

Japanese Americans and Labor Unions

Nisei Declared Good Unionists; Democratic Policies of Hawaii Labor Groups Cited by Official

In this article Arthur A. Rutledge, secretary of the Central Labor Council of Honolulu, T. H., and executive secretary of the Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union, Local 5, AFL, tells of the role Japanese Americans are playing in the trade union movement in the Hawaiian Islands. The article is taken from a letter sent by Mr. Rutledge to the International office of his union, protesting against the International office's policy of opposing the resettlement of Japanese Americans outside the relocation camps by the War Relocation Authority. The views expressed in this article were endorsed by the Central Labor Council of Honolulu on August 3, 1943.

In an explanatory foreward Mr. Rutledge declares:

"Though organized labor in some parts of the United States, notably in California, has temporarily fallen for the race-hating propaganda of the Hearsts and Martin Dies, we in Hawaii must set our faces firmly against such a degeneration and backsliding from the ideal of the American Federation of Labor — an organization, we should remind ourselves, formed by the genius of an American who happened to be foreign-born and a Jew:

"No discrimination because of race, color, or creed."

By ARTHUR A. RUTLEDGE

In Hawaii one-third of the population are of Japanese blood. Most of these are native-born American citizens. Many of the rest are American in living standards, customs, outlook and ideals, but, being ineligible for naturalization, they are technically "enemy aliens." About one-third of the union members of Hawaii are also Japanese in blood. Of our own Local 5's members in good standing, close to 80 per cent are of Japanese race.

Man for man, we will match these "Japs" — some of them still by no fault of their own subjects of the Mikado — against the same number of members of any other union local in the United States.

The typical Japanese-American is a cautious person; he takes quite a while to make up his mind to join a union; but once he signs his union card he sticks by his union brothers come good times or bad. What is more, he is a good American. We doubt if any group of Americans have cooperated more willingly and fully with our Government, have worked harder, have bought more war bonds per capita (considering their income), have sent more volunteers into the armed forces, than the Japanese Americans of Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Japanese-American makes a good union man because he knows that the unions here are the one force dead set against the damnable dual standard of wages for Orientals and whites, which local big business instituted and would like to perpetuate. They know that unions protect the Japanese by insuring him a White American's wage and protect the white worker by insuring him against Japanese under-bidding for jobs. He knows that in a union, he is an American.

In a population so racially mixed as we are in Hawaii, the ONLY basis on which unionism can succeed is absolute freedom from racial discrimination.

All the unions in Hawaii (with just one exception) realize that and open their ranks to men and women of every race. We have found that the best way to insure good Americanism is to trust a man. Even if he is not used to "thinking American" to start with, he learns 100 per cent Americanism quickest through union membership. So the leaders of our unions here have come from every race: old stock white Americans, central Europeans, Mexicans, Spaniards, Portuguese, West Indian mulattoes, Hawaiian natives, Samoans, Filipinos, Chinese and Japanese.

Several Nisei Hold Responsible Posts

Several Japanese union men occupy responsible positions. Jack Kawano, business agent of the Longshoremen's local at Honolulu, is CIO representative on the Hawaii Manpower Commission (the other labor representatives being Jack A. Owens, AF of L organizer for Hawaii, and Arthur A. Rutledge, secretary of the Central Labor Council and executive secretary of Local 5), which is doing

valuable work in readjusting sub-standard wage scales. Other Japanese-American business agents are Lawrence Shigeura of the Teamsters, Bert Nakano of the Hilo local of Longshoremen, and Matsuki Arashiro of the Agricultural Workers — now a volunteer serving in the American-Japanese army unit at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Edward Anzai, for several years assistant business agent of Local 5, organized the employees of the world-famous Moana and Royal Hawaiian Hotels.

Among local unions, the following have large percentages of Japanese-American members:

Carpenters	80%
Longshoremen	17%
Street Railway Wkrs	70%
Brewery Workers	70%
Agricultural Workers	70%
Dairy Workers	75%
Teamsters	75%
Drydock Workers	30%
Local 5	80%

Little racial favoritism is shown in Hawaiian unions, by Japanese or anyone else. The Carpenters, almost all Japanese in race, have a Portuguese business agent. The Electricians, mostly whites and native Hawaiians, elected two Japanese to their executive board. This is in line with the Hawaiian tradition of picking a man regardless of race, with a Negro electorate of less than 100, Honolulu once elected a Negro to the legislature.

The Japanese here are not content with a low standard of wages. They have often struck for higher wages, both alone and in the company of other races; and when they strike they hang on like bulldogs. The Japanese longshoremen's local at Port Allen, Hawaii — along with a Filipino local at a neighboring port — was out in 1940-1941 for over ten months without a single desertion from union ranks.

Union Cites Loyalty Of Nisei Members

As for loyalty to America: Not a single case of sabotage by Japanese has occurred in Hawaii or on the West Coast, according to the official statements of the FBI and Military Intelligence. Espionage has been traced chiefly to Japanese consular staffs. The very small minority of pro-Japan Japanese in Hawaii has been rounded up and locked up — sometimes with the assistance of their own families. On the positive side, the Japanese-Americans have furnished about 60 per cent of the selectees in armed service — out of less than 40 per cent of those registered for the draft. When a call for 1,500 volunteers for a combat unit of AJA's (Americans of Japanese Ancestry) was issued, 9,500 volunteered out of 27,000 of draft age, of whom 2,875 were accepted. Later 243 volunteers were accepted for service as army interpreters. In all Hawaii has about 5,000 AJA's in the United States army. Several of these have died in action against Japan.

Japanese-Americans in considerable numbers are cooperating on a regular footing with the intel-



GEORGE Y. NAKAMURA, formerly of Portland, Ore., is back in war work again in Chicago, Ill. George, a member of the Portland JACL chapter, was a welder in a Portland shipyard before evacuation. He went to the Minidoka relocation center but volunteered for sugar beet work. In March of 1943 he received his permanent leave and went to Chicago. He joined the CIO Machinists Union and immediately found work at the Tuthill Spring company where he is now employed. He is shown operating a heavy tool press in this WRA photo.

ligence services. Japanese-Americans have served night after night as block wardens during 18 months of blackout. Japanese-Americans are holding responsible jobs under the territorial and federal governments. In thousands, Japanese-Americans are working on vital defense projects and in repair shops doing war work. Equally with their fellow-workers of other races, you have "taken" the long hours and seven-day work week enforced under military government on many jobs. They have bought bonds, donated blood, and done all the other things that other Americans do. Most important of all, they act and think as their fellow workers do. Ask the mainland workers and service men here who have got acquainted with them — and their sisters! — how fundamentally American they are.

