



Position of Nisei Battalion In Italy "Most Advanced" of U. S. Fifth Army, Says Lardner

Noted Correspondent Tells of Visit to 100th Infantry Bivouacked North of Volturno River; Says Troops Noteworthy for Aggressiveness

The position held by the Japanese American 100th Infantry unit on the road to Rome was "perhaps the most advanced of the Fifth Army forces" on Oct. 25, John Lardner, special correspondent in Italy for North American Newspaper Alliance reported in a delayed wireless dispatch dated Oct. 25 and published in U. S. newspapers of Oct. 27.

In a recent press conference Secretary of War Stimson also reported that the Japanese Americans had led a famous American division into battle on the Volturno front.

Lardner visited the Japanese American troops after the Fifth Army had crossed the Volturno after heavy fighting.

Lardner's report said in part: "There is a unit of American Japanese soldiers fighting the Germans over a sector of the Allied front line here. We found them bivouacked in a sunny tomato field on an Italian farm beyond the north fork of the Volturno river. German shells were dropping in the bottom land and also around a crumbling castle on the hill just above.

"The Japanese had completed one month of battle in this land half-way around the world from their homes in Hawaii. The net verdict of other troops in the sector is that they are very good soldiers, noteworthy especially for their aggressiveness and stamina. They looked good. They were neat and alert and said 'good morning' cheerfully as we walked toward their camp over the country roads and sunken lanes and olive groves of Campania.

"Near a solitary house by a curve in the road stood an enemy tank, full of holes outside and full of blood inside. When we reached the camp a little farther on, the unit commander, Lt. Col. Farrant Turner of Honolulu was taking notes on the story of Pvt. Masao Awakuni, a bazooka gunner who shot up this tank.

"The bazooka, as you know, will raise hell with a tank but the gunner must be pretty close and tanks are not comfortable to be close to. With only the road bend for cover Pvt. Awakuni got within 25 feet. He sighted along the big, grotesque tube, fired the rocket shell which leaves a wake of flame, killed the tank's gunner and stopped the tank. His next shells emptied the vehicle. The crew of the tank was incautious enough to start talking in the gully behind the tank and Awakuni's sharp-eared mates piled with grenades. It was a nice haul.

"These fellows are all very good," Lardner quoted Lt. Col. Turner as describing his troops.

At this point, Lardner reported, "the colonel and all hands present dived into foxholes."

"When the German artillery paused again," he said, "We got out and resumed our conversation."

Lardner declared of these Japanese American from Hawaii, "mistrusted after Pearl Harbor, their aim, according to their officers, 15 percent of whom are Japanese, is to prove beyond question that they can fight loyally and well and thus directly protect the honor and reputation of Japanese in America."

"This impulse," the correspondent noted, "seems to make them fight more eagerly, if anything, than their neighbors in the Allied line. In the last month they have charged repeatedly into murderous machine gun fire and automatic fire. Their position today is perhaps the most advanced of the Fifth Army forces."

Troops Impose Martial Law On Tule Segregation Center

Army Intervenes as Newell Residents Defy Civil Authority; Report Twenty Persons Injured

Troops marched into the Tule Lake segregation center for disloyal evacuees Friday with tanks and machine guns to impose military rule following the defiance of civil authority by segregants at the camp, the United Press reported Friday.

Col. Verne Austin, in command of the military police units stationed at Tule Lake, announced officially that the army had taken over jurisdiction of the camp from the War Relocation Authority.

No official reason was given for the act, but it was reported that the WRA asked the army to intervene following the severe beating of a security guard by internees at the camp on Thursday night.

There were no reports of shots fired by the troops, the United Press report said. However, the UP correspondent said that it was stated "on good authority" that approximately twenty persons who resisted the military occupation were injured.

About 500 of the 15,000 evacuees were rounded up by the military police, it was reported. Many were held in the camp administration building. These internees sat with their hands over their heads for two hours, with soldiers equipped with machine guns guarding them, while their leaders were questioned.

Nick Bourne, UP correspondent, filed this eye-witness story:

"I was sitting in an apartment with two WRA officials at 10:30 p.m. Thursday night (Nov. 4) discussing the situation. We heard boys cry, 'Fight, fight' in front of the apartment, but we paid no attention.

"Then came sounds of motors and sirens. I asked the WRA men, 'Is this what happens every night at 10:30?'"

"They said, 'No,' and we put on overcoats over our pajamas and went into the street."

"We saw tanks and columns of soldiers wearing steel helmets and carrying machine guns and bayonets.

"Maneuvers had been held in the camp during the daytime previously, but one WRA official said, 'This is the first time I've seen them at night.'"

"I followed a detachment of soldiers with fixed bayonets into an apartment.

"Are these maneuvers? I asked.

"No, this is the real thing," one replied.

"Then I went to the administration building and saw soldiers and internal police herding disheveled Japanese into an office, with lines of soldiers with fixed bayonets and machine guns guarding them.

"White members of the internal police of the WRA camp administration were aiding the soldiers, but many of the Japanese under guard wore the internal police uniforms.

"The Japanese prisoners were held two hours, their hands over their heads, while questioning of leaders continued.

"Searchlights played over the landscape during the night and military passes were required of all persons entering or leaving the center.

"The War Relocation Authority officials with whom I had talked looked ten years younger when they saw the army taking over the center.

"One explained that the principal troublemakers among the internees were 'Japanese zootsuiters' who wore tasseled stocking caps and blazers.

"They and other troublesome Japanese had relied upon their international status' and American

fear of retaliation upon U.S. prisoners held by the Japanese government to provoke the camp authorities, a WRA official said.

"An earlier revelation by WRA authorities in San Francisco that a Buddhist priest who led Monday's demonstration had warned camp directors that 'we can't take responsibility for what may happen here,' indicated that the Japanese internees did not intend to yield in what appeared to be a planned campaign of provocation."

WRA officials in San Francisco, Wednesday, reported that the segregated evacuees at Tule Lake had taken matters into their own hands in a meeting there Monday, even to setting up their own public address system and broadcasting to the assembled evacuees in the Japanese language, the Associated Press reported.

Robert Cozzens, western field director for the WRA, who Tuesday said "there is nothing to it" when asked about reports of a disturbance at the center, said Wednesday in a telephone interview that the segregants themselves called the meeting, and that WRA officials at the camp did not know about it until later. Cozzens is still at the center.

Dillon Myer, national director of WRA, was one of the officials at the center at the time of Monday's mass meeting. He later addressed the assembled Tule Lake group over the loudspeaker, it was reported.

Orville Crays, WRA public welfare consultant from Washington, who also was at the center Monday, told interviewers on Wednesday that several thousand segregants, out of the 15,000 at the center, completely surrounded the administration building, which houses 75 employees, for more than three hours.

Crays, asked whether he thought the Japanese were in control of the center at that time, said "I don't believe it (control) was tested." He added, "I would have hesitated to have tried to leave the building without good reason."

Cozzens said that a committee of the assemblage then demanded more and better food, asked a change in some of the center's governing personnel, and asked what was to be done about the crops which the Tule Lake residents had refused to harvest.

(Some 150 Japanese Americans, who volunteered to pick the crops endangered by the refusal of Tule Lake segregants to work in the harvest, are now at work on the project farm. Most of the volunteers were recruited from evacuees in the state of Utah and were sent by special train to Tule Lake.)

Cozzens said that the Japanese committee was told "it was none of their business" what would be done about the crops.

Newspaper reports said the Tule Lake "strikers" had declared that they would not pick the crops which were to be used to feed loyal (Continued from page 1)

Honolulu Japanese Closes Shop; Gives Supplies to USO

HONOLULU, T. H. — When the lease on the Inamine store at 1209 River street in Honolulu expired, its owner, Mrs. Umiko Inamine, did not sell out the \$2500 worth of merchandise remaining.

Instead, she offered it to the USO, who will distribute the merchandise among Oahu USO clubs as Christmas gifts.

Two army trucks, piled with an assortment of goods from soap to tooth paste and including store fixtures, a phonograph and an ice box, carried away the goods.

Mrs. Inamine said her gift was made in appreciation of the freedom with which the government permitted her, a Japanese national, to operate her store, even in wartime.

Five Colorado Girls Grilled In Photo Quiz

Affectionate Poses with Nazi Prisoners Shown in Seized Photographs

TRINIDAD, Colo.—Federal investigative officials last week concluded their grilling of five girls of Japanese ancestry who were under questioning for alleged "petting parties" with Nazi war prisoners on a farm near Trinidad. The FBI agents gave no indications whether charges would be filed.

Upon their release, the girls were permitted to return to their jobs on the farm where Nazi prisoners had also been working.

Meanwhile, Maj. W. L. Wolcott, chief of the prisoner of war branch of the Seventh Service Command at Omaha, Neb., arrived in Colorado and surmised that some farm contractor had been "lax in allowing prisoners and free laborers to mingle in violation of regulations."

Maj. Wolcott gave his assurance that "everything necessary is being done."

Salt Lake City Realtors Study Housing Restrictions

Recommendations which will be made by the directors and the postwar planning committee of the Salt Lake City Real Estate board relative to the sale of homes to persons of Japanese ancestry were studied at a meeting Wednesday at the Temple Square hotel.

Richard F. Harding, executive vice president of the Real Estate Board, would not disclose the nature of the recommendations to be made, although it was believed that these would include a proposal to restrict the sale of homes in certain areas to persons of Japanese ancestry.

Story of the Week

Nisei Soldier Knocks Out German Tank With Bazooka

CHICAGO—One of the stories of individual heroism by Japanese American soldiers in Italy is that of Little Pvt. Masao Awakuni and his bazooka.

The story of how Pvt. Awakuni knocked out a German tank is told by H. R. Knickerbocker, Chicago Sun correspondent, in a delayed dispatch dated Oct. 25 from the front "north of the Volturno" on the road to Rome:

"Awakuni, 25 years old, of the town of Honoumou on the Island of Hawaii, only weighs 98 pounds and is frail and slight as a girl.

"But he waited with his bazooka until the German tank was 25 feet away and then put four shots into it, knocked it out and killed its crew of three. To wait with a bazooka behind a bush while a tank comes within 25 feet is like waiting with a double-barreled shotgun until a charging lion is six feet away. I turned and studied Awakuni.

"The face of the young soldier was darker than ordinary, and its coloring lent a somber air to his sharply defined features. His expression was almost terrifyingly inscrutable. He spoke extremely limited English, but understood perfectly. He showed me his bazooka. It was almost as big as he was. It is a weapon that takes the stoutest heart, and usually a powerfully built man, to use effectively.

"It is really a two-and-a-half inch cannon fired from the

shoulder. It works on the rocket principle. When it is fired it has no recoil, but throws back over the shoulder of the gunner a fearful stream of fire. Despite masks and all precautions, all bazooka gunners suffer powder burns on their faces.

"Awakuni pointed impassively to his own sensitively shaped nose, scarred now with black burns. He and his bazooka loader, and a comrade with a Browning automatic rifle, were patrolling when suddenly a German started to leap from a foxhole 30 feet away. Before he could climb out, the soldier with the automatic rifle put seven bullets into him. Another German tried to leave a foxhole 50 feet away and was given another clip.

"Then Awakuni heard an enemy tank. He and the other two got behind a hedge and waited. They were not properly hidden, and any minute the tank might have opened with its machine guns and wiped them out. Nevertheless, they waited. The look on Awakuni's face made one believe he could have waited until the tank was five feet away. His first shot halted the tank, his second and third shots were duds, and his fourth knocked the tank completely out.

"Awakuni unsmilingly related he was so close as he fired that after the first shot he could hear the Germans crying out and said he heard, to his astonishment, that one of them was yelling in English."

