



President Roosevelt Commends Role of Japanese Americans In National War Effort

Chief Executive's Letter to Senate Asks For Considerate Treatment of Minority as "Vindication Of Ideals For Which We Are Fighting This War"

WASHINGTON — Loyal Japanese Americans have received presidential commendation for the role they have played to date in the nation's war effort.

In his letter to the Senate on September 14, President Roosevelt declared that "Americans of Japanese ancestry, like those of many other ancestries, have shown that they can, and want to, accept our institutions and work loyally with the rest of us."

The President said that Japanese Americans were "making their own valuable contribution to the national wealth and well being."

The President promised that the loyal evacuees would be able to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation made it feasible.

Touching upon the treatment of Japanese Americans since Pearl Harbor, the President said:

"In vindication of the very ideals for which we are fighting this war it is important to us to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate and equal treatment for the people of this minority as of all other minorities."

Mr. Roosevelt's comments on Japanese Americans were included in a letter to the Senate discussing the War Relocation Authority's program for segregation of "disloyal" evacuees. The letter was the President's reply to a Senate resolution of July 6, proposed by Senator Sheridan Downey, D., Calif., asking the President to issue an executive order for the segregation and to have a statement issued on conditions in relocation centers and plans for future operations.

The President's letter to the Senate read as follows:

The President of the Senate: Sir: On July 6, 1943, the Senate considered and agreed to Senate Resolution 166.

The resolution relates to the program for relocating persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from West Coast military areas, and asks that the President issue an Executive Order to accomplish two things—(1) to direct the War Relocation Authority to segregate the disloyal persons, and the persons whose loyalty is questionable, from those whose loyalty to the United States has been established, and (2) to direct the appropriate agency of the Government to issue a full and complete authoritative statement on conditions in relocation centers and plans for future operations.

I find that the War Relocation Authority has already undertaken a program of segregation. That program is now under way. The first train movements began in early September.

In response to the resolution I asked the director of the Office of War Mobilization to issue a full and complete authoritative statement on conditions in relocation centers and plans for future operations. A short preliminary statement on this subject was issued on July 17, 1943. A full and complete statement is being made public today. Copies of these statements are transmitted with this message.

Thus, both of the steps called for in Senate Resolution 166 have already been taken, and it appears that issuance of a further Executive Order is not necessary for accomplishment of these purposes.

The segregation program of the War Relocation Authority provides for transferring to a single center, the Tule Lake Center in northeastern California, those persons of Japanese ancestry residing in relocation centers who have indicated that their loyalties lie with Japan.

All persons among the evacuees (Continued on page 2)

JACL Leader Speaks Before Social Workers

Race Problems Subject Of Masaoka Speech To Colorado Meeting

DENVER, Colo.—Race discrimination against any minority is not a minority problem but an American problem, Joe Masaoka, JACL staff member, told the Colorado Conference of Social Welfare on Wednesday at the Shirley-Savoy hotel in Denver.

"The war has pointed up discrimination against those of Japanese extraction," said Masaoka. "But if it is allowed to strangle this minority group to death, then unrestrained like a viper, it will look around for other victims to crush. Intolerance now applied to Japanese may tomorrow become likewise the hapless plight of the Spanish American, the Catholic, the Negro, the Jew, the Chinese, or any other minority. All intolerance derives from the same blind-spot mentality in men."

Masaoka discussed governmental discriminations, as stemming from misinformation and public prejudice. Under this subject he discussed evacuation, the poll tax laws of the Southern states, racial discrimination in selective service and discriminatory naturalization laws.

"These discrepancies in our ways of life give substance to the Axis charge that 'we preach democracy but practice discrimination.' Those disadvantaged and underprivileged groups in our society who are fighting our battle to maintain this country feel these inadequacies keenly," said Masaoka.

"The millions of people termed 'the minority group' of this nation are today living and working and fighting and even dying in order that the concluding words of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag shall become more speedily realized for all in America—those words, 'with liberty and justice for all.'"

Nisei Make Ship Models For Navy

CHICAGO — Forty-five American-born Japanese are busy carving scale models of enemy war vessels of all types for the United States Navy, it was disclosed here.

Story of the Week 25 New Yorkers Donate Blood for Chinese Soldiers

NEW YORK — On the 12th anniversary of the start of the Japanese drive on Manchuria, twenty-five persons of Japanese ancestry, members of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy, appeared on Sept. 18 at the Chinese Blood Bank, 154 Nassau Street, and donated blood for the soldiers of Free China.

"Yes-Yes" Players Defeat "No-No" Team at Rivers

Rivers, Ariz. — Loyal Japanese Americans from the west coast at the Gila River war relocation center recently demonstrated their Americanism in a traditional manner.

They defeated a baseball team composed of "disloyal" evacuees, 8 to 0.

Baseball followers at Rivers designated the respective teams as the "yes-yes" and the "no-no" boys. The nicknames were derived from the players' answers to a registration question last February on loyalty to the United States.

The "yes-yes" team scored the victory over the "no-no" players before the scheduled departure of the latter for the segregation camp at Tule Lake, Calif.

Japanese Americans Guard Nazi Prisoners In Alabama Fields

TROY, Ala.—Under the watchful eyes and guns of Japanese American soldiers, German war prisoners, many believed to be members of Rommel's once-vaunted African army, are now helping to harvest a \$30,000,000 Alabama peanut crop, according to the Associated Press.

Working ten to a crew, the sun-tanned German soldiers are guarded by young Americans of Japanese extraction, sent over from the Japanese American combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Three nisei soldiers guard each crew of ten Nazis.

Dies Hearing's Star Witness Arrested on Forgery Charge

Earl Best Assisted Denver Post Attacks On WRA Administration

LOS ANGELES—Earl A. Best, one of the star witnesses who charged the War Relocation Authority "pampered" Japanese American evacuees in testimony delivered before the Dies subcommittee in Los Angeles in May, was arrested in Los Angeles on Sept. 13 on a telegraphic warrant from the sheriff at Cody, Wyo.

The warrant charged Best with forgery.

Testimony by Best, who was at one time employed by the WRA at Poston and Heart Mountain, was featured in newspaper releases by the Dies subcommittee, headed by Rep. John Costello, at the time of the congressional group's hearings in Los Angeles. His charges were refuted by Dillon Myer, national

Ban on Coast Return Remains In Force, Says Gen. Emmons

New Western Area Commander States Army's Position on Japanese Evacuation Issue

Restoration of Right of Japanese Americans To Return to West Coast Homes Must Await "Substantial Change" in Military Situation

SAN FRANCISCO — The present restrictions against the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the evacuated area on the west coast will remain in force until there is a "further substantial change" in the military situation, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, new commandant of the western defense command, declared last Saturday shortly after he had assumed his new post following the transfer of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt.

General Emmons indicated, however, that the army would liberalize present civilian restrictions, such as dim-puts, plane-spotting and possibly liquor sales.

Stating his position on the controversial Japanese evacuation issue, General Emmons declared:

"The reasons which prompted the evacuation of persons of Japanese descent from areas on the Pacific Coast were based on considerations of military necessity and internal security.

"The military situation which then existed has materially improved. However, the possibility of enemy action in this area remains real.

"The Japanese Fleet and Air Force still constitute a serious threat. While this threat persists no persons of Japanese ancestry will be permitted to return to evacuated areas except with express approval of the War Department.

"Such approval" will not be given at the expense of national security. The general policies which have been inaugurated, developed and maintained by the western defense command will be continued until, in the military situation, there is a further substantial change."

In discussing the evacuee situation General Emmons declared there was no analogy between the coastal situation and that prevailing in the Hawaiian Islands where but 2,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, out of 160,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, were evacuated. These he said were "Shinto priests, fishermen and language instructors for the most part."

General Emmons said:

"In the first place, we did not have the shipping to evacuate Japanese from Hawaii. On the island of Oahu alone there were 90,000 Japanese, or nearly as many as in California. In Hawaii, 85 to 90 per cent of the mechanics, plumbers, bus drivers, etc., were Japanese.

"Assuming it had been possible to evacuate the Hawaiian Japanese, we would have had to replace these workers. We did have to draw about 60,000 workers from the United States. If we had evacuated the Japanese, we would have had to import another 120,000 workers.

"We would not have been able to evacuate the women and children from the islands, which we wanted to do, because of the food problem and shortage of hospital and other facilities.

"We set up a tight censorship, controlling every letter and radio transmission. Nothing got out. We had ample troops to control the situation, and we had not a single case of sabotage. We were organized to combat and to accept a certain amount of sabotage.

"We were able to do a tremendous construction job on the islands and this is now complete. Only history will tell if we were correct in our policy."

AFL Seeks Restrictions On Evacuees

PRICE, Utah—A resolution urging more restrictive policies against persons of Japanese ancestry was passed here Wednesday at the 39th annual convention of the Utah State Federation of Labor, AFL.

The resolution on Japanese Americans, a modified version of a more drastic one which was discussed Tuesday, placed the convention on record as opposing any plans of individuals or groups, either public or private, to obtain the release of evacuees from relocation centers for the duration.

The resolution urged steps by appropriate public officials to bring about the ultimate deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry whose deportation was recommended by the FBI.

WRA director, at the committee's later hearings in Washington.

Information given by Best was featured in a sensational series of articles published last spring in the Denver, Colo., Post and written by Jack Carberry which charged the WRA with policies "coddling" the evacuees and that food was being wasted and hoarded at Heart Mountain. The Carberry articles were used as the object of an attack on the WRA administration in the Senate by Senator Robertson, R., Wyo., and was inserted into the Congressional Record.

Best is alleged to have forged the name of Ethel A. Richter on a check and presented it to F. H. Waters of Cody, Wyo. Waters cashed the check.

In Los Angeles last week Best declared he would fight extradition. He was working in a drive-in restaurant when arrested here. He described himself as a veteran of World War II and said he was a member of the Canadian Air Force.

