



## Wyoming Legion Backs Evacuees With Resolution

Action of State Legion Parley Reverses National Policy of Organization

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Delegates to the Wyoming state American Legion convention in Casper last week reversed national policy and unanimously approved a resolution, sponsored jointly by the Powell and Cody posts, urging the Legion "exert leadership" in affording employment and opportunity for Japanese American evacuees in the war effort, the Heart Mountain Sentinel reports.

This resolution was one of the last of some 22 passed by the convention, and drew considerable support from the floor in pre-ballot discussion, it was stated.

Earlier the convention had adopted resolutions in line with the present national American Legion policy, demanding that control of the war relocation centers be reinvested in the military, that disloyal evacuees be segregated and that an investigation of the Heart Mountain center in Wyoming be conducted.

It was stated a number of these resolutions caused some discussion on the floor by Legionnaires who pointed out that many of the demands had been met, or were being met by the government.

The Powell-Cody resolution, presented by Otto Frisbie of the Powell post, read:

"In that the fortunes of war have placed approximately 110,000 people of Japanese birth or descent in relocation centers and withdrawn them from an independent economic life in the nation, and that over 60 per cent of these people are American citizens, and the need for manpower is urgent in every endeavor of our national life;

"It is resolved that these people be afforded every fair and reasonable opportunity to work and contribute to the needs of the nation and that the American Legion exert leadership in the development of plans and means to afford employment and opportunity for their full use and that the agencies of the government charged with the responsibility of their welfare maintain a policy based on the need of the war economy and the responsibility of every citizen to contribute to the work and sacrifice required for victory, either in the civilian endeavor or in the armed forces of the nation."

## Poston Teacher Gets Army Notice

POSTON, Ariz. — The first Poston One high school teacher to be inducted into the United States Army is Kobe Shoji, who left here recently for Fort Douglas, Utah, for induction, reports the Poston Chronicle.

## U.S. Cadet Nurses Corps Will Accept Nisei for Training

Graduates Will Be Eligible For Commissions As Nurses in U. S. Army

CHICAGO—American girls of Japanese ancestry, between the ages of 19 and 36 may join the U. S. Cadet Nurses Corps, and upon graduation become eligible for commissions as second lieutenants as Army nurses, or enter other essential nursing work, Elmer L. Shirrell, Chicago area supervisor of the WRA, announced last week.

Shirrell's announcement was based on information received by the WRA from the U. S. Public Health Service.

## Underage Nisei Volunteer Must Go Back to School

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—September 3, 1943.—The Army is saying goodbye temporarily to Pvt. Harry E. Maura. They're taking away his rifle and pack but there's no way the Army can get back that 25 pounds they've crowded onto Pvt. Maura's diminutive chassis.

Pvt. Maura is one of those under-age youngsters who in their zeal to get in the fight have been turning up in all arms and branches in this war. Maura is only 17 years old, so the Japanese American Combat Team, made up of volunteer Americans of Japanese ancestry, will have to lose his services at least until November 15, 1943, when Maura will turn a belated 18.

"I'll be back," Maura told his comrades today as he reluctantly left for unwanted civilian life. "I like the Army, and this is the best organization in the Army. The thing I'll miss most is Army chow. I put on 25 pounds dur-

ing the ten months I've been in."

Maura is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Maura of 187 New York Avenue, Huntington, Long Island, N. Y. The day after his 17th birthday Maura, then a student at Huntington High School, enlisted in New York City. Someone neglected to ask for his birth certificate so Maura got by. He was sent first to Atlantic City, N. J., for technical training in the Army Air Corps. Transferred to Columbus, Ohio, he attended the Ohio Institute of Aeronautics. His next post was at Fort Hays. Last July he was transferred to the Combat Team of Japanese Americans in training here.

Maura will re-enter High School and with his added 25 pounds he hopes to make the football team. Anything will do, he said, to kill time until his 18th birthday rolls around in November, and then he hopes to take up where he left off in the rigorous training of a combat soldier.

## San Francisco CIO Backs Right of Evacuees to Return If Military Conditions Permit

SAN FRANCISCO — The CIO Industrial Union Council of San Francisco was on record this week for "allowing return to San Francisco of loyal Japanese and Americans of Japanese descent when military authorities approve."

The CIO's stand was disclosed last week in conjunction with a proposed discussion of the CIO's entire political program in relation to San Francisco's forthcoming mayoralty elections. The CIO's Political Action Committee has invited the leading mayoralty candidates to attend a meeting to discuss their candidacies with respect to the CIO's political program, one of which is that of allowing evacuees of Japanese ancestry to return to the evacuated area as soon as the military approves.

Also included in the CIO's program, reported by George Wilson, president of the San Francisco CIO Council, are the following planks:

Vigorous action to make any form of race disturbances impossible.

Repeal of the Chinese exclusion Act.

Formation of an Inter-Racial commission with representatives from Negro, organized labor and other groups.

Post-war planning for slum clearance and low rent housing construction.

The case for Japanese Americans was presented recently at the California State CIO's special conference on racial problems by a representative of the Alameda county CIO.

## California Junior Chamber Seeks to Exclude 'Japanese'

FRESNO, Calif. — The closing session of the annual conference of the California Junior Chamber of Commerce board of directors here was marked last week by the passage of resolutions calling for the exclusion of "Japanese" from California now and after the war and for Federal and state restrictions on labor unions.

Paul V. Lorton, president of the Fresno Junior Chamber, submitted the resolution on the Japanese question, which he indicated would be presented to the national board in Chicago this week-end.

"We are opposed to the return of the Japanese as much after the war as now," said Lorton, "and are hopeful the national board will recognize our problems in California."

## Gila River Girl Joins Nurse Corps Of U. S. Army

RIVERS, Ariz. — Anne Watanabe, nurse at the Rivers Community hospital, has the distinction of being the first girl from this center to win admission into the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps, according to the Gila News-Courier.

She was scheduled to leave here on August 31 for training at the Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. Upon completion of a two and a half year course, she will be commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U. S. Army Nurse Corps.

Anne Watanabe was born in Stockton and served as a student nurse at the San Joaquin General hospital before evacuation. She was instrumental in helping to set up the Rivers hospital organization.

## Nisei Sergeant, Wounded in Action in Southwest Pacific, Wins Order of Purple Heart

Tech. Sgt. Komoto Receives Military Honor In Special Ceremony, Parents at Gila Informed; Nisei Is Now Recovering From Battle Wounds

RIVERS, Ariz. — The Order of the Purple Heart, one of the U. S. Army's oldest and most famous decorations, has been awarded to Technical Sergeant Kazuo Komoto, 23-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshikazu Komoto of the Gila River relocation center, according to information received by L. T. Hoffman, acting project director at Rivers.

Sgt. Komoto was wounded in action in the southwest Pacific on July 15.

## Gripsholm Sails With Repatriates For Far East

1330 Japanese Aboard Liner Will Be Exchanged For American Prisoners

WASHINGTON — The exchange liner Gripsholm left New York Harbor on Thursday of last week with 1330 civilian Japanese nationals who will be exchanged for American men, women and children now in Japanese hands.

Among the repatriates aboard the Swedish liner were approximately 150 persons from the war relocation centers.

The Gripsholm's voyage will be to Mormugao, chief port of the Portuguese colony of Goa on the west coast of India. The ship will pick up another 173 Japanese repatriates from Rio de Janeiro.

The exchange is expected to take place on or about October 15.

The Japanese will bring the American repatriates in their ship the Teia Maru.

The first exchange took place more than a year ago at Lour-enco Marques, Portuguese east Africa.

In a letter from "somewhere in the Pacific" and dated August 25, Sgt. Komoto wrote his parents that his commanding general made a special trip by boat to be present at the presentation of the Purple Heart award.

Sgt. Komoto was injured in the right knee on July 15, it was stated. If recovery proceeds as expected, he hopes to walk normally again, the information added.

It was pointed out that the Order of the Purple Heart is presented only to officers and men who are honorably wounded in action.

A former resident of Parlier, Calif., Sgt. Komoto was drafted in March of 1941. He graduated from Camp Savage in November, 1942, and was sent to the southwest Pacific in January of this year.

Before being sent overseas, the nisei sergeant was given a furlough but was unable to see his parents at the Gila River center because of the regulations then in force in the western defense command which prohibited Japanese Americans from entering the evacuated areas. Since that time, however, the regulations have been rescinded to permit Japanese American members of the armed forces the right of travel in the area.

The Komotos have not seen their son for more than two years.

## Laxity in Handling Properties Of Nisei, Aliens Charged by Santa Clara County Grand Jury

Report Says Sheriff Admits Some Property May Have Disappeared; Suggests Adequate Warehouse to Store "Contraband" Articles

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Laxity in the handling of properties of enemy aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry is charged against law enforcement authorities of Santa Clara county in the second interim report of the 1943 grand jury which will be made public "within a week," it was reported here.

The report stated that "after due study" the grand jury was of the opinion that "there is lax handling of property placed in the custody of the sheriff of Santa Clara county."

"This laxity is not, however, entirely chargeable to his personal management," the report continued, noting that warehousing facilities at the disposal of the sheriff, William Emig, "are definitely inadequate."

"In this respect," the grand jury stated, "we feel that the board of supervisors of Santa Clara county is responsible."

"Radios, guns, and cameras held for enemy aliens are stored in a manner that makes it highly possible that expensive pieces of equipment could disappear without explanation. The sheriff admits that some property may have already disappeared.

"An adequate warehouse or store room, clean and with proper docking facilities, should be placed at the disposal of the sheriff, making him solely responsible for the contents therein."

J. M. McKinnon, chairman of the board of supervisors, commented on the grand jury's suggestion of a warehouse for the property in the sheriff's custody, saying that it was a good suggestion.

"But where will we get it?" McKinnon asked. He said that all rooms in the courthouse are now used, and that renting a warehouse outside would mean hiring an extra guard. He said there are two locks on the present storeroom in the basement of the courthouse, and that a record room is being provided.

Following the issuance of a proclamation by General DeWitt, commander of the western defense command, defining "contraband articles," persons of Japanese ancestry were required to turn in short-wave radios, guns, cameras, field glasses and similar equipment. The army regulations, announced by General DeWitt, covered enemy aliens and American citizens of Japanese ancestry. They are still in effect in the states of the western defense command.



## Japanese American

## Combat Team News

Army Announces Promotions  
Of 207 Enlisted Men Now  
Training at Camp ShelbyJapanese American  
Combat Team Members  
Win Coveted Stripes

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — The promotions of 207 enlisted men in the Infantry Regiment of the Japanese American Combat Team in training here were announced on Aug. 30.

The promotions include seven to be staff sergeants, 50 to be sergeants, 13 to be Technicians, Fourth Grade, 147 to be corporals, and 80 to be Technicians, Fifth Grade. All promotions are of a temporary nature.

The names of the enlisted men promoted in the Infantry Regiment follows. (The home towns of soldiers from the continental U. S. are given. The others are volunteers from Hawaii):

## To Be Staff Sergeants:

Sgt. Yas Kitagawa, Sacramento, Calif.; Sgt. Toru Kuramoto, Auburn, Wash.; Sgt. Michio M. Miyamoto, San Francisco, Calif.; Sgt. Seiichi Minami, Poston, Ariz.; Sgt. Thomas H. Imai, Salinas, Calif.; and T/4 George S. Eto, Gardena, Calif.; and Pvt. Katsumasa Tomita.

## To Be Sergeants:

T/4 James P. Abe, Seal Beach, Calif.; Cpl. Kay Ryugo, Sacramento, Calif.; T/5 Thomas K. Kariya, Layton, Utah; T/4 Edward T. Ohata, Seattle, Wash.; Pvt. William U. Yoden, Pocatello, Idaho; Cpl. John S. Shirakawa, Los Angeles, Calif.; Pvt. Peter S. Masuoka, Amache, Colo.; Cpl. Haruki J. Koba, San Diego, Calif.; T/4 Richard Y. Takeuchi, T/4 Mitsuhi Miyamoto, T/4 Hisao Wakayama, T/4 Tetsuo Tokita, PFC's, Etsuo Anzai, George J. Buto, Raymond T. Kimura, Peter N. Segawa, Yoshikiyo E. Yamada, Toshiharu Yoshimoto, Isami Yoshioka, Yoshio Ichimura, Yutaka Yoshida, Takao Hedani, William Y. Matsumoto;

Pvts. Richard S. Uto, Matsuki Arashiro, Kiyoshi Goya, Tomosu Hirahara, Edward G. Maehara, Shinko T. Nehara, Tamotsu Ono, Unkei Uchima, Iwao Yokooji, Seigi Adaniya, Douglas M. Gasukama, Grover K. Nakaji, Toshio T. Murakami, Fred M. Okuda, Ronald M. Ota, Shigeyuki Otoshi, Larry T. Ishida, Teruo Ihara, Francis Oyakawa, Tetsuo Onouye, Alvin Planas, Masao Sugihara, Haruo Karimoto, Sukeyoshi Kushi, Takeji B. Kinoshita, and Joseph R. Itagaki.