Japanese American

Combat Team News

Nisei Soldiers Win Shelby Camp's Baseball Championship

Dramatic Last-Inning Home Run Wins Playoff Game for Infantry Nine

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — The Japanese Americans are the undisputed baseball champions of Camp Shelby.

Clipping a page from Frank Merriwell fiction, the Nisei infantry regiment team won the final game of a play-off series with a last-inning home run while the score was tied. The three-game play-off was with an infantry regiment, which had won the pennant in the Camp's Divisional League. There are two leagues in Camp, one Divisional and one made up of non-Divisional units, including two nisei teams, Field Artillery and Infantry.

It was a breathlessly exciting game to watch. The Nisei's opponents scored two runs in the first inning but the Japanese Americans tied it up with a run each in the third and fourth. Then in the last half of the final inning, the charge of the Infantry was detonated. With one out, Pinch-hitter Wataya singled. Up came slender, hard-hitting Goro Kashiwaeda, rightfielder from Hawaii. He coolly looked over a couple and then swung—you could tell from the crack of the bat it was the pay-off. The ball sailed so far over the rightfielder's head he didn't bother to chase it. And so the final game of the season was recorded a 4 to 2 victory for the Japanese Americans.

It was a fitting climax to the seasonal pitching record of Lefty Higuchi, mainstay of the Infantry nine. Higuchi allowed only five hits and struck out eight opponents. Similarly it was his masterful twirling that won the pennant in the first half of a split season.

Now three imposing athletic trophies rest on the desk of the Commanding Officer of the Combat Team, Col. C. W. Pence. The first came from the swimming team's sweeping victory in the Southern AAU tournament in New Orleans last August. The second was a belated statuette representing the baseball victory in the first half of the season. The third trophy, largest of all, went to the baseball team for winning the championship play-off. The last was presented by Earl Finch, Hattiesburg, Miss., rancher, who has long been an ardent backer and supporter of the Nisei Combat Team and its various activities in an out of camp. (Now it can be told that Mr. Finch was so sure of the Nisei victory, he had ordered the trophy ahead of time and brought it with him to the final game for immediate presentation). The trophy was presented to Col. Pence for the team just before a formal group photograph of the players was made in the regimental area.

Watch-charm emblems were given to each player by the Post athletic authorities in commemoration of the dramatic victory.

Soon after the play-off series ended, most of the baseball players departed on furloughs. They headed for points north, largely New York, Washington and Chicago. Their only regret was that the Major Leagues' seasons were over and they would have no opportunity of seeing some slightly better teams in action.

Granada Minister Visits Denver Community Church

DENVER, Colo.—The Rev. Lester E. Suzuki of the Granada relocation center recently visited the Denver California St. Community church. His sermon, "The Boundless Bond," featured the Sunday service.

The Rev. Masaji Goto, brother of Rev. Taro Goto, is now on regular duty as program director for the Grace Community church, of which the Rev. Wallberg is the pastor.

Soldier Musicians Go on Southern 'Possum' Hunt

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Last Tuesday evening the twenty-five members of the Infantry regimental band carefully laid aside their slip-horns, fifes and tubas and unmelodiously departed on an old-fashioned Southern 'possum hunt. (Not opossum but 'possum. If you go hunting for the former you are not likely to find anything).

The musical soldier-hunters were the guests of Mr. Earl Finch Hattiesburg rancher and impresario of wild game. Point of departure was a huge camp-fire on Mr. Finch's farm. Accompanied by two expert 'possum-hunting dogs, the bandmen beat the brush, yipped and stalked about carrying lanterns and flashlights for about three hours during which they flushed two weary 'possums. The dogs barked, the bandmen honked and the 'possums took to the trees from whence they were dislodged with proper ritual and a few sticks.

Thereafter the triumphant huntsmen reassembled at the campfire and voraciously attacked hot dogs, coconuts, apples and soft drinks, telling tall tales of previous hunts, and finally making the adjacent welkin ring with lusty songs of the chase and other activities.

Assistant War Secretary Visits Nisei Soldiers

John J. McCloy Was Instrumental in Establishing Unit

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — The Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. John J. McCloy, paid a visit to the Japanese American Combat Team on October 21. Mr. McCloy was accompanied by his executive officer Col. William P. Scobey, Col. Parker, USMC, deputy director of Selective Service, and Captain Hall, personnel aide to Mr. McCloy.

As reported by the Reveille, Camp Shelby's newspaper, Mr. McCloy was instrumental in the establishment of the Japanese-American Combat Team and is especially interested in its progress.

The visitors inspected the Japanese-American units in garrison and then were guests of honor at a formal review of the entire Combat Team, followed by a luncheon given by Col. C. W. Pence, commanding officer. United States Representative William F. Colmer of Pascagoula, Miss., also was a guest at the review and at the luncheon.

California Official Criticizes WRA Policies

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Lieut. Gov. Frederick Houser of California declared on Oct. 29 that "the War Relocation Authority's program of permitting the Japanese to return to California is absolutely wrong."

Lieut. Gov. Houser referred to the establishment of the segregation center at Tule Lake.

Warning against the danger of sabotage, he also stated that "extreme measures might be taken against the returning evacuees by service men who have been in combat or by their relatives."

"Of all the states in the Union, the WRA has picked California for the location of a detention camp for disloyal Japanese," he said.

FBI FREES NISEI HELD ON CAMERA CHARGE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—John Yoneo Masuda, Japanese American youth who was taken into custody for questioning after being found taking snapshots in a restricted area, was released on Oct. 23 by federal officers.

No charges were preferred against the evacuee youth.

Masuda convinced officials that he had taken photographs in ignorance of wartime restrictions. (Although persons of Japanese ancestry are still prohibited from the use of a camera in the western defense command, these are no such restrictions in other areas. The restrictions in force along the Mississippi River pertain to all persons.)

It was reported that Masuda's employer has reemployed him, following his release and that he has been readmitted to the St. Louis School of Pharmacy where he has been a student.

"I think the incident was regarded here locally as something that might happen to any American youth, and there was no attempt made to put the evacuees in an unfavorable light," one official said.

Newsman Tells "Inside Story" Of Departure of 100th Infantry

One Soldier Missed Chance to Go Overseas With Hawaiian Unit

A "behind the scenes" story on the departure from the United States of the 100th Infantry Battalion, now fighting with distinction in Italy, was told in a recent dispatch to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin from its Washington correspondent, John Terry.

Terry, who wrote a series of fifteen articles on the Japanese American combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss., was in the Mississippi training camp when the 100th Infantry Battalion left for its port of embarkation.

He told the story in the Star-Bulletin:

"On the morning of last August 10, only a few hours after reaching Camp Shelby, Miss., we watched an infantry battalion composed exclusively of AJAs (Americans of Japanese Ancestry) from Hawaii march in review. For reasons of security we reported it as simply another review, although actually it was the final appearance of the unit before departure overseas.

"Shortly after daybreak the next morning the outfit left Shelby for its port of embarkation. From that day until October 2, the battalion dropped out of sight so far as the public is concerned. It emerged . . . when an Associated Press dispatch out of North Africa said that American troops of Japanese ancestry had gone into action, grinning, against the Nazis in the mountains north of Salerno.

"We remained a week at Shelby, watching other AJAs from Hawaii and the mainland training for their chance at the enemy.

"Everyone felt that the battalion was actually on its way. It seemed like a promise that the 442nd combat team (the unit still in training) would surely follow the battalion into battle in due time.

"Richard Chinen of the 442nd, one of the finest amateur boxers Hawaii ever developed, was heartbroken. Lt. Col. Farrant L. Turner, an officer with the infantry battalion, had promised Chinen he would take him along overseas should any vacancy occur in the ranks at the time of embarkation.

"The vacancy did occur, and Col. Turner wired back to Shelby for Chinen. But Chinen had gone into the nearby town of Hattiesburg on pass, and couldn't be found. A replacement was needed in a matter of minutes, and another boy got the break. When we saw Chinen later that evening he was nearly beside himself with disappointment.

"Pomp and ceremony hardly ex-

Japanese Americans in Italy Would Rather Fight Against Pacific Foe, Knickerbocker Told

CHICAGO—Japanese Americans now fighting Nazis in Italy "would rather fight the Japanese than the Germans," Lieut. Col. Farrant L. Turner, commanding officer of the 100th Infantry battalion, is quoted as saying in a report filed to the Chicago Sun on Oct. 25 by H. R. Knickerbocker now with "U. S. Troops North of the Volturno."

Knickerbocker, chief of the Chicago Sun Foreign Service and one of the best-known American war correspondents, spent a day with the Japanese Americans on the battle line in Italy. His report was published on Oct. 28 in the Chicago paper.

Between bursts of enemy shells which drove the troops to cover, Knickerbocker learned that these Japanese Americans are "crusading to regain the confidence and trust of the American people."

Reporting that these troops would prefer to serve in the Pacific war, Knickerbocker cited an interview with one of the officers of the unit:

"I questioned the senior commissioned officer in this unique outfit. He was a surgeon, Capt. Isaac Kawasaki. His father,

the Rev. Kiyozo Kawasaki was a Methodist minister, the first Japanese Christian missionary to preach in the Hawaiian Islands. That was more than a half century ago; the Rev. Mr. Kawasaki died, at the age of 93, last year. Capt. Kawasaki was practicing in Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, when the war broke out. He took his medical degree in Cincinnati.

"We stood in the bloodstained courtyard of his advanced field dressing station as he courteously explained:

"Yes, that's the way these fellows feel about it. The Japanese in the Pearl Harbor attack hurt us worse than anybody. They did really a dirty job on all the 300,000 Japanese people living in the United States.

"We pay and will go on paying a terrible price for the sin of those Japanese. They made us lose the faith and trust of the American people. Now we men of Japanese blood in the United States Army are trying to win back that faith and confidence of America.

"We are more than willing, we are eager to fight the Germans, too. But it is not against the Germans that we hold our primary grudge. It is against the Japanese Imperial Army, Navy and Air Force."

"Captain Kawasaki spoke so earnestly that it was impossible to doubt his sincerity. Yet the whole day with this amazing group of fanatically fighting soldiers of America failed to accustom me to the startling sight of U. S. uniforms, helmets, insignia, rifles, jeeps, rations and everything else that makes up the "GI" in the hands of these trim, neat, quick, almond-eyed, smiling men.

"If anyone doubts that they are fighting hard, efficiently and sometimes brilliantly for the United States, ask the Germans opposite them. The best witnesses are the dead for example, the occupants of a German tank we passed a few hundred yards from a command post."

Dr. Tom Abe Takes Post with Hospital in Iowa Metropolis

DES MOINES, Ia — Dr. Tom Abe, 35, a physician who formerly practiced in Los Angeles, arrived in Des Moines last week to take a position as resident doctor in Brooklawn hospital.

After evacuation, Dr. Abe joined the staff of the relocation center hospital at Jerome, Ark.

He is a graduate of UCLA and he has taken post-graduate work in gynecology and obstetrics at the University of Pennsylvania. He obtained his medical degree at St. Louis University in 1934.

His experience includes a year as a contract surgeon for the CCC in Nevada and a year as resident physician in the Los Angeles county hospital.

He was accompanied by his wife, Renko Irene Abe. Mrs. Abe was employed for six years as senior clerk by the Los Angeles board of education.

U. S. Interns 1450 Japanese Aliens for Latin Americans

WASHINGTON—The recent report of Commissioner Earl G. Harrison of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice discloses that 2343 enemy aliens, of whom 1450 are Japanese nationals, are now being interned in the United States for Latin American countries.

A Justice Department official declared that the names of countries from which these enemy aliens have been sent are not available for publication.