California Governor Approves Extradition Of Dies Witness

SACRAMENTO — Governor Warren's office on Sept. 20 announced approval of extradition of Earl A. Best, former steward at the war relocation center at Heart Mountain, Wyo., from Los Angeles to Park county, Wyoming, on a check forgery charge.

He was charged in a warrant issued at Cody, Wyo., with cashing a forged check for \$101.

Japanese American

Combat Team News

Nisei Engineers Entertain Girls from Arkansas Centers

Dance, GI Picnic, Boat Rides Feature Week-end Program

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — The Engineers like to do things different—and usually do.

Another 100 young ladies from the Arkansas relocation centers came to Camp Shelby last week-end to be guests of the Japanese American combat team, but this time the Engineers were the hosts and with grids and charts and compasses they sat down and planned it different.

For instance, there were boat rides, and a GI picnic in a bivouac area and games patterned after the Combat Engineers' war-time tasks.

The boat rides were taken in the assault boats of the Engineering company at an idyllic spot on the Leaf River, just north of Camp Shelby. The picnic expedition came on Sunday morning after the usual Saturday night dance and included a chaplain who conducted open-air services in the picnic area. The young ladies made the trip to the picnic area by bus while their escorts followed in GI trucks with the usual complement of competent chaperons.

Even the dance program Saturday night at Service Club No. 5 was different.

The visitors from the relocation centers, the special guests, and the Engineers entered the ballroom over a drawbridge and through a reproduction of the golden castle which is the Army Engineers' official insignia. Red and white streamers, the official Engineers' colors, dominated the special decorations which were provided for the occasion.

Favors for the girls were leis, specially woven by the Engineers themselves for the occasion.

Music for the dance was provided by the all-combat team orchestra. A specially organized glee club serenaded the visitors and sang.

Special guests at the Saturday night dance included Lt. Col. and Mrs. Virgil R. Miller, Lt. Col. Baya M. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Oland D. Russell, and Major and Mrs. William P. Wright.

Sunday's picnic was at McCalm. Chaplain Masao Yamada, first nisei to be commissioned a chaplain in the U. S. Army, conducted the open air services after which came the boating in the Engineers' assault boats. A box lunch and picnic games simulating some of the war problems of the hosts concluded the weekend visit of the girls from Jerome and Rohwer.

The chairmen and members of the various committees were:

General chairman: S/Sgt. Harunobu Tsukuno.

Program: S/Sgt. Abe Fuji, chairman, and Stg. James Nakamura, and Pvt. George Goto.

Entertainment: Pfc. Tokuzo Ono, chairman, and Pfc. Daniel Betsui, Yoshitomo Mitsuka, and Denichi Sato.

Decorations: Sgt. Dick Matsumoto, chairman, Pfc. Richard Murakami, Pfc. Thomas Matsuda, Masao Iha, Albert Koga, and Hitoshi Inouye.

Tickets: Pfc. Howard Hirano, chairman, Cpl. Mike Otake, Pfc. George Kurio, and Pvt. Toshimi Kato.

Refreshments: Cpl. Keith Ishiguro, chairman, S/Sgt. Jack Kawano, Pfc. Henry Kajitani, and Pvt. Iwao Marumoto.

Orchestra: Sgt. Kazuo Yamada, chairman.

Clean-up: Sgt. Noboru Sakahara, chairman, T/5 Mervyn Takano, Edmund Ezuka, Pfc. Kenneth Sasaki and Lester Zukeran.

Transportation: Pfc. William Tonaki, chairman, and Pvt. Kiyoshi Uomoto.

Guards: S/Sgt. Richard Tsutsumi, chairman.

Picnic: 1st Sgt. Johnny Wakamatsu, chairman, Sgt. Kiyoshi Sakai.

The members of the Hawaiian quintet are S/Sgt. Charles Tanaka, Pfc. Denichi Sato, Pfc. Ford

Okada, Toshio Toda, and Kuni Sorayama.

The members of the dancing chorus line are Sgts. Dick Matsumoto, Kiyoshi Sakai, Pfc. Tokuzo Ono, Thomas Kiyosaki, Pfc. George Goto and Toshimi Kato.

The members of the crack rifle squad are Pfc. Howard Hirano, Daniel Betsui, George Kurio, Pfc. Hiroshi Arisumi, Tokuo Murai, Toyoji Ijima, Yutaka Ibara, Masuichi Saiki, Henry Toma, and Yoshinobu Ando.

The members of the Engineers Glee Club are Sgt. Theodore T. Uyeno, Pfc. Kosei Shimabukuro, Richard Murakami, Joe Asai, Pfc. Teuji Chinna, Takaharu Mizukami, Hideo Nakashige, William Yamamoto, Hichiro Imaoka, Jerry Hashimoto, Yasuhide Ishikawa, Fujio Matsuda, Masao Yamasaki, Walter Higa, Noriyuki Masumoto, Herbert Komoto, and Paul Ataya.

FOUR ENLISTED MEN SENT TO SPECIAL SCHOOLS

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Four enlisted men of the Combat Engineers Company of the Combat Team have been sent to special Army schools to further their training in specialized fields in which they have shown unusual ability and talent.

Pfc. Seichi Yokoyama has been sent to the Water Engineers' School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, to study water sanitation and allied subjects. A volunteer to the Combat Team from the Island of Kauai, Hawaii, Pfc. Yokoyama was a licensed Territorial land surveyor and civil engineer.

Pfc. Francis Anzai, Frank Yamamoto, and Sudamo Nakaida, all of Honolulu, have been sent to the Radio Operators' School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Pfc. Anzai and Yamamoto were licensed radio operators and Pfc. Nakaida was a radio technician.

Japanese American Teams Will Play For Camp Shelby Title

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Two baseball teams from within the Combat Team will carry on the traditional rivalry between the Field Artillery and the Infantry as well as determine the second half champion of the Non-Divisional League when the Infantry Regiment nine meets the Field Artillery squad this Friday.

The Infantry Regiment team won the first half championship with a record of 12 wins and only one loss. They are undefeated in second half play, having won 12 consecutive games. The Field Artillery nine placed second only to the Infantry team in the first half and have won ten and lost two in this half. If the Artillerymen defeat the Infantry, the Infantry will be tied with the 166th Infantry for the second half championship, thereby necessitating a play-off. Should the Infantry win, they will be the champions of the League, having won both the first and second halves. The last time these two rivals met on the diamond, the Infantry won 1 to 0 in a bitterly contested pitching duel.

Twelve of the strongest teams in Camp Shelby are in the Non-Divisional Baseball League.

1829 Relocate From Central Utah Center

TOPAZ, Utah—The number of Topaz residents who have left the center on indefinite and seasonal work leaves has reached 1,829, it was reported here.

Of the total, 1,235 have left on indefinite leaves and 594 are out on seasonal permits, according to the relocation office.

Forty-one went out with eastern defense command clearance, while eight are now working in vital war plants, it was revealed.

Nisei Rancher Loses Race to Bring Bean Harvest to Powell

POWELL, Wyo. — Charles Ando, nisei rancher in this vicinity, lost by one hour the honor of bringing the first truckload of this year's bean harvest to Powell mills.

Clifford Martin and Francis Northway from the Wallace farm brought in the first load September 7, followed by Ando.

The Andos are old-time residents of the Powell valley. Charles' parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ando, are among the pioneers of this area and are still farming here. They have another son, Shirro, reported recently as a civilian internee in Japan where he was visiting at the time war broke out.

Seek Solution To Philadelphia Housing Needs

Friends Service Plans Hostel For Evacuees Relocating in Area

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Several groups in Philadelphia are now undertaking projects which will help solve the housing problem for evacuees coming to this city, according to Harry C. Patterson, WRA relocation officer.

The American Friends Service committee is working on plans for a hostel to provide housing at cost for those arriving here to look for employment. The committee is now seeking a suitable house and personnel.

A group of Philadelphia women are undertaking a project which will be called "Friendship House," Patterson reported. "Friendship House" will provide a temporary home for young people of various races and nationalities as they start out to make a living in Philadelphia and is planned primarily for young people who come to this city alone and begin to work at low wages.

"We have been promised that some of the young Japanese Americans can live at Friendship House until they find permanent quarters," Patterson reported.

The Citizens' Cooperating Committee is helping the WRA staff in this city to solve the housing problem for evacuees, realizing that adequate housing is a vital part of the relocation program.

Topaz Child Killed When Hit by Truck

TOPAZ, Utah—Kenji Yokoro, 3-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Yokoro, was killed on Friday, Sept. 17, when he was run down by a garbage truck.

According to reports issued by the project attorney's office, the boy left his father's side to cross the street where a plumbing crew was at work. When Yokoro called his son back, the boy turned and darted in front of the approaching truck.

Loyal Evacuees Defeat Segregants In Topaz Game

TOPAZ, Utah—An all-star baseball team, composed of loyal evacuees, defeated a team of Tule Lake-bound evacuees, 2 to 0, here last week.

Harry Nakagawara and Lfty Honda limited the segregants to six hits.

Coast Warehouses Still Hold Stored Goods of Evacuees

SAN FRANCISCO — Government warehouses in principal cities on the west coast still bulge with the uncalled-for possessions of the evacuees, who left their homes well over a year ago, according to a report filed by the San Francisco correspondent of the New York Times.

A visit to the San Francisco warehouse showed thousands of articles of household furnishings tacked neatly on several floors either for safekeeping throughout

Report Official Campaign to Combat Agitation Directed Against Japanese Hawaiians

Military Officials in Hawaii Now Urging Nisei to Solidify, Improve Role as American Citizens; General Meeting Held in Honolulu

FDR COMMENDS NISEI AMERICANS IN SENATE LETTER

(Continued from page 1) ees who have expressed a wish to return to Japan for permanent residence have been included among the segregants, along with those among the citizen evacuees who have answered in the negative, or have refused to answer, a direct question as to their willingness to declare their loyalty to the United States and to renounce any allegiance to any foreign government. In addition, those evacuees who are found, after investigation and hearing, to be ineligible to secure indefinite leave from a relocation center, under the leave regulations of the War Relocation Authority, are to be included among the segregants.

