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Four Nisei Win Nominations One Elected as Hawaii's First Wartime Primary Election

the WORLD
at PRESS-TIME

Washington, London and Moscow and Berlin and Tokyo are the nerve centers of a world at war. But this week, as it has for many weeks, the battlegrounds of the war for survival were far from these capitals. On the Russian front the gallant people of Stalingrad still grimly resisted the Nazi invader. The African front remained static. There was a new flurry of activity in the southwest Pacific. A MacArthur communique reported that a Japanese convoy had been attacked as it headed north from Buna, an advanced Nipponese base, along the east coast of New Guinea. Also in New Guinea Australian troops followed retreating Japanese forces onto the very heights of the Owen Stanley mountains. U. S. Marines, now established on Guadalcanal island in the Solomons, were clashing frequently with patrols of the Japanese troops who still hold part of the island.

Hawaii last week saw a test of democracy in action. Despite the war, five candidates of Japanese ancestry out of the seven running for office were nominated or elected in the territory's first wartime primaries. Samuel Wilder King, delegate to Congress, whose faith in the basic loyalty of Hawaii's large Japanese population has been borne out by the fact that there have been "no acts of sabotage reported before, on or after December (according to the FBI)", was nominated when he received more votes than those cast for all his opponents combined and was assured of reelection. Thousands of Hawaiian Japanese went to the polls.

Five Japanese war prisoners were in the United States today, having been brought to this country following their capture in a naval action off the Aleutians. They were not the first war prisoners brought to this country, however. A Japanese submarine officer, according to the A. P., is already at Camp Livingston, La., having been captured at Pearl Harbor. The Camp Livingston prisoner is reported to be studying English.

Sport note: The St. Louis Cardinals won the world series four games to one for the New York Yankees. Two Card rookies were prominent, Johnny Beazley who pitched and won two games and third baseman Whitey Kurowski whose home run in the last inning of the fifth game hammered the final nail in the Yankee coffin. In football Minnesota lost its first game in many football years to Iowa Preflight. Santa Clara beat Stanford. Chet Maeda, star Colorado State left halfback and the only nisei in college football, passed to one touchdown and personally scored another as his team defeated a weak Colorado Mines eleven, 27-0, in a Big Seven conference game.

It was announced that President Roosevelt had made a tour of war plants and installations in 24 states guarded by wartime secrecy. Wendell Willkie was in Chungking and reported himself highly flattered by a report that a lone Japanese plane had been over the Chinese capital "scouting" him. In Moscow Josef Stalin chided the United Nations on the long-promised second front.

As latest evacuee movements were announced by the western defense command in San Francisco, it appeared that by November 1 the problem of evacuee relocation would be solely the problem of the War Relocation Authority. By that time west coast assembly centers should be cleared.

Two Candidates Defeated as Thousands of Japanese Go to Polls, Report

HONOLULU, T. H. — Thousands of Hawaii-born Japanese voted in the territory's primary elections Saturday.

Of the seven Japanese who were candidates, one was elected, four were nominated and two were defeated.

On Kauai Island Wallace Otsuka won the Republican nomination for representative in the legislature, while on Hawaii Island the incumbent representative in the territorial assembly, Ted Kuramoto, was defeated.

Sakuichi Sakaire was elected county supervisor on the island of Hawaii while Frank Takeshi Ishii, incumbent supervisor, was defeated.

Three won supervisor nominations on Kauai Island — Yataka Hamamoto, Republican; George Watase, Democrat, and Noboru Miyake, Republican.

In the territorial senate the only Japanese incumbent, Sanji Abe, with two years of his term remaining, is under federal protective custody. He was taken into custody at Hilo last month.

Of five Japanese members of the territorial house, only Kuramoto sought reelection. Thus, the only person of Japanese ancestry who might possibly be elected to the legislature is Otsuka.

Hawaii Reelects Delegate King

HONOLULU, T. H. — Samuel Wilder King, Hawaii's delegate to Congress, Monday was reassured of reelection, having won more than a two to one majority over three opponents in Saturday's primary election. Nomination is tantamount to election.