## To Be Technicians,

## Fourth Grade:

Cpl. Tatsumi Yamauchi, T/5's Thomas T. Takata, Los Angeles, Calif.; Charles M. Yoshimura, Pfc. Robert T. Tsukui, Seattle, Wash.; Earl T. Kubo, Henry S. Nakama, Pvts. Richard T. Hashi, Jitsuo Yoshida, James K. Kuroda, Marysville, Calif.; Nagatoshi Fujita, Santa Cruz, Calif.; Yuji Takaue, and Robert S. Kanna.

## To Be Corporals:

T/5's Francis S. Yuhashi, Wilmington, Calif.; James Y. Shirashi, Los Angeles, Calif.; William T. Iino, Oakland, Calif.; Pfc. Kay K. Kashiwabara, Penryn, Calif.; Ralph Y. Tomei, Yoshio Oroku, Harry H. Kanada, Jitsumi Yamasaki, Eichi Oki, Hideo Yonamine, Kenneth Y. Yonemura, Etsuo Kohashi, Isaac I. Ikehara, Masao Norikawa, James H. Miyamoto, Hiroshi Shimamura, Iwao Takemoto, Rodney Y. Miyamoto, Lyman T. Harada, Kazumi Taosaka, Hideo Kaichi, Isamu Nojima, Henry Maruyama, Futoshi Tsuchiyama, Charles S. Okazaki, James S. Inake, Masaharu Nakamura, Togo Sugiyama, Manhattan Beach, Calif.; Isamu Tsuji, Paul Y. Matsumoto, Robert T. Kuroda, Yoshiyuki Tahara, James S. Koizumi;

Tom S. Hatsukano, Whitefish, Mont.; Tadashi Kojima, Yoneichi Kurano, Fred H. Yamashige, Francis F. Tanaka, Kenneth E. Tada, Kiyoshi Furomoto, Naokichi Fuse, Matsuichi Sugimoto, Calvin S. Murashige, Richard T. Okinaka, Harold K. Oda, Akira Ishimoto, David M. Muira, Kakuto Higuchi, Kikuiji Sagara, Isami Ebata, Satoshi Ishimoto, Takashi Matsumami, Robert K. Shimabuku, Shiro Koga;

Pvts. Mitsugi Unemori, Susumu

Moriuchi, Edwin M. Tani, James S. Nishimura, Tsukasa Wataya, Daniel T. Aoki, Moriyoshi Kaneko, Yukio Ishikawa, Kazuki Kawakami, Arthur K. Nishimoto, James I. Oka, Tetsuo Onaga, Akira Otani, Gary K. Sekiguchi, Yukio E. Tanimoto, Alfred Y. Arakaki, George M. Komachi, Norman M. Kimura, Thomas S. Morimoto, Yukio Nakamoto, Francis T. Kinoshita, Hunt, Idaho; Thomas J. Hale, Milwaukee, Wis.; Matsuo Takabuki, National T. Tahara, Claude Y. Takekawa, John T. Takara, Stanley M. Watanabe, Stanley T. Kimura, Yoshio Nakagawa, Toshiyuki Narimatsu, William Y. Thompson, Melvin M. Tsuchiya, Richard S. Yamamoto, Jenhatsu Chinen, Daniel K. Inouye, Ayato Kiyomoto, Noburo Nagoshi, Tsuneo Takemoto, Kaichiro Yamato;

Tadami Naito, Tsuneo Yamaguchi, Kiyohara Kawasaki, Teruo Aratani, Seikichi Kaneko, George Ikeda, Sugure R. Kanno, Kiichi Kato, Sadaichi Kubota, George J. Miyashiro, Richard M. Nishioka, Walter T. Okumoto, Melvin N. Saito, Tsuneo Shiigi, Mitsuo Suzuki, Iwao Takemoto, Wallace T. Doi, William C. Oshiro, Walter T. Kitagawa, Tsutomu Kakesako, Genro Kashiwa, Kankichi Nakama, George K. Yamauchi, Pascal, Wash.; Moses Utsumi, Paul T. Nakahara, Shigeo Kuba, Tadao Beppu, Satoshi Yokoyama, Cutler, Calif.; Sanji Ikeno, Joseph K. Yasuda, Kenneth A. Zukeran, Wilbur M. Obara;

Yoshio Teruya, Shinji J. Morita, Los Vegas, Nev.; Robert T. Nagata, Akira T. Takiguchi, Tsugito Kajikawa, Michael M. Ide, Joseph Y. Kiyonaga, Katsuhiko Kanemitsu, Jun Kurashima, Thomas T. Sakamoto, Minoru A. Ikehara, Yoshio Yanagawa, Yoshikatsu Maruo, Masato Yoshimasu, Yoshimi Fujino, Masaichi Sagawa, Fusao Hamada, Kunito Sadaoka, Edward M. Sakai, Masao F. Hirota, Shigemitsu Honma, Shinji Togashi, Robert M. Yanagihara, Manabu Ida, Akira Fukunaga, Masato Inouye, and Katsuki Miho.

## To Be Technicians,

## Fifth Grade:

Pfcs. Yukio Tanaka, Victor Y. Nakamura, Merle H. Kidoguchi, Edward T. Kanaya, Hajime Tsuchi, Wilfred M. Taira, Futao F. Suzuki, Noboru Ogami, Takashi Nakamura, George A. Minata, Bonners Ferry, Idaho; Mitsuhiro Kuboyama, Howard T. Kozuma, Lloyd T. Kawahara, Masao Koseki, William S. Haraki, Kazuo Terauchi, Noburu Tanoue, Samuel T. Oka, Tadashi Morimoto, Henry H. Mori, Magna, Utah; Harry L. Mirikidani, Walter K. Matsui, Rochester, N. Y.; Masaji Kurozumi, James H. Kamo, Takemi J. Kajikawa, Terry T. Itaki, Hirose Inouye;

Kano Hakoda, Tokuchi Nakano, Sunao Morisato, Hideo Noyama, Gilbert T. Kawamae, Robert I. Wakuya, Kenneth Y. Fujimoto, Alfred S. Mori, Mitsuura Oura, Boston, Mass.; Kaname Fujita, Puyallup, Wash.;

Pvts. Jerry T. Isobe, Kazufumi Uchiyama, Isamu Kitagawa, Shuji Akiyama, Harry M. Nakayama, Shoichi Kano, Koichi Okamoto, Richard T. Nakamura, Fred K. Miyaji, Takamu Sawamoto, Robert M. Akita, Tule Lake, Calif.; Tokuo Kaneshige, Masaru Okamoto, Edwin H. Postana, Tenki C. Taba, Isamu Takeyasu, James Y. Omatsu, Stanley T. Taguchi, Chester Y. Sakura, Hunt, Idaho; Toshio Morita, Howard M. Murakami, Harry H. Fujihara, Mike M. Masooka, Salt Lake City, Utah; Kiyoshi Muraoka, Otosaku Seiji, Mitsuo Tokita, Hachiro Hirano, Rodney H. Fukui, Daniel S. Konno, George K. Morishita, Fresno, Calif.

Gila Youths Join  
Dishpan Brigade

RIVERS, Ariz.—More than 60 boys and girls of high school age and over volunteered for work in the Gila Block 48 messhalls when the mess crew was cut to a minimum, according to an editorial in the News-Courier.

Associated Press Writer Visits  
Camp Shelby, Finds Nisei Unit  
Training Intensively for War

It's Japanese American, Not Japanese-American,  
Newspapermen Told by Corp. Mike Masaoka;  
Volunteers Look Forward to Active Service

Don't spell Japanese-American with that hyphen, brother, make it plain Japanese American, the Associated Press cautioned in a story from Camp Shelby, Miss., training camp for the Japanese American Combat Team, published in the Salt Lake Tribune on Sept. 6.

The Camp Shelby story, written by Elliot Chaze of the A. P., also quoted Tech. Cpl. Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League who is now on leave in the U. S. Army.

The A. P. reported:

"The black-eyed youngsters of Camp Shelby's uncommon combat team 'aren't hyphenated Americans.'

"Private Mike Masaoka of Salt Lake City crunched out of a slit trench (the unit has just begun its first field work) to make the point clear:

"Some of us, he said, 'are abbreviated Americans. We aren't tall men. But damned if we're hyphenated. The term 'Japanese' is used merely as a descriptive adjective, see?"

"I got the idea, looking at Mike and his Japanese American buddies swarming quietly over the bivouac area.

"Look, Masaoka said, 'you know our combat team motto? It's 'Go for Broke.' In a crap game that means, shoot the works. Well, Bum, that's what we're doing. Because the showing we make in this man's war is going to help insure the privileges of our kids as Americans after the fight.

"Mike gouged out a piece of red clay of a golf tee out of his ear and said he reckoned it is a good thing that the Japanese Americans are welded into a solid combat unit, because they won't get lost in the shuffle.

"Maybe we'll hit the jackpot on some fighting front, he said. 'This way it's a credit to us all.'

"Even before these nisei Americans took to the field with its mud and its chiggers, life in the camp had not been a downhill breeze. Because they looked like the little men who struck Pearl Harbor, there were occasional fights in the post exchange with the white boys when the 3.2 beer was flowing. These mixups were isolated instances, however, and the whites fought as frequently with other whites as with the Japanese Americans.

"Concurrently, the combat team soldiers are getting along well with the white soldiers, and have interested some of them in barefoot football, a favorite Hawaiian island sport, which either strengthens the toes or fractures them.

"Rivalry between Japanese Americans from the mainland and those from the islands occasionally blossoms into fistcuffs, however. No. 1 argument appears to be the beach at Atlantic City versus the beach at Waikiki.

"No. 2 on the hit-and-duck parade involves the relative merits of rice and potatoes. The islanders declare potatoes were originally intended as weapons, but that man eventually outgrew them."

"Chief cause for grumbling by the Nisei in camp was the obstacle course. Its 10-foot barriers looked like the side of a church to the dark-skinned five footers.

"Sometimes," said Larry Sakamoto of Honolulu, "I guess we cheated a little and helped each other over the hump."

"In the underbrush of the field, their short wiry bodies become a distinct advantage. They are natural woodsmen and officers commend particularly their knack for camouflage.

"They are dead serious for the most part. Their bosses describe them as 'crack soldiers—all business.' But they aren't without humor.

"Most of the boys, even those from snakeless, pest-free Hawaii, can manage a laugh over such inconveniences as the southern mosquito, which they insist are landlocked because "they've never found a runway long enough to get into the air."

"Private Naoye Togachi of Modesto, Calif., is convinced the biggest single coup scored by the mainlanders was in connection with chiggers, which the islanders never saw before coming to America.

"We told the islanders," said Togachi gravely, "to cover the bites with finger nail polish. I am afraid the polish sealed the chiggers in. So the chiggers had no choice, sir. They had to tunnel out."

"As men," says Private Terry Kumagai of Seattle, Wash., "we like the islanders. They are gay and tough and they're real soldiers. It's the same sort of friendly rivalry you have here in the United States between the north and south."

"Colonel James H. Hanley of Mandan, N. D., a battalion commander, expresses the consensus of opinion among white officers who work with the combat team. He says:

"I'll take these men into battle without hesitation when the time comes. They're top-flight soldiers with a topflight cause. And most of them are honestly worried there won't be enough war to go around—that it will all be over before they get their crack of it."

"Captain Pershing Nakada is proud of them, too.

"Nakada, commanding officer of the engineer company, was born to Japanese parents in 1918 in Mitchell, Neb.—He was named for General John J. Pershing, a fact the engineers publicize with or without provocation.

"General Sherwood Dixon of Dixon, Ill., swears he himself has the toughest battalion 'south of the north pole.' When Dixon says the Japanese Americans are tough, one listens.

"A veteran of the first World War, the colonel recently startled John Terry, by plucking a bouquet of poison oak leaves.

"Terry," said the colonel, "have you ever seen poison oak?"

"Yes, sir," said Terry, "but you'd better put it down."

"The colonel bit off a rich helping from the bouquet and chewed it thoughtfully. 'The stuff,' he said, 'doesn't bother me a bit.'

And that seems to be the way the Japanese American soldiers feel about the rigors of field training: So long as one remembers they aren't hyphenated Americans.

Topaz Dentist Gets  
Officer's Rating;  
Called to Shelby

TOPAZ, Utah — Dr. Masanobu George Tsukasaki of the Topaz hospital last week was informed of his rating as a First Lieutenant, and was ordered to report on September 16 for service in the Medical Corps dental branch at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, reports the Topaz Times.

Lt. Tsukasaki, who volunteered for army service during the recent registration, applied in June for a commission in the Army Medical Corps. He formerly practiced dentistry in Berkeley, California.

