



Two Evacuees Found Guilty in Colorado

Had Argued Rights Were Violated by Mass Evacuation

DENVER, Colo. — Two of the 14 Japanese Americans charged with draft evasion in Colorado were found guilty by U. S. District Judge J. Foster Symes on June 27, but sentence was deferred.

Susumu Yenokida, 19, and James Kenji Heya, 18, were found guilty on two counts.

(On June 27 in Judge Symes' court four more evacuees from Granada were found guilty of draft evasion. They are Hideo Ito, Kazuo Kunitake, Masaichi Izuno and Yoshitatsu Nakaguma. Meanwhile, Chikara Kunisaka, another of the 14 Granada evacuees on trial, was acquitted of the charges of failure to report for induction when Miss Elizabeth Ford, clerk of the Prowers county draft board at Lamar acknowledged she had no personal knowledge of his failure to report for induction, and when it was testified that Kunisaka had told an FBI agent he wanted to join the army.)

Heya testified that he considered his constitutional rights were violated when he and his parents were evacuated from Yuba City, Calif., to the Granada relocation center at Amache.

Heya declared that he was born in California, felt no loyalty to Japan and wanted the United States to win the war.

Testimony was introduced alleging Yenokida had told an FBI agent: "I have no desire to become an American citizen."

Defense Attorney Samuel Menin of Denver argued that Heya and Yenokida could not report for induction because they were under arrest at the time they were called.

All 14 defendants are residents of the Granada relocation center. It was reported that there have been no cases of draft delinquency among Japanese Americans in Colorado outside of the relocation center.

29 Amache Nisei Report for Induction

AMACHE, Colo. — Twenty-nine more Japanese Americans from the Granada war relocation center reported for induction at the Fort Logan, Colo., reception center, according to Harlow M. Tomlinson, chief of internal security.

Charge 12 Hunt Nisei Failed to Report in Draft

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Complaints charging 12 Japanese American residents of the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt with failure to report for induction June 21, and one more with failure to report for a preinduction physical examination on the same date were filed on June 28 with U. S. Commissioner J. O. Humphrey.

Hunt officials reported that "well over" 400 former residents of the camp were serving with the armed forces of the United States.

Colusa Farmers Oppose Evacuees

COLUSA, Calif. — Directors of the Colusa county farm bureau, meeting in Colusa, went on record on June 20 as opposed to the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific coast.

It was noted that 200 Japanese Americans were evacuated from Colusa county in May, 1942, and that many of these persons had operated farms and business establishments.

A Long Way from Kauai



Pfc. Kanchi Heyada of the 100th Infantry Battalion lost his right leg in action against the Germans in Italy last November. Today he is convalescing at Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D. C. In this photo Pfc. Heyada, whose home is in Kapaa, Kauai, in the Territory of Hawaii, dictates a letter to a Gray Lady of the American Red Cross. Back home in Kauai, Pfc. Heyada worked as a laborer for the city and county.

Southern California Methodists Urge Early Return of Evacuee Group to West Coast Homes

Resolution to War Department Asks Restoration Of Freedom of Movement to Japanese Americans; Communities Asked to Welcome Returning Nisei

LOS ANGELES—A resolution to restore to loyal persons of Japanese ancestry the right to return to evacuated areas as soon as the military situation makes such a move feasible was adopted unanimously on June 26 at the closing session of the Southern California-Arizona Methodist conference at Pasadena.

The resolution declared, according to the Los Angeles Times, that "democratic justice will be best served by granting freedom of movement to loyal Japanese anywhere in the United States on the same basis as other Americans and aliens of other countries."

"We urge the people to exemplify the way of Christ by welcoming to our communities, our schools, our churches and our homes these victims of organized discrimination and wartime hysteria," the Methodist resolution continued. "To continue to delay the justice due this minority of American citizens and loyal aliens is contrary to every principle of fairness and indirectly violates the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution."

Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to Secretary of War Stimson.

R. B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, was a speaker before a special conference seminar.

The resolution, presented on behalf of the Social Problems Committee by the Rev. A. A. Heist of Santa Maria, Calif., added:

"The upsurge of demands for the restoration of full constitutional rights to citizens of Japanese ancestry reveals a healthy Americanization in the midst of war. A poll of the Southern California-Arizona conference of the Methodist Church shows 95.6 per cent of the ministers and lay members replying to the questionnaire, as supporting President Roosevelt's insistence on the maintenance of 'a high standard of fair, considerate and equal treatment for the people of this minority as of all minorities' and his solemn promise to 'restore to loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible.'"

"To continue to delay the jus-

tice due this minority of American citizens and loyal aliens (denied the privilege of becoming citizens) is contrary to every principle of fairness and in direct opposition to the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States."

Repatriation Appeals Of Tule Lake Group Disclosed by Spain

NEWALL, Calif. — More than 10,000 repatriation appeals from Japanese nationals in the United States have been sent to Madrid, Spain for transmission to the Japanese government, a recently released letter from the Spanish Embassy to the War Department revealed last week.

California Group Withdraws Resolution Against Evacuees

FRESNO, Calif. — A resolution opposing the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the west coast until the end of the war with Japan was withdrawn from the committee records of the California Baby Chicks Association during the closing of the annual conference in Fresno on June 24, when a majority of members expressed themselves as against the organization entering into such a controversial matter.

John J. Oliver, Fresno, Association president, declared he wrote

63 Heart Mountain Evacuees Found Guilty of Violating Draft Act; Face 3-Year Terms

Decision Announced by Judge Kennedy After Mass Trial in Cheyenne Court; Justice Rules Citizen Rights Clarified by 1-A Status Before Induction

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — Sixty-three Japanese American residents of the Heart Mountain, Wyo., relocation center were found guilty of violation of the Selective Service Act in a decision announced on June 26 by Federal District Judge T. Blake Kennedy after a mass trial in the Cheyenne court.

The Japanese Americans, who were evacuated from west coast areas, had waived a jury trial and had consolidated their cases after they were indicted for failure to report to the

Powell, Wyo., local board for pre-induction physical examinations, the United Press reported.

Judge Kennedy sentenced each of the 63 draft delinquents to three years' imprisonment.

Defense Attorney Clyde Watts, who assisted Samuel Menin of Denver in representing the Japanese Americans, said he "expected" an appeal would be made.

In his decision, Judge Kennedy told the youths, who had contended that clarification of citizenship rights was the true issue, that when "they were placed in 1-A and ordered to report for pre-induction physical examination, their pure American citizenship was established beyond question."

"Personally, this court feels that the defendants have made a serious mistake in arriving at their conclusions," Judge Kennedy said. "If they are true loyal American citizens they should embrace the opportunity to discharge the duties of citizens by offering themselves in the cause of national defense."

Judge Kennedy noted that it was the second time in 23 years he had read an opinion from the bench. The first time was in the famous Teapot dome oil case.

Judge Kennedy said that the assertion of the defendants that "They did not desire to report until their citizenship was clarified" was "without merit as to legal basis."

"Commando" Kelly Says Nisei Soldiers Top-Notch Outfit

DES MOINES, Ia. — Sergt. Charles (Commando) Kelly, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism in Italy, said here this week that the Japanese American battalion of the 34th Division has a reputation for being a top-notch outfit.

"They've taken a lot, just like all outfits in Italy," Kelly said. "But they have a reputation among other U. S. divisions of being a tough battalion. Everybody likes them."

Kelly, a member of the 36th Division, said he had met some of the Nisei G. I. Joes, but had never been in action together with them.

One Thousand Drafted from WRA Centers

More Than 3000 Called Up for Service From Relocation Camps

WASHINGTON—More than one thousand Japanese Americans from war relocation centers have been accepted by the U. S. Army since the reopening of selective service procedures from men of Japanese ancestry in January, 1944, it was reported here.

The figures, as of May 31, report that 1093 have been accepted out of 3,312 called. It was said that 669 have been rejected to date. Of the total of 3,312 called, 139 have declined to report for pre-induction physicals, it was reported.

Farrington Bill Will Permit Naturalization Of Korean Aliens

WASHINGTON — Joseph R. Farrington, delegate from Hawaii, has introduced a bill in the House for the naturalization of alien Korean residents in the United States and the admission of 100 Korean immigrants annually.

YOUNG EVACUEE COMMITS SUICIDE AT JEROME CAMP

DENSON, Ark.—Sadao Nakao, 19, was found dead in a Jerome relocation center warehouse on June 21. He had apparently committed suicide by hanging himself, it was stated.

A former resident of Rohwer, he had suffered a nervous breakdown and had been sent to Little Rock. Later he went to Jerome where he worked in the project hospital.

He was reported missing the day before his body was discovered.

It was stated that he and members of his family were to have been transferred to Granada.

100th Infantry Officer Gets DSC Award

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY — Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark presented a Distinguished Service Cross on June 27 to Lieut. Young O. Kim of Los Angeles, a member of the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion, for exceptional gallantry under fire.

Lieut. Kim went behind the German lines at Cisterna, alone, on May 16, captured two Germans, and brought them back past several enemy outposts to obtain information needed by the Allied command.

(News dispatches from Italy described Lieut. Kim as "an American of Japanese ancestry." The Los Angeles lieutenant, who has already been awarded the Silver Star and the Purple Heart is a Korean American.)

California VFW Refuses Ban On All Japanese Americans After Stormy Debate in L. A.

Nisei War Veterans Exempted from Terms Of Exclusion Resolution

LOS ANGELES—The 24th annual State encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) refused, after a stormy controversy, to adopt a resolution sponsored by the Lomita Post No. 1622 to ban all persons of Japanese ancestry permanently from the State of California.

The debate was precipitated by the Lomita Post which had demanding a re-reading of a resolution, adopted on June 21, which urged that Japanese American overseas veterans be allowed to return to California.

When the Lomita proposal was reintroduced on June 22, J. R. Klawans of San Francisco, chairman of the resolutions committee, took the floor to remind the delegates that hundreds of Japanese Americans are now serving honorably overseas in the U. S. Army and that many have received the Purple Heart.

After listening to the chairman, the VFW delegates sustained an earlier resolution proposing that only those persons of Japanese ancestry proved to be disloyal be banned from California.

In demanding the extending of the exclusion proposal to include all persons of Japanese ancestry, no matter what their service record may be, a delegate of the Lomita Post, of which Harry W. Carragher is commander, declared:

"We of the Lomita Post made an exhaustive study of the Jap question and believe the encampment should follow us in our resolution to bar Japs from California forever!"

Past Departmental Commander Edward J. Nuron ruled the rebellious Lomitans out of order, saying the substitute resolution had been adopted and the subject was closed.

"The resolution we adopted," Nuron said, "includes all points of the Lomita proposal (to bar persons of Japanese ancestry from California) except that it exempts the Japanese boys who are serving overseas and to whom the War Department has awarded 900 Purple Hearts.

"We believe it would be contrary to the spirit of our organization to include these Japanese. Let us not do anything we would regret later."

(On June 16 the Washington State VFW, meeting in Spokane, adopted a resolution to "relocate" all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, both citizens and aliens, on Pacific Islands "like the Gilberts and the Marshalls.")

Story of the Week

Pearl Harbor Wounded Owe Lives to Nisei Donors

NEW YORK—"It may be news to the Rankins and Bilbos that scores of Army and Navy men wounded at Pearl Harbor owe their lives to loyal Japanese American residents of Hawaii who patriotically volunteered their blood," Albert Deutsch, commentator on medicine for the New York daily, PM, declared on June 26.