Students at Earlham College Protested

RICHMOND, Ind. — The presence of six American-born Japanese students at Earlham college, a Quaker school, drew a protest last week from the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

The organization adopted a resolution of protest, to be presented to the college trustees and the War Relocation Authority, and invited Richmond's patriotic and fraternal groups to join the protest.

Illinois Legion Post Protests Admission of Evacuee Students

CHICAGO, Ill. — The question of whether four American-born Japanese should be admitted to Elmhurst, Ill., rocked that community last week.

The controversy arose when T. H. B. Post No. 187, American Legion, protested the enrollment of the students, as "detrimental to community and prejudicial to the morale of those serving with our armed forces."

William H. Hayes, post commander, added that admission of the four American-born Japanese would be unfair while other "American youth had curtailed their own college education in order that they might serve our country."

President Timothy Lehman of the college announced last spring that the four students were to be admitted this fall through the War Relocation Authority, which has supervised removal of Japanese from the West coast. No objections had been raised following that announcement.

Paul Meyer, head of the Elmhurst student refugee committee, challenged the legion's protest.

"What could be more detrimental to the community," he asked, "than to adopt fascist techniques of group

Secretary Wickard Wants Evacuees for His Indiana Farm

HUNT, Idaho — U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, Monday made application for two Japanese farm workers from the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho.

Secretary Wickard's request was among a pile of applications from Idaho farmers. The Secretary of Agriculture said that he would like to have a young Japanese couple, man and wife, to work on his farm in Indiana.

Santa Anita's Will Be Moved To Gila Center

Former Residents of
Pasadena, Los Angeles
Will Go to Arizona

SAN FRANCISCO — Another transfer inland of persons of Japanese ancestry now resident at the Santa Anita Assembly Center, Arcadia, Calif., was announced Wednesday by the Army.

Under Transfer Order No. 26, issued by Colonel Karl R. Bondetsen, Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and Chief of the Wartime Control Administration, in charge of evacuation operations, approximately 2,200 evacuees will be moved from the Santa Anita Assembly Center to the Gila River Relocation Center, Pinal County, near Sacaton, Arizona, 150 miles south of Phoenix. The movement will start on October 17, and will continue daily at the rate of approximately 525 to 550 persons daily until completed. This group of evacuees will be made up of families originally evacuated from sections of Los Angeles and Pasadena, California.

The Army also announced a change in the initial movement date for persons of Japanese ancestry now resident at the Fresno Assembly Center. Under Transfer Order No. 25, the major portion of this population, approximately 4300, was to begin moving to the Jerome Relocation Center, in Chicot and Drew counties, Arkansas, situated near the town of Rohwer, October 14, at the rate of 500 on alternate days. Under the revised order the movement, approximately 4,600, will begin moving October 12, with the same destination. An advance party left Fresno October 2 for the Arkansas Center.

persecution and to deny these students their rights of citizens?"

The college's board of trustees is to decide the issue within the next two weeks.

In a poll conducted by the Student Union at Elmhurst college, 213 of the 300 students approved the admission of the American-born Japanese.

The Walter A. Glos Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars passed a resolution concurring with the Legion's stand against the American-born Japanese.

Meyer pointed out that the four students were American citizens and will have the same military standing as other students.

Nisei Will Hold Teaching Jobs At Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho — Forty-three Nisei have qualified for positions on the Hunt school staff and will aid in the education of students enrolled here. Toshiko Senda and Lury Sato were accepted as teachers, the rest as teachers' assistants.

Precedent Broken as 3 Judges Hear Arguments Challenging Detention of Citizen Japanese

ACLU's Attorney Wirin Says Internment of Nisei
Abridges Constitutional Rights; Evacuation on
Race Basis Challenges Democratic Aims, Court Told

WRA Director Visits Topaz, Tells Policies

Dillon Myer on Tour
Of Relocation Cities
In Intermountain Area

TOPAZ, Utah — Dillon S. Myer, National Director of the War Relocation Authority, visited the Central Utah Relocation Project last Sunday, October 4. He was accompanied by Colonel Erle M. Wilson of the U. S. Army. Wilson serves in a liaison capacity between the military and the WRA.