Ogden Veterans  
Urge Evacuee Curbs

OGDEN, Utah — Voicing disapproval of "the entire policy being followed by our federal, state and local governments toward aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry, the Corporal Fred J. Grant post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars directed a resolution to Governor Herbert Maw and local officials urged that all persons of Japanese ancestry be treated as "prisoners of war."

The resolution signed by Perry E. Bedford, commander, also urged the cancellation of business licenses issued to persons of Japanese ancestry.

Hunt Awaits  
1500 Evacuees  
From Tule Lake

Three Special Trains  
Will Bring Loyal Group  
To Minidoka Center

HUNT, Idaho—Fifteen hundred persons will be transferred from the Tule Lake Relocation Center to the Minidoka Relocation Center between September 25 and September 30, H. L. Stafford, director of the Minidoka Center, announced Saturday.

At the same time he said that 274 residents of the Minidoka Center would be transferred to the Tule Lake Center in northern California on September 25.

The transfer of persons from Tule Lake to Minidoka will be made in three special trainloads. Five hundred will arrive at Hunt siding, five miles from the center, at 7:40 a. m. September 25; 500 more will arrive at the same time on September 27 and the last 500 will arrive at the same time on September 30.

"This movement is part of the War Relocation Authority's program of segregation to place at one location, the Tule Lake Center, all evacuees who wish to return to Japan or who are believed to be loyal to Japan and not in sympathy with the United States in the present war," Mr. Stafford said. "Loyal Japanese-Americans are being moved out of the Tule Lake Center as it becomes the segregation center."

The first group of Minidoka Center people to be transferred to the Tule Lake Center will total 274 persons. Hearings are now being held for others and those denied leave clearance by the director of the WRA on the basis of these hearings will be transferred in a few months to the Tule Lake Center.

The arrival of the Tule Lake transferees will fill the Minidoka Relocation Center to capacity. The population on September 1 was 7140 and 1154 were out of the center on seasonal work leave. The latter will return to the center after the harvest season is over unless they find other jobs. On September 1, 1867 evacuees had left the center permanently on indefinite leave, most of them resettling east of the Rockies.

Seven Nisei Inducted  
Into Army in Utah

Seven Japanese Americans were inducted into the United States Army on Friday, Sept. 2, at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Included among the inductees are Warren J. Okagaki of Salt Lake City, formerly of Heart Mountain; Pyomi Tanino, a student at Washington State college, Pullman, Wash.; George Ishibashi and Samuel C. Yamaguchi of Poston; Etar D. Ogata of Rohwer, Ark., and Joe A. Shiomichi. They are scheduled to join the Japanese American combat team at Camp Shelby.

Jerry Katayama executive secretary of the Salt Lake JACL was inducted. He has volunteered for training at Camp Savage, Minn.

Denver Citizens League  
Joins Other Groups  
In Fellowship Meeting

DENVER, Colo.—The Japanese American Citizens League joined with other societies in this city in sponsoring a meeting on the subject, "The Brotherhood of Man," held August 26 at the Grace Community Church.

Joe Masaoka, Denver representative of the JACL, was one of the speakers.

Participating organizations were the Colorado Committee on Racial Equality, Colorado Friends of the Chinese People, Cosmopolitan Club, Denver Chapter of the World Citizenship Movement, Fellowship of Reconciliation, National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, Socialist Party of Colorado, Spiritual Assembly of the Bahais, Theosophical Society and the Young Buddhists League.



## Smith College President Backs Japanese on College Faculty

Has No Intention of Rescinding Action Despite Protests of Townspeople

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Although Smith College has been confronted with a storm of protest following the announcement last week of the appointment of a 27-year old Japanese national, Dr. Shuichi Kusaka, as temporary lecturer in physics for the coming school year, it was reported that President Herbert J. Davis has declared he has no intention of rescinding the action, local protests notwithstanding.

It was stated that while no formal protests have been made directly to the college, the Daily Hampshire Gazette, the Northampton newspaper, has received "hundreds of calls from the local citizenry objecting to the college's employment of a Japanese."

Kusaka was originally recommended to Smith College by a Chinese member of the physics department, Miss Chien-Shiung Wu, an instructor. It was stated that although he is technically a Japanese national, Kusaka left Japan with his parents at the age of four and was brought up and educated in Canada.

He has also studied at the University of California, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and for the past year at the Institute for Advanced Learning at Princeton University.

Smith College officials pointed out that before Kusaka was accepted he was thoroughly investigated by the FBI and given a clean bill. While at the college, Kusaka will live with the school's chaplain.

Interviewed by local reporters, Kusaka disavowed any loyalty for the Japanese government, and said this was the first time he had ever encountered any antagonistic feeling as a physicist and student.

Kusaka graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1937, winning the Governor-General's gold medal which is awarded to the student heading the graduating class in arts and sciences.

He received his Ph.D. from the University of California. At Princeton Kusaka studied under Albert Einstein.

## Changes Made in Employment Policy Of Evacuee Camps

HUNT, Idaho—A new employment policy, calling for a 44-hour work week and standardizing work requirements, has been announced in a revised administrative instruction from Director Dillon Myer, reports the Minidoka Irrigator.

The new policy will "make it possible to carry on essential project operations more efficiently, with fewer personnel, and will make the center jobs a better training ground for eventual employment outside," it was reported.

Among stipulations set down by the new instruction are the following: provision that not more than 15% of employees are to be employed at \$19; the provision for not more than one member of a family to be employed at a project when other qualified candidates are available; establishment of a system of compensation for extended illness.

## Twenty-four States Now Claim Former Topaz Residents

TOPAZ, Utah—Relocated Topaz persons are now scattered in twenty-four different states, the Topaz Times reports.

Of a total of 946 persons relocated on indefinite leave up to August 25, 418 continue to live in Utah, with 242 in Salt Lake City. Illinois claims the second largest group, with 172, most of them in Chicago.

Other states with former Topaz residents are Colorado, with 74; Michigan, 61; Ohio, 54; and Idaho, 20.

## Gen. DeWitt Gets Distinguished Service Medal From President

SAN FRANCISCO — Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commander of the western defense command, last week received a distinguished service medal award and a citation which lauded his "inspired and animated" leadership of the troops which ousted the Japanese from the Aleutians.

The award, from President Roosevelt, also praised Gen. DeWitt's handling of the evacuation of thousands of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast with "conspicuous dispatch and efficiency."

## Jerome Group Backs High School Head

Petitions Circulated Demanding Reinstatement; Protests Registered

DENSON, Ark. — Declaring that Dr. C. F. Hankins, principal of Denson high school, has been forced to resign his position, an organized group of evacuees at the Jerome relocation center this week circulated petitions demanding his reinstatement.

The group also sought evacuee action toward requesting an investigation of the situation by the national WRA office and also called for the resignation of "prejudiced administrators."

A handbill circulated by the group described Dr. Hankins as a "frank, conscientious individual who has befriended the evacuees." It was also stated that the "entire staff" of the evacuee teachers of Denson high school had signed a petition asking the Community Council to investigate the situation, stating that the staff considers Dr. Hankins "capable, efficient and fair-minded."

The handbill also said that Dr. Hankins had been "progressive in the midst of certain reactionary, afraid-to-stick-their-necks-out administrators."

"The forced resignation of Dr. Hankins, if allowed to prevail, is just an introduction to further resignations of Caucasians who are fair to the evacuees," the protesting group added.

## Opposition to Relocation Program Cited As American Legion Policy

OMAHA, Neb. — Opposition to the "coddling" of "Japanese" in relocation centers and of conscientious objectors featured the wartime Americanism activities of the American Legion during 1943, according to a report prepared by James F. O'Neil of Manchester, N. H., chairman of the national Americanism commission, and released here.

The report will be submitted to the 25th annual national convention of the American Legion when it meets in Omaha on September 21 to 23.

## Utah 'Forgotten Man' to Seek Commutation of Life Sentence

Karumai Condemned To Death Seventeen Years Ago For Slaying

Masato Karumai, Utah's forgotten man, who while condemned to die for the slaying of another Japanese in a Helper gambling house in 1925, spent eight years in the Utah state hospital and nine years in the Utah state prison, will seek commutation of a life sentence at the state board of pardons' regular meeting on September 18 in the penitentiary board room.

## Former Governor of Colorado Says His Defense of Nisei Rights "Finished Him Politically"

Ralph Carr Believes Others Felt Same Way But Didn't Want to Jeopardize Political Careers; Declares Evacuees Helped Save Sugar Beets

PORTLAND, Ore. — Former Governor Ralph Carr of Colorado admitted in Portland last week, according to International News Service, that his defense of the rights of persons of Japanese ancestry in his state probably "finished him politically," but he said he could have followed no other course without sacrificing his convictions.

Governor Carr, running for Senator, was defeated by a narrow margin by the incumbent, Ed Johnson, in last year's elections.

"I guess I was the only inland governor who expressed a willingness to take the evacuees from the coast at the time of evacuation," Carr said.

"Interpreting the constitution as a lawyer, I could take no other stand," he declared. "That part of the constitution about all men being created equal and being guaranteed equal rights as citizens had no amendment exclud-

ing Japs, Jews, Catholics or anyone else.

"We have to protect our country against enemies, but to condemn an entire race and refuse to accept American citizens of that race into our state seemed wrong to me."

"I believe other governors must have felt the same way but they were looking ahead to other terms of office in making their decisions. As it turned out the Japanese saved a good part of our sugar beet crop and we are using them in our harvest fields again this year."

## Denver Paper Differs With Ex-Gov. Carr

Rocky Mountain News Says Evacuees Were Not Issue In Last Campaign

DENVER, Colo. — The Rocky Mountain News, Denver daily newspaper, differs with former Governor Ralph Carr regarding the reason for his defeat when he ran for the U. S. Senate last year.

Ex-Governor Carr, in an interview given in Portland, Ore., blamed his defeat on the stand he had taken in not opposing the entry of Japanese American evacuees from the west coast into Colorado at a time when the governors of other western states were opposed to evacuee resettlement.

In an editorial, "Get It Straight, Mr. Carr," the News declared:

"That was a most unfortunate statement former Governor Carr made in Portland, Ore., in which he blamed the position he took on the Japanese evacuation question for his defeat for the Senate last year.

"I told my secretary that this would finish me politically in the state, and my prediction came true," he said.

"That is not correct. It is not only incorrect but unfair to Colorado voters.

"Ralph L. Carr, as governor, was honest and forthright and courageous in facing the Japanese evacuation issue. As he said at the time, the equal rights clause of the Constitution is still valid and to have condemned an entire race and to have refused to accept American citizens of that race into the state would have been fearfully wrong.

"This newspaper supported him in the position he took, and we believe a considerable majority of Colorado citizens agreed that he was right.

"But the Senate contest was not determined by that issue — indeed, that issue was not even brought up by either Governor Carr or Senator Johnson.

"Ralph Carr was one of the ablest governors Colorado ever had. But he made errors and, on too frequent occasions, needlessly antagonized some influential members of his own party. And he happened to be running against the most consistent vote-getter in the state's political history.

"No, his stand on the Japanese question did not beat him, Ed Johnson did.

"We have respect for Ralph Carr as a conscientious and highly competent public official and affection for him as an individual. But we would respect him more and like him better if he kept his facts straight."

## Relocation Official Denies Pampering

Evacuees at war relocation centers definitely are not being pampered because their meals cost no more than 42 cents a day, Frank W. Harding of Washington, D. C., WRA chief of mess operations, declared last Monday while visiting Salt Lake City.

## Body of Hunt Nisei Found By Fishermen

Yoshio Tamura Drowned While Swimming in Canal At Relocation Center

HUNT, Idaho — The body of Yoshio Tamura, 21, was taken from the waters of the north side canal on Wednesday of last week, four miles below the point where he drowned while swimming on August 28.

The recovery was made by three men who entered the water to bring the body to shore, after it had been discovered by three fishermen who walked along the bank to keep it in sight until they could find help.

The three who brought the body ashore were Norio Mitsuoka and Michio Shinoga, members of the Hunt fire department, and Minoru Ikeda, a visitor to the center. Those who discovered the body were H. Hirai, K. Takeda and T. Hidaka.

Tamura was the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Tamura, former residents of Seattle now living at the relocation center. In addition to his parents, he is survived by a brother, George, 18, and a sister, Marian, 14.

The body was taken to Salt Lake City for cremation, and Baptist services were held Wednesday.

Tamura was the second resident of the center to drown, the body of an 11-year old boy taken from the canal several months ago. At the time the center was being constructed a workman was drowned while taking a noon-hour swim in the canal.

## Murder Suspect Reported Located After Long Hunt

SPOKANE, Wash. — After eight years, the mystery of the trunk murder of dark-haired Dolores Naccarato has been pulled from the files by a federal grand jury with a secret indictment of a Japanese alien long wanted by Spokane authorities. U. S. District Attorney E. M. Connelly disclosed last week.

The indictment charged Eitaro Higashi, about 47, with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution.