"The wounded (at Pearl Harbor) didn't ask about the skin color of the donors," Deutsch said. "They were thankful for the vital fluid. And when they returned to the war, they probably differentiated between the Japs they faced on the field of battle and their yellow-skinned fellow citizens to whom they owed their lives."

Deutsch declared that "the hysterical ranting of the racist clique, during the Congressional debate on the fate of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, provided plenty of copy for Joe Goebbels' propaganda press."

"You can bet your bottom dollar that all the blather about 'white supremacy' and 'superior' and 'inferior' races will be duly broadcast among the vari-colored peoples in Asia and the Pacific Is-

Camp Savage Sets Record for Number Of Blood Donors

CAMP SAVAGE, Minn. — Men of Camp Savage, including a large number of Japanese American troops, have responded splendidly to the call for blood donors for the American Red Cross Mobile Blood Donor Service, it was reported here.

During the last visit here of the Red Cross Mobile unit, Camp Savage men donated more blood in one day than any other organization, military or civilian, has ever done in this area. The Mobile unit, it was stated, works within a hundred mile radius of Minneapolis.

Tabulations at the end of the day revealed that 362 men donated their blood, topping all existing records. The previous mark at Camp Savage was set back in February when 220 donors were processed in one day. The record in downtown Minneapolis is 280 for one day, it was pointed out.

Fatal Shooting Of Segregate Investigated

Army Commission Will Submit Findings to Higher Authority

NEWELL, Calif.—Investigation of the fatal shooting of Shoichi James Okamoto, 31-year old resident of the Tule Lake segregation center, by a military police sentry on May 25 has been completed by local military authorities and the report forwarded to the War Department, the Newell Star reported on June 22.

No statement as to the findings or recommendations of the military board of investigation has been made public because regulations require them to be submitted to higher authority for review, the Star stated.

As yet no court martial has been held for the soldier involved in the shooting, but the Star stated that he had been placed in the guard-house under Army custody. It was reported that a court-martial has been ordered and will be held at the military area adjoining the segregation camp.

The findings of the coroner's jury, which absolved the soldier of blame, is not the final judgment, the Star said.

lands, whose active aid could save American lives and speed victory. By neutralizing and even antagonizing these millions of potential allies, the hate mongers are killing American boys just as surely as if they were turning machine guns on them."

Deutsch recalled that Sen. Bilbo, "not satisfied with casting slurs on 13,000,000 Negro Americans," went out of his way to take an oratorical crack at our Allies, the Chinese.

"We do not like the Japs, and we are not infatuated with the Chinese," Bilbo said in the Senate. "The Chinese belong to an entirely different race."

"Not long ago," Deutsch added, "another Mississippi hater, Rep. John Rankin, ranted that he didn't want Jap or Negro blood pumped into the veins of white Americans," in a congressional speech backing the Red Cross policy of segregating the blood of white and Negro donors to plasma banks. This policy is based on prejudice. It has no scientific sanction whatever. Every scientist knows there's no essential difference between the blood of whites, Negroes or Orientals."

JACL Chapter Organized on Inter-racial Basis in New York

Roger Baldwin Points to Need for Organization Of Citizens in East; Initial Steps Taken as 35 Attend First Meeting at American Common

NEW YORK—Thirty-five citizens of the U. S., not all of Japanese descent, unanimously approved the formation of a New York Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, Friday evening, June 16, at the American Common, 40 East 40th St., New York City. All of these people signed as charter members of the new organization. The group is not limited to persons of Japanese descent—it is open to all citizens "without regard to race, creed or color."

Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, pointed to the need for an organization to protect the rights of Americans of Japanese descent in the Eastern area and create better public relations for the group.

"The Americans of Japanese descent have inherited the hate generated against the persons of German descent during the first world war and against the Chinese in the 1870's," he stated. "All discriminations against Negroes, Mexicans, Filipinos, Chinese or Japanese are racial. And when you join a movement like the JACL, you are a part of a world movement which is changing the basis of human relations—the fight of the subject peoples against the white minority imperialists."

After the chapter was formed, a temporary board of directors was elected. The board members who met for the first time Tuesday evening, June 27, are: George Yamaoka, Miwako Oana, Ina Sugihara, Clara Clayman, Paul Ellis, Ken Furuya, Clifford Forster, Fred Hoshiyama, Stanley Okada and Richard Enski. This board will appoint a committee to nominate officers and a constitution committee.

Sponsors of the New York JACL include leaders of church and labor groups. Among them are Roger N. Baldwin; B. F. McLaurin, International Organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL; Arthur Garfield Hays, noted attorney; Noah C. A. Walter, manager of the Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO; Harry Lorin Binsse, editor, The Commonweal; Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party; and George S. Schuyler, New York editor of the Pittsburgh Courier.

The charter members come from all sections of greater New York with representation from Queens, Brooklyn and the Bronx and from New Rochelle in New York state.

Other speakers at the meeting besides Mr. Baldwin were Fred Hoshiyama, former San Francisco YMCA secretary; Clara Clayman, former WRA officer; and Peter Aoki, representative of the national JACL.

Miss Clayman expressed the desires of the organizing committee, which had done the preliminary work, in admitting other citizens besides those of Japanese descent. "The reason for having others besides Nisei in an organization like this," she stated, "is that no one minority group can live by itself. We need to think of every group and in so doing, we can solve our own problems. Otherwise, our own problems will be multiplied."

The organizing committee consisted of George Yamaoka, Fred Takami, Fred Hoshiyama, Clara Clayman, Clifford Forster, Kenji Nogaki and Ina Sugihara.

Kenji Nogaki presented a budget to the meeting requiring \$5660 per year allowing for a full time membership secretary and a part time office secretary.

Idaho VFW Raps WRA's Conduct of Relocation Program

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — The Idaho VFW encampment voiced disapproval of the government's relocation of Japanese American evacuees last week.

The VFW meeting charged that federal, state and local governments accord Japanese Americans "the privilege of entering into competition with American labor and business while American youth are taken from their places of business and labor to fight the hordes of emperor-worshipping maniacs from the island of Japan."

Hirabayashi Charged With Draft Violation

SEATTLE, Wash. — Gordon Hirabayashi, former University of Washington senior, who served a prison camp sentence when he violated military curfew restrictions, as affecting citizens of Japanese ancestry as a test of the regulations, was charged on June 26 with failure to complete and return a form sent him by Seattle Draft Board No. 4. The paper is entitled, "The Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry."

Hirabayashi had offered himself as a test case on both the curfew and evacuation issues. In a decision enunciated by the United States Supreme Court, the high tribunal ruled only on the curfew case.

A conscientious objector, Hirabayashi has been working in Spokane with the American Friends Service Committee, assisting in the relocation of evacuees of Japanese ancestry. He will be brought to Seattle to face the charges, according to Allen Pomeroy, assistant U. S. attorney, who authorized the complaint.

When Hirabayashi received the special questionnaire last February 15, he wrote Charles Dennis, U. S. Attorney, that he would not fill out the form because it "is an outright violation of both the Christian and American principles of justice and democracy."

Pomeroy said he had urged Hirabayashi to comply with the regulation.

U. S. District Judge Lloyd L. Black sentenced Hirabayashi to three months imprisonment on the curfew violation charge after his conviction. He served the sentence last fall in a prison camp near Tucson, Ariz., after his conviction was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court last June.

The form against which Hirabayashi is protesting is Selective Service Form 304-A which is specifically designed for American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

DSC Given to Widow of Nisei Hero at Hawaiian Ceremony

HONOLULU, T. H. — Three posthumous awards of a Distinguished Service Cross, a Silver Star and a Purple Heart were presented to next of kin of Japanese American soldiers from Hawaii by Col. Kendall J. Fielder, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence in Hawaii, in ceremonies at Waialua on June 11.

The occasion for the presentation was a "luau" given by the Waialua Japanese community for a large group of some 500 servicemen from the United States mainland to reciprocate for the hospitality extended to Japanese American volunteers from Hawaii who have trained on the mainland.

Representing Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding U. S. forces in the Central Pacific, Col. Fielder awarded to the next of kin the following decorations:

Distinguished Service Cross to Sgt. Shigeo J. Takata "for

extraordinary heroism in action;" Silver Star to Pfc. Harushi Kondo "for gallantry in action," and the Purple Heart to Pfc. Masao Higa who died as a result of wounds. All three were members of the famous Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion of the U. S. Army, and were killed in action in Italy.

Mrs. Florence F. Takata of Waialua accepted the DSC for her late husband; Mrs. Kiyo Kondo of Aiea accepted the Silver Star for her late son, and Kanei Higa accepted the Purple Heart for his late son.

Lieut. Col. Farrant L. Turner, retired commander of the 100th Infantry Battalion, addressed the members of the families of men now serving in Italy.

Capt. Jack Williams, USN, represented Admiral Chester W. Nimitz at the "luau." Families of Japanese American soldiers from the Waialua area were special guests.

Race Prejudice in Treatment Of Evacuees Hit by Newspaper

Milwaukee Journal Favors Sound Solution For Japanese Americans

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Charging that there was an element of "race prejudice" in the wartime treatment accorded persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, the Milwaukee Journal, leading Wisconsin daily, advocated a "sound solution" of the problem in an editorial on June 14, entitled "Mistreating Fellow Americans."

The Journal said "the first objective of such a program must be to get all the loyal citizens of Japanese blood out of these camps and properly placed in American life."

"Let's be honest. Let's face the facts," the Journal said. "There is an element of race prejudice in this thing. Farmers in California did resent the evacuees of the Japanese truck gardeners and

wanted to get them out. Communities elsewhere that have refused to take loyal young persons of Japanese blood have been moved by prejudice and war hysteria.

"It is time for us to look this thing in the eye and decide that we are going to do something right about it."

The Journal recalled that soldiers of Japanese ancestry, trained at Wisconsin's Camp McCoy, "proved their loyalty and worth through the fury with which they fought at Cassino."

"On Memorial Day, the Honolulu Advertiser printed a page of names of honored war dead from the islands," the Journal remarked. "Of 240 names, 163 are unmistakably Japanese. These men died for the United States. The list was sent to us by a Journal colleague, now a lieutenant in the Navy. 'This,' he says, 'is the best answer I have seen to the hysterical bigots who want to deport everyone with a Japanese name.'"

California State Files Suit Over Fowler Land

Charges Violation of Anti-Alien Statute in Escheat Proceedings

FRESNO, Calif. — A petition seeking state seizure of a 30-acre tract of farm land near Fowler because of "Japanese ownership in violation of the California Alien Land Law" was filed on June 24 by State Attorney General Robert Kenny.

The action, a petition of escheat, was reportedly filed against Tokio and Kikou Shirakawa, now at the Gila River relocation center in Arizona; their 27-year old American-born daughter, Miyoko Shirakawa Toyoda of Wooster, O.; Margaret Robertson, Louis P. and May Finley and others.

The land in question lies just outside the easterly city limits of Fowler and is valued at between \$15,000 and \$20,000, the Fresno Bee reported on June 25.

The petition alleges that Tokio Shirakawa bought the land on May 11, 1937, making the transaction in the name of his daughter to evade the alien land law.

Five days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Shirakawa was removed from California and taken to a federal detention camp in Montana, but was later released to the relocation center. His wife and daughter were evacuated on August 7, 1942, to the relocation camp.

Deputy District Attorney Harold V. Thompson, R. D. Hargrave, special investigator for the district attorney's office, and Charles Manugh, special agent for the attorney general's office, took a statement from Shirakawa in the relocation center.