While the precise number of segregants is not established at this time because a number of leave clearance investigations have not yet been completed, it is established that the disloyal persons among the evacuees constitute but a small minority, and that the great majority of evacuees are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States.

Arrangements are being completed for the adequate guarding and supervision of the segregated evacuees. They will be adequately fed and housed and their treatment will in all respects be fair and humane; they will not, however, be eligible to leave the Tule Lake Center while the war with Japan continues or so long as the military situation requires their residence there. An appeals procedure to allow for the correction of mistakes made in determining who shall be segregated has been established so that the entire procedure may be fair and equitable.

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. 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.

Americans of Japanese ancestry, like those of many other ancestries, have shown that they can, and want to, accept our institutions and work loyally with the rest of us, making their own valuable contribution to the national wealth and well being. In vindication of the very ideals for which we are fighting this war it is important to us to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate and equal treatment for the people of this minority as of all other minorities.

Respectfully,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

BOSTON, Mass.—In an effort to preserve the present status of Japanese Hawaiians as free agents of the community and avoid a possible future breakdown in the relationship between them and other Hawaii residents, an official drive has been launched here urging persons of Japanese ancestry to solidify and improve their present role as American citizens, according to Gordon Walker in an article to the Christian Science Monitor from Honolulu.

The drive was publicized in a warning originating in the Office of the Military Government when Lieut. Col. Charles Selby spoke to an Army-sponsored meeting of Japanese community leaders in Honolulu.

Military authorities, through Colonel Selby, urge that all feeling for the Japanese emperor be relinquished. Persons who are reluctant to make "derogatory remarks about the Emperor" are not Americans, Selby warned. He declared that if the Japanese population does not realize that "any democracy in Japan proper can never be achieved under the pseudo-religion cult headed by the Emperor, they have not solved the problem and their educational efforts have fallen short."

He stated that if Japanese Hawaiians are to be accepted as Americans, they must adopt "the earthly and refreshing American trait of denouncing the enemy frequently and unmistakably. You can hardly expect to be regarded as Americans unless you act like Americans in every way."

"If you put your heart into frequent and derogatory comments about your enemy, the Japanese, you would be believed so much more than you think that it would gratify you and your community," he said.

Until now Japanese Hawaiians have enjoyed virtual immunity from overt antiracial sentiment and have been allowed as much freedom of action as other residents, Walker reported. This is largely, he said, because most Japanese and Japanese Americans in Hawaii are officially felt to be loyal to America and have also become such an integral part of the Hawaiian set-up that their removal might result in an economic collapse.

Military officials, however, taking cognizance of the approaching speedup of the Pacific war, the return of a larger number of American wounded from the battle fronts and mounting atrocity stories, envisage a rise in anti-Japanese sentiment and are seeking now to prevent possible race clashes in the future, says Walker.

In relation to the labor problem, military officials are inclined to discourage the growing move of Japanese Americans to turn toward trade unionism. Unionization is viewed here by businessmen as posing a serious long-term problem which might jeopardize the strong controls which local white residents have long exercised, said Walker.

Therefore, it was not entirely a welcome development at the recent mass meeting when a speaker representing the National War Labor Board made a strong appeal to the Japanese Hawaiians to become better acquainted with the labor movement and join up, he added.

Get Vacation To Aid in Harvesting

HUNT, Idaho — Hunt High School will begin a three-week harvest vacation October 2, according to J. T. Light, Principal.

The students will take jobs in keeping with policies of the War Food Administration, United States Employment Service and the War Relocation Authority.

Additional harvest labor is expected to be available at the Minidoka Center after the transfer of 1500 evacuees from the Tule Lake Relocation Center to the Minidoka Relocation Center between Sept. 27 and Sept. 30. A preliminary survey showed that at least 300 of these evacuees will be ready to go out on harvest work shortly after they are received at the Minidoka Center.

Nisei Girl Passes Idaho Bar Examination

Rei Kihara Hopes To Open Practice In Boise, Report

BOISE, Idaho—Rei Kihara of Moscow, Idaho, last week won the distinction of being the first Japanese American Portia in Idaho and the sixteenth woman in the state's history to be sworn in before the Idaho supreme court as a lawyer, according to a feature story in the Idaho Daily Statesman.

The nisei Portia was born in Wapato, Washington and took her pre-legal training at Pullman. She was graduated from Washington State college and entered the University of Idaho law school three years ago. She graduated in June and took the state bar examination the same month.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Y. Kihara, are in the Heart Mountain relocation center. They formerly lived in Wapato. A son, Corp. Taketo Kihara, is now stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss. He was inducted in January, 1942.

In her interview with the Daily Statesman, Miss Kihara expressed the hope that the war would come to a successful end soon. She said she has had no unpleasant personal experiences since the outbreak of the war, and that members of her family had met nothing but a sympathetic attitude from citizens whose legal status is less equivocal than hers.

Youthful Evacuee Pianist Awarded Music Scholarship

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Eleven year old Lewis Izumi is counting on "the international language of music to win friendship" for himself and his family, according to a story in the Evening Bulletin.

Lewis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Izumi, who with another child, Satoka, relocated recently in this city.

He has already attracted attention by his piano playing on the Swarthmore College campus, where his family is now residing. Accustomed to long hours of practice, Lewis plays Bach, Schubert and Beethoven, unaware that audiences gather daily outside the family's home to hear him.

He has been awarded a Curtis Institute scholarship on the recommendation of his teacher, Theodore Saldenberg, formerly accompanist to the school's director.

Lewis was a soloist at the age of seven with the Los Angeles Philharmonic, conducted by Leopold Stokowski in the Hollywood Bowl, the Bulletin reported.

His father, Charles Izumi, did private teaching in Hawaii and in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Izumi and her daughter Satoka are hoping the family will soon visit the Liberty Bell, Betsy Ross House and other historical sites. Lewis explained the family penchant for sightseeing by explaining that another Izumi son, John, is now serving with the United States army.

"That way, we'll get to see things and then we'll understand better what John is helping our country fight for," he told the reporter.

Utah's "Forgotten Man" Denied Pardon By State Board

Masato Karumai, Utah's "forgotten man," was denied a pardon by the State Board of Pardons this week.

Karumai's application for clemency was one of 17 applications for pardons turned down by the Utah board at its recent meetings.

The Japanese was convicted in 1926 of slaying a man at Helper, Utah, and was sentenced to death before the firing squad. Through a mixup the death sentence was never carried out.

Last year when the strange case was brought to light, Karumai was sentenced to death but the sentence was changed to life imprisonment following an appeal.

FEPC Hears Axis Exploiting Racial Unrest in United States

Discrimination Against Minorities Charged in Complaints on Railroads

WASHINGTON — The President's Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) heard testimony last week that Japanese and German propagandist exploitation of the feeling of racial superiority and racial inferiority was "extraordinarily and almost immediately effective, dynamic and dangerous."

The testimony was given by Clyde E. Miller of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis in connection with the FEPC's hearings which are developing charges of discrimination against minorities by 22 railroads and fifteen railway labor unions. The hearings have disclosed cases covering alleged refusal of railroads to promote or give employment to Mexicans as well as Negroes.

Commenting on Axis short-wave broadcasts, some of which were read into the record by Bartley C. Crum, FEPC counsel, Mr. Miller said that "one of the strongest weapons in the hands of Hitler—and American propagandists consciously or unconsciously are following the Hitler pattern—was exploitation of what anthropologists call the myth of racial superiority."

In the Far East, according to Mr. Miller, the Japanese unremittently direct their broadcast to hundreds of millions of colored Asiatics, alleging that despite President Roosevelt's statement that the war is one for human freedom the contrary is the fact, because of discrimination by white Americans against colored people, not necessarily Negroes but including persons of Indian, Chinese, Japanese and other ancestry.

"They say in effect that our promises to the people of the world are built in hypocrisy," he said. "They say the people of the Far East can have no faith in the promise of white Americans when they deny equal rights to their fellow citizens who are not white."

Otto D. Tolischus, former New York Times correspondent in Berlin and Tokyo, was another witness before the committee, summarizing "The Way of the Subjects," an official document issued by the Japanese Ministry of Education which, he said, was based on the charge that the white man was exploiting and oppressing all colored races.

Therefore, said Mr. Tolischus, it was maintained in the document that Japan, in fighting the white men, as represented by Britain and the United States, had become the champion of the colored races. That was the basis, he explained, of the slogan, "Asia for the Asiatics."

Granada Resident Becomes Instructor At Michigan University

AMACHE, Colo. — Mrs. Hama Yamasaki, instructor at the Amache night school and member of the advisory school board, recently left this center to teach at the University of Michigan Japanese language school, reports the Pioneer.

Japanese American Is Regular On Camp Grant Eleven

CAMP GRANT, Ill. — Cpl. Hideyo Kakuuchi, a Japanese American assigned to duty at Camp Grant, is now a regular on the post's football eleven.

Cpl. Kakuuchi, who formerly played for the Whittier, Calif., college football team is now a guard on the Camp Grant squad. He has seen action in the last two weeks against the Universities of Michigan and Illinois.

Nisei Soldiers Bowl for Arkansas Chinese Sponsor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Arkansans point to Little Rock's Classic Bowling League for an example of democracy in action.

Tied for the league leadership after the first week's play are Canton Tea Room's kegling five, sponsored by the restaurant's Chinese American owner.

All members of the Canton Tea Room's team, however, are Japanese American soldiers from nearby Camp Joseph Robinson.

In the first week's matches the nisei team defeated Smith's Pharmacy, 2 to 1, with total pin scores of 2390 and 2370. Members of the team are Imataki, Ishida, Ikeda, Sukiya and Fujiwara.

Idaho Falls JACL Holds Bond Meeting

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — Residents of Japanese ancestry in the Idaho Falls area met on Wednesday at the Bonneville county courthouse under sponsorship of the Idaho Falls Japanese American Citizens League to promote war bond sales.