Mrs. Naccarato was reported missing January 8, 1936, and the sheriff's deputies who visited her hotel room gave the trunk in the corner only a passing glance. Eighteen days later her body was found in the trunk in a decomposed state. Investigation disclosed the woman had been strangled and the body had been in the trunk for about two months, according to the coroner's report.

A warrant was issued at that time for Higashi, said to be the only man who had access to Mrs. Naccarato's room. The county commissioners posted a reward of \$250 for his capture and three times prepared to pay out the money.

But the men arrested as suspects in Vancouver, Wash., Golden, Calif., and La Salle, Ill., proved they were not the wanted suspect.

Now after eight years the case has been reopened, according to Spokane authorities, with the issuance of a new indictment. The missing Eitaro Higashi was reported to a railroad worker about 40 years of age at that time.

## U. S. Employment Agency Will Get Jobs For Evacuees

BOISE, Idaho — U. S. employment service offices will assist war relocation authorities in finding jobs for workers of Japanese ancestry now living in relocation centers, A. J. Tillman, state War Manpower Commission director, said last week.

Tillman said the offices have been instructed to regard the "WRA inventories as reserve sources of labor to be brought to the attention of employers, provided they do not create competition with locally available workers."

Tillman added that before the evacuees were sent into a community sentiment would be canvassed there to determine public reaction.

Shortly before April 2, 1926, the date set for Karumai's execution, the inmate was adjudged insane and committed to the state hospital, being returned to the penitentiary in 1934, the court having held him sane again. It wasn't until July, 1941, 15 years later, that prison authorities discovered that Karumai was still a condemned man. An appeal to the state supreme court for a new trial was denied and he was subsequently resented to death. The pardons board on September 19, 1942, commuted the death sentence to that of life imprisonment.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI ..... EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Prospectus for PC

We do not believe that a man's race is any index to his loyalty, his color any gauge of his character.

We believe that every person in this country deserves the respect and dignity accorded an American, for he who has no dignity has neither freedom nor the will to freedom.

We believe that the measure of a democracy is its treatment of the least within its borders. We believe that democracy can be only as strong as the weakest of its citizens.

We believe that no man can be free unless all his other fellow men are free.

We believe that the rights of every minority are sound inextricably with the rights of every other minority. What we do to win respect for the rights of the nisei must and will win respect for all other groups, likewise tagged by the label "minority." Likewise, an attack upon one group is an attack on every other. Because of this, we believe it not only our right but our duty to fight for the rights of the nisei, that the rights and privileges of all America may be made more secure.

We believe that every person in this country deserves the respect and dignity accorded an American. He who has no dignity has neither freedom nor the will to freedom. America needs her people free.

We have the right to die for our country, and we accord that a privilege. But we must also have the right to live for her, and no man who is made only half an American by the bigotry of prejudice and hatred can truly live for his country.

### The Need for Revision

An issue which warrants immediate consideration when Congress reconvenes this month is that of the repealing of the Chinese exclusion law.

The campaign which is being conducted for repeal by Americans from every walk of life and all shades of political coloring has aroused nationwide discussion and has had the effect of uncovering latent anti-Oriental bias. On the whole this discussion has been a healthy one. It is time this deep-seated prejudice against Orientals, avowed by a sizeable percentage of the citizenry, was exposed and reexamined.

The ghosts of anti-Oriental prejudice and policy, written into the lawbooks of the nation in the form of exclusion legislation, have risen to haunt America at a time when the need to impress China with the sincerity of our war and peace aims is such an urgent one. It is not enough to let sleeping dogs lie, for they neither sleep nor rest. The Japanese fascists are making capital of this anti-democratic feature of our national immigration policy in the battle of propaganda among the peoples of Asia. The Chinese exclusion law is the foremost barrier toward the achievement of a genuine coalition with the fighting Chinese. Its repeal will be a major step toward total victory in the Pacific.

Deliberate misrepresentation has characterized the expressions of opposition to repeal. It has been said that the revision of the present legislation will allow the free immigration of Chinese and develop a resultant coolie threat to labor, although the truth is that not more than 107 Chinese would be allowed to enter the country as immigrants and the Chinese government has indicated that even these would be non-competitive individuals. The old cry of non-assimilability has

been raised and William Green's outburst that "a Chinaman's a Chinaman" is so reminiscent of the comment credited to General DeWitt that "a Jap's a Jap."

Organized opposition to any change in immigration legislation has developed on the west coast and seem to be centered in organizations traditionally anti-Oriental in outlook. The out-moded racial bias indicated by these groups can only be described as seriously obstructing the war effort.

Americans of Asiatic ancestry have indicated a deep interest in the fate of the congressional effort to correct this discriminatory legislation. They consider it an index to the post-war future of Americans of Oriental extraction.

### Military Situation Changed

Governors and their representatives from the states of the far west met in San Francisco this week to consider changes in civilian defense activities in view of the improved military situation following the recapture of Attu and Kiska.

This conference undoubtedly grew out of a growing demand on the west coast for the rescinding of some of the present restrictions relating to dimouts, limitations on crowds at public assemblies and other war measures. As far as the present military regulations affecting civilian conduct on the west coast are concerned, the officials of the states involved can only suggest revisions in policy to the army. These regulations, it should be stressed, are inseparable with the military orders affecting the evacuation and continued exclusion of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

If the new military situation developing out of the Aleutian victories warrants a relaxation in regulations governing civilian defense controls, a similar relaxation of the restrictions still in force against Americans of Japanese ancestry in the western defense command seems consistent with democratic procedure. Should other regulations be relaxed but those against Japanese-Americans ignored, such a policy would be a damning admission that whole evacuation was dictated by racial considerations and not alone by military necessity.

### Honors in the Field

Japanese Americans in the armed forces are compiling an indelible record of courage and loyalty which should provide a resounding answer to the hate propaganda of west coast proponents of permanent exclusion and postwar deportation.

The award of the Order of the Purple Cross to a nisei soldier from Parlier, California, is the most recent of military decorations to Japanese Americans who have met the enemy in the field.

The nisei sergeant who led a company in an attack on the beaches of North Africa, Sgt. Ben Kuroki in the skies over Europe, the Japanese Americans now in action on distant Pacific fronts, together with the thousands in combat training will deliver the rebuttal to the unreasoning campaign of racial intolerance now being promoted by a bigoted minority of the citizens of the Pacific coast.

Nisei Americans can be proud of the war record of their fellow Americans with Japanese faces. But nisei civilians also have a war job to do. They can contribute much if their performance can match the record of their men at war.

Our money is a slight contribution to the war effort of this nation, matched against the contribution of life made by many a soldier. This is, of course, particularly true in the case of War Bonds, which represent not money given but only lent.

Nisei civilians, whether they carry on at peacetime trades or in war work industries, must not hesitate to put their full share and more, when possible, into bonds. All America backs the attack of the U. S. armed forces. We back also the attack of nisei soldiers who ache to lead the attack on the Axis.

This is our war, doubly so because we must prove not only to America but also to the Japanese that we cannot permit the evils of the Axis military minds. We cannot, as cannot any in America, lie idle while a portion of mankind is under the brutal attack of Japanese militarists and the Nazis.

This is our war. Our hearts are in it. Our soldiers are in it. We must put our War Bonds in it, too.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Whispers of Anti-Orientalism

Chungking is a city in Asia beside the waters of the great Yangtze but, though few may recognize the fact, Chungking is adjacent to every barrack in every relocation center. The capital of free China lies close to the home of every Oriental American, how close, perhaps the next week or the next month may tell.

Chungking is the immediate symbol of a free Oriental people's resistance to forced participation in Japan's East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which translated means only Japanese imperialism, as greedy and vicious as the "white man's burden" at its worst.

The people of free China have resisted the Japanese militarists for six years and more. The "China Incident" of the Tokyo warlords grew into a full dress war and even today there is no real end in sight.

But in Chungking, as in the United States, there are appeasers and reactionaries, men who value selfish gain and private motives above their people's freedom or their country's honor. In recent weeks there have been disturbing hints that these appeaser elements, which would negotiate a dishonorable peace with the Japanese militarists, are gaining in power and influence. Recent articles by Pearl Buck and by other American experts on China and a widely-circulated report by the Soviet observer, Vladimir Kogov, all mention these defeatists within free China, some of whom would prefer a civil war with the Chinese "Red Army" in the northwest.

The lack of a well-defined Allied war and post-war policy in Asia, aside from the goal of the destruction of Japan's military power, the apparent unwillingness to give China the status of a full partner in the determination of military strategy in the Pacific war, the hesitancy toward repealing the insulting Chinese exclusion law, the difficulty of getting even lease-held aid to China and Britain's haziness over India's future are factors which have contributed toward the lessening of the influence of the pro-democratic and pro-war leaders in Chungking and toward Japan's propaganda for a negotiated peace.

The effect of a neutralization of Chinese resistance through a negotiated peace would have on Allied strategy against Japan is obvious. At the least it would set back the Allied war effort months, if not years, with a consequently greater loss of life.

Those Americans who have recently voiced their alarm over the critical situation in Chungking are not trying to smear a brave people and a loyal ally. Their voices are being raised today in order to make clear the danger inherent in our present do-nothing policy toward China. Their warnings are being given lest Allied aid be too little and too late.

The people of China have already suffered millions in soldier and civilian dead and their contributions outweigh any support, material or moral, which they can gain from their allies. More important still, Chinese resistance has given precious years of time to the democracies, time to arm, and China's armies today immobilize a million and more troops of the fascist enemy.

What brings Chungking so close to every American of Oriental ancestry is the fact that Chinese resistance is the primary factor which has prevented racial fascists in America from making the present conflict a race war, and which has underscored the insincerity of Tokyo claims that this is a war of the colored races against the white.

Should China quit the war, there is every possibility that a great wave of anti-Oriental feel-

ing would be launched by the Hearsts and other "yellow peril" mongers. Such a campaign is already being promoted by the Hearst press and by such groups as the Home Front Commandos, the Joint Immigration Committee, the Pacific Coast Conference on the Japanese problem and by similar pro-hate activists against Japanese Americans because of their racial ancestry. There is every evidence, as Carey McWilliams has pointed out, that this campaign will be intensified, particularly in its relation to the impending political warfare of 1944. Hearst, who borrowed the "yellow peril" bogey from Kaiser Wilhelm, has made good use of it in the past and may be expected to stage a full-dress revival if conditions warrant and for want of a better issue.

Even the elder statesman, Herbert Hoover, has indicated his anti-Oriental bias in his "proposals for a lasting peace" when he sneered at Wendell Willkie's "one world" by making a positive distinction between Oriental and Occidental "philosophy, religion, economic standards or ways of life." This acceptance of Bret Harte's poetic conception of the Oriental mind as representing "ways that are dark" is typical of the antiquated racial thinking which characterizes the reactions of a Native Son or a Native Daughter or even of a Governor Earl Warren.

Although there is no reason to believe that American racial fascists will succeed with any sort of all-out anti-Oriental campaign, it is still evident that the events to come in Chungking will deeply affect every American of Oriental parents.

The free people of China, resisting the Japanese aggressor, are a bulwark against a race war in Asia and against the incitement of an even greater campaign than that now waged by west coast racists. And in fighting for their own freedom, the people of China fight for freedom everywhere, for the fascist virus must be destroyed out in every corner of the world. And in combating military aggression, the people of China fight also for the people of their enemy, for the victory of freedom will mean also the liberation of Japan. Pearl Buck once wrote:

"I should say, if I may speak for China, that this (establishing freedom as a human principle in the world) is the real wish of the Chinese people. They are determined to defeat the Japanese militarists, but they do not hate the people of Japan. I have been humbled and amazed when I have talked with Chinese, many of them, after all these years of their bitter war with an invader, to discover that they have no hate for the Japanese people. They have a fierce hatred for the sort of man and mind which will invade another people. They will fight forever against the aggressive, military, war-like mind which is responsible for injustice and suffering. . . . Their aim is to do away with such men, driving them first from their soil and then from the world."

### The Flickers

We are disturbed by the compromise of democracy made by too many to the great god of entertainment. There have been stories in the "pulp" and "slicks" and even books which have played up the so-called untrustworthiness of nisei, when government agencies have completely exonerated nisei from any act of sabotage.

Hollywood, with its flare for the sensational, has in at least two movies (Little Tokyo, U. S. A. and Air Force) patched up stories — to the detriment of nisei — based on wild rumors which existed soon after Pearl Harbor and which later were disproved.—The Gila News-Courier.