We do not want to give the impression that the Japanese-Americans are a lot of union supermen. They have their share of chiseling "cockroach capitalists," "company men," phony foremen, pool hall bums, and Milquetoasts who faint when they hear the word "union." The point is, THEY ARE LIKE OTHER AMERICANS, some bad, most of them good; and the good ones make damn good union material.

Coast Evacuees May Be Embittered

The Japanese-Americans evacuated from the West Coast are probably not very different from their cousins here, except as their treatment during the past year and a half has lowered their morale and embittered them. They get over the bitterness when they have a chance to fit into an American community at an American job paying American wages. The War Relocation Authority is insisting that they get standard wages. So far as wage-cutting is concerned, it is nonsense to talk of the Japanese-American being a "menace." They can be a menace only to the extent that they get soured on unions by seeing the unions talk about democracy and freedom from discrimination, and then practice discrimination on them.

Protests Stand Of International Office

The International office, instead of cooperating with our Government to make these kicked-about Americans into good union men, is doing its best to make them scabs, by giving them another kick. It would be much more sensible and more American to take a reasonable number of them, help place them about the country so they will not be too numerous in any locality, and give them an equal break with Americans of other races. That would be a sure guarantee of their 100 per cent

Americanism and 100 per cent unionism. If we in Hawaii can unionize thousands of Japanese, and look forward to unionizing 50,000 or 60,000 more, you on the mainland can surely take care of a few scattered thousands.

A great many of the members and officers of our International come from European countries, or their parents did, where today under Hitler their families are being treated as 2nd class citizens, 3rd class citizens, or Minus Zero class citizens. Hitler puts a man in a concentration camp, leaves him to starve without a job, marks him as a member of an inferior race, or asphyxiates him in a gas chamber, because he is a Greek, or a Slav, or a Jew.

The American way starts from the Declaration of Independence. "All men are created equal," and goes on to President Roosevelt's declaration of February 1, 1943, on the occasion of the call for Japanese-American volunteers:

"No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry. A good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy. Every loyal American citizen should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution — whether it be in the ranks of our armed forces, war production, agriculture, government service, or other work essential to the war effort."

How can our International office justify to us in Hawaii — who put into daily practice the principles set forth in these words of our President — how can it justify to us its starting in Hitler's path instead of following the path of Jefferson, of Lincoln, of Gompers, and of Roosevelt?

Wyoming Officials Visit Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Governor Lester Hunt and Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming made a short inspection tour of the Heart Mountain center on Wednesday of last week.

According to Project Director Robertson, both expressed pleasure at being able to see the project at first hand and both were described as pleased at the progress made by residents in developing the center.

Both declared they hoped to return at a later date for a more thorough visit.

Costello Group Issues Report On Investigation

(Continued from page 1)

program of segregation and has announced dates for movements to and from the new concentration center at Newell, Calif.)

"2. That a board composed of representatives of the WRA and the various intelligence agencies of the federal government be constituted with full powers to investigate evacuees who apply for release from the centers and to pass finally upon their applications. (Such a board, the Joint Japanese American Board, has been in existence in Washington for the past year. At the present time its work consists of investigation and the granting of clearances to evacuees for residence in the eastern defense command and for vital war plant work.)

"3. That the WRA inaugurate a thorough-going program of Americanization for those evacuees who remain in the centers."

The Costello subcommittee's report was signed only by Representatives Costello and Mundt, with Rep. Eberharter, the third member, dissenting.

The recommendations were based on information developed by James E. Stedden, Los Angeles representative, and Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the Dies committee.

Rep. Costello, however, rejected in an accompanying statement, the idea that relocation camps should be put under Army jurisdiction and protested any new inquiry before segregating the evacuees.

The War Department, "has a sufficient burden in effectively conducting the war," Costello said.

United Society's Trustees Oppose Dies Committee

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The trustees of the United Society, missionary department of the denomination, Disciples of Christ, approved a resolution at their recent national meeting in Indianapolis, urging that appropriations for the Dies Committee of the House of Representatives be discontinued and the committee dissolved.

The position of the trustees had previously been recommended by the cabinet of staff executives of the Society.

The trustees declared:

"Recent reports of the Dies Committee . . . have contained many statements concerning the Japanese in this country which members of our staff know from personal first-hand knowledge are contrary to fact, biased in their generalization, and entirely misleading to the public."

Six Nisei Relocate At East Lansing

EAST LANSING, Mich. — Six nisei from relocation centers are now relocated in East Lansing, Michigan, and have joined the personnel at Michigan State College, according to a story in the school paper, the Michigan State News.

The nisei are Mr. and Mrs. Jim Ouye, formerly of Lodi, California; Bryan Mayeda, originally from Loomis, Calif.; Jack Matsumoto, Paul Shimada and Joanne Nagata.

Jim Ouye, formerly a farm supervisor in Lodi, is now working in the horticulture department as a dehydration expert. His wife is a civil service worker who plans to work on the campus in the near future.

Mayeda is the first nisei ever to be enrolled at Michigan State, according to the article. He came to the college through the efforts of the Rev. N. A. McCune. He is at present employed in the college greenhouse. Matsumoto is working with Spenser Apple, resident assistant in horticulture with vegetables, and Shimada is working in soils research.

Joanne Nagata is a former UC student. She plans to enroll this fall as a chemistry major.

Additional External Security Measures Ordered by Army Commander for Tule Lake Camp

New Barbed-Wire Fence Being Erected at WRA Segregation Center; Augmented Military Guard Expected to Police Northern California Camp

SAN FRANCISCO — Establishment of additional external security measures and the erection of additional units to house an augmented military personnel at the Tule Lake segregation center of the War Relocation Authority were reported this week as the camp was being prepared for the arrival of the first group of evacuees of questionable loyalty and repatriates.