S. Haga and F. Yamasaki, Bonneville county farmers, spoke at the meeting. Sheriff Harry Meppen, chairman of the Japanese division of the bond drive, assisted in arranging the meeting.

Two Granada Girls Pass Physicals For WAC Induction

AMACHE, Colo. — Two Granada residents, Grace S. Tanji, junior high school librarian, and Iris Watanabe, clerk in the leave office, passed their WAC physical examination on Sept. 7 in Denver, the Granada Pioneer has reported.

They will probably be inducted into service within three or four weeks, according to Lewis Fanslan, registrar.

Both girls expressed their wish to show their loyalty by immediate action. "When my country calls for me," said Grace Tanji, "there is only one alternative—that is to answer that call."

WRA Segregation Program Requires Long Preparation

NEW YORK — The War Relocation Authority's segregation program is now under way.

To move 15,000 persons and some of their possessions in a short period and do it with precision and humaneness has required weeks of preparations, the New York Times reported last week.

The WRA, a civilian agency, is responsible for getting the migrants and their goods to the trains and for resettling them at their destinations. Transportation and subsistence en route from one center to another are provided by the War Department and the trains move with military escorts.

A check made by S. A. Dunsay, chief of transportation for the WRA, who has been assistant manager for traffic and transpor-

ation for the wartime overseas operations of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, shows that 105 freight cars will be needed to move the possessions of those affected by segregation.

"As nothing is more important in wartime than the turnaround of a freight train, our intention is not to ask for a car one minute longer than needed," he said. "I figure we will do well on this job compared with any commercial enterprise. We know exactly what we need and how long we will need it."

Instructions were sent to every center as to how to load a car, how much warehouse space was needed and how many loaders, checkers, stenographers and the like had to be hired for the job.

Nisei Instructors Credited With Success of U. S. Navy's Japanese Language Program

Signal Honor Conferred on Japanese Americans At Graduation of "Largest Group of Caucasians Ever to Learn Japanese," Monitor Reports

BOULDER, Colo. — When the Navy Department's Japanese language school, conducted in Boulder by the University of Colorado, recently graduated as ensigns a class comprising the "largest group of Caucasians ever to learn Japanese," a signal honor was conferred upon that 90 per cent of the faculty consisting of "nisei" or American-born Japanese, according to a dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor.

Teiko Ishida To Open N.Y. JACL Office

Leaves Salt Lake To Represent National Organization in East

Teiko Ishida, secretary of the National JACL office in Salt Lake City, left Tuesday for New York City where she will take charge of the New York office of the National Japanese American Citizens League.

Miss Ishida will represent the National JACL in the east in the capacity of acting national secretary. The National JACL secretary, Mike Masaoka, is now on leave in the armed forces of the United States.

Miss Ishida returned last Saturday to Salt Lake City from San Francisco, having received permission from the western defense command to take the ashes of her mother, who passed away in Salt Lake City recently, to the cemetery at Colma, Calif.

U. S. Dismisses Complaint Against Japanese American

Complaint against Jiro Omata, an American of Japanese ancestry charged with the possession of contraband articles—a shotgun and a camera—Wednesday was dismissed upon recommendation of John Boyden, assistant U. S. attorney at Salt Lake, on the basis of additional information received, according to the Salt Lake Telegram.

Mr. Boyden said that, according to his information, Omata, a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., had no intention of violating a western defense command ruling prohibiting the possession of such articles by persons of Japanese ancestry. The gun and camera merely were being delivered to him from a friend in Hanford, Calif., his former home, Boyden said.

While it is legal for Omata to possess such articles at his present home, he is not permitted possession of them in Salt Lake City, which is within the western command.

When it appeared there had been no willful violation, Boyden said the gun and camera were taken from him and he was permitted to drive his automobile back to his home in Minnesota.

Arizona Court Takes Alien Land Case Under Advisement

PHOENIX, Ariz. — The question of the sufficiency of evidence holding T. G. Decker, wealthy Phoenix landowner, for trial on a charge of conspiracy to violate Arizona's anti-alien land law was taken under advisement last week by Superior Judge Dudley Windes.

The action came after arguments by Mark Wilmer, attorney for Decker, and James A. Walsh, county attorney.

Decker contends there was insufficient evidence introduced at the East Phoenix Precinct Justice Court hearing to hold him for Superior Court action on a charge of conspiring with two persons of Japanese ancestry to violate the law prohibiting "ineligible aliens" from holding an interest in land.

Captain Frank H. Roberts, director of all Navy courses on the campus, presented each of these instructors with an engraved certificate "for outstanding faithfulness and diligence despite conditions of racial unrest," thus testifying to the fact that the school's grand achievement could not have been accomplished without these "Americans with Japanese faces."

The difficulty of obtaining adequate instruction was one of the greatest barriers to success of the school, and was originally cited by a die-hard group of teachers of Oriental languages as a reason why the school's announced goal, teaching Japanese in one year or less to Occidentals without previous knowledge of it in place of three to five years generally assumed as the minimum, would be impossible.

It has been proven possible, according to the Monitor dispatch. And the nisei are the reason. According to Miss Florence Walne, in charge of instruction it was found that such intensive instruction would be impossible if it were necessary to depend upon Caucasian instructors who had learned Japanese through college courses. The pace was too fast.

Some instructors already were taken from the nisei, including some who never had done any teaching. Miss Walne set out to find more. She traveled from one Japanese relocation center to another, going over personal records, interviewing applicants, and finding many able Americans of Japanese blood who had been born into families where both Japanese and English were spoken from their birth, and were therefore truly and instinctively bilingual.

She obtained the release of the cream of these, and they came to Boulder to become members of the ever-increasing faculty which the ever increasing size of the school demanded. There were doctors, lawyers, landscape architects, music students, teachers. Each was given a short but intensive course in instruction, and took over the task of teaching students, driven, both by Navy Department standards and their own patriotism, through one of the hardest courses of language instruction ever set up in America. How well the nisei have done their continuing task is proven by the awards just given, according to the Monitor report.

The city of Boulder lies within the reach of "Japanese colonies" comprising several thousand persons in the northern Colorado irrigation district. However, Boulder itself had seen few persons of Japanese blood in peacetime. The newcomers were received without discrimination, were invited to faculty teas—each is a member of the University faculty—found homes side by side with Caucasians, have had no complaint of conditions. They have been received in churches and their children go to Boulder schools.

Perhaps there should have been a special award to the community, as well as the nisei, since the school was transferred to Boulder months after Pearl Harbor, and since then a campaign of hatred against all persons of Japanese ancestry, native and foreign, has been whipped up in the region following charges by a Denver newspaper of administration conduct of relocation centers in the intermountain area.

Farm Workers' Camp Completed

SPANISH FORK, Utah — The farm labor camp on the junior livestock show grounds was completed and pronounced ready for occupancy this week.

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS: We Cannot Fail

It has been said that heroes are not born, but are made by circumstances and conditions which elevate them to greatness. The nisei may not have been born to greatness, but they face today a situation which to be clarified will demand greatness.

The time has come when the nisei must test some fundamental concepts of American democracy. They must prove that the duties of democracy can be borne by citizens of all or any national origin; they must prove that the rights of democracy can be extended with safety outside the artificial color lines drawn by our society. Evacuation must never again be allowed to soil America's hands. Its horrors and its degradations must never again be witnessed or felt by any group. And the nisei, as the only group experiencing it, are the only ones who can with validity of experience fight against its recurrence. They must show that it was not only unjust, but also unnecessary. They can no longer fight the establishment of evacuation as fact; they can fight the establishment of evacuation as a precedent.

The nisei themselves did not force the issues on this battle they face today. Had it been in their power to reject or accept it, they might very possibly have rejected it. It has been thrust upon them by circumstances and the times, and we today must recognize this battle. We know our position, and we cannot equivocate from it.

We do not come equipped for this battle. We are an inarticulate group. We have always tended toward procrastination, toward a hesitancy in stating our stand, and we have never ventured very far out on any limb.

The nisei in the past chose to lead lives of quiet and comfort and decency in the safety of relative obscurity. Even today, relocating in a hundred cities and valleys of this country, they would prefer the security of a world far from the political and social spotlight. They have learned to fear the daily headlines, the pointing finger of the politician and the accusing voice of the race-hungry.

But the nisei have learned, as all America has learned, that while fear and oppression exist anywhere, we cannot escape their effects. The thumping of Nazi boots in Europe resounds in every American community. We have only to listen to hear it.

What the nisei have to do is clear. They must prove themselves loyal and worthy residents of the communities in which they locate. They must fight every instance of local or national racial prejudice. Whether they do this by supporting legal test cases brought up in their behalf, or by individual acts in their own communities, the results will be positive action for the benefit of all. In every instance in which a nisei retrenches from a justified stand in the face of public or private anti-race pressure, he harms not himself as an individual but a hundred others.

So long as the nisei will continue this fight, they will be aided by many organizations—by civic groups, by the churches, by social groups and liberal organizations, by labor unions—by all those who already recognize the oneness of the battle. Herein is proof that we fight not alone, nor for ourselves alone. Our outlook must be as broad as the outlook of the many groups who have come to our side.

But we must know, too, that they cannot fight our battles for us. We must match their strength with ours. We must be strong, and we must be deserving.

The nisei today have gone out on a limb for the rights of all the oppressed. But they feel secure in the knowledge that that is one limb that cannot break.

Tragedy at Tule Lake

Last week they began to bury the dead at Tule Lake.

They buried lost hopes and they buried dreams. They buried faith, too, that had gone too long unfeared.

The tragedy of Tule Lake lies not with the truly disloyal, nor with those who found the American way of life incompatible with their way. The safety of nine relocation centers is immeasurably strengthened by the fact that these persons are now segregated.

