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Majority of Evacuees Loyal, Says President

Lieut. Gen. Emmons Succeeded by General DeWitt as Commander of Western Defense Area

West Coast Speculates Whether Change Will Affect Present Restrictions Excluding Persons Of Japanese Ancestry From Evacuated Area

SAN FRANCISCO — Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt has been relieved as commanding general of the western defense command and the Fourth Army, according to a War Department announcement last week. His successor was named as Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons who assumed charge upon Gen. DeWitt's release on Sept. 15.

Gen. DeWitt was announced as the new commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College in Washington, D. C.

The transfers completed a three way change in the Pacific command in which Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, commander of an Army corps, took over Gen. Emmons' post as commander of the Hawaiian Area.

The changes bore out rumors which have been current since last April that Gen. DeWitt would be transferred and replaced by Gen. Emmons. Gen. DeWitt, commander of the military forces which recaptured Attu and Kiska in the Aleutians, will be 64, the statutory retirement age, on Jan. 9, 1944.

In the spring of 1942 Gen. DeWitt ordered the wholesale evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast combat area and later amplified the order by excluding Japanese and Japanese Americans from the entire state of California.

The United Press reported that some groups had charged publicly last June that Gen. DeWitt's stand on evacuation was partly responsible for a decision to replace him with Gen. Emmons, under whose military governorship all persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii, except those known or suspected of being disloyal, were left free.

The War Department, however, has denied that Gen. DeWitt's handling of the "Japanese problem" on the west coast had any bearing on military assignments.

The United Press said that Gen. DeWitt 'staunchly stood by his guns' on the evacuation issue, opposing any attempt to return any persons of Japanese ancestry to the west coast, and "going on record that despite the fact that many of the Japanese moved to relocation centers were born in this country—'A Jap is still a Jap.'"

Meanwhile, the Associated Press reported in a dispatch on September 11 that the "Pacific coast speculated . . . whether the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons . . . will bring a change in the policies excluding Japanese and Japanese Americans from this area."

Emmons, who is 55, conferred Saturday of last week with Gen. DeWitt on the problems of his new command, which embraces all of the United States' west coast, Alaska and the Aleutians.

General Emmons is a flying officer, who won his wings at the signal corps aviation school in San Diego before World War I. He commanded a number of air force units, including one in Hawaii, at March Field and Mather Field.

Shortly before transferring his command to General Emmons, DeWitt warned that the Japanese enemy still threatened the west coast and that sabotage, submarine attacks, air raids and nuisance bombing, as well as commando raids by landing parties or paratroops, were still within the capabilities of the enemy.

Speaking before a closed session of Civilian Defense authorities, DeWitt declared there was a "growing hazard of organized sabotage and espionage."

Gen. Barnett Named Chief of Fourth Army

New Army Announcement Reveals Two Officers Succeeding Gen. DeWitt

SAN FRANCISCO — Brigadier General James W. Barnett assumed command of the Fourth Army Wednesday in a move segregating it from the western defense command and leaving two successors to Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt.

The announcement that General Barnett now is acting commanding general of the Fourth Army came from General DeWitt at a chamber of commerce luncheon in his honor. There was no reference to a permanent successor. General Barnett has been General DeWitt's chief of staff.

General DeWitt said Wednesday the headquarters of the Fourth Army would be moved to San Jose within a few days. Headquarters of the western defense command will remain in San Francisco.

General DeWitt retired as commander of the Fourth Army effective Tuesday midnight. The army's announcement of last week said he would relinquish command on or about September 15. It was not indicated Wednesday that his retirement from the western defense command yet was effective, however.

The retiring general at the luncheon Wednesday warned the west coast not to relax, and said "the enemy still has capabilities that will not disappear until we have landed in northern Japan and MacArthur has reached the Philippines."

Smith College Backs Japanese Professor Despite Threats

Maintenance Workers Threaten Strike Unless Dr. Kusaka Released

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — Maintenance employees at Smith college refused Thursday to wash the clothing of Dr. Shuichi Kusaka, 27, a Japanese alien, and threatened to stage a general strike in protest against his appointment to the physics department.

Hundreds of townspeople, some of whom lost their sons at Guadalcanal, supported the 200 maintenance workers in contesting Kusaka's appointment, according to the United Press. The young Japanese professor had been recommended to the college by Miss Wu Chien-shiung, a Chinese professor in physics.

While the employees left the strike decision up to the three AFL unions representing the maintenance workers, they re-

Nine Evacuees Live in Boystown Colony in Nebraska

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Nine former evacuees are now working in "Boystown," the colony immortalized by Mickey Rooney and Spencer Tracy in two films, according to the News Letter, published by the Kansas City area relocation office of the WRA.

The Japanese Americans are engaged in all phases of operation from administrative to farm work, and according to Father Flanagan, head of the famed colony, they are doing work of vital necessity in the development of the project.

Among the nisei are Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Okura, formerly of Los Angeles.

Some Confiscated Articles Returned To Evacuee Owners

SALINAS, Calif. — Radios, guns, cameras and other personal property confiscated from persons of Japanese ancestry in Monterey county at the time of their exclusion from coast locations are gradually being returned to owners as the War Relocation Authority releases loyal Japanese and Japanese Americans, according to the sheriff's office here.

George McMillan, undersheriff, last week released 13 radios to an agent of the government by order of U. S. Attorney Frank Hennessy.

Nearly 50 radios have been released to be channelled back to their owners, and police and sheriff's officers are holding more, along with other property, McMillan said.

Joe Masaoka Will Speak at Colorado Social Work Parley

DENVER, Colo. — Joe Masaoka, head of the Denver office of the JACL, will speak on "Governmental Discrimination" on Sept. 21 at the Colorado State Conference of Social Work.

The JACL official's talk will be part of a discussion on "Forms of Minority Discrimination" with D. Mack Easton, state director of war services of the Colorado Council of Defense, as chairman.

fused to do Kusaka's laundry.

Captain Herbert W. Underwood, in charge of WAVE training at Smith college, appealed to the workers not to strike, warning that the Navy would be forced to take action if a strike occurred.

Herbert J. Davis, president of Smith college, and Professor Larkin, head of the college teachers' union (AFL), refused to accede to the employees' protest. Davis said Kusaka had an excellent record during his research work at Princeton university and that the FBI had given the Japanese a clean bill of health.

The 27-year old physicist came to Vancouver, British Columbia, with his parents when only four years old. After an early education there, he attended the University of British Columbia, the University of California and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

FDR Reports to Congress on Progress of Relocation Agency Plans to Segregate Disloyal

President Roosevelt's Letter to Senate Stresses Belief in Loyalty of 'Great Majority to Democratic Institutions of United States'

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt said Tuesday in a letter to the Senate that "the great majority" of persons of Japanese ancestry in America "are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States."

The President reported to the Senate that the War Relocation Authority has started a program to segregate disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry from pro-Americans among the 110,000 persons who were evacuated from their west coast homes in the spring and summer of 1942.

In his letter, which was appended to the WRA report, the President assured:

"We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible."

The statement by the President stressing his belief in the loyalty of the majority of Japanese Americans, accompanied a report on operations of the War Relocation Authority, prepared by War Mobilization Director James F. Brynes and WRA officials for presentation to the senate. The report was submitted in response to a Senate resolution calling for the segregation and "a full and complete authoritative statement" on conditions in the ten relocation centers in California, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming and Arkansas.

In his letter of transmittal, Mr. Roosevelt said the segregation program began this month with the transfer to a center at Tule Lake in northeastern California of some persons of Japanese origin "who have indicated that their loyalties lie with Japan."

"It is established," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that the disloyal persons among the evacuees constitute but a small minority and that the great majority . . . are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States."

Under plans of the WRA, Americans of Japanese ancestry who are loyal to this country will be permitted to work in "normal homes and jobs" everywhere except in the evacuated areas, it was reported.

About 10,000 evacuees, the report disclosed, are out of the centers now on indefinite leave, filling jobs and maintaining homes after investigation proved their loyalty to this country. Included in this figure are 900 college students, it was stated.

In response to the Senate res-

olution which was introduced in July by Senator Downey, D., Cal., Mr. Roosevelt forwarded a WRA report saying the first train movements have begun to the new segregation center which was formerly the Tule Lake relocation center at Newell, Calif.

The first group to be segregated will comprise about 6,300 who have requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan and who have not withdrawn their application prior to July 1, 1943. In addition, individual hearings will be held to determine further segregants from among:

1. American citizen evacuees who have refused to swear that they would abide by the laws of this country.

2. Persons who have been denied leave clearance from relocation centers because of an adverse report from a federal intelligence agency, or some other information indicating loyalty to Japan.

The President said that the exact number to be segregated will not be known until the leave investigations are completed, but that the number would be only a "small minority."

The report said that of the 110,000 evacuees, 95,703 were still housed in ten relocation centers in seven states as of July 10, 1943, as follows:

Center	Pop.
Central Utah, Topaz, Utah	7,287
Colo. River, Poston, Ariz.	15,530
Gila River, Rivers, Ariz.	12,355
Granada, Amache, Colo.	6,170
Heart Mountain, Wyo.	9,292
Jevome, Denson, Ark.	7,761
Manzanar, Calif.	8,716
Rohwer, Ark.	7,616
Tule Lake, Newell, Calif.	13,422

"With the segregation of the disloyal evacuees in a separate center, the War Relocation Authority proposes now to redouble its efforts to accomplish the relocation into normal homes and jobs in communities throughout the United States, but outside the evacuated areas, of those Americans of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to this country has remained unshaken through the hardships of the evacuation which military necessity made unavoidable," the President said.

The President said those segregated at Tule Lake will be interned while the war with Japan continues or as long as military requirements make the step necessary. He emphasized they will be shown "fair and human" treatment at all times.

Tule Lake internees will be refused leave of any kind and will be unable to govern themselves through officers elected from among their own members. In most respects, however, their living conditions will be the same as those for loyal evacuees with education and work opportunities and food, shelter and medical care provided by the government.

The report said an appeals board will be established at Tule Lake to rectify errors made in segregation and to hear cases of those who wish to appeal their status.

Grazing Service Man Gives High Praise To Hunt Firemen

HUNT, Idaho — Volunteer fire fighters at the Minidoka relocation center, who have answered numerous calls to help fight range fires in the Hunt area, last week received high praise for their work from F. H. Miller, regional grazing service fire supervisor, states the Irrigator.

Stating that less acreage has been burned this year than last, Miller declared that "the excellent control was the result of the help from Japanese at Hunt Relocation center; Jamaicans and Mexicans throughout southern Idaho and Gowen Field; Pocatello and Mountain Home army air base personnel. They have all proven excellent fire fighters and special recognition should be given the Japanese at Hunt. Without these groups, fire control would be pretty hopeless because our normal fighter supply has gone into war work and the army."

Japanese American

Combat Team News

Men of Camp Shelby's Field Artillery Unit Win Promotions

Thirty Volunteers Of Japanese American Combat Team Upgraded

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Thirty enlisted men of the Field Artillery Battalion of the Japanese American Combat Team in training here have received promotions. All of the promotions are temporary. Most of the men are from Hawaii.

Their names and home town addresses of the promoted men and their new ranks follow:

To be Technicians, Fourth Grade: T/5 Tadashi Tokuda, Brawley, California; Pvts. Herbert T. Kumabe, Honokaa, Hawaii; Raymond C. Nishida, Koloa, Kauai; and Shuichi Sakamoto, Hualaloa, Hawaii.

To be Corporals: Pvts. William M. Kajikawa, Tempe, Arizona; Albert A. Kimura, Honolulu; Morio Nunokawa, Honolulu; Walter Sakamoto, Makawao, Maui; Tsutomu M. Akamine, Honolulu; Robert S. Kikawa, Honolulu; George S. Oiyee, Logan, Montana; Calvin A. Tottori, Honolulu; Norimasu N. Yamahiro, Los Angeles, California; Tsutomu Fujioka, Wailua, Oahu; and Tokushi Tanaka, Wailua, Hawaii.

To be Technicians, Fifth Grade: Pvts. Teruo Anzai, Waipahu, Oahu; Thomas N. Goto, Paauilo, Hawaii; Susumu Ishimoto, Waipahu, Oahu; Henry K. Sakaguchi, Brighton, Colorado; Howard M. Sakuoka, Wailua, Oahu; David S. Sugimoto, Honolulu; Shigenari Usui, Wahiawa, Oahu; Roy T. Kobayashi, Honolulu; Raymond D. Kunimura, Honolulu; Toshio Orita, Ewa, Oahu; Stanley K. Sakai, Wahiawa, Oahu; James I. Takaki, Honolulu; Seiji Ishihara, Hilo, Hawaii; Stanley K. Kaneshiro, Honolulu; and Tadashi Takahama, Lahaina, Maui.

Forty-One Engineers Also Win Promotions

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

Forty-one enlisted men of the Company of Combat Engineers of the Japanese American Combat Team have been promoted. All of the promotions are of a temporary nature.