The exact camps in which all these aliens are being held is a military secret, it was stated, beyond the fact that they are in Texas, Montana, New Mexico and Colorado.

More internees from Latin American nations are coming into this country, but the departmental spokesman said these figures have not been tabulated.

"And they were on their way!"

Set Arguments In Case Testing Evacuee Leases

Judge Welcomes JACL, ACLU as Friends of Court in L. A. Suit

LOS ANGELES — The Oshiro test case, which involves the question as to whether a person of Japanese ancestry continues to be liable on a lease despite military evacuation orders, was retried last week in Los Angeles Superior Court before Judge Carl H. Stutsman.

Oshiro, who had leased hotel premises in the "Little Tokyo" section of Los Angeles, was declared liable on the lease despite the evacuation orders at the first trial last February. Upon appeal this ruling was reversed by the California District Court of Appeals and the case was sent back to Superior Court for retrial.

Judge Stutsman took evidence at the opening of the retrial last week and ordered arguments set for Dec. 3.

The ACLU and the American Civil Liberties Union jointly appeared as friends of court when the case was appealed last spring, urging that Oshiro be released from obligation of the lease because the military order made it impossible for him to carry out the terms of the lease and because the military orders prevented him from receiving the benefits of the lease agreement.

On the occasion of the retrial last week, Judge Stutsman stated in open court that he welcomed the assistance of the JACL and the ACLU as "friends of court."

Salinas Businessmen Initiate National Campaign Against Japanese American Group

Representatives of Chamber of Commerce Attend National Meeting, Declare Residents Oppose Return of Evacuees to Western States

An attempt to incite sentiment nationally against the relocation of Americans of Japanese ancestry has been initiated by the Salinas, Calif., Chamber of Commerce, according to information received by the Pacific Citizen this week.

Opposing the present and future return of evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry to the west coast, the Salinas group has sent its secretary, Fred S. McCargar, on an eastern speaking tour to warn eastern residents of the "dangers" of Japanese American relocation.

McCargar, who fired the opening gun in his campaign with an appearance before the chambers of commerce secretaries of ten western states at Denver last Saturday, was a speaker at the National Association of Commercial Secretaries' convention in Pittsburgh this week. In Denver McCargar declared that Japanese Americans were not wanted back on the west coast.

Meanwhile, E. M. Seifert, Jr., speaking for the Salinas Chamber of Commerce, has written letters to organizations and individuals on the west coast urging them to write and wire McCargar at the Pittsburgh convention supporting the position of the Salinas business group on Japanese Americans.

Seifert declared in an interview last week in the Salinas Californian that the "immediate danger of return of the Japanese to the west coast has been averted,"

but the "postwar problem is as grave as ever unless the government can be impressed with the necessity of relocating the Japanese citizens and returning the alien Japs to Japan as soon as possible after the war."

In a paper prepared in Salinas for delivery at the Pittsburgh convention, this statement is made:

"The Japanese cannot be compared with either of the other two races with whom we are at war. Unlike the Italians and Germans, the Japanese cannot be assimilated in the United States because the mental, physical, religion and racial barrier is too great."

McCargar will also tell the national convention, the Salinas Californian declares, that in "direct contrast to the Negro whose nature is peaceable, but whose presence in this country has become a major racial problem, the Japanese is smart, if not brilliant, energetic to the point of working to exhaustion, aggressive, unscrupulous, dishonest and merciless, even among his own race."

McCargar will also bring out the fact that if a Japanese is permitted to remain in this country, "it is not unreasonable to believe that in 100 years with full citizenship rights for those who are born here, it is easy to visualize the Japanese . . . with their ability to acquire possessions and power would take over this country by force . . . of numbers, political power and acquisition of land."

The Salinas Chamber of Commerce, whose views reflect those expressed recently by the California Chamber of Commerce, also declared that there is danger to persons of Japanese ancestry in this country from Filipinos and others on the west coast if the evacuees are allowed to return.

The Salinas group expressed its belief that the problem was not one for California alone but for the whole United States.

Before evacuation there were many successful Japanese American farmers, packers and shippers, particularly in the lettuce growing industry, in the Salinas area.

Release of Evacuees Urged by Speaker

FRESNO, Calif.—Kirby Page, author and lecturer, recommended in a speech here that all evacuees of Japanese ancestry now in relocation camps be released to do remunerative work in unsegregated areas unless definite acts or sentiment of disloyalty are proven against them.

which will make a comprehensive survey of the Japanese American situation as it affects the western states.

WRA Chief Believes Nisei Integration Hastened by War

SAN FRANCISCO — War Relocation Authority officials believe that Japanese Americans will be more firmly integrated into American culture and ways of living after this war than they were before Pearl Harbor, the San Francisco Chronicle reported Sunday.

The Chronicle said that WRA officials believe that a great proportion of the evacuees in relocation centers of the west coast, now being released and resettled throughout the middle west, will

never return to "their close-packed communities" on the Pacific coast.

The Chronicle said this belief was stressed by Dillon S. Myer, director of the WRA, who is making a routine trip of inspection through centers in California, Utah and Idaho.

"Under the WRA program," Myer was quoted by the Chronicle as saying, "the Japanese Americans have a better chance of being absorbed in our culture when they are spread out in the nation."

California American Legion Opens Direct Attack Against JACL Before Congressman

Boise Valley JACL Moots Test Case On Tuition Fees

CALDWELL, Idaho—Following a report by President Abe Saito that nisei pupils in two Nampa, Idaho, schools are being charged tuition, the Boise Valley chapter of the JACL discussed the possibility of a test case at its last meeting on Oct. 10.

Investigation of the case has been made by Manabu Yamada.

Discussion on the financing of a test case was postponed until the committee, George Nishitani, Manabu Yamada and Mr. Nakagawa, makes further investigation. If possible, the problem will be solved without resorting to a case in court, it was announced.

CIO Resolution Backs Federal Policy on Nisei

San Francisco Council Commends Manpower Group, War Department

SAN FRANCISCO—Commendation of the "enlightened and realistic" attitude of the War Department and the War Manpower Commission toward Americans of Japanese ancestry is given in a resolution passed on Oct. 15, by the San Francisco CIO Council.

The resolution, submitted by the Alameda CIO Council which had previously passed it, points out that the War Department has been enlisting loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry in a combat unit, while the War Manpower Commission has been encouraging the employment of Japanese Americans in war industries and agriculture.

"These actions," the CIO resolution declared, "are calculated to alleviate the manpower shortage and to further the war effort; therefore, be it resolved that we commend the War Department and the War Manpower Commission for their enlightened and realistic attitude toward loyal persons of Japanese ancestry."

Segregation Difficult, WRA Officer Tells Arizona Lions Group

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Segregation of loyal Japanese Americans and those of questionable loyalty is one of the most difficult citizenship problems ever to face this country, H. W. Wolters, assistant director of the Gila River relocation center, told members of the Phoenix Lions club at their weekly luncheon on Oct. 27.

"This problem is as complicated," Mr. Wolters was quoted by the Arizona Republic as saying, "as that faced by Solomon when he was confronted with the dispute of two mothers over one child."

"And it goes to the very brink of democracy," he said, citing article XV of the Constitution prohibiting discrimination against a citizen because of race, color or creed.

Mr. Wolters cited many individual cases to illustrate the difficulties involved.

He indicated that the WRA was interested in relocating every loyal evacuee in normal life.

"Every Japanese we relocate becomes a double-barreled weapon for this country," he said, "taking away the propaganda of Japan that this is a racial war and at the same time providing another worker for the war effort."

Justice Department Paroles Enemy Aliens

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Biddle said on Nov. 1 that 7,884 Japanese, German and Italian nationals have been interned or paroled after hearings before enemy alien hearing boards since Pearl Harbor.

That is more than half of the 14,738 aliens seized as potentially

Lechner's Visit Part Of Campaign to Impose Restrictions on Nisei

The California American Legion this week "opened a direct attack through Congressional channels on the American good faith of one of the country's most effective pressure groups, the Japanese American Citizens League," Hearst newspapers reported Tuesday in a dispatch from their Washington correspondent, Ray Richards.

Richards reported that John R. Lechner of Los Angeles, representing the American Legion, held a series of conferences with key members of Congress.

Lechner told them that on April 15, 1941, the top officers of the Los Angeles chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League "declined flatly a request that the league co-operate with the FBI." (Ed. note: Japanese American Witnesses before the Tolan committee on March 7, 1942, declared that the JACL and other Japanese American groups had co-operated with government investigative agencies.)

Lechner said that leaders of the Japanese American Citizens League aided the Japanese consulates in compiling a census of west coast Japanese.

Lechner arrived in Washington Sunday and invited 30 west coast congressmen to attend a special meeting at which time the California American Legion's program on Japanese Americans would be presented.

Lechner said he hoped for a "unified campaign in Congress, which we hope will result in the formation of a special committee to study every phase of the problem."

The Legion representative, who is also the executive director of the American Educational League, declared that he had a pledge signed by 100,000 individuals opposing the return of the evacuees to the west coast.

FEPC Acts To Protect Nisei Group

NEW YORK CITY — Full protection for nisei under the President's Fair Employment Practice order has been ordered in a directive issued by Will Maslow, director of field operations of the FEPC, to all regional directors, it was reported here recently by the Japanese American Committee for Democracy.

"The Committee takes the position that it cannot modify the Executive order and place one category of American citizens in a situation less favorable than citizens of other ancestry."

The directive further states that the FEPC is "aware of the special problem involved in the placement of workers released from relocation centers and the more stringent clearance required for security reasons in the employment of workers of Japanese descent in war industries. It recognizes also the emotional reaction against the employment of persons of 'enemy' extraction."

The field instruction was approved at a recent Washington meeting of the FEPC, to which a complaint had been brought by the Japanese American Committee for Democracy, the United Japanese American Seamen's Victory Club, and the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, against the exclusion of Japanese Americans from the U. S. Maritime Training schools.

The complaint has been accepted by the FEPC for consideration and will be investigated.

dangerous. The outright release by hearing boards numbered 1,444 and by U. S. attorneys, 5,410.

Biddle said 3,771 aliens had been interned, including 1,853 German, 1,798 Japanese and 111 Italians, plus a handful of Hungarians and Rumanians. Of the 4,113 placed on parole, 1,738 were Germans, 1,865 Japanese and 492 Italians, the rest being nationals of Axis satellite nations.

Box Elder County Sheriff Denies Charges of L. A. Police

Charges of Secret Japanese Language School, "Little Tokyos" in Northern Utah Contradicted By Official; Says Evacuees Behaving Nicely

Charges by a Los Angeles police official, that secret Japanese language schools are being conducted in Utah's Box Elder county and that "Little Tokyos" exist, were denied by the sheriff of Box Elder county in a telephone conversation with the Deseret News in Salt Lake City.

The charges made in Los Angeles by Capt. George Contreras, head of the Los Angeles sheriff's special anti-subversive detail, were carried in international newspapers in INS and AP dispatches.

Capt. Contreras' claim that evacuees who have relocated in Box Elder county near Brigham City are starting secret language schools was contradicted by Sheriff Warren W. Hyde.

"So far," said Sheriff Hyde in a statement to the Deseret News, "persons of Japanese ancestry are behaving nicely."

Sheriff Hyde also indicated that, if a "Little Tokyo" had been started in Box Elder, as charged by the California police official, he was unaware of it.

The FBI, also checked by the Deseret News after the Los Angeles report, "had no comment to make."

Sheriff Hyde also declared that his office is continually working with the FBI in Salt Lake City in matters involving residents of Japanese ancestry.