But there is a great tragedy in Tule Lake—and it lies in those who once loved democracy and all it represents and then lost that faith. They are the ones who could not reconcile the words of democracy with barbed wire, with detention, with forced evacuation. They found that the stigma of disloyalty, which no one can deny was attached to evacuation, was like an ill-fitting hat which eventually comes to fit the wearer. Their faith in democracy went long unfeared, and it wasted away. They are the persons whom democracy failed.

It is, therefore, with added respect that we must view the 90,000 others whom democracy also failed, but who did not themselves fail democracy. They carried in their hearts a vision so true it enabled them to see beyond the barbed wire and the watchtowers. They acted with high courage and kept the faith. They endured the whiplash of bigotry and the sting of public enmity. And still they kept faith.

Tule Lake is a burial ground of hopes today. But if it is, nine other relocation communities compounded of wood and dust and wire and patrolled by armed sentries, are a monument to a people who did not lose faith.

America must not fail these people again.

Tempest at Smith College

Time Magazine last week epitomized the controversy raging over the appointment of Dr. Schuichi Kusaka, a young Japanese mathematical physicist, as "town v. gown." The town, Northampton, Mass., represented by American Legionnaires, members of the Hampshire county grange, the building trades union, employes of the state insane asylum and the Hampshire Gazette, is protesting the appointment. According to Time, threats have been made to tar and feather Dr. Kusaka and to dump him into Paradise Pond. Tomatoes, it is reported, were mistakenly heaved into the house of a French professor.

All this seems a virtual teapot tempest in a world at war—a war in which hundreds and thousands of men die daily. Yet it is just as much a part of that war picture as a battle on the beach at Buna. In large and general terms the war is being fought by us and by our allies against the intolerance and the vicious ignorance which fascism represents. It is fought against the "master race," against the principle that ancestry is the basis for loyalty and a man's belief in freedom.

It so happens that Dr. Kusaka was born 27 years ago in Japan. He is not technically, therefore, an American citizen, although it cannot be doubted that he is one in heart and mind. He was brought by his parents to Canada at the age of four. His education and all the influences which have contributed to the making of the mature man have been those of the democratic state. He is as much a product of democratic culture as any citizen of the town of Northampton or any other town in the country. He has made a brilliant record in studies at the Universities of British Columbia and California, at M.I.T. and Princeton's Institute of Advanced Study. If there is any triumph attached to such a scholastic record, the credit belongs to our democratic institutions.

President Davis of Smith has presented the college's attitude by refusing to fire Dr. Kusaka despite the threat of a strike by maintenance workers at the college. In his refusal to accede to the demands of prejudice and bigotry, President Davis honors the teaching profession. It is remembered that a year ago, when the evacuee student relocation movement was taking its first tentative steps, President Young of Park college in Missouri faced a similar phalanx of townspeople who demanded that Japanese American students, in this case, be ousted. President Young won his battle for justice for a small group of Japanese Americans but his victory was an important one, for it is by such victories that we advance toward a truly democratic state.

TOJO'S LOOKING GLASS :: By Yashima



This is the first of a series of cartoons, drawn especially for the "Pacific Citizen," by Taro Yashima, a pro-democratic artist from Japan who is now re-

siding in New York City. Yashima's story of his life in Japan, in 300 drawings and a written text, will be published on October 12 by Henry Holt under the title, "The New Sun."

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Malice in Wonderland

It is generally accepted today that the wholesale evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast of the United States was determined by military considerations. In fact, the abnegation of the constitutional guarantees of citizenship, which the carrying out of total evacuation involved in the case of Japanese Americans, has been set down as necessitated by character of modern, total warfare.

This reasoning, that military factors called for wholesale evacuation, has been accepted even by the highest of the nation's judicial tribunals. The Supreme Court has ruled that the curfew imposed upon Japanese Americans, alone of all the citizens in the western defense area, was justified by ethnic differences in the light of the existing military situation.

But one fact which will not down, no matter how often one rationalizes the demands of military necessity, is the time lag between December 7, 1941, and the issuance of Public Proclamation No. 1 by General DeWitt on March 2, 1942, four months after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. If wholesale evacuation was military policy, why was it not announced immediately upon the outbreak of war? Persons of Japanese ancestry residing on the west coast had four months of grace in which they could have carried out all manner of sabotage had there been saboteurs among them.

A representative of the Department of Justice has testified before the Ninth District court in San Francisco that there were no disloyal acts committed by persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States in the period between the outbreak of war and the announcement of the evacuation order, nor has there been any crimes committed against the national security by Japanese Americans since that time.

This is not an attempt to reopen a painful subject. Evacuation is an accomplished fact. However, recent developments on the west coast, particularly in California, have succeeded in keeping the issue alive. An organized campaign of hatred, directed against former residents of Japanese ancestry, has been exposed. This campaign aims for the post-war extension of the present restriction prohibiting the return of evacuees. New racist groups, like the Home Front Commandos, the California Committee for Japanese Exclusion, the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem Conference and similar organizations have joined the Joint Immigration

Committee, the Native Sons of the Golden West and the California department of the American Legion in their home front mobilization to keep even loyal Americans from returning to their homes, if these Americans are persons of Japanese ancestry.

It is not to be doubted for a moment that these organizations which espouse a home-grown variety of racial fascism, are fronting, sometimes unwittingly, for the economic and financial interests who sense an opportunity to extend their oligarchical control. These same interests, a long generation ago, similarly utilized public prejudices and hysteria and forced the passage of an anti-alien land law. Carey McWilliams once wrote: "An examination of court records in California would clearly indicate the manner and extent to which the (anti-alien land) act has been used to rob Japanese." The anti-alien law "had the effect of appropriating large values created and owned by the Japanese." A new generation of robber barons is not averse toward taking advantage of a wartime outbreak of racial prejudice, fed by the underground springs of a "traditional" anti-Orientalism on the western coast.

The present malignant display of anti-Orientalism in the sun-kissed valleys of America's agricultural wonderland raises a natural question as to its effects on present and future public policy. When General Emmons took over the command of the western defense region from General DeWitt last week, he was virtually warned by certain west coast individuals and organizations, as well as in the editorial columns of coast newspapers, to keep his hands off of the Japanese evacuation issue. The effectiveness of such public pressure may be gauged from the fact that, at the time the original evacuation orders were issued, General DeWitt advised Japanese Americans to evacuate voluntarily and stated that those leaving Zone "A" of the western defense command would not be made subject to further evacuation. Several thousand evacuees moved into Zone "B" in California, the eastern half of the state, whereupon public pressures developed. Threats were voiced against Japanese Americans and rumors were circulated that vigilantes were forming in Tulare county and would ride again. A harried Governor Olson conferred with General DeWitt. Shortly afterwards evacuation orders were issued for all Japanese Americans

(Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

On Evacuation . . .

Galen Fisher has written one of the most comprehensive and informed discussions of the situation of Japanese Americans today in his recent series of articles for Christian Century magazine. In the September 8 issue of Christian Century Dr. Fisher writes: "Most west coast politicians have trimmed their sails to the anti-Japanese wind and dodged the question of constitutional rights. Notable exceptions are Representatives Jerry Voorhis, George Outland, Will Rogers, Jr., and Chester Holfield. . . . Gov. Earl Warren's toadying to the 'patriotic' organizations has been a disappointment to many."

Ballerina

Sono Osato, the young ballerina who was a soloist two seasons ago with the Ballet Russe, will appear as a soloist in the forthcoming New York musical show, "One Touch of Venus." Miss Osato, who was married recently, was born of English-Japanese parents in Chicago. . . . There is absolutely no truth in the rumor circulated at a WRA center that a race riot involving Japanese Americans occurred in a midwest city. Investigation has proven that the story is pure bunk. . . . Church groups are reported 'shocked' at the recent revelation in a national magazine that a prominent Northern California churchman is the undercover backer of Home Front Commandos, Inc., one of the most violent of California's racist groups, and the Joint Immigration Committee. . . . Japanese American evacuees are credited with saving much of the Utah fruit harvest this year.

Etc. . . .

S. I. Hayakawa, author of the best-selling book on semantics, "Language in Action," is the editor of the national review of general semantics, "ETC.," the first issue of which was published in Chicago last month. . . . Hayakawa, a native of British Columbia, has been an English instructor at the University of Wisconsin and is at present a member of the faculty of Illinois Institute of Technology. . . . Considered one of the outstanding authorities on semantics, the science of the meanings of words, he is the author of a recent significant article in Common Sense, "Race and Words." He is also the conductor of a weekly column in the Chicago Defender in which he discusses everything from race prejudices to boogie-woogie.

Nisei USA: Malice in Wonderland

(Continued from page 4)
in California's Zone "B." For many, this was a second evacuation, this time behind the barbed-wires of the assembly centers. It is significant that in Zone "B" in Washington, Oregon and Arizona, where such public pressures had not developed, there was no evacuation.

The theory that evacuation stemmed solely from strict military necessity can be disputed by the fact that, during the three-month period between the attack on Pearl Harbor and the first announcement of evacuation, there was considerable pressure exerted on the civil government and the army for wholesale evacuation. The same sort of pressure is now being brought to bear against the relaxation of present restrictions excluding evacuees from the evacuated area. The origins and purposes are similar. The effectiveness of one augurs the effectiveness of the other.

The present strategy of racist pressure groups in the evacuated area appears to be that of keeping the Japanese American issue a controversial one. Past experience has shown that hot potatoes are often passed up by timid fingers. In view of this racist agitation, the question of the restoration of the full rights of Japanese Americans rests with the courage and integrity of both civilian and military officials.

Education and the Nisei: International Finance, Income Tax Work, Advertising Among Fields Promising to Nisei

By ELMER R. SMITH

The discussions we have presented to date have been carried on with the idea of employment demands and occupational training primarily in mind. We often find students "flocking" to a specific occupational field because of the work of some person or group of persons advertising the romance or the possibility of high wages in a given field. The writer or anyone else need be no social evangelist to be moved by the frustration and the sheer waste of educational resources that can and does result from rationalizing one's prejudices for a certain field of work in the face of discordant relationships between specific training and occupational employment. With this central idea in mind, let us now approach the brief analysis of business as a professional field for the nisei.