The names and the promotions of the enlisted men follow:

To be corporal: Pfc. Mike M. Otake.

To be Technicians, Fifth Grade: Pfc. Edmund Y. Ezuka, Mervyn M. Takano, and Pvt. Wayne Sakamoto.

To be privates, first class: Pvts. Frederick Y. Arashiro, Tokio Asai, Yoshi Asato, Daniel D. Betsui, Jerry I. Hashimoto, Terry S. Higa, Howard M. Mirano, Kiyoshi Inouye, Tsuruichi E. Iwai, Yusu Iwane, Eiichi Kaneshiro, Shoichi Kimura, Thomas N. Kiyosaki, George S. Kurio, Yoshimitsu Mitsuka, Richard T. Murakami, Kazuo Nakamoto, Stanley K. Nakamura, Walter J. Nakasone, Atsuo Nishio, Robert S. Nitahara, Roy Y. Okazaki, Tokuzo Ono, Tadao Ota, Kenichi Sakamoto, Kenneth I. Sasaki, Denichi Sato, Kosei Shimabukuro, Reginald M. Suzukawa, Tetsuo S. Tada, William G. Tonaki, Yoshitake B. Toyama, Masao Yamasaki, Seiso Zenigami, Lester C. Zukeran, and James M. Shimashita.

Nisei Combat Unit's Ball Team Wins 7th Straight Contest

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—In winning their seventh consecutive victory of the second half, the Infantry Regiment baseball team of the Japanese American Combat Team defeated the 266th Field Artillery nine 9 to 4. Jimmy Miyamoto and Lefty Higuchi, sharing pitching honors for the winners, allowed only four hits while Snieder and Dudra of the losers permitted 11 hits.

Additional Promotions Announced by Infantry Regiment at Shelby

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Fifty additional promotions of enlisted men of the Infantry Regiment of the Japanese American Combat Team have been announced, including 19 new sergeants, 27 new corporals, and 4 Technicians, Fifth Grade. All are temporary promotions.

The names of the promoted men and their new ratings are as follows:

To be sergeants: Pfc. Fred S. Ida, Howard M. Urabe, Stanley S. Serikaku, Shinyei Matayoshi, Masayuki Yamamoto, Tsugiyasu Toma, James T. Higashi, Akira Hamaguchi, Noboru Hirai, Nobuo Kokame, Henry C. Oyasato, Daniel M. Sasoka, Kazuo Shinno, Michio Takata, Daniel Y. Tanaka, Arthur S. Zaima, Joe H. Nakata; Pvts. Edward K. Ochiai and Yoichi Tamura.

To be corporals: Pfc. Chas. K. Harada, Shigetō Kanemoto, Iwao Kojiro, Minoru Kurata, Kenichi Nishimoto, Harry I. Shiroma, Takaharu Higuchi, Seiji Ouye, Toshio Endo, Kiyoshi Iguchi, Katsuji Nakamura, Sadao Okuhara, Yukio Okutsu, Tsutomu Samura, Fumio S. Shimizu, Ken Sueko, Masao Tamayei, Hideo Yamada; Pvts. Shozo Tadaki, Stanley Matsumura, Hiroshi Nagami, Wallace K. Tasaka, Kiyomi Yamada, Ben M. Inakazu, Kazuo Takekawa, Larry T. Tanimoto and Herbert S. Isonaga.

To be Technicians, Fifth Grade: Pfc. Richard A. Arizumi, Jack N. Matsuzaki; Pvts. Noboru Kawamura and Sagie Nishioka.

Civilian Agencies Seek to Settle Hawaii Dispute

Army Officials Have Not Indicated Reaction In Habeas Corpus Test

WASHINGTON — Representatives of the Interior and Justice Departments are becoming more insistent, the Associated Press Monday quoted informed sources as saying, that the military order issued by Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr. forbidding further action on the Hawaiian habeas corpus case be revoked.

Although "representatives" are reported to have been made by the Justice and Interior Departments to higher War Department officials to have Richardson withdraw the order, Army officials have not indicated their reaction to the proposal.

If the general rescinds his order official sources say Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger in turn would be asked to revoke his fine of \$5,000 for Richardson's alleged contempt of court, when the general failed to produce two prisoners in compliance with a writ of habeas corpus Metzger issued.

Although the case involves two interned persons of German ancestry in Hawaii, it also indirectly affects 300 internees of Japanese ancestry now being held incommunicado by the army in Hawaii.

The intent of the plan, it was explained, was to clear the way for Federal court consideration of Judge Metzger's challenge of the constitutionality of the writ of habeas corpus.

Last Hunt Volunteer Leaves For Shelby

HUNT, Idaho — Art Koura, last army volunteer from Minidoka, left here Tuesday of last week for Salt Lake City, induction center, reports the Irrigator.

Koura was to be joined by Dick Nomura and Frank Kanemori in Salt Lake.

Nisei Medical Unit Members Get Training

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Eleven enlisted men of the Medical Detachment attached to the Infantry Regiment of the Japanese American Combat Team in training here have just left for special Army schools where they will continue studies in their respective fields of specialization.

Six men will attend the Surgical Technicians' School at the O'Riley General Hospital, Springfield, Missouri. All of the student soldiers are Technicians, Fifth Grade. They are Lloyd T. Kawahara of Kauai, Hawaii; Masao Koseki of Hilo, Hawaii; George A. Minata of Bonners Ferry, Idaho; and Noboru Ogama, Hajime Tsuda and William S. Huraki, all of Honolulu, Hawaii. T/5 Kawahara was a high school teacher before he volunteered for the Combat Team. He received his master's degree in zoology from the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. T/5 Ogama and Minata were studying to be doctors, both being pre-medical students, Ogami at the University at Honolulu and Minata at the University of Idaho at Moscow. T/5 Huraki was a first aid station worker in Honolulu. T/5 Tsuda was transferred to the Combat Team after seeing service with the medical detachment at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, and T/5 Koseki was planning to enter the University of Hawaii to study medicine.

Four men will study at the Medical Technicians' School at the Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas. They are Pfc. Albert T. Tsukayawa, T/5 Mitsuharu Kuboyama and T/5 Donald T. Nakashima, all of Honolulu, Hawaii; and Pfc. Victor S. Izue of Seattle, Washington. Pfc. Izue and T/5 Nakashima also were pre-medical students, the former at the University of Washington in Seattle and the latter at the University of Hawaii.

T/5 Daniel S. Konno of Honolulu, Hawaii, will attend the Dental Technicians' School at O'Riley General Hospital, Springfield, Missouri.

In addition to the 11 men who have left to attend school the Medical Detachment has seven enlisted men who are now attending the special schools.

Five of these men are at the Surgical Technicians' School at the O'Riley General Hospital, Springfield, Missouri. They are T/4 Harry F. Abe of Portland, Oregon; T/5 Abraham K. Tokioka of Honolulu, Hawaii; Pfc. Kazuo C. Miyahara of Maui, Hawaii; Pfc. Minoru Masuda of Seattle, Washington; and Pfc. Masato N. Hasegawa of San Francisco, California. Pfc. Masuda was a registered pharmacist in Seattle, Washington, and Pfc. Hasegawa was a pre-medical student at the University of California in Berkeley.

Pfc. Toshio Noma of Seattle, Washington, a pharmacy student at the University of Washington, is studying at the Medical Technicians' School, Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas.

T/4 Edward S. Tanabe of Oahu, Hawaii, is attending the Surgical Technicians' School at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado.

Pfc. Frank Yano has just returned to the Detachment after completing a two month's course in the Medical Technicians' School of the Army and Navy General Hospital, National Park, Hot Springs, Georgia. Pfc. Yano is from San Francisco, California.

Idaho Nisei Soldiers Return on Furloughs

POCATELLO, Idaho — Three nisei soldiers from the Japanese American combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss., returned to southeastern Idaho this week to visit relatives and friends.

Staff Sgt. Ivan Ogata is visiting his parents here. His brother, Etar D. Ogata, who volunteered for the combat unit, was inducted at Fort Douglas, Utah, recently and will leave for Mississippi on Sept. 29.

Set. Mike Shiozaki is visiting his parents in Blackfoot.

Set. Bill Voden is spending his furlough with his wife and relatives at Fort Hall.

California Consists of "Racial Islands," Declares McWilliams

Santa Barbara Teachers Told Melting Pot Only For White Immigrants

SANTA MARIA, Calif.—Frank discussion of California's racial problems was led by Carey McWilliams, authority on race minorities and former chief of the State Division of Immigration and Housing, on Sept. 10 and 11 at the Santa Barbara County Teacher's Institute at the Santa Maria high auditorium.

McWilliams gave two talks on Friday morning, his subjects being on "America's Treatment and Status of Minorities in the United States and its Territories" and "Racial Relationships in California."

In the first talk, according to the Santa Maria Daily Times, McWilliams pointed out that the term "melting pot" when applied to the United States refers solely to white European immigrants and said:

"The 18,000,000 Negroes, Mexicans, Indians and Orientals who populate the United States and its territories, some of whom are increasing at a rate greater than that of the white population, are today segregated from the white population, and have never become a part of its culture."

He ascribed the feeling of white superiority to colored groups from the warfare which developed between the Indian and the white settler, "the bias of colonial culture" in this country and the fact that the first contact with negroes was through the institution of slavery.

The result, McWilliams said, has been restricted public health service and educational opportunities, particularly for the American negro.

"Yet the problems of these racial groups," he declared, "are different from those of the European immigrants only in the degree of skin color."

He recommended the adoption of acts "to change our bias and to achieve the adjustments to realities of the rapid progress being made by these groups—ignorance of which is causing strife today."

Our attitude can be changed toward the Negro, he said, much as it has been changed toward the Chinese as a result of the present war.

In his second talk, he referred to California as a group of racial "islands" each isolated from the others and each with its own culture.

"We have residential suburbs, we have little Tokyos and Italies and Oklahomas, and we have — Hollywood," he illustrated, pointing out that such diversity has led to an "anti-foreign" feeling in California, an example of which was the campaign against the Okie migration.

"The development of social stereotypes in the state are even being reflected in school text-books as well as in the press," McWilliams said. "Such stereotypes once barred testimony of a Chinese from a court of law on the assumption that 'all Chinese are dishonest.'"

Because of its pattern of "cultural islands," McWilliams referred to California as "a society with no structure—a society of isolationists" and asserted: "This state has never achieved population stability of equilibrium."

He asserted that "we must develop an understanding of cultural diversity of the various racial groups if we will trade and live in peace with the peoples of the Pacific area."

Tea Grown at Gila Project Processed

RIVERS, Ariz. — Tea grown at the Gila River relocation center will soon be served to evacuee residents, it is reported here.

The dehydration plant at Canal camp of Gila has processed 25 pounds of herb tea grown in the project's nursery.

Meanwhile, the dehydration plant is turning out processed onions which are being stored away for future use.

House Group Will Reopen Repeal Fight

Revision of American Legislation Excluding Chinese Will Be Sought

WASHINGTON — The House immigration committee is preparing to resume hearings soon after Congress reconvenes next week on legislation putting China on an equality basis with Europe and western Asia by repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act and permitting entry into the United States of a limited number of Chinese.

Proponents of the legislation giving China a quota immigration basis, which has been denied for more than half a century, contend its passage is necessary to "correct a most conspicuous discrimination against Chinese in American law."

Repeal of the exclusion laws would be the second step since the United States entry into the war to accord China equal status as a member of the United Nations. The other was the exchange of ratifications of the treaty by which the United States relinquished its century-old extra-territorial rights in China.

The administration, in conforming with its policy of assuming a neutral attitude toward postwar legislative moves through fear that controversial debate now would be detrimental to the war effort, has not yet endorsed any of the five measures pending before the House immigration committee for repeal of the Chinese exclusion law.

USC President Favors Repeal Of Exclusion Act

Dr. von Kleinsmid Says Repeal Should Apply to All Discriminated Groups

LOS ANGELES — Repeal of the immigration exclusion laws only on behalf of the Chinese and not in the case of other Asiatics would be regarded by the Chinese themselves as a "war bribe," and would not be a sincere effort to solve the question, Dr. Rufus B. von Kleinsmid, President of the University of Southern California, told members of the Los Angeles Town Hall at a midday meeting recently, according to a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor.

He advocated applying the repeal impartially to all the yellow and brown races.

Dr. von Kleinsmid blamed ignorance of the subject and a "certain sheep-like pass-the-resolution proclivity" among groups for the "amazing number of organizations expressing themselves as opposed to the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Law."

Topaz Couple Announce Daughter's Engagement

TOPAZ, Utah — Dr. and Mrs. Shozoh Fujita have announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Pvt. John Y. Izumi.

The young couple are both graduates of the University of California. Miss Fujita is now in Chicago, while Pvt. Izumi is stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss.

