

Colorado Senate Kills Anti-Alien Land Bill

War Department Identifies 15 Japanese Americans Killed, Four Hurt in Italian Campaign

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week announced the names of 15 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii who have identified as killed in action in recent fighting in Italy.

War Department announcements this week also listed Japanese Americans naming next of kin in Arkansas and Wisconsin among four who were wounded in action in Italy.

These latest casualties are believed part of the total of 96 killed, 221 wounded and 17 missing which Secretary of War Stimson announced on Jan. 20.

On Feb. 9 the War Department announced the names of 12 Japanese Americans, members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, who have been reported killed in recent action in Italy:

CHINEN, Pvt. Onso—Mrs. Muta Chinen, mother, Chin Chuck Camp, Kakalau, Hawaii.
HIGA, Pfc. Yeiko—Masao Higa, brother, 2202, Waiola St., Honolulu.

IHARA, Pfc. Albert G.—Mrs. Mume Ihara, mother, 383 Kilauea Ave., Hilo, Hawaii.

KAWATA, Pvt. Albert G.—Miss Clara N. Kawata, sister, 2307 Star Rd., Honolulu 23.

KAYA, Pvt. Stephen M.—Kaichi Kaya, father, 824 Puuhale Rd., Honolulu.

MASUMURA, Cpl. Lawrence K.—Mrs. Eleanor M. Masumura, wife, 3121 Mokihana St., Honolulu.

MITO, Pfc. Kazuo—Mrs. Masuno Mito, mother, 1030 Noble Lane, Honolulu.

NISHITANI, Pvt. Taro—Mrs. Hazel S. Moriyasu, sister, 1713 Kalauekalanu Way, Honolulu.

OKIMOTO, Pvt. Richard M.—Mrs. Ritsuyo Okimoto, mother, 701 Twin View Drive, Honolulu.

TOKUYAMA, Pvt. Minoru—Walter M. Tokuyama, brother, 306 A North Vineyard St., Honolulu.

UCHIMA, Cpl. Yasuji M.—George Y. Uchima, brother, Lapaehoe, Hawaii.

YAMAMOTO, Pvt. Masaru—Mrs. Mitsu Yamamoto, mother, 1119 Desha Lane, Honolulu.

On Feb. 12 the War Department identified three Japanese Americans from Hawaii as killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

FUJIYAMA, Pfc. Takeo—Mrs. Teru Fujiyama, mother, Lahanauna St. Lahaina, Maui.

IGARASHI, Pfc. Shigeo—Mrs. Ueno Igarashi, mother, Box 96, Waipahu, Honolulu.

UEMOTO, Sgt. Kazumi—Toshio Uemoto, brother, 1446 Chung HOON Lane, Honolulu.

On Feb. 7 the War Department announced the names of two Japanese Americans wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

MATSUURA, Pvt. Hiroshi—Jinzo Matsuura, father, Waiana, Oahu.

TESHIMA, Pvt. Takeshi—Mrs. Mizumoto, aunt, 2628 Rooke Ave., Honolulu.

On Feb. 11 the War Department identified a Japanese American, whose next of kin is a resident of the Jerome relocation center in Arkansas, as wounded in action in Italy:

OMOKAWA, Cpl. Raymond Y.—Mrs. Sadie S. Miyamoto, sister, 40-08-F, Denson, Ark.

On February 6 the War Department announced that the following Japanese American had been wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

MIYAMOTO, Pfc. Kiguo—Virginia Miyamoto, wife, La Crosse, Wis.

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RKO Studio Assures Film Will Not Attack Loyal Nisei

HOLLYWOOD—Concern expressed that RKO's forthcoming production of Alan Hynd's "Betrayal from the East" would contain an indiscriminate attack upon persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States was allayed last week in a statement of an RKO official, William Gordon.

Hynd's book, an expose of Japanese espionage in the United States, contained in its final chapter an argument against the federal program of resettlement of Japanese American evacuees outside the WRA camps, the author questioning the loyalty of the evacuees involved.

"We expect to adapt the subject so that there will be no confusion of purpose or individuals as seems to inspire your apprehension," Gordon wrote to Priscilla Beattie of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play in Pasadena. "Specifically, the characters who motivate and activate the story are

in every case demonstrated and deadly enemies of our country. As you are no doubt aware, loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry are among the most eager of our citizens to emphasize the fact that it was and always has been the professional—if oftentimes quiet and secretive—Japanese agent who operated against this government. Therefore, the true translation of this story into pictures, which is our hope, should allay any fears you may have. The picture will not be the contemplation of a problem, but the dramatization of a fact."

Sgt. Kuroki Speaks To Students, Faculty

BERKELEY, Calif.—The experiences of a Japanese American in the Army Air Force were related by Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki in an appearance before students and faculty of the University of California on the afternoon of February 4.

Norwegian American Wife Hears Nisei Husband Wounded

LA CROSSE, Wis.—Mrs. Virginia Miyamoto, Norwegian American wife of a Japanese American soldier, Pfc. Kiguo Miyamoto, was notified by the War Department recently that her husband has been wounded in action in Italy.

According to the message, Pfc. Miyamoto, a member of the famed 100th Infantry Battalion, was wounded on Dec. 4 on the Italian front.

Mrs. Miyamoto said that she and "Speed," her nickname for Kiguo, met in a La Crosse bowling alley and were married in Dec. 1942. Pfc. Miyamoto came to Wisconsin with other Japanese Americans in June, 1942, and trained at Camp McCoy, near La Crosse, and at Camp Shelby, Miss., before going overseas.

Canal Council Condemns Japan Army Action

Unanimous Action Follows Move of Butte Community at Rivers

RIVERS, Ariz.—The Canal Community Council of the Gila River relocation center on Feb. 1 unanimously passed a resolution denouncing the atrocities of the Japanese militarists on American prisoners of war at Bataan and Corregidor, reports the News-Courier.

The Canal resolution followed a similar resolution passed the previous week by the council of the Butte camp, also of Gila River.

The resolution states in part that "we reiterate our pride in our many sons, fathers, and brothers who are fighting in the Pacific area against this cruel militarist group in Japan to maintain the principles of freedom and democracy. . . . That we reaffirm our faith in the War Department which through Selective Service again gives us the opportunity to further participate in helping to win the war."

News of the Butte council resolution was carried on Associated Press wires throughout the country, according to Ben Avery, AP representative in Phoenix.

Avery declared it reasonable to assume that a majority of the 200 papers served by the Associated Press carried the story because of the timeliness of the resolution and the release, said the News-Courier.

THREE UTAH GIRLS INDUCTED INTO WOMEN'S ARMY

Three more American women of Japanese ancestry joined the Women's Army Corps this week as Kay Keiko Nishiguchi of Garland, Utah, Michiyo Mukai of Ogden, and Priscilla Yasuda of Provo, were sworn in this week in Salt Lake City.

They have been stationed at Fort Des Moines in Iowa where they will undergo five weeks of training.

1566 Evacuees Get Leaves at WRA Camp

HEART MOUNTAIN—Between establishment of the leaves office of the Heart Mountain war relocation center in Sept., 1942, to Jan. 8, 1944, a total of 1,566 evacuees received indefinite leaves, according to Ed Nakano, junior leaves officer.

Upper House Defeats Proposal To Submit Issue to Voters; Aimed at Japanese in State

Legislators Opposing Measure Declare It Is First Step Toward Fascism; Proponents Announce Immediate Attempt to Force Bill on Ballot Through Petitions

DENVER, Colo.—Emphasizing the dangers of racial legislation in wartime, the Colorado State Senate on Feb. 8 killed the House-approved proposal to refer to November voters a measure intended to prohibit non-citizens of Japanese ancestry from owning land in the state.

The Senate vote was 12 for the proposal, and 15 opposed. The House had passed the proposal on Feb. 7, 48 to 15.

The Senate voting climaxed a long and bitter debate on the proposal to bar ownership of Colorado property to aliens of Japanese ancestry. The measure was defeated by a coalition of

Republicans and Democrats, led by Sen. Robert G. Bosworth, R., Denver, who declared that "the hypocrisy of the amendment is apparent."

"It is heralded as a 'constitutional broadening' measure, but it is nothing but a Japanese exclusion act," he declared.

Sen. Bosworth said that under terms of the amendment the Colorado Legislature would be given the power to deny land ownership to alien East Indians, Malaysians and Filipinos, as well as Japanese.

"As far as Japanese aliens are concerned, it is aimed at a constantly decreasing and aging class since no Japanese nationals have been admitted to this country for 21 years," he added. "I don't want to go up against the pressure groups which would besiege the Legislature if this amendment were enacted. If we put such a highly controversial, anti-social measure on the ballot, without being backed up by facts, we will have neglected our duty as senators."

Chief proponent of the proposal in the Senate was Sen. Averill Johnson, Republican floor leader, who said he favored it because he was convinced the "Japanese" could never be assimilated. He denied it was aimed at any other racial or religious groups.

The vote in the Senate was as follows:

Republicans for (11): Frank P. Conroy, Idaho Springs; Harold Ward Gardner, Golden; Frank L. Gill, Hillrose; Averill C. Johnson, Las Animas; Theodore G. Lashley, Longmont; Harold D. MacDonald, Colorado Springs; Charles P. Murphy, Spicer; Fred Norcross, Greeley; W. B. Preston, Adena; James B. Ryan, Rocky Ford; John W. Shawcroft, La Jara.

Republicans for (1): Ed. A. watts, Canon City.

Republicans against (9): Walter A. Bain, Greeley; Charles E. Blaine, Delta; Robert G. Bosworth, Denver; Edgar W. Bray, Redvale; Roy Chrysler, Denver; Percy L. Conklin, Sterling; John J. Harpel, Denver; Arthur H. Laws, Denver; Ed A. Whitaker, Fort Collins.

Democrats against (6): Joseph B. Constantine, Denver; A. B. Hirschfield, Denver; Walter W. Johnson, Pueblo; Curtis P. Ritchie, Pueblo; Eudochia Bell Smith, Denver; Ben Veltri, Pueblo.

Four Democrats and two Republicans were absent.

Sen. W. B. Preston, one of the bill's supporters, declared that petitions would be circulated immediately to place the proposed constitutional amendment on the November election ballot. About 27,000 signatures of electors would have to be obtained before March 8 to carry out this plan, he said.

Notified of the Senate's action killing the bill, Governor Vivian said he was sorry the Senate saw fit not to provide for a vote on the issue and hoped that a legislative fact-finding committee

would be appointed to gather data on alien land ownership.

Senator Bray explained his opposition to the bill declaring:

"I would not vote in time of war to establish a precedent of legislation against a minority group. If we legislate against one group, no other group will be safe."

Sen. Ritchie, opposing the bill declared that "the Japanese were brought to America by industry to break down labor standards," but that "now they have become competitors of the land owners and the same big fellows want to get rid of them."

"I'm afraid of this," Sen. Ritchie said. "Because I don't know who will be the next victim of legislation. It is following too much Hitler's pattern of first going after the Jews, then the Catholics, next the Protestants and finally any group that couldn't protect itself."

Sen. Halpel, who also voted against the measure, said that Denver sentiment was against it because of the fear of reviving other race prejudices.

Sen. Chrysler termed the amendment un-American and a start toward depriving the country of its freedom.

"When you start to tamper with the Constitution you are on dangerous ground. It was Colorado farmers who first wanted Japanese evacuees brought to Colorado to relieve labor shortage."

Sen. Smith declared it is "dangerous" to enact legislation under the stress of emotion.

Rep. C. R. Strain, R., Lamar, pointed out that he lived near the Granada war relocation center. He said that 80 per cent of the Granada population was American-born and that those disloyal to the United States had been weeded out.

"The state should not discriminate against any minority because a few communities have problems they can't solve," Rep. Strain said. "Japanese-owned stores in Brighton or Rocky Ford cannot succeed unless they are patronized by persons of other nationalities. This proposal is prompted by jealousy and prejudice."