## Vagaries

### Restriction . . . .

Some twenty Japanese Americans have worked for the past six months on a defense housing project, sponsored by private real estate operators, in a town near Salt Lake City. Recently the homes were completed and placed on sale. In the large newspaper ad which announced that the new homes were being placed on sale are these words "Restricted district, for white race only." . . . Carey McWilliams, author of the recent book, "Brothers Under the Skin," and one of the country's outstanding authorities on the problems of racial minorities, is writing a new book on the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast. One chapter of the book will be devoted to nisei comment. . . In last week's special congressional election in California, held to fill the seat of the late Harry Englebright, the winner was State Senator Clair Engle, 31-year old former district attorney of Red Bluff, whose first act when he entered the State Senate last January was to introduce a joint resolution to bar Japanese Americans from citizenship. However, in the campaign for the last week's election Senator Engle did not raise the Japanese American issue, although his chief opponent, Mrs. Harry Englebright, called for severe restrictions upon Japanese Americans. Engle's election over Mrs. Englebright and State Senator Jesse Mayo was credited to labor and liberal backing. Indications are that Engle will support administration policies as the newest, and probably the youngest, member of Congress.

### Nisei Soldiers . . . .

Many Japanese American soldiers are now included in the ASTP (Army Specialized Training Program) and are attending colleges and universities in the east and midwest. . . The question of the reinstatement of selective service for Japanese Americans is still under discussion and a definite announcement is believed to be still months away. . . Staff Sgt. Paul Sakai, who wears a battle star for action in North Africa, last week left the Minidoka center where he has been visiting his mother. He is scheduled to report for training at Camp Savage, Monn. . . U. S. Webb, one of the most rabid of California's "white supremacy" bloc, is sponsoring a new campaign to take away the citizenship rights of Japanese Americans. Webb was California's state attorney general for more than 30 years and played an important role in fashioning much of the state's anti-alien legislation, directed particularly against Orientals.

### Relocation Film . . . .

When Congress killed the OWI's film unit, it knocked out plans for an OWI film on relocation of Japanese American evacuees. Some OWI film producers were interested in the subject since OWI had issued the government film on evacuation, which covered the evacuation and the relocation of the evacuees through the assembly center period. . . Although some Japanese Canadians who enlisted before Dec. 7, 1941, are serving in the Canadian armed forces overseas, nisei Canadians are not accepted into military service at the present time. However, with the United States training more than 8,000 Japanese Americans in its Army, it is believed possible that Canadian policy toward its citizens of Japanese ancestry may change. . . A milestone in the political progress of Japanese Canadians was recorded when evacuee nisei in the province of Ontario went to the polls in last month's elections. For the evacuees from British Columbia, it was the first time they had exercised the right to vote because Canadians of Asiatic ancestry are denied the ballot in the west coast province. The acceptance of Japanese Canadians by Ontario, largest and most populous of the Dominion's provinces, has thrown cold water on the campaign of British Columbian racists to sponsor a campaign to deport all Japanese Canadians.

## Education and the Nisei: Recent College Survey Shows Students Are Crowding Into Engineering, Medical Fields

By ELMER R. SMITH

The field of engineering attracts large numbers of young men and a few women each year. The Nisei have been especially flocking into this field in late years. A survey recently made of 3029 nisei students showed 434 men and one woman planning on entering this field, and in checking various college and universities one finds the engineering schools literally "running over" with nisei. This situation creates a problem to be considered more in detail later in the present discussion.

The profession of engineering includes a large number of specialized branches, but for our convenience they may be grouped into five major fields. These branches each require training as well as certain basic training, such as mathematics, physics, english, and some economics as well as some foreign language.

(1) Civil engineering includes the planning, construction, and maintenance of railroads, highways, bridges, city parks, sewerage systems, tunnels, irrigation systems, canals, and all types of public and private structures. Employment in this field used to rest primarily with private industry, but within recent years about half of all civil engineers have been working for the federal, state, and local governments.

(2) Electrical engineering embraces the designing and operation of generating plants, electric railroads, radio, telephone and telegraph systems, as well as numerous other mechanical devices operated by electric power. The large majority of persons employed as electrical engineers are found in private industry, but public utilities (such as T.V.A., Boulder and Grand Coulee Dams) are absorbing large numbers.

(3) The mechanical engineer designs industrial plants, power engines, tools, manufacturing equipment, and air-conditioning apparatus. If one chooses this branch of engineering, he may find himself choosing between fine watch making to designing power plants. The employment given to mechanical engineers is primarily in the hands of private industry.

(4) The newest field of engineering is that in chemistry. The chemical engineer tests raw materials and experiments with various manufactured products in terms of their chemical and physical structure. Synthetic products of all kinds are basically the results of work carried out by the chemical engineer. Employment is in private industry.

(5) Mining and metallurgical engineering includes testing mineral deposits and determining their value, the planning of proper methods of extracting the deposits, designing milling and smelting plants, directing blasting and drilling operations, and the refining of metals to make them useful. Employment in this branch of engineering is primarily in private industry.

The earnings in engineering are fairly high, running around \$5,861 for the highest paid, but falling to \$610 for the lowest. The average or for 50 percent of the engineers employed it is about \$2,988.60 per year.

The employment opportunities for trained engineers of Japanese ancestry at the present time are few. Research being carried out by the writer suggests that employers refuse to hire nisei engineers because of (1) "personal dislike of Japanese by employees," (2) "personal dislike of Japanese by employers," (3) "fear of sabotage," (4) "personal distrust of Japanese workers' integrity." This does not mean that nisei engineers are employed at present, but all or the greatest number of the nisei who might be employed are not being used. In terms of the long-range view, it is doubtful if engineering will be a fruitful field for all or a majority of the nisei planning to enter this occupational bracket. It should be realized that thousands of Caucasians, as well as other racial groups, are being trained in engineering both in and out of the armed forces. Competition will be very keen after the

war and many persons now taking engineering will be forced to switch their fields because of crowded conditions. It is suggested that nisei take "good stock of themselves" in terms of mathematical, chemical and physical science abilities and skills before deciding upon engineering as a career. However, one should, if his or her interest is keen enough, and if he or she is ready to sacrifice many things to get the necessary training, follow out their desire to "take engineering." We cannot but insist, for the good of the student, that he recognize the coming crowded conditions and keen competition that will be present in engineering in the near future.

The field of medicine is comparable to that of engineering as far as the nisei are concerned. The number of nisei desiring to make medical science their career, as gathered recently from 3029 students, showed 306 men and 341 women or a total of 647 checking medical science. This is indeed a high number, especially when one considers that the specific chances for practicing medicine were limited to doctors of Japanese ancestry before Pearl Harbor to other persons of Japanese ancestry. The program of re-settlement now being carried out by the government will, it seems, limit still more the possible fields of medical practice for nisei. This is a hard fact to face, but we may as well face it now than to be "caught short" later after thousands of dollars have been spent on your medical education. Prejudices die hard in the field of public health, and it is very doubtful if Caucasians will be willing to accept nisei doctors at their value for some time after the war. Only the highly gifted student should plan to take up medicine in any of its many branches, and then he or she should realize the problems presented. It should be realized that the army and navy are training many medical students, as they are engineers, to take their places in a competitive world after the war. It is also doubtful whether the high rates of payment for medical services will be forthcoming later as they were in the past and are at present. This statement is made on the basis of the larger numbers of doctors made available by the war training programs.

To the nisei student seriously interested upon the medical sciences (medicine, bacteriology, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, dietetics, optometry, laboratory technology) as a career, a positive proposition does stand out. Various types of specialized research in medicine are progressing very rapidly, and will undoubtedly continue to do so. This field can and probably will remain open for nisei, but one should be sure he or she is fitted both in training and temperament for this type of work before spending too much time, energy, and money in specialized schooling.

The discussion of engineering and medicine has of necessity been rather pessimistic, but if the nisei are to find a place in our world civilization they must face the facts and make their adjustments to them. Far too much ignorance exists about the type of vocational and occupational possibilities among Orientals, Caucasians, and Negroes. All youth must become increasingly aware of its needs, possibilities, and restrictions if they are to establish normal lives in a rapidly changing and prejudiced world. I have attempted to briefly present some of these needs, possibilities, and restrictions in this discussion.

NEXT WEEK: "Agricultural Occupations and the Nisei."

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### Youngsters Raise A Point About Democracy

With the frankness and innocence of youthful idealism, a group of youngsters of a mid-west church organization have raised a pointed, penetrating question regarding American principles and their application to the Japanese Americans. These youngsters discussed evacuation and resettlement in one of their meetings, and as a result wrote the following letter to a War Relocation Authority employee to whom they had been referred.

The letter follows: "Mrs. B— suggested that our group write you in connection with a problem that came up in our discussion. Would it be possible to remove four or five soldiers at a time from a concentration camp to an American Japanese relocation center to try to improve the attitude of the captured Japanese toward Americans.

"Under the conditions, the soldiers' uniforms would be done away with, and the people in the American Japanese relocation centers know nothing about their past lives. Would it be possible in your estimation?"

In other words the questioning youngsters wanted to know if it had been possible to preserve the attractive sides of democracy in America's treatment of a minority group under war conditions.

The children suggest a test which is obviously impossible for a number of reasons, but the question is pertinent despite its academic character.

No one can say with any degree of assurance what a Japanese prisoner's reaction would be to being placed on the same basis with other evacuees in a WRA center. A great deal would depend on the man himself and his outlook.

The question fundamentally is based on a misconception which is that an evacuee and a Japanese prisoner of war have more than racial similarities. An evacuee is in 70 per cent of all cases an American citizen with an American's outlook. The non-citizens among them are individuals who have lived in the United States by choice for from a half to two-thirds of their lives and who, despite their relatively shallow degree of assimilation, have absorbed more than an obvious amount of American ideology.

In outlook, political and social views, the product of the Japanese regimentation of the last 10 years is worlds away from the Japanese who migrated to the United States in his youth as a penniless immigrant, and stayed to raise a family of Americans and to make a living as other Americans by the sweat of his brow or the skill of his hands.

Undoubtedly a large part of the resentment felt by the evacuees over their indiscriminate incarceration is due to their fundamental American outlook. Whereas a regimented Japanese might take evacuation for granted as an inevitability arising from war, no American (which the evacuee is) can willingly accept the principle of discrimination because of race.

Despite the high ideals which motivate WRA leaders, conditions in the center have not been conducive to promoting democracy. Yet marvelous progress has been made, and it is possible that an open-minded and intelligent Japanese prisoner of war may be favorably impressed by the wonders and benefits of a government which can treat an enemy so liberally.

At the same time, the prisoner would have no understanding of the evacuee's complaints such as loss of home and business and suspension of civil rights solely because he had the wrong ancestors.

Some people have put it another way: If I'm considered a prisoner of war, I'm having a swell time; if I'm an American citizen, and I know I am, what the hell am I doing here?

To classify evacuees in the same category as prisoners of war is a dangerous thing, and any tendency to do so must be combated. The WRA has kept its own record scrupulously straight, but still it must be admitted that the treatment of the evacuees falls short of the American ideal.

Meanwhile long steps toward the solution of the problem are being taken in the resettlement program which offers something constructive. It is hard not to look back into the past, but that offers no solution except, perhaps, the wisdom that comes from experience.

## EDITORIAL DIGEST

### Nisei Canadians

The New Canadian of Kaslo, B. C., weekly journal of the nisei of the north, recently commented on a possible leftward trend of political thinking among Japanese Canadians. This has been influenced by the rising strength of the CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation), the Dominion's pro-socialist party which has been forthright in its position defending the basic rights of all Canadians, including those of Japanese ancestry, while representatives of other parties have been campaigning, particularly in British Columbia, for restricting and deporting those of Japanese descent. Political interest among Canadian nisei has been sharpened by the fact that those who had relocated in Ontario province voted for the first time in the recent elections (in British Canadian citizens of Oriental ancestry do not have the right of franchise.)

Said the New Canadian:

"There is no question, of course, that political opinions held by the nisei are wide and diverse. The influences which have shaped or blunted their views have probably been more complex than those affecting a 'normal' social group. Their economic interests, superficially at least, were as far apart as those of the conservative farmer-land-owner, the white-collar professional, the business and clerical group and the industrial working class. Added to that were the reactionary influences from a large number of the older generation, in whose minds anything faintly pink was a destructive force; but at the same time leftist views . . . were not lacking.

"The new conditions under which the Japanese Canadians moving eastward are finding will affect their political views. The majority are now likely to identify their interests more closely with the particular economic groups to which they are attached. And the effect of evacuation has been a levelling one, bringing to an unprecedented degree the majority of us into the ranks of the working proletariat."

### Yankee Reporter

Burton Heath, one of America's best-known newspapermen and author of the book, "Yankee Reporter," recently wrote two editorials on Japanese Americans which were syndicated and published in newspapers in all parts of the country.

One of the editorials discussed the enlisting of Japanese American girls into the WASs. It was published in scores of U. S. dailies, among them the Phoenix, Ariz., Republic, the Madison, Wis., Capital Times, and the Ithaca, N. Y. Journal.

The editorial declared that the WAC decision to recruit nisei women was "highly commendable."

"The only unfortunate thing is that it should be felt necessary to limit the number of applicants that will be accepted. Presumably the Army is anxious not to lead with its chin into what it assumes to be a public antipathy to all persons of Japanese extraction. But we do not believe there is any such general antipathy," the editorial continued.