First Nisei WAC Volunteers From Minidoka Center

HUNT, Idaho — Minnie Hasegawa has the distinction of being the first nisei WAC volunteer from Minidoka, reports the Irrigator. The WAC volunteer lives in Block 4-1-F.

Manzanar Riot Leaders Held In Leupp Camp

Were Interned For Time At Abandoned CCC Camp at Moab, Utah

WASHINGTON — The War Relocation Authority disclosed Tuesday that persons believed responsible for the disturbance at the relocation center at Manzanar, Calif., last December were held for a time in an abandoned CCC camp near Moab, Utah.

The disclosure was made in a report by the WRA transmitted by President Roosevelt to the Senate to inform Congress of the progress of the segregation program, dividing loyal and disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

In January, 1943, the report said, 23 men from the Manzanar camp were sent to an abandoned CCC camp near Moab, and held there until an isolation center could be set up at Leupp, Ariz. The Moab camp was closed in April.

The Leupp camp, housing only evacuees who cannot be kept satisfactorily in the relocation centers, had 70 occupants on July 10.

Japanese Language Schools in Hawaii Being Dissolved

HONOLULU, T. H. — At least eight Japanese language schools in Honolulu have officially dissolved, or are in the process now, and have turned over their property and assets to community agencies during the past year.

Most schools have donated their properties, including land and buildings worth thousands of dollars, as outright gifts for community agencies.

The city-county, territorial department of public instruction, the Honolulu YMCA and others have accepted these gifts.

Among agencies which have received gifts are the American Red Cross and the army and navy relief societies.

Other language schools, not officially dissolved, have leased their property for defense and community use.

All language schools were closed on Dec. 7, 1941 and are still closed today.

The schools were assured last October by Attorney General Garner Anthony that their assets can be legally liquidated and turned over to some worthwhile project.

Former Oregon State Nisei Football Star Will Play For Utah

The championship hopes of the University of Utah's war-depleted football eleven were brighter this week, thanks to evacuation.

Coach Ike Armstrong's call for players was answered last week by Jack Yoshihara, an end on Oregon State's 1942 Rose Bowl team, and by Jim Yagi of San Jose State.

Yoshihara, a former all city star in Portland, may get a tryout in the Ute backfield.

Last season the Colorado Aggies of the Rocky Mountain conference had a Japanese American star in Chet Maeda, a halfback who won all-conference honors.

Rumor of Evacuees' Return Upsets Town in California

PALO ALTO, Calif. — A rumor that persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from Menlo Park had returned from the relocation centers had the little peninsula community in a dither last week.

According to the Palo Alto Times, the "news was rocking the town."

"Husbands heard it from their wives. The wives got it from their neighbors, and occasionally there was a shopper, who had seen for herself a suspiciously slant-eyed young man working at the Menlo Fruit Market," the Times reported.

The rumors spread. The fruit market was formerly owned by Japanese, the rumor-mongers rea-

California Commission Denies Unemployment Insurance Rights To Evacuees in WRA Camps

McWilliams Will Speak Before Denver JACL

California Situation Will Be Discussed by Authority on Minorities

DENVER, Colo. — Carey McWilliams, noted author and authority on race relations, will address two meetings of the Denver JACL on Tuesday, Sept. 21, at the YWCA.

His first talk, "After the War—What?" will be given at a dinner meeting at 6 p. m. Following the dinner he will speak at a general public meeting at 8 p. m., when he will talk on the subject, "Will California Permit Evacuees to Return?"

Moderator for the open forum to take place after McWilliams' talk will be Min Yasui, nisei attorney, whose recent test trial on curfew and registration came before the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Haruko Kobayashi will act as general chairman for the two meetings.

McWilliams will be in Denver under the sponsorship of the Colorado State Conference of Social Welfare and the Social Science Foundation of the University of Denver. He will address the Colorado State Conference on the subject, "What to Do About Minority Discrimination."

New State Group Reaffirms Stand Taken By Former Committee

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Affirming the position of the old California unemployment reserve commission, the new California Stabilization Commission held on Sept. 14 that evacuees in war relocation centers are not eligible for unemployment insurance payments.

The former commission had refused benefits to 500 evacuees of Japanese ancestry. Although only 13 cases were involved in the decision on Sept. 14, the commission's action was believed to have decided future policy.

However, several test cases on the right of evacuees to receive unemployment insurance benefits are being prepared for appeal in California courts, it was believed.

Members agreed in announcing the decision that the fundamental purpose of the unemployment insurance system is to provide food and lodging for persons out of work. Board Chairman Homer Buckley emphasized that evacuees in relocation camps are receiving free food, lodging and medical attention, and, in addition, are permitted to earn modest sums of cash on camp jobs.

The application of the thirteen Japanese Americans was also denied on the additional technical ground that they are not available for work in California.

Post War World Council Asks Compensation for Evacuees

Payments of Prevailing Wages in WRA Centers Urged by N. Y. Group

NEW YORK—Payments of prevailing wages in evacuee centers to prevent the creation of a class of "serf labor" and compensation for losses incurred by forced evacuation have been urged as part of a program for action on the evacuee problem by the Post War World Council in its booklet, "You Can Win the Peace Now."

"Hysteria following false reports of extensive sabotage in Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor was the rather of this evacuation; race prejudice the mother," says the booklet.

"At present the War Relocation Authority, a civilian body, in charge of the camps, is honestly trying to relocate these families outside of the prohibited West Coast zone at jobs.

American citizens can make a real contribution to a solution of this problem in the following ways, suggests the Council.

"(a) By notifying the War Relocation Authority of Washington, D. C. of possible jobs. Prospective employers can rest assured that every Japanese or Japanese American sent out to a job is carefully investigated by the FBI.

"(b) By putting pressure on Congress and the Administration

for paying in the relocation centers the prevailing rate of wages and thus preventing the creation of a class of serf labor.

"(c) By urging compensation to evacuees for losses incurred by forced evacuation. This compensation would enable these people to make a better success of relocation.

"(d) By opposing all forms of legislation or mob action intended to deprive Japanese Americans of political and economic rights in America.

"(e) By opposition to the whole idea of totalitarian justice which was incorporated in the Presidential order of February, 1942, and the military orders issued in accordance therewith."

The Post War World Council also urged repeal of the "insulting unilateral Exclusion Law."

Evacuee Workers Assist Harvesting of Missouri Melon Crop

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Largely through the aid of Japanese Americans from the Jerome and Rohwer relocation camps in Arkansas, the melon crops of St. Louis county are now being harvested.

Despite heavy rains and flood in the spring and early summer St. Louis county's farms are producing bumper crops, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch reported last Sunday. One explanation of the melons' excellence is that the Missouri River receding from land in the Chesterfield-Gumbo bottoms, left a deposit of rich soil on which the melons could grow.

The Post-Dispatch published a full rotogravure page of pictures showing young Japanese Americans at work on the farms.

Second Rivers Nisei Joins Nurse Corps

RIVERS, Ariz.—Grace Tanabe, second Gila River girl to join the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps, left the center last week for Hamline University in St. Paul, Minnesota, for training.

She will join Anne Watanabe, first Rivers girl to join the nurse corps, according to the Gila News-Courier.

WRA Initiates Segregation Movements to Tule Lake Center

Colorado Group Issues New Edition Of Evacuee Pamphlet

A revised, 1943 edition of "The Japanese in Our Midst" has been published by the Colorado Council of Churches in Denver.

The pamphlet emphasizes the extreme need for resettlement of Japanese evacuees and suggests ways in which outsiders can aid the resettlement program.

The main body of the pamphlet answers the main questions and criticisms relating to Japanese and Japanese Americans.

"It is well to note the sources from which criticism largely stems," says the booklet. "One group is primarily opposed to the Administration and 'bureaucracy' and stands ready to attack any phase of the WRA program in order to discredit either or both of these. Another group has always been quick to take advantage of racial antipathies to further their own ends — economic, political, or what not — and for them the Oriental has long served as a convenient scapegoat."

Facts, figures and quotations are used to answer such questions as, "Coddling?", "Will They Work?" and "They Won't Fight."

L. A. County Funds Enriched by Donation By Japanese Evacuee

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles county government funds were enriched by a \$5.50 donation Monday "to be applied to the county's charity funds" sent by a William K. Yamamoto, now at the relocation center at Heart Mountain, Wyo.

The check for the amount was sent to Franklyn T. Murphy, head of the bureau of resources and collections of the County Charities department, who in turn forwarded it to the Board of Supervisors.

"Inasmuch as this is not in payment of any bill but is given strictly as a donation, it is necessary for your honorable board to accept this and order that it be deposited in the proper fund," Murphy wrote. According to records, the donor some years back owed the county a bill but paid it in full.

Japanese Exchange Vessel Sails

LONDON—A Tokyo dispatch to a German news agency reported that the Japanese exchange ship Teia Maru sailed from Yokohama on Sept. 14, carrying American nationals who formerly resided in Japan and Manchukuo to the Portuguese colony of Goa, where they will be exchanged for Japanese returning from America.

Loyal Evacuees Will Be Moved Out of California Camp

SAN FRANCISCO — The forced migration planned by the War Relocation Authority to segregate "pro-Japan" elements from loyal persons of Japanese ancestry got under way on Sept. 13.

A segregation camp has been established at Newell, Calif., formerly the Tule Lake relocation center.

For the next several weeks passenger and freight trains will move out of Tule Lake about 7500 loyal evacuees and their household possessions and replace them with pro-Japanese evacuees and applicants for repatriation and expatriation to Japan.

It was reported that the first trainload of segregants from the Gila River center in Arizona would leave Casa Grande at 8 a. m. for Tule Lake, to be followed by a second train on October 2. The third train will leave on Oct. 3 and the final group is scheduled to start on Oct. 6. According to reports, 1818 will go to Tule Lake from Gila.

The first trainload of approximately 475 segregants will leave Poston for Tule Lake on Oct. 4. A second train will leave on Oct. 5 and a third on Oct. 7.

Hunt Co-op Members Receive Refunds On Year's Purchases

HUNT, Idaho — Patronage refunds amounting to \$27,076.96 have been paid out as of August 24, for the fiscal year ending March, 1943, to members of the Minidoka Consumers Cooperative, reports the Irrigator.

Payments of refunds were begun July 15, the amount paid being \$13,705.60. The second payment, made August 24, amounted to \$13,371.36.

The amount set aside by the Co-op to pay patronage refunds totaled \$35,620.13. The remaining \$8,543.17 is now being paid to those members living outside of the project, the residents who are joining the Co-op, and to those who joined after the membership drive was completed.

Gila Doctor Resigns For Research Post

RIVERS, Ariz. — Doctor William Furuta, former laboratory and sanitation supervisor at the Butte Community hospital, last week left the Gila relocation center for the University of Illinois, where he will teach anatomy and carry on research in experimental medicine.

Dr. Furuta received his Ph. D. at the University of Illinois and formerly was an assistant teacher there.

He will be joined at a later date by his wife, child and mother.

Hawaiian Educator Defends WRA Treatment of Evacuees

Dr. Miles Cary Says Program Hurt by Baiting Of Reactionary Press

HONOLULU, T. H. — Dr. Miles E. Cary, Hawaiian educator who recently returned after directing educational activities at the Poston, Ariz., relocation center, in a talk recently strongly defended the WRA's policy in handling the evacuee problem.

Dr. Cary said the WRA's policy represents a "forthright effort to help American Japanese to make the best of conditions in the relocation centers and at the same time to reenter the main stream of American life."

"It is my belief," he asserted, "that this program has been hurt by the race baiting of the reactionary press, principally of the west coast, and certain activities of the Dies committee.

"I believe our government, including the War Department, has tried to carry out the evacuation-

resettlement program humanely and constructively."

Dr. Cary is reassuming his post as principal of McKinley high school, from which he was granted a leave of absence a year ago to become educational director at Poston at the request of federal authorities.

He also stressed the international implications of evacuation, asking whether the American people should condone a policy in which Orientals are treated as inferiors.

Dr. Cary noted that west coast evacuation was the result of a long-standing desire on the part of certain California groups to get rid of the residents of Japanese ancestry, plus the feeling of insecurity caused by sabotage rumors from Pearl Harbor and the fear of invasion.

He also pointed out the "dynamic nature of loyalty," stating that the evacuation and incarceration had actually made some west coast Japanese disloyal, where a different treatment would have had the opposite effect.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Action for Democracy

No one will contend that the Negro problem was resolved by the Civil War. It was merely shunted into another direction as humiliating and degrading as slavery.

It is possible that had the Federal government in 1864 planned a progressive system of education for the Negro to enable him to take his rightful place in society, and then backed up by legislation and authority his right to that place, that the Negro problem would not exist today.

But instead its solution was left to the south, which, having lost the right to keep Negroes in slavery, nevertheless retained the right to keep them in bondage. The Negroes were granted a little more education, a little economic freedom, a little more social freedom — provided all this was attained within the limits defined by the former masters.