Chinese Aliens Now Eligible to Own California Land

STOCKTON, Calif.—District Attorney Chester A. Watson of San Joaquin county issued a legal opinion last week stating that all Chinese aliens are now eligible to own land in the state of California.

Heretofore, the Chinese had been included in the provisions of the California anti-alien law, which forbids the ownership of land to aliens "ineligible to citizenship." Through congressional repeal of the Chinese exclusion law, Chinese aliens are now eligible for naturalization.

Legal Action Considered as Ogden Continues Campaign To Oust Evacuee Businesses

City Commission Refuses License to American Of Caucasian Ancestry to Operate Cafe in Building Owned by Citizens of Japanese Descent

OGDEN, Utah—Legal action is under consideration here to contest the policy of the City Commission of Ogden to deny business licenses to American citizens and non-citizens of Japanese ancestry on the basis of race.

The City Commission took further action to implement its discriminatory policy against Japanese Americans when it denied a license to Ray W. Coleman to operate the Rendezvous Cafe at 260 25th street on the ground that the cafe was in a building owned by Americans of Japanese ancestry, and that Japanese Americans would thus benefit indirectly from the operation of the restaurant.

Coleman has leased the cafe from Tom and Oliver Kinomoto, formerly of Seattle, Wash., who were denied a license by the City Commission in January. According to David K. Holther, attorney for Coleman, the Kinomotos had been told by the commission to "sell or lease" the cafe. They had leased it to Coleman, a creditor of the Kinomotos, having done plumbing work in the renovation of the cafe.

Meanwhile, the City Commission refused licenses to Noble's Cafe and to the Montana hotel, charging that persons of Japanese ancestry were involved in the operation of both enterprises. The commission indicated that licenses would be granted if employees of Japanese ancestry were fired and "white" workers hired. Later this week the commission granted licenses to both Noble's cafe and the Montana hotel, when operators apparently satisfied the authorities that Japanese Americans were no longer involved in the operation of the enterprises.

Attorney Holther indicated that Coleman was considering filing a writ of mandamus against the city of Ogden in order to force the granting of the license.

The commission denial of the license to Coleman was made on motion of Commissioner William D. Wood "without prejudice and in the interest of public safety and welfare." The present City Commission, sworn into office on January 3, is following a policy set by its predecessor in denying business licenses to any person of Japanese ancestry who was not in business in Ogden on Dec. 7, 1941. In their opposition to business enterprises started by Japanese Americans, the commission has taken the position of favoring the relegation of persons of Japanese ancestry to the status of employees.

Previous to Commissioner Wood's motion, Mayor Kent S. Bramwell moved for a denial of the license on grounds that "out-of-state Japanese were sent into Utah to work under the rules of the war relocation administration and not to go into business."

The commission's action was challenged by Attorney Holther

WRA Official Protests Action By Ogden City

Moral, Legal Ethics Involved Stressed in Letter to Commission

OGDEN — City commissioners last week were in receipt of a vigorous protest from Otis Peterson, regional supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, protesting their policy of denying business operators' licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry who were not in business in Ogden prior to Dec. 7, 1941.

Mr. Peterson wrote that if his agency is to meet farm labor requests satisfactorily, racial hatreds and discrimination must be discouraged. He said that otherwise Americans of Japanese ancestry in relocation centers may hesitate to leave relocation camps to accept employment.

Mr. Peterson's statement recognized three principal questions to be considered in the city's adoption of its policy: (1) The moral and legal ethics involved in denying one citizen rights and privileges accorded other citizens simply on a basis of ancestry, (2) Whether public safety is involved, and (3) whether evacuees and others of Japanese ancestry are "taking over" in Ogden.

He referred to constitutional provisions, services of federal security agencies and current population estimates to show that the policy is justified on none of the three grounds.

Americans of Japanese ancestry are now subjected to selective service, "thus giving them full responsibilities of citizenship," Mr. Peterson concludes. "Is it any more than fair that citizenship rights should accompany these responsibilities?"

who questioned the board's right to deny the license without more evidence as to his client's motives.

It was indicated that the commission was also reviewing other business enterprises conducted by persons of Japanese ancestry in the city of Ogden.

Shooting of Evacuee Recalled At Central Utah WRA Center

Topaz Has No Record Of Second Incident Charged by Tokyo

TOPAZ, Utah—The Topaz relocation center, named in "atrocities" charges broadcast by Radio Tokyo as the scene of the killings of two evacuees, actually was the scene of one shooting, but Charles F. Ernst, project director, said Monday there is no knowledge or record of a second shooting.

It was recalled that James H. Wakasa, 62, a resident of Topaz, was shot and killed by a military police sentry on April 11, 1943.

WRA officials were informed Monday by newspaper sources that Sadao Iguchi, spokesman for the Japanese board of information, had broadcast that a Hatsuaki Wakasa, suffering from tuberculosis, and Kota Isomura, suffering from a spinal disease, were killed by military guards on the pretext that they were attempting to escape.

Topaz officials said there is no record of a Kota Isomura ever

having been an evacuee at Topaz. Ernst also said the center had no record that Wakasa had suffered from tuberculosis.

Wakasa was born in Japan and came to the United States in 1903, after graduating from a college in Japan. He had two years of postgraduate work at the University of Wisconsin, was a chef by trade, and served as a civilian instructor in cooking at Camp Dodge, Ia., during World War I. He was a resident of San Francisco prior to evacuation.

Following the shooting of Wakasa, who reportedly failed to answer challenges by sentries, a military board of inquiry investigated, as did the Spanish consul, acting for the Japanese government. The Ninth Service Command headquarters at Salt Lake City said a court-martial which followed the shooting decreed that the sentry's action was justified. Associates of Wakasa indicated at the time of the tragedy that the evacuee was hard of hearing and may not have heard the challenges by the sentries.

Sgt. Ben Kuroki Gets Standing Ovation from San Franciscans For Speech Against Intolerance

Japanese American War Hero Is Main Speaker At Commonwealth Club; Declares Nisei Entitled To Democratic Rights; Tells Army Experiences

SAN FRANCISCO — A once-snubbed Japanese American youth from Nebraska, wearing the medals of American air combat, stood before the Commonwealth Club Friday, waging war, he said, against intolerance, the San Francisco Chronicle reported on Feb. 5.

The Chronicle described this Japanese American youth as Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, 25, "who a few days ago was prevented from appearing on a national network program because, a radio spokesman said, 'the whole American-Japanese question is too controversial.'"

Sgt. Kuroki told the Commonwealth Club, a fact-finding body of leading Bay Region business and professional men, of the experiences of a Japanese American volunteer in the United States Army Air Force. He was given a standing ovation by the audience at the weekly luncheon of the club at the Palace Hotel.

Sgt. Kuroki said that he did not propose to defend Japan, the Chronicle reported.

"When I visit Tokyo it will be in a Liberator bomber," he said. "But I do believe that loyal Americans of Japanese descent are entitled to the democratic rights which Jefferson propounded, Washington fought for and Lincoln died for."

"In my own case, I have almost won the battle against intolerance; I have many close friends in the army now—my best friends, as I am theirs—where two years ago I had none. But I have by no means completely won that battle."

"Especially now, after the widespread publicity given the recent atrocity stories, I find prejudice once again directed against me, and neither my uniform nor the medals which are visible proof of what I have been through, have been able to stop it. I don't know for sure that it is safe for me to walk the streets of my own country."

"All this is disappointing, not so much to me personally any more, but rather with reference to my fight against intolerance. I had thought that after Ploesti and 29 missions so rough it was short of a miracle I got through them, I wouldn't have to fight for acceptance among my own people all over again," the Chronicle quoted him as declaring.

In recounting his experiences after volunteering with his brother for the Army Air Force two days after Pearl Harbor, Kuroki told of delays in being accepted, of receiving frequent "temporary" assignments and being left behind his group, of earning the nickname "Keep 'Em Peeling" for his frequent detail to kitchen police, and of finally winning an overseas assignment by personal pleading.

He told of learning gunnery the hard way "in combat" over French North Africa, of sleeping in mud under his plane there and of eating rations from sardine cans, of serving three months in Libya, where they were allowed a pint of water a day "for everything" from a well which had to be abandoned "because we found some dead Germans in it."

"We participated in the first American raid on Rome last July," he related. "It was the biggest surprise I'd had so far; we thought we were going to run into heavy opposition, but we were almost disappointed when we found hardly any."

With his crew he was captured in Spanish Morocco when they came down through clouds after being lost and after all had refused to bail out.

"The natives all thought I was Chinese, but Kettering, our radio operator, explained to the Spanish soldiers that I was Japanese American. That created quite a stir when it got around. Later it took the American Embassy to prove it to them."

"In a few days we were flown to Spain in a German plane and interned in a mountain village. We thought we'd be there for the duration, but within two months, through methods I can't reveal, we were in England."

Kuroki, winner of two Distinguished Flying Crosses and an Air

Medal with five oak leaf clusters, told of the painstaking preparation for the bombing of the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania and of being switched to turret gunner—an event celebrated by painting on the turret—"Top Turret Gunner Most Honorable Son Sgt. Ben Kuroki."

"Most Honorable Son" was what they usually called me—that or 'Hara-Kiri,' he explained.

The Ploesti approach was made so low that people in the streets waved; sometimes they flew but five to ten feet off the ground, partly to conserve gasoline so they could return to their base. He came through without a scratch, although many friends and the leader plane crashed in flames.

"Red tracers from the small ground guns had been zigzagging all around us for a half mile or more, and the guns themselves were sending up terrific barrages. Just as we hit the target, gas tanks started exploding. One 10,000 gallon tank blew up right in front of us, shooting pillars of flaming gas 500 feet in the air. It was like a nightmare," he recalled.

"We saw flak fire hit our group commander's plane. In a second it was burning from the bomb bays back. He pulled it up as high as he could get it; it was fantastic to see that blazing Liberator climbing straight up. As soon as he started climbing, one man jumped out, and when he could get it no higher, two more came out."

"Everyone of us knew he had pulled it up in order to give those men a chance. Then, knowing he was done for, he deliberately dove it into the highest building in Ploesti. The instant it hit, his ship exploded."

Upon the return, Kuroki said, there was no line at the mess hall that night.

"Even though we were starved, we couldn't eat when we thought of the men that should have been standing in line and weren't."

Sgt. Kuroki told the audience what democracy and victory over the Axis meant to him.

"Under fire, a man's ancestry—what he did before the war, or even his present rank—don't matter at all. You're fighting as a team. That's the only way a bomber crew can fight. You're fighting for each other's lives and for your country—you're living and proving democracy," he said.

Sgt. Kuroki, who is now stationed at an Air Forces rest center in Santa Monica, Calif., has asked for service in the Pacific theatre of war when he is again ready to go into combat.

Greeting Sent Christian Evacuees By Episcopal Bishop

SAN FRANCISCO — Christian greetings to Christians of Japanese ancestry in war relocation camps were extended last week by Bishop Karl M. Block in his opening address to the 94th annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of California.

Except for one person at Tule Lake, Bishop Block declared that all Japanese Americans from his diocese are at the Topaz relocation center or have relocated. The one at Tule Lake went there to be with her husband, Bishop Block said.

He declared that the greetings were tendered to those Christians of Japanese ancestry who are "living sincerely and nobly in the relocation camps and elsewhere."

Gen. Emmons Warns Nisei On Exclusion

Action of Military In Hata Case Cited By Army Commander

SAN FRANCISCO — Any person of Japanese ancestry who enters the prohibited areas of the Western Defense Command without a proper permit will be either prosecuted or forcibly removed, Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, Commanding General, Western Defense Command, announced on Feb. 4 following the forcible removal of Masanobu Hata in Southern California.

Hata, 27-year-old Japanese American recently released from a War Relocation Project, entered the evacuated areas on January 24, 1944, without a permit, went to his former residence at Lomita, suburban community of Los Angeles, obtained his automobile which had been stored for him by a friend, and was apprehended by the Federal Bureau of Investigation near Blythe, California, en route to his destination at St. Louis.