Margaret Robertson is made a defendant, it was stated, because she holds a trust deed from Shirakawa, while the Finley's were said to be tenants on the place.

The Bee said that this is the first escheat proceeding instituted in Fresno County since the attorney general's office began its current campaign to enforce the state alien land law. Two years ago the district attorney's office prosecuted a similar petition against the State Farming Company, holder of a large acreage near Dos Palos. A compromise settlement finally closed the case.

Superior Judge Arthur C. Shepard has set September 16 for a hearing on the State's petition.

Evacuee Student Wins Spelling Bee

CHICAGO — Rockford, Illinois, is one of several communities in the northern half of that state which have been especially receptive to resettlement. The Rockford, Ill. "Register-Republic" recently carried a photograph on its picture page showing a Japanese American boy as one of the six winners of a spelling contest at a local high school.

Rockford with a population of less than 100,000 now has more than 150 resettlers among its residents. On May 24, 1944, the Register-Republic carried an editorial commenting on the appearance of the picture mentioned above in an earlier issue. Referring to it as "refreshing evidence of the tolerance which pervades this community, particularly Rockford's school system," the editorial continued:

"A few weeks ago at another of our high schools a Japanese American girl took part in a speech contest. She did not win first place, but an instructor has told us that she received the heaviest applause. Her classmates wanted her to know that she was welcome in their midst.

"Rockford, yes the whole Middle West, may be proud of its record of acceptance of loyal Japanese Americans, which shows an appreciation of the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution."

Wants to Employ 300 Evacuees

AMACHE, Colo. — Brush Arai, local recruiter for the International Harvester company of Chicago, last week interviewed Granada Japanese Americans for work with the farm equipment manufacturing company.

Arai indicated that 300 Japanese Americans were needed.

Motion Picture Inflaming Hate Against Loyal Nisei Protested by Jimmie Fidler

HOLLYWOOD—Noting that there are "thousands of American-Japanese serving in the United States Army" and "hundreds have been killed in action," Jimmie Fidler, Blue network commentator on motion pictures, protested in a radio editorial on June 11 against the production of a proposed motion picture "which, through dramatic necessity, may inflame public opinion against the entire Japanese population."

Fidler, whose comments on filmdom are featured each Sunday on the Blue's national network, addressed his protest in an "open letter" to Will Hays.

"A certain studio is planning to produce a new motion picture which, according to publicity, will be an expose of Japanese intrigue and espionage in the United States before Pearl Harbor," Fidler said. "Now, I thoroughly believe that the army was justified in removing all Japanese from the Pacific coast. On the basis of evidence I've seen, I'm positive that there are disloyal Japs in this country. I think that a factual report, compiled by responsible investigation, should be made as soon as possible, and all disloyal Japs should be kicked out.

"But I do not believe, Mr. Hays, that any studio has a moral right to turn out a motion picture which, through dramatic necessity, may inflame public opinion against the entire Japanese population, includ-

ing American-born Japanese citizens who are loyal to Uncle Sam. There are thousands of Americanborn Japanese serving in the United States Army. Hundreds have been killed in action. Thousands of other American-Japanese have been deprived of their rights of citizenship, which has been unavoidable, but is still regrettable. The weeding out of Jap traitors is a serious, delicate process that should be left to the government.

"It will be a mistake to produce a motion picture which, in order to be a commercial success, might be incendiary and may, therefore, create intense racial hatred which should have no place in America. Hollywood should be careful not to destroy harmony in a nation whose people have come from all nations. Yours for fair play, something for which Americans have always been respected."

Protest Made in Interests Of Fair Play, Says Fidler

Rep. Anderson "Bitterly Opposed" To Evacuees' Return

SUNNYVALE, Calif.—Declaring that he is "bitterly opposed" to the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the west coast, Rep. John Z. Anderson, R., Calif., told members of the Mathilda Avenue Improvement Club that he has recently introduced legislation "which would throw safeguards around the return of any Japanese to this area."

Fifteen members of the Mathilda Avenue group had sent a plea to Rep. Anderson to prevent the return of the evacuees to California.

Rankin Raps FEPC, Nisei In House Talk

WASHINGTON — The filing of a petition in the House on June 20 by Rep. John Phillips, R., California, protesting the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to California, was the occasion for a combined attack on Japanese Americans and on the Fair Employment Practices Committee by Rep. John Rankin, D., Miss.

"Not only are they going to return the Japanese to California, if they remain in this country," Rankin shouted, "but the chances are the FEPC will try to make you accept them on terms of equality. That is what they are up to now."

Phillips presented a petition to the house which he declared was signed "by over 400 men and women" in his district. He declared the petition asked him "to take the necessary action" to prevent the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to their former homes.

"The petition asks for serious consideration of the Japanese problem," Phillips said, "and protests against the apparent beginning of a return of Japanese to California. I call attention to it because this is a problem which should have the very serious consideration of the people in the East who do not understand the problem which California faces."

According to the petition, Phillips said, "an intense hatred has developed toward the Japanese, both American and foreign born, since Pearl Harbor.

"It is our conclusion that the safety of our people, as well as the safety of the Japanese themselves demand that they do not return to southern California," the petition declared.

Replies to Letter Sent by National JACL On June 11 Broadcast

"My radio editorial opposing a planned motion picture which is to deal with 'Japanese espionage in the United States before Pearl Harbor' was inspired only in the interests of fair play," Jimmie Fidler, noted Blue network film commentator, declared in a letter to Saburo Kido, national president of the JACL, this week.

Mr. Fidler's letter was in answer to a communication from the JACL after his broadcast of June 11.

"The value of a citizen should not be judged by his ancestry or his color, or even by the fact that we are at war with the land of his fathers. It should be judged only by his present allegiance," Mr. Fidler said. "Thus a Japanese American who is loyal to Uncle Sam is as good a citizen as one whose ancestors arrived here on the Mayflower."

"I do not believe in racial hatred," the commentator added. "If God created one human being, He created all, and I do not concede that He intended one to be less worthy than another. Neither do I believe in war, but war, unfortunately, is unavoidable. Racial hatred is not unavoidable; there is no reason why sanity cannot do away with it."

Anti-Evacuee Move Defeated At Colorado AFL Convention

Fails to Get Votes For Submittal to Resolutions Committee

DENVER, Colo. — A resolution opposing the further resettlement of persons of Japanese ancestry in Colorado was defeated at the 49th annual convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor (AFL) on June 24.

The resolution had been introduced from the floor after a talk by William C. Moore, assistant supervisor of the War Relocation Authority office in Salt Lake City, who had told the AFL delegates that persons of Japanese ancestry who are loyal to this nation deserve "our tolerance and understanding."

Moore said that evacuees released from the nine relocation camps "have been checked as to their loyalty to this country."

He also pointed out the successful record of evacuee workers in

Toronto Liberal Groups Fight Ottawa Move to Disfranchise Japanese Canadian Citizens

NAVY HERO MAKES RACIST STATEMENT TO COAST GROUP

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The Mercury Herald reported here that Commander Corydon M. Wassell, famous Navy hero and subject of the Cecil B. DeMille film, "Dr. Wassell," declared to rousing applause on June 12 at the 58th grand parlor session of the Native Daughters of the Golden West that all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States must "be kept behind barbed-wire" until hostilities cease.

Commander Wassell made a similar statement before the Native Sons of the Golden West in their state convention earlier this year.

He was introduced as one who, because of his oriental experience, became anti-Japanese "before that attitude was fashionable."

DAV Suggests Manzanar as Veterans Camp

Would Convert WRA Project into Center For Rehabilitation

LOS ANGELES — A proposal that the Manzanar war relocation center, present home of 8,000 Japanese and Japanese American evacuees, be converted into a rehabilitation center for returning disabled veterans after the war was made on June 23 by Charles B. Theyson of Sacramento, senior vice commander of the Department of California, Disabled American Veterans.

Addressing the opening session of the DAV's 23rd annual convention, Theyson said:

"In my opinion, the Manzanar center, which has all the available water, hospital and other facilities needed to rehabilitate returning disabled veterans, would be the natural spot for the health and care of the veterans' needs."

He said the government has invested over \$6,000,000 in the camp.

Disabled Veterans Oppose Policy of Releasing Evacuees

LOS ANGELES — Legislation that would curtail the power of the War Relocation Authority to release persons of Japanese ancestry from "internment centers" to work outside the restricted west coast area was favored by the Disabled American Veterans' Department of California on June 25 as it adopted a report of its Americanization committee in the final sessions of its conference.

assisting production for war.

The resolution opposing resettlement of Japanese Americans was put to vote by the 272 delegates, but failed to win sufficient votes for admission to the resolutions committee.

Labor State Assembly Urges Passage of Anti-Alien Legislation

DENVER, Colo. — The Labor State Political Assembly, meeting on June 25, passed a resolution urging support of the proposed amendment barring Japanese nationals from ownership of real estate in Colorado.

The measure, which will be on the November ballot, was defeated during the Colorado State Federation of Labor conference on the previous day.

The Labor State Political Assembly is composed of Colorado members.

Daily Star Calls for Restoration of Rights To Dominion Nisei

TORONTO, Ont.—The provision in the administration - supported Wartime Elections bill now before parliament which will serve to disfranchise Canadian-born citizens of Japanese ancestry has brought forth strong protests from Toronto individuals and organizations, it was reported this week.

Meanwhile, the Daily Star, leading Toronto newspaper, called for amendments to the Wartime Elections Bill in an editorial on June 21 to restore to Japanese Canadians the right of franchise which would be taken away from them if the bill is passed by Parliament in its present form.

Under the leadership of the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy in Toronto, hundreds of telegrams protesting the section of the bill disfranchising the Japanese Canadians have been sent to Ottawa.

Among those forwarding protests are prominent religious leaders in Toronto, the Labor Youth Federation, the United Church Young People's Council, the YM-CA, the Toronto Quakers Association, the Negro Youth Association, the Labor Progressive Party, the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, and many prominent citizens active in the Civil Liberties Association in Toronto.

It is expected that strong protests will be filed by a large number of trade union groups in the Toronto area.

The Japanese Canadian Committee, which is organizing sentiment against the disfranchisement provision, declared that it was prepared to send a delegation to Ottawa to plead the cause of loyal Japanese Canadians.

The Toronto Star editorial stated in part:

"It seems highly disturbing that without debate and with agreement by all parties the House of Commons revised a clause in the new bill dealing with elections which will disfranchise men and women of Canadian birth.

"No one could disagree that voting privileges in wartime might be removed from persons who became citizens by comparatively recent naturalization. But the disqualifications have been applied also to the children and grandchildren who were born and raised in Canada. Many of these are young people now reaching their majority and some have expressed horror that their national rights were so quickly and questionably removed by Parliament. No other democratic country has such legislation. The bill should be amended to restore the franchise rights to these National Canadians."

Soldier in Yukon Raps Prejudices Against Evacuees

SAN FERNANDO, Calif.—Bun Browning, in his front-page column, "The Sun Dial," of May 5 commented on a Japanese American soldier from the San Fernando valley who had visited his office.

He ended his sympathetic comments with the sentence:

"This will not be popular with many people but—ALL JAPS ARE NOT THE SAME."

On June 16 in "The Sun Dial," Mr. Browning commented that many readers had voiced their approval of the column. Declaring that he knew they would appreciate the feeling "of one of our fighting men," columnist Browning reprinted a letter he had received from Sgt. M. W. Manahan, "somewhere in the Yukon."