The formal announcement by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command, said "the enlarged military garrison at the center and the control of ingress and egress from the center will be under the direction of Maj. Gen. Kenyon Joyce, commanding general, 9th service command."

Statement of officials interested in the project indicated work probably will be completed within two weeks.

General DeWitt's statement said no segregates would be transferred to Tule Lake until the additional external security work is completed.

The army statement said that the transfer of segregates to Tule Lake from the nine other relocation centers would be made under War Department control, using special trains. General DeWitt emphasized however, that "the War Department's responsibility is limited to providing transportation and subsistence en route."

Policy of Vigilance At Segregate Center Told by WRA Officer

SACRAMENTO — Proposed changes in the policy of restricting future residents of the Tule Lake war relocation center following the segregation of Japanese of questionable loyalty were announced by C. E. Zimmer, assistant WRA director, according to the Sacramento Bee.

The six foot heavy wire fence, with a two foot overhang, which will surround the compound, will be rushed to completion before the arrival of the first contingent of those aliens who have sought repatriation to Japan or those aliens and citizens who have declined to swear allegiance to the United States.

Guard towers will be spaced each 900 feet about the enclosure with 24-hour guard duty scheduled. In the past, only four guard houses have been used.

Those who will live in the segregation center will continue with the farming operations but will be under constant guard instead of being allowed the freedom of transportation to and from the farming area, several miles from the camp.

Five companies of soldiers will be stationed at Tule Lake, including the company which has been at the center for the past several months, the Bee added.

West Coast Evacuees Find New Jobs in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — More than 200 Japanese American evacuees have found a haven in Philadelphia during the past two months, the Record reported on Aug. 20 in a feature article.

Among these "relocated" nisei, the Record said, are a bacteriologist, a physician, several trained nurses, truck drivers, produce merchants, stenographers, a chick sexor, a machinist, several domestics, and a few agricultural workers.

And all, the Record added, agreed that they had received a friendly welcome and fair treatment at the hands of Philadelphians.

According to Henry C. Patterson, WRA relocation officer in Philadelphia, the Record's estimate of 200 relocated nisei was a bit high. However, Patterson

CIO Group Offers Aid to Evacuees Wishing to Relocate

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Heart Mountain Sentinel last week received a letter of inquiry as to what the CIO committee for American and Allied War Relief can do to help the nisei find employment, according to the Sentinel of Aug. 28.

The CIO letter came as a result of the recent Time magazine mention of a Sentinel editorial on the resettlement problem.

The letter declared in part: "Since the National CIO War Relief Committee is vitally interested and concerned about the placement of American-born Japanese, we would like to know if in your opinion we can be of assistance to you in your activities."

"We should like to be also informed about your own activities and interesting aspects of your work so that we can be of greater benefit to the American-born Japanese."

The letter was signed by George F. Delaplane, director for the Ohio area.

Canadian Nisei Will Teach in Evacuee Schools

KASLO, B. C. — With the great majority of Japanese Canadian evacuees still living in interior housing projects in eastern British Columbia, children of school age will be taught by nisei teachers in the British Columbia Security Commission schools established for the evacuees.

Completing a strenuous four-weeks course in basic teaching methods, 158 young Japanese Canadian teachers recently left New Denver, B. C., for the various evacuee centers to start the new school term.

Following the evacuation, school work for evacuee children was carried on last year by volunteer Japanese Canadian instructors.

Poston Reports 3000 Persons on Leave

POSTON, Ariz. — Persons from Poston now outside the center number 3,000, according to the Poston Chronicle.

While relocation has been temporarily overshadowed by the segregation program, says the Chronicle, the number of persons leaving on employment and indefinite leaves has decreased only slightly.

One hundred and thirteen persons left here Thursday of last week for Grand Junction, Colorado, as seasonal workers.

stated that his office had received "double that number" of employment offers for Japanese Americans.

The Record published three photos of "relocated nisei" with its story. Henry Odagawa, formerly of Los Angeles, and now employed by a Philadelphia produce firm; Mrs. C. T. Hiraoka, employed by the National Student Relocation Council; and Tad Tomita and Shiro Shiraishi of the Swarthmore Cooperative, were shown in the pictures.

"All of them have proved themselves loyal Americans," Patterson said.

"As far as Philadelphia is concerned the evacuees need have no fears for we have yet to hear of a single case in which a Japanese American was mistreated here, and all are still in the jobs in which we placed them."

WRA Seeks to Spur Relocation Program for Loyal Evacuees

Regional Officials Hold Two-Day Work Conference At Salt Lake City Hotel

There have been no known acts of sabotage committed by any evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have been given indefinite leaves from war relocation centers, Thomas W. Holland, head of the War Relocation Authority's employment division, said in Salt Lake City last Monday.

Holland arrived in Salt Lake City from Washington to attend the two-day regional conference of WRA relocation officers at the Temple Square hotel.

The WRA official declared that hundreds of evacuees would be available to help harvest the sugar beet crop in the western states and noted that they were being recruited for such work. He pointed out that evacuees who have left the relocation camps on indefinite leave are finding new homes and new opportunities.

"We have not had one complaint that any of these evacuees have engaged in any subversive activity," he added.

Holland declared that the relocation program was proving successful, particularly among younger evacuees.

He added that efforts of the WRA are now centered in placing loyal evacuees from Tule Lake in jobs outside the center. In providing employment, Holland was quoted as saying that it was the policy of the WRA to guard against too large a grouping of evacuees in any one place.

After the workers are placed, they are fully covered by employment stabilization regulations of the War Manpower Commission, it was stated.

Reports of individual officers at the Monday morning session were reported to have disclosed that the entire employment program is moving along even more successfully than had been anticipated when it was inaugurated last year.

Officials in attendance at the meeting included directors of camps and relocation officers in Montana, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Robertson Takes WRA Post For Eastern Idaho Area

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — John R. Robertson of Idaho Falls, who has resigned as Bonneville county agent, a position he has held for the past five years, assumed duties this week as eastern Idaho war relocation officer.

With headquarters in the Idaho Falls federal building, Robertson will supervise the relocation of Japanese American evacuees in Bonneville, Bingham, Bannock, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Teton, Caribou, Clark, Lemhi, Power and Custer counties.