Hata was one of the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the coastal areas in 1942 under Public Proclamations issued by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, then Commanding General.

"Today's action of the military in evicting Masanobu Hata is strictly in accord with the terms of the Public Proclamations heretofore issued governing the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from specified areas," said the Commanding General.

"It will serve as notice to any and all of the remainder of the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific Coast that they must not return without the special permits authorized by the original Proclamation. Similar action or rigid prosecution will follow any attempts of other evacuees to enter the area."

Twelve Nisei Girls Donate Blood to Denver Plasma Bank

DENVER, Colo. — Following in the steps of 25 Japanese American men who gave blood to the armed forces last week, twelve women of Japanese ancestry went to the American Red Cross Blood Donor Center on Feb. 3.

A spokesman for the group, Dr. Howard Suenaga, formerly of Guadalupe, Calif., said it was one way of showing the indignation of the Japanese American group against the perpetrators of atrocities against American war prisoners in the Philippines.

One of the girls in the group, Allyce Hirabayashi, formerly of Salinas, Calif., who came to Denver from the Poston camp, said: "I'm delighted at the chance to do something for my country."

Ayako Yoshii, formerly of Los Angeles who came to Denver from Granada, said: "I'm glad to be able to give blood to our American soldiers."

DISCRIMINATION HIT BY RUNDQUIST IN SALT LAKE TALK

Declaring that discrimination against Jews in Germany had been followed closely by oppression of anyone opposing the government, Dr. George Rundquist, New York City, executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans of the Federal Council of Churches, declared before a meeting of the Intermountain conference of Evangelical Churches that "if we permit discrimination against loyal citizens of Japanese descent in this country, we are opening the door for oppression of other minority groups."

Dr. Rundquist visited Topaz following the Salt Lake City conference.

The problem of the resettlement of Japanese Americans was discussed during the conference. Others participating included Dr. John Thomas of New York City and Royal Fisher of Denver.

67 Prominent Americans Sponsor JACL

Outstanding Men, Women in All Walks of Life Express Faith In Japanese American Group

The names of 67 American leaders interested in the welfare and just treatment of all American citizens were released today as sponsors for the Japanese American Citizens League by Saburo Kido, president.

"We are extremely grateful toward all these persons who have thus endorsed the loyal Japanese Americans, said Kido.

"Our sponsors include representatives from business, labor, education, the professions and many other walks of American life. They represent the democratic tradition of fair play and justice."

Indicative of the response of those accepting sponsorship for the JACL was the letter of acceptance from Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, provost of the University of California, which said:

"It seems to me particularly important that those of us who believe in the principles which are announced as American principles put ourselves on record as often as possible to reinforce them."

The sponsors committee consisted of Annie Clo Watson, Read Lewis, Clarence E. Pickett and Roger Baldwin.

The sponsors were announced as follows:

(Organizational affiliations only for purpose of identification.)

WILLIAM AGAR, chairman, Freedom House, New York.

MRS. MARY B. ALEXANDER, 12 Las Aromas, Orinda, California.

DR. WILL W. ALEXANDER, special assistant, War Manpower Commission. Formerly director, Interracial Commission.

ROGER BALDWIN, national director, American Civil Liberties Union, New York.

EUGENE E. BARNETT, general secretary, International Committee, YMCA, New York.

HARRY LORIN BINSSE, editor, The Commonweal, New York.

BENJAMIN W. BLACK, M.D., Alameda County Hospital, Oakland, Calif.

PEARL S. BUCK, author, Perkasi, Pa.

DR. HARRY WOODBURN CHASE, chancellor, New York University, New York.

REV. DR. DAVID DE SOLA POOL, Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, New York.

DR. MONROE DEUTSCH, provost, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

DR. EDWIN R. EMBREE, director, Rosenwald Foundation, Chicago.

DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER, author, Arlington, Vt.

REV. DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, pastor, Riverside Church, New York.

ARTHUR GAETH, vice-president, Intermountain Radio network, Salt Lake City.

LOUIS GOLDBLATT, secretary, ILWU-CIO, San Francisco.

DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM, president, University of North Carolina.

BISHOP W. E. HAMMAKER, Denver, Colo.

DR. HAMILTON HOLT, president, Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

DR. RUFUS M. JONES, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

BENJAMIN H. KIZER, attorney, chairman, State Planning Commission, Spokane, Wash.

READ LEWIS, director, Common Council for American Unity, New York.

E. B. MACNAUGHTON, First National Bank, Portland, Ore.

REV. DR. J. W. MARSHALL, Foreign Missions Board, Southern Baptist Convention, Richmond, Va.

DR. FELIX MORLEY, president, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

MRS. BURTON W. MUSSER, National YWCA Board, Salt Lake City.

CHARLES CLAYTON MORRISON, editor, The Christian Century.

DR. JOHN W. NASON, president, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

DR. REINHOLD NIEBUHR, Union Theological Seminary, New York.

DR. WM. ALLEN NIELSON, Falls Village, Conn.

DR. HOWARD D. ODUM, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina.

THE MOST REV. EDWIN V. O'HARA, Bishop of Kansas City, Mo.

KIRBY PAGE, Fellowship of Reconciliation, La Habra, Calif.

REV. DR. ALBERT W. PALMER, president, Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago.

RT. REV. EDWARD L. PARSONS, former Episcopal Bishop of California, San Francisco.

JAMES G. PATTON, president, National Farmers Union, Denver, Colo.

JAMES L. PAXTON, JR. president, Paxton-Mitchell Co., Omaha, Nebr.

JENNINGS PERRY, editor, The Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn.

DR. RALPH BARTON PERRY, chairman, American Defense, Harvard Group, Cambridge, Mass.

CLARENCE E. PICKETT, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia.

REV. DR. E. McNEILL POTEAT, president, Colgate Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.

DR. HOMER P. RAINEY, president, The University of Texas, Austin.

RABBI IRVING F. REICHERT, The Congregation Emanuel, San Francisco.

RT. REV. CHARLES F. REIFSNIDER, Pasadena, Calif.

BISHOP WILLIAM SCARLETT, diocese of Missouri, Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, Mo.

GUS SCHOLLE, president, Michigan State CIO, Detroit.

GEORGE SCHUYLER, associate editor, The Pittsburgh Courier.

MR. and MRS. HARPER SIBLEY, Rochester, New York.

HON. CHARLES S. SPRAGUE, editor, Oregon Statesman, Salem, Ore.

DR. JESSE F. STEINER, University of Washington, Seattle.

RT. REV. W. BERTRAND STEVENS, Episcopal Bishop of Southern California, Los Angeles.

MONROE SWEETLAND, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

RAYMOND GRAM SWING, Washington, D. C.

MR. and MRS. CHARLES P. TAFT, Washington, D. C.

Nisei Soldiers Relax at Aloha USO



Members of the 442nd Infantry Combat Team, now in training at Camp Shelby, Miss., relax from the rigors of combat training at the Aloha USO in nearby Hattiesburg. In the photo above Pvt. Charles Nakamura of Honolulu takes a blow at six candles during a recent USO party for the nisei servicemen. The girl at right is Mrs. Kazu Iijima, wife of Sgt. Tak Iijima of the 442nd unit and program assistant at the USO. The Aloha USO was initiated by residents of Hawaii as a service for Japanese American servicemen at Camp Shelby, among whom are 2600 from Hawaii. Melvin O. Harter of Honolulu is director. Although operated principally for the nisei servicemen, the Aloha USO is open to all soldiers.

Martinez CIO Backs Rights Of Evacuees

MARTINEZ, Calif. — Letters protesting the eviction from her home of Mrs. June Arie Terry, Japanese American wife who recently joined her husband, Horton Terry, following her release from a relocation center, continued to arrive at the desk of Mayor C. A. Ricks of Martinez.

Among letters received by the mayor was one from Mrs. Priscilla Beattie of the Pasadena Fair Play committee, who urged tolerance in the community's treatment of Mrs. Terry.

In a letter written in answer to Mrs. Beattie, Mayor Ricks declared that a petition may be arranged by the CIO Labor Council in defense of Mrs. Terry.

"The CIO Labor Council came to see me about the matter as they are arranging some form of petition or protest," wrote the mayor. "The CIO is very strong for Constitutional Rights of all races, especially where they are American citizens. Maybe this blow-up was a good thing because it attracted attention and got the people to thinking and the discussion will be good for our democratic action."

Residents of Martinez joined the fight against the eviction as they circulated a petition denouncing the threats of violence directed against Mrs. Terry by some of her neighbors.

The petition declared, "It is tragic when as a result of war hysteria, Americans lose sight of the American ideal and the rights we are trying to protect."

It declared that Mrs. Terry's brother, Esao Arie, now serving with the armed forces, had been honored recently by the Martinez American Legion as one of the first Japanese Americans drafted.

Signers included a Sunday school teacher and a serviceman's father.

DR. JOHN W. THOMAS, secretary, Department of Cities, American Baptist Home Mission Society, New York.

NORMAN THOMAS, Post War World Council, New York.

JOSEPH S. THOMPSON, president, Pacific Electric Mfg., San Francisco.

WILLARD TOWNSEND, president, United Transport Service Employees of America, CIO, Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE TRUNDLE, JR., Cleveland, Ohio.

RT. REV. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, presiding bishop, Protestant Episcopal church, president, Federal Council of churches of Christ.

AUGUST VOLLMER, Berkeley, Calif.

THE MOST REV. JAMES E. WALSH, Bishop and superior-general of the Catholic Maryknoll Missions.

RICHARD J. WALSH, president, John Day Publishing Co., New York.

ANNIE CLO WATSON, executive secretary, International Institute, San Francisco.

DR. RAY LYMAN WILBUR, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.

First Case Filed in Supreme Court to Test Legality of Army Evacuation of Citizens

Attorneys for Fred Korematsu File Appeal in Highest Court; Topaz Evacuee Convicted for Failure to Report for Evacuation from Oakland

WASHINGTON—The first case to challenge the constitutionality of the evacuation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast in 1942 was filed in the United States Supreme Court on Wednesday, Feb. 9, in an appeal by Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu of Oakland, Calif., who is now in the war relocation center at Topaz, Utah.

Korematsu, a native American, was convicted in September, 1942, and placed on five-year probation by the Ninth District Federal Court of Appeals at San Francisco for failing to report for evacuation under orders issued by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, then commanding officer of the western defense command.

Korematsu said he did not want to "abandon my girl and leave my home and friends." The United Press reported that Korematsu had adopted an alias of "Clyde Sarah" and underwent a surgical operation to alter his facial characteristics.

In a decision announced in June, 1943, the Supreme Court held in an unanimous decision in the cases of Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi and Minoru Yasui that the army had the right to place Japanese Americans under curfew,

but the Supreme Court did not rule on the legality of the evacuation in the Yasui-Hirabayashi cases.

Korematsu, represented by the American Civil Liberties Union, contends that the evacuation of himself and 70,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry had deprived them of their "rights of national citizenship, liberty and property."

Moreover, he charged, the evacuation program was unconstitutional because it involved delegation of unlimited legislative power "to courts, juries and military commanders."

Children Returning To School at Tule Segregation Camp

NEWELL, Calif.—For the first time since the center was designated as a segregation camp for disloyal Japanese, children have returned to school at the Tule Lake WRA center.

High school classes opened Monday, with approximately 1,200 teen-age boys and girls attending. Most of these children are in Tule Lake because their parents have decided to repatriate or expatriate to Japan.

In the elementary school which opened last week 890 children are attending, representing about 75 per cent of the children on the project of school age.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Democracy in Colorado

The tradition of democracy was strongly upheld this week when the Senate of the state of Colorado defeated a resolution to place on the November ballot a bill restricting the sale of land to aliens of Japanese ancestry.

