the contention for the necessity of martial law, has cited the fact of the presence of 160,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii as a reason for the need for continued army rule. It was believed here that the introduction of evidence that there was no sabotage committed by persons of Japanese ancestry was an effort on the part of Duncan's counsel to counteract the military's statement.

Meanwhile, Territorial Governor Ingram Stainback testified before the court that he believes Hawaii has not been in danger of invasion since the battle of Midway in June, 1942.

Farm Worker Killed In Freak Accident

TREMONTON, Utah — Reikichi Matsuki, 60, a farm worker, died on April 6 of injuries suffered in a farm accident near Fielding.

According to reports, Matsuki fell from a manure spreader and the heavily laden vehicle passed over him. He was rushed to the Tremonton hospital where he succumbed to internal injuries.

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Air Force Captain Defends Rights of Japanese Americans

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Donald Culross Peattie, noted author and naturalist, in a letter to the Santa Barbara News-Press recently quoted a U. S. airforce captain in the central Pacific who defended the rights of loyal Japanese Americans.

The letter quoted by Peattie declared: "I want to tell you what a group of us officers and enlisted men have been talking about tonight. These are mostly the thoughts of air men, but in the Marines and Navy men I have met out here I find little difference in feeling.

"Though we have done a good job of killing the enemy, I find no sign of an organized hate in any of our men. . . .

"Our men come closer to hating those at home who break faith with us at the fronts—the shirkers, the profiteers, those who bicker in Washington over our rights. If the powers that be in America deny us the right to an easy, practical way of voting, they will live to regret it. And to the last man our group is not in accord with what some people in the states are trying to do with some American citizens, namely, the Jap citizens. We say, if they step out of the lines of faithfulness to our country punish them severely. But don't touch one of them just because he has Japanese blood. They are American citizens. We are fighting for all American citizens, and when we die for them we don't stop to ask what kind of blood they have. We are fighting for the sacred rights of man; we don't want them toyed with behind our backs."

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Salinas Draft Board Shows Concern Over Nisei Attitudes

Ogden Commission Commends Nisei Basketball Star

OGDEN, Utah — Resolutions commending Wat Misaka and Arnold Ferrin, Ogden youths who are members of the national championship Utah University basketball team, were passed last week by the Ogden City Commission.

Commissioners Harold L. Welch and William D. Wood praised Misaka for his stellar playing on the Utah team in the name of the commission and the citizens of Ogden.

Colorado Farms Need Evacuee Help

Denver, Colo.—Use of between 300 to 400 evacuee farm workers from war relocation centers in Colorado fields this season was forecast this week by A. J. Hamman, state supervisor of the farm labor program.

SALINAS, Calif. — The problem of reclassifying Americans of Japanese ancestry is giving the local selective service board in Salinas considerable concern. Oliver Bardin, chairman, and members of the board declared last week, according to the Salinas Californian.

Bardin indicated that none of the 300 American-born Japanese listed with the board had been reclassified to date from 4-C to 1-A.

Bardin produced a letter from a former resident of Salinas who is now in the relocation center at Poston, Arizona, in which the evacuee declared that because of the treatment accorded him since Pearl Harbor he was protesting his reclassification to 1-A.

The draft board official said that the problem presented by this letter and others had been referred to military authorities.

He added that it was the hope of the draft board that wisdom and good judgment will be used in reassuring those loyal and patriotic Americans of Japanese ancestry who have become embittered by their treatment.

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