A branch office of the WRA is located in Pocatello.

Eleven Topaz Men Get Induction Papers

TOPAZ, Utah — Eleven Topaz volunteers were to be called this week by the Fillmore draft board, according to the Topaz Times.

Included are men who have relocated. They will report to their nearest reception center.

The volunteers are Roy Akiyoshi, Benjamin Ogo, George Yamaguchi, Topaz; Walton Morita, Provo, Utah; James Nishizaki, Salt Lake City.

Yoshihiko Hayashida, Chicago; George Kawata, Washington, D. C.; Kim Obata, St. Louis; Paul and John Yoshino, Detroit, Mich.; and Sam Kanai.

Ex-California Nisei Has Job in War Plant in Pennsylvania

SHARON, Pa. — A Japanese American from San Francisco, Jo Morisue, is now working in a steel plant near here.

Morisue works on the "swing shift" at the war plant and is a member of the CIO's United Steelworkers of America.

Nisei Win Vote Of Confidence From Fellow Workers

DES MOINES, Ia. — Two Japanese Americans, who recently relocated in Des Moines and who are working in a garage, won a vote of confidence from their fellow workers here last week.

The vote was taken after A. B. Chambers, company head, heard of "objections" from his employees to his having hired the nisei from a relocation center.

The fellow garage workers of Fred Kitagawa and Chester Ishii, formerly of Los Angeles, voted 13 to 2 to keep the Japanese American mechanics.

Teachers Union Urges Release Of Loyal Nisei

AFL Group Announced Stand at Convention In Chicago Recently

CHICAGO — The American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the AFL, on August 20 urged President Roosevelt to "release steadily from the relocation centers all American citizens of Japanese descent whose loyalty to the United States and its democratic institutions is unquestioned."

At its 27th annual convention in the La Salle hotel, the federation also took a stand against special restrictions on the immigration of Chinese and other Asians and recommended that the federal government strengthen and support the fair employment practice committee in order to combat racial and religious discrimination in this country.

Another resolution urged support of the anti-poll tax bill.

Revoke Recall Order To Allow Nisei To Serve as Seaman

TOPAZ, Utah — Pvt. Robert Kaoru Inada, member of the Enlisted Reserves who recently received recall orders from the army has been granted his request for revocation of the order so that he may re-enlist for overseas duty with the merchant marine, the Topaz Times reported here recently.

Inada received his orders to report for duty on August 9 from the headquarters of the Ninth Service Command, following his return to New York City from overseas merchant marine service on August 7.

Inada requested continued service with the merchant marine, whereupon the New York WRA office wired the Fillmore county, Utah, draft board, for Inada's deferment. Upon granting of this request, Inada immediately re-enlisted for overseas duty.

Prior to evacuation he worked for a Pacific Coast steamship line. He relocated to New York City from Topaz in May.

Nisei Baseball Players Attend Brooklyn Dodgers Tryouts

Two From Poston Show Talents to Major League Scouts at Ogden Park

Japanese American baseball players turned out last Monday for tryouts sponsored by the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League at John Affleck park in Ogden, Utah.

Among the nisei players who attended the tryouts were Roy Sayeguchi and Henry Honda, pitchers, and Ichi Hashimoto, a third baseman. Sayeguchi and Hashimoto, who formerly played with the San Pedro, Calif., Skip-

Repatriation Group Starts Trip to Japan

Families From Minidoka, Topaz Begin Long Journey From Shoshone

HUNT, Idaho — Ten families and three single persons who have been residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center boarded an east-bound train at Shoshone Sunday afternoon starting a three months' journey which will end in Japan.

These 40 persons have requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan and will sail from New York on the exchange ship Gripsholm. At Mormugao, Portuguese India, an exchange of American civilians who were interned in Japan will be made for Japanese civilian internees. This exchange is expected to be carried out by October 15, according to the State Department.

A group of 22 Japanese from the Central Utah Relocation Center also left Shoshone Sunday afternoon for New York to sail on the Swedish liner.

Other persons who have applied for repatriation or expatriation to Japan, and others who have indicated by acts and statements that they are loyal to Japan and are not in sympathy with the United States in its war effort will be moved within the next few weeks from relocation centers to the Tule Lake Center in northern California. At the present time 280 persons are on the list of those to be transferred from the Minidoka Relocation Center to the Tule Lake Center in the first movement tentatively set for October 7. A total of around 400 is expected to be moved altogether.

Nearly 2000 loyal Japanese-Americans now living in the Tule Lake Center will be transferred to the Minidoka Relocation Center at the time that the Tule Lake Center becomes the segregation center. This will fill the Minidoka Relocation Center to capacity. The present population is about 7100.

When the movements to and from Tule Lake are completed, all the persons of Japanese ancestry remaining in the relocation centers will have been checked and cleared and will be eligible to apply for leave to get out of the relocation centers and into normal communities where they can contribute to this country's war effort. This program of relocation has the approval of President Roosevelt, the War Manpower Commission and military authorities.

From the Minidoka Relocation Center to date 1769 evacuees have gone out on indefinite leave and 1133 are out on seasonal leave working in food production and food processing. Those on indefinite leave must report changes in address, and those on seasonal leave cannot without permission leave the county to which they are assigned. Aliens out on leave cannot travel without permission of a U. S. attorney.

Okada Commissioned Notary Public

Hito Okada, national JACL treasurer, this week announced he has been commissioned a notary public by Governor Maw. His office is in Room 403 of the Beason building in Salt Lake City.

pers, a nisei semi-pro club, came to Ogden from the Poston, Ariz., relocation center at their own expense.

Honda, a southpaw, formerly pitched for the San Jose, Calif., Asahis.

Other nisei players now residing in the Ogden area also displayed their talents before George Sisler, formerly of the St. Louis Browns and one of baseball's all-time stars, who conducted the tryouts.

The Brooklyn organization sponsors "farm" teams in the majority of organized baseball's minor leagues, in addition to the Dodgers of the National League.

Combat Team News

Nisei Combat Team Boasts Of Barefoot Golf Champion

**Pvt. Ted Murata Won
Mississippi Junior
Title Last Spring**

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — The Japanese American Combat Team may not have the best golfer in the Army but it claims the only one who plays barefoot.