Captain Contreras also charged in Los Angeles that evacuees in Utah have grown into produce-growing on a vast scale and "are competing with California growers." He declared that the evacuees in Utah have acquired extensive land holdings through an American "stooge." Sheriff Hyde said, however, he did not know of any land ownership by relocated persons of Japanese ancestry, but said they hold numerous leases in Box Elder county.

The Los Angeles officer further charged that "practically all of the Japanese who are growing and shipping lettuce, cabbage, celery, and other vegetables in Utah are aliens, not American-born."

"We doubt very much if they would hesitate to use poison in their irrigation water when irrigating their produce."

Capt. Contreras said that the

Los Angeles county sheriff's office was interested in conditions in Utah's Box Elder county because many of the evacuees now in Utah were former residents of Los Angeles.

Salinas Official Hits Evacuees In Denver Talk

DENVER, Colo.—A Chamber of Commerce official from Salinas, Calif., appeared before the Mountain States Association convention in Denver last Saturday and declared "the people of California do not want the Japanese evacuees sent back to the Pacific coast."

Speaking before the annual meeting of the intermountain group, Fred S. McArtar, secretary-manager of the Salinas Chamber of Commerce, said the people of California are against the evacuees returning after the war, but that Californians were willing to cooperate in finding some way to settle what he described as the "Jap problem."

On the following day the Mountain States Association, whose members are secretaries of chambers of commerce in the intermountain area, authorized its president, Gus P. Backman, of Salt Lake City to appoint a committee

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Prejudice for Export

California has a new commodity for export—the bitter unreasoning prejudice of its race hatred bloc against Americans of Japanese ancestry.

There is a design behind this campaign to water the far corners of America with the bile of racist thinking. In their efforts to incite the nation against Japanese Americans the race-baiters have sent speakers to appear before eastern and midwestern civic groups. "Letters to the editor" from the Joint Immigration Committee pop up in the reader's columns of newspapers in New Orleans and Minneapolis, and many another American city. Last week one of the most rabid of the professional hate-mongers, John Lechner of Los Angeles, rushed to Washington and "called" a meeting of thirty west coast congressmen to urge the passage of race legislation on the wings of wartime tempers.

The Hearst newspapers have been avid collaborationists to this campaign, and it is participating in another smear campaign against the Japanese American Citizens League.

Yet we doubt if these fevered efforts by the west coast race-baiters have had any effect upon the national consciousness. The loyalty and good conduct of the Japanese American evacuees who have relocated in the inland west, the midwest and the east, and the heroic exploits of nisei soldiers in overseas combat areas, provide the best possible refutation of charges levied against the integrity of the Japanese American minority. Here again the argument is strong for relocation, for if it is incumbent upon those of Japanese descent to actively demonstrate their loyalty, that loyalty can best be proven outside the relocation camps, by working and fighting alongside other Americans.

The intensification of the racist campaign on the west coast coincides with the easing of the dim-out and other military restrictions upon the civilian population. It is apparent that this campaign aims to bring pressure upon the military in the hope that such pressure may present the relaxation of the military orders which are still imposed upon those of Japanese ancestry. There are also groups which hope to exclude the evacuees forever from the coast, but these extremists were clearly answered by President Roosevelt who declared in a message to the Senate on Sept. 14 that the right of the evacuees to return would be restored as soon as such restoration was feasible.

Despite California's attempt to sell its racial attitudes to the nation, the policies of the federal government and the army give every indication of the ultimate adjustment of the inequities imposed upon Japanese Americans.

Little Tokyos Disappear

The evacuees know today that the Little Tokyos of the coast are dead. The old signs, the storefronts and the familiar restaurants have given way to shops, hotels, homes and eating houses. And therein lies the real death of the Little Tokyos, for they are not gone and deserted; no longer are they reminders of persons who once lived there. The stores are no longer boarded up. The hotels do not carry "For Rent or Lease" signs.

The San Francisco Japanese area, where once five thousand former evacuees lived, now houses 18,000 persons. In the Los Angeles

"downtown" Japanese area, where perhaps a thousand evacuees once lived and which housed the newspapers, the restaurants and business houses of former Japanese residents is now occupied by some four thousand new persons.

And other California cities, though not as sharply affected by wartime changes as Los Angeles and San Francisco, nevertheless are rapidly filling in the bare spots once occupied by Japanese.

At the war's end these new residents of former Little Tokyos will in the main stay where they now live. They cannot be shunted into other areas. In addition, it is mainly Negroes who now live in these areas. They, hounded by zoning and housing restrictions, will not be able to move out at will as vacancies occur in other parts of the cities. It can only follow that they are there to stay.

This means that those evacuees who return to California will find it necessary to find new homes, shops and places of business. It will mean, perhaps, adjustments as new as those being met today by those resettling in the eastern and midwestern regions.

It is in some ways fortunate that the evacuees will not find their former homes open. It provides a chance, unless restrictive ordinances so limit the activities and residence of the evacuees, to hasten their assimilation.

Wisdom and forethought by evacuees returning to California, when the right to return is restored, can aid greatly in the peaceful and proper resettlement of the now evacuated areas.

K

Pledge Against Racism

Racist pressures on the west coast against Japanese Americans are only part of a dangerous, developing tide of racism in the United States. Recently there have been beatings of Jewish Americans in Boston, and memory is still fresh of race riots in Detroit, Los Angeles and Mobile.

New York's courageous newspaper, PM, recognizing the necessity of concerted action to combat the fifth column of racial disunity, last Sunday called on all Americans to fight racial and religious hate. The PM editorial suggested a program for immediate action, "declaration of war on hate-mongers." Said PM:

"Suppose that each of us signed a pledge that he would not give ear to those among us who bring words of racial hate.

"Suppose each of us signed a pledge to protect ourselves against being swept away in the storm by rumors and reports of whatever nature about our brother men.

"Suppose each of us signed a pledge not only to do this, but actively to raise our voices against those who spread the evil word . . .

"Suppose we all did this. Then, wouldn't we have given cohesion and movement and direction and a fighting aim to the counter-front so needed to fight the angry fascist storm of hate? Then, wouldn't we have taken on ourselves the part we must play to stop these things?"

And this is the pledge for Americans suggested by PM:

"Realizing that unity is indivisible—that the man who speaks against one American on the basis of race, religion, or color, speaks against all—I pledge these things:

"That I will not give ear to words of racial or religious hate;

"That I will not be misled by rumors or reports and will not spread either about my fellow Americans;

"That I will use my voice for whatever value it may have to challenge openly and publicly and on the spot any man who speaks, in seriousness or in jest, along the lines of racial or religious hate."

PM suggested that the churches serve as the powerhouse of this counter-offensive against racism. Noting that 56 million Americans are members of churches, PM asked:

"Why should not our fight find its strength within and stem from our churches, our cathedrals, our tabernacles, our synagogues? From this start cannot all men of good will be brought into this fight?"

The exponents, of racial disunity have opened a second front for racial fascism in this country. This rising tide of racism cannot be fought with guns or bayonets. It must be stemmed by the people themselves, for it is a battle of prejudices, of minds and ideas. PM's suggestions are a step forward in that fight.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Remember Salinas in 1936

The chamber of commerce of Salinas, Calif., has announced that it is launching a nation-wide campaign to warn the people of the United States against Americans with Japanese faces. It has sent two representatives, on a speaking tour as far east as Pittsburgh, to tell the nation what wicked and treacherous people we Japanese Americans are, and that the people of Salinas and of California don't want the evacuees to come back—ever.

It has become axiomatic that the centers of antagonistic feeling against persons of Japanese ancestry are west coast areas where the Japanese Americans had strong economic stakes before evacuation. It is perhaps good business for the persons who have benefited from the elimination of a strong competitive economic group to oppose the return of such competitors. It may be good business, but bad Americanism when the opposition to that return is expressed in racial terms.

The campaign of the Salinas chamber of commerce and related groups against Japanese American concentrates on race differentials. It would do Herr Goebbels proud. The argument is that those of Japanese ancestry are of an alien and unassimilable race and should be banished forever from these shores. The "Jap problem," say the representatives of Salinas businessmen, is one of race, let's tell it to the nation.

But is it merely a question of race prejudice? Are there not economic factors involved?

The agricultural economy of the Salinas valley rests upon its production of iceberg lettuce, and this "salad bowl of America" supplies about 90 per cent of the lettuce consumed in the United States. Most of this "green gold" is controlled by a small but powerful group of grower-shippers. But of the 99,000 acres in California devoted to the growing of lettuce in 1938, mainly in the Salinas area, 30,000 acres, or 30 per cent, were cultivated by Japanese Americans and their alien parents. The total value of the lettuce crop grown by the farmers of Japanese ancestry in that year was estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at \$6,000,000. In view of present wartime prices for farm products the value of 30 per cent of the California lettuce crop must far exceed six millions. Perhaps even the racial persecution of a loyal American minority has its price.

We remember Salinas.

We were in Salinas in September, 1936, when American pro-fascism had its dress rehearsal. We saw the mobs, the machine-guns atop the lettuce trucks, the marching of vigilantes. For in the fall of 1936, the Associated Farmers had determined to "stabilize" labor conditions in the lettuce industry. A strike of packing shed workers for higher wages gave them the opportunity. They moved to smash the union, and succeeded. But before that success came, fascist methods had a tryout in America.

Fascism has been defined as reaction with guns. The description of the events in Salinas in September, 1936, as fascistic in nature is not a personal observation. The conservative San Francisco Chronicle, which courageously reported the event, ran an alarmed editorial, "Fascism in Salinas." The powerful grower-shipper groups in the lettuce industry had taken to guns to protect their "green gold," and to crush the unionization of workers. The racial fascism of the present attacks on Japanese Americans from these same interests in the Salinas valley is not surprising when placed against the events of those troubled days in 1936. Then, the "enemy" was an army of migratory workers, many of whom were "Okies," dust bowl refugees who lived in "Little Oklahoma," a labor camp on the outskirts of Salinas, although Filipino field workers were to join the strikers. The Associated Farmers had the backing, to a large extent, of the townspeople, and the co-

operation of city, county and state officials. The sheriff mobilized a vigilante army of citizens, armed with clubs produced at the local high school. This citizen army patrolled the streets, while state troopers and the militia with machine-guns guarded the truck convoys of lettuce from the fields to the packing sheds.

All the military activity was under the extra-legal dictation of Col. Henry Sanborn, a reserve officer who was the publisher of an anti-labor newspaper and who was hired for the job. We saw his headquarters in a Salinas hotel, ringed with sandbags and machine-guns. Civil authority had apparently broken down, and Salinas was under the dictatorship of a paid representative of the men who had determined to smash the unionization of agricultural workers.

We remember Salinas. We remember state troopers firing tear gas into cars filled with the women and children of the workers. We remember the packing sheds fenced with barbed-wire, and imported strikebreakers guarded by mounted patrols. We remember being pushed around and threatened with extreme violence because we had crossed a line of vigilantes, because we had entered the labor temple to get the union's side of the story. We remember the sunlight glinting on the machine-guns and the roaring motorcycles of the state police. And perhaps it is well to remember these things, for then we can understand to what extreme the greedy, power-hungry, selfish men will go. Then we can understand that the racial persecution of a minority group is only part of the pattern.

Fascism is not just something that must be fought under foreign skies in faraway lands. Fascism is the antithesis of human decency, and its world protagonists are Hitler and Tojo. But fascism is also a small town in America on a crisp day in September, when Americans pointed guns at other Americans. Fascism is also the racist attack utilized for economic and political advantage on Japanese Americans—or on Negroes, Mexicans or Jews. And the war that is being waged today against all that fascism represents, must also be waged at home.

We remember Salinas in September, 1936.

the copy desk

Chronicle

Sure we had a jolt when we had to give up our homes, our plans and our normal activities. No one denies that. But what about the ten million men and women in the armed services? They had to give up all their plans, their homes, their activities, too, and their lives are far more restricted than ours. Then, too, their lives are in danger, always. Ours are protected.