Though thinly-disguised as a general "anti-alien" measure, the bill was directed at the Japanese aliens, who are by law denied the right to citizenship. And that it was a race measure was made only too clear in the statement of Rep. L. D. Shotwell, leading proponent of the bill:

"Governor Vivian's purpose in calling the legislature was to set up barriers against the Japanese. The yellow race was not known when our Constitution was written. Today we know it is not to be trusted."

The state senators of Colorado are to be commended for their straightforward action. They repudiated the bill because it is in itself an undemocratic proposal. A far easier recourse lay open to them, to pass the resolution and permit it to go on the November ballot. Yet they knew that the proposal was a fascistic move, to direct restrictive legislation against a racial minority.

The actual nature of such bills can seldom be accurately judged in times like the present, when war issues cloud the actual issues at stake. When these bills are directed against persons adjudged "enemy aliens," the issues are further confused. That the senators saw through the smokescreen of war hysteria and politics is a thing greatly to be commended.

A magnificent defense of the legal rights of persons of Japanese ancestry was made during the course of the hearings in both the Senate and the House. Members of the church, labor and civil rights groups were among those who made a strong attack upon the bill as an entering wedge for fascism.

There are lessons to be learned in this week's action. There is first the fact that democracy can and will resist the ways of the dictators. There is the fact that organized resistance by truly democratic persons and groups can prove effective. There is the heartening fact that persons of democratic instinct can and will unite in times of danger.

And there is further the fact that the democratic tradition needs watching at all times. The anti-alien land measure might have been approved. Such laws are in existence today. And they were the precedent for the legislation defeated this week in Colorado.

Since the defeat of the bill, its proponents have already set in motion a new action for passage of the measure. Petitions are today circulating in the state of Colorado, asking that the bill be placed on the November ballot. It is entirely conceivable that such a measure can be stampeded through at a time when national elections are of primary importance.

Bills of this sort, restrictive and racial in nature, must be defeated before they gain headway. Our traditions of liberty and justice are too dear to allow loopholes for the entrance of undemocratic theory and practice. These traditions must be ever upheld, as they were upheld early this week in the halls of the Colorado state senate, upheld with the same courage and conviction and devotion to duty.

JACL Sponsors

Released elsewhere in these pages today is a list of sponsors for the Japanese American Citizens League.

The names make a panel of distinguished Americans. They represent a wide range of professions, and, we are glad, they represent many of the racial groups that compose the population of these United States. We think that is the way it should be.

These men and women have offered their names and their support to Japanese Americans. We are grateful.

The cause of the nisei is not a popular one in all sections of the country, nor among all parts of the population. Our sponsors show courage and conviction. They contribute, too, to the courage of the nisei themselves, who will not bend beneath the many attacks today levelled against them. We are confident that the JACL sponsors will find that the nisei will not be too adversely affected by the un-American attitudes that hamper their integration. The nisei stand by their rights as Americans, but we know they are braver because of the many thousands of Americans who stand with them.

Long after the war is over, Japanese Americans will remember with pride the names of those who stood fast with them.

Missing today from the list of sponsors is the name of a beloved American, William Allen White, whose recent death is mourned by the whole nation.

William Allen White was in the best sense of the word a good American. He had courage, and he had vision. He was above partisanship in his loyalty to his country and his devotion to justice.

Mr. Warren's Double-Talk

It is difficult to see how Earl Warren, California's governor and "favorite son" candidate for President, can justify his publicly expressed attitude regarding Americans of Japanese ancestry with his recent public statements against racial intolerance in California. Governor Warren, by his position as California's chief executive, has been the virtual spearhead of a vicious racist attack upon Japanese American citizens of California, and has flouted the very principles of racial democracy for which he so recently has pleaded.

There is every reason to believe that Governor Warren, who has made good political use of Japanese Americans as racial scapegoats, will inject this issue into the forthcoming presidential campaign. One of his coterie of statehouse politicians has already announced candidacy for the United States senatorship and has promised to do all in his power to keep the "Japs" from coming back to California. It should be stressed, however, that the question of fair play for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry is not a matter of Republican or Democratic politics, although anti-administration forces have attempted to confuse the government's treatment of the west coast evacuees, who are citizens and legal residents of the United States, with the general question of the treatment of alien enemies and prisoners of war. There are probably as many Republicans as Democrats, to say nothing of representatives of the various minor parties, who have been firm in their insistence for fairness and decency in the handling of those Japanese Americans who have been forcibly removed from their homes. Rather, the point is one of individual integrity and intellectual honesty.

It is reported that Governor Warren will join with Vice President Wallace and other prominent Americans to lead a group of Republicans and Democrats, dedicated to fighting all threats to democracy. It is to be hoped that Mr. Warren is truly sincere in this, for he has established himself as a leader in his own state and his stature is growing nationally. His can be a powerful influence for good. However, there are no indications to lead to any belief that he has abandoned his prejudiced attitude against Americans of Japanese ancestry, or that he has disavowed the white supremacy line of the Native Sons of California, to which he has given tacit support in the past. Until he can make his public actions compatible with his protestations of democracy, he will be regarded as attempting to win political favor by masquerading in the sheep's clothing of humanitarianism.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

On West Coast Attitudes

Much has been written in these pages about the forces of reaction and neo-fascism on the Pacific coast, and of their bitted and irrational hate campaign against all persons of Japanese ancestry. On the other hand, the recent widely-publicized attempt by prejudiced neighbors to oust one of the few Japanese Americans permitted by the military to return to the evacuated area brings into focus the not-surprising fact that there are a great many people who have lost neither their sanity nor their sense of fair play in their consideration of Japanese Americans.

Letters published in the San Francisco Chronicle have been unanimous in their condemnation of this sorry example of home town racism. The Chronicle, the Salinas Californian, the Palo Alto Times and other newspapers in the area have editorially censured the citizens of Martinez, California, who were responsible for this flagrant display of bigotry. Even as far away as Phoenix, the Arizona Republic asked: "Is Martinez in the U.S.A.?" And in Martinez, Mayor Ricks has pointed out that such transgressions upon democracy are not wholly representative of the people of the community, and has cited the action of the CIO Council in opposing such discrimination.

There has been both bitterness and resentment among some evacuees regarding the nature and force of the racist attack waged against them on the west coast, but the attitude of the great majority has been tempered by the knowledge that such intolerance was but the manifestations of a maniacal minority of the people of the west coast, that many more had braved both pressure and censure in their opposition to these hate-mongers.

The anti-democrats who want to wage their own race war against persons of Japanese ancestry in America have sought to present the Japanese American situation as a problem apart from all others, but there is, in contrast, a growing identification of the Japanese American question with the problems faced by other racial minorities. In attacking the fountainheads of anti-Semitism, of Jim Crowism and of prejudice against other Oriental Americans and those of Mexican ancestry, the developing campaign against racial disharmony is reaching many of the sources from which flow the bile of anti-nisei feeling.

The hate campaign against Japanese Americans is but one of the racial questions which must be resolved in the sunkist valleys of California, but it is one which has been sharpened by the hysteria which is a consequence of war, and intensified by the very special interests of professional patriots and profiteers. Every Japanese American should know and remember that west coast citizens from every walk of life have continued to fight for the nisei's place in the American sun, and that these Americans were motivated not by any particular affection or lack of affection for persons of Japanese ancestry, but by simple consideration of democracy and justice.

The test of west coast attitudes regarding Japanese Americans will come, of course, whenever the present military regulations excluding these citizens from the Pacific slope are relaxed. The Hearst papers notwithstanding there is no indication at present how long these restrictions must be endured. Lieut. Gen. Emmons, commanding the western defense area, issued a statement last week warning Japanese Americans that the exclusion provisions were still in effect, and that these military regulations would be enforced. The army's policy presumably is based on military necessity alone, and it is to be expected that the restrictions will remain in force only so long as they are deemed necessary. It is to be hoped that the army authorities will not resort to doctrine of expediency in their approach to this problem,

submitting to the cries of alarmists and the threats of would-be vigilantes. Timidity will only invite further assaults upon our ramparts of civil liberties.

On the premise that the exclusion provisions will be relaxed at a not too distant date, it is important to know that there are groups and individuals on the west coast who are ready to defend the right of all citizens, including Americans with Japanese faces, to enjoy their birthright of freedom.

Some Americans have marveled at the resiliency shown by Japanese Americans in their devotion to their country, despite the trials of evacuation and detention, and the whole pattern of their wartime experience. Yet there has been no factor as great in maintaining the Japanese American's faith in democracy as the knowledge that they were not alone, that countless Americans suffered with them the abnegation of their civil rights, and that these Americans have stepped forward to assist and to defend. It is also heartening that the entire wartime record of the Japanese American group, both civilian and military, has been such as to vindicate those who have supported that minority through months of suspicion and misunderstanding.

The situation today, almost two full years to the day when the presidential executive order was issued authorizing evacuation, finds Japanese Americans only a few steps removed from their status on that day in February, 1942. The struggle for the restoration of the privileges and obligations of citizenship was climaxed last month with the reinstitution of selective service procedures. The military regulations enforced at the time of evacuation still remain. But today, except perhaps in the unregenerated pages of the Hearst press, there is no question as to the loyalty of the vast majority of Americans with Japanese faces. The direction today is forward, not backward. The track is fast and the weather clear.

the copy desk

Bataan Atrocities

"Our parents, despite their honest and wholehearted desire to make this country—the home of their children—their own home, still cherish pleasant and happy memories of their childhood in Japan and refuse either to believe or talk of the outrage. It is incredible to them, unbelievable, that their mother country would breed anyone guilty of such contemptibility.

"The reports of the 'March of Death' from Mariveles to San Fernando, the government declares, have been carefully investigated and authenticated. . . One thing that our parents do not realize—cannot comprehend—as they look back that long trail to their distant childhood, is that Japan of today—like the Germany of today—is not the same as it was forty or fifty years ago. No, not even as ten years ago when the swaggering, insolent and cruel military began tightening the screws on the rack to torture humanity.

"The disease of militarism is no lingering cancerous growth that kills slowly and surely. It is a vicious, horrendous virus that makes mad men madder, growing in destruction and violence until it is hard to believe that such practices comes from the minds of human beings.

But our sons, believing in the right of humanity and the common decency of mankind, are going to this war firm in the belief that such wanton practices cannot go unpunished. That this is war—a total war—against militarism and the wanton defilers who insult and humiliate mankind." — From an editorial in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Vagaries

Ben Kuroki . . .

Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki has received a good press in the San Francisco Bay region for his recent speech before the Commonwealth Club. Sgt. Kuroki has fought as an American in 30 dangerous combat missions over Europe. The San Francisco Chronicle, the News and the Oakland Tribune reported Sgt. Kuroki's address fairly. The Hearst Examiner, however, headlined a brief account: "Jap Addresses S.F. Club." . . . A Paramount newsreel now being shown in U. S. theatres shows wounded Americans returning from the Mediterranean combat area. Among the shots are those of Japanese Americans of the now-famous 100th Infantry battalion who are now receiving expert care in Army hospitals in the U. S. . . . First Japanese American to return from the Mediterranean zone on a hospital ship, however, came back more than eight months before. He is Sgt. Paul Sakai, the only Japanese American to participate in the invasion of North Africa in November, 1942. * * *

Navy Films . . .

Official U. S. Navy films of Pearl Harbor, now being shown in U. S. universities, offer telling and visual proof of the role played by Japanese Americans in the defense of Hawaii on Dec. 7 and in the rebuilding of the territory's damaged defenses. The Navy film shows Japanese Americans aiding in the military defense of Hawaii during the Japanese attack, and shows workers of Japanese ancestry assisting in the repairing of the damaged battle wagons. Here, in the Navy's own films, is the rebuttal to the vicious rumors against Japanese Americans which were circulated in the United States in the weeks after Pearl Harbor. * * *

Script . . .