And, as explained by Carey McWilliams in his book, "Brothers Under the Skin," this pattern, which permitted the growth of a race within its own limits only, became the precedent by which all minority races have since been treated in this country. The degrees of restriction differ — with states, with communities, with degrees of color represented with the times. Chinese, Japanese, Filipino and Mexican — all have been forced to find their level of democracy.

But the basis for treatment remains the same — a withholding of Constitutional rights, to greater or lesser degree, to minority races within the country.

There have been, of course, abortive moves toward the correction of these ills for many decades. But it is only of late that the federal government has begun to move in this direction. The strongest single force in this direction was the creation by executive order of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, which ordered that all government contracting agencies should include in defense contracts a clause obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, color, or country of origin. The FEPC has not been, particularly of late, a spectacular success. But it did open up to thousands upon thousands of Negroes defense jobs in plants which formerly restricted or banned their employment.

The success, though short-lived, of the FEPC was due, of course, not to any democratic impulses upon the part of employer or contractor, but upon economic necessity. But if that is an effective method of combatting this problem, it is certainly not to be disregarded.

More and more informed persons are coming to the realization that minority problems must be handled by a strong national policy set down and enforced by the federal government.

Thus, Carey McWilliams, perhaps the most authoritative exponent of forthright action for racial equality in the United States, says: "To end this despotism of bigotry, an all-inclusive federal civil-rights statute should be adopted. It should, moreover, be termed, not a civil-rights statute, but a Fair Racial Practice Act. In method and procedure, it should follow the pattern of the National Labor Relations Act; and its enforcement should be delegated to a similar administrative agency . . . The statute which I propose should provide for administrative enforcement as a matter of public policy, rather than for individual enforcement as a matter of personal privilege."

Likewise, John Collier, United States Com-

missioner of Indian Affairs, and Saul K. Padover, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, recently proposed the formation of an Institute of Ethnic Democracy, set up by the government, to establish a long range program for the correction of racial inequalities.

There are many who will protest that any program for social equality in this country must come from the people, and within the limitations of their point of view, perhaps, they are right. But to what avail our belief that Negroes have a right to vote, so long as the poll tax exists in southern states? What good is your belief that the Chinese are your allies and your equal, when your Chinese friend cannot, as in many parts of California, rent the house next to yours? Or how good is that belief, so long as the Asiatic Exclusion Law remains on our books?

Says Carey McWilliams: "We should not fear the exercise of the power of the state for democratic objectives. The mere fact, for example, that government has not acted in a particular field does not constitute a reason why it should not act now, if the necessity is apparent . . . At the outset of democratic development, it was perhaps sufficient merely to define human rights. In a world of open resources and expanding industrial opportunities, it was sufficient to define the right and to remove the shackle. But in this kind of world it becomes imperative that the right be implemented and that the vague declaration be enforced."

The Right to Return

"We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible."

With these words from President Roosevelt came, at long last, the answer to many a Japanese American's question as to his right, as a loyal American to free movement within his country.

The President's words are a promise of rectification of the injustices resulting from evacuation. Most citizens have no occasion to prove their loyalty. But the nisei have had to do so in a long, hard trial of their faith. They complied with the military evacuation orders, although these orders were based on racial ancestry alone and made no distinctions between enemy aliens and citizens. They have endured a year of life behind the barbed-wire and the watchtowers of the relocation camps. They have volunteered for the army and they have volunteered for work on the battle-lines of production. And when the disloyal had been separated from among them, they knew they stood at last, proven in their loyalty.

The President's statement, which was made in a letter to the Senate on Tuesday of this week, will provide an answer to west coast racists who, with utter disregard for the war effort, have artificially stimulated a campaign of hatred and anti-Orientalism which today affects not only Japanese Americans but others of non-European ancestry.

It is gratifying to know that to the government, at least, evacuation was carried out solely on the grounds of military necessity and that racial bias was not a factor, and that when the military situation so warrants it, the loyal evacuees will be returned their right of freedom of movement.

These are words the evacuees, loyal nisei and issei alike, have long waited to hear. The evacuees have kept their faith and it is good to know that their government is keeping faith with them.

A Tacit Admission

Much has already been written in these pages about the Warner Brothers motion picture, "Air Force," and its flagrant distortions of fact. Although protests were made regarding the film's libels against the Japanese Americans even before its release, the studio has made no effort to rectify its mistakes. In fact, the lies of "Air Force" about fifth-column activity by Japanese Americans have been given added circulation in a novel written from the film's scenario.

It is significant, therefore, that the picture has yet to be shown in Hawaii, although there should be more than ordinary interest over this film in the territory since the plot of "Air Force" is concerned with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

This hesitancy of Warner Brothers to un-reel "Air Force" in Hawaii may be taken as a tacit admission of the film's inaccuracies.

Nisei **USA**
by LARRY TAJIRI

Toward a Post War Policy

Long before the day of the unconditional surrender of the Japanese warlords, the United Nations must begin to plan for the post-war reconstruction of the Japanese nation. The poisoned soil must have its antidote; it must be made fallow to receive the seeds of democracy, for only democracy can free its people.

There was a time when the fight for democracy was an actual, living thing, when it attained all the proportions of a revolutionary movement. But the pro-democrats had only their hopes, their ideas and their fists, the anti-democrats owned the army, the police, the big newspapers and the machine-guns. The pro-democratic influences which surged through Japan came both from the east and west, from the capitalist democracies of the United States and Great Britain and the socialist democracy of Soviet Russia, so close across the Japan Sea.

The merchant sailors on the seas, the longshoremen and other dockworkers, the workers in the factories and the farmers in the field formed the core of that struggle for democracy and freedom. But the democrats of Japan found themselves hamstrung on every side by the hangovers of feudalism, by the fact that the people had not fought for and won their own freedom. True, the people had fought — in the later decades of the nineteenth century — but they had been defeated and they had been given a lesser copy of democratic government by Imperial rescript. American revolutionists won their struggle and the Thomas Jeffersons and Tom Paines wrote the Constitution, later bulwarked by the Bill of Rights, which is today the greatest safeguard of the rights of common man, the bone, the flesh and sinew of a free people. The people of Japan had their Constitution presented them on a platter, a document full of high-sounding, impressive phrases but one which withheld real power. That Constitution drawn by Prince Ito made the military and naval arms responsible only to the Emperor who was then, as now, a glorified figurehead, a palace puppet. With the Army and Navy not responsible to the people, no government could be formed which was not acceptable to the throne and to the powers behind the throne, the industrial and financial oligarchies and the merchant princes.

The people of Japan became pawns in an ambitious international chess-game. At times they resisted and won concessions, like manhood suffrage. But when the people sought to utilize the franchise and elected their own legislators, as they did in 1936, the Army was able to dissolve their government and neutralize the people's power. The people were indoctrinated with the myth of the God-Emperor, and men, like the brave Dr. Minobe, who questioned this theory of divine right and rule, were ostracized. The people forgot that the Imperial house had not always enjoyed such eminence — there was even one impoverished Emperor in feudal times who had been forced to beg. The cult of Emperor-worship served the purposes of the imperialists and anti-democrats. It was encouraged and became ingrained in the public mind.

Japanese imperialism reached out for Formosa and Korea and marched up the broad valleys and kaoliang fields of Manchuria. It touched the swift Amur in the north and extended itself into the deserts of Mongolia. In 1937 it launched a costly war in China, and on December 7, 1941, it crossed the international dateline and dropped bombs on Pearl Harbor. But anyone who has seen what Heywood Brown once called "the mean houses of the toilers of Japan" knows that the people of Japan have not benefitted from these imperialistic adventures.

The Japanese militarists cannot win their goal of Asian hegemony. Japan will lose the war. However, victory for the United Nation can mean many things. The reestablishment of Occidental imperialism in the Orient would signify a be-

trayal of those Asiatics who are now allied with the democracies. Mere reversion to power politics is not enough. The war aim of unconditional surrender must be followed through so that the warlords are totally destroyed, lest they rise again to thwart their own people and endanger the peace of the world. A people's war must be followed by a people's peace.

Although eventual victory appears inevitable for the Allies, the way of war will be long and arduous. There will be many in America and in Britain who may, in the months to come, welcome a negotiated peace with the militarists once the threat of rampant Japanese imperialism is caged. There will be those who will augur that a "safe" government in Japan, composed of the moderates and conservatives returned to power, would be more predictable than the wholly uncharacterable course of a real people's government. They will remember that the Japanese "moderates," although representing the same imperialistic forces as that of the hog-wild militarists of today, did deal rather comfortably with the United States and Great Britain and bought huge quantities of trade goods. They will also caution that a government of this type in Japan would be a bulwark against the growing power of the Soviet Union and the awakening consciousness of China.

If these forces prevail, the policies they may be able to influence for a post-war Japan would stifle any hope for a truly democratic government.

Recent developments in the United States allow little hope for a well-defined policy of pro-democratic post-war reconstruction. Sumner Welles who saw and spoke clearly along these lines has been ousted, and the State Department has dabbled with Darlanism and has shown a tender solicitude for the House of Savoy.

A definitive postwar policy is no doubt in the making. It must be hoped that the Four Freedoms and the principles of the Atlantic Charter which make this a people's war will not be forgotten in the rush of Allied military victories.

Daily Dispatch

The Tulean Dispatch Daily, born June 15, 1942, finally put out its farewell issue on September 9, 1943, as the first relocation center paper to close shop.

As described by John D. Cook, reports officer, the Dispatch was "the first project newspaper to be published daily; it was the first project newspaper to introduce columnists; it was the first project newspaper to include a Japanese section; it was the first, and, one of two project newspapers, to publish a magazine."

Its present staff will be dispersed among several other relocation centers, doubtless to be welcomed gleefully by the other project papers, who have been hard-pressed by relocation.

The Dispatch was one of the most outspoken of center papers, speaking frankly on some subjects other papers dared not touch.

The farewell issue carried a special section, "Headline News From the Dispatch," which reprinted headlines and stories covering Tule Lake's history from May 28, 1942: "Tule Lake Farm is Endangered," to September 8, 1943: "Final Plans for Segregation Set."

Of Thee We Sing

"The other day four little youngsters stood in the hot noon day sun singing at the top of their baby voices — 'My Country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee we sing —"

"The genuine feeling with which they sang inspired us. Unaffected and unconcerned by the barbed wire fence or the dismal barracks, these are kids we have yet to live for."—Ayako Noguchi, Denson Tribune.

Vagaries

Love Story . . .

Happy ending: This happened in a western state recently. A nisei and a soldier, not of Japanese ancestry, who had been sweethearts on the west coast, were planning to marry. The girl was taking instructions from a priest since her fiancé was of the Catholic faith. The soldier was transferred to another state. The girl followed him some time later and they took out a license in this state and were married by an official in the county courthouse. When the clerk turned over the money for the license to the county treasurer some days later, he was informed that "intermarriages" were not allowed in that state, that the state had passed a law forbidding such marriages at the suggestion of the California legislature some years before. Instead of turning the situation over to a social agency, the county official called the police and had the Japanese American girl arrested on a morals charge—for living with her husband. She was taken to court where she was instructed to plead guilty and spent four nights in jail. . . . The case came to the attention of Army chaplains and the Red Cross at the post where the soldier was stationed. Convinced of a miscarriage of justice, the army and the Red Cross checked on the laws of adjacent states. The soldier and his wife went to another state where the marriage ceremony was performed again. Efforts are now being made to correct the court record regarding the conviction of the girl.

Anti-Fascists . . .

Taro Yashima's book, "The New Sun," which tells of the life of an anti-fascist artist in Japan and contains more than 300 drawings will be published on Oct. 12 by Henry Holt. Yashima and his wife, refugees from fascist persecution in Japan, are now in New York City. . . . A new anti-fascist Japanese American group in New York City, organized by writers and artists, the Council for Cultural Freedom of Japanese Americans, is planning to issue a magazine soon. . . . Ichiro Hasegawa, formerly of Seattle, is now in Gambier, Ohio, at Kenyon College where he is assisting in the physics department teaching a group of Air Corps cadets in the meteorology program, another phase of war work in which the nisei are participating.

Nisei in Service . . .

On the masthead of the Sumner Standard, weekly newspaper of Sumner, Wash., are these words—"Our objective: Banish Japs Forever from U. S. A." On page 8 of last week's Standard was a list of Sumner men and women serving in the armed forces under the caption, "Serving Their Country." The list includes these names: Sadao Jim Ikoma, Dale Mochizuki, Jim Mochizuki. . . . A photograph of the Tagawa family in their New York apartment represents Japanese Americans in the new book, "American Counterpoint," presenting the photographs of Alexander Alland and published by John Day. The book, which has a foreword by Pearl Buck, contains photos of sixty of America's ethnic groups. Bunji Tagawa is a New York artist. His wife, Kimi, is a social worker and has had a book of poetry published. Their daughter attends Greenwich Village's famed Little Red Schoolhouse.

Another Rumor . . .