Sgt. Manahan's letter, referring to the comment on the Japanese American, declared:

"It is inspiring indeed to know we still have a few, thinking, broad-minded people left in this war-crazed world, referring to your editorial, 'All Japs Are Not the Same.'"

"This subject is a much-discussed topic of conversation in our more leisure hours. I now have a testimonial with which to clarify many a prejudiced attitude, thanks to you Mr. Browning and your San Fernando Sun."

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS: The National Elections

There is no better proof of the strength of the democratic ideal than the fact that a full-fledged national election can be held at a time the nation has entered the critical period of a global war. From now until November the political campaign will vie for public attention with the war in northern France, in Italy, on the eastern front and in the Pacific. The Republicans have already entered their ticket of Dewey and Bricker, while the drafting of President Roosevelt by the Democrats appears to be a foregone conclusion.

Before evacuation Japanese Americans on the west coast and in Hawaii participated actively in election campaigns. In Hawaii there were many Japanese American candidates for territorial offices, but in the islands as on the mainland there was no evidence of racial bloc voting. The ratio of party preferences compared generally with that of the immediate community in which the Japanese Americans lived. The majority of Nisei voters was Republican in G.O.P. Hawaii, while a newspaper poll in 1936 found that the majority of the Nisei in California had Democratic preferences in a state which had strong Democratic leanings in that particular campaign. Observers in relocation camps during the 1942 elections estimated that most of the evacuated California Nisei supported the Republican gubernatorial candidate, Earl Warren, a tendency which is inexplicable in face of the fact that Warren, as State Attorney General, had been one of the leading movers for mass evacuation. The only explanation appears to be that the G.O.P. tide was running that year and the evacuee voters had not yet gotten out of the habit of voting along pre-evacuation lines. There were a large number of absentee ballots cast in the 1942 elections from the relocation camps, as compared to the number which will be cast via absentee voting procedures this year. Isolation in the relocation centers may have dulled the interests of the evacuees in election campaigns in home cities and states from which they have been separated for more than two years.

There is a lively interest, of course, in the national elections, particularly since the very future of the war relocation program may hinge on the results in November. A change of national administration may well mean a shift in the emphasis and impetus of the resettlement program. The departure of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, as well as of Henry Wallace, Harold Ickes and Francis Biddle, who have stood as bulwarks of the constitutional rights of a war-buffeted minority, if replaced by administrators who would heed or appease the demands of anti-democratic special interests on the Pacific coast, would place the rights of Japanese Americans once more in jeopardy. Republican leadership has been sharply critical of the War Relocation Authority, and coast reactionaries would be in a position to push through their demands for the dissolution of that agency and the assumption of the evacuee problem by the War or Justice Departments. These are of course probabilities contingent on the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt in November. And it is of course possible that a new administration once in power may respect the constitutional rights of the Japanese American group, although as politicians campaigning for office they have advocated the continued restriction of those rights.

The Hearst press and Los Angeles Times, which lead the editorial opposition to the return of Japanese Americans to the evac-

uated area, have displayed a more than ordinary interest in the political opinions of the evacuees. The Hearst press has charged Japanese American evacuees with raising a fund with which to defeat Martin Dies, while the Times recently headlined that the Nisei were supporting President Roosevelt and Senator Downey, possibly in the belief that such support might embarrass them.

Recent primaries have proven that attacks upon Japanese Americans, or any similar political excursions into racism, have little ballot-box appeal. The defeat of John Costello, who had identified himself closely with evacuee-baiting in California, was followed recently by the defeat of Senator Rufus Holman in Oregon. Senator Holman campaigned on a record in the Senate which included constant attacks on persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and the sponsorship of a bill to disfranchise and deport Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The evacuation experience has caused many Japanese Americans to revalue their political positions, just as a similar experience has brought Japanese Canadians to the support of the socialist CCF which has been the only major party concerned with the anti-democratic implications of the present treatment of Japanese Canadians. In the future it may be expected that Japanese Americans will align themselves more closely with liberal and progressive groups, with other racial minorities who share a common problem of acceptance and representation, and with such movements as labor's political action. The right of franchise is a fundamental right of the citizen of a democracy. Japanese Americans are learning that it is a privilege to be used wisely, and that it is also a weapon which can be utilized effectively in the war at home against intolerance and bigotry.

Buddhism and Shintoism

Now that they have failed to find evidence of subversive or other activity by Japanese Americans inimical to the security of the United States, the standard-bearers of racist hatred on the west coast are reverting to well-worn arguments designed to prove the inherently treacherous and inassimilable nature of Americans with Japanese faces.

One of the favorite charges made against Japanese Americans and against the Issei Japanese is that they are Shintoists, and, as members of the Shinto religion, indulge in such nefarious practices as "emperor worship." This charge is aired almost daily on the radio and from lecture platforms, and is circulated through handbills, pamphlets and other propaganda media.

The charge that all United States residents of Japanese ancestry are Shintoists is at once ridiculous and dangerous. It is dangerous because it implies that being Shintoists, these persons owe spiritual and political allegiance to the Japanese emperor, Japan's State Shintoism fostering belief in the divinity of the emperor and the purity of the Japanese race. It is ridiculous because an authoritative survey, conducted by a government agency, shows that only *four-tenths of one percent* of the residents of the war relocation centers were Shintoists of one sect or another.

The religious affiliations of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States has been found in the same survey to fall into the following classifications: Buddhist, 55.3 percent; Christians, 30.9 percent; Shintoists, 4/10th of one percent, and the remaining 13.4 percent either claiming no religious affiliations or not answering.

It is interesting to note also that among the Buddhists in the United States, the great majority are members of the Shin and Zen sects which have a record of resistance to State Shintoism in Japan. Although some of the Buddhist sects have adopted certain features of Shinto symbolism, the sects of the Buddhist religion largely represented in the United States have been those which have resisted the efforts of the Japanese imperial government to achieve a virtual nationalization of religion, in a manner reminiscent of the fostering of Nazi paganism in Hitler's Germany.

There is at present a movement among certain young progressive leaders of the Buddhist group in America for the rejection of any remaining Japanese influences in the church and the establishment of an American Buddhist Church completely divorced from Japan. It is reported that efforts already are being made in this direction.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Evacuees and the War

During the past month the war has become suddenly more real in those strange war-born communities, the eight relocation centers of America. Hundreds of evacuee families have received cables, in recent days, from sons, brothers and husbands who have reached an overseas destination and, as a letter from one of these volunteer soldiers put it, "will soon meet their test."

These volunteer troops are men who have known the anguish of forced mass evacuation, who have felt the sharpness of the barbed-wires of detention in the temporary assembly centers. These soldiers are the men who volunteered for military duty from the bleakness of the barrack cities of war relocation, and their families, in most cases, are still living the camp life of the war refugee. And for the time being, the "homes," for which these Japanese Americans fight that they may soon return, are one-room barrack "apartments" behind the fences and watchtowers of the WRA camps. It is a contradiction that only war can bring, and that only wartime conditions can tolerate. And it is an anomaly that the reactionaries and the race-baiters, on the west coast and throughout the country, refuse to recognize.

Alongside millions of other young Americans, citizen soldiers of Japanese ancestry are today facing the hazards of war on alien soil, newly liberated. And it is a notable fact that many hundreds of these soldiers of democracy with Japanese faces are the very same young men who, but a short two years ago, were moved, many with only those personal possessions they could carry, from lifetime homes to the concentration camp atmosphere of the assembly centers. These young volunteers present an undisputed fact of faith in democratic processes. It is a faith that must be dearly guarded here at home where the lights are on at night and there is no fear of enemy raids, but where the conniving agents of special interest sow suspicion and hatred and would endanger the very future for which the Nisei fight overseas.

Japanese Americans in uniform already have answered the racist lies of the intolerant and bigoted. The famous 100th Infantry Battalion, originally formed of Japanese American components of the Hawaiian Territorial Guard, has made a brilliant record, matching in valor and sacrifice, the units alongside which the Nisei fought—slow-talking and fast-shooting State Guard companies from Texas, National Guard units from Iowa and Minnesota, and the division of the "Pacific Coast's own" from California, Washington and Oregon, as well as men of the noted British Eighth which chased Rommel out of Africa. Today, according to reports, Nisei from the west coast and from the relocation camps are also serving as replacements with the 100th. And hundreds of other Nisei, whose families are in the relocation camps, are serving as specialists in the war against the Japanese enemy in the Pacific. Theirs has been an almost anonymous role because of the necessity of military restrictions, but published reports have already placed them in the Central Pacific, in the Southwest Pacific at Guadalcanal, Rendova, New Guinea, New Georgia and New Britain, and in the India-Burma theatre.

The more than 900 Purple Hearts awarded to men of the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion alone, and almost without exception to soldiers from Hawaii, present more testimonials of the contributions of these men from the Territory to the ultimate survival of this nation. The people of Hawaii have known the personal sorrow and loss that is the inevitable by-product of war. And it has been the expressed feeling in some quarters that mainland Japanese Americans were capitalizing on the sacrifices of Hawaii Nisei in pointing to the record of these soldiers in countering the arguments of the race-baiters, the deliberately biased as well as the misinformed.

But it is a fact that the poison of the racists spreads beyond the immediate west coast area where the economic, social and political rights of citizens of Japanese ancestry are in jeopardy. It extends to Congress where the Rankins, the Bilbos and the Martin Dies, backed by such western haters as Holman, Rolph, Costello, Elliot and others, continue to work for restrictions against the citizen born of Japanese parents, and these restrictions would be made as effective against the Nisei in Hawaii as well as the Nisei on the mainland.

The insidious attempt of Senator Tom Stewart of Tennessee to sneak a bill through the Senate in 1942 to authorize the Secretary of War to place every citizen of Japanese ancestry in concentration camps, not war relocation centers, was exposed by the alertness of a Japanese American in Washington who is today a soldier serving overseas. The Stewart bill, and its companion measure in the House which was sponsored by Rankin of Mississippi, was defeated by a bi-partisan bloc led by Senators Murdock, Taft, Ball and Clark. Cleverly worded, it was almost railroaded through the Senate by Stewart before many Senators were fully aware of its dangerous implications. The Stewart bill did receive a majority vote before it was exposed and recalled. Since that time Stewart has attempted to revive his bill on several occasions without success. Under its provisions the civil rights of Japanese Americans in Hawaii, as well as on the mainland, would have been abrogated.

Japanese Americans in uniform have made counterfeit the claims of the racist wolf-pack which howls for continued restrictions on the Nisei.

One of the planks in the platform proposed by the ubiquitous hate monger, John R. Lechner, is his opposition to the acceptance of Japanese Americans in the army. In fact, the combat record of Japanese Americans has forced "concessions" from such groups as the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Native Sons of the Golden West. The California VFW last week passed a resolution for the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry permanently from the state, but exempted Nisei soldiers who had served overseas. And Commander William Haughton of the California American Legion declared in a recent radio broadcast that, although he was opposed to the return of the evacuees, Sgt. Ben Kuroki could "live next door" to him at any time. It appears that Sgt. Kuroki has now been invited "to live next door" by several leaders of anti-evacuee action in California, among them Seth Millington, former Grand President of the Native Sons. Even the race-baiters, except those utterly beyond redemption, cannot ignore the military record of the fighting Nisei.