Rob Wagner's Script, which is to Hollywood and Beverly Hills what the New Yorker is to Manhattan, has recently carried two articles, "Japalac Is Not a Drink," and "The Japanese in Hawaii," which explode popular misconceptions regarding the loyalty of west coast and Hawaiian Americans of Japanese ancestry. Incidentally, one of the last editorials written by the late Rob Wagner was an argument urging fair play for loyal residents of Japanese ancestry. . . . The Greencastle, Ind., Methodist Youth Conference, originally scheduled for Jan. 15, was postponed indefinitely. The program committee called for the postponement after it had been unable to find a "host church" that would permit a Japanese American leader on the platform, the magazine, Fellowship, reports. * * *

Explorer . . .

Latest recruit in the campaign of California hate-mongers to keep Japanese American evacuees from returning to the state is Mrs. Osa Johnson, the explorer. Mrs. Johnson's objections to Americans of Japanese ancestry is assertedly based on some "Japs" she met in Africa. . . . Despite all that has been said about California's attitude regarding Japanese Americans, it's estimated that more than one-half of the gifts sent to children in war relocation centers last Christmas came from California. . . . A Japanese American evacuee whose brother was killed recently in Italy, has received special permission from the War Department to return to Hawaii to rejoin his family. * *

Candidate . . .

The issue revolving around evacuees of Japanese ancestry was injected into the California political primary last week when State Treasurer Charles Johnson, a leading Republican politician and Treasurer of California for the past 21 years, announced his candidacy for U. S. Senator. In a statement announcing his candidacy, Johnson declared: "We can, by action of Congress, deal more fittingly than we have up to this time with those Japanese Americans who are professedly disloyal. Also it may be possible to prevent the return of Japanese to California." . . . Another political candidate is District Attorney

Wounded Japanese Americans, Back from Italy, Recuperate At No. Carolina Army Hospital

Capt. Kawasaki Had Both Legs Injured By German 88 Mm. Shell; Praises Courage of Correspondent Lardner Who Wrote Story on 100th Infantry Unit

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Wounded Japanese American veterans of recent fighting in Italy are recuperating at Moore General Hospital near here, the Asheville Times indicated in a recent interview with Capt. Isaac Kawasaki, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a wounded army surgeon.

It was also indicated that some of the Japanese American soldiers had been flown to Moore General Hospital after disembarking from hospital ships which had brought them back from the combat zone.

Capt. Kawasaki was wounded in both legs by a German 88 mm. shell, while serving in the Venafro sector in Italy.

He praised the courage of war correspondents in the war zone, declaring that they "do not think twice about their own safety when the gathering of news is involved." Capt. Kawasaki, whose father was the first Japanese Methodist missionary to come to the Hawaiian islands, declared that while he was attached to a medical unit of the first battalion of Japanese Americans to fight abroad in this war, he was interviewed by John Lardner, a correspondent for News-Week and the North American Newspaper Alliance.

Since Lardner wore an Army uniform, Capt. Kawasaki said he did not recognize him as a newspaper man, and did not know he was being interviewed until informed later of an article about the Japanese American battalion which was written by Lardner and published in the Nov. 8 issue of News-Week.

The unit was right up in the front-lines at the time, Capt. Kawasaki explained, and the gunfire was very heavy. Lardner went right ahead with his job despite the danger.

Also mentioned in Lardner's article was Capt. Taro Suzuki of Honolulu, who was one of the wounded flown to Moore hospi-

tal in an army transport, the Times said.

The incident involving his meeting with John Lardner occurred shortly before Capt. Kawasaki was wounded. After spending some time in a North African hospital, he was sent to the United States with a group of wounded on the hospital ship, "Seminole," the Times added. He arrived at Moore hospital about three weeks ago.

Capt. Kawasaki is able to walk with the aid of a cane and left Asheville last week on a 30-day leave for Cincinnati, where he graduated from the medical school of the University of Cincinnati in 1935. With him was his young wife, Toki.

Capt. Kawasaki was practicing medicine in Cincinnati at the time he went into the armed forces.

Concerning the problem faced by loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, Capt. Kawasaki declared that Japan is their worst enemy, for it was she who placed them in their present unfavorable position.

"We are fighting to prove again that we are loyal Americans," he said.

The Times described Capt. Kawasaki as a "quiet, good natured fellow, with a pleasant grin, and a modest but self-assured manner."

Capt. Kawasaki declared that his legs would get better and that he would be back on duty again. "Just a matter of time," he said.

From the Christian Advocate: Nisei Students Adjust Selves To Wartime Campus Conditions

"Students — Without Preference," Ruth L. Beyer calls them, the Japanese American students now attending colleges related to the Methodist church, where they are considered not American born-Japanese but "American citizens without reserictive adjectives."

Writing in "The Christian Advocate," Ruth Beyer shows how many a nisei student has adjusted himself to wartime and campus life. At Dakota Wesleyan, (Mitchell, S. Dak.) of seven nisei students, one has been chosen vice-president of the student body, another president of the sophomore class, one treasurer of that class. One student represents the freshman class on the Student Senate, and the other three hold places on the committees.

Academically, too, they stand high. One young man was on the championship speech squad, and a young girl received highest scholarship honors among the freshmen.

But they have also proved constructive members of the commun-

Fred N. Howser of Los Angeles who is running for re-election. Mr. Howser is the public official who told a California legislative committee that Japanese American evacuees would be "murdered" if they returned to their west coast homes. . . . Admiral William F. Halsey has been criticized by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) for characterizing the Japanese enemy as "yellow monkeys" in a public statement. The NAACP has protested to Secretary Knox on the ground that Admiral Halsey's racist description has disturbed China and upset the morale of American Negroes. The NAACP regrets Admiral Halsey's emphasis on race and color in his comments regarding the enemy.

ity, says the author. One of these young Americans is now employed by a widow whose son is now known to be a prisoner of the Japanese.

Nor is this experience exceptional. Twenty-two nisei students attend Syracuse University in New York state. Everyone was invited to a Syracuse home on Thanksgiving Day.

Showing a wide variety of interests, the nisei students Japanese American students everywhere reflect their interests in the jobs they hold. A fall graduate of Central college in Fayette, Mo., has been retained on the staff of the chemistry department. A student at Hamline University is manager of the co-op bookstore, while another is secretary to the dean of the School of Nursing. And in Winfield, Kansas, many of the nisei at Southwestern College are employed as city bus drivers.

Nisei students, the author reveals, show an eagerness to serve their school and their country. "All colleges are finding an eagerness on the part of the Japanese Americans to be allowed to take their place as soon as the Government approval is given in the active service of their country—which of course is the United States," she writes.

"When one considers the emotional strain that must accompany being uprooted from their homes and herded under the shadow of suspicion, with the parents and younger brothers and sisters of many still in relocation centers, it is remarkable that many of the students are outstanding in their academic achievements and practically none fall below the average standing of American students in any college. MacMurray College, in expressing appreciation of this group on the campus, emphasized particularly their courtesy and loyalty. All colleges find them eager to serve."

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Suggestions Toward Fighting Coast Hysteria

We were greatly heartened last week by the announcement that a nation-wide organization to fight anti-Semitism had been formed with Associate Justice Frank Murphy as chairman, surrounded by a galaxy of prominent figures in supporting positions. Such an organization is in a position to exert effective moral pressure against a situation which on the east coast appears to be approaching the rampant, hysterical proportions that anti U.S.-Japism attained on the west coast.

Aside from the active functions of an organization of this nature, the fact that such a group has been formed by public figures of unquestionable integrity undoubtedly will cause thoughtless native Jew-baiters to stop and think a moment about their actions. The leaders of the anti-Semitic movement hardly will be deterred by the organization, but the organization can be effective in stopping those who might jump on the bandwagon without thinking.

As added evidence that the problems of all minorities are bound together, the objectives of the organization in defense of domestic Jewry are applicable, almost without change of wording, to Japanese Americans.

There is nothing to be said against the organization of a similar body dedicated to the defense of the rights and good name of loyal Americans of Japanese descent as a means of combatting enemy propaganda and furthering American principles.

It is not inconceivable that the JACL could start a movement for the organization of such a group with the help of high government officials who, ignoring the threats of political blackmail, have demonstrated their interests in a square deal for loyal Japanese Americans.

Attorney General Francis Biddle, who has been zealous in his efforts to apply constitutional guarantees, undoubtedly would be interested. There are others, like Assistant Secretary of War McCloy, Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, Senator Elbert D. Thomas, and countless others of high and low political stature who have displayed more than a passing interest in the problems of the Japanese Americans.

We believe the idea worth following up. There are enough persons of influence and authority—not forgetting the members of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play—to make an effort for a nationwide organization feasible.

A western man, say someone like Associate Justice William Douglas whose political future is well enough assured to be unafraid of reprisal, might be preferable for the chairmanship.

To go a step further, it would seem that the governors of the three Pacific coast states are "musts" for high membership, and not least among them California's Governor Warren, the man who rarely lets considerations of right or wrong interfere with his political ambitions. In the realm of power politics it would seem not impossible to apply enough pressure to gain their support. Black-jack, if you will.

Here again the objective would be gained, not in stopping the professional agitators or the Johnny-come-latelies who have made rich political capital at the expense of a defenseless football. The main purpose would be in curbing the stupid senseless following of the rank and file in the wake of those who make a living by preaching hate.

Despite the bitterness of the vilification of Japanese Americans in California it cannot be said that new lows have been reached in America's shameful history of minority persecution. But it is indisputable that at no time has indulgence in petty hatreds been more costly to the national welfare.

If the wilful little men who bloat themselves to a sense of importance in sowing the rotten hatreds of the fascist outlook cannot be brought to reason, their effectiveness can be curtailed by bringing reason to their followers. And high public officials are the only ones who can bring the masses to their senses dramatically. Widespread realization that it is costly, insane, un-American and just plain unpopular to persecute any minority can go a long way to-

ward stripping the hate-mongers of their glamour and appeal.

That is what is being done by an influential committee dedicated to combat anti-Semitism. There is no reason why the same tactics cannot be applied to the advantage of Japanese Americans or any other American minority, and equally as important, to eliminate a most unbecoming smudge on this nation's moral position as a leader among democracies.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Democracy in Martinez SALINAS CALIFORNIAN

"The case of 22-year old June Arrii Terry, one of many American citizens of Japanese parentage, is a case to make all who believe in democracy stop and think," the Salinas, Calif., Californian wondered on Feb. 2, asking "Has the melting pot failed?"

Reporting that Mrs. Terry, who had been allowed to return to her Martinez, Calif., home of the military, had been forced to quit her home because of the attitude of her neighbors, the Californian reported:

"We have no information on the affair that has not been printed in the public press, but it appears to smack of intolerance to a degree reminiscent of the last world war. Signs posted around the Terry home saying, 'No Japs wanted here. Move on!' are reminiscent of the days when Americans of German descent were ousted from their jobs and homes. . ."

"In the burning heat of their patriotism people often forgot in those times what democracy meant," the Californian added, "and today fairly or unfairly, Japanese are going to be highly unpopular people hereabouts for a long time to come. . . . The main matter to be dealt with here and now is . . . simply the matter of making very sure that Japanese or Germans or Italians among us have authoritative clearance as loyal Americans to be here—and then according to them the same decent treatment that all good citizens have a right to expect," the Californian concluded. * * *

Volturno Crossing AMERICA

"The Volturno Crossing. That was a bloody business for the Fifth Army," says America, a Jesuit publication with a national circulation.

One soldier in particular the magazine writes about:

"Our private was less fortunate. He will never see again; the blast destroyed his eyes. Perhaps it is just as well; for if he could read the hysterical nonsense poured out against his race in some of our newspapers by racist demagogues, he might be embittered, to think that he had given his eyesight that they might be free—to insult him. He is not a white American; he is not a black American. He is an American called Yoshinao Omiya, and not the less American because descended from ancestors who happen to have come from Japan."

Mailing List

The Sentinel, checking its list of subscribers, has found that California, "which leads in the parade of race-mongers and Jap-baiters," has the largest number of outside Sentinel readers. Over 200 copies of the Sentinel go to California weekly. Largest number sent to one city is 59, going to Los Angeles. In addition, 3000 copies of the Sentinel are sent out weekly by the residents, with half of this number going to California.