The business field may be divided into a number of highly specialized areas. The principal ones are: 1. Finance; 2. Business Administration; 3. Clerical Operations; 4. Advertising; 5. Personnel Work; and 6. Salesmanship.

The field of finance covers a variety of other occupations, and the chances for leadership are not promising for young college graduates under the present strict regulations and keen competition. Initial salaries are low and advancement is relatively slow. It has the one great disadvantage for nisei as being a highly "closed" area except for those on the "inside" of the financial world. However, there are certain specific branches of finance and business in general that seem to offer possible employment for nisei, and these will be the ones stressed in this discussion.

The field of most possible expansion in the near future seems to be that of international finance. Persons who are trained especially in the fields of accounting, economics, psychology, sociology, business law, commercial geography, and foreign languages (especially Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, and Russian) will be given a definite advantage for special work both in private and public finance in the fields of international trade and finance of the future.

The other more or less "open field" seems to be in income tax work. This is true because of the many new comers among income taxpayers and, also, because of the increasing complexity of income tax laws and regulations. This type of work requires expert knowledge of tax laws, accounting, corporate law, and investments, in addition to training in statistics, economics, psychology, English, and even in a common foreign language. This field holds possibilities for nisei in private and public financial realms.

The nisei should remember he (or she) may have years of hard routine, and common business work before you can climb to any important position mentioned in the above fields.

Clerical operations may in many instances be the best opportunity of all for nisei. A college education is important, and training in courses of business methods, sociology, economics, stenography, basic accounting, political science, English, psychology, and modern languages are essential. Nearly a thousand different duties from the office boy or girl to manager might be listed, but the following will be indicative: mail; dictation; transcription; typewriting from copy or notes; filing, indexing, and cataloguing; statistics; telephone and telegram; editorial duties; financial; clerical; and miscellaneous. The nisei should remember the most promising office possibilities probably are in the Government Civil Service positions, but the competition is very strong and the possibilities are not as bright as have sometimes been painted.

Advertising has become so universal in American business that it is taking thousands of people into its activities every year. The work in advertising covers nearly every aspect of American economic life, thus it calls for very wide training as well as specialization. Positions are centralized in the copy department (where

the "it" or "punch" is put into advertising), the art department, research, contact, mechanical production, or the purchase department. The training for advertising as a career should include courses in production, psychology, sociology, English, social psychology, history, and business methods and theory. The advertising expert should first and last be a keen student of human nature and public opinion. The nisei so far have been slow in getting into this fairly new and rapidly developing aspect of business activity, but anyone showing real talent and interest should at least investigate this part of business as a possible career.

The foregoing discussion does not mean to imply that possibilities do not exist for nisei in other fields of business, but it does "point up" certain fields where the nisei have a better chance for success than in some other branches of business now being fairly filled to overflowing by nisei in our business schools. In a modest way, we have tried to suggest some specific occupational adjustments available in the business world for nisei. At present we have too many nisei entering business schools without any clearly defined goal or interest, and as such they become so much froth on the efficient training and use of business personnel.

NEXT WEEK: "Social Science, Social Work and the Nisei."

the copy desk

Gila Editorial

We have noted in editorials and learned speeches of self-styled "experts" the claim that WRA officials did not and do not know the evacuees, and therefore are not qualified to administer the WRA. . . .

We do not expect from WRA leaders infallible judgment for the reactions of people are not predictable. . . .

But we claim that the WRA officials have understood the evacuees enough to know that the only antidote to the poisonous effects of prejudice in California and bitterness from evacuation is just treatment. They, though deterred by selfish "experts," have tried to bring the principles of Americanism into play in their policies. As such, they are eminently qualified to administer the WRA in the handling of people whose faith in America is a little bit jaded by the prejudice and persecution they have faced.—From an editorial in the Gila News-Courier.

Free Press

A photo-studded edition of the Free Press made its appearance early this month as the first pictorial edition published by a center paper. Every phase of Manzanar life is depicted in words and pictures, from the administration of the center to play activities.

A striking photo of four girls at work in the Manzanar fields against a background of towering mountains forms the cover of the edition.

In Season

Souvenir annuals, apparently, are in season. Minidokans are now planning a camp-wide, 120-page annual, to be published by the Co-op, the Community Activities

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Renewed Efforts For Resettlement Expected

With the WRA's segregation program well on the way, renewed effort toward resettlement can be expected now. Despite the progress toward this end made the past year, the vast bulk of the job still lies ahead.

Figures alone do not tell the whole story. The approximately 10,000 evacuees who have left the centers on indefinite leave are numerically one-tenth of the problem satisfactorily settled, but the difficulties to be met with the remaining nine-tenths can be expected to be disproportionately large.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Sound Americanism

The Milwaukee, Wis., Journal believes the government's course in its treatment of Japanese Americans, as enunciated in President Roosevelt's recent letter to the Senate, expresses "sound Americanism."

In an editorial, "Our Japanese Problem," on Sept. 15, the Journal declared:

"The only reason for removing all Japanese from the coastal areas in the first place was the extreme difficulty of determining each individual's loyalty. When that is settled, these people of Japanese blood should be treated according to their intention and not according to their race.

"There has never been any effort to separate Germans from the general population, except for due cause shown. That is because it is relatively easy to 'spot' a German sympathizer and to follow his activities. The other method had to be pursued with the Japanese—sequestration of all until the loyal could be sifted from those who sympathized with Japan.

"The government has already released about 10,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry for work in inland communities. After it has segregated for the duration some 15,000, it proposes gradually to relocate the 85,000 still remaining in camps. Eventually the 95,000 who have shown their loyalty will be permitted to settle where they please and to take such occupations as they desire.

"This is sound Americanism."

Coast Intolerance

Pointing to a flareup of race feeling in Menlo Park, Calif., recently when it was reported that the evacuees had returned, the Palo Alto, Calif., Times declared in an editorial on Sept. 14 that the "indiscriminate intolerance of war-fanned race hatreds" is reason enough for barring the Japanese Americans from the west coast.

The Times added:

"The Menlo Park incident should be kept in mind by groups and individuals who clamor that the Japanese be permitted to come back. Right and justice cannot be done them by lifting a military or legal ban so long as community feeling remains bitter."

Prejudice in Alberta

The New Canadian of Kaslo, B. C., weekly newspaper of Japanese Canadians, comments sharply on an editorial published recently in the Edmonton, Alberta, Bulletin titled "Keep the Japs Out." The Edmonton newspaper scored the city council for permitting three nisei students to reside in the city while attending school.

Said the New Canadian:

"This flagrant display of prejudice and race-mongering is, we repeat, a dangerous thing to a democratic country. It is, in essence, the same anti-democratic, fascist intolerance which has already proven to be characteristic of the same fascism which first swept the world into the greatest war in history just five years ago."

division and the Irrigator. Editor in chief will be Tom Takeuchi, assisted by two associates, Sumie Yasukawa and Joe Hamanaka.

Anniversary

The Gila News-Courier published an anniversary supplement on September 12, one year after its birth. The supplement gives a resume of the year's news, discusses such subjects as "Question: Shall I Relocate?"

Analysis of the population makes this obvious. The great majority of those out of the centers are young people who have severed family ties to strike out on their own, or those with skills and training enabled them to return to normal life easily.

In few instances are these young people drawing top incomes or making enough money to justify calling and providing for the support of aged parents or younger brothers and sisters. In other words the resettlement program to date has benefited young couples or young unattached men and women at the expense of family ties and responsibilities.

It would seem that evacuee indifference, the first great obstacle to large scale resettlement, has been broken down to the point where it is a less significant factor than several others. Interest in relocation among the evacuees appears to be as great today as it ever has been, which is a drastic change from the time when community leaders were asserting publicly that they would never leave the security of center life.

This calls for a change of tactics. There is less a need for urging people to relocate than there is to provide opportunities whereby people desiring to make the transition can meet the economic and social requirements delaying that step.

To our minds there has never been any real problem of public acceptance. Outside of widely scattered cases where self-appointed keepers of the public conscience have made trouble, acceptance of evacuees has been without incident.

Rather the difficulty has been with economic security for the evacuees, and social adjustment to new conditions and environment. For many there must be a transitional stage between the isolated, confining, sterile life of the centers and exposure to the hurly-burly wartime America, where there must be no Little Tokyos.

That transitional stage can be attained best within the centers themselves by changing their character from a well-run and liberal concentration camp to something more approaching a normal community. Far-reaching changes should be possible after completion of the segregation program.

Perhaps the first step would be to remove armed guards, watchtowers and barbed wire fences which, as they exist today, are constant reminders to residents that they are prisoners in their own land.

After that would come a general over-all liberalization of all the regulations and restrictions of center life with intent to encourage initiative, perhaps by permitting private enterprise. This would aid many in recouping financial losses; at least it will stop the steady drain on finances.

The real objective would be to convert the centers from strictly supervised camps to normal communities where evacuees would find refuge preparatory to returning to normal life.

There is no intention to draw up a blue print for the future here, but it seems that development along these general lines is essential. All this will take time, of course, and greater numbers will have been rehabilitated before even the first steps to a plan of this sort can be taken.

Yet at the present rate it will be another eight or nine years before the process of dispersal can be completed. Meanwhile, there is need for large-scale planning, and the objectives of the proponents of group relocation may be met by a scheme of this sort with fewer of the stumbling blocks presented by any new relocation of large groups.

What Race-Baiting Costs America

From "Christian Century"

By Galen M. Fisher

The evacuation of 107,000 Japanese-Americans from the Pacific coast states and their incarceration in relocation centers has raised profound questions concerning the meaning of "the American way of life." Does that way still connote liberty under the law as guaranteed in the Bill of Rights, the dignity and essential equality of all men, regardless of race, creed or status, as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, and the sovereignty of the people under God? In an attempt to answer this question, this article will weigh assets against liabilities as contained in our policy toward Japanese-Americans.