The two men have already visited the Granada, Colorado and Heart Mountain, Wyoming Relocation Centers. They plan to visit the others soon in their tour of inspection, Myer stated.

"The policy of the WRA is concerned with the organization of a normal government in an artificial atmosphere," Myer said. "The responsibility is largely yours (evacuees). We wish you success in your venture."

"The WRA pledges itself to the task of bringing to the public at large the realization that the majority of you now in camp expect to continue to live in this country and that you are citizens. If we fail to secure the understanding," continued the National Director, "we have lost the war."

Mr. Myer also told several hundred representatives of the evacuee community in a meeting at which three newly elected community councilmen were inducted that the relocation was not the final phase of the War Relocation Authority's work and expressed his hope that the majority of the evacuees would be individually relocated. He declared that the WRA would assist in the program of permanent relocation.

The National WRA Director left Topaz late Sunday for the Minidoka community in Idaho.

Part-Japanese Youth Held In San Francisco

Eugene Suyetomi
Gives Self Up to
Avoid Draft Evasion

SAN FRANCISCO — An information charging Morris Eugene Suyetomi, 31, with violation of military evacuation orders was filed before Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure last week by Assistant U. S. Attorney William E. Licking.

Licking said that Suyetomi, of Caucasian-Japanese ancestry, had surrendered at the Northern Police station three days ago because "he did not wish to evade the draft."

The part-Japanese youth, who gave his address as 1807 Fillmore Street, was being held by police. Bail was set as \$500.

Nisei Get Defense Jobs in New Jersey

NEW YORK — Seven American-born Japanese living in the New York metropolitan area were recently placed in work in a defense factory in New Jersey through the efforts of the New York Church Committee.

It was reported that several other skilled nisei technicians are on the front-lines of the battle of production in war industrial plants in the east.

LOS ANGELES — Precedent was broken last week when three judges, instead of one, sat "en banc" and heard arguments challenging the constitutionality of Gen. DeWitt's orders "detaining" Japanese-American citizens. The judges were Acting Senior Judge Harry A. Hollzer, Judge Campbell E. Beaumont and Judge J. F. T. O'Connor; the cases, petitions for writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Ernest K. Wakayama and his wife, Toki.

In a court room filled with interested spectators, Attorney A. L. Wirin of the American Civil Liberties Union urged the court that the continuing imprisonment of the Wakayamas abridged their constitutional rights of due process of law; and constituted a denial of the equal protection of the laws because there was no "direct relationship" between the imprisonment, on the one hand, and claimed "military necessity," on the other; supporting Mr. Wirin and appearing in behalf of the ACLU, was Hugh E. Macbeth, Sr., colored attorney, who argued that the evacuation orders resulted from racial prejudices and hence directly affected the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States.

In conclusion, Mr. Wirin contended that the evacuation orders were the result not of genuine military necessity, but of the pressure exerted by organized political and pseudo-patriotic groups. He pointed to the non-evacuation or internment of the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands and argued that the difference in treatment of Japanese-American citizens in the Hawaiian Islands from that accorded to American citizens of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast, is accountable only because of the absence of racial prejudice in the Hawaiian Islands as contrasted that with racial prejudices and hysteria against Japanese dominant in California.

Tsukamoto On Counsel

Associated with Mr. Wirin in the cases on the briefs were Arthur Garfield Hays and Osmond K. Fraenkel, National ACLU counsel; Walter T. Tsukamoto, Sacramento attorney, of Japanese ancestry, and ex-president of the Japanese American Citizens League, now interned at Tule Lake, California; and Hugh E. Macbeth, E. W. Camp, Loren Miller and Fred Okrand of Los Angeles.