Evacuees in Chicago Meet Recreation Problem With "All-American Fun Cabaret"

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

(Ed Note: Letters for this column should have the full name and address of the writer, although a pseudonym may be used in the published version. A letter signed "S. Togano" will be published if the writer of the letter will comply with the above rules.)

* * *

Nisei and Unions

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

At the present slow rate of congressional planning for the post-war period, the people of America can well expect some sort of economic crisis in the form of several millions unemployed. Mr. Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, has warned that capital cannot take care of total employment after the war.

If there is a large number of unemployed workers, nay, even if there is little unemployment, the Nisei may find himself out of a job, for the Nisei will be among the first to lose his job.

To help insure himself of a job in the post-war world, the Nisei can do any one of three things now. First, he can impress his ability on his employer. Good secretaries, stenographers, etc., are few and far between and a good one will be kept by the employer. Secondly, he can start his own business, although few Nisei have sufficient capital to start a business in these times. Thirdly, the great bulk of the Nisei will be on the job market, along with the rest of the workers in the United States. Nisei workers can do either of two things. He can play ball with the employer and do as he wishes, to be in his good graces. This will mean in many cases that the Nisei will be used to undermine organized labor and may be used as strike-breakers. In the history of industrial relations in America members of minority groups have often been used as an anti-labor force. On the other hand, the Nisei can join in the ranks of labor and take his chance with the rest of America's workmen. This second alternative, in my mind, seems most desirable. Man cannot live in isolation nor can he become an effective citizen in a democracy as an isolated individual.

The Nisei can lend his support, for his own security and for the security of all Americans, to the social legislations now pending in Congress. I refer, specifically, to the Murray-Dingell-Wagner bill which I believe will greatly advance the social health of this country.

I have referred to the danger of the Nisei being used as an anti-union or non-union force. The United Automobile Workers, CIO, has voted to organize the Nisei and welcome them into the organization. Various other unions have taken similar steps but the response on the part of the Nisei has not been exactly overwhelming.

(Ed. Note: Discrimination against Japanese Americans and against other minority groups by certain unions, particularly in the AFL and the Railway Brotherhoods, may be a factor. In the Hawaiian Islands where there is no union discrimination, Japanese Americans form the majority of many unions and Japanese American labor leaders represent organized workers of all creeds and colors.)

In New Jersey, the Nisei are being used, unconsciously I think, as a non-union force in a cannery. This type of thing will only breed resentment and the Nisei is in no position to have resentment heaped upon him.

On this point I fear the War Relocation Authority has missed the boat. The WRA policy seems to be to find jobs where it can and

CHICAGO—One of the major problems of relocation has been that of entertainment and socials in areas of high nisei resettlement. How one group met this problem in Chicago with an "All-American Fun Cabaret" is told in a report made recently by Francis W. McKenzie, assistant program director of the YMCA hotel.

The YMCA Hotel has provided a stop-over place for more than a thousand nisei since resettlement began. At present over one hundred live in the hotel in residence.

The "All American Fun Cabaret" was planned by a group of nisei to provide a normal outlet for the nisei's desire to gather with friends at a social gathering, and secondly to become better acquainted with other Americans who hold a sympathetic interest in resettlement.

At a mixed group party held at the West Side Professional Schools YMCA last November, it was suggested that YMCA's about the city organize geographical groups and sponsor such parties monthly. The program staff of the Hotel, after consulting with other staff members, moved to ascertain ways in which the hotel could put its facilities at the disposal of the nisei.

A committee was chosen, made up of Charles Shedd, executive secretary of the West Side Professional Schools YMCA, M. L. Walters of the Chicago YMCA, and eight nisei. With a committee made up almost entirely of nisei, it was felt that the design and intentions of the party would be shaped closer to the pattern that nisei wanted.

The party was not publicly promoted or advertised. The only promotion was a small mimeographed index card.

Thus the "All-American Cabaret" was started. It was held Jan. 19 at the YMCA Hotel. Since it was planned as an experiment, invitations were sent to persons and agencies who might observe and evaluate it. Of 24 invitations sent to such groups as the WRA, the American Friends Service Committee, the Brethren Hostel, Hull House, Church Federation, the YWCA and the YMCA, 15 were accepted. Many of these persons later assisted in a "post-mortem" evaluation at the close of the affair.

Nearly 500 persons attended. Chairs and tables were placed cabaret style, with the center of the floor left clear for dancers. After a get-acquainted program a dance followed. A stage show and "Truth and Consequences" were held in the middle of the program. This was followed by refreshments by candlelight and a waltz program of dancing. Highlights of the evening were the innumerable reunions that took place all evening.

"The hope for the future," according to Francis McKenzie, "is that affairs like these can be held regularly, while at the same time groups should gather locally and sponsor small-group activities. Community programs are needed and should be stressed more than big metropolitan affairs, although there is room for the latter also."

to send qualified persons to these jobs. The WRA looks to the employers who provide the jobs without much thought to existing labor conditions. However, it is true the WRA cannot be expected to look after everything and the Nisei must begin to think some of these questions through for himself. He must look at existing social forces and analyze with great care where the progressive and retrogressive forces are, and in that light he must decide where he will cast his lot. I would commend the progressive forces simply because history is ever-changing and moving. Whether it changes for good or ill depends on the people of the world, and I am convinced that the forces for good in history are the progressive peoples and movements. The Nisei should identify himself with these forces, and become a force for, and not a weight on, progress.

Sincerely yours,
MINEO KATAGIRI
600 West 122nd St.,
New York City, N. Y.

Ann Nisei Says: Look Ahead From February's Snows to Fashions of Spring

February, 1944.

February is just another month, so far as we're concerned. We're getting a bit weary of snow and soot, of wearing rubbers and watching the coal supply. We're tired of being cold and braving the winds, and we hope wistfully for a stray spring breeze from Florida.

We're tired of winter, and February is just another month. Like the "etcetera" at the end of a long summary, February is just more of the same.

Along about now we generally wonder about the shape of things to come—spring dresses, hats and shoes. We wonder if it isn't too early to buy a straw hat—something black and shiny with white flowers and a wisp of a veil. Or a print dress in pale blue with an etched black design. Or anything that hints of warmth and sunshine and new green leaves.

Well, it's a little early as yet, but we can dream. We can think about what's coming, come spring.

The "new" look, this season, will be a sleek and smooth one. There'll be none, or very little, of the sophisticated glitter we had some time ago. And there won't be the strictly casual look of more recent date. Clothes will be trim, neat and smooth—without getting that masculine look. There's an air of quality and distinction about clothes this season. You've probably noticed. Jewelry, for instance, is small and distinctive. No more of the gadgety stuff. Small, precious earrings, of silver and gold and stones. Smart distinctive clips.

Suits are almost deceptively simple this season. The cardigan suit, collarless, with a fitted jacket and plain, straight skirt—that's your best bet. Jackets are shorter and straighter. Skirts are trimmer. For a touch of color add a bright weskit—green, red, yellow, or blue.

Hairdos will be simpler, too, and neither too short nor too long. Women don't have time to fuss with their hair these days; so fancy curls and elaborate styles are out. You many even, this season, wear your hair brushed straight down over the crown of your head, fitting like a cap, with the ends tucked into a bun.

* * *

Did You Know?

That you can repair a broken finger nail? Cover your nail with adhesive tape shaped to fit—and apply polish over it. Use darkish polish, and the adhesive will protect as well as hide the broken nail.

That you can use a platinum rinse on your hair—and to good advantage? Platinum will certainly not make any kind of blonde out of you, but it will bring out nice highlights and make your hair shine.

That you can buy a new product for whitening your teeth? You put it on like nail polish, and take it off with a special remover. We aren't recommending this product, since we haven't seen it yet, but we just thought you might be interested.

That you should save cream jars and wave-set bottles and caps? New products are coming with paper covers, and some of the wave-set products will start coming in powdered form. When you mix the new wave-set, use an egg beater, and make it up several hours before you use it.

* * *

We got a minor thrill the other day just reading a soap ad. S—soap, it said, will not make you beautiful, it will keep you clean.

And alongside the usual romantic bluffs, the world-wide promises and the scented words you get in the usual ad, this new bit of frankness was welcome indeed. It didn't promise men, money and success. It didn't try frightening you with tales of horrible things to come if you didn't use S—soap. But it will keep you clean, it said.

We wonder if engaging candor is coming into the advertising game? Will tomorrow's ad trumpet: "L'amour cream—it won't do your skin any good, but it won't hurt you, either"? Or possibly something like this: "Western Refrigerators: Guaranteed for two years, at end of which time we'll

American Legion Spanks Lechner

We came across some amusing items during the past few weeks. One of them is the "spanking" administered to our "good friend," John R. Lechner of the Americanism Educational League, by a unanimous vote of the executive committee of the American Legion of California. The censure revolved around the trip made by Lechner to Washington, D. C. to stir up trouble for those of Japanese parentage. He is purported to have stated that he was representing the American Legion. The truth now seems to be that he was warned not to make such claims but to strictly represent his own organization.

Lechner is the "great patriot" who called on the Los Angeles chapter office of the JACL a few months before the war and urged a patriotic "I Am An American" program. This was held at the Hollywood American Legion Hall with about 700 people present. A prominent movie actor was obtained to serve as the master of ceremonies. Mr. Lechner generously gave his services free of charge for which all concerned were most grateful.

After the affair, the Japanese showed a most unappreciative attitude. When Mr. Lechner wanted contributions for his Americanism League, the money was not forthcoming. The JACL officials had accepted his offer to help put over the program free of charge in good faith. Their naiveness may be the cause for the present tirade against them. It may be too bad the services were not paid off at that time for it would have saved us lots of nuisance value.

Today most likely Mr. Lechner will claim that he did not know how dangerous the "Japs in California" were. It is possible that he may claim to have been acting for some patriotic organization to spy on the Nisei. He should have no objection because for his services as a "friend," it is reported that he was able to go to parties which the Japanese consul of Los Angeles and others who were in majority of cases interned by the FBI upon the outbreak of war were attending.

Hearst Editorial Against Intolerance

The next item which has given us the best laugh in a long time was an editorial in the Hearst paper. The title ran as follows: "Stamp Out Intolerance in America." It was a most educational one. Excerpts are as follows:

"In the United States, as in Europe, campaigns and practices of racial and religious disparagement and discrimination never STOP with the Jews."

"Once the practice of intolerance was accepted in Nazi Germany and the Jews were made to suffer, Catholics and Protestants suffered alike."

"The United States will have the same tragic experience, if it ever makes the same fatal mistake."

We wondered if we were reading an editorial from the Pacific Citizen itself. They were strange statements to be carried by a Hearst paper. America certainly would be a happier place if the Hearst papers would practice what they preach.

Of course, Orientals, Mexicans, Negroes and others of the colored races may not be human beings

probably talk you into buying our new model?"

What might really be helpful from the consumer's standpoint would be a little truthful advertising in clothes. Instead of the usual, "Universally becoming," we might get, "Recommended if you're tall and weigh no more than 120 pounds." That might keep Powers model clothes on Powers models, which is where they belong. And it might save us from the too-usual spectacle of short, plumpish women striding about in silver fox coats.

Oh well, where would we be without advertising? We see a bony, anemic creature lounging around in a dress by Valentina—\$400. Well, we can dream, can't we? Ads are like a soldier's pin-up girls. We don't usually get any farther than the picture. But we can always dream.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

in the eyes of the Hearst papers. Otherwise, the same reasoning should apply. If the citizens of Japanese ancestry can be pushed around and their rights violated with the approval of the Supreme Court, it is going to boomerang against some other group one of these days. The Yasui-Hirabayashi cases will be the classic example. To justify the curfew on citizens of Japanese extraction, the solicitor general had to make it sweeping to include even those of German or Italian extraction. The day is coming when that decision is going to plague the American people.