Then let's "get off the dime" and get started on the road back to normal living.

The trail is blazed for us. The signposts are marked "Relocation Supervisor" and they point the way to jobs in the Midwest, which has always been the actual stronghold of true democracy, or in other friendly areas.

Back on a job of our own, with our feet once more under our own table, life will take on a deeper, sweeter meaning than it can ever have in any center.—From the Poston Chronicle.

Service Flag

POSTON, Ariz.—A huge service flag honoring Poston's 553 men in service, has been hung at the entrance of the administration building by the community council, reports the Chronicle.

Vagaries

Off Beam

Radio: Walter Winchell was off the beam when he charged that a Methodist group meeting in Concord, N. H., had voted to send Christmas gifts to Japanese children in Japan. The Christmas gifts are to be sent to American children (of Japanese ancestry) in American war relocation centers.

* * *

Capt. Suzuki

One of the commanding officers of the 100th Infantry Battalion, which is spearheading the Fifth Army's drive on Rome, is Captain Taro Suzuki of Honolulu. For 13 years before the outbreak of war Captain Suzuki was associated with the Thos. H. Davies Co. of Honolulu in the grocery department. Today he is one of the Americans leading the Allied drive up the Apian Way.

* * *

Post 'Scoop'

The story out of Trinidad, Colo., involving Nazi prisoners and evacuees was a Denver Post "scoop." . . . One west coast organization, which has been persistent in its racist, Hitler-like attacks on Americans of Japanese ancestry, has recently quieted its campaign of race-baiting. One reason, it is said, is that many rank and file members of the organization protested these attacks on Japanese Americans . . . A young army officer, now a major in active service, has long been a student of Far Eastern affairs. Before the war this officer ran for the legislature of a west coast state. On the eve of the election his opponent, the incumbent, who had capitalized on "yellow peril" scares, flooded the election district with handbills proclaiming that his young opponentist was a "Jap-lover" because of his interest in the Orient. The latter won anyway, but resigned his legislative post at the outbreak of war. Later as an army officer his knowledge of the Orient, as well as his friendly interest in the problems of the Oriental Americans, came into good stead. During a near "riot" at a west coast assembly center shortly after evacuation, this young army officer faced the demonstrators and spoke to them. He prevailed upon them to return to their barracks, averting what might have been a much uglier situation.

* * *

Stage Eskimo

Before the war actors of Japanese ancestry often played roles calling for Eskimo characters. Many of the featured players in MGM's "Eskimo" were of Japanese descent, including the feminine leads which were taken by Pearl Suetomi and Iris Yamaoka. Another Eskimo role was that of Kimi in "Petticoat Fever" which Otto Yamaoka acted on the screen . . . Last week at Ohio Wesleyan University an evacuee student from Minidoka, George Umemura, again created the role of Kimi in the college production of the Mark Reed play.

* * *

ASTP

Evacuee youths in relocation centers are now eligible to take tests to qualify for the Army's Specialized Training Program (ASTP). However, it's believed induction of Japanese Americans into this program will await the reinstatement of selective service procedures.

* * *

The New Sun

Four of the hundreds of drawings from Taro Yashima's book, "The New Sun," are reprinted in the Nov. 8 issue of Newsweek. . . . Although Montgomery, Ward and Sears, Roebuck receive most of the mail-order business of evacuees in the war relocation centers, the regional Denver office of these firms have refused to employ Japanese Americans, although many nisei have answered ads placed in Denver papers by both firms. . . . The House of Mitsukoshi, a Honolulu department store in pre-war days, was reopened this week as a USO Victory Club.

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Real Test of Assimilation Of Japanese Americans Will Come During Post-War Period

Acute manpower shortages, now prevailing everywhere, make easy the way of the Nisei looking for a job. Many are lulled into the feeling that their easy entree into positions now is indicative of assimilation. Actually, what Nisei are doing is laying the groundwork for employment and community assimilation by being on display as exhibits of Japanese Americans.

The real test of assimilation will come at war's end when 36 million ex-soldiers and ex-war workers compete for your job and mine. It's always true that members of minority groups are the "Last hired and the first fired." It's only when people begin to think of you as an individual, to take you on your merits that true assimilation will have been accomplished. Nisei now have that opportunity — to entrench themselves into public esteem and affection. If these personal remembrances of Nisei carry over after the war, then all of us may be on an equal footing in the competition for jobs.

We've been hearing much about the dispersion and fanning about of Japanese throughout the country and the abolition of Little Tokyos as they existed on the West Coast. But when we look about and hear from Nisei so scattered we detect a note of lonesomeness and a feeling of impermanence about their being removed so far from former friends. The one-fifth of center residents who have gone out on relocation have generally been the most adventuresome, those with good job offers, and those who could afford it.

To look upon those who have gone out of the centers as permanently resettled is a bit premature. Too many view their jobs as stepping-stone positions. So many shift about from city to city as they hear of greener fields elsewhere. Job loyalty hasn't taken too much hold yet. Because many are young and single and there are no particular attachments to hold them in their new locales, many relocatees have gypsy outlooks.

It seems the only way to permanently resettle people is to give them a vested interest in remaining in their new locations. Skilled laborers, professional people, people in business, and farmers are those most likely to become rooted. Within the space of one generation we are trying to accomplish what normally took other immigrant nationalities three generations. This assimilation process has the added handicap of being pushed when war-time hates are directed against the objects of this experimentation.

In this scattering about the country there is the danger to which Carey McWilliams points. Throughout the Midwest there is scarcely a community that doesn't have a Negro Uncle Tom or Charlie, the Chinese laundryman. They and their families could scarcely typify true assimilation; they were there by sufferance.

Among Japanese, the hundreds of chick sexors working in thousands of hatcheries over the nation were in an encouraging atmosphere to be assimilated. Yet when their season was over, they returned to the centers of population on the Coast. Not more than ten, if any, out of a hundred sought employment or made his home in or near his main job.

Genuine assimilation is possible when there is free mingling among relocatees and their fellow neighbors and citizens on all levels—occupational, social, educational, and recreational. This involves a high degree of public relations and the government agency most concerned in this assimilation process is sadly laggard in this respect in many communities.

Unless this is done, we will have a repetition of the pre-war pattern that led to the creation of so-called Little Tokyo. In Southern California there was concentrated one-third of the Japanese population in this country. One discovered in talking to the Nisei of Los Angeles that they came from all the western states. Delving further, one would find that when

father went broke in business or when there was a succession of poor crops or disastrous prices, the head of the family packed them all down to sunny Southern California. There some friend or relative would aid them to a new start. There was someone who would always be there to give them a helping hand. Do relocated Japanese have this confidence of help in their new neighbors when depression or stress sets in?

In other years when a Nisei graduated from college he could seldom follow his chosen profession, except among his own people. Engineers, social workers, teachers were conspicuously absent, except for exceptional examples. Many who were discouraged went to Japan where they could at least secure an opening along the lines for which they had spent several years of study. For them, America was no land of opportunity but a firmly closed door.

The bulk of the evacuated Japanese still remain in the centers and will probably continue to stay there. Though peering in the crystal globe is as uncertain as betting on the bangtails, certain tendencies are predictable. If the Prohibited Area was abolished and the Relocation Centers were decreed out of existence except for those with property on the Coast, the center residents would surge toward the areas where Japanese are now congregated. There would also be a heavy movement toward Hawaii, where up until lately reports have been rosy.

To avoid these heavy groupings again requires a conscious and positive effort on the part of WRA and evacuee alike. Office help is like a display showcase—WRA offices should be staffed with more Nisei help. WRA should stimulate the United States Employment Service and employers with educational broadsides so that placements can be made, instead of the discouragement that now faces job seekers in Denver and Salt Lake City. In the direction of government cooperation, some consideration should be given to hearing the difficulties of evacuees. After all, the diner and not the chef is the judge of the cooking.

There are some negative attitudes on the part of evacuees that need straightening out, too. Some in fairly remunerative positions feel: "I'm in a good spot as long as I don't tell other Nisei about this. If I do, they'll come swarming in. I'm getting along fine; why should I give a hang about the others? My life and my business are my own."

What such evacuees forget is that our fortunes are inextricably bound up in those of our fellow Nisei. The valorous exploits of Sgt. Kuroki reflect to the credit of all Nisei. Employment restrictions against Japanese bar all Nisei. Evacuation was no respecter of persons, made no distinction among Nisei.

The attitude and behavior of all Nisei is going to hasten or slow down the assimilation process. Those in a good spot should feel they are the forerunner and vanguard of other qualified Nisei to share their good fortune and participate in the blessings America affords. The more Nisei of good will we have, the greater the possibility of nation-wide acceptance that will be tendered to all.

Story of Evacuation Told by Henry Tani

In a series of three articles published in Youth magazine, Henry Tani, formerly assistant administrator in the Department of Education at Topaz, Utah, tells the story of all Japanese Americans in "They, Too, Are Americans."

Youth magazine, published bi-weekly in St. Louis, Mo., by the Board of Christian Education and Publication of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, carried the articles in its issues of September 12, September 26, and October 24.

Henry Tani traces the life of Ken Yamada, a typical nisei, through the days following Pearl Harbor and center life to relocation.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

West Coast Anti-Evacuee Clamorings Artificial

DES MOINES, Iowa—The truly artificial character of the west coast professional patriot's anti-evacuee clamorings become apparent after even a short stay in the mid-West. There is no real "Japanese problem" here and there is not going to be one so long as the incoming evacuees let common sense guide their actions.

Environment is the secret of the rapidity with which even the most socially conscious evacuee forgets the gripping slights and vicious attacks on his minority group once he leaves the zone of California fascist influence.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

The Chicago Sun

The Chicago Sun warned on Oct. 30 against succumbing to fascist ideas in the treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry in this country. The Sun declared in an editorial entitled "Japanese American Fighters:"

"Sensation mongers probably will make most of the scandal involving a few German war prisoners and Japanese American girls whose affectionately posed pictures have blossomed into print. More significant, is H. R. Knickerbocker's (Sun correspondent in Italy) Chicago Sun story of the hard-fighting Japanese American unit in Italy, which hopes to 'win back the faith and trust of America.'

"Prejudice after Pearl Harbor flamed against everyone of Japanese descent, though tens of thousands of them were American born and thoroughly American in training and concept. They had grown up in freedom and valued from first-hand experience our democratic institutions.

"Mr. Knickerbocker tells the story of Pvt. Masao Awakuni of Hawaii, who waited until a German tank came within 25 feet and then blew it out of existence with his bazooka. He tells the story of Capt. Isaac Kawasaki, who says that the 'primary grudge' of the Japanese American is not against the Germans, but against the Jap militarists whose deeds have hurt 300,000 American citizens 'worse than anybody.' Hitler's doctrines would treat these Americans as tainted in blood, but we should win an empty victory if, in winning militarily, we succumb to fascist ideas."

* * *

Nisei Welcomed

The activation of the Japanese American combat team was welcomed by the Idaho Statesman of Boise in an editorial on Nov. 22. Said Idaho's leading newspaper:

"Because we sincerely want a better postwar world, and believe that hatred and bitterness should have no place in it we are glad to have our American 442nd Combat Team at Camp Shelby.

"According to one reporter, the War Department declares that this combat fore has the highest IQ of any unit in the Army. It is said that it has advanced more rapidly in training than any other unit the Army has ever had. The morale of the men is tops, their spirit is high. They are eager to finish their training and get into battle.

"When they get into battle they will probably be more influential than any other unit of the same number—because the 442nd is composed entirely of American Japanese."