On Ed Sullivan's Stork Club broadcast over a national network, a Marine who fought at Guadalcanal reported that one of the dead Japanese soldiers had a San Jose, Calif., taxi-driver's license. This appears to be another one of the rumors reflecting on the loyalty of Japanese Americans. According to San Joseans, there has never been a nisei or a Japanese taxi-driver in that city. . . . Bert Itoga, former athletic star at Kansas U, is now an assistant football coach at Farrington high school in Hawaii. The head coach is Harry Kusunoki, another Japanese American.

On Nisei Educational Problems: Agriculture Is One of Fields Open to Japanese Americans; Farming is a Way of Life

One of the careers holding "open house" for the young person of today is agriculture. The nisei in most farming communities in the United States are accepted as members of the "fraternity of the soil." The other advantage of agriculture as a career rests upon the fact that one is not competing in a prejudiced labor market, but may be working for himself and not for a private industry. Farming is more than an occupation—it is a way of life.

Farming is no longer a "hit and miss" affair as it was a decade ago, but demands training and careful management. Agricultural colleges and specialized courses in cultivation, breeding, and agricultural economics are basic backgrounds for successful pursuits in modern agriculture. The cost of attending an agricultural college is about the same as that for any basic four year college course. This means the student should plan on spending somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,000 to \$3,000 for a four year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

The student planning an agricultural career should realize that users of American farm lands fall within five main classes: (1) full owners; (2) part owners (renting additional lands); (3) tenants (operating land either for cash or upon a share crop basis); (4) managers, persons being paid by the owners for operating the farms; and (5) hired help, divided into permanent or yearly "hands," and seasonal or transient labor. To date most persons of Japanese ancestry in agriculture are to be found either in the full owner, part owner, or transient classes. However, since evacuation larger numbers of "Japanese" agricultural workers are found in the permanent or transient farm labor racket. This is probably only a temporary trend associated with relocation and the present labor emergency. Nisei should plan on preparing themselves for one of the first four classes of users of American farm lands.

The agricultural workers are again classified into types of work done. This classification has many subdivisions, but the most frequent or common classes are: onion growers and pickers, cotton planters and pickers, truck gardeners, fruit raisers, potato farmers, wheat growers, dairymen, cattlemen, sugar cane planters, bee-keepers, poultry keepers, and general farmer. The nisei planning on agriculture as a career should plan the specific field he is interested in and intending to enter and take professional agricultural courses best fitting him for that particular activity.

The nisei (as well as other persons) should realize that farming is a business with as many angles and specialized techniques required as are to be found in any other modern economic activity. Not only should this fact be realized, but also that agriculture is still largely a family industry as well as a way of life. The farmer to a great extent, is his own boss. His daily activities are not supervised. He is free within limits to manage the farm (even if rented) according to his own ideas and training, and does not take orders in the sense that many urban workers do. All this is a specific advantage to the nisei.

Despite the advantages to the nisei found in agriculture, it does have some drawbacks. The drawbacks, however, are not limited to nisei, but apply to all persons in agriculture. The cost of getting land and equipment for the beginner is a large item, often demanding an outlay of \$4,000 to \$6,000 for a 40 acre tract, and \$10,000 to \$12,000 for a 160 acre lot. It is possible, of course, for one to borrow a large part of the original cost of investment. However, a person able to own his farm free of debt or only moderately in debt, can usually make a good living for himself and his family by careful management. For the United States as a whole, about 50 per

cent of the farmers have an income of \$1,000 to \$4,500 a year in terms of cash, but there are some with an income of \$5,000 to \$6,000 or over and others with losses over \$500 per year. The best areas for high agricultural incomes are the western, east north central, and west north central states. All the figures used in the above discussion do not take into account the food, etc., which farmers provide for themselves.

In this connection, it should not be overlooked that the farmer's income is often a matter of luck. It is dependent upon a number of conditions over which he has little or no control. The climatic conditions, price fluctuations, diseases of produce, grasshoppers and other insects, etc., are always to be reckoned with. In some of these fields good business methods applied to agriculture tends to decrease somewhat the severity of disaster.

The nisei should remember that intelligent and industrious men and women will and can live comfortably on farms and find a happy existence in the more or less independent way of life which agriculture affords.

Postscript

POSTSCRIPT to "Engineering, Medicine and the Nisei."

The reactions to our discussion of engineering and medicine have been many and varied, but most persons have condemned it as being too negative. We are aware of the number of students desirous of gaining status and of being a real part in the present crisis evolving engineering and medicine. There are many students among the nisei who have special talents along these lines, but we cannot even suggest, let alone stoutly maintain, that they are as numerous as the number of nisei desiring to follow engineering and medicine as a career. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that nisei consider these two professions in a serious manner if they are to be prepared to pay the price for success—or failure. As persons learn to interpret the signs of the times, they gain the ability to predict their direction. We do not know exactly what tomorrow will bring, but we do know that "coming events cast their shadows before." The important thing is to take recognition of the "shadows" and be prepared to change and to adjust to the changed way of the life of tomorrow. The nisei with their "hearts and souls" set upon medicine or engineering as a career need not become bewildered by the confusion now present in engineering and medicine. There are many other avenues of training and careers holding possible recognition and livelihoods for them. There is work to be done in many fields of human activity, and there always will be!

NEXT WEEK — "Business Training and the Nisei."

Relocation

One by one the old gang is breaking up. Another left this morning, pointing her snubby nose eastward toward new places, new faces, new opportunities. At the stone gate that is the portal to detention and also the egress to the outside world and independence, the milling crowd's voices rose in the polygot tongues of two languages laughing and joking and exchanging the usual and now, slightly worn phrases that everyone utters at what is known as "the last minute" . . .

And when we said the usual banal "So long, be good" and our hands met in the final handclasp an invisible door banged shut, releasing one, confining the other leaving one sad and lost, but awakening a sharp insistent desire to try one's wings again in an enterprise powered by our own will. — From the Minidoka Irrigator.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Old-Timer Has Learned to Love Freedom

No one would consider the Old-Timer disloyal. He had come to the United States from Japan more than 40 years ago, had never been back. He raised a family here and taught them to be good Americans, and he had lost all track of his relatives back in the old country.

In his innermost heart he had no question about whom he wanted to win the war. America, of course, for hadn't he spent almost all his life here, and wasn't this his country?

But the first quick successes of Japan's military machine had made him wonder a little. The neighbor who was more "Japanese" had bragged about Dai Nippon's military might before the war, and following Pearl Harbor, even after the FBI had taken his neighbor away, it looked for a while as if he had been right.

Anyway, America was taking a licking, and the old-timer wasn't quite sure that the pleasant, care-free, laughing people he liked were going to get down to business soon enough to win the war.

The other day we ran into the Old-Timer again. He was sitting in the shade of the boiler room and he was talking about the war with a friend of his, and as nearly as we can remember, this is what he was saying.

"Well, how do you like the news in Italy? It looks as if America's really rolling now."

"You know, the Americans are funny that way. It takes them a long time to get started, then you can't stop them. Look at the way they are doing down in Lae in New Guinea."

"They just wait until they get enough men and supplies together for a big battle. That takes time and it doesn't look good for a while. But when they're ready they attack, and they have so many men and so much material there that you just can't stop them. It's just a case of overwhelming the enemy."

When Tokyo is bombed again (there is no question of "if" in his mind) the Old-Timer will be unhappy. He may even wipe away a tear, for Japan is the land of his birth. But he will say in the manner of a father talking about a wayward child who has just been chastised: "It had to be done."

In our mind the Old-Timer epitomizes all the Old-Timers among the issei, the penniless immigrants of 40 years ago who found opportunity in this country, and learned to love her although denied the dearest of all privileges, adoption by the country as naturalized citizens.

Perhaps deep in the hearts of many Old-Timers Japan remains the placid valleys nestled among the hills, the paddies green and waving with young rice, and the patient oxen plodding up the road.

But a man cannot live two-thirds of his life in the freedom that is America and not learn to love liberty. Love of freedom, it seems, is inherent in all men; their outlook is conditioned by the environment in which they are developed.

If the Old-Timer had returned to Japan within the few years preceding Pearl Harbor, we know he would have reacted like many an issei. The green valleys of old were still there, but somehow they had become dingy and smelled badly of excrement, and after the first novelty had worn off there was an air of depression everywhere.

And so he would have cut his vacation short and hurried back by first available boat for home in the good old U. S. A.

Re: Governor Carr

We do not know, of course, whether Carr's stand was politically suicidal as he seems to feel. Many other factors have been involved. But we do know that the then Governor Carr demonstrated common sense, courage, and a faith in the soundness of American principles which have been vindicated many times over since these hysteria-ridden months immediately after Pearl Harbor.

By his action at that time Carr helped give a troubled American minority group, and uncouth thousands of their friends, a new confidence in the future of democratic government. — The Heart Mountain Sentinel.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

General DeWitt

The departure of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt from his post as commanding officer of western defense was marked this week by numerous editorials in the west coast press praising his actions, particularly evacuation of more than 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the coast combat zone.

"He has shown commendable vigor and discretion in the removal of the Japs from the Pacific Coast," the Los Angeles Times said on Sept. 13.

The Sacramento, Calif., Bee, one of the McClatchy newspapers, editorially urged the maintaining of a firm policy upon persons of Japanese ancestry and hoped in an editorial on Sept. 13 that the "shift of General DeWitt from his post here does not mean any weakening of the government's stand in respect to the return of Japanese to the west coast." The Bee quoted General DeWitt's "a Jap's a Jap" statement which, it said, "still represents the views of an overwhelming majority of people in this critical area."

The San Francisco Examiner noted that "paralleling his military task, General DeWitt had the unprecedented job of removing Japanese residents from the Pacific states and regulating the movements of other enemy aliens. He met this unique responsibility with force and humane consideration for those evacuated." A similar view was expressed by the Oakland, Calif., Tribune.

Nisei Neighbors

The Minneapolis Star-Journal published an editorial on August 17 called "Our Nisei Neighbors." The Star-Journal took a friendly view of the WRA's relocation program and noted:

"The nisei have human failings like all other peoples, but they have little trouble in their new jobs after other workers get to know them. Contact with the nisei often turns unfriendliness of Americans into friendliness.

"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."

Liberal Dodgers

The Pittsburgh, Pa., Courier, one of the nation's outstanding Negro newspapers, commented on Sept. 4 on the interest shown by the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball organization in Japanese Americans, noting that Branch Rickey, Jr., had written that the fact that these Japanese Americans are "American boys is good enough for the Brooklyn ball club. . . whether they are of Japanese, English or Polish descent makes no difference to us."

"This shows a laudable liberalism on the part of the Dodgers, but we could be much more enthusiastic about it if Negro youths were not being barred as of yore," the Courier said "Would that the Brooklyn Dodgers had been big enough to go all the way and not only invite Japanese American youths, but Aframerican youths as well."

Age: One Year

Now that Heart Mountain has passed her first birthday, the Sentinel can use the column started this week: "One Year Ago This Week."

"Colorado Calling" Discrimination Is Indivisible, Poll-Tax Affects All America

By JOE MASAOKA

Eight States Have It

The Poll Tax deprives 10,000,000 American citizens of the right to vote. In order to vote, a citizen must pay a poll tax if he lives in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

The tax is from one to two dollars a year and is cumulative for varying periods in four of the eight States. After 20 years' lapse, for example, not \$1.50 but \$30 must be paid in Alabama.

Why It Limits Voting

For many years many Southerners living on credit — share-croppers and company-town miners, for example — have had no cash from year-end to year-end. They cannot vote.

In an average poll-tax State, the yearly per capita income, even in best years, seldom goes as high as \$350. With poverty like this, men and women cannot afford to pay what amounts to one to three days' income for the privilege of voting. Yet in the same State, the poll tax is \$1.50 a year and if not paid, adds up year by year to \$3.00, \$4.50, \$6.00, etc.

The Poll-Tax Vote

In the 1942 non-presidential elections, 3 percent of the population voted in the poll-tax States as against 25 percent in the non-poll tax States. In the 1940 presidential elections the corresponding figures were 12 percent and 43 percent.

But more significant is, to put it in terms of potential voters. In 1940, only 22 percent of the potential voters voted in the poll-tax States as against 71 percent in the non-poll-tax States. This means that more than two-thirds of the possible voters in the poll-tax States were disfranchised.

How It Works Out

In the 1942 elections, of the 79 poll-tax representatives, 60 had no opposition in the election. In the entire States of Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina, there was not one single opposition vote.

More votes were cast for the two representatives from Rhode Island, the smallest State in the Union (population 713,000), than for 37 representatives from the entire States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, plus five districts in Virginia (total population 11,500,000). Rhode Island's voters have only 2/37 the representation in Congress that our equivalent of poll-tax voters have.

Only 2,905 votes cast by four-fifths of 1 percent of the population elected a congressman from the 6th District of South Carolina.