Supporting the evacuation orders and the detention of American citizens of Japanese ancestry were Norman W. Neukom, assistant United States attorney; Leo V. Silverstein, United States attorney; and Herbert Wenig, appearing in behalf of Attorney General Earl Warren. Major Lyle Cook, of the Judge Advocate's department of the army, sat in as an observer representing Gen. DeWitt.

In a brief, challenging the military orders, submitted by Mr. Wirin the ACLU position in the cases was thus outlined:

"In furnishing counsel to the petitioners, at their request, the American Civil Liberties Union, and its counsel, as well as the petitioners, have studiously avoided any acts or steps that may interfere with or impede the effective prosecution of the war and the earliest ultimate success of our country and of our military forces over the Axis powers.

"We who love liberty and treasure our Bill of Rights as a sacred heritage to be preserved at great cost, appreciate that a Nazi victory over our armed forces would ring the death knell of all of our liberties—whatever may be the accident of the color of our skins or the birthplace of our ancestors.

"If we were to believe according to, that the granting of the writs (Continued on page 7)

Army Evacuates Non-Japanese From Coast, ACLU Charges

Case of Sam Fusco
Of San Francisco Cited
By Civil Liberties Group

SAN FRANCISCO — The American Civil Liberties Union News reported in its October issue published this week that "the Army has embarked on a program of deporting United States citizens, other than Japanese, from the Pacific Coast."

The ACLU reported that "at least four cases have come to the attention of the Northern California branch of the ACLU in which citizens have been uprooted from their homes and businesses and compelled to move inland."

"It is reported that at least 250 citizens in all will be banished from their homes in this matter," the ACLU paper declared.

According to the Civil Liberties Union, one of these citizens banished as "potentially dangerous" is Sam Fusco of San Francisco.

The ACLU News reported: "Fusco, now about forty years of age, was born in Los Angeles. He attended the San Francisco public schools, graduated from grammar and high school. For a number of years he has been engaged in the dried fruit business with his father."

"In connection with that business, he made the acquaintance of numerous Japanese. He became interested in them as a people and practiced writing Japanese ideographs in a special class."

"In 1937 he became choir director of the Japanese Episcopalian Mission in San Francisco, and has held that position until the evacuation. 'His interest in Oriental things was so strong,' says the pastor of the Mission, 'that he furnished his own apartment with some objects of oriental art.'"

"Beginning with his interest in our mission," says the pastor, 'he became acquainted with the Boy Scout troop to which some of our boys belonged. He gave lessons to the boys of the Drum and Bugle Corps of that Scout troop. . . . until it became the ranking drum and bugle corps of this area. Our corps won first prizes and honors at many of the parades. . . . It was a snappy outfit with about 80 drummers and buglers. This was a great accomplishment for Mr. Fusco.'"

"Mr. Fusco also encouraged the Japanese of voting age to register and to vote. He was instrumental in having deputy registrars visit the Japanese section to register the eligible voters. He also arranged political meetings for the Japanese at which the community's political candidates spoke."

After the Japanese were moved to Tanforan, Fusco was appointed a sub-deacon of the St. Xavier church and assisted with regular Sunday services conducted at Tanforan. He drove the Fathers and Sisters to Tanforan every Sunday. The manager of Tanforan invited him to organize the Boy Scout drum and bugle corps, which he did.

"Apparently on the basis of such activities, Lt. Col. F. Meeg, who conducted Fusco's 'hearing,' told him he would have the leave because he was 'too friendly with the Japanese.' It was a little too difficult for the military mind to understand how a person could be genuinely interested in his Japanese neighbors in the United States without being disloyal to the United States."

"The Union has checked with various people who are acquainted with Mr. Fusco. No one accused him of disloyalty. They all say there is nothing dangerous or potentially dangerous about the man."

Experts Study Soil At Utah Center

TOPAZ, Utah — Three soil experts, headed by Dr. Davis S. Jennings, professor at Utah State Agricultural college, are testing and analyzing soil in the central Utah relocation project.