Mr. Heath concluded: "There is no greater privilege than to risk death for one's country, or, in the case of most women, to help the men who risk death. Japanese American women, nisei, are entitled to that privilege as much as those whose parents migrated to our shores from Europe or from western Asia."



## JACL News

## Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA

Carry Along a Spare; avoid being a flat tire. Knowing two vocations, or having a hobby which can be followed as a job is like carrying along a spare tire. To be prepared for any emergency along life's journey means knowing how to do more than one job well. With war-time abandonment of many peace-time occupations, with the rapid displacement of skilled hand labor by machinery, with the advances in technology, confidence and a security in the old ways of doing things is no longer possible. Adaptability and versatility are mental requisites to the nisei who wants to make good in this changing world.

Resettled nisei are engaged in a multitude of vocations. A former optometrist was an accomplished amateur photographer. Today his one-time hobby is his profession — he's happier than he's ever been before.

A nisei husband, wife and baby relocated. While scouting around for a job, volunteering for Camp Shelby in the Special Japanese Combat Team came up. The husband signed up. The wife had her sewing machine, stored with kind neighbors on the coast, expressed to her. She utilizes her sewing talent to make and alter dresses. The income supports herself and child while husband is doing his bit in the Army.

To look at the roster of instructors in any of the schools teaching the Japanese language is to see a multiplicity of professions represented. Former printers, art students, clerks, cooks, farmers and many others are now teaching Japanese.

A one-time insurance salesman numbered many artists among his friends and clients. In pre-evacuation days, he had taken such an interest in art and handicraft that he enrolled in a ceramics course. Today, he's working in a pottery plant.

AMONG POLITICIANS, 'tis said a friend or two in the right places is worth a roomful of arguments. No less to the nisei than to the politician is there such a dire need to call upon the contacts one has in order to secure employment that's congenial.

A former salesman for an exporting firm used to be on the road selling fancy oriental items to stores in the Middlewest. Today this nisei is working in the office of one of his former customers.

The evacuation and resettlement of the Japanese has pointed out the need for mental and job resiliency in these modern times. Many nisei parents are now seriously considering as part of their children's upbringing, the necessity for social maturity as well as vocational experience. For this reason, school activities, athletic and extra-curricular, Boy and Girl Scouts programs are on the "must" list of the child's development.

## Queen Aiko Yamamoto Crowned at JACL Labor Day Dance

NAMPA, Idaho — Crowning of Aiko Yamamoto, Labor Day queen, and presentation of a trophy highlighted the Tin Can Labor Day dance sponsored by the Parma-Homedale district of the Boise Valley JACL held Sept. 6 at Caldwell.

Final contestants in the queen contest were Aiko Yamamoto, Bette Arima, Chiye Hamada and Rose Shiraishi.

Presentation of the trophy and crowning of the queen were enacted by the Rev. I. L. Shaver of Caldwell.

The hall was decorated with red and white streamers and tin cans. Music was furnished by Gardan Hanson's seven-piece dance band with Weldon Thomas of Nampa, vocalist.

## Ann Nisei's Column: Mail Call Biggest Event of Army Day; Write Your Soldier

Are you doing right by your man in service? Soldiers tell us that the biggest event of the day — every single day, is mail call. Letters and packages from home are they're the biggest morale boosters in the army.

Regarding packages, we vote for food first. Cookies, of course, and cakes, and home made candy. These food packages needn't be elaborate. Don't sent a cake and cookies both. We think it's nicer to send two packages a week apart. There's less work for you and twice the fun for your soldier.

When you send cookies, don't make the fussy, teatime cookies you'd make for yourself. The old fashioned kind are the best—huge oatmeal cookies, hermits, and brownies. These will also stand up best under strenuous mailing conditions.

As for cakes, make the kind men like — nut cakes, chocolate cakes, devil's food, spice cakes. Frosting, besides making a cake twice as good, helps to keep it fresh; so be lavish with it, even though it means a dent in your own sugar allotment. You'll find, too, that cakes made with sour milk, buttermilk or applesauce for liquid will keep fresh days longer than cakes made with sweet milk. So look for recipes such as sour milk devil's food or a spice cake made with applesauce. You might bake the cake in a loaf, rather in layers. It makes for an easily-wrapped cake, as well as one that keeps well.

Other baked goods you might try are breads such as nut bread, banana bread, etc. These are as good as cakes but take little shortening and sugar. Also, men like them.

When sending a cake, you might try floating it in popcorn. It serves an obvious double purpose.

Once in a while, send a box for a midnight snack. You might include two or three cans of devilled ham, one or two jars of jelly, pickles, olives, and a batch of bread sticks. Or how about two boxes of crackers—soda and Ritz, two or three jars of mixed cheese spreads, a loaf of nut bread, and some Vienna sausages. And then again you might send two cans of shrimps, bread and butter pickles, cheese crackers and some salami. A box like this will vary your food packages, and you needn't spend an evening baking, either.

It's a nice touch to tuck something extra into every box you send your soldier. It might be just handkerchiefs or socks, or it might be cigarettes. It might be something that wouldn't rate a package in itself, but would be a nice touch to any package of food.

It's a good idea to space your food packages apart. Don't bewilder your soldier by overwhelming him with packages for a month or two, only to stop suddenly. A package a week is nice, if you can keep it up. But if you're going to dwindle off, try a package every two weeks or every month, then stick religiously to schedule.

We offer here a few recipes you'll find any soldier will like:

## APPLE SAUCE CAKE

2 cups sifted flour  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
¼ teaspoon cloves  
½ teaspoon nutmeg  
¼ teaspoon salt  
½ cup shortening  
1 cup sugar  
1 egg  
1 teaspoon soda  
1½ cups apple sauce  
1 cup seedless raisins  
1 cup chopped nut meats

Sift, measure flour; add spices and salt, sift together twice. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, creaming till light. Beat in egg. Mix soda and apple sauce, add to creamed mixture alternately with flour. Add raisins and nut meats, lightly dredged in flour. Bake in 9 in. square pan at 350 degrees until done. (About 45 minutes.) Frost with caramel frosting, if desired.

## NUT BREAD

3 cups sifted flour  
4½ teaspoons baking powder  
1 teaspoon salt  
½ cup sugar  
1 cup chopped nut meats  
2 eggs, well beaten  
1 cup milk  
¼ cup melted shortening

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Stir in nuts. Combine eggs and milk, add to flour mixture, stirring only until well mixed. Add shortening. Turn into greased pan (9 by 5 by 3) and bake at 350 degrees for one hour.

## OATMEAL HERMITS

1½ cups sifted flour  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
½ teaspoon salt  
½ teaspoon cinnamon  
2 cups oatmeal  
1 cup seeded raisins  
½ cup shortening  
1 cup sugar  
2 eggs  
½ cup milk

Mix and sift flour, baking powder, salt and cinnamon. Stir in raisins and oatmeal. Cream shortening, beat in sugar gradually, then eggs. Stir in flour mixture alternately with milk. Drop from teaspoon on greased baking sheet. Bake at 375 degrees about 15 minutes.

## Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

## From Overseas

To you, I am no doubt unknown but thought that you might be interested in a regular reader's viewpoint. This evening at mail call I received the June twenty-fourth edition of the "Pacific Citizen" and as always, received it with keen interest. Through your paper and private correspondence I am able to remain informed of what my friends and associates are doing. Also what the political organizations are doing and saying regarding the Issei and Nisei situation.

The most important reason for my joining the United States Marine Corps was my fiancée. She is a Nisei, and of course means all the world to me. We want a post-war world just like the pre-war world, one in which we can enjoy the simple things in life without too much prejudice. One where we can enjoy "Nisei Week" as we used to and the other many, many pleasures that we used to enjoy so much. If we are not fighting a war for equality of all, no matter what the race or creed, then I'm afraid that we are fighting a lost cause. Out here on these tropical islands the men know the Niseis that are out here in language work, know how hard they work and what a good job they do, and for the same cause that we are all fighting for. I know that many have changed their minds about the Nisei and if the people there at home could see the same thing, I think many of them would alter their opinions. I am in language work and have seen them at some quite trying situations.

Now the sun has set beyond the reef and it will soon be too dark to write, but I have had this on my chest for some time and thought you might be interested in another reader's opinion. Keep up the excellent work that you are all doing. I'm hoping that before too long we will all be back in the kind of world we wish to live in.

A Marine Sergeant  
c/o Fleet Post Office  
San Francisco, Calif.

## Boston Letter

Dear Sirs:  
Your paper has been a great help in bringing first hand knowledge of our fellow Japanese friends and citizens of America. We trust that America may prove more worthy of their loyalty,

## TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

## Notes on a Trip To Colorado

My trip to Colorado started off in an unexpected manner. Instead of taking the fast Denver-Rio Grande through the Moffat Tunnel, I went via the Royal Gorge route which required twelve more hours. Since I was in no particular hurry to reach my destination and desired to see as much of the country as possible, the roundabout way gave me the opportunity.

Upon reaching Denver, I want to see Larimer street, where a L'il Tokyo is supposed to be in the making. The street was quiet, with few pedestrians. The number of new businesses opened by evacuees from the Pacific Coast was inconspicuous. It made me wonder why there had been so much talk of congestion in Denver and why the area had to be closed on the grounds that the "saturation point" had been reached. I was informed that most of the residents were busy working on the farms, the canneries and so forth and the big problem will be when they return to the city. The fear may be unfounded. Time will tell.

On Sunday evening I had the good fortune to speak to the issei and nisei at the Methodist church. It was good to see many familiar faces. Evacuation gets credit for doing one thing: it has scattered the Japanese all over the country, so that one is apt to find friends somewhere in every important city east of the Rockies.

If the resettlement work of the War Relocation Authority is successful, the Japanese will be dispersed throughout the country like the Chinese. In every large community, there may be Japanese hotel keepers, domestic workers, dish washers, janitors, farmers and gardeners besides those in skilled trades and professions. The proverbial Chinese hand laundry and chop suey house can be imitated. A more intensive effort to train the young people remaining in the centers to qualify them for jobs in the "free zone" should be launched. It seems that adult education has not been sufficiently realistic in its approach. Now that resettlement is the primary objective, greater emphasis should be placed on courses and subjects which will help in its realization.

## Hailstorms Make Gamble of Farming

I had an opportunity to visit some of the farms. I heard more about the hailstorms which make truck farming such a gamble in Colorado. A rosy dream of a successful year may be shattered within a few minutes. No one knows when and where the hail will strike.

Sad tales of farmers being frustrated by the OPA ceiling on cabbage and other products are heard. Prices are up to 270 a ton, some getting as high as \$1.10, when the ceiling was placed at \$25. The farmers are dis-

faith and courage under most unforeseen trying circumstances!

Your paper is shared with friends and items from it circulate among church groups here in Boston.

Jesse G. Wilkinson  
Boston, Massachusetts

## Gentlemen:

I have received the Pacific Citizen as the gift of a young nisei friend this last year. I think the subscription has expired. Will you renew, please, for one year? Enclosed find check for \$2.50.

Let me say that I have enjoyed the paper very much. I have had a great many Japanese and Japanese American friends during the past years and now know many of the evacuees who have located in Madison. Thus I am especially earnest, perhaps, in wishing you every success in your work of building friendship between the nisei and other Americans.

Rachel M. Kelsey  
Madison, Wis.

gruntled. Their dreams of riches having been shattered, there is talk of quitting next year. The problem confronting the nation will be how to encourage farmers to raise foodstuff despite ceiling prices. Crop insurance on minimum prices and from losses resulting from weather conditions may be a partial solution.

Like all farming in regions where snow falls, the farmers of Colorado cannot work all year round. Californians have not learned as yet the practices of having a cow, raising chickens, hogs, and canning of fruits and vegetables for the winter siege. But they are saying, "Why work twelve months of the year as in California when you can make just as much in about seven to eight months in intensive work?" Many seem to be happy today that they have found out working and farming conditions outside of California. They still cannot forget the climate of the coast which is conducive to comfortable living.

## Outlook of Evacuees No Longer Narrow

The outlook of the evacuees is no longer narrow. They are finding or developing new opportunities. The neighbors are cooperative. When a farmer is shorthanded, help is extended and reciprocated. Everyone is interested in the success or failure of the other. It is better to live in such communities and live as human beings than to live in California in a hostile atmosphere.

My visit to Boulder and other communities gave me an opportunity to meet more old friends. The conversation inevitably drifted to pre-evacuation days and the gay times we enjoyed. Many are living in comfortable homes and in a friendly atmosphere. The farmers have the prospects of making money this year. The bitterness of evacuation is wearing off.

As far as any new influx is concerned, those who expect to do farming may still have room. It all depends upon the area. Colorado has no alien land law. This would give the issei the chance to operate his own farm instead of being a foreman or manager. This may be an incentive for some to come to this region. Even Utah still permits one year leasing; so no subterfuge or fear of violation of alien land laws is necessary.