Perpetual Machines

The existence of the poll tax means that large sections of the vote are the corrupt purchase of political machines. Relatives and henchmen of political leaders seldom have to pay their poll tax — it is paid for them. With a 1 percent to 9 percent vote, patronage goes far. Decent votes seem like money thrown away and honest voters become apathetic. In Virginia a machine boss can pay a block of 4,000 poll taxes and, if convicted for the offense, pay a fine of only \$5. The payment of a poll tax means usually the purchase of a vote.

Thus poll-tax congressmen are almost totally independent of the people of their states. They are "permanent" politicians," reelected term after term. In the last 3 elections the turnover rate among non-poll-tax congressmen has been 90 percent greater than among poll-taxers. Seventeen poll-tax congressmen have been in Congress 20 years or more.

The Long Arm of These Perennial Congressmen

The power of these long-tenure congressmen is greatly increased by their control of congressional committees. Seniority determines the rank of committee members, and poll-tax members gradually work up to ranking member and chairman. In 1943, of the 24 chairmen and ranking members of the 12 most important committees of the House, 14, or almost 60 percent, were representatives from poll-tax States. This was three

times their due proportion. Such control steadily increases.

Legislative Blotter

How poll-tax congressmen vote can be seen by their record in recent years. They voted 2 for and 73 against the anti-lynching bill, and filibustered it to death in the Senate. They voted 7 for and 63 against the Wage-Rour bill. They voted 61 for and none against the Hobbs anti-labor bill in April, 1943. They voted similarly on other key legislation. They are, by any fair examination of their voting record, manifestly lacking in democratic, let alone progressive, allegiance.

Senatorial Filibuster

In the last Congress, an anti-poll-tax bill was passed, 3 to 1 by the House, but filibustered to death in the Senate. A new anti-poll-tax bill has been passed by the House, H. R. 7, by a vote of 265-110 on May 25, 1943.

Senator Bilbo of Mississippi has stated he will filibuster for 15 months in order to defeat HR 7 in this session of Congress. To defeat a filibuster, a cloture vote is required. Senators who support poll tax repeal must not only vote for the bill but must also vote FOR CLOTURE and continue to vote for cloture until the filibuster is broken. Furthermore they must consent to no "gentlemen's agreement" (as last year) to drop the fight if the first several votes on cloture are unsuccessful.

What You Can Do

On a single sheet of paper or postcard write your senator of your desire for poll tax repeal and a FOR CLOTURE Senate resistance.

Why This Is Important to Nisei

Strong evidence indicates that a coalition of West Coast congressmen and poll-tax congressmen pressured for the executive action which made last year's evacuation the tragedy it was for 117,000 of Japanese ancestry.

The social and political maturity of Japanese Americans must bring them to a realization that discrimination is indivisible.

Poll-tax, evacuation, limited naturalization are but forms of the basic idea of discrimination. Racist minded individuals and groups have enacted these extensions of discriminations to further their interests and prejudices.

As those who are particularly vulnerable and subject to discrimination, as well as having tasted the gallweed of prejudice, Japanese Americans should be sympathetic to victims of bias. The experiences of the past year should certainly impell them to combat any form of discrimination against any group as incompatible to the welfare and safety of America.

Camp Savage Takes Six Volunteers From Denson Camp

DENSON, Ark.—Six volunteers from Jerome relocation center have been accepted by the Army for training at Camp Savage, the Denson Tribune reported here this week.

The volunteers are Frank Rieki Inouye, Togo Jack Ishii, Henry Koga, Ted Aral Stephenson, George Takeshita, and James Yoshinobu.

First Topaz WAC Applicant Leaves

TOPAZ, Utah — Grayce Tanimoto, first Topaz volunteer for the Women's Army Corps, left on Friday of last week for Salt Lake City to take her physical examination for the WAC.

Speaking for a group of more than one hundred young women, Capt. Mary Lois House of the Salt Lake City WAC recruiting team, told of opportunities for nisei girls in the organization which is now a unit of the U. S. Army.

She stressed that nisei girls accepted by the WACs would be trained on the same basis as other enlistees and would not be segregated in any way.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

THE WITHHOLDING TAX

seems to be bothering quite a number of people from the questions that have come into Headquarters. According to the latest WRA instructions to evacuees who have relocated, "Informal advice received from the Bureau of Internal Revenue indicates that, in the ordinary case, an evacuee whose wife has remained at the center, but who does not intend the separation to be permanent, will have a 'wife . . . living with him' within the meaning of this section and, therefore, will be entitled to the exemption of a 'married person.' However, if the parties intend to be divorced, or legally separated or if they intend that the separation shall be permanent, even though no divorce or legal separation is contemplated, the evacuees will be entitled only to the exemption of a 'single person.'"

In regard to deductions for dependents, such as children, "The credit is based upon actual financial dependency and not mere legal dependency." Whether the children of an evacuee on leave who remain at the center are dependents for the purposes of the withholding tax is governed by this section and depends on whether the evacuee is their chief support. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has indicated informally that the evacuee will be regarded as the chief support of the children only if he actually contributes to their support more than the 50 per cent of the total cost of such support. Since the government furnishes to the children remaining in the centers, housing, food, medical attention and in many instances clothing, in most cases they would not be considered dependents.

When several children are concerned and the amount contributed for their support is less than 50 per cent of the total cost of their support, but more than 50 per cent of the cost of supporting one of the children, it is permissible for the evacuee to treat his contribution as having been made for the support of a particular child and claim this child as a dependent without claiming the others as dependents.

SAM NAKANO,

formerly of the American Loyalty League wrote to Headquarters last week and we are happy to hear, quoting him, "How good it feels after being out of the center for five months. How relieved I am to have successfully relocated my wife and child! Now I'm sure that I can devote more of my time to the good work of the JACL." Sam's address is 800 Barnes Road, Clayton 5, Missouri. Sam sent in a donation earmarked as he says, "I would like to be the first to contribute towards some means of showing our (Associated Members) appreciation for the fine work being done by the various leaders . . ." We certainly appreciate Sam's spirit, but the money could well be used for JACL work, so that is where it is now deposited to carry on the work. We have wondered from time to time as we checked our membership list what had happened to our standbys. We have talked to ourselves, contending that the standbys were busy relocating and as they become settled we would hear from them. The past several months have upheld our hopes, as we have heard from our former members now scattered in many states. It does us good to see the Associated members Division application blanks come in with notations, "Fresno Chapter since 1934," "Eden Township Chapter 1939" and many other similar indications that our members are coming to our support as they relocate themselves.

DONATIONS last week totaled \$54.80 from Mr. and Mrs. Genta Nakamura, Denver; Japanese Methodist Church; Denver; Sam Nakano, Clayton, Missouri; Sgt. Byrd Kumataka, New Haven, Connecticut; and our anonymous monthly contributor from Liberty, Missouri.

THE LOCAL ELECTIONS are in the offing and it is strongly urged that these who are qualified to vote register. One of the oldest principles of the JACL has been the program of registration and

Ann Nisei's Column: When Beauty Parlors Are Far Away, Try a Home Permanent

Recently we noted that girls in at least one of the relocation centers had no beauty parlors to attend and were consequently becoming quite concerned over the problem of what to do with their hair.

So we decided to test out a home permanent wave kit. We wanted to do this ourselves without professional aid of any kind. We wanted to see if the kits were practical for amateur use. So, prevailing upon a girl to act as guinea pig, we tried giving a permanent.

Now what we describe today is of a purely experimental nature. We can't recommend any sets for home use, nor did we get a chance to compare the different brands. We can only describe what we used, how we gave the permanent and how it turned out.

We used an "Endura" wave kit, which sells for one dollar. It is a very simple kit, consisting only of shampoo, permanent wave solution and curlers, rinse lotion and wave set. The shampoo, solution, rinse and wave set are all dissolved with water. There are 70 paper curlers, used much like kid curlers.

We shampooed the subject's hair carefully and let it dry. Then the real work began — applying the solution and putting the hair in curlers. It took us, rank amateurs as we are, one and one half hours to put the hair up in 70 curlers. We used every curler and could have used half a dozen more.

First we combed the hair carefully, marked off the side part, and then planned the blocking of the scalp. We worked from the hairline at the top, working across from the part. From the front we worked back across the head, working in the sides as we went along. Then we did the portion of the head on the other side of the part.

The directions suggested we think of the scalp blocked off into one-inch squares. Because our subject's hair was thick, we tried working with a little less hair for each block. We would block off a row of squares with our comb, then mark off the squares therein. We would take up one strand of hair, wet it with the solution, then cut it. This cutting was the most difficult business. But we tried to follow the old haircut as much as possible, taking off about an inch on top and one and one half to two inches from the sides and back.

Each strand of hair is rolled tightly on a curler. We tried pulling the hair upward as we worked to get the curl tighter. Since there are no clamps of any sort to hold the curl in place, we made the curls fairly tight. When all the curls were in place, we dampened each curl again, and then wrapped the hair in a waxed paper "turban" that came with the set. Then a heavy towel was wrapped around the whole head.

The hair was then left in the curlers for 6 hours. Our directions gave this curling time as 6 to 9 hours, with coarse hair taking 6 to 7 hours. We left the curlers on exactly 6 hours. The curlers were then taken out, the hair rinsed, and then set.

Results

We found the results highly satisfactory. The permanent "took" very well, the hair was not kinky but soft, even directly after the permanent. We do not as yet know about the lasting qualities of this permanent, though at present it seems that it will probably last quite well.

the exercise of the franchise. Each chapter is urged to check whether their members are qualified and registered to participate in the coming election. The registration dates for the Salt Lake City election are October 5, 12, and 19. The necessary qualifications are that you are an American citizen and are now or will be 21 years of age on the day of the next ensuing election, and also that you have resided in Utah one year, in the county four months, and in a particular precinct 60 days preceding the election. Assume the obligations of a good citizen by registering and voting your convictions.

Disadvantages

There were, of course, disadvantages to the permanent. The main one, of course, was the length of time involved. As we said, it took us one and a half hours to apply the curlers. Probably next time we'll be able to cut that down to an hour, and I imagine that with a little practice, one would be able to handle this part of the permanent in half an hour.

Then, the curlers are left on for six hours. Our subject said the curlers and turban were not uncomfortable, and the whole process was a little warm, though not hot at any time.

We do think, too, it would be practically impossible for anyone to give herself a permanent.

Advantages

The advantages, we found, were these: the kit is inexpensive, the subject is never uncomfortable, and the results were fine.

Suggestions

Now should you care to try giving or having a home permanent we might make a few suggestions:

First get your hair into the best condition possible. If necessary, give yourself two weeks beforehand to condition your hair with hot oil shampoos and lots of brushing.

Use soft water for washing your hair and for mixing the solutions required. If the water at your camp is hard, boil a good quantity the night before. Skim it in the morning, pour off the water gently without disturbing the sediment at the bottom. You'll find this water very soft.

If possible, get a regular hairdresser to give your permanent. She'll know how to block and cut your hair as well as give you a permanent in the shortest possible time.

We think this is a good way to get a partial permanent, as, for instance, when you want to curl your front bangs.

As we said, however, the whole procedure above was purely experimental; so we cannot recommend any special brands or types of kits. We imagine that any kit bought from a reliable firm would be satisfactory, if directions were followed carefully.

Article in California Weekly Defends WRA Relocation Program

Taking issue with a recent Farm Bureau resolution asking for Army control of WRA centers, Alton L. Hall last week defended the record of the WRA and the evacuees in an article printed in the Vista Press, published in Vista, California.

"It seems arrogant for me, a mere individual, to pass judgment on a great organization like the Farm Bureau, whose leaders I have always looked up to, and whose fellow-members are my friends," writes Hall.

"And I wouldn't do it if I hadn't been present at a meeting where those resolutions were adopted. The resolutions were similar to those previously adopted by city chambers of commerce. An imported speaker told of poverty life in Japan, arousing race hatred. The other side was not presented; there was no report on conditions in the centers, no mention of the aims and methods or the authority in separating the loyal from the disloyal, and its resettling the loyal in places distant from the coast. So the vote was taken; and good citizens who would spurn the idea of interfering with the government in the war effort, or in its operation of the post office, for instance, seemed unconscious of the fact that the men chosen for the authority are men specially fitted for the task; and so they voted to take it from them and entrust it to the army, an organization created for a different purpose. If the Farm Bureau finds that it has been unjust, undemocratic unconstitutional, I have faith in it to believe that it will some day reverse its attitude."

JUST Incidentally

By Dale Oka

An Evacuee Looks At Dynamic Detroit

DETROIT, Mich. — Democracy, as a word, may have lost some of its meaning to many a nisei after evacuation and the evacuee camps. And the evacuee camps. But here But here in Detroit, many are regaining their faith and democracy appears not as decadent as some of the disillusioned may have you believe. Of course, the situation here is far from what one would consider Utopian. But for the time being it should suffice. (That last statement is made with all due consideration for the race riot which recently hit the nation's front pages).