The chief liability to the American way involved in the evacuation is that it has impaired the value of citizenship in the United States. It is to be hoped that this impairment is temporary, but it must be faced for what it is. The suspension of full constitutional rights for law-abiding citizens and aliens of one race jeopardizes those rights for people of all races. Denial on the unconstitutional grounds of race of the rights which citizenship in the United States confers establishes a precedent for further denials on this and other irrelevant grounds. The fact that this denial was brought about through the pressure tactics of race-baiting newspapers, organizations and politicians that call themselves "patriotic" but depend upon incitement to race hatred and the threat of mob violence to realize their ends, shows how gravely menaced and how precariously held are the rights of all citizens.

The Un-American Legion

The chief assets have been the partial vindication of the Bill of Rights for an unpopular racial minority, even in wartime, by decisions of the federal courts; the gradual restoration of equal status to Japanese-Americans by the war department; and the staunch support of the genuine American way by influential journals, by students and by a host of religious, social and labor organizations. Some of the evidence for these general assertions as to liabilities and assets will now be reviewed.

Certain "patriotic" organizations that pose as chief defenders of the American way have piously mouthed the phrase while flagrantly violating its spirit. This is especially true of the California American Legion, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Eagles, and the Americanism Educational League. Just before the evacuation, representatives of the Native Sons and the legion filed suits to disfranchise Japanese-Americans. In pleading one of the suits, former state's Attorney General Webb went so far as to call the fourteenth amendment a mistake. The Native Sons suit was dismissed by a federal judge, and the dismissal was sustained by both the circuit court and the U. S. Supreme Court. The legion withdrew this suit. Chastened by these rebuffs, the Native Sons this year adopted a resolution calling for denial of citizenship only to children born in this country of alien Japanese parents. The California legion, however, at its convention last month, adopted resolutions demanding the discharge of enlisted Japanese-Americans from the United States army and the continued detention of all the evacuees under army, instead of civilian, control.

Cemetery Despoiled

The self-appointed role of many legion posts as arbiters of other people's Americanism was illustrated recently at Portland, Oregon. The local Fellowship of Reconciliation assembled a group representing various communions and colors to trim the grass and shrubbery of the Japanese Buddhist cemetery, as "a gesture of good will and fellowship." Vandals had previously overturned many grave-stones and done much damage, and since all Japanese-Americans had been evacuated there was nobody to repair the wreckage. The United Press reported the commander of Portland Legion Post No. 1 as saying: "The legion is not going to stand for this. It's a bunch of monkey business." One legionnaire laid hands on the leader of the fellowship at the cemetery gate, but others restrained him.

has come from Rt. Rev. Joseph McGucken, Catholic bishop of Los Angeles, that as a protest against its policies touching the evacuees he has directed Dr. Lechner to drop his name from the list of sponsors of the Americanism League.

Courageous Congressmen

Most west coast politicians have trimmed their sails to the anti-Japanese wind and dodged the question of constitutional rights. Notable exceptions are Representatives Jerry Voorhis, George Outland, Will Rogers, Jr., and Chester Holifield. Senator Sheridan Downey is to be commended for having called forth, in July, the White House statement which for the first time showed that all departments of the government were supporting the WRA program. Representative John Tolan deserves credit for his fair conduct of the inquiries of the House committee, which gathered valuable data and made constructive recommendations as to the evacuation, but fell short of high statesmanship. Gov. Earl Warren's toadying to the "patriotic" organizations has disappointed many.

The final recommendations of the Dies committee publicity on the relocation centers and the WRA have just been announced by Representative Costello, chairman of the responsible committee. One of the three recommendations reads: "It is to be hoped that the War Relocation Authority will undertake a thorough program of Americanization in each of the relocation centers." I am puzzled to decide whether this is an instance of naive or effrontery. A committee that has done all in its power to destroy the faith of the evacuees in American democracy and constitutional rights might better preach to itself.

The Senate committee on military affairs, through a subcommittee headed by Senator Chandler, also investigated the relocation centers, and its report contains valuable documentary material. Its first and best recommendation is that "the draft law be made to apply to all Japanese in the same manner as to all other citizens and residents." As to this, Colonel Rasmussen, a naturalized Dane in our army, who knows the Japanese language, told the committee: "Their record for loyalty, in my opinion, is unquestionable. . . . I have found it necessary to separate from my command approximately 4 or 5 per cent, who were definitely disloyal. Their loyalty to the commanding officer. . . . is probably the most complete of that of any group in the United States. Once they have been under influence in the camps, it is different." As to the influence of the centers, Senator Chandler himself added, "They are breeding hatred, enmity, and trouble for the country in the future."

Undermines Freedom

The poor quality of the committee's report may be inferred from the devastating comments made on it by Representative H. P. Eberharter, the dissenting member of the three-man committee. The United Press quotes him as saying: "The War Relocation Authority is doing a good job on a difficult problem. The findings (of his fellow committee members) are wind and fury, climaxed by feeble and meaningless recommendations."

Safe behind the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press, newspapers like those of the Hearst chain and the Denver Post prostitute their privilege by undermining the other guarantees of the Bill of Rights and degrading the American way. They have been foremost in arousing hatred of the evacuees and in denying them their constitutional rights.

By no means all the disloyal agencies that are undermining the American way have been discussed, but enough have been mentioned to indicate how formidable they are. Yet arrayed against them, both on the west coast and the country over, are a multitude of loyal agencies, sufficient to warrant confidence that "they that be of us are more than they that be against us." Let a few of them

pass in review. State and national conferences of leading churches and of the Y.M. and Y.W.C.A.'s have declared themselves uncompromisingly in favor of democracy and justice for the evacuees. Through the Protestant Church Commission for Japanese Service, they have supported religious work in the centers, and they have further backed up their resolutions by facilitating resettlement and by contributing most of the scholarship funds for students admitted to eastern colleges. They influence millions of voters. Any California politician who has national aspirations will reckon without his host if he assumes that the rest of the country will blindly follow the race-baiters of the west coast. One of the striking Christian pronouncements was the resolution adopted by Chinese-Americans at Lake Tahoe in July:

Whereas such propaganda as "No Japs in California" . . . is against all principles of fair play and harmful to a true democracy; therefore, be it resolved that we, in consonance with the sentiment of Madame Chiang Kai-shek as expressed in her speech, "No Hatred toward the Japanese People," condemn such activities as un-American, undemocratic and unchristian.

The joint committee on Japanese-American relocation set up by the Federal Council and the Home Missions Council has stimulated many religious and civic groups to welcome and employ released evacuees. A score of returned missionaries have ministered to the evacuees. The American Friends Service Committee has served all evacuees, but especially the youth. Under its management the Student Relocation Council has aided hundreds of young nisei to continue their education. The American Civil Liberties Union has helped greatly to win the favorable decisions in the courts. The CIO has stood solidly for selective evacuation and for equal rights for law-abiding evacuees. In the A. F. of L., courageous leaders like Senator John Shelley and John Wagner dissuaded the California state convention from backing the disfranchisement proposal. The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, which includes many eminent citizens of the region, has issued pronouncements which carry great weight and has done other things to stop race-baiting.

The war department has become an increasingly outspoken defender of the constitution prerogatives of the Japanese-Americans. Secretary Stimson wired Mr. McNaughton, a banker of Portland, Oregon: "Any proposition to deport all Japanese-Americans irrespective of citizenship or loyalty would not only be inappropriate, but contrary to our experience and tradition as a nation." Assistant Secretary McCloy wrote the San Francisco Down Town Association: "It seems entirely unnecessary and unjust to retain loyal citizens and others in restrictive custody when they could do their part toward the war effort." Colonel Scobey, executive officer to Mr. McCloy, wrote the San Diego county supervisors: "The war department feels that retention of 100,000 people in relocation centers at the expense of the government in time of war is not only unjust to those who can establish their loyalty, but it is an unnecessary expense. . . . To condemn the Japanese in this country as a whole for the actions of the Japanese militarists does not seem to be just or appropriate."

These, briefly, are the liabilities and assets that have accrued to the American way from the evacuation. It remains to press home the question: What effects are the activities of the agencies disloyal to the American way having upon the war effort? At home, they have hounded numbers of heretofore heartily loyal Japanese-American citizens into skepticism or even disaffection. At a moment when Negro-white conflict has occurred on the coast for the first time, they have thrown into the witch's cauldron an aggravated Oriental race problem. They have libeled 80,000 fellow Americans by persistently bracketing them with the Nipponese militarists. They have robbed the nation of millions of work days by making efficient manpower idle, despite the desire of the War Manpower Commission and the army to put it to work. They have undermined the very way for whose preservation the nation is fighting. Abroad, they have given the Chinese and other Asiatic allies good cause to think

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

JACL CLOSES OFFICE in St. Paul, Minnesota, effective October 1. After nine months of effective work in the field of public relations and assistance to the evacuees in resettling in the Minnesota area, we are closing the St. Paul Resettlement Office, which has been capably handled under the supervision of Earl Tanbara. We feel that the office has accomplished its objective in creating good public reception of the evacuees and at the same time has helped the evacuees, who have resettled in that area to solve their many problems. As one party mentioned in regards to our office, the Nisei have been fortunate in having representation there through the JACL as that was a tangible organization to which the problems of the Nisei in that area could be referred, whereas on the other hand the plight of the Spanish-American in that district was very difficult because they did not have any kind of representation.

Earl Tanbara the last 9 months has had an unenviable job; meeting trains at all hours of the day and night, finding housing, welfare work, allaying the tempers of employers whose Nisei employes had walked out after a short time of employment, and many of the hundreds of items went to make Earl's 24 hour day. We wish to thank Earl for the splendid job that he has done there.