## Visits Give New Hope and Courage

My various visits through Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Colorado have given me new hope and courage. I have found that there are many who still have faith in the work of the JACL. The general indifference is difficult to batter down. But at least they are a group who are thinking of the future. And more and more are rejoining whenever we have the opportunity to contact them. Misunderstandings are being clarified through personal contacts.

With occasional visits to inform the members and their friends of current and recent developments and activities, I am strongly convinced that a stronger JACL with a greater unity of purpose will once more arise. The soldier members are asking us to keep up the work for their sake. We who are unable to serve on the battlefield have the responsibility of laying the foundation so that the soldiers can return to normal life as soon as war is ended.

## Sacramento Chamber Backs Alien Ban

SACRAMENTO — The board of directors of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce last week voiced "approval in principle" of the report of its agricultural committee recommending support of pending legislation to deport "all alien and disloyal Japanese" after the war.



# An Article in Common Ground: Formation of Institute of Ethnic Democracy Urged as Approach To American Race Problems

Because of their belief that if this country's race and minority problems are not solved, it will wreck our democracy, John Collier, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Saul K. Padover, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, this month urge the formation of an Institute of Ethnic Democracy in an article published in Common Ground, publication of the Common Council for American Unity.

"We are impressed by the tragic failure of the democracies to face the 'race' issue domestically and internationally," they write. "The democracies, perhaps owing to a guilty conscience, are trying to blink the fact that Hitler, the arch-enemy of mankind, has started a race war on this globe."

In this country, point out Collier and Padover, are 32,000,000 white Americans of foreign birth or descent (one or both foreign-born parents.) Sixteen per cent of the population speaks a foreign mother tongue. And also part of the U. S. population are 13,000,000 Negroes and 600,000 Indians and Asiatics.

"These millions of new Americans are not fully accepted in American life. Their status varies considerably, with Negroes everywhere at the bottom of the scale. Regardless of our political democracy, we must admit that in practice, therefore, tens of millions of Americans enjoy — if one can use that term — second- or third-class citizenship . . .

"If a wise democratic solution is not found, one may expect that trouble will pile upon our heads . . . If things are permitted to drift this way, then Hitler has won the war, at least within the United States."

"A clearly formulated, far-sighted, courageous 'minorities' and race policy" is needed, say the authors. They point out that the need is not alone because of the mixture of strains in the U. S. population, but also because of U. S. colonies, which include varied races in their populations. In addition, the United States may, after the war, be called upon to administer additional islands and territories. "We are not prepared for such administration," they write, "because we have neither clear policy nor skilled administrators."

An Institute of Ethnic Democracy, set up by the United States government, possibly within the Department of the Interior, would serve "as a clearing house, a research body, and a stimulating and co-ordinating agency on all matters relating to 'minorities' and race problems."

The program, as described by John Collier and Saul Padover, would include the following phases of activity: The Institute would set up an information and research agency relating to ethnic affairs; it would establish a working relationship, by consultation and correspondence with government and non-governmental agencies and institutions, for the exchange of ideas, data and information; it would publish its results in a monthly or a weekly, and release news of all being done in the ethnic field; it would arrange educational and planning conferences; it would draw up plans for the training of civilian administrators in democratic administration; it would organize a pool of specialists to be available for consultations or lectures.

Such an Institute, say the authors, would have as its aim a long-range program for the correction of social ills growing out of ethnic problems. Essentially, "the long-run aim of the Institute would be preventive," developing educational and institutional programs of action so that racial classes and discrimination shall not occur in the future.

"This would take time, wisdom and patience, but systematic education and enlightenment probably offer the only real hope of ultimate success in this field."

## Mine Okubo's Art, Article Published In Coast Magazine

"To most of the people, to this day, the world is only as large as from San Francisco to Tanforan to Topaz," says Mine Okubo, nisei artist, who in words and pictures depicts evacuee center life in an article in "This World," the San Francisco Chronicle Sunday supplement.

In an introductory note, the Chronicle states: "A third generation Japanese American, Miss Mine Okubo is an art graduate of the University of California and a young woman with a healthy sense of humor. As an artist she needs no introduction to the Bay area. Her debut as a writer was accidental—her explanatory notes with her sketches were so much more THIS WORLD simply incorporated them into an article."

"As Artist Okubo prepared her word and pen sketches in a relocation camp, they are, as she put it, only as objective as an evacuee could keep them. To document her objectivity, THIS WORLD has included italicized quotations from a recent speech Dillon Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority, made at the San Francisco Commonwealth club."

The sketches show many phases of center life—an evacuee family gathered around their huge coal stove, a classroom with the ubiquitous girl knitter in the back seat, evacuees on board a train enroute to the relocation center, messhall and kindergarten activities.

Describing some phases of life at Tanforan, Mine Okubo writes: "We were all vaccinated for typhoid and for small pox. Young and old were lined up and given shots at a mass production rate."

"At Tanforan, most of the cotton mattresses were late in arriving. We were given canvas bag for mattresses."

"The lower section of the grandstand served as the mess hall. Young and old, 7,500 people stood out in line waiting to be served. There were often four or five lines, each about a block long, and they had begun forming two hours before messtime. It was a blessing when the 17 mess halls opened."

"Pre-schools were very important in the center. Busy parents' children were not only assured of good care but good training in these schools. The kiddies of this camp are darlings and these schools were a good counter-influence to the bad camp atmosphere."

"Then there was the typical Tanforan scene with the old bachelors lying around on the grass and the neighbors visiting and passing on the rumors of the day."

Of Topaz, the artist has this to say:

"The train trip from Tanforan to Topaz was a nightmare. It was the first train trip for most of us and we were excited, but many were sad to leave California and the Bay region. To most of the people, to this day, the world is only as large as from San Francisco to Topaz . . .

"Buses were waiting for us in Delta to take us to Topaz. Seven miles of alfalfa farms and greasewood were what we saw. Some people cried on seeing the utter desolation of the camp. Fine alkaline dust hovered over it like San Francisco fog."

"Then home life centered around the pot-bellied coal stove which was provided in each of the rooms. Mother hung up clothes,

# JUST Incidentally

By Dale Oka

## So This Is Detroit . . .

Almost three months of swirling Detroit River water have passed under the International Bridge since we departed from the steaming, dusty confines of Poston, Arizona. To many of our friends in the center, it was a bold step that we undertook . . . leaving behind the comparative security of a relocation center and heading for parts: virtually unknown. But as we pause and momentarily recall to mind the experiences of living once again as normal Americans, it dawns on us that it really didn't require much courage to come forth on permanent relocation.

You will find, as we have found, that here in the East there are not as many demagogues nor racial discrimination at least concerning Japanese Americans. As I recall, we were told that the public sentiment out this way was much more friendly than on the west coast. But having only access to the unfriendly and critical west coast newspapers, we were rather skeptical about it all while incarcerated behind the fences of the center. But seeing is believing. And now that we are relocated in the East, our fears about prejudice and discrimination have turned out to be groundless.

This is not to say that there are absolutely no unfair and discourteous practices among our fellow Americans. Far be it from me to minimize a situation which some evacuees may construe as being "too tough." But after being subjected to the apparent wanton and selfish discriminatory practices of the Pacific Coasters, it is, in my humble opinion, the height of paradise (except for the weather) to be here in Detroit. I can list factual stories by the dozens told me by evacuees relocated in the Detroit area as to their pleasant experiences. But since space does not allow me to do so, permit me to cover it with the statement expressed to me personally just recently by a local "haku-jin": "For every one narrow minded citizen among us, you may rest assured, Dale, that there are at least a hundred who are with you and the other Japanese Americans."

Nisei evacuees in the area surrounding the Motor City have been fortunate in having the support of two of this city's three outstanding newspapers. As may be expected, the lone "foe" of the Japanese American here is the Detroit Times, a Hearst paper. But the combined circulation of the friendly Detroit Free Press and the News has done much to alleviate the situation regarding the nisei. The two latter journalistic organs have, from time to time, publicized, by both words and pictures, the Americanized attitude of the evacuees and their contribution to Uncle Sam. To say the least, it has been very encouraging and has provided us with an incentive to do as much as we possibly can to uphold and be worthy of the trust placed in us by the general public and the government.

In future columns, we hope to give you a general picture of the conditions regarding employment, housing and other facts pertinent to relocation. Suffice it to say, at this time, that the employment possibilities here are, for the nisei, opening up very encouragingly. Among the war industries hiring nisei now are the famed Chrysler Corporation, whose employers number approximately 90,000, the Gar Wood Industries, producers of the PT (tornado) boats, the Ex-cello Corp., manufacturers of air craft parts, the Briggs Mfg. Company, and the Hoskins Mfg. Co.

But more later.

daughter cooked, papa read the newspapers and the kiddies played in the sand pit which was often placed underneath the stove for fire prevention."

Mine Okubo, who won the Harmon travelling scholarship while still in school, earlier this year won a first prize in a San Francisco Museum art show.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

- To Mrs. Frank Kawano (26-12-13, Gila River) a girl on August 19.
- To Mrs. Umeko Ogawa (51-8-B, Gila River) a girl on August 20.
- To Mrs. Yoshito Kubota (34-2-A, Gila River) a girl on August 22.
- To Mrs. Burt Sadao Mori (29-2-D, Gila River) a boy on August 22.
- To Mrs. Miyeko Naritomi (6-5-2, Manzanar) a boy on August 23.
- To Mrs. Tom Itaya (56-5-A, Gila River) a girl on August 23.
- To Mrs. Masasuke Oishi (57-3-D, Gila River) a boy on August 23.
- To Mrs. Choshiro Kuwada (308-12-D, Poston) a girl on August 23.
- To Mrs. Sadako Nakamoto (323-6-C, Poston) a boy on August 24.
- To Mrs. Konishi John Nishino (42-14-B, Gila River) a girl on August 24.
- To Mrs. Larry Shigeo Tsuyuki (64-13-D, Gila River) a girl on August 24.
- To Mrs. Aiko Endow (13-12-1, Manzanar) a boy on August 25.
- To Mrs. George Tanaka (31-9-A, Minidoka) a boy on August 26.
- To Mrs. Koroku Hashimoto (26-13-C, Poston) a girl on August 26.
- To Mrs. Takejiro Kogata (16-11-C, Rohwer) a girl on August 27.
- To Mrs. Harry Iwafuchi (2315-B, Tule Lake) a boy on August 27.
- To Mrs. Junjiro Shimizu (22-12-D, Poston) a girl on August 27.
- To Mrs. Tsutomu Sumi (12K-5D, Granada) a boy on August 27.
- To Mrs. Frank Tajiri (7K-6D, Granada) a girl on August 29.
- To Mrs. Masao Serizawa (6E-6B, Granada) a boy on August 29.
- To Mrs. Yoshio Nakamura (36-3-C, Poston) a girl on August 29.
- To Mrs. Hachiro Okazaki (17-4-F, Rohwer) a girl on August 29.
- To Mrs. Bo Tarumoto (11-11-B, Rohwer) a girl on August 29.
- To Mrs. Katsumi Saiki (11-10-CD, Topaz) a boy on August 29.
- To Mrs. Eiji Jinde (29-8-A, Rohwer) a girl on August 30.
- To Mrs. Naoye Kabashima (4-3-C, Rohwer) a girl on August 30.
- To Mrs. Toshio Nakaishi (29-24-A, Heart Mountain) a boy on August 31.
- To Mrs. George Noda (2117-A, Tule Lake) a girl on August 31.
- To Mrs. Masao Kawada (4614-A, Tule Lake) a boy on August 31.
- To Mrs. Toru Miura (7004-D, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept 1.
- To Mrs. Irene Hashiguchi (26-10-D, Topaz) a girl on Sept 2.
- To Mrs. Huraichi Furusawa (1-9-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on Sept 2.
- To Mrs. Akeji Hosozawa (22-16-B, Teart Mountain) a boy on Sept. 3.

### DEATHS

- Masao Kobata (25-2-D, Gila River) on August 22.
- Hideji Sugawara, 65, (11F-3B, Granada) on August 26.
- Eiji Mimura, 69, (36-14-B, Poston) on August 26.
- Mrs. Ito Nishimura, 48, (12-6-B, Minidoka) on August 27.
- Yoshio Tamura, 21, (36-7-E, Minidoka) on August 28.
- Mary Konda, 29, on August 28 at Topaz.
- Suzanne Reiko Yamanaka, 2 months, (12G-11C, Granada) on August 29.
- Mrs. Tomie Baba, 64, (10E-7D, Granada) on August 30.
- Otomatsu Matono, 70, on August 30 at Topaz.
- Mrs. Riki Ono, 55, (2814-B, Tule Lake) on August 30.
- Susumu Nehira, 5 days, on August 31 at Topaz.
- Junichi Fukuda, 50, (12-12-C, Heart Mountain) on Sept 2.