These continued avowals of loyalty on the part of the Japanese American population may appear repetitious to those who are not in contact with the deliberate campaign of certain west coast groups, represented in part by the Home Front Commandos, Inc., the Japanese Exclusion Association, No Japs, Inc. and organizations with similar purposes, to evoke enough popular prejudice to keep the authorities from relaxing the present restrictions, on the ground that the personal safety of the returning evacuee would be endangered. The fact that the Japanese American must continue to devote so much energy to repetitive expressions of fealty is a terrible commentary on the racist nature of these prejudicial influences.

The war is very close to the families in the war relocation camps today, as cables and V-mail letters come from soldiers at overseas stations. And as the men from the relocation camps fight in the fox-holes of a global war, the inequities in the position of Japanese Americans at home become increasingly apparent. The fight for justice and fair play at home must keep pace with the contributions of Nisei fighting men at the front.

Vagaries

American Names . . .

Rep. Clare Boothe Luce, wife of the publisher of Time, Life and Fortune, mentioned "Yamada" as one of the names which make up America in her address to the Republican national convention Tuesday in Chicago . . . One of Hollywood's most promising leading men is young Lon McCallister who plays the lead in the new technicolor film, "Home in Indiana." McCallister's other big role was that of "California" in "Stage Door Canteen." When McCallister, a native of Southern California, came to New York for the first time, he was greeted by newspapermen. But he didn't make the usual cut and dried comments. Instead, young Lon McCallister asked for fair play for Japanese Americans, and regretted California's racist hysteria.

Race-Baiter . . .

At a recent broadcast over station KFAC in Los Angeles on the question of the return of Japanese American evacuees to the west coast, John R. Lechner, leading west coast race-baiter, suffered a few embarrassing moments. At the broadcast Lechner, who has been organizing chapters of his American League to carry on a propaganda campaign against Japanese Americans, was asked by Mrs. E. P. Cole of Los Angeles: "Mr. Lechner, what possible mental or spiritual satisfaction are you getting out of your constant and shameless persecution of the helpless American Japanese?" Lechner, red-faced and somewhat hysterical, shouted back: "The lady who asked that question ought to be indicted." He did not explain on what grounds the indictment would be based, nor did he answer the question.

Hearst's Los Angeles Examiner which has been claiming that Japanese Americans are treacherous, etc., covered the story of the honoring of two wounded Japanese American soldiers from Hawaii by the Los Angeles Breakfast club by referring to the nisei veterans as simply Hawaiians, ignoring their Japanese ancestry.

Recount . . .

A recount has been ordered in the California 47th assembly district where Dr. John B. Carruthers, head of the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League, who ran for the assembly on the Democratic ticket, was defeated for the nomination by Pasadena City Director Albert I. Stewart by 18 votes. Stewart also won the Republican nomination. Although identified as one of the leaders of California's "Jap-baiting" bloc, and recorded before legislative committees as a violent critic of the WRA Dr. Carruthers replied to a Los Angeles Church Federation questionnaire before the May primaries that American citizens of Japanese ancestry have the right to return to the evacuated coast area after the war. Carruthers, representing the Japanese Problem League, was one of the main witnesses before the Gannon committee in Los Angeles.

From the "People Are Talking About . . ." department in the June "Vogue": "People are talking about . . . the relocation of Japanese Americans, with some people far more violent against them than they ever were about Bundists who settled down comparatively free . . ." The Kiwanis Magazine for June has an article, "What is Manzanar?" by Rollin Fox, principal of secondary schools at the relocation center . . . Maps in the Institute of Pacific Relations' new pamphlet, "Our Job in the Pacific" by Vice President Wallace, were drawn by Bunji Tagawa of New York.

Hostels . . .

There's talk of hostels to provide housing for Japanese American servicemen as well as civilians who receive permits to visit the evacuated area for urgent business and personal reasons, as well as to provide temporary accommodations of servicemen's families if permitted to return on any large scale . . . Officials of the Japanese Exclusion Association which has been conducting a campaign for an initiative measure on the November ballot at the prevention of ownership of California property and water-

MR. TOJO OF JAPAN

By Taro Yashima



War Orphan

Nisei in Uniform

Letters From Servicemen

By the Crusaders

Following are excerpts of letters telling of social conditions in a war-hit nation.

"Says Pvt. Bill Kochiyama: 'Among the Italian peasants, social conditions are especially depressing. Clothes and food are at a minimum. Black-markets flourish everywhere along the narrow Italian streets. A loaf of bread costs twenty American dollars; one egg costs two dollars and fifty cents, etc. Poverty reeks and advertises itself on the faces of young and old alike. Youths here mature early; war taught them to learn fast. You have no idea or conception of how things really are. Naturally, all Italians don't live this sort of life. I am relating only what I have seen thus far. I have probably seen only the worst! Be thankful in America; of its way of life and of its way of freedom. No more of complaining. You have no right!'"

Adds T/5 Harry Hamada: "At times it sickens me to my stomach when I see little kids from 3 to 14 begging for food around our area. They form a widespread line and we have to infiltrate through them. It's like running a gauntlet. The town is crowded with people. The peddlers are the cause of congestion. They sell anything. It's shocking but true."

Sums Chaplain Masao Yamada: "We have seen something

craft by all persons of Japanese ancestry have sent their petitions, in at least one large Southern California city, to members of the various election boards, asking these volunteer public officials to assist them in obtaining signatures for these discriminatory petitions. It's reported that this maneuver on the part of California racists has not gone unchallenged. In several precincts election officials have refused to circulate the petitions . . . In Riverside, California, a group of citizens, calling themselves the "Committee for Social Justice," has worked actively against the petitions, urging local residents not to sign them. Letters protesting the petitions have appeared in Riverside newspapers . . . It's not clear why the Japanese Exclusion Association sought to have election board officials distribute the petitions, except that they may have thought that circulation through such a source might have given the proposed fascist-like measure an air of official sanction.

of Italy. What we saw has made us realize how good America is. Here, the cities have been bombed to ruins, and people left homeless and without clothing or food in many cases. The children of the poor beg for cigarettes and candies and biscuits. It is something of a pity to see a nation reduced to poverty and pauperism.

"Of course there are the finest of the people left. We saw a few in the clean, beautiful residential areas. They are the inheritors of the Roman culture which once ruled the Mediterranean.

"Our day of testing is very close. We need your earnest prayers. Keep writing and fighting for the good at home."

Such letters are showing us the Europe we do not know, and cannot imagine. The changes that could take place in once-thriving nations is no longer a query. Our boys have seen it; have seen the effects of physical privation, oppression, and mental anguish.

Their first-hand accounts should make us realize to a greater degree how fortunate we are; fortunate beyond our own conception. And yet, many of us niseis have been so enthralled in our own individual problems of evacuation, and have created such bitterness within ourselves, plus having instilled it in the thinking of other nisei that we have been lax about the things that should be foremost in our minds . . . WAR and THOSE THAT HAVE BEEN HIT the HARDEST. Many of us niseis feel that "everything happens to us." We have simply forgotten OTHERS in our own quest of reestablishment. We AMERICANS are LUCKY. Our servicemen know!

Sgt. Kaz Yasuda writes: "Really, it is quite difficult to say anything at a time like this. Yes, we'll be experiencing things that will change us quite a bit. Guess you'll have to bear it with us. But we'll do our darnedest to live up to the reputation the 100th has set. Just the thought of you back there will be quite sufficient to spur us onward. Come what may, we won't let you down."

Pvt. Toshio Nakahara also writes a few lines expressing his joy of reuniting with his old buddies: "After quite a while out here, I finally met up with Cupie Shigeyasu, Mitsuru Watanabe, and 'Eggs' Kamikawa. Gosh, 'twas

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

California's Governor Chooses to Forget

Gov. Earl Warren of California this week gave the keynote address at the Republican national convention in Chicago. It was a good speech, liberally interspersed with lofty ideals. In the best political tradition it was notably lacking in controversial issues, and the points on which that Governor Warren was most vigorous were issues any Republican could be expected to be against.

All this does not detract from the speech or Governor Warren either, for the job of a convention keynoter is to speak in the most effective platitude without encroaching on anyone's pet corns.

It is likely that when Governor Warren wrote his 4,000-word speech, California's political exiles, the Americans of Japanese descent, were far from his thoughts. They would have had to be, or else Earl Warren would have been guilty of the worst kind of cynicism.

For the ideals that Governor Warren expounded before the Republican national convention were in an astonishing number of instances the very same ideals which had been denied in practice to California's citizens of Japanese origin. Let us take a few quotations from Governor Warren's address, and see how they are applicable to a minority in Warren's own state.

"This is our job: To open the door for all Americans—to open it, not just to jobs, but to opportunity," Warren told the GOP gathering.

In desert relocation camps in various parts of the country, Japanese American evacuees are looking for that kind of opportunity, but they cannot return to California to find it, even if the military permitted, for they have been promised violence by highly vocal members of Governor Warren's constituency.

"It is the purpose of this convention," Warren continued, to put the public welfare above private self-interest; to put the nation above the party; to put the progress of the whole American community above special privilege for any part; to put indispensable principles once and for all, above indispensable men."

Of course Warren was cracking at President Roosevelt and the New Deal, but the same words are applicable to selfish private interests as the California Grange, certain farm interests and other organizations who find it profitable to keep the Japanese Americans outside those sunken borders.

"In those states where the people have returned to the Republican party," Warren thundered, "government is not only for the people, but of and by the people. That means not some of the people, but all of the people. Their kind of representative government reaches from ocean to ocean and border to border."

Warren was charging, without saying it in so many words, that in the deep South the white supremacists of the Democratic party keep the Negroes in virtual serfdom. But he forgot, or carefully ignored the fact that some of his most faithful supporters have tried to disenfranchise citizens of California because their ancestors happened to have come from Japan.

"But this war cannot be fought and won as Republicans and Democrats," Warren asserted. "This is an all-American war. There is a place for every American in it. There is no place of honor for any American who is not in it."

Sure, sure, the old call for unity, a protestation that Republican opposition to the administration is not to be construed as disloyalty. But, Governor Warren, why do you stand

good seeing all of them in good health. Cupie, Fred (meaning Fred Kameda) and I spent the whole day just talking of old times, and of what we'll soon see. Yep, learned quite a lot and I'm not afraid. We'll do our best!"

From Fort McCallan, Alabama, where several hundred nisei are training as replacements, Pfc. Tad Arimura informs us: "Things are moving rather fast out here at present. Keeps us on the jump nearly all the time, even in the evenings. Only a few more weeks and 'Quien sabe?' We'll have bivouac, a week of review, and then . . . and THEN, is the big question."

by giving tacit approval by your silence to California campaigns to keep Japanese Americans out of the state where, by all laws of reason, they could play their most effective war role?

"To that we dedicate ourselves as our first objective: to keep the war out of politics and politics out of war; to strengthen, among us, that spirit of single-mindedness, of unity, of self forgetfulness that will hearten our military leaders."

Our military leaders have asked for justice toward loyal Japanese Americans. They have pleaded that prejudice not be permitted to color American justice, for loyalty is a matter of the heart and mind, and not a thing of race, ancestry or complexion. Where is that spirit of unity in California?

But here is Governor Warren's crowning piece: "It (the Republican party) will devote itself fervently to the problems of the people. In everything it does the Constitution of the United States of America will be its guiding star. It will function through established law and not through the caprice of bureaucratic regulation. There shall be one law for all men."

Some in California would be guided by the Constitution, but only if the Constitution suits their particular fancy. If it doesn't, change it, it's outdated, and improper interpretations have been placed against it in the past, they cry. That's the argument of the Native Sons, who actually went to court in an effort to disenfranchise Japanese Americans and Chinese Americans, too.