Assisting Dr. Jennings are Ossie Smith and George McCollm of the soil conservation service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A farming program will be established and a complete picture of the possibilities of farm products that can be grown in the project area will be revealed after the survey is completed within a month.

Bus Service May Be Started At Minidoka

HUNT, Ida. — Establishment of a bus line to furnish transportation within the Minidoka relocation center for their residents was seen as a possibility last week by John Essene, superintendent, according to the Irrigator.

The number of passengers using the service will determine the fare, declared Essene. A charge of 5 cents will probably be made at first, with a reduction in price depending upon the response of Hunt residents to the service.

Detroit Church Group Urges Hearing Boards

Restoration of Civil Liberties Sought in Recent Resolution

DETROIT—Restoration of civil liberties to the 100,000 Japanese in assembly and relocation centers, and the establishment of some form of hearing courts before which their loyalty or disloyalty may be established, was urged in a resolution adopted by the directors of the Detroit Council of Churches, the Religious News Service reported.

Their resolution also called upon "our fellow Christians and fellow Americans" to recognize "the obligation to give to these whose sole misfortune at this time seems to be that they were born of Oriental and of Japanese blood a fair opportunity to live as free men in some part of the United States, to work for a livelihood and to make their proper contribution in the war production program in which our nation is fervently engaged."

The resolution called the internment, without specific charges and without trial, an invasion of the traditional American rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and urged a reconsideration by those responsible for the internment of "the extent to which military necessity requires such measures." It pointed out that no other group of enemy aliens in this country—German, Italian, Hungarian, Rumanian and others—has received similar treatment.

Last of Canadian Coast Japanese Will Be Evacuated Soon

VANCOUVER, B. C. — All of the 2,500 remaining Japanese in Vancouver and the Fraser valley will start to move out by the second week in October, the British Columbia Security Commission announced last week.

Most of the 25,000 residents of Japanese ancestry in coastal British Columbia have been relocated in the inland provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario where the majority are engaged in sugar beet farming. Others are residing in "ghost towns" in the British Columbia interior while groups of men of Japanese ancestry have been working on dominion road construction projects.

1400 Japanese From Hunt Go Into Farm Work

HUNT, Idaho — Approximately 1,500 Japanese evacuees from the Minidoka Relocation Center have gone out on farm jobs, it was announced today.

This is believed to be close to the peak of employment from the Minidoka center for this farm season.

With this number of workers leaving the center for outside employment to relieve the critical wartime shortage, the evacuee colony itself is facing numerous labor problems. Women and elderly colonists are filling jobs left by those taking outside employment.

More Granada Students Leave For Colleges

Twenty-Seven Granted Leaves from Colorado Relocation Community

DENVER, Colo. — Twenty-seven students of Japanese ancestry—18 boys and nine girls—have been granted leaves from War Relocation Authority centers in Colorado and Wyoming to attend Western and Middle Western colleges this fall, Joseph H. Smart, regional WRA director, said today.

Thirteen students have gone to college from the center at Granada, Colo., and 14 from the Heart Mountain project near Cody, Wyo.

The students will pay their own educational and living expenses at college, Mr. Smart said. Arrangements for their leaves of absence from the relocation centers were made by the National Student Relocation Council, an agency organized by the American Society of Friends with supervision of WRA. The council's executive committee includes many of the nation's foremost educators.

Records Checked by FBI

Before any leaves are granted, Mr. Smart explained, the past records of the applicants are checked by the Federal bureau of investigation. Every student granted a leave must have character recommendations and must qualify under the entrance requirements of the institution he desires to attend.

Mr. Smart said such factors as the applicant's professional goal, his potential service to the community and his special interests or talents are carefully considered in acting on applications.

"We have every reason to believe," he said, "that the students selected are high-class, patriotic American boys and girls."

The schools to be attended must be approved by both the Army and Navy, Mr. Smart said. One hundred and 26 colleges and universities have received this approval.