### MARRIAGES

- Yoshiye Tara to Kiyomi Kaita on August 22 at Gila River.
- Margie Kawamura to Frank Nakayama on August 28 at Granada.
- Lily Nakagawa to George Takasaki on August 28 at Poston.
- Shizuka Kurahara to Show Okazaki on August 28 at Jerome.
- Alice Asawa to Mitsugu Endow on August 28 at Rohwer.
- Fujiko Uchi to Frank Hirata on August 28 at Jerome.
- Sachi Mizota to Masao James Sato on August 28 at Topaz.
- Yoshiko Takiguchi to Tad Hiko-yeda on August 28 at Topaz.
- May Asai to Hachiro Shinbo on August 28 at Tule Lake.
- Yoneko Miyagawa to Bill Shimamura on August 28 at Tule Lake.
- Hisako Kuroiwa to Tadashi Hirota on August 29 at Topaz.
- Takako Kohno to Yutaka Shinohara at Cody, Wyo.
- Toshiko Shibasaki to George Uyeda at Tule Lake.

## CALLING

### All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

VISITORS at National Headquarters during the last week brought happy occasion to renew old acquaintances. Henry Fukuhara formerly of Santa Monica Chapter and now located in Shelley, Idaho told us that he has not been able to spend any time on his hobby, water-color painting, since he left Manzanar. We hope that he will soon be settled to continue his painting. Frank Tsukamoto, Oakland Chapter's 1942 National Committee Chairman dropped into the office the same day that Min Yasui, showing just a little jail-pallor, after his 8 months or more in the Multnomah County Jail, informally discussed with the staff the various aspects of his Test Case.

THE CREDIT UNION has hit a slight delay in receiving approval of its charter from the Utah Bank Commissioner, R. F. Starley, as the Commissioner is attending a Banker's Conference in New York and Cincinnati and is not expected back in Salt Lake City until about the 20th of September. We have received assurance that an answer as to the charter will be forwarded about October 1st. To those members who have indicated interest in the Credit Union, please bear with us for a little while longer; in the meantime the Directors will have a meeting to decide several matters still to be decided, such as the depository for the funds, Loan and Savings Life Insurance, amount of the Treasurer's bond, membership in the State Credit Union League, and other matters, so that upon confirmation from the Bank Commissioner's office, we shall be ready to commence business. A complete set of books and supplies were received from the CUNA Supply Cooperative.

DONATIONS were received from George T. Iwasaka, Reno, Nevada; Rose Ushio, Alliance, Nebraska; Joe Y. Fujita, Pueblo, Colorado; and Sho Hamada, Salt Lake City.

GOOD LUCK to Jerry Katayama, executive secretary of the Salt Lake Chapter, whose smiling countenance we will miss. He trudged off to Ft. Douglas for induction to become a soldier-student at Camp Savage. Jerry has been a lot of help to National Headquarters, especially when it had to do with problems in this area. Thanks for everything!

THE NEW FACE at Headquarters is Miss Fujie Maehara, formerly the Portland Chapter office secretary, who has come from Ontario, Oregon to be on the office staff. Her arrival here has helped the office staff situation, which had been in dire straits due to inability to obtain help to replace those who had left us several months ago and Miss Telko Ishida's unavoidable absence from the office. Office routine is about back to normal, so we hope you have overlooked any delays in correspondence over the last month or so.

HENRY MITARAI from Milford, Utah, sent Headquarters a hamper of peas that not only looked fine but tasted sweet and delicious, and the agricultural assets of Utah get another plus, as we understand Henry is shipping the peas to Eastern markets.

## Tule Lake Group To Aid Harvest In Southern Idaho

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Some 200 to 300 evacuees from Tule Lake who are scheduled to arrive at Minidoka between September 25 and 30 will aid in harvesting Southern Idaho crops, it was predicted this week by Twin Falls county growers and farm leaders.

With approximately 15,000 acres of potatoes and 90,000 acres of beans to be harvested in Twin Falls county alone, farm leaders here were reported to be looking forward to the arrival of the Tule Lake residents.

Thousands of Minidokans last year volunteered for farm work in this area and other farming regions.

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## 16 Year Old Girl Writes Letter To Editor About Democracy

Correspondence Prompted By Reported Discrimination Against Japanese Americans

Last month a sixteen-year old girl in St. Paul, Minn., bewildered by the fact that a Japanese American family was being discriminated against by neighbors who were trying to prevent the family from moving into the community, sat down and wrote a letter to the editor of the Minneapolis Star Journal.

Raised on the precept that all men are created equal, she could not understand the uglier realities of discrimination that distort the adult world. "Isn't this a free country?" she asked of the Star Journal editor.

Two weeks later, editorially in the columns of the Star Journal and in the letter box of the paper, she received her answer, that while some of the people may pursue undemocratic traditions, there are others who will and do believe in the spirit and the letter of the great American documents.

The Star Journal, in its editorial column of August 17, wrote: "A 16-year old girl, in a recent letter to the Star Journal questioned the antagonism of some of her elders toward a Japanese-American family trying to establish a home in St. Paul. Her expression prompted several letters, all decrying racial intolerance.

"In a post-war world where we will be neighbors to many races in lands made close by modern transportation, we can hardly expect a friendly, peaceful place if racial minorities are treated contemptuously within our own borders."

Three letters in the column, "Everybody's Ideas," echoed the editorial's plea for tolerance.

Declared one letter, written by Willard Rowberg of Hanley Falls, Minn.:

"Your 16-year old correspondent of Aug. 9 asks whether the United States is a free country. I hardly think we can say it is when we consider the treatment of the Negroes, Mexicans and Jews, the extreme poverty of honest, hard working citizens, the fabulous riches of a few idle people, and the inequalities of men before the law for such differences as wealth and prestige. However, I believe we have the framework for a true democracy. "Why all this internal strife taking place now? The more trouble within, the better for Hitler. As to peoples banding together to prohibit the moving in of a certain Japanese family, I can only say that such action reveals ignorance. That group is aiding the Fascist cause. I plead with justice-loving citizens of St. Paul to prevent such action. There is no black, yellow, brown or white race. There is

only one race. That is the human race."

Mrs. James Hill, Northfield, Minn., wrote: "It takes the young folks to bring to light some of the mean tricks their elders are capable of. If it were left to the children to decide, there wouldn't be such a thing as race prejudice."

"Don't lose faith in the United States yet," wrote R. H. Childs of Shakopee, Minn. "As long as we have 16-year-old girls like that—and I hope there are many—we are going to be all right. Christianity and democracy are not things we have got — but things we are trying to get."

## Minidoka Firemen Aid in Routing Cassia County Fire

HUNT, Idaho — Twenty-four Hunt firemen under the supervision of Fire Chief Ken Kunimatsu travelled to Cassia county August 29 to aid in bringing under control a fire which razed over 400 acres of grain and spread over a wide area of grazing land, according to the Minidoka Irrigator.

The evacuees joined Jamaicans, Mexicans and Grazing Service men in fighting the fire, which started August 26 and was finally brought under control on Monday, August 30.

District Grazier Maurice W. Warch praised the work of the volunteer fire fighters.

## Community Constitution Adopted By Canal At Gila River Center

RIVERS, Ariz. — By an overwhelming majority of votes, Canal voters adopted a proposed community constitution at an election held August 30, according to the News-Courier.

Of 666 votes cast, 596 favored adoption. One block voted solidly against the constitution, but the remaining sixteen blocks voted as solidly for it.

## BYU Professor Takes Topaz Post

PROVO, Utah — Professor Ariel S. Ballif, member of the Brigham Young university sociology department and an expert in race relations, left Sunday for Topaz relocation center to act for one month as special interviewer and counselor in a newly-instituted program designed to give guidance and counsel toward resettling Japanese Americans now residing in Topaz.

## Relocation Officer Named For Indiana

CHICAGO — Herbert Keno, 39, relocation officer in the Chicago office of the WRA, has been appointed relocation officer for the state of Indiana, Elmer L. Shirrell, Chicago area supervisor of the WRA, announced last week.

Keno, a graduate of the University of Illinois, served with the Army at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack. Later he was given a medical discharge.

E. T. Cleary, who formerly held the Indiana position, resigned.

## U. S. Air Corps May Accept Nisei, Letter From Inductee Says

RIVERS, Ariz.—The possibility that nisei might be accepted by the U. S. Army Air Corps was seen here today in a letter received from Shiro Yeto, army poluteer at Fort Douglas, who stated that he had been accepted by the Air Corps, it was revealed by the Gila News-Courier.

A wire has been sent to Washington for confirmation and details of the program, the News-Courier said.

## the copy desk

### From Camp Shelby

Seriously, this army life is swell — the food is excellent, the men friendly and helpful, the work hard but pleasant, if one makes up his mind to make it so.

I like it because I'm doing my small bit for victory — helping to establish for once and for all a place of equality and justice in America for the nisei, who hope to live in this land after the war — paying back America for all that she had done for myself and my family. . . .

The people that I have met, men from every walk of life — youngsters of 18, married men with children, Caucasians, Negroes, Mexicans and nisei — have taught me much about human nature, emotions, loves and dislikes.

One young, intelligent fellow about my age, a Negro, taught me the most. His thoughts, ideas, hopes and goals, why he volunteered, his thoughts on race prejudice, and inequality ran parallel to mine.

The problems of the nisei are tiny, unimportant in comparison to the nation-wide, world-wide problems of all minorities whether large or small. Ours is but a part of the overall scheme. The nisei will have to realize this sooner or later.—From a letter in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

## Christmas Packages For Men Overseas Must Be Mailed Soon

Families of nisei soldiers overseas must mail Christmas packages between September 15 and October 15, to insure delivery by Christmas, according to postal regulations.

Packages must not exceed five pounds in weight or fifteen inches in length, or 36 inches in length and girth combined. Only one Christmas parcel or package shall be accepted for mailing in any one week when sent by or on behalf of the same person or concern to or for the same addressee.

Packages must be well packed. Perishable matter will not be accepted, nor will any packages be insured.

## NOTICE

Due to additional expenses involved in the new system of addressing the mailed copies of the Pacific Citizen, it will be necessary to make a service charge of 10 cents for each change of address in excess of more than one per year. The first change of address within a 12-month period will be made without charge, but it is asked that the subscriber remit 10 cents with each additional request of a change of address.

Subscribers living in cities with new postoffice zone regulations are requested to notify the circulation department of the "Pacific Citizen" of their new zone number. For instance, the complete address of the "Pacific Citizen" is: 415 Beason Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

## WRA Officer Cites Examples Of Relocation in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Nisei relocating in Philadelphia are finding good jobs, hospitable treatment and permanence, according to Henry C. Patterson, relocation officer of the W. R. A.

Patterson can cite any number of stories of successfully and happily relocated Japanese Americans who have been aided by the WRA office in finding homes and employment. There is, for instance, Tom Onomiya:

"This past week Tom Onomiya, who is an auto mechanic from Granada and who had been making the rounds of a few of the eastern cities, stopped at the WRA office and asked us about the possibility of work in this city. We called up one of the cab companies which had asked for helpers and mechanics. Over he went for his interview, and was accepted, pending his physical examination. In the meantime, we provided for him low cost hospitality, room and meals for \$1 a day. The next afternoon he came back. He had passed his examination, moved to a boarding house which is run by a Japanese who has long been established in the city, and he was happy! He likes the people in Philadelphia and says our living costs are not too high.

"He sat down and read over the offers which we are sending out to the centers. He's going to write back to a lot of the people and tell them to come on here to join him. He says that offer from Bethayres Concrete Company looks good to him, too, with pay at 75c an hour for the first 40 hours, and time and a half beyond that — a person would probably start at about \$40 a week. We've found an apartment four miles away, right on the bus line, near three grocery stores, a drug store and a diner, so half a dozen men might take it."

There is also S. Frank Sakurai, of whom Patterson says: "He was the first one to take the offer at the Cuneo Eastern Press Co. They were delighted with him and called up the next day to tell us so. Mr. Sakurai is also writing back to tell others to come on. There are 50 Japanese Americans working in the Chicago office of this company."

Farm and domestic work is in demand, and in regard to farm work, Patterson urges that evacuees resettle their families in this area.

A good many places have separate houses on them where a man who is not afraid of long hours and hard work in the growing season, will be welcome to come and bring his family. Farm wages may not seem high in the east, none of this fabulous \$1 an hour for a short period, as some like to quote us, but it goes on all year around at \$75 a month and a house, plus all the products that are grown on the place. Once started, a wife can do enough canning to feed the family during the winter.

"If you are an experienced farmer, think hard about bringing your whole family out this way. The pay being offered is the prevailing wage scale, what other families have been living on in the community. So if you are willing to do your part, the Philadelphia office will guarantee to find you a farm home which you will like."

Many of the domestic jobs offered by the Philadelphia office are from personal friends of the office staff.

"But if any individuals or couples come out to them, and after honestly trying, believe that the conditions are unreasonable, he will find another job where everything will be satisfactory," says Patterson.

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