Pvt. Ted Murata of the Field Artillery Battalion of the Combat Team plays in his bare feet because he gets a firmer footing that way. He's an ambidextrous player too, and though he's supposed to be a natural left-hander he likes to play right-handed more often. His specialty is trick shots.

In spite of his unusual characteristics, he's not a freak hitter or one who seeks publicity by playing without shoes. He's a sound and capable player as his numerous championships will attest.

As a caddie when he was nine years old on the Wailua Public Links of the Island of Kauai, Hawaii, he learned to play in his bare feet with the other caddies. Most of them couldn't afford shoes—and Murata was no exception. When he grew older and could afford shoes, he discovered that he played better without them so he continued to play that way.

In 1937, at the age of 15, he won his first major tournament, the Junior Championship of the Island of Kauai. Two years later he won the first and only Territorial Junior Open meet held in Hawaii. He visited the Pacific Northwest that year and, though he did not compete in any tournament, he played several exhibition matches with some of the leading golfers of Washington and Oregon. In 1941 he tied the course record in the Hawaiian Open Championships but was disqualified for submitting his entry after the deadline. That year he placed third in the Athens Cup meet, the outstanding event for amateurs in Hawaii.

Since volunteering for the Combat Team and reporting for training here at Camp Shelby last April, Pvt. Murata has played in many exhibition matches in nearby states—on his own time which did not interfere with his Army training program. He also gave exhibitions in trick golf shots. Early this summer the Mississippi Golf Association presented him with a handsome golf bag and matched clubs in appreciation of his many exhibitions throughout the South and particularly in this State.

He won the 72 hole Mississippi Junior Championship this spring with a 141, three under par. In a Southern invitation tournament held at the Alabama Country Club in Mobile over the Labor Day weekend, he lost out in the quarterfinals on the twentieth hole when his opponent birdied to break the existing tie. Over 100 players, including the champions of 21 states, competed.

Whenever he plays, in exhibitions or in championship matches, he always tries to wear shoes, at least for the first two or three holes because he doesn't want to appear conspicuous. But when his spiked shoes refuse to give him the firm footing he needs and is accustomed to, he takes them off and plays barefoot. In the beginning he was afraid that he'd be blacklisted because he couldn't play in the regulation shoes but those fears proved groundless as club after club invited him to return for exhibitions. He has earned the title locally of the "Barefoot Wonder" with his winning style and fancy trick shots.

Pvt. Murata, like every championship golfer, hopes for an opportunity to play in the National Open Championship some day. He aspires to be a professional back on the Islands after the war is won. In the meantime, in his spare moments, he gives free lessons to his comrades in arms who might be interested.

In comparing the courses here and in Hawaii, golfer Murata points out that the climatic conditions there are more favorable for all-year round "perfect" greens.

He also believes that the courses over there are harder and indicates the comparatively low scores he makes on strange links here as proof for his argument.

Though he has substituted howitzer and carbine for his irons and woods as his main business in life, he hopes to play golf in Tokyo soon—if his Field Artillery doesn't blow all the golf courses there to bits along with the rest of Japan.

Two Shelby Soldiers Die In Accident

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—News notes from the Japanese American Combat Team in training here:

To honor the first two of their comrades in arms to be killed in the line of duty, members of the Combat Team held a special memorial service for Corporal Katsumi Miho and Private Shosei Kutaka, both volunteers from Hawaii. They were killed in an automobile accident. Combat Team chaplain Thomas E. West presided.

Reveal New Promotions in Combat Team

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Latest promotions in the Infantry Regiment of the Combat Team include four staff sergeants, twelve sergeants, one technician fourth grade, fourteen corporals and nine technicians fifth grade. All are temporary promotions.

To be staff sergeants: Sgts. Joseph R. Itagaki, James P. Abe, T-4 Jack M. Fujisaki and Cpl. Shiro J. Ouye.

To be sergeants: Cpls. Arthur K. Nishimoto, Thomas J. Hale, George M. Komachi, Tadao Beppu, Satoshi T. Yokoyama, Ralph Y. Tomei, Kay K. Kashiwabara, Akira P. Takiguchi, Michael M. Ide, Tsugito Kajikawa, Pfc. David S. Tawata and Pvt. Lawrence S. Tomita.

To be corporals: T-5 Howard T. Kozuma, Pfc. Shiro Takei, Kenneth H. Inouye, Hachiro Okada, Wakao Matsushita, Peter S. Fujikawa, Kenneth K. Inada, Sidney I. Hashimoto, Frank Mimura, Tetsuo H. Otani, Shozo Saito, and Mitsuo Akiyama.

1st Lts. Robert Y. Katsuki and Wallace S. Kawaoka will be leaving soon to attend the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for a six week's course in Medical Field Service.

Capt. Robert S. Kinoshita will leave soon to study at the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

2nd Lts. Ralph T. Yempuku, Jun-ichi Buto, and Robert N. Kadowaki have reported to the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

Pfc. Mitsuyuki Fujita and Pvt. Robert H. Korevas have gone to study the Enlisted Men's Motor Mechanics Course at Fort Benning, Ga.

T-5 Robert M. Akita, Pfc. George T. Chinen and Charles S. Mayeda have reported to the student Training Regiment of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

Dies Enroute To Tule Lake

NEWELL, Calif. — Tomoichi Kondo, 71, passed away at the Claremore hospital in Oklahoma on September 23. He was stricken while enroute to Tule Lake from the Jerome relocation center.

Hoodlums Raid Evacuee Labor Camp at Provo

(Continued from page 1)

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R. C. Boswell, Department of Agriculture county agent, was quoted as saying:

"The evacuees have done a magnificent job assisting Utah county farmers."

Other officials declared that the Japanese American workers had saved the county's peaches and were now helping save the lumber tomato and apple crops.

Pointing to the incident as the climax of a growing resentment in the community, Ottis Peterson, representing the WRA office in the Pacific intermountain area, declared that Japanese Americans had come into the Provo area upon the request of city and county officials and farm committees. The WFA mobile camp, in which these workers are housed, is sponsored by the county's farm labor community.