But from this perch, I would venture to say that even non-white Americans are getting a pretty good break in the Motor City. After hearing and reading of Jim Crow in Arkansas from our friends there, and having personally observed their low working status in California, it is quite encouraging to find conditions in Detroit so pleasantly different for them on the whole. Afro-Americans have entered every walk of life here . . . from streetcar conducting to holding legislative offices.

All of which is all more or less a prelude to our subject — for the week . . . employment possibilities for the nisei evacuees.

Merely to say that there are numerous employment possibilities in almost every conceivable type of work would be an understatement. Obviously, it would require much too much space here to list all the different kinds of positions being held down by evacuees.

As most nisei are aware, it was difficult several months ago for an American of Japanese descent to get jobs in any bonafide war plants. Today, the situation is vastly more encouraging. One firm, the Ex-cell-o Corp., manufacturers of aircraft parts, has even gone to the extent of hiring at least three evacuees of the feminine sex.

Among the other war industries who have already placed nisei workers are the Chrysler Corp., Gar Wood Industries, Murray Corp., U. S. Tire Co., and the Hoskins Mfg. Co. As is to be expected, some of these companies impose certain conditions . . . such as the U. S. Tire Company, who are, or were, interested in hiring only "heavyweights" (over 160 pounds), while Chrysler, according to one report, is hesitating in opening up its skilled lines (such as welding) to the nisei.

On the other hand, Gar Wood manufacturers of the well known PT (torpedo) boats, recently hired a young evacuee as a welder, and according to last reports, this particular Japanese American was "making good" . . . earning something like \$1.40 an hour.

The consensus of opinion among evacuees who have had the experience of job-hunting seems to be that those with technical skill and training should have no difficulty. As it is, most of the nisei seem to lack technical training and are employed, for the most part, as common laborers.

However, "common laboring" in war plants has its advantages, not the least of which are the relatively high wages. Most of the newcomers are breaking in at about 90c an hour. With plenty of overtime work on the schedule, the average paycheck of nisei war workers is well over \$50 per week.

But lest I sound "too good," allow me to add the fact that each and every one of those guys and gals drawing such pay are well working for it and earning it. It is, for the most part, heavy, manual labor.

Another interesting aspect of the manpower shortage is that a person can hold down two jobs at the

The Uprooted: Stop Teaching Foolish Prejudices, Columnist Warns

. . . Native born, patriotic Japanese citizens of the United States, for example, have been uprooted from their western homes and herded like cattle into little rooms with 8 people in a room. There is no privacy.

Strangers are jammed in with other strangers. Yet these Japanese are American citizens!

German and Italian naturalized or American born citizens, however, have been allowed their proper freedom. Why should we pick on our Japanese citizens, and treat them differently from the Italians and Germans?

Some of the American citizens of Japanese background have had their educations interfered with because of the war and the sudden prejudice that attached to their yellow skin.

When they sought transfers to colleges and universities farther inland, the majority of the latter wouldn't accept them.

Like typical hysterical mobs, these colleges violated their justification for existence, which is to teach scientific candor and freedom from silly emotionalism.

Here in Illinois some of our college faculties voted to accept these American citizens of yellow skin, however, but the local chapters of the American Legion waxed so excited and went on such an emotional debauch that the colleges submitted to the Legion's pressure.

Psychologists and Christian leaders both teach that the color of the wrapping paper doesn't indicate the nature of the merchandise within.

The color of your skin has nothing to do with your intelligence or morality, courage or honesty, health or personality. Let's get wise to the facts and stop teaching foolish prejudices to our children.

(Excerpts from a daily syndicated column by Dr. George W. Crane, Northwestern University psychologist, appearing in the Gary, Ind., Post-Tribune of Sept. 6 and 11).

same time. I can cite the case of one husky evacuee who turns in a grueling 9-hour day at a war plant and then adds on another 4 or 5 hours part-time work in a laundry. How many others are doing likewise, I frankly don't know. But I do know that many others are considering similar setups.

How does one go about getting a job? There are three methods: (1) WRA; (2) U. S. Employment Service; and (3) on your own.

Inasmuch as most of the evacuees are probably acquainted with the methods of the WRA, I shall dispense with any discussion of this particular agency . . . except to say that the Detroit office, under George E. Graff, has contributed much toward laying the foundations for a receptive attitude on the part of the public in regard to Americans with Japanese faces.

The nisei in Detroit in search of war work has been fortunate in having a sympathetic and understanding friend in Christopher Hagerup of the local United States Employment Service office. Mr. Hagerup has been instrumental in leading the relocatees (or whatever you call us) to war jobs. In this respect, he has cooperated and worked very closely with Mr. Graff of the WRA, as it has been the policy of the WRA here to refer all requests for war work to Mr. Hagerup.

Many of the nisei here have watched the classified want ad section of the local papers and followed up their own leads. This method has been effective, and, in the process of such procedures, has turned out to be educational. Aside from war work, there are possibilities of employment in other fields. We know of an evacuee who has been hired as a pharmacist, a profession which has generally been tough to crack in other sections of the country.

But while work is plentiful, housing accommodations are far from plentiful. But despite the reports of such shortages, more and more are coming into the city and finding (of all things) living quarters. So it may not be as bad as everyone says it is. But so much for this time.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

- To Mrs. Toshio Sanwo (14-3-F, Jerome) a boy on August 16.
- To Mrs. Hiroshi Masuda (20-6-E, Jerome) a boy on August 20.
- To Mrs. Teichi Naritomi (2-11-A, Jerome) a boy on August 21.
- To Mrs. Johnson Kebo (14-11-C, Jerome) a boy on August 21.
- To Mrs. Shigeru Ichinaga (46-1-F, Jerome) a boy on August 22.
- To Mrs. Eisaburo Kubo (42-10-F, Jerome) a boy on August 22.
- To Mrs. Sueko Kimura (17-14-5, Manzanar) a boy on August 28.
- To Mrs. Asaye Toki (28-4-4, Manzanar) a girl on August 29.
- To Mrs. Naoyo Kabashima (4-3-C, Rohwer) a girl on August 30.
- To Mrs. James Honda (20-6-D, Gila River) a boy on August 30.
- To Mrs. Susie Michiko Kariya (11-12-3, Manzanar) a girl on August 31.
- To Mrs. Jan Haruyo Ikkanda (16-13-1, Manzanar) a girl on August 31.
- To Mrs. Yoshio Nagareda (32-10-C, Poston) a boy on August 31.
- To Mrs. Kiyoshi Ito (20-3-D, Rohwer) a boy on August 31.
- To Mrs. Denjiro Nakahiro (58-7-D, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 1.
- To Mrs. Mariye Tanisaki (36-12-1, Manzanar) a boy on Sept. 1.
- To Mrs. Elmer Tanaka (51-9-C, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 2.
- To Mrs. John Kuwahara (327-13-F, Poston) a girl on Sept. 2.
- To Mrs. Minoru Matsumoto (1602-B, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 2.
- To Mrs. Masamori Morita (2214-D, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 2.
- To Mrs. Norimichi Seki (39-4-B, Poston) a boy on Sept. 3.
- To Mrs. Hitoshi Fukuba (305-9-B, Poston) a girl on Sept. 3.
- To Mrs. Keige Kaku (12-6-B, Poston) a girl on Sept. 3.
- To Mrs. Satoru Yabuta (8K-2D, Granada) a girl on Sept. 3.
- To Mrs. George Mukuno (4-4-B, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 3.
- To Mrs. Roy Okubara (8G-11A, Granada) a girl on Sept. 4.
- To Mrs. Setsuo Higashi (11K-8B, Granada) a girl on Sept. 4.
- To Mrs. Wally Sagara (9L-4C, Granada) a boy on Sept. 4.
- To Mrs. James Tsujimoto (65-6-A, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 4.
- To Mrs. Kanemasa Kawasaki (6H-11B, Granada) a boy on Sept. 5.
- To Mrs. George Yoshimura (2-9-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Sept. 5.
- To Mrs. Lake Hoshino (24-7-D, Minidoka) a boy on Sept. 5.
- To Mrs. Arthur Mihara (44-11-B, Minidoka) a boy on Sept. 5.
- To Mrs. Shigemi Hamasaki (5-12-H, Minidoka) a boy on Sept. 5.
- To Mrs. Shigeo Matsubu (30-8-B, Minidoka) a girl on Sept. 6.
- To Mrs. Richard Shimonon (616-A, Minidoka) a boy on Sept. 6.
- To Mrs. Walter Okawa (34-4-E, Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 8.
- To Mrs. Frank Miyagawa (5-12-E, Minidoka) a boy on Sept. 9.
- To Mrs. Asaka Taketa (2906-A, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 9.
- To Mrs. Mitsutaka Ishibashi (8-13-A, Heart Mountain) a boy on Sept. 10.

DEATHS

- Mrs. Ayame Yoshii, 62 (22-5-1, Manzanar) on August 30.
- Hikojuro Kondo, 61, (39-10-A, Rohwer) on Sept. 3.
- Yokichi Nakano (30-1-A, Gila River) on Sept. 4.
- Michiko Shimizu, 15, (15-11-E, Heart Mountain) on Sept. 5.
- Mika Kawano, 70, (8-2-E, Rohwer) on Sept. 6.
- Kimpei Okano on Sept. 8 at Minidoka.

MARRIAGES

- Toshiko Nakamura to Hayao Chuman on August 24 at Jerome.
- Masaye Fukumoto to Fred Matsuno on August 31 at Rohwer.
- Kiyoko Hattori to Hiroshi Koizumi on Sept. 1 at Rohwer.
- Betty Yamaguchi to Jimmy Nagata on Sept. 1 at Jerome.
- Ruth Hironaka to Ted Ichikawa on Sept. 3 at Tule Lake.
- Mariam Tomiye Yamamoto to Kameso Miyamoto on Sept. 4 at Rohwer.
- Meri Umeda to Iwao Misaki on Sept. 4 at Gila River.
- Sadako Kuroye to Yoshinori Asano on Sept. 5 at Gila River.
- May Nakatogawa to George Sakoda on Sept. 7 at Tule Lake.
- Masako Ito to Henry Iwana on Sept. 7 at Rohwer.
- Itsuyo Kaku to Takeshi Hori on Sept. 7 at Cody, Wyo.
- Akiko Fujimoto to Masaharu

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

My visits to the chapters affiliated with the national JACL headquarters gave me an opportunity to see the intermountain area and Colorado. As a result, I have a fairly clear picture of the situation existing today. This will be valuable for me in the days to come, since if any anti-Japanese agitation should arise outside of the Pacific Coast, it will be most likely from these regions.

On my way back from Denver, Colorado, I stopped over at Grand Junction to see how the Japanese were getting along. It was a pleasure to learn that the reception was friendly. Many evacuee families seem to have moved into this area, carrying on farming. They may help to develop the fruit industry as well as truck gardening. This region does not seem to be afflicted with the hail storms I mentioned in a former article.

My last trip took me to Twin Falls, Idaho, to address the JACL members of the Magic Valley chapter. Since I had not seen the Minidoka relocation center, I made a flying trip to call upon a cousin who happened to be a block manager there. I did not have the opportunity of observing the conditions within the center since I had only twenty minutes before the bus returned to Twin Falls. The only impression I had was of the poor land surrounding the camp, whereas there seemed to be abundant farming land in the near vicinity which could have been condemned with inconvenience to few families only. Then the question of raising crops for subsistence purposes would not have been a problem. Here was a center with adequate water flowing by but poor land to cultivate. This may have accounted for the large number going out from this center to help in the harvesting of crops in the neighboring farms. The favorable impression created last year by the evacuee workers undoubtedly influenced the WRA to decide on resettlement; so in the long run it may have been for the best.

The community of Twin Falls seemed to be friendly to the Japanese. Wherever local newspapers take a fair stand on the evacuee question, public acceptance seems to be good. We must be thankful that the Hearst papers are not powerful enough to cover all the states of the union. Of course the real estate brokers seem to have agreed among themselves not to help evacuees buy farms. In Denver, Colorado, there seems to be an understanding that help will not be given to buy homes. It reminds me of the days in Berkeley where the realtors had a gentlemen's agreement not to sell property to Negroes and Orientals outside of a certain area.

Chicago Migration Is Now on Wane

The influx to Chicago is on the wane today. For a while it appeared as if this middle western city would become the mecca of nisei migration. But inadequate housing conditions brought about many disappointments. The trend for resettlement seems to have shifted towards Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis and other parts. More recently, greater interest seems to be centered on the Atlantic seaboard. Even if thousands congregated in Chicago, it would have been a good thing because it would have given courage to those remaining in the centers to go far away from the Pacific Coast.

The thing that intrigues me for the moment is how many who are on seasonal leaves are planning to return to the centers to hibernate for the winter. If there are large numbers taking indefinite leaves, it will be a good sign.