The Hearst papers sure are thick-skinned all right. When they were boosting the "Bill of Rights Week," they were lambasting the citizens of Japanese ancestry. Every incident and rumor bloated into sensational stories to blacken the name of the Nisei. If too many people did not gobble such tall tales, they would be most amusing to those of us who were on the scenes.

Sergeant Kuroki Receives Ovation

Sergeant Ben Kuroki, the No. 1 Nisei hero of this war, is doing a wonderful public relations' job. Also the Time Magazine has been most helpful in publicizing him as well as pointing out the California agitation against persons of Japanese extraction as hysterical. When Kuroki spoke before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, he was given a standing ovation, for his speech rang with sincerity.

As one friend wrote, his statement that he felt safer flying over enemy territory in Europe than to walk the streets in this country made a profound impression upon the audience. It has brought home the message to the thinking people how far this Pacific Coast racist program has gone.

More and more Nisei are going to give their lives up for their country. Others will be wondering what is going to be their future once war is over, while they are in the "fox holes," dodging enemy fire. As Sergeant Jimmy Gozawa told the Colorado legislators, the American soldiers of Japanese ancestry would like to go overseas with the assurance that their loved ones will be given a fair treatment.

We feel that America has been slow in arousing herself. But the tide is gradually drifting towards the realization of the serious implications of race prejudice. With the drafting of eligible Nisei becoming a reality, no longer will the argument that it is difficult to distinguish between a loyal and disloyal Nisei hold water. Anyone who is willing to give his life for his country is willing to do more than these so-called "patriots" who are stirring up trouble at home by disrupting unity. The real culprits who are sabotaging the war effort are these race-baiters.

Japanese American Farm Labor Camp Planned at Orem

PROVO—Following the assistance given Utah county farmers last year by volunteer Japanese American farm workers from war relocation centers, Utah county farmers will receive similar labor aid this year, it was indicated last week.

A farm labor camp for Japanese Americans will operate at Orem this year, according to S. R. Boswell, county agricultural agent.

Tule Lake Stops Farm Operations

KLAMATH FALLS, Tre.—The 2318-acre tract two miles south of Tule Lake, used by the War Relocation Authority since May, 1942, for farm operations by residents of the Tule Lake relocation center, will be returned to the Bureau of Reclamation, Ray R. Best, center director, declared last week.

Since the Tule Lake camp was transformed into a segregation center, the farm program has been abandoned and crops raised at Tule Lake will be only for the subsistence of those at the segregation camp.

Willing to Die Political Death, Declares Soldier Legislator

DENVER, Colo.—Rep. Wayne W. Hill, R., Denver, flew to Denver in an army plane on Feb. 7 to attend the special session of the Colorado Legislature on the anti-Japanese land bill.

Appearing in the House in a sergeant's uniform, Rep. Hill voiced his opposition to the restrictive legislation. He said that he had been discharged from the army to apply for a commission in AMG or accept a commission as a medical entomologist, for which he had been recommended.

"I am as horrified as anyone at Japanese atrocities and I hope I have an opportunity to retaliate. But we should distinguish our Japanese enemy from American

citizens of Japanese ancestry," Rep. Hill said.

"Once you take one freedom from a minority you can take all the freedoms from the majority. Are we, by our votes, going to tell the world Colorado does not want to operate under a democracy? This proposal violates one of the basic canons of freedom for which you expect us to give our lives to defend," he added.

"I have been cautioned that I will be sorry if I vote against this amendment. My reply is that I am just as willing to die a political death as I am to die in battle to preserve American freedom."

Church, Liberal, Labor Group Leaders Fought Colorado Bill

Nisei Sergeant Asks Fair Play In Colorado

Democracy Should Be Above Race, Color, Creed, Says Gozawa

DENVER—In the hushed chamber of the Colorado House of Representatives on Feb. 5 a Japanese American sergeant of the U. S. Army from Camp Carson pleaded with members of the Colorado Legislature to refrain from enactment of laws that would militate against loyal non-citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Other Japanese American soldiers from Camp Carson, two of whom had served for six months in the Aleutian Islands, were present as Sgt. Jimmy Gozawa said that democracy should be a thing "above race, color or creed."

Gozawa, who was inducted in San Francisco where he operated a flower shop, stopped in Denver while en route to Camp Savage, Minn.

He appeared, unheralded, at a meeting called by the Constitutional Amendments committee of the Colorado House to discuss several proposed amendments to the state constitution which would prohibit aliens of Japanese ancestry from buying or owning property.

He pleaded in behalf of both Japanese American citizens and aliens who, by law, cannot be naturalized.

"I am an American by birth and it means a great deal to me," he said. "It is almost impossible for you to understand this titanic struggle, sitting here comfortably."

"There are thousands of people who are suffering and dying—not because they are black or white, Japanese or something else—but because they are believers in democracy."

"We are going overseas. We are going to be hungry. We are going to be scared. Many of us are going to be crippled."

"We are not asking for special privileges. We are only asking for a chance to show that we do believe in democracy, that it is dear to us."

"Please give us hope that our loved ones here will be taken care of."

WRA Official Asks Distinctions Between Militarists, Others

DENVER—Jesse H. Lewis, field assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, declared here last week that it was unfair and un-American to vent racial prejudice upon persons of Japanese extraction in the United States for the crimes of Japanese militarists.

Speaking before the American Society of Sugar Beet Technologists, Lewis said that a "distinction should be made" between those responsible for the brutal treatment of American prisoners in the Philippines and loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Fascistic Tendencies In Legislation Told To State Officials

DENVER, Colo. — Prominent Colorado churchmen, labor spokesmen and liberals joined in the fight on the anti-Japanese land bill in the State Legislature during the past week. Many prominent Colorado citizens appeared before the legislative body to voice their opposition.

The bill was characterized as an entering wedge for fascism by opponents of the measure, among them Dean Paul Roberts of St. Johns Cathedral.

"Fascism starts in an innocent way, with public opinion mobilized against a small group unable to fight back. Legislative action under the stress of emotion is dangerous. I beg of you to give the proposal sincere consideration, remembering that the Japanese Americans have a larger proportion of men in the armed forces than any other minority group in the country," Dean Roberts declared at an open hearing in the House.

Charles E. Binna, secretary of the CIO Industrial Union Council, told the legislature that organized labor is committed against any type of racial discrimination. Binna declared that the proposed legislation was particularly dangerous because it gives Axis propagandists a chance to point out "what American plutocrats are doing to the underdogs."

Rev. John A. Foote, a former missionary to Japan, declared that the proposed anti-alien amendments played into the hands of Axis propagandists.

"We have always prided ourselves that a man was what he made himself, not a product of his ancestry," S. Arthur Henry, former Republican legislator, said at the hearing. He said that the proposed measure tampered with the Bill of Rights, and added: "It is anti-climactic for people staying safely at home to become more bitter than the men on the firing line in the Pacific."

Rev. Joseph A. Johnson, Jr., president of the Colored Men's Christian Alliance, said that the amendment was "class legislation, and therefore undemocratic and un-Christian."

W. W. Grant warned that class hatred is easy to start and hard to stop.

Proponents of the measure at the open hearing were elected officials from Adams county and a District Court judge from Englewood.

Leading the supporters of the restrictive measure, Mayor J. W. Wells of Brighton asked:

"What will our soldiers think when they come back and find Japanese owning our farms and business establishments?"

Mayor Wells displayed a Denver newspaper, published in English and Japanese, as evidence that Japanese Americans cannot be assimilated.

Leading House advocate of the legislation is Rep. L. D. Shotwell, R., Aurora, who said:

"Governor Vivian's purpose in calling the Legislature was to set up barriers against the Japanese. The yellow race was not known when our Constitution was written. Today we know it is not to be trusted."

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Shotaro Kikuchi (6-3-AB, Minidoka) a boy on Jan. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kato (30-9-D, Minidoka) a boy on Jan. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sakichi Nishida (21-5-C, Minidoka) a girl on Jan. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshinobu Imazu (30-12-B, Minidoka) a child on Jan. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy S. Yori-zane (31-5-C, Minidoka) a girl on Jan. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Mizukami (13-10-A, Topaz) a boy on Jan. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigenobu Kuramoto (12-12-B, Topaz) a boy on Jan. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dick Matsumoto (30-10-F, Topaz) a boy on Jan. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Shiroi (20-1-AB, Topaz) a girl on Jan. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Itami (41-1-F, Minidoka) twin boys on Jan. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hisato Mizuki (31-2-D, Minidoka) a girl on Jan. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Hotta (11H-4A, Granada) a boy on Jan. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Juro Hosoda (31-6-D, Topaz) a boy on Jan. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Takahashi (5-3-B, Topaz) a girl on Jan. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seichi Hayashida (26-6-F, Minidoka) a boy on Jan. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minao Shimatori (2-10-C, Minidoka) a boy on Jan. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Shigaki (42-9-D, Minidoka) a boy on Jan. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Teshima (8K-1E, Granada) a girl on Jan. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Soichiro Hamano (2-4-D, Heart Mountain) a girl on Jan. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seikuro Aiba Kurihara (25-22-D, Heart Mountain) a girl on Jan. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Takeo Hashimoto (23-14-C, Heart Mountain) a girl on Jan. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henri Takahashi (11-5-D, Topaz) a girl, Martha-Ellen Crowley, on Jan. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Kuge (14-12-F, Minidoka) a boy on Jan. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadahiro Nishi (15-10-D, Heart Mountain) a girl on Jan. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoshi Jinka (14-1-F, Minidoka) a boy on Jan. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayuki Nakano (15-16-C, Heart Mountain) a girl on Jan. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Takano (23-6-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on Feb. 2.

DEATHS

Shiro Miyamoto (31-11-A, Topaz) on Jan. 22.

Kikuzo Sonoda, 63, (7F-7B, Granada) on Jan. 25.

Roho Mayeda, 56, (20-12-B, Topaz) on Jan. 25.

Yasutaro Tabata, 60, (22-5-B, Heart Mountain) on Jan. 29.

Tatsuyo Shibuya, 58, (22-14-F, Heart Mountain) on Feb. 1.

MARRIAGES

Sumire Sugita to Dewey Ajioka on Feb. 4 in Salt Lake City.

Tomiko Semba to Yoki Kawamura on Jan. 9 at Pocatello, Idaho.

Fumi Sugihara to Henry Wada on Jan. 20 at Albuquerque, N. M.

Itsuko Teraji to Pvt. Nobuichi Tanaka on Jan. 22 at Arkansas City, Ark.

Tae Norimatsu to Isamu Kawashima on Jan. 29, at Billings, Montana.

Kiyo Sato to Shigeru Hashimoto on Jan. 30 at Chicago.

Miyoko Suzuki to John Tamura on Feb. 4 at Cody, Wyoming.

Small Group Behind Anti-Evacuee Action, Says Farm Official

DENVER, Colo.—Esther Erickson, director of the Farmers Union State Educational department, reported last month that anti-Japanese sentiment at Grand Junction, Colorado, was being stirred up by only a few persons.

Miss Erickson attended a meeting of the Grand Junction Farmers Union on January 16.

Survey Finds Only 23 Land Transfers Involve "Japanese"

Colorado Official Had Charged 3,000 Aliens Had Bought Property

DENVER — The regional War Relocation Authority in Denver last week independently checked the charge of proponents of anti-Japanese legislation that 3,000 aliens had purchased land in Adams county, and found that only 23 persons of Japanese ancestry had made such purchases in the last two years, it was reported here.

It was declared that the independent WRA survey agreed specifically with an investigation conducted by the Rocky Mountain News, Denver daily.

The charge was made by Rep. L. D. Shotwell, Jr., R., Aurora, in a letter to Governor Vivian, asking for a special session of the Legislature to place a constitutional amendment prohibiting purchases of land by aliens of Japanese ancestry on the ballot in the November election.