We do not write thus of Governor Warren simply because he is a Republican, or because he is a Californian high in the counsels of the GOP.

We realize—and we want to emphasize this—that the problems of the Japanese American minority in this country are but minute molehills beside other national issues. We do not wish to give the impression that we are trying to draw undue attention to a relatively small problem.

But we do point out the shameless, hypocritical, cynical disregard of the rights of one minority is the starting point of similar unscrupulous action toward others of our citizens.

It is possible that Earl Warren himself is little interested or concerned in the problems of Japanese Americans. But as chief executive of the state of California, he has permitted to go on, under his very nose, the vicious racist campaigns that are giving American democracy a black eye among the watching, hopeful peoples of the Orient.

Neither by word nor action has Earl Warren ever indicated that he opposed the racism of California's lunatic fringe, nor has he ever given support or encouragement to the hundreds of splendid, courageous Californians who have fought tirelessly against the racists.

Whether in the Republican party or among the Democrats, we condemn the irresponsible, selfish and expedient policy as that taken by Earl Warren toward the Japanese American issue. If he, or anyone else can be so callous about one small, unpopular point of principle, it is logical enough to assume that he would choose the expedient out in larger issues.

We realize, of course, that the evacuation was authorized by the Democratic administration, and that some of the most vicious foes of democratic treatment of Japanese Americans have been strong Democratic party members, like Martin Dies, John Costello, Joe Starnes, Robert Reynolds and the lesser fry of the California state legislature.

But the issue is not the Japanese Americans alone. A far greater point is at stake—the principle of honest, conscientious democratic government leadership.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

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PC RATES

There still seems to be some confusion even with our other offices in the matter of subscription rates to the Pacific Citizen. The non-member rates are \$2.50 for a year's subscription. The six months subscription is \$1.50 and not \$1.25 as has been remitted. The membership subscription rate is \$2.00 a year. These are the only rates effective as of this date. The former special rate for soldiers was discontinued January, 1943, as the \$1.00 rate did not cover our costs.

Some of our nisei soldiers overseas have requested the PC to be sent Airmail. A limited number of these requests may be handled at a rate of \$10.00 a year.

CREDIT UNION

In looking over the accounts of the members of the credit union I note that about 30 per cent of the members after accumulating one share of \$5.00, have not followed up their deposit each month towards accumulating another share. I note too, that there are many members who commenced back in October by saving \$10.00 a month and have saved a total of \$90.00 to date. May I urge the members who have not deposited any money the last couple of months to make up their minds to save at least \$1.00 a month. Get into the habit of saving and be ready for that post-war era when you will need that extra reserve.

To members of the JACL who have not joined the National JACL Credit Union, all you need is 25c as an entrance fee and the will to save at least \$1.00 a month until a full share is accumulated of \$5.00. It does not take a large amount of money to join, but just 25c, the entrance fee, and \$1.00 as your initial savings towards the purchase of a full share of \$5.00.

In the next general mailing to members of the credit union, membership application blanks will be inclosed for the members to recommend a new member. Let us double our membership in July.

ADDRESS UNKNOWN

We have been asked to locate the present whereabouts of Fumi Morita, formerly of Evanston, Illinois, and Jane Okada, whose last known address was Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago.

They are asked to get in touch with the JACL, 413 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City.

JACL CHAPTER TO BE FORMED IN COLORADO CITY

GREELEY, Colo. — Decision to form a new chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League in the Greeley area was reached at a meeting of more than 75 Japanese Americans on June 24.

A temporary committee was designated and Fred Hashimoto was named temporary chairman of the organization with Mary Suzuki as secretary pro tem.

The next meeting of the prospective Greeley JACL group was set for 9 p. m., July 8, in Bonell Hall at the Episcopal church in Greeley.

Joe Grant Masaoka, Tri-State representative of the National JACL, was the main speaker at the June 24 meeting, which also provided an occasion for a farewell function for Japanese American inductees from this area. Masaoka spoke on "The Nisei and His Country," describing current conditions faced by persons of Japanese ancestry in Arizona, Utah, Idaho and Colorado.

Hiroshi Obata Dies In Salt Lake Hospital

Hiroshi Obata, 27, a resident of Salt Lake City, died on June 25 in a Salt Lake hospital after a three-month illness.

Born May 1, 1917, in Mt. Eden,

WRA Official Asks for Sane Thinking on Issues Affecting Japanese American Group

Ottis Peterson Tells Of Relocation Problems At Mills College Meet

OAKLAND, Calif. — The evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast established a precedent which may some day conceivably affect other persons and groups in the country, Ottis Peterson, Salt Lake area relocation supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, told the Institute of International Relations meeting at Mills College in Oakland on Tuesday, June 20.

"We are a nation of minorities in national, racial and religious origins," said Peterson. "The problems of this minority could very easily be your problems."

"It behooves you to become informed on the significance of this situation, to promote sane thinking, to eliminate race discrimination so that when the military necessity is over, this people can again find a place in the American way of life."

Speaking on the subject, "A Japanese American Looks at Relocation," Peterson spoke of the fears, the difficulties and the experiences of the evacuees in their attempts to resettle and resume normal lives outside of the relocation centers.

An actual labor shortage exists within the centers because of the number of persons who have relocated or have left on temporary seasonal leaves, he said.

"Summertime residents at the center have been pretty much reduced to the lame, the blind, the aged and the very young," he pointed out. "Even the children in high school are joining with Caucasian high school children in answering the call to harvest the crops. Where necessary and where it is a practice of surrounding schools, centers have declared harvest holidays to turn the younger generation into the farm fields."

"The WRA has taken the position from the first that it was not only un-American to keep individuals within the centers when their loyalty has been established but that it hindered the War effort by keeping so many hands idle in a time of manpower shortage," the WRA representative declared.

The bitterness fostered by evacuation has continued to exist in a great number of people within the centers, he said, but to the evacuee who musters up the courage and the pioneering spirit to venture outside, the bitterness disappears.

"Of course many of them remember the severe financial losses which they took in the evacuation, particularly when they are working now at day labor rates. Of course they are occasionally subject to the heart breaking setbacks which almost any minority must meet from day to day. But on the whole they are finding that there is an America after all. To be true, it is an America busy with the grim business of war. To be true, they find reminders from time to time that they look like the little yellow men we are fighting. But they also find that their fellow Americans are generally willing to lend them a hand. They are finding men of the cloth with a deep and sincere conviction that all people are brothers under the skin and who have the courage to back up that conviction. They are finding elected officials who remember their oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States and have the courage to tell off the occasional hot-heads who cannot distinguish between their neighbors on the home front and the people we are fighting."

The Japanese Americans outside the centers, particularly, he declared, have the resiliency of any Americans to bounce back, to forget the past and look to the future.

"They are proud to enter the Army," he said "You hear of no arrests of young Americans of Japanese blood outside the centers for failure to answer the call to duty. I know of one widow in Utah who has five sons and a

Calif., he was the son of Tomegiro and Hatsuye Obata.

He is survived by his parents and two sisters, all of Topaz.

daughter. They had a small farm and were getting full production out of it in answer to the nation's call for food and still more food. Today that old lady has a service flag with five stars on it in her window. She was proud to do her bit for this country even though she is an alien."

Few groups are more active in their patriotism than the issei and nisei on the outside who are truly loyal to the United States, Peterson told his audience. "They are among the leaders in war activities. A great number volunteered when selective service channels were closed to them. There is Japanese blood in Red Cross blood banks all over the country. They have organized their own war bond campaigns. One cafe operator in Ogden, Utah, is among the 10 highest individual purchasers of war bonds in the city," he said.

Peterson discussed the effects of the War Relocation Authority centers upon the very young nisei. Despite efforts of the WRA to build an Americanizing program in the centers, there is a real possibility that many of the younger generation will be more naturally kibe than nisei before the centers are closed, he declared. "They hear more Japanese and less English than before evacuation. They are among their own kind constantly and the younger children are beginning to look upon white children as curiosities. Even if the issei parents are loyal, they are losing some of the control of their children because of the gradual breakdown of family life through community messhalls and close cramped living quarters."

Peterson discussed several instances of successful relocation of issei and nisei families, who find better opportunities for acceptance and employment in the east and middle west.

Permanent Relocation In Eastern Areas Urged by Fisher

OAKLAND, Calif.—Galen Fisher, acting chairman of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, spoke to the Institute of International Relations meeting at Mills college June 18 to 28 and asked that those attending the sessions work actively toward the solution of problems bound to rise before the war's end as evacuated Japanese Americans are being gradually released from WRA centers.

Fisher suggested that the first step should be the reuniting of husband and wife when a mixed marriage has forcibly separated them by evacuating one member; that secondly, the prohibited area be opened to war veterans and their close relatives; and third, the coast area be opened to loyal evacuees as workers in war industries.

Permanent settlement of Japanese Americans east of the Sierras should be encouraged, he said, and the social and economic boycotting which is the greatest obstacle to peaceful and productive living should be denounced as un-American and unsound policy.

Inter-racial Magazine Makes Appearance in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES — Organization of an Institute of Pacific Affairs located preferably in Southern California was urged by Carey McWilliams, noted author and minorities expert, in the first issue of the Pacific Pathfinder, a monthly magazine devoted to affairs of the Pacific basin and the west coast.

"Whether Californians realize it or not," McWilliams writes, "their entire economic future lies in the Pacific." To take advantage of the Far Eastern markets, however, he declares, it is necessary to break down language and cultural barriers and organize information on these areas.

"The continued existence of present west coast attitudes would jeopardize, not merely a sound foreign policy in the Far East, but the development of a give-and-take policy in trade and com-

Misguided Youths Attack Evacuees

The past week has not been too encouraging from the standpoint of news developments. The Twin Falls district of Idaho, which had been considered a friendly section and which is close to the Minidoka relocation center, developed trouble. Some misguided white youths went to town to pick a fight with the evacuee seasonal workers. The result has been that close to 100 workers are returning to their centers after the present contract is terminated which is to be on July 1. If the workers cannot enjoy the freedom of the communities they have come out to help, it is only natural that they should desire to move out. But the saving feature of this unfortunate situation is that the contracts are going to be fulfilled.

The regrettable thing about this Twin Falls incident is the fact that it is reported that a large number who are returning are young men between the ages of 16 to 18. We had hoped that the encouragement of those of high school age to utilize the summer vacation to come out of the centers would help these growing citizens to re-establish their contacts with normal American communities. With disillusioning experiences on their minds, it is only going to increase their bitterness toward the outside world. They

Final Plans Made For JACL Bazaar

NAMPA, Idaho — Final plans have been made for the Fourth of July Bazaar to be sponsored by the Boise Valley chapter of the JACL at the War Food Administration camp at Caldwell.

Concessions, a baseball tournament and a dance are on the program. Soapy Sagami is general chairman, while Rina Fukuda will be in charge of food sales.

Denver JACL Plans Pre-Fourth Dansant

DENVER, Colo. — The Denver JACL chapter will hold a semi-formal dance on July 3 at the Denver YWCA hall. Charles Kamayatsu is chairman of the affair.

Two National JACL sponsors, Bishop Wilbur Hammaker and James G. Patton, national president of the National Farmers Union, are among the guests who have been invited to attend the affair.