* * *

Times Viewpoint

The Los Angeles Times on Oct. 30 called attention to the refusal of segregants at the Tule Lake segregation center to harvest crops and declared that those "who have refused to harvest the crops raised there are storing up trouble for themselves and other members of their race."

"There may be ways," the Times editorialized, "of calling to their attention the consequences of not working."

"These will include the creation of a public sentiment which will insist on the deportation, at the earliest possible moment, of every defiant individual. And it will be deportation to a ravaged and ruined country where it will be a

lot harder to make a living than it ever has been here."

There simply isn't any interest in that sort of sensationalism.

Thus it is with a start that we wake up periodically and read in the Pacific Citizen and the WRA center organs of the outrageous machinations of the demagogues.

Certainly this section of the country's disregard of the strident California warnings against the treachery of all Japs is not complacency. Rather, we believe it is a manifestation of the grass-roots tolerance of the American people who are willing to trust people on the basis that if one is honest and straightforward he expects others to be of the same character.

Perhaps two weeks is too short a time to judge. Yet there is the corroborating testimony of others with greater experience to support my personal findings that one is rarely reminded that he is of Japanese descent and that he is different from other people on the street and set slightly apart from the pale of complete Americanism.

A local resident related the other day of seeing two Japanese Americans walk past a crowded street corner while a roughly dressed individual and his wife looked them over searchingly. "I moved over to hear what this fellow would say," the resident told me. "He remarked to his wife: 'There's a lot of those kind of people around here lately,' and then they went on to talk about something else," the man reported.

In two weeks time we have met a great number of people, many of them on a purely impersonal basis where they were neither prepared to see an Oriental face nor obliged to be civil toward me. Yet none of them displayed any surprise at seeing a non-white face, nor expressed curiosity until we were much better acquainted about my race.

It is as if they expected residents of this country to be of a variety of skin colors and national extractions, just as there are tall people and short, fat and lean. And if they asked about race, it was on the basis of honest and interested curiosity without a trace of malice or distastefulness or even embarrassment, as when one asks a tall lad if his parents and his brothers and sisters are also tall.

It is hardly necessary to point out that an atmosphere of this sort is infinitely more healthful than the unnatural life behind barbed wires where one's race is both consciously and unconsciously emphasized everywhere and in every contact, and where there is a grotesque distortion of this fact.

Perhaps the situation will change when increasing numbers of evacuees establish homes in Des Moines, but at this stage the conditions are ideal for the rapid "assimilation" which the racists with the barriers they have built themselves claim is impossible.

Not Surprised

The Arizona Republic of Phoenix does not believe it surprising "that Japanese held in the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center in California have refused to complete the harvest of grain and vegetable crops on the project."

In an editorial on Oct. 30 the Republic said:

"The Japs held in this center, whether they were born in Japan or are natives of this country, are classed as disloyal."

CALLING

All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

Credit Union

Mimeographed copies of the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of the National J. A. C. L. Credit Union are now being sent to members of the credit union. A month has passed since the incorporation of the credit union, and with a membership of 53, a total of \$1355.50 was deposited during the month of October. One loan for \$100.00 was made during that period. With only a few days of November having passed, many members have already sent in their second instalment for the purchase of shares. The secret of thrift in the credit union is in one aspect the systematic saving monthly of a specified amount.

1944 Membership Cards

Associated Membership cards for 1944 are now ready for distribution. For those of you who are located in areas remote from an organized chapter we urge membership in the Associated Members Division, whereby you become a member of the J.A.C.L. by direct affiliation with National Headquarters. The dues for those in the War Relocation Centers is \$3.00 and includes a year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen. Any additional member of the family may become a member by paying 50c. The dues for those outside of the centers is 3.50, which also includes a year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen. Additional members of the family may join by paying \$1.50 dues. To those who are already subscribers to the Pacific Citizen the dues are \$1.00 for those in the centers and \$1.50 for those outside of the centers.

Donations

Contributions this last week totaled \$53.25 with a good percentage of it coming from Grand Junction, Colorado when Messrs. Hayashi, Takahashi, Kanda, Mizushima, Nigo, Takemoto, Sumida, and Kurihara handed a contribution to Joe Masaoka on his recent visit there. Denzo Nakagawa of Hunt, Idaho made a donation in memory of Mrs. Nakagawa, who passed away at the Minidoka Center. We wish to acknowledge additional contributions from James G. Otagiri, Boulder, Colorado; Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Katae, Denver, Colorado; Atsuko Shigematsu, Salt Lake City; Sam Nakano, Clayton, Missouri; and Suenobu Makino of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Card No. 1 Associated Membership

The No. 1 Associated Membership Division card has been issued to Suenobu Makino, 925-B Coolidge St., Honolulu 36, Hawaii.

Another Office Casualty

Atsuko Shigematsu, who has ably held the circulation department position of the Pacific Citizen is leaving this week to take a position in Chicago, Illinois. With her departure the office staff loses a splendid worker, who has stayed with us for a long time, giving her time and effort, for which we have not been able to remunerate her and others who have been with the staff to the extent that they so deserved. We wish her all the luck in the world in her new venture.

Benefit Dance Held For FSA Group

CALDWELL, Idaho—A benefit dance for children at the FSA camp in Caldwell was given by the Boise Valley JACL on Oct. 16 in Caldwell.

Richard Okumoto, Saichi Oka, Keo Murakami and Violet Imada won prizes. Entertainment was provided by children from the FSA camp school.

Jiro Kato was master of ceremonies and Mr. Nakagawa was general chairman.

Ann Nisei's Column:

Child Discipline Difficult to Maintain in Relocation Camps

One of the severest penalties of center life is paid not by adults but by children, who have to a great degree lost many of the things upon which their normal training depends. This is, of course, recognized by everyone, but it's nevertheless one of the more difficult problems, difficult in that conditions over which parents have no control make up the problem.

Discipline is difficult to maintain, in view of the public nature of apartments. The child's backyard, his normal playground, has suddenly expanded into a barrack-dotted center. His night time routine is upset time and again because there are no separate sleeping quarters for him, and his parents have no control make up must have a place for guests.

Many of these conditions can be corrected only by relocation. But until resettlement is possible for you and your family, you can guide the influences which now are lacking in your child's life.

The child's mind grows by contact with a thousand and one things—any of which, by itself, would seem of little importance. Billboards, movies, pets, picture magazines, toys, playmates, and all the objects in the home—these help shape the child's mind.

Because so many of these indications of normal life are absent in the center, it's necessary to introduce certain influences. The advantages here is that those influences can be controlled to a great extent. You can introduce magazines and books that are helpful, not harmful. You can introduce newspapers and globes and educational games.

Keep the child's mind alert and occupied. If he's old enough to be interested in a hobby, help him along by buying reference material for him. If he's interested in rock collections, birds, stamps, etc.—you can buy books to help him identify his findings.

If your child likes geography, tell him something about the state he lives in. Get a globe for him, and let him follow the progress of the war, if he's at that age. For youngsters you might buy one of the geography games. In other words, develop those interests your child has.

In addition, give your child a place for himself and his hobbies. Even though his great love is amateurish carpentry don't make him feel that he is in the way. Even though it means sacrificing your interests, supply a corner where he can arrange his rock collection or make his model airplanes. He'll spend his spare time at home, instead of running off immediately after school.

Don't, however, let him feel that you're imposing restrictions upon him, or that he is being deliberately led. Your child will certainly rebel if you nag him. A slight push might be all right once in a while, but never shove.

Most of the influence you exert upon your child will come by the examples you set. Many mothers worry about their children's table manners. Acquired from months of community messhall meals. All you can do here is to insist that your children eat with you. If you haven't allowed your manners to become lax, your children will naturally follow with good table manners. Never miss a meal with your children, even though you know they can take care of themselves. Keep the family unit together for all meals.

In the matter of speech, again you can only set examples for your children. Don't worry too much if your child picks up some center slang. He would use some slang anyway, no matter where he is. If your child picks up the habit of swearing, of course that needs attention. But treat it as a natural phenomenon, not as a result of center life. Every child loves the sound of new "cuss" words, and often uses them merely to amuse his elders. Handle this problem with firmness but a measure of humor. It's a childhood disease—catching, but not serious.

Even though it means you have

to give up some of your invitations, or though it means you cannot have guests over often, stick to your child's routine for bedtime. See that his hours are regular, that he is not allowed to stay up past his bedtime. Keep him disciplined as to bedtime and waking hours, cleaning habits, picking up after himself.

If your child is old enough to join a club, let him join the Scouts or one of the church clubs. The Scouts and Girl Reserves might be especially recommended because they provide programs of activity for children. This is the sort of thing your boy or girl should have, and it will increase your child's contacts.

You can do your part, too, by joining a parents' group or PTA. You will find out that your problems are those of any parents. With these groups you can plan recreation and playtime activities for your children, learn how best to cope with problems that promise to become serious.

But in the meantime, keep on providing as normal, happy and helpful surroundings as you can for your child. You are thereby helping him become adjusted to center life, as well as helping him to go over into the resettlement phase with ease.

The Camera Eye

A tiny woman, with a huge black umbrella shielding her face from the bright morning rays of the sun, stood etched against the barbed wire enclosure, her quiet face in deep absorption in the scene that marched across her limpid dark eyes. Clothed in fatigue suits, in regulation uniforms, jeep hats tossed on with careless nonchalance, overseas caps at jaunty angles, a Military Police detachment was going through their usual morning paces as the resonant tones of the drill Sergeant's voice whipped through the crisp air.

She took a deep breath and wiped at a tiny tear and as she lowered her umbrella to grope for that always hard-to-find handkerchief, the sun glinted on a little white pin on her breast and two blue stars winked up at her.—From the Minidoka Irrigator.

Nisei Soldier Writes Story Of Issei Parents in 'Asia'

The story of the issei is told in "These Are Our Parents," an article by George Morimitsu in the October issue of Asia magazine.

The greatest barrier to issei-nisei understanding, says Morimitsu, was the absence of a common language. "The barrier of language difference in most families kept the children apart from their parents, the cleavage growing wider and wider with the passing years," he writes.

This was true in his own family. "It was this barrier of language that left me frustrated so often, as when I wanted to explain an intricate subject to my mother and would find myself without words to say it in a way that she would understand. After such an incident I would suddenly break off and say that she wouldn't understand anyway. It was a cruel thing for me to say, yet I said this not once but many times. No, my attitude said, you are Japanese and I am American. You wouldn't understand. Skip it."

And yet, through the years, the issei acquired through their children some of the ideals and customs of the country. Though the issei never completely came into touch with American life, they believed in their children's lives, and they lived only to make the American ideal come true for their sons and daughters.

George Morimitsu's parents had the determination held by most other issei "to give their children the chances denied them. . . They suffered and they gloried in the sacrifices they made. They sweated and they slaved without thought of personal betterment, of good

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Negro Educator Speaks in Utah

The other night I heard Dr. Alain Locke, a negro educator who is a member of the faculty of Howard University, speak at Kingsbury Hall of the University of Utah. Dr. A. Beley of the university's sociology department introduced the guest speaker as a professor of philosophy, member of Phi Beta Kappa, Rhodes scholar, and author of many books and articles on the Negro question.

The Pacific Coast and the intermountain area seldom have the opportunity to meet scholarly Negro leaders. Therefore, it would seem to be a good thing to have such speakers visit the Pacific Coast too, since it is evident that the Negro problem is going to supplant the Japanese issue as soon as the war hysteria subsides. California especially has a history of race prejudice, each newcomer becoming the target as soon as they increase in number or become a factor to attract the attention of reactionary labor unions, Politicians, economic or other vested interests.