Our major objectives being accomplished we feel that the closing of the office is warranted in line with the general retrenchment in the matter of expenditures to comply more closely to our possible income for 1944. The St. Paul office has given many personal services to the resettlers, and has in no way made any differentiation as to members or non-members, serving all alike. The peculiar thing is that over this period of nine months the income derived from services rendered, memberships, donations, and subscriptions to the Pacific Citizen has been only two figures on the left hand side of the decimal point.

TO SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION folks who have burial plots in that area which are in cemeteries that do not have caretakers, Miss Teiko Ishida who has just returned from a trip to San Francisco reports that Miss Annie Clo Watson has offered to see that the plots are taken care of if they will write to her at 1860 Washington St., San Francisco, California.

DONATIONS this week are hereby acknowledged; Mr. Kamidori, Ogden, Utah; Miss Katherine Date, Boulder, Colorado; Jimmie Kanemoto, Longmont, Colorado; Anonymous, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Dr. T. C. Takami, New York City; and a New York Friend, totaling \$96.10.

Good Canadians

The Grand Forks, British Columbia, Gazette, believes that there are "good Canadian citizens of Japanese descent." In a recent editorial the Gazette said:

"We do not say, as some do, that they all are, nor do we say, as others do, that none are. But we do feel some of the Japanese, what percentage we do not know, believe in Canada and all it stands for, and are loyal to it in mind and heart.

"On the streets of Greenwood on Labor Day we noticed some Japanese men wore service buttons from the last war. We observed one wearing the ribbon of the D.C.M. We believe many of the Canadian Japanese would be willing to fight and die for Canada in this war if allowed to do so."

that Americans are no better than nazis in their contempt for the colored races. They have thereby made plausible the propaganda of the Nipponese warlords that they are the saviors of Asia from arrogant white oppressors.

If this indictment is true, then the men responsible for thus undercutting the American way must be branded as arch subversives.

Three Thousand Gila Students Start School

Hope High School Buildings Will Be Ready For Occupancy

TUCSON, Ariz.—Approximately 3,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry began a new term in high, elementary and kindergarten-nursery-schools at the Gila River war relocation center at Rivers on Sept. 13, according to W. C. Sawyer, superintendent of education at the center.

All the students began their studies in the old barracks buildings which have housed classes since the center's establishment but Sawyer said he expected the high school students would be able to occupy some of the new buildings now under construction by November and all of them by January.

The new buildings, ten in number, are being constructed mainly to provide laboratory facilities so that Rivers high school graduates can meet college entrance examinations. About 150 such graduates, who have fulfilled science requirements prior to evacuation, are entering colleges throughout the nation this fall, Sawyer said.

One hundred teachers are employed by the War Relocation Authority to teach in the center schools. Of these, 83 are Japanese Americans, who receive only the regular evacuee allowances of \$16 or \$19 a month.

Spicer Will Head Detroit Office Of Relocation Agency

DETROIT, Mich.—Carl Spicer this week was transferred from the Columbus, Ohio, WRA relocation office to assume charge of the Detroit office, succeeding George E. Graff, who recently vacated the latter post for an academic career in New York.

Spicer has been associated with the WRA since March, 1943, with respect to the relocation program and has seen service in that capacity throughout the country. He is a graduate of Ohio State college. He is married and has two children.

The Detroit relocation office is located at 841 Penobscott building, corner of Fort and Griswold streets, and is under the jurisdiction of relocation supervisor Harold S. Fistere, whose offices are in Cleveland, Ohio.

Evacuees in Detroit Meet To Discuss Mutual Problems

DETROIT, Mich.—Native Detroit nisei citizens joined hands with representative relocated evacuees at a meeting this week, called by Rev. Shigeo Tanabe of the Council of Churches to cope with problems encountered locally by the nisei. The gathering also served as an opportunity for Rev. Tanabe to familiarize himself with such problems, inasmuch as he is stationed in Detroit by the Council to assist the nisei.

Rev. Tanabe recently arrived from Cleveland, Ohio, and he reported that he would confine most of his efforts toward alleviating the housing situation.

The second of the series of meetings was held on Monday, Sept. 20, at the home of Helen and Catherine Shimoura, native Detroiters. The meetings are sponsored by the Council of Churches. Among the other matters taken

First No-Hit Game Hurlled By Pitcher At Jerome Center

DENSON, Ark.—Jerome's first no-run, no-hit game was recorded last Sunday as Tak Abe pitched the Denson B All-Stars to a 6 to 0 victory over the visiting Rohwer B All-Stars.

It was Abe's thirteenth victory of the center season against two defeats.

Hunt Population Drops Below Seven Thousand

Tule Lake Evacuees Expected to Boost Center's Manpower

HUNT, Idaho.—The population of the Minidoka Relocation Center hit a new low this week as more evacuees left to work in southern Idaho harvest fields.

For the first time since the evacuees took up residence in this center a year ago the population this week dropped below the 7000 mark. However, it will rise sharply next week when 1500 residents of the Tule Lake Relocation Center in northern California will be transferred to the Minidoka Center between Sept. 27 and Sept. 30.

A total of 257 evacuees will be transferred from the Minidoka Center to the Tule Lake Center as the latter center becomes the place of residence for evacuees desiring to return to Japan and for those not in sympathy with the U. S. war effort.

Gila Dairy to Get Hundred Milking Cows

RIVERS, Ariz.—Negotiations have been made for the purchase of 100 milking cows for the new Gila River dairy, reports the News Courier.

Baptist Church Group Active in Minnesota's Twin Cities Area

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Baptist church group in the Twin Cities area is increasing its activities among evacuees relocating in the district.

Virginia Swanson, who is working for the Baptist group among Japanese Americans here, was formerly at Terminal Island and later at Manzanar and Poston.

WRA Surveys Center Supply Of Farm Labor

Evacuees Expected To Help Avert Labor Shortage in Idaho

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho.—A survey is being made at all war relocation centers to determine the number of evacuees who will be available to fill late orders from the War Food Administration, other agencies and individual farmers, Ottis Peterson, acting regional supervisor for the WRA, said on Friday of last week in Idaho Falls.

Mr. Peterson, conferring with John R. Robertson, relocation officer at Idaho Falls, said the survey was instituted at the request of the WFA farm labor division after a sharp decline in the number of Mexican nationals to be imported was reported.

"It is impossible at the moment to say just how many more evacuees will be available," Mr. Peterson said. "Recruitment has been under way for some weeks to fill original orders from the WFA to man labor camps originally designated for the evacuees, as well as individual orders from private concerns and farmers."

"However, we are requesting the centers to estimate what additional workers will be available and hope to have some definite figures by early next week."

Mr. Peterson said already several thousand persons of Japanese ancestry are in agricultural work in Utah and Idaho, many of them residents of the relocation centers out on seasonal leave and others pre-Pearl Harbor residents and voluntary evacuees who left the military defense zones on the Pacific coast before the mass evacuation started.

He said there is a possibility some additional workers may be available after October 1 when the segregation program now under way is completed. "There is a possibility that some 300 or 400 additional workers will be available," he said.

Heart Mountain Girl Enlists With WACs

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Amy Matsumoto of this center is the first Heart Mountain girl to enlist in the Women's Corps Army, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

The WAC volunteer is a graduate of USC, and majored in dietetics. Prior to evacuation she was employed by the Century Metalcraft corporation of Los Angeles as a field dietitian, demonstrator and distributor.

Complete Transfer Of Granada, Tule Lake Evacuee Groups

AMACHE, Colo.—A transfer of 515 evacuees from the Tule Lake relocation center to the Granada camp, and 125 from Granada to the new segregation center at Tule Lake was completed last week, according to officials.

James G. Lindley, project director at Granada, said the evacuees from northern California arrived on Wednesday of last week and the segregants left Thursday.

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.

Gila River Center Third in Number Of Indefinite Leaves

RIVERS, Ariz.—The Gila River center had the third largest number of persons out on indefinite leaves, as of the week ending August 28, with a total of 1,502, it was reported here. Poston had the largest number with 1,905, Minidoka was second with 1,798.

In addition, Rivers had 270 persons out on seasonal leaves.

Canada Begins First Sale of Evacuee Goods

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The first sale of evacuee-owned furniture and other household chattels by public auction under direction of the Custodian of Japanese property began on Sept. 15, it was reported.

In a statement, F. G. Shears, director of the Custodian's office in Vancouver, said that depreciation had been rapid and the cost of storage, insurance and other factors had been high, and for those reasons it was considered desirable to dispose of these goods.

He added that the Custodian has always been prepared to ship chattels, which has been done upon approval of the British Columbia Security Commission, which carried out the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the coastal area, and the payment of shipping charges.

Salinas Group Opposes Return

SALINAS, Calif.—An appeal to President Roosevelt to reconsider any decision he has made in regard to the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the west coast has been made by the Bataan Relief Committee of Salinas, it was reported here.

Idaho Hostel Has Housing For Evacuees

Provides Temporary Shelter For Workers In Pocatello Area

POCATELLO, Idaho.—Local residents of Japanese ancestry, in cooperation with the WRA, have provided a building in Pocatello, Idaho, to be used as a temporary hostel for men coming into that area who are unable to find other accommodations.

The hostel will be managed by Mr. and Mrs. Mike Yamashita, who have relocated in this area. The hostel is located at 143 North 4th Street, Pocatello, and was scheduled for occupancy on or about September 15.

Persons passing through Pocatello by bus or train are welcome to use the hostel facilities for overnight stops.

A fee of fifty cents a night will be charged. Tea and coffee will be available for the travelers.

Accommodations for women evacuees have been arranged by the YWCA, according to Edward Beraman, relocation officer in charge of the Pocatello district.

Topaz Receives Vegetables From Tule Lake Farm

TOPAZ, Utah.—During the past month, Topaz has received four carloads of vegetables from the Tule Lake project, it was reported this week by Brandon Watson, chief project steward.

Included among the produce received from California are Chinese cabbage, turnips, potatoes, and carrots.

Other sources for vegetables for Topaz consumption were the army quartermaster's market center in Salt Lake City and Topaz's own farm.

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