Ruby Yoshino Gives Recital in Denver

DENVER, Colo. — Miss Ruby Yoshino gave a vocal recital for the benefit of the California Street Community church on June 18 in Denver. The entire proceeds will be devoted to provide altar decorations and furnishings.

Miss Yoshino, a former resident of Alameda, Calif., has made many concert appearances on the west coast.

Helen Nakamura was the assisting artist at the recital, accompanied by Paul Franks.

will go home with the impression that the "free zone" is no place for any person of Japanese ancestry.

A repetition of these unfriendly acts toward these young seasonal workers is going to affect the entire program of resettlement. There is no doubt that the swing toward resettlement had been gaining momentum during the past few months. We were looking forward to the realization of our estimate that about 50 per cent of the center residents would eventually relocate. We still believe it is pessimistic to estimate that about 75 per cent would become permanent residents of the relocation centers.

When we take into consideration the large number of seasonal workers who have gone into the various sections of this intermountain area, troubles have been few. And we hope that public officials and community leaders everywhere will take extra precautions to prevent any future outbreaks.

At the same time, a study should be made of the basic causes behind these gang attacks on innocent people. In the Provo district the agitation that has been conducted against persons of Japanese parentage no doubt was a cause. On the other hand, the Twin Falls district was considered friendly. Consequently, what has occurred there must be taken in a more serious light. Investigations should be helpful in charting future programs.

U. S. Court Rules On Draft Delinquents

The Heart Mountain draft cases have been decided by the Federal court at Cheyenne. Sixty-three of the young men have been convicted and sentenced to three years in jail. In his written opinion, Judge Kennedy reviewed all the points raised by the defendants through their attorney. It is interesting to read some of the views stated by him since others may stand to benefit.

One of the main points stressed was the fact that the defendants did not believe their citizenship status had been clarified. On this point, the judge stated:

"As to the assertion that they did not desire to report until their citizenship had been clarified, this is without merit as to legal basis."

Also he said: "No fuller exemplification of a clarification of their citizenship could be evinced than that they were recognized through the certificates of acceptability as being such a class of citizens as under regular conditions should be placed in the service of their country. Certainly it cannot be effectively contended that if they had been found disloyal to this country and still bore allegiance to the country of their ancestors they would be thought to be desirable soldiers in the branches of the service fighting for our National existence. When, therefore, they were placed in 1-A and ordered to report for pre-induction physical examination, their pure American citizenship was established beyond question."

And in one of his concluding paragraphs, the judge said:

"Personally this Court feels that the defendants have made a serious mistake in arriving at their conclusions which brought these criminal prosecutions. If they are truly loyal American citizens they should at least, when they have become recognized as such, embrace the opportunity to discharge the duties of citizens by offering themselves in the cause of our National defense."

The sincerity of a large number of those who violated the draft law cannot be doubted. However, there is no question in our mind that they were misguided by the leaders of the Fair Play Committee. The unfortunate part of the whole case is that it was an organized movement which made it impossible for any one person to subsequently withdraw from the compact they had made not to respond to the notices for pre-induction physical examination.

The news services handled the trial very fairly in that they presented the contentions of the defendants. Any fair minded person reading the reports could not help but get the impression that these misguided young men were fighting for what they thought was right.

Flood of Job Opportunities Aid Resettlement Program Of WRA in New York City Area

Relocation Officials Enlist Support of Hotel Industry; Many Evacuees Now Working in Leading Hostleries; Seek Jobs for Highly Skilled Workers

NEW YORK — A flood of job opportunities in New York City hotels is aiding in the resettlement of about one hundred evacuees of Japanese ancestry a month in the New York area, the War Relocation Authority reported on June 23, the New York Times noted. It was reported that the New York City district already had absorbed more than half of the 2,000 persons of Japanese ancestry cleared to the Middle Atlantic and New England states in the last 18 months.

The hundred a month, the Times said, represents men, women and children, and included American-born Japanese as well as law-abiding aliens from western relocation centers. The New York district takes in all of New York State, south of Albany, Troy and Schenectady, and a small part of Connecticut.

Co-operation of the hotels, as an industry, was first enlisted June 14 in a bulletin issued by the Hotel Association of New York City at the request of the WRA. In less than two weeks jobs had been given to between 75 and 100 persons of Japanese ancestry by twelve to fifteen hotels, according to E. Price Steiding, district relocation officer.

Among the hotels now employing these Japanese Americans are the Astor, the Commodore, the Savoy Plaza, and the Belmont Plaza, according to Mr. Steiding, who said that forty other hotels had expressed a desire for such help.

He made it clear that the appeal to the hotels was "only part of a broad job-creating program." "In enlisting hotel cooperation," he said, "I felt there were job potentials in this field for Japanese, ranging all the way from

bell boys to assistant managers."

To date, however, he said he said he found the demand for "menial labor" exceeded the supply, while there was difficulty in finding work for skilled labor. On one occasion, he said, the head of a large concern that cleans public buildings came to him with an offer for jobs to 1,000 Japanese.

"I just couldn't fill the offer," Mr. Steiding said.

The New York WRA office has found jobs for advertising men, draftsmen, engineers, typists, and stenographers, however, despite the difficulties. Others were sent out to do farming and gardening on large estates.

The WRA said that, in coming east, the Japanese Americans do so voluntarily after thorough investigation. Train fare and meals enroute are paid for by the government. Upon arriving at his destination, each evacuee receives a grant of \$45 with which to maintain himself until he goes to work. He is then on his own.

Martin Sweeney, president of the Commodore and head of the Hotel Association, said they placed four Japanese Americans on their payroll last week, two of them, formerly bankers, doing night auditing work, one of them a steward and the other a busboy.

"If this works out," Mr. Sweeney said, "I could use more, but I can't get them until they have been cleared by the War Relocation Authority. However, our department heads have their requests in."

At the Belmont-Plaza, officials said they had employed six loyal Japanese Americans in jobs ranging from stewards through busboys and found them to be excellent help.

Veteran of Italian Campaign Visits Granada Relocation Camp

AMACHE, Colo.—Private First Class Thomas Higa, a native of Hawaii, is glad in a way that he is "a real small guy," he told Sueo Sako, editor of the Granada Pioneer, on his first visit to a war relocation center last week. It happened in Italy, said Pfc. Higa.

"In a way I'm lucky to be so small or else I would not be here today," Higa said. "When we (the 100th Infantry Battalion) were marching down a soggy road near Cassino, the fog suddenly lifted. And there in front less than a hundred yards away, lying in ambush, was a large German detachment! Then fighting broke out, hand-to-hand fighting and even bayoneting. One Nazi bullet clanged right off my helmet. If I had been a few inches taller, it would have been another story."

Higa, who is 27 years of age,

is the son of a vegetable farmer on the islands. He was drafted before Pearl Harbor. He is back in the United States on a convalescent furlough.

"I hear so much of discrimination against minority groups," Pfc. Higa said, "but let me tell you something. In the battlefields of Italy, name and color don't mean anything. It's the uniform."

"People have been real nice to me since I returned to the United States," Higa said. He related many incidents to Sako, one particularly which will remain in his memory.

It happened in a town in the eastern United States on Mother's Day. A Caucasian mother invited him to her home for the week-end. Higa said he would always remember her words:

"I want to take your mother's place today as I know she is so far away."

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Akiy Ochi (323-11-C, Poston) a girl on June 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mack Masao Nishimoto (13-4-D, Poston) a boy on June 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichio Torio (11H-12F, Granada) a girl on June 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kay Nakamura (9L-11F, Granada) a girl on June 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Baba (8-19-E, Heart Mountain) a girl on June 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Omura (21-21-B, Heart Mountain) a girl on June 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Onizuka (39-3-E, Topaz) a boy on June 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasuo Oda (14-8-A, Topaz) a boy on June 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Tateishi a girl on June 12 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Kuratomi a girl on June 13 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Tera-moto a girl on June 13 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Akashi a girl on June 15 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Harada a boy on June 16 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Natsuki Yama-to a girl on June 16 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshibumi Takiguchi a boy on June 17 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Shin a girl on June 17 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Fujimoto a boy on June 18 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Ishihara a boy on June 18 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsumoto (12-12-C, Rohwer) a girl on June 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takata (20-6-E, Rohwer) a girl on June 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ishimoto (25-12-4-A,B, Rohwer) a boy on June 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kuratomo Matsumura (8-6-D, Minidoka) a boy on June 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaoru Hashimoto (29-11-G, Minidoka) a boy on June 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Z. Niizaha (11E-8-B, Granada) a girl on June 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuo Mizuta a son on June 22 at Ontario, Ore.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Y. Kondo a girl on June 26 in Denver.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Bob Tominaga a girl, Nancy Yoshiye, on May 12 in Greeley, Colo.

DEATHS

Kamematsu Fujii, 63, formerly of Hollister, Calif., in Poston.

Miyuki Tsutsumi, 47, at Heart Mountain on June 19.

Sadaji Kojima (64-9-B, Gila River) on June 15.

Hiroshi Obata, 27, in Salt Lake City on June 25.

Sadao Nakao, 19, in Denson, Ark., on June 21.

Tokuji Matsumoto, 62, (15-3-E, Minidoka) on June 9.

Masajiro Kubo, 70, (41-4-D, Rohwer) on June 20.

Minerichi Nishi (11H-8F, Granada), 62, on June 22.

MARRIAGES

Toshiye Futamase to Satoshi Kamanishi on June 10, in Poston.

Akiko Nishioka to Rayer Toki on June 10 in Greeley, Colo.

Alice Shizuko Iritani to Fumio Nishida on June 22 in Billings, Mont.

Dorothy Ogata to Tadashi Horino on June 19 in Billings, Mont.

Helen Shiratori to Kenji Shiozawa on June 26 in Salt Lake City.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Dorothy H. Kimura and Henry S. Yamaga of Denver on June 27.

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Ann Nisei's Column

Problems Must Be Met Objectively

Japanese Americans have taken a terrific mental, physical and economic beating the past two and a half years. But it must be remembered that unless we can get outside this problem, attack it objectively and positively, we may carry the mental scars of evacuation and racial discrimination for a generation and more.

Some nisei have adjusted themselves to evacuation and later to relocation with practically no difficulty at all. Others find this problem of adjustment almost too much to surmount.

There are, of course, innumerable reasons for this. Some nisei were more integrated than others before the war, more integrated with the rest of American society. And social as well as psychological and economic reasons have bearing upon the individual's ability to become integrated.

But we do find this true: most of the persons who are wholly or almost wholly assimilated into the rest of American society are persons who have been able to look objectively at the problems of the nisei and relate these problems to the total problems of American society.

There are things that all of us can do to rid our country of the ugly practices of discrimination. Even if you live in a relocation center, there are positive steps you can take to help not only your adjustment but the adjustment of other nisei.

1. Organize a fact-finding study group. If possible, make this group inter-racial in composition, as well as inter-racial in interest. Realize that discrimination exists not only against Japanese Americans, but has existed for decades against other minority groups.

2. If an inter-racial group exists in your city, make a point to join it. You'll learn to what extent discrimination is practiced in your city. You'll learn how to fight it. You'll meet other Americans who are giving their time and money to fight for good social action and social legislation.

3. If you can, join a labor union. This can prove the best, most positive way to fight with a group for social ends. Through union participation you will learn to work not only for Japanese Americans, but other Americans as well.