The conditions in the states of Utah, Idaho and Colorado are good

- Ikami on Sept. 8 at Tule Lake.
- Lillian Fukunaga to Yosh Nishihara on Sept. 8 at Tule Lake.
- Ayris Tsujikawa to Totto Yamashita on Sept. 9 at Tule Lake.
- Yaeko Nishioka to Kiyomi Nishioka on Sept. 9 at Cody, Wyo.
- Toyako Kato to Masaru Kanemoto on Sept. 11 at Cody, Wyo.
- Kathleen Mukai to Tsumoru Kodama at Minidoka.
- Nancy Najima of Denver, Colo., to Cpl. Shizuo Tanaka at Fort Snelling, Minn., on August 25.

today. Utah seems to be the most friendly. I believe the impartial newspapers and radio commentators of Salt Lake City deserve a great deal of credit. In Colorado, the Denver Post unfortunately has used the evacuees for sensationalism. There are many small communities in Colorado and Idaho where those of Japanese extraction cannot eat at restaurants or receive services at barber shops. If, however, conditions do not change, it will give those already in these states the opportunity to become permanently resettled.

Farm Products Now Shipped To California

Those connected with the shipping of farm products from Utah and Colorado state that as far as they know this is the first time that buyers are swarming these regions to purchase products to ship back to California. A few items have been sent in the past but not on the present scale. There are many reasons for this condition. California has had a large influx of defense workers and soldiers. Also the attractive wages paid by the shipyards and other defense industries have attracted the farm laborers. This was already underway while we were in California. Even the Mexican laborers were leaving the farms to go to the large communities where the boom was on.

The reports about farm income in California show increased revenues. This must be due to the higher prices received and not from the volume alone. It stands to reason that when skilled farmers like the Japanese who operated about 192,000 acres are driven out, replacements would be difficult. The ordinary citizens of California are made to suffer because they have to pay more for their vegetables. The large farmers who go in for mass production will be the beneficiary. This may explain the reason for the agitation to keep out the Japanese.

In a year or two, when the Japanese evacuated from the Pacific Coast are able to resettle and continue their farming in the Middle West and elsewhere, they will become formidable competitors of the California farmers for the eastern market. Once the war boom days are over, prices asked for farm products will become an important factor. As far as truck farming is concerned, the Japanese will rejuvenate the farms which had been abandoned for products requiring less labor wherever they go. The influence of the Pacific Coast Japanese farmers will be felt in whatever communities they settle in. Friends visiting from Montana, Idaho and Colorado relate the innovations being introduced.

While in Denver, I happened to run across a chart with weather conditions. It revealed the number of growing days in various regions of this country. I was surprised to see Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and parts of the Middle West considered as favorable for truck farming. Japanese farmers should study prospects in these areas before thinking of going back to unfriendly California. The proximity to the large cities should be an advantage which should be taken into consideration.

When I was in New York City last May, as a matter of curiosity, I looked at the crates which were being unloaded for a large market. I saw products from Texas, Florida, Virginia, Pennsylvania and California. This fact impressed me with the fact that the eastern markets receive goods from all parts of the country.

Farming will not receive as great a shock in post-war readjustment as defense industries. Consequently, those who sink their roots into the rural area will have a greater permanency and stability. The evacuees must not overlook this fact when they consider resettlement.

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Four Hundred Nisei Find Jobs, Homes in Cleveland

Impress Fellow Workers, Employers With Record Of Stability, Report

CLEVELAND, Ohio—More than 400 nisei have been successfully relocated in Cleveland by the WRA and are impressing employers and fellow workers with their record of stability, according to a story in the September 3 issue of the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The nisei, one-third of whom are women, are engaged not only in work requiring manual skills, but also have found work in skilled and professional fields as dental technicians, nurses aides, mechanical, architectural or civil engineers, and accountants, the report states. A few have been placed as farmhands, while 75 are working as domestics.

"According to Harold S. Fistere, WRA area supervisor, and F. W. Ross, associate area supervisor, the nisei have so impressed employers with their good work habits and particularly with their record as to absenteeism that requests for nisei workers are now coming into the WRA office in the Union Commerce building, whereas in the beginning, it was necessary for Fis-

tere and Ross to persuade management and labor to accept them as employees and fellow workers," stated the Plain Dealer.

The nisei are beginning to participate in the social life of the community, the article says, "either through Cleveland families with whom they live or work or through sports or other activities in the places at which they work."

Housing has not proved as great a problem as expected. Men live in downtown hotels and the women have been getting accommodations in private households, where they frequently earn their board and room by helping out with the housework.

The nisei find their reception by the public "good," according to the WRA officials.

A recent survey of 1500 nisei so far placed in Ohio and Michigan turned up but one instance of discrimination. In that instance a barber in a southern Ohio city refused service to a nisei.

The effect of the relocation program on the nisei, who formerly lived in communities on the west coast, in the postwar period is something that no one can predict with certainty, the WRA officials were reported as saying by the Plain Dealer.

Eberharter Repeats Criticism Of Dies Group in Broadcast

WASHINGTON — Speaking on the "March of Time" broadcast on the NBC network on August 26, Congressman Herman P. Eberharter repeated his charge that the majority members of the Dies subcommittee investigating Japanese Americans and the relocation situation had been "prejudiced."

Rep. Eberharter declared on the "March of Time."

"After careful consideration, I cannot avoid the conclusion that the report of the majority of the investigating subcommittee is prejudiced. Most of its statements are not proven. The stories of Japanese hiding food, bread, and other supplies for an enemy invasion force were shown ridiculous when projects were visited. So far 16,000 evacuees have been released, yet the report seeks to make a great deal of the release of 23 who were members of Butoku-kai — a Japanese fencing society. Neither the report nor the hearings offered any evidence that any of the 23 were subversive.

"After wind and fury, the report implies the War Relocation Authority is doing a very bad job, stressing a few shortcomings and ignoring the many good points our investigation disclosed. The evidence showed the WRA is doing a good job in handling an extremely difficult problem. The majority report repeats the charge that the Japanese evacuees were supplied with food in greater variety and quantity than to the average U. S. citizen. Evidence completely rebutted that charge. All rationing restrictions are strictly applied, and food costs have averaged about 40 cents a day per person.

"Contrary to the majority report of the Dies subcommittee, evidence indicates there is much less crime of any kind in the relocation centers than in an American community of the same size. The climax of the majority report is three feeble, meaningless recommendations. I agree fully with the first: that segregation of the disloyal Japanese be effected at once.

"But this program was announced by WRA months ago. Intelligent determination of the loyalty of more than 100,000 people cannot be made in a week or a month, and the WRA's efforts to be fairly certain in its actions is commendable. The second recommendation of the majority is that a new board be made up representing the WRA and the intelligence agencies of the government, to pass on applications for release. But there has always been close cooperation between the War Relocation Authority and army and navy intelligence and the FBI. One more board is unnecessary and would simply divide responsibility. The third and last recommendation favors a thorough-going program of Americanization for Japanese

who remain in the centers. Of course I favor that, just as I'm against sin. Considering the magnitude of the job, the difficulty of the legal issues involved — that is, the constitutionality of confining citizens not charged with any crime — and considering the complexity and delicacy of the problem of resettling such a large number of people in the midst of a war, the WRA has acted efficiently and capably.

"I think it is better to let the WRA carry on, unhampered by unfair criticism."

Nisei Americans Aid War Effort, Says Hawaiian

SAN FRANCISCO—The "Japanese situation" is not as disturbing to Hawaii as it seems to be in California, Joseph Rider Farrington, Hawaiian delegate to Congress, said in San Francisco recently.

"In Hawaii we have proceeded on the belief that American citizenship is a matter of loyalties and principles and not one of race," Farrington declared.

"Japanese Americans are aiding greatly in the war effort and we have every confidence in them," he added.

Kansas City Evacuees Will Aid Assimilation

Forty-Eight Former Relocation Center Residents Hold Meet

KANSAS CITY, Mr.—Expressing a desire to join and cooperate on an individual basis with the many organizations that have extended welcome, 48 former residents of relocation centers met Friday, Sept. 3, at the Kansas City YWCA.

At the meeting it was emphasized that no attempt would be made to preserve the group as a whole, but that it was necessary to have some sort of plan to promote individual integration with other groups and organizations in Kansas City.

A steering committee was elected to make contacts. Members are Dr. Mako Matoi, Kay Noda, Susie Oda, Nonnichi Isono, Kay Kumal, Nao Asahara and Bob Iki, WRA counselor.

Anna Pyott, secretary of the

'The Arms Are Fair:' Bradford Smith's New Novel Tells Of War in China

Bradford Smith's new novel, "The Arms Are Fair," is the story of a "sensitive and educated Japanese soldier's personal Gethsemane," according to the publishers, Bobbs Merrill.

Mr. Smith, formerly an English instructor at St. Paul's University in Tokyo, has written two other widely-read novels about contemporary Japan. "To the Mountain" and "This Solid Flesh." He is now in the foreign language section of OWL.

According to the publishers, "The Arms Are Fair" tells of the "unwilling brutalization" of a Japanese soldier "in a cause which held no illusions for him, and his regeneration through his own essential decency and contact with a kindly and free enemy people," the Chinese.

The synopsis of the novel is outlined on the book's jacket:

"The day that Akiyama Tadeo received his call to serve his emperor he put aside his books with reluctance. Idly he fingered his favorite—Shakespeare. Tadeo had learned enough of the western world to be like Hamlet, discontented with his own. Yet it was his world, and he must live in it—even fight for it. He opened the book at 'Henry the Fourth.'

"Now, for our consciences, the arms are fair,

'When the intent of bearing them is just.'

"He closed the book quietly and put it back on the shelf."

"There was small solace here for one who did not hate the Chinese, who did not believe in the divinity of his emperor, who still believed in the possibility of a better world ruled by 'men of good will.' Tadeo's disillusion increases with the action scenes in China. Here Bradford Smith reveals what battle really means to the simple—not too well trained—men in the ranks. We see the good-hearted laborer, Tanaka, who has left a wife and children at home, and the Kid, who is eighteen and afraid; also the brutal animalistic Homma who brings fierce lust to his killing. There are vividly written scenes that remind one inevitably of "The Red Badge of Courage." The fury and horror of battle become an intimate personal experience.

"A two-fold story thread is maintained, and as Tadeo and his companions move westward under the daily and nightly harassment of those who were supposed to greet them as liberators; there is a parallel march of a group of Chinese students retreating inland to the mountain caves with their salvaged books and precious microscope. With them is the young teacher, Fu, who was once Tadeo's house guest in Tokyo. When their trails finally cross Tadeo has to make his decision for humanity or for his country. In a moving and exciting climax, based on historical fact, Tadeo proves at last that his arms are fair."

YWCA, said a few words and invited all the girls to join the Business Women's Club.

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.

Million Dollar Farm Program Undertaken at Rivers Project

WRA Signs Agreement With Scout Groups

Boy Scout Movement To Assist Relocation Of Evacuee Youths

WASHINGTON — Boy Scout activities at all relocation centers received further impetus today when it was announced by WRA headquarters in Washington that a formal agreement has been signed by WRA and National Boy Scout headquarters in New York.

The new agreement, which is a revision of a previous statement issued on June 15, 1942, extends the same right and privileges to Scouts and Cubs at the centers as are given to troops in other cities. Scout programs at the centers may include camping, victory gardens, camporees, plays and circuses, and other popular scouting activities.

One of the most important provisions of the agreement is one which will permit scouts whose families are preparing to relocate in the near future to transfer to troops in other communities, as well as in other relocation centers. Scouts or leaders planning to move should secure transfers before leaving the center; transfers must be presented to the local Scout Council as soon as Scouts have moved to a new community.

In signing the declaration, Scout officials emphasized the importance of maintaining troops within the various centers and assured the WRA that all new programs developed in other parts of the country for the extension of scouting activities will be adopted at relocation centers wherever feasible.

Gila River Farm Will Supply Food Needs of Center This Year

RIVERS, Ariz. — The farm production program at the Gila River war relocation center calls for \$1,110,000 worth of food to be produced by Japanese and Japanese American evacuees during the fiscal year July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944. This includes both livestock and vegetable crops.

The major portion of this food will be consumed on the Rivers project, but some will be sent to other WRA centers. It is estimated that the total vegetable production will be 15,000,000 pounds of which 7,000,000 pounds will be consumed at Gila.

Consequently much less food will be purchased from markets on the outside and the dehydration plant which recently has been put into operation will provide for the current surplus of vegetables to be processed for later use in off seasons.

Vegetable production at the project reached 2,301,476 pounds for July, according to the monthly report of the agricultural division. This is the largest monthly output in pounds since the beginning of the project farm last year.

Watermelons topped the other crops by far with 922,032 pounds of which 26,000 pounds were shipped to the Poston relocation center and 67,389 pounds were sold to the local army quartermaster depot and to the appointed WRA personnel.

Other crops grown by evacuee labor are various types of melons, tomato, celery, squash, soy beans, Mungo bean, peanuts, barley, alfalfa and cotton. Vegetables from the Gila farm were shipped last year to the nine other relocation centers.

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