Provo spokesmen declared that the terroristic incidents did not represent the city's sentiments and stressed that the people of Provo and Utah county fully support the prosecution of the five youths. It was pointed out that not one of the youths implicated in the incidents was a resident of Provo.

At Monday's special meeting, called by Mayor Harding to air various angles of the problem and "see what can be done to give due consideration" to the evacuee workers who had come to Provo from the relocation centers, various civic officials pointed out the important contributions already made by Japanese Americans in Utah farm harvests.

Dr. F. S. Harris declared that "we must maintain equal rights

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The conference was sponsored by the Emergency Service Committee, a Japanese American organization set up after Pearl Harbor, with the approval and co-operation of the army.

Lt. Col. Charles A. Selby, Hawaiian department staff officer, key-noted the conference by telling the delegates the defeat of Italy presents a new challenge to Hawaii's residents of Japanese extraction. (An extended report on Col. Selby's talk appeared in the Sept. 25 issue of the Pacific Citizen.)

After discussing past, present and future problems, the conference authorized the appointment of a holdover committee to serve as an agency through which some of the discussion may be translated into action.

Principal speakers, in addition to Col. Selby, included Hung Wai Ching, member of the morale section, military governor's office, who spoke on "War and Japanese Americans;" Arnold L. Wills, National Labor Relations Board representative, who spoke on labor problems in Hawaii as they affect

for all and enforcement of law by constitutional authority. Law enforcement and civic leaders must take precautions to protect, condemn or punish the offenders; anything else leads to mob violence. We condemn anyone who takes the administration of law into his own hands, and as Americans we cannot lend ourselves to any part of it."

Major Charles E. Powell, head of the army specialized training program at Brigham Young university in Provo, pointed out there is a shortage of manpower in the Provo area and much food will be lost unless the Japanese Americans continue to aid in harvesting.

Clayton Jenkins, secretary of the Provo chamber of commerce, reported that those in the labor camp already have given more than 8,000 man days of work in the farms and orchards of Utah county.

Upholding the decision to punish the offenders and preserve law and order, the group adopted a resolution proposed by Dr. H. T. Christensen of BYU, and amended by Fred L. Markham, Utah county planning director. The resolution declared:

"Be it resolved that this meeting go on record as favoring full enforcement of the law in reference to the treatment of the Japanese Americans and that our relations be that of tolerant participation in the democratic spirit."

"That it be the consensus of this group that we uphold the action of city officials in apprehending and punishing the individuals responsible for the acts of violence at the Japanese camp during the past week."

"That we favor an acceptance of the Japanese situation in the spirit of American tolerance."

"That we accept the willingness of the Japanese Americans to work and to co-operate with them in the prosecution of the work they have been imported to do, and protect them in this to the full extent of the law."

"That we discourage any displays of racial antagonism and discrimination."

Most of the 185 evacuees at the Provo labor camp are from the Topaz center; 120 miles to the southwest, while others are from Poston and Heart Mountain.

Discrimination by an AFL construction workers union against Japanese Americans has been an issue at Provo. Opposition by a group of workers to Japanese Americans quashed a plan to utilize evacuees in the construction work on the huge Columbia steel plant near Provo.

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Shigeo Yoshida, a member of the Emergency Service Committee, said the war had demonstrated conclusively that the only future for Japanese Americans in Hawaii depends on the smashing defeat of Japan and Japan's removal forever as a threat to America.

He said that steps must be taken now to prepare the Japanese Americans and Japanese nationals in Hawaii for the difficulties they will encounter as the war against Japan is accelerated.

Mr. Ching, who recently visited the Japanese American troops at Camp Shelby, Miss., to check on their treatment there and who has discussed the situation of Japanese Americans with President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and other officials in Washington, said:

"The military situation is moving in a very fast tempo. The coming offensive against Japan will bring conditions in Hawaii which may be worse than those we have gone through."

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Mr. Wills said that labor unions "are an essential part of American life."

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Dr. Lind suggested that, although there actually is a sizable problem of family and personal breakdown among the Japanese population, the Japanese group in Hawaii have actually suffered less from family disorganization since the war than most racial groups in the territory.

Masa Katagiri, executive secretary of the Emergency Service Committee, was elected chairman of the conference.

Senate Gets Bill to Repeal Chinese Ban

Andrews Bill Introduced As Companion Measure To House Legislation

WASHINGTON—Repeal of the Chinese exclusion law was proposed in the Senate on September 30 in a bill by Senator Andrews, D., Fla.

The Andrews bill was introduced as a companion measure to legislation already pending in the house. It would remove all existing statutory provisions excluding Chinese from entering the United States, would apply immigration quotas to Chinese and would extend the existing naturalization laws to Chinese residents of this country.

In effect the bill would be only a symbolic lifting of the long-standing ban. Under the quota system only 105 Chinese a year would be able to enter the United States, Andrews asserted.

Japanese American Combat Team News

Nisei Combat Team Boasts Of Barefoot Golf Champion

**Pvt. Ted Murata Won
Mississippi Junior
Title Last Spring**

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — The Japanese American Combat Team may not have the best golfer in the Army but it claims the only one who plays barefoot.

Pvt. Ted Murata of the Field Artillery Battalion of the Combat Team plays in his bare feet because he gets a firmer footing that way. He's an ambidextrous player too, and though he's supposed to be a natural left-hander he likes to play right-handed more often. His specialty is trick shots.

In spite of his unusual characteristics, he's not a freak hitter or one who seeks publicity by playing without shoes. He's a sound and capable player as his numerous championships will attest.

As a caddie when he was nine years old on the Wailua Public Links of the Island of Kauai, Hawaii, he learned to play in his bare feet with the other caddies. Most of them couldn't afford shoes—and Murata was no exception. When he grew older and could afford shoes, he discovered that he played better without them so he continued to play that way.

In 1937, at the age of 15, he won his first major tournament, the Junior Championship of the Island of Kauai. Two years later he won the first and only Territorial Junior Open meet held in Hawaii. He visited the Pacific Northwest that year and, though he did not compete in any tournament, he played several exhibition matches with some of the leading golfers of Washington and Oregon. In 1941 he tied the course record in the Hawaiian Open Championships but was disqualified for submitting his entry after the deadline. That year he placed third in the Athens Cup meet, the outstanding event for amateurs in Hawaii.