4. Read extensively. Start with magazines like "Common Ground," "Nation" and the "New Republic." Read books like Carey McWilliams "Brothers Under the Skin," Tarō Yashima's "The New Sun." Subscribe to one Negro publication like the "Chicago Defender," the "Courier" or the "Negro Digest." Take a good liberal newspaper. And keep up-to-date on good pamphlets like "Races of Mankind," by Weltfish and Benedict.

5. Make it a rule not to permit yourself to become party to any discrimination against any other person or group. This is not easy, though it may seem so. Race prejudice exists in Japanese Americans as in any other group. Search out and kill these prejudices by realizing just how unjust they are. Discover where these prejudices have their roots, and find out why you have permitted yourself the luxury of prejudice.

6. Whenever and wherever possible, in your own community, stamp out the practices of race discrimination. This can be done sometimes individually, but more often in conjunction with other persons and groups. Sometimes this can be done by gentle persuasion, sometimes by direct action.

7. Join any movement to pro-

Nisei Problems Aired at YW Conference

Ten Japanese Americans Attend Northwest Meet At Jackson, Wyoming

JACKSON, Wyo. — Ten Japanese Americans, representing Topaz, Heart Mountain and Hunt relocation centers and Salt Lake City and Denver attended the Northwest Business and Industrial conference of the YWCA at Jackson, Wyoming, held June 21 to 25.

They were Yuri Kawakami and Amy Akizuki, Heart Mountain; Yoshi Morioka, Topaz; Masako Tsujikawa and Mitsu Yasuda, Hunt; Masa Fukuyama, Aki Tashiro and Yaeko Inuzuka, Denver; and Penny Yoshida and Mrs. Larry Tajiri, Salt Lake City.

A panel discussion on Japanese American problems, with emphasis on evacuation and relocation, was held Friday evening before a general assembly of the conference.

Participating on the panel were Masako Tsujikawa, Mitsu Yasuda, Masa Fukuyama, Yaeko Inuzuka, Aki Tashiro and Mrs. Tajiri.

Lapel pins, jewelry and dolls made by residents of the relocation centers were displayed in conjunction with the panel discussion. Booklets on the Japanese American problem were placed on sale at the conference library.

An anonymous donation was given to the center girls to buy pamphlets from the library for the center YWCA groups.

Minidoka Evacuee Hurls No-Hit Game Against Twin Falls

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — The powerful Japanese American nine at the Hunt relocation center defeated the Twin Falls American Legion Juniors, 20-1, as Matsubu, the Hunt twirler, pitched a no-hit game on June 25 before 5,000 fans at the Minidoka diamond.

A streak of wildness in the second inning prevented Matsubu from turning in a shutout. The nisei pitcher struck out 13 men on the Twin Falls team.

Matsubu also starred at the plate, with four hits including a home run and a double. Machida, Hunt second baseman, also hit a home run, while Shiiki and Sakakibara tripled.

vide a good, working civil rights law for your state. Or start a movement toward this in your group.

8. Write letters of appreciation to persons who take positive steps for fair play for Japanese Americans. Express your interest and offer your cooperation.

There are many things we can do, not only to aid the status of Japanese Americans, and to hasten our integration and assimilation but also to help our country realize the true practices of democracy. We must use every means at our disposal.

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Hundred Will Go Back to WRA Centers

Beatings of Evacuees
By Buhl Youths in
Twin Falls Blamed

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Some 100 workers of Japanese ancestry are leaving War Food Administration labor camps in Twin Falls and Rupert to return to the Poston and Manzanar relocation centers, E. E. Scannell, manager of the Twin Falls camp, reported on June 27.

Mr. Scannell noted that the contracts for these volunteer farm workers expire on July 1, and since the recent beatings of a group of evacuees by a gang of white youths from Buhl have made the evacuees afraid to come into Twin Falls the contracts were not being renewed.

It was stated that 60 Japanese Americans at the Twin Falls camp and 40 at Rupert will return to the Poston and Manzanar centers respectively as soon as transportation can be arranged.

Mr. Scannell also explained that the lack of hot days this spring has delayed crops enough so there is not enough work in this area to employ all the farm workers on a steady basis. Most of the group returning to the centers are between 16 and 18 years of age, he added.

Report Buhl Youths Attack Evacuees In Twin Falls City

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Three Japanese American evacuees of the group brought to Twin Falls by the farm labor sponsoring group in Twin Falls county have returned to the relocation center at Poston, Ariz., following a gang assault on a small group of Japanese American farm workers by five Buhl, Idaho, youths in Twin Falls on June 22.

E. E. Scannell, manager of the farm labor camp, said one of the evacuees was released on request, to return later in the week, but five others have made applications for transfer to another location, indicating they are willing to work, but reluctant to remain in Twin Falls.

About 130 evacuees at the camp, who had planned to return en masse to Poston in protest against the beating of their members by the Buhl gang in Twin Falls, decided to stay after a meeting with Chief of Police Howard Gillette, Mr. Scannell, Harry A. Elcock of the Amalgamated Sugar company and E. Palmer, WRA representative on June 23, it was reported. Lack of employment for all of the men during the past few days has aggravated the situation somewhat, Mr. Scannell explained.

The five white youths from

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Nisei War Wounded Will Be Honored at Salt Lake Dance

Japanese American war heroes of the 100th Infantry Battalion who saw action in Italy and are now convalescing at the Bushnell General hospital will be honored at a dance sponsored by the Japanese American 5th War Loan committee on July 14 at the Coconut Grove ballroom in Salt Lake City.

Among the soldiers at Bushnell who are expected to be guests at the dance are Pfc. Matsunobu Urada, Honolulu; Sgt. Shige Hokama, Haina, Hawaii; Cpl. Saburo Hasegawa, Pepeekeo, Hawaii; Cpl. Yasui, Kapaa, Kauai; Pvt. Haruo Nakano, Mountain View, Hawaii; Pvt. Kuma Higa, Ewa, Oahu; Pfc. Hayato Tanaka, Hilo, Hawaii; Pvt. Charles Yamashiro, Pvt. Clifford Saruwatari and Tadami Fujiwara.

They will be introduced by Arthur Gaeth, news commentator at Station KLO in Salt Lake City.

The dance is being held in conjunction with the 5th War Loan drive. War stamp corsages will be sold.

The dance will begin at 9 p. m. Regular admission rates will be \$2.50 per couple, or \$1.25 per person. Adolph Brox and his 16 piece Coconut Grove orchestra will provide the music.

One of the guest speakers from Bushnell Hospital will be Sgt. Hokama, who participated in two major battles with the 100th Infantry Battalion and who has received an oak leaf cluster on his Purple Heart.

Five Boise Valley Nisei Leave for Induction Into Army

NAMPA, Idaho — Five Boise Valley nisei left on June 26 for Fort Douglas, Utah, to be inducted into the U. S. Army. They are George Koyama of Nampa, Warren Tamura and Don Hara of Caldwell, Earl Hosoda of Emmett, and Toni Miyasako of Homedale.

Goro Kuroda of Nampa, who was inducted on May 18, has written friends that he is now training at Camp Shelby.

Jim Fukuda, also of Nampa, will leave soon for training at Camp Savage, Minn.

Buhl were arrested after they had attacked the evacuee workers without provocation, it was reported. John A. Brown, juvenile officer, in whose custody four of the youths who engaged in the fight with the evacuees have been held, reported they will appear before Probate Judge C. A. Bailey this week on charges of disturbing the peace. One youth, over 18 years old, was fined \$15 when he pleaded guilty on June 23 to the charge before Municipal Judge J. O. Pumphrey.

Brown said the attack on the Japanese Americans was entirely "without provocation." He asserted that one of the evacuees suffered facial cuts and bruises while defending himself.

Chief Gillette stressed that Twin Falls police will give every protection to farm workers of Japanese ancestry in this area if they conduct themselves properly.

Condemning the action of the Buhl youths, Chief Gillette asserted:

"An assault of this type is in no way patriotic and can do an unlimited amount of damage to local farmers, who need evacuee labor to cultivate and harvest their crops."

Camp Shelby Troops Issue Own Newssheet

Editorial Expresses
Pride for Role in
Military Effort

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Through the efforts of Sgt. Walter Kitagawa, T/5 Shoichi Kano and company reporters, the first issues of the new mimeographed newspaper of the First Battalion, 442nd Infantry, was published here recently.

It was stated that the new publication is written by and for the enlisted men of the unit. The adviser is Lieut. George K. Iwashita, public relations officer.

At present the paper has no name, and efforts are being made to get suggestions from members of the unit for a permanent designation for the publication.

"It is with pride and admiration that we pattern our training to that of our former members now overseas in actual combat," an editorial in the first issue stated. "When the 2nd and 3rd Battalions (of the Japanese American Combat Team) with fillers from the 1st Battalion went across, they were well trained, well equipped and a hard-fighting unit."

"For those in the 1st Battalion who were ready and willing to go and who were ordered to be left behind by the War Department this wasn't an easy order to take, for every hour of those 15 months of preparation meant hours of hard work and training spent for that peak of perfection. But now we realize how important a job we had in store for us here. We were to form the nucleus of another 1st Battalion just as good and efficient and to uphold the standards and traditions of the 442nd Combat Team, whose battle cry of 'Go for Broke' are words that every officer and man in this unit respects."

(Reports from war relocation centers declare that recent inductees from the camps are reporting at Camp Shelby, Miss.)

Poston Chronicle Member Will Train For Nursing Career

POSTON, Ariz. — Fuku Yokoyama, editor of the Unit II page of the Poston Chronicle, left the center recently to enter training for a nursing career at a Philadelphia hospital.

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Oroville Minister Would "Return" Japanese to Japan

OROVILLE, Calif. — A proposal that "all Japanese in the United States" be "returned" to Japan after the war "for the good of the Japanese now in America and those in Japan" was made by Dr. Henry Mills, pastor of the Oroville Methodist church, in a talk before the Kiwanis Club on June 23.

Mills expressed fear that persons of Japanese ancestry in California after the war might meet with violence.

"We will be doing the Japanese a service if we send them back to Japan to build a Christian nation and a democracy," he was quoted as saying.

Amache Hi-Y Sends Delegates to Meeting

AMACHE, Colo. — The Amache Hi-Y sent two delegates to the annual intercollegiate student-faculty conference which is being sponsored by the student Christian movement of the Rocky Mountain region at Estes Park this week.

John Ito is the student delegate while Melvin P. McGovern, Hi-Y adviser, represents the faculty group.

Minidoka Evacuee Jailed for Fight In Twin Falls

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Pleading guilty to a charge of challenging and fighting on a public street, Sam Enda, 26, a resident of the Minidoka relocation center, was committed to the city jail in lieu of a \$10 fine by Municipal Judge J. O. Pumphrey on June 26.

Both Enda, and a 16-year old Twin Falls youth, with whom he was involved in the fight, spent the night in the city jail after being arrested Sunday night. The boy was released Monday.

Report Joint Board Abolished In Washington

Reviewed 32,000
Cases of Citizens
Of Japanese Ancestry

TOPAZ, Utah — The Japanese American Joint Board in Washington, which was organized in January, 1943, has completed its work and has been officially abolished, the Topaz Times reported on June 21.

The Times cited a letter written by Assistant Secretary of War McCloy to Secretary of Interior Ickes.

It was stated that during its existence, the Joint Board, composed of representatives of the War Department and other government agencies, reviewed 32,299 cases, mainly involving citizen evacuees. Of this number, it was stated, 25,654 were recommended for indefinite leave from WRA centers, 501 were given clearances for war plant employment, and 12,254 were denied clearance. About 890 cases remain on which action has not been taken, it was reported.

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