Seventeen different colleges will be attended by the 27 students granted leaves from the two Colorado and Wyoming projects. Three will attend Colorado State college at Fort Collins; one, Colorado Women's college, Denver; and one the University of Wyoming. The largest enrollment will be at Union college, Lincoln, Nebraska, which will be attended by seven of the students.

Evacuees Leave Hunt for College

HUNT, Idaho — Eleven more Japanese evacuees left the Minidoka Relocation Center last week to continue their studies at approved colleges.

They are Toru and Kiyoshi Sakahara, Frank Sugino, and Roy Yamagishi to the University of Utah, Salt Lake City; William Morita to Washington State College, Pullman; Fukumi Ashida and John Okada to Scottsbluff Junior College, Nebraska; Totsu Morita, Frank Sakai, Noboru Tosaya, and Midori Sakamoto to the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Students leaving the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho, last week included George Hara, to Ohio Wesleyan, Delaware, Ohio; Melvin Yoshimori, to the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Nebraska; Augustus Tanaka to Haverford college, Haverford, Penn.; Margaret Yamamoto, to Hamline, St. Paul, Minn.; Reiko Azumano, to Earlham college, Richmond, Ind.

Among students released recently were four from the Heart Mountain center. They are Arthur Gorai and Kiyoshi Hachiya, to the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska; Hideo Uba, to the Monroe College of Optometry in Chicago; and Noel Tsuneishi, to the University of Wyoming, in Laramie, Wyoming.

Nisei Appointed to Instructors' Posts At Vassar, Maryland

NEW YORK — Two local nisei recently were appointed instructors at the University of Maryland and Vassar.

Harry Iwamoto, University of California graduate, was appointed assistant instructor of chemistry at the University of Maryland, while Mitsuye Tashiro, Goucher college graduate, will become an instructor in biochemistry at Vassar.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Poston Schools Begin First Term

Poston, Ariz.

The schools of Poston are beginning their first semester. School teachers from the four corners of this nation are here. They all seem to be interested in the prospects of this new community in the desert of Arizona. In a sense, teaching in any relocation center is an adventurous experience which should intrigue all who have made education their life work.

Everyone has been appraised of the handicaps under which the instructions must be carried on. The reactions upon arrival must have been varied. Some may have thought that conditions were worse than they were made to expect while others may have felt that prospects are better than pictured.

It is interesting to learn from the lips of the teachers as to how they happened to accept positions in this isolated community. Naturally the influence of Dr. Miles Cary, the superintendent of the school system of the three camps, attracted some of the teachers. There are about 20 out of the 100 Caucasian teachers who have had some connections with the Hawaiian Islands in the past. One teacher told us that she heard of the ground-breaking ceremonies of Poston over the National Broadcasting system in Chicago and decided to come. Some others have been interested in the Japanese residents of this country and their problems and decided to follow them to the centers to help. And there are those who were interested in minority problems and in the experiment of a school system being set up under these abnormal conditions.

Five Thousand Ready to Start

There are about 5,000 students ready to commence their school work for the first time or to continue their education which had been disrupted by the evacuation orders, from the kindergarten to high school. The tragic thing is that those who graduated high school last May or who were attending colleges are stranded here because their application to go to some approved institution of higher learning has not been acted upon as yet. The frustrated youth is a pathetic sight when one understands the mental torture and disillusionment. Demoralization of spirit amongst this group is to be expected unless their ambition for learning can be satisfied.

The teachers and the students are ready. But the school house has not even been started. Consequently, the mess halls, the recreation halls and every empty room is going to be utilized for the classrooms. The legendary "red school house" is no match for what we have here as a school. Also the equipment, such as tables and chairs, is not here. The textbooks are not available as yet. They are expected soon. Of course it may be another week or two or three months; nobody knows. Before becoming disgusted with the inadequacy, the Spanish word, "manana" comes to mind. "Tomorrow"—what a luxury it would be if we can use this word as our new philosophy for the development of the project and in our daily life. Everything would be at a standstill. But the teachers, students and the parents are not going to permit lack of materials to hinder the progress of education. Children have been asked to bring chairs from homes. The local carpenters are doing overtime work to complete tables. Most likely the mess hall tables will be put into service.