Since volunteering for the Combat Team and reporting for training here at Camp Shelby last April, Pvt. Murata has played in many exhibition matches in nearby states—on his own time which did not interfere with his Army training program. He also gave exhibitions in trick golf shots. Early this summer the Mississippi Golf Association presented him with a handsome golf bag and matched clubs in appreciation of his many exhibitions throughout the South and particularly in this State.

He won the 72 hole Mississippi Junior Championship this spring with a 141, three under par. In a Southern invitation tournament held at the Alabama Country Club in Mobile over the Labor Day weekend, he lost out in the quarterfinals on the twentieth hole when his opponent birdied to break the existing tie. Over 100 players, including the champions of 21 states, competed.

Whenever he plays, in exhibitions or in championship matches, he always tries to wear shoes, at least for the first two or three holes.

He also believes that the courses over there are harder and indicates the comparatively low scores he makes on strange links here as proof for his argument.

Though he has substituted howitzer and carbine for his irons and woods as his main business in life, he hopes to play golf in Tokyo soon—if his Field Artillery doesn't blow all the golf courses there to bits along with the rest of Japan.

Two Shelby Soldiers Die In Accident

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—News notes from the Japanese American Combat Team in training here:

To honor the first two of their comrades in arms to be killed in the line of duty, members of the Combat Team held a special memorial service for Corporal Katsumi Miho and Private Shosei Kutaka, both volunteers from Hawaii. They were killed in an automobile accident. Combat Team chaplain Thomas E. West presided.

Reveal New Promotions in Combat Team

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Latest promotions in the Infantry Regiment of the Combat Team include four staff sergeants, twelve sergeants, one technician fourth grade, fourteen corporals and nine technicians fifth grade. All are temporary promotions.

To be staff sergeants: Sgts. Joseph R. Itagaki, James P. Abe, T-4 Jack M. Fujisaki and Cpl. Shiro J. Ouye.

To be sergeants: Cpls. Arthur K. Nishimoto, Thomas J. Hale, George M. Komachi, Tadao Beppu, Satoshi T. Yokoyama, Ralph Y. Tomei, Kay K. Kashiwabara, Akira P. Takiguchi, Michael M. Ide, Tsugito Kajikawa, Pfc. David S. Tawata and Pvt. Lawrence S. Tomita.

To be corporals: T-5 Howard T. Kozuma, Pfc. Shiro Takei, Kenneth H. Inouye, Hachiro Okada, Wakao Matsushita, Peter S. Fujikawa, Kenneth K. Inada, Sidney I. Hashimoto, Frank Mimura, Toshiro Kawabe, Hiromi Onuma, Pvts. Tetsuo H. Otani, Shozo Saito, and Mitsuo Akiyama.

1st Lts. Robert Y. Katsuki and Wallace S. Kawaoka will be leaving soon to attend the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa., for a six week's course in Medical Field Service.

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Andrews Bill Introduced

Tide Toll RAGING SURF POUNDS SOUTHLAND BEACHES



RAGING TIDES—Ruin and desolation were spread by pounding waves and racing tides along Southern California beaches yesterday, this picture showing the raging surf pounding boardwalk and

houses into wreckage along 200 block on the Strand at Redondo. In this strip of beach five large apartment houses and several smaller houses were wrecked, and 100 families were evacuated. (Story on page 8.)
—Los Angeles Examiner photo.



WY SEAS—Leaping high over a cement on the Redondo beachfront is one of the big at caused heavy damage during high tide yes-

terday. To the right is the collapsed Dolphin Apartments, a close-up shot of which appears on page 1. Damage to utilities and sidewalks was widespread.
—Los Angeles Examiner photos.



SMASHED BY TIDES—Raging waves yesterday wrecked the Daytona apartments (above) and piled the debris into the

surf at Redondo Beach. Five large apartment houses were smashed. (Story on Page 8, more pictures on Page 6.)
—Los Angeles Examiner photo.



COLLAPSES—The Dolphin apartments, at Redondo, valued at \$5000, was one of the five apartment

houses to fall in the heavy seas. It was vacant. Beaches from Santa Monica to Seal Beach were hard hit by the tides and pounding waves.



CAVED IN—This is some of the wreckage of a row of apartments in the 100 and 200 blocks on Re-

dondo's Strand. Families were hurriedly evacuated from this area as the big waves battered underpinnings and tumbled buildings into surf.
—Los Angeles Examiner photo.

First Year at El Capitan

Capitan for another first time.

New in "Blackouts" is Virginia Lewis, a whistler making her stage debut, and last, but by no means least, is Marie Wilson who, although she has made personal appearances is doing a routine entirely foreign to her career until Murray engaged her for this variety revue.

Show, Business Leaders Unite Talents

The executive personnel of El Capitan Theater which has housed Ken. Murray's. "Blackouts of 1943" for the past 12 months is a happy combination of showmen and capable business executives. In the group is Sid Grauman, one of the nation's leading showmen; Lloyd Bacon, outstanding film director for over a decade; C. E. Toberman, one of Los Angeles' leading realtors; Joshua Marks, business executive; and Matthew Allen who has managed El Capitan Theater since 1927.