Interesting Reactions To Dr. Locke's Talk

The Italian immigrants were chased around with shotguns in the Sacramento valley when they first came; the Hindus were also targets. Then the Chinese, Japanese, Mexicans, and Filipinos followed in order. If the war had been delayed for five to ten years between Japan and the United States, the Nisei might have succeeded in avoiding the evacuation through their public relations work. It seems to be destined that the Negroes will be the next victims of the vicious California race-baiters. Already rumblings are underway in San Francisco and elsewhere.

The reaction of the audience to Dr. Locke's address was very interesting. Those sitting in the gallery were chiefly students, and those on the main floor were the representative citizens and intelligentsia of Salt Lake City. The students felt that Dr. Locke should

have been more realistic in his approach and should have given concrete suggestions for the solution of the problem. In this manner, they felt, he would have presented the viewpoint of the Negroes. By "realistic" the students may have meant that he should have revealed the forces behind the race riots in Detroit, Harlem, Texas, and elsewhere, and the ways and means to expose and attack these groups.

Dr. Locke's remark as to the effects of American inconsistency in not carrying out the ideals of the "four freedoms" enunciated in the Atlantic Charter seemed to have made an impression on the older members of the audience. On the other hand, there was heard the comment that the race problem was insoluble, unquestionably a defeatist attitude.

Serious Aspects of Race Issues Given

From a long range viewpoint, there is no doubt that Dr. Locke's presentation touched on the more serious aspects of the problem which to the ordinary American may appear as a domestic and local one. This war is being fought for world peace. But if America cannot assume world leadership with "clean hands," then the colored races of the world will look upon her with doubt.

Dr. Locke's statement that discrimination and attacks against one group eventually effects all other minority groups. Further discussion of this aspect might have been enlightening. For instance, those in the intermountain area hardly know that the Spanish-Americans, and particularly the Mexicans, have a problem of their own in California, the Southwest and even as close as Colorado.

Inasmuch as Utah seems to be the new stamping ground of the California racists who are trying to infiltrate this region with their poisonous lies and distorted stories about Japanese, it will be for the good of the people to have more speakers like Dr. Alain Locke bring home the message of the seriousness of the racial question now existing in this country.

Vandals Abuse Evacuee Property

Numerous reports have come in about the vandalism on Japanese property left in church buildings and private homes in California without any person living on the premises. We know that many resorted to this method of storage because they did not have full information from the Wartime Civilian Control Administration as to the amount of space which would be given to each evacuee.

Now, however, the War Relocation Authority is gathering the personal belongings of all those who are residents of the centers and who desire to have such property placed in the WRA warehouses or brought to the relocation center. Too many stories have come to our attention about missing property to doubt their veracity.

Every evacuee must make up his mind that the return to California for the large majority is not going to be easy. What we must fight for is the right to go wherever we please when and if military necessity no longer exists. This is the principle at stake. Each and everyone, however, must be realistic in appraising his chances and adjust his life accordingly. If the prospects of returning are remote, it is best that the WRA be asked to take immediate possession of all the household and personal belongings left in California and store them in government warehouses or have them sent to the relocation center.

Also there are buildings, such as schools and churches, which are not being used today, except for storage purposes without caretakers. They should be emptied and rented to USO or other worthy agencies engaged in community welfare. To have the property kept in repair and taxes paid should be worth considering because many of the properties are fast deteriorating.

Hawaiian Evacuees Directed Tule 'Strike', Myer Believes

Refusal to Harvest Crop Seen as Test For Power in Center

SAN FRANCISCO—Most of the known ringleaders of the crop harvest strike at the Tule Lake segregation center are evacuees from the Hawaiian Islands, Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, declared in San Francisco Saturday.

According to Myer, a committee of eight called on Tule Lake project officials and informed them of the determination not to help harvest root crops which were to be sent to other war relocation centers. Most of the committee members were evacuees from Hawaii, Myer reported.

Myer told a press conference that 7,000 of the 16,000 segregants at Tule Lake are American citizens. Of this number, however, many were minor children whose status as potential expatriates has been fixed by the action of their parents. Of the Tule Lake group, 6,000 have requested repatriation.

Noting that 23,000 of the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who have been evacuated from the west coast have been released on "indefinite leave," Myer said that there never has been a proved case of sabotage in connection with evacuees released on leave. The most difficult task of relocation is ahead, he continued, explaining that the greatest problem was in obtaining places for entire families who might seek leaves from relocation centers.

Myer left Monday for a personal inspection of conditions at Tule Lake.

Defining the refusal of the segregants at Tule Lake to help in the harvesting of crops as a "test for power within the center," Myer pointed out that Robert B. Cozzens, assistant WRA director in charge of the west coast area, had called the strike "the work of experts."

Myer declined to comment on whether the evacuees should be permitted to return to west coast homes, declaring that the matter was entirely in the hands of military authorities.

Family's Size To Determine Subsistences

WASHINGTON - Subsistence allowances for evacuee families relocating hereafter will be calculated on family size and needs according to a War Relocation Authority report this week.

The new plan provides for the same transportation allowances that have heretofore been allotted but permits a 5-day subsistence allowance of \$25 for each person making the trip regardless of the number in a family. Under the old procedure, no family was allotted a substitute allowance of more than \$100.

Relocation assistance grants are based on need; all family members are eligible for subsistence allowances, provided that the cash resources do not exceed \$100 per family member.

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.

An Editorial:

Nisei Regret Tule Incident

The "strike" of apanese at the Tule Lake center in California, refusing to harvest vegetable crops on the project, will undoubtedly be regretted by every loyal Japanese American in this country because, rightly or wrongly, it reflects on all of them.

It should be noted, however, that the Tule Lake internees are a segregated group of disloyal Japanese. Their actions cannot and should not be regarded as representative of the mass of Japanese Americans in this country. This is proved by the revelation by the War Relocation Authority that between 300 and 350 loyal Japanese Americans from other WRA centers had volunteered to harvest the crops.—(From an editorial in the Salt Lake Telegram of Oct. 30, 1943.)

Tule Lake Trouble Developed Over Refusal To Harvest Crops

(Continued from page 1)
evacuees in the nine other WRA centers.

Crays said that at 1:30 p.m. Monday, while he was at work in the administration building, he saw "two groups, I wouldn't call them lines," coming in that direction. "They surrounded the building, I might guess there were four to six thousand. Some of them set up a microphone (inside the building) . . . A committee came in to talk to officials . . . There were announcements in Japanese over the microphone during the afternoon . . . Later in the afternoon the crowd thinned on some sides of the building and gathered near the microphone . . . They all went away about 4:30 p.m., after Dillon Myer and Ray Best (project director) spoke over the loudspeaker. Myer told them he was glad to hear from them anytime. He didn't make any commitments.

"I wouldn't say the crowd ever was threatening. I saw no knives or clubs. I heard that two persons from the administration tried to leave and were told (by leaders of the assembled group) that they couldn't."

Dr. R. N. Pedicord of Wheeling, W. Va., the project medical officer was injured in a melee with the evacuees at the hospital during the administration building demonstration, the AP reported.

H. Merrill Bennighoff, representative of the U.S. State department, and F. De Amat, Spanish consul in San Francisco, serving as intermediary for Japan, arrived at the center Wednesday. It was reported that De Amat's visit was occasioned by the fact that he wanted a basis to report on the general situation.

WRA spokesmen said that only the adult men—about 2000 in the camp's 15,000—were involved in the work stoppage. Many of the wives and children of these men, born and educated in the United States, did not join in the demonstrations, it was stated. The WRA, it was said, regarded a large number of the wives, sons and daughters as "loyal" and unsympathetic to the strike.

Although the women do not work in the harvest fields normally, they continued work uninterruptedly at other tasks.

Evacuee Mural Featured by Church Monthly

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A mural painted by Keyozō Toyofuku and Sam Ichiba has been reprinted as the cover design for the September issue of "The Window of YWA," a monthly magazine published by the Woman's Missionary Union.

Describing the mural, Toyofuku writes in an autobiography printed in the same issue: "It was as clear as day: the girl with the Bible,

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To the Rev. and Mrs. Norio F. Yasaki a girl, Dianne Kazuko, on Oct. 4 in Denver.

To Mrs. Makiye Satogami (32-6-2, Manzanar) a girl on Oct. 15.

To Mrs. Hatsue Helen Zoriki (12-3-5, Manzanar) a boy on Oct. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hatsuo Okazaki (316-14-C, Poston) a boy on Oct. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mittwer (34-11-B, Topaz) a boy on Oct. 18.

To Mrs. Kazue Yamamoto (30-4-1, Manzanar) a girl on Oct. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Yoshihara (34-12-E, Minidoka) a girl on Oct. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hayashida (41-3-A, Topaz) a boy on Oct. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Umeda (39-5-A, Topaz) a boy on Oct. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yaehichi Yamanishi (1306-A, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshimi Harachi (40-7-E, Jerome) a boy on Oct. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Terao (14-6-D, Minidoka) a girl on Oct. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazumi Tsuchio (22-12-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Oct. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ritsuo Oishi (25-16-C, Heart Mountain) a boy on Oct. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayuki Fujimoto (35-11-C, Minidoka) a boy on Oct. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takao Mori (19-10-C, Minidoka) a boy on Oct. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Naoyaki Yokota (1914-D, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morinaka (3-3-F, Jerome) a girl on Oct. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Saiki Muneno (30-10-B, Topaz) a boy on Oct. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kyuemon Nomoto (60-12-A, Gila River) a girl on Oct. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Watanabe (72-4-C, Gila River), boy and girl twins on Oct. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takato Tashima (b9-2-D, Gila River) a boy on Oct. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Miyake (5-9-A, Topaz), boy and girl twins on Oct. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Okino (31-8-C, Minidoka) a boy on Oct. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Nakamura (25-18-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on Oct. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nishimoto (27-24-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on Oct. 28.

DEATHS

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Bey Tsuneta, (306-13-F, Poston) on Oct. 19.

Harold Imoto, 27 (37-7-D, Poston) on Oct. 19.

Kenichi Otani, 60, on Oct. 19, at Sabin, Minn.

Morikichi Fukushima, 62, (4702-E, Tule Lake) on Oct. 20.

Kazue Yoshihara, 22, (12-g-A, Jerome) on Oct. 22.

Kikuko Kawahara, 50, (5-11-E, Topaz) on Oct. 23.

Mataichiro Kusumi, 61, (5-1-B, Topaz) on Oct. 23.

Sura Sato, 66, (402-D, Tule Lake) on Oct. 24.

Misao Takemori, 42, (3104-D, Tule Lake) on Oct. 24.

Mrs. Shinae Honda, 47, (27-18-B, Heart Mountain) on Oct. 26.

Mrs. Misao Murakami, 52, (30-8-A, Minidoka) on Oct. 26.

Seijiro Kusaka, 63, (24-6-A, Minidoka) on Oct. 26.

MARRIAGES

Shizuko Kubo to Fred Omachi on Oct. 16 at Poston.

Seiko Kanaogawa to Pfc. Masao Ikeda on Oct. 22 at Minidoka.

Edna Ouchi to John Hiramuna on Oct. 27 at Cody, Wyoming.

Sakaye Adachi to Harry Katayama at Topaz.

Sachie Takahashi to Pfc. Thomas Doi at Fort Snelling, Minn.

holding the flag of Christianity. Through the utter darkness of the world of today all those people such as the soldiers, the working man, the criminal, the family, the graduates—all saw through the turmoil the light of God . . . I could not help thinking how it reminded me of the situation I, and the others like me in relocation centers all over the country, are facing."

Little Tokyo in Los Angeles Is Now Negro Community

LOS ANGELES—Before General DeWitt's evacuation orders, the intersection of East First and San Pedro streets was the heart of the city's "Little Tokyo."