The announcement of the WRA investigation was made by Jesse H. Lewis, assistant regional director of the WRA, who, at the same time revealed that the majority of the 23 actual purchases had been made by American citizens of Japanese ancestry and not by Japanese aliens.

"I find it hard to believe that any legislature or any election could prohibit American citizens from purchasing land anywhere," Mr. Lewis declared.

Mr. Lewis was optimistic regarding the labor supply for Colorado farms this year. He estimated that the number of farm workers of Japanese ancestry available would be almost the same as last year, even though many of the younger Japanese Americans were being drafted. Against this he cited that many of the older evacuees were ready to work because of their younger men in the war and because much of the inflammatory prejudice had subsided.

He pointed out that evacuee farm help had saved the tomato crop in the Grand Junction area, and had made friends for Japanese Americans.

Colorado Measure Aimed at Aliens of Japanese Ancestry

DENVER, Colo.—The constitutional amendment defeated by the Colorado State Senate Tuesday was directed particularly at aliens of Japanese ancestry.

The amendment, approved by the House but defeated in the Senate, provided:

"Aliens who are or may hereafter become bona fide residents of this state may acquire, inherit, possess, enjoy and dispose of property, real and personal, as native-born citizens; provided, however, that the property rights of aliens who are, or may hereafter become, ineligible to qualify as citizens of the United States, and the property rights of aliens who, although eligible to become citizens, shall be as now or hereafter prescribed by law, and the disposition of such property rights or property of such aliens may be prescribed by law, any other provisions of the Constitution of the State of Colorado to the contrary notwithstanding."

Survey Shows 4,600 Evacuees In Colorado

DENVER, Colo.—The number of persons of Japanese ancestry in Colorado is now 7,375, a rise of 4,641, according to Malcolm E. Pitts, WRA assistant field director in Denver.

Of the total population, fewer than two-thirds are aliens, Pitts announced.

Of the increase, 2,227 voluntary evacuees settled in Colorado shortly after Pearl Harbor, and 2,414 evacuees from relocation centers are now living in the state.

Of those living in Colorado before December, 1941, and the voluntary evacuees, approximately two-thirds are American-born, and the proportion of aliens among those from the centers is less than 20 per cent.

First Draft Calls Over One Hundred Youths at Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah — The names of 121 Topaz youth cleared for selective service were announced Jan. 31 by the Millard county draft board, according to the Topaz Times.

They will fill out form 304A and other necessary papers, which will be sent to their respective draft boards on the Pacific coast.

- SHOWER CAPS fine quality
- POMADE richard hudnuts three flowers
- BOBBY PINS
- TWEEZERS
- SCISSORS
- SAFETY PINS
- CHOCOLATES delicious 2-lb. box
- CARAMELS delicious 1 1/4-lb. box
- ELECTRIC CORDS 8 ft., socket & plug
- IRON CORDS
- BED SHEETS popular brands
- CHENILLE bedspreads
- OIL CLOTH
- BABY'S BLANKETS

Other Merchandise Available

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

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Coast Congress Delegation Seeks Myer's Ouster

**Resolution Signed by
21 of 33 Congressmen
From Pacific Area**

WASHINGTON — A resolution signed by 21 of 33 west coast congressmen requesting the dismissal of Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, was forwarded to President Roosevelt last week by Rep. Lea, D., Calif., dean of the coast delegation.

The resolution also asked the transfer of control of the Tule Lake segregation center from the WRA to the Department of Justice, and asked an "improvement" in the WRA personnel and its administrative program.

Rep. Lea listed the following as having signed the resolution:

Reps. Sheppard, Elliot, Engle, Costello and King, Democrats of California; Welch, Gearhart, Hinshaw, Phillips, Leroy Johnson, Rolph, Anderson, Poulson, Republicans of California; Horan, Norman and Holmes, Republicans of Washington; Angell, Mott, Stockman and Ellsworth, Republicans of Oregon.

Congressmen whose names were not on the list included the "New Deal" bloc of seven which last week sent President Roosevelt their own proposal for the treatment of Japanese Americans, and who condemned in the letter to the president the campaign to inflame hatred against citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Members of the coast delegation whose names were not on the resolution are:

Reps. Thomas Ford, Holifield, Izac, Rogers, Tolan, Outland and Voorhis, Democrats of California; Carter and Ward Johnson, Republicans of California; and, Coffee, Jackson and Magnuson, Democrats of Washington.

Pfc. Roy Tanagi Visits Home

REXBURG, Ida. — Pfc. Roy Tanagi visited recently at Sugar City with relatives and friends. He is stationed at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

In his honor a few of his friends sponsored a party at Sugar high school on January 31.

Two Nisei Cagers Play on College of Idaho Coyotes Five

BOISE, Idaho—Two reasons for the success of the College of Idaho's Coyotes in collegiate basketball play this season are two Japanese American players, George Saito and Roy Hosoda.

The Coyotes have won 13 of their first 14 games this season.

Saito is a three-year letterman from Salem, Ore., high school. Hosoda, the team's second high scorer, played two years for the University of Idaho, Southern Branch, before coming to the Coyotes.

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Min Miya Chosen Executive Chairman Of Davis JACL

LAYTON, Utah—Min Miya was chosen executive chairman for the Davis County JACL at a recent cabinet meeting. Other officials chosen were Ted Miya, official delegate; Yori Kosaiku, public relations chairman; George Fujiki, Red Cross chairman.

The Davis County chapter will sponsor a basketball league composed of six teams. The teams are the Sansei I, Sansei II, Comets, Bammies, Aces and Syracuse YBA.

The league was created for the convenience of the Davis County teams, which have been playing independently without a set schedule. Transportation difficulties will also be reduced, as the league has tentatively arranged to play in the Davis high school gym.

The February meeting of the chapter will be held on February 14 at the North Davis junior high school. The meeting will start at 7:30 p. m.

Denver Paper Editorial Hits Hate Incitement

**Cautions Legislature to
Get Full Facts Before
Acting on Proposals**

DENVER, Colo.—Before "going overboard" on the question of anti-alien land legislation, the governor and assembly of the state of Colorado should be bolstered with "full and accurate information," the Rocky Mountain News declared editorially on Feb. 2, as it contested a statement by Rep. L. D. Shotwell, Jr., of Aurora that 3,000 Japanese aliens had bought land in Adams county along in recent weeks.

"Let's see how these statements jibe with the facts," said the Rocky Mountain News.

"Before Pearl Harbor there were 3,000 persons of Japanese ancestry within the state, of whom 2,000 were American citizens. There are now, outside the relocation center at Granada, 7,961 Japanese of all sorts in Colorado, of whom less than 2,00 are aliens.

"It is, therefore, against these 2,000 elderly people, half of whom are women, most of them poor, all of them closely supervised, that the proposed constitutional changes would be directed.

"Yet Representative Shotwell tells the governor that purchase of land within recent weeks by Japanese aliens in a single Colorado county exceeds by 50 per cent the entire number of Japanese aliens in the state! . . .

"If the governor and the Assembly and the people in turn believe that Colorado would be better off with a constitutional amendment prohibiting land ownership by Japanese aliens, let's have it.

"But this basic departure from our traditional way of life in Colorado should be considered strictly on the facts. This is no time for loose and extravagant statements, no time for rabble rousing. Japanese aliens in Colorado represent less than one-fifth of one per cent of the total population.

"Before going overboard on this question, both governor and Assembly should be bolstered with full and accurate information."

The proposed legislation, for which a special session was called, was defeated in the Senate on Feb. 8.

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By Hito Okada

NISEI USO

We are glad to announce that contributions for the Nisei USO at Hattiesburg, Mississippi have been coming in again, and our total now is \$348.00 with the following contributions: New York Church Committee, for Japanese Americans 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, \$9.00, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tanda, c/o Greening Nursery, Monroe, Michigan, \$2.00. We are also happy to have been of service in acting as intermediary in the contribution by the Parrington Branch of the University of Washington Library of some one hundred current books for the use of the visitors to the Nisei USO.

CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to acknowledge contributions totaling \$69.50 from the following persons: A. D. Bonus, Seattle, Wash.; Shomatsu Oto, Murray, Utah; Mrs. Chiye Yamamoto, Miss Leona Iwakiri, Mrs. Edna Chung, Frank T. Suzuki, and Mae Nohi of Denver, Colorado; George Ushiyama, Rocky Ford, Colorado; Sumiko Fujiki, Dayton, Utah; K. Oyama, Payson, Utah; H. Sada, St. Paul, Minnesota; Anonymous, Chicago; Frank Iseri, Heart Mountain, Wyoming; Tom Mayeda, Saginaw, Michigan; and Mrs. Anonymous, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

CIVIL RIGHTS FUND

A contribution for \$10.00 was received from Mr. W. Carl Spencer of Costa Mesa, California to bolster our Civil Rights Fund.

BUCK-A-MTINTH CLUB

The Buck-A-Month Club came to the assistance of the treasury with remittances totaling \$19.00. Part of the remittance was from A. D. Bonus of Seattle, Wash., a charter member, and the balance of the remittance was from the following new members, Minoru Yasui, Susumu Togasaki, T. T. Yatabe, Ken Matsumoto, and Harvey Iwata.

SPUDS

National Headquarters wishes to thank George Shiozawa of Pocatello, Idaho, for the two sacks of spuds delivered to us through the courtesy of Bill Yamauchi.

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIPS

Mr. A. D. Bonus of Seattle, Wash., has renewed his Contributing Membership for 1944 and the latest members are Mr. Arthur J. Goldsmith of New York City, and Prof. Elmer Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SALT LAKE JACL TO BUY JEEPS IN BOND DRIVE

Plaques reading, "Jeep Presented To the United States Army By The Salt Lake Japanese American Citizens League Through the Purchase of War Bonds," will soon mark 16 jeeps used by men in the U S Army.

The Salt Lake JACL bond drive campaign, aiming at \$25,000 in bond and stamp purchases, has now reached the halfway mark, according to drive leaders Mrs. Henry Kasai and Keiko Kiyoguchi.

The drive will close on February 19. Only Series E bond sales will be counted toward the purchase of the jeeps.

Tule Lake Camp Residents Back At Project Jobs

**Four Thousand Now
At Work for First
Time in Three Months**

SAN FRANCISCO — Residents of the Tule Lake segregation center at Newell have returned to work, ending a three month period of idleness, Robert B. Cozzens, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, declared Thursday.

Cozzens said nearly 4,000 of the Tule internees are working for the first time since Nov. 4 when military police moved into the center following a series of disturbances.

The WRA announcement affirmed previous unofficial reports that segregation at Tule Lake had voted to return to work, repudiating the leadership which had been responsible for the incidents in November.

The army has withdrawn from the center and control has been resumed by the War Relocation Authority.

Shirrell Quits Chicago Area Relocation Post

**Vernon Kennedy Will
Take Over Resettlement
Work in Midwest**

CHICAGO, Ill.—Elmer Shirrell, supervisor of the Chicago War Relocation Authority office, announced recently his resignation from that position.

Vernon Kennedy, supervisor of the Kansas City area, will take over the position.

Though out of government service, Shirrell will continue to reside in Chicago, where he will act as personnel manager of a Chicago establishment.

He expressed his deep concern and sympathy for Japanese Americans and declared he would continue to aid them in any way possible. He expressed the belief that Chicago is still a good field for resettlement and hoped that many more would relocate in the middle west.

Shirrell extended his best wishes to those persons still in the relocation centers and asked to be remembered to all the nisei through the columns of the Pacific Citizen.

"Both Mr. and Mrs. Shirrell will be long remembered for their untiring efforts in our behalf," said Dr. T. T. Yatabe, JACL representative in the midwest.

Orphan Youth Gives Self Up After Escaping from Escort

SAN FRANCISCO — Ray Yamada, 15 an American of Japanese and Caucasian ancestry, who escaped from the custody of a War Relocation Authority employee while enroute to an orphanage at the Manzanar relocation center, has given himself up to Bakersfield police after wandering around town for a few hours.

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