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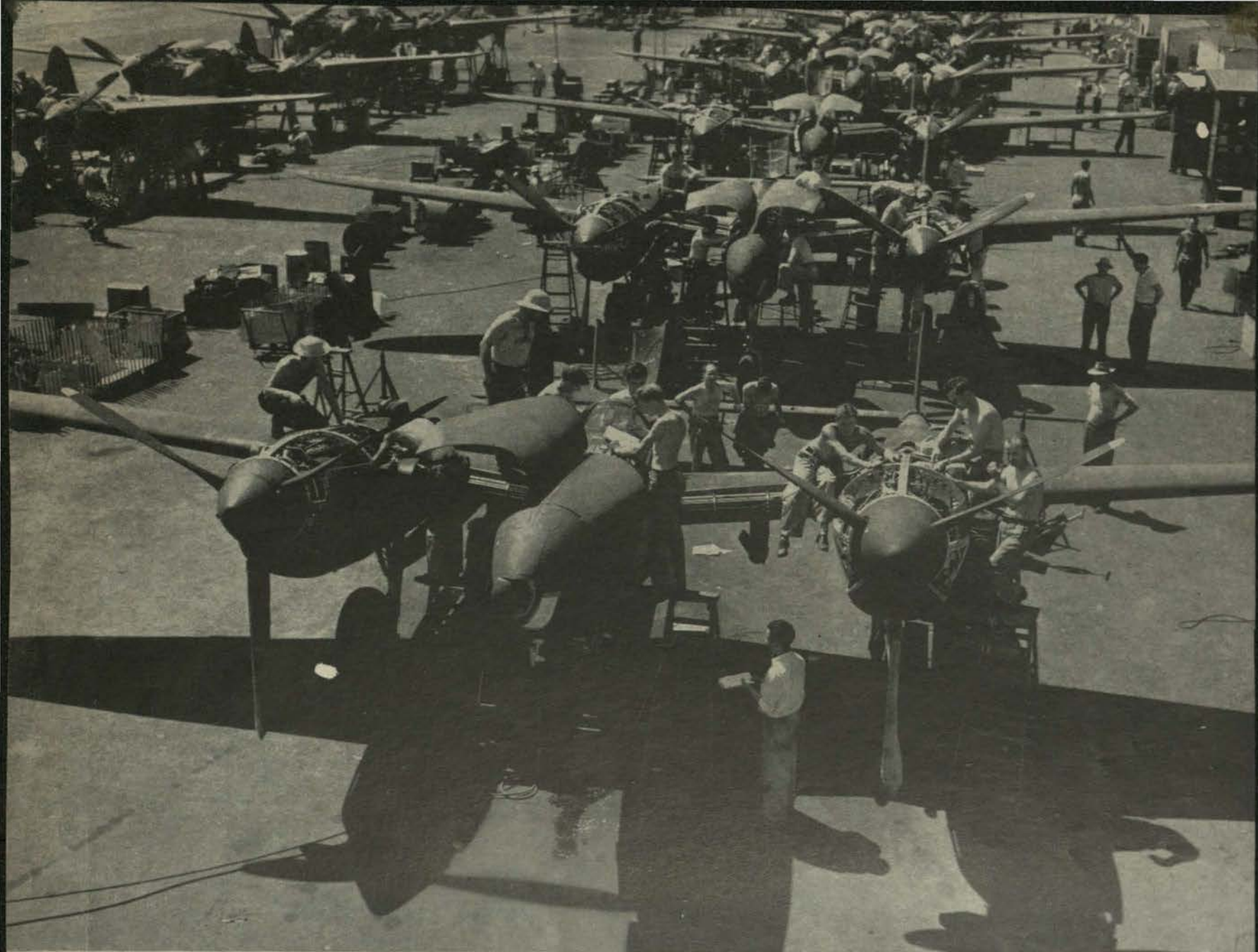


The industrial landscape of Southern California has a deceptively rural look. In the foreground above are tracks of the Southern Pacific system, which is carrying an enormous bur-

den of war. Behind them is a truck farm, one of the many which make Los Angeles County the richest agricultural county in the U. S. In the left background is the Columbia

Steel Co. mill, for many years the biggest steel producer in the West. In the right background is an oil tank farm. California's oil supplies the fuel needs of the whole Pacific Fleet.

Somewhere near Gardena Calif



IN THE HOT SUNSHINE LOCKHEED WORKERS PUT FINAL TOUCHES ON P-38 PLANES. THIS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PRODUCTION LINE CAN WORK OUTDOORS 320 DAYS A YEAR

THE WEST AT WAR

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DOES A GREAT JOB

The aircraft worker on the cover of this issue might be working somewhere else besides Southern California but it isn't very likely. There are few places outside Southern California where the amiable climate of the country and adaptable temperament of the people combine to produce a production line in which workers wearing shorts and pith helmets manufacture instruments of war in the sunny outdoors. Southern California's unrestrained willingness to try anything new has in the past produced some astonishing things. Right now it is producing an astonishing flow of war materials. Because Southern California's job has gone smoothly, because it has not suffered the pains and recriminations which have afflicted other parts of the country, the spectacular aspects of its job have gone almost unnoticed. A fifth of all the aircraft contracts given by the U. S. in the past two years have gone to Southern California plants, which produce more planes than those of any other State. Without their production, the U. S. would not have been able to fight any effective kind of air war. In Southern California, great shipyards are breaking records in launching ships. Heavy

industries are building big plants. Big companies get along well with each other and with their employees.

Southern California, of course, had a few head starts over most of the rest of the U. S. Its aircraft plants were already producing in war quantities before plant conversion elsewhere was much more than a blueprint idea. Southern California had acquired practice, know-how and a big backlog of orders. Also it was quite ready spiritually to do new things in different ways. Uninhibited to the point of being screwy, and energetic to the point of being frenzied, Southern California took the stride from peacetime production to wartime production in much the way that a movie studio would shift from making a colossal moving picture to making a supercolossal one.

The region itself has shifted noticeably in relation to its great movie studios. Southern California no longer devotes itself slavishly to Hollywood. Today the important places are Burbank, Santa Monica, San Diego, Inglewood, Long Beach, where the great and still-growing aircraft plants are located. Los Angeles, which once seemed a mere appendage of its own suburb of

Hollywood, now asserts itself and its industrial importance. Youngsters in the streets who once knew every movie star by the look of her automobile no longer care so much about stars. But they can quickly identify the P-38's, B-25's and A-20's that buzz overhead. Sunday drivers now are as interested in going out to look at the aircraft plants as they used to be in going over to gape at the stars' homes. The movies have felt the change in popular feeling. No longer the unchallenged rulers of the region, they thought the crowning indignity was going to be heaped upon them when they heard the rumor (unfounded) that one of the studios was going to be camouflaged to look like an aircraft plant so it could lure and distract enemy bombers.

America has long thought—and with plenty of reason—that California was a crazy place which would never settle down and get anywhere. War has directed its energy and originality into serious channels. War may or may not have a permanently sobering effect on Southern California. But in the meantime there are evidences of the region's lively spirit in the first-class industrial show that Southern California is putting on.

FRIDAY MC