Spurred by the critical housing shortage in the Los Angeles area, particularly in relation to the housing needs of non-white groups who are discriminated against in other city districts, the "Little Tokyo" area which was primarily a business and industrial district is now a center of Negro population.

On the buildings and store windows throughout the district

there are signs today that read: "This is Bronzeville. Watch Us Grow!"

A Bronzeville Chamber of Commerce, dedicated to the civic needs of the former "Little Tokyo" district, was formally opened last week.

"There are 3000 or 4000 of us in the area from Main Street to the river and from First to 12th Street," Maj. Bowles, one of the founders of the new Negro civic group, declared. "We are going to try to make East First street a center that will be a credit to ourselves and Los Angeles."

Church Stand on Evacuees Presented Congress by Ford

Church Group In Sacramento Backs Nisei

Oppose Discriminatory Practices Against Racial Minority

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The stand of the Executive Board of the Sacramento Council of Churches opposing all discriminatory action against racial minority groups and stating that there are large numbers of Caucasians on the west coast not opposed to the return of evacuees was reiterated here recently by the Rev. Alfred Tonness, executive secretary of the council. The statement was issued by the Rev. Tonness because "efforts by certain West Coast individuals and groups are being made to persuade members of Congress (1) that practically all evacuated people of Japanese birth and ancestry are untrustworthy and disloyal, and should be dealt with as such, and, (2) that the Caucasian population of the Pacific Coast States is almost to a man opposed to the whole mass of persons of Japanese origin who have resisted in these States."

"The policy of relocation which the WRA administration now has under way seems to be sound from the standpoint of good Americanism—helping to remove suspicion and discriminatory restrictions from persons of Japanese origin without due process of law, and opening the way for the more complete assimilation in our Amer-

Resolution Asking Fair Treatment Published In Congressional Record

WASHINGTON — Rep. Thomas Ford, D., Calif., has presented to the House of Representatives a resolution passed by the Church Federation of Los Angeles which states that agitation against persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States is "short sighted and detrimental" to the present and future well being of the United States.

The resolution affirms the stand which the Church Federation expressed before the Dies subcommittee's hearings in Los Angeles last June.

ican society of those who are loyal to America," his statement declared.

"The seriousness of violating the constitutional principles of our country is matched only by the importance to demonstrate that our American Democracy can successfully survive this period of test. For over 150 years America has eminently withstood threats which for the respective periods were fully as serious as the present one is to our generation. We should welcome these tests as further opportunities to prove the strength of our foundations, and should, therefore, more warmly and resolutely uphold these principles.

"The Christian Church has been one of the strongest protagonists of the ideals and principles of American Democracy, and it sees no reason to change its position now."

Rowell: State Senate Group Raises a New Bugaboo

By CHESTER ROWELL (In the San Francisco Chronicle)

The bugaboo regarding a non-existent movement to reverse the military policy of excluding Americans of Japanese ancestry from this military district until after the war, bobs up now in very much worse forms.

District Attorney Fred N. Howser, of Los Angeles, for instance, told a State Senate committee that he had letters from three organizations informing him that their members are pledged to kill any Japanese who are in California, now or after the war. This would, of course, include soldiers of Japanese race in the American army, now fighting for America in Italy, and some who have been decorated for heroic services against Japan in the South Pacific. Mayor Bowron is also quoted as making statements, less blood-thirsty but nearly as inaccurate, which our army authorities themselves repudiate.

That there are such persons, who say such things nobody questions. There is always talk of mob violence in times of excitement. But it ought not to be sanctioned, even by inference, from a sworn officer of the law, whose first duty is to co-operate in the enforcement of that law, especially on persons who wish and threaten to violate it. If Dis-

trict Attorneys Howser has any such letters, he should turn them over promptly to the proper civilian and military enforcement authorities.

Of course, no such thing will happen, so long as there is a United States army in California sworn to prevent it. And the excited persons who threaten it should realize that the carrying out of such threats would be the greatest service to Japan and the worst disservice to America of which they could be capable. A little time and good sense will probably cure it here, as it has already in Hawaii.

A former State Guard chaplain, objecting to the attitude of some of the clergy, described the Japanese as a "race," which is "undeserving of leniency." A government and a people, perhaps in Japan, but not a "race," unless we are to take a completely un-Christian attitude toward that Nazi race attitude. Quite inadvertently, however, this clergyman added the naive observation which some business men have made also, that he did not believe that our soldiers want to come home and "find that the Japs have taken all the choice land." If they are, in fact, "Japs," the law of California forbids just this. If they are Americans of Japanese race, there is no such law and the Constitution of the United States would invalidate it if passed.

Reactionary Congressman Hit Relocation, Says S. F. Paper

California Representatives Sound Off Against Loyal Japanese Americans

SAN FRANCISCO—"The work of the War Relocation Authority which is trying to solve the difficult problems of the Japanese American evacuees is certainly not being made easier by the biased attitude of some California Congressmen," the People's World declared in a Nov. 2 dispatch from its Washington correspondent.

The Washington bureau of the west coast progressive daily reported:

"When Republican Leroy Johnson tells the House that the Japanese are a 'nonassimilable race' and will always lead 'a Japanese life and an American life,' it doesn't give the evacuees in the relocation center any incentive to resume life in normal communities.

"When anti-New Deal Democrat Alfred J. Elliot tells the House that '90 to 95 percent (of Californians) believe the Japanese are tricky and treacherous' it doesn't tend to make the evacuees believe as WRA officials have been telling them that they will be better off outside the relocation centers.

"The result of the anti-Japanese propaganda emanating from Fascist-minded West Coast groups has been to make the loyal Japanese Americans hesitate to leave the relocation centers for jobs throughout the country.

"Let's get it straight. The evacuees most emphatically don't want

to come back to California now, but they don't even want to settle in the midwest and eastern parts of the country because they are leery of the reception they will get.

"There is lots of strong and capable manpower in the relocation centers which can make a great contribution to the war effort in communities.

"But the Hearst race propaganda campaign has struck fear into the hearts of the evacuees and is slowing up the whole War Relocation Authority program.

"Despite the fact that all the Japanese Americans have already been carefully sifted for subversive elements, Congressman Johnson introduced Resolution 29 in the House last week that in any treaty we make with Japan we provide that all alien Japanese here be deported and all those American-born Japanese who are found to be disloyal.

"Johnson proposed court investigations into the lives and background of all the American-born Japanese, witchhunts in the Dies manner.

"On the other hand, Representatives Chet Holifield and Thomas Ford have spoken up frequently in defense of the Chinese and loyal American-Japanese and the other day Ford put in the Congressional Record a resolution recently adopted by the Church Federation of Los Angeles which declared:

"We fear the agitation regarding the American-Japanese is much in excess of the facts. . . and directly in kind with the sort of thing which we are attempting to curb on the part of the Axis nations."

Fishing Fleet Owner Faces Wartime Charge

LOS ANGELES—Shin Shibata, a Japanese national who formerly was the owner of a fleet of Long Beach fishing boats, was returned to Los Angeles Monday from the Santa Fe Detention Station in New Mexico to face charges of trading with the enemy and conspiracy to trade with the enemy.

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WRA to Take Over Poston Administration

Indian Service Will Turn Over Control to Relocation Authority

POSTON, Ariz. — The Poston relocation center will pass entirely into the hands of the War Relocation Authority from the first day of 1944, it was reported in the Poston Chronicle.

The center has been under the joint direction of the Indian Affairs branch of the Department of the Interior and the WRA.

In making the announcement before a joint meeting of the community council, local councils, block managers and city hall staff members, Project Director Wade Head stressed that the change would mean little, as far as the center residents are concerned.

Administrative officers and appointed personnel will remain in their present positions. Construction, subjugation and all other work will be continued on the present basis.

Wade Head, who has been in Washington for the past month on business concerning transfer of operating authority, brought back with him letters of appreciation from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; John F. Collier, commissioner of Indian Affairs; and Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, all of whom expressed their gratitude for the splendid cooperation shown by the evacuees and personnel.

WASHINGTON—Plans for the transfer of the administration of the war relocation center at Poston, Ariz., from the Indian Service to the War Relocation Authority were announced on Oct. 28 in a joint statement issued by Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Dillon S. Myer, national director of WRA.

The statement declared:

"The Poston center was the first of ten built by the War Department to house persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the military area on the Pacific coast.

"When the War Department determined the evacuation from the west coast was necessary, officials of that department sought the aid of the Secretary of Interior in manning available land under the department's jurisdiction.

"It was decided to establish a center on the Colorado River Indian reservation to be operated by the Indian Service. Shortly thereafter the WRA was created by executive order to take over the responsibility for the evacuees under agreement with the War Department. The Indian Service has operated the Poston center since March, 1942, under general policies prescribed by the WRA.

"With water from Headgate Rock dam available for irrigation, the Colorado River project offers exceptional opportunity for employment of evacuees. A total of about 2,000 acres was under cultivation early this fall.

"It is the intent of the WRA to continue development of land to make it possible for the center to produce its own food.

"Many of the Indian Service employees will remain in their jobs and will be transferred to the WRA."

Granada Center Open To Outside Visitors

AMACHE, Colo. — The ban on outside visitors was lifted at the Granada relocation center last week as no new cases of poliomyelitis were reported the preceding weekend.

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Japanese Americans Have Low Crime Rate, Says Rev. Heist

Evacuees Aid Harvesting of Colorado Beets

Choate Says Volunteers From Centers Have Topped 65,000 Tons

DENVER, Colo. — Seven hundred Japanese American evacuee workers, who have volunteered from war relocation centers to aid in harvesting Colorado sugar beet crops, have harvested enough beets to supply 780,000 persons with sugar during the next year, at the present ration allowance, Harold S. Choate, WRA supervisor, said in Denver Sunday.

Choate declared the evacuees have topped 65,300 tons of sugar beets in farms of Denver, Adams, Jefferson and Arapahoe counties. This amounts to 18,666,200 pounds of sugar.

In addition, the evacuees have assisted in harvesting other crops, including head lettuce, cabbage, root vegetables, tomatoes, celery and potatoes, Mr. Choate revealed.

"All reports I have received indicate the evacuees have been willing and intelligent workers," he said. "They all thought of their work in terms of the war effort, realizing that by their laboring they were contributing to the shortening of the war."

Catholic Bishop Visits Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho—The Most Rev. Edward J. Kelly, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Boise, visited the Catholic church at the Minidoka relocation center to conduct

Santa Maria Pastor Cites Citizenship Record of Evacuees

SANTA MARIA, Calif. — "The depths to which war hysteria will take many otherwise thoughtful citizens is indicated by the fact that we persecute, or acquiesce in the persecution, of an ethnic group which had the lowest crime and dependency record of any similar group in our county," Rev. A. A. Heist, pastor of the First Methodist church of Santa Maria, declares in an article headed, "Japanese Americans Make Citizenship History," appearing in the current issue of the Methodist church bulletin.

"And they are keeping up their record in our American concentration camps," Rev. Heist continues. "A project director at Camp Minidoka, Idaho, after calling attention to the fact that with a population of 9133 it is the largest town in Idaho without a jail, notes that there have been put two petty crimes, no major crimes no disloyal activities and no factional strife."

According to Rev. Heist, the project director reported: "Community conduct of this sort is not bought and paid for. It reflects the attitude of an unusually honest and upright people. It reflects composure and courage in the face of unbelievable social and economic chaos."

"The rabies of persecution has maimed the body but not the spirit of the proud people. The record belongs not to the administration, but to the residents themselves. It is an omnipresent attitude emanating from the hearts of a conscientious people."

confirmation services last week. The Rev. L.H. Tibesar, Maryknoll missionary is pastor of the Hunt church.

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