Mystery of Missing School Building

One mystery which has not been solved is the reason why school buildings were not incorporated in the construction program. When the army engineers started on the garnishing net factory, things moved rapidly. There may have been shortages of lumber elsewhere but when they were needed, they arrived. The idea of having the residents construct the school buildings from the adobe bricks they

manufacture is good on paper but the process is awfully slow.

The noble experiment starts from October 5. The school children are saying among themselves that they have to study hard in order that their averages may not be lower than their friends. The competitive spirit shows that despite material handicaps, the desire to learn will produce a school system and a student body of which every teacher and parent can be proud.

July, August and September are supposed to be "dormant" months in the desert country. In other words, those who can afford it are supposed to go to cooler climates for vacations and those who cannot are expected to hibernate until cooler weather comes around. The planting season is supposed to be here now that October has arrived but farming is not progressing according to the expectations of the residents. The trouble seems to lie in the lack of heavy equipment to clear off the lands and also to construct the irrigation ditches.

Victory Gardens Planted at Poston

Inasmuch as domestic water is plentiful for victory gardens, the empty spaces within the camps are being leveled off and planted with vegetables which may be used in the kitchens. The gardeners are doing a good job. Many of the blocks in Camp 1 are enjoying their own home-grown greens. Camp 2 is just starting on this project. It is amusing to see the residents stop and watch the plants grow. They act as if this is the first time they are seeing vegetables grow. And a large majority of them are experienced farmers. It is possible that since this is the first time they are seeing crops grow in this new place, they are watching the progress.

The experimental planting within the camp will prove valuable to the agricultural department in many ways. When spring comes around, there will be farming on a larger scale if the manpower is not taken away elsewhere.

Arizona Japanese Arrested by FBI

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Henry Tadao Yoshiga, 53, garage and used car lot operator, was arrested in downtown Phoenix last week by an FBI agent for being in an area in which entry by enemy aliens is restricted by the military.

Yoshiga, a native Japanese who has been in the United States for 37 years and in the Phoenix area for 14 years, said he had come downtown to go to a bank and a finance company.

On his person, Yoshiga had a military travel permit which federal officers said had been issued by an employee of the Wartime Civilian Control Administration on May 6. The permit specified the bank, the finance company and the state highway department as places where Yoshiga could go in Phoenix.

Federal officials pointed out that the permit could only be used for changing of residence and could not be legally used as a means of free Yoshiga said he thought his permit covered such visits and admitted coming into town whenever entry into the restricted area business required since May 6.

Yoshiga, a registered alien, resides just outside the city limits, the start of the restricted area.

He is being held for a probable hearing before an enemy alien restrictions board.

New York Federation Basketball Team Starts Practice

NEW YORK — The New York Young People's Christian Federation's basketball team held their initial practice at the Church of All Nations gym under the coaching of J. Earl Fowler, former football and basketball coach at Rikkyo university in Tokyo.

Turning out were Min Arita, Asao Inouye, Kiyoshi Inouye, George Buto, Aki Yamasaki, Jack Hata, Eddie Cook and Toge Fujihira.

865 Volunteer For Farm Work At Cody Center

Evacuee Beet Workers Combat Labor Shortage In Montana, Wyoming

DENVER — A total of 865 volunteer workers of Japanese ancestry have been recruited from the War Relocation Authority center near Cody, Wyo., to harvest beets in Wyoming and Montana, Joseph H. Smart, regional WRA director, announced today.

The workers have gone into the fields to combat the shortage of beet labor in the west, Mr. Smart said.

The 865 leaving for beet harvest work have been allocated, he said, to the following areas: Billings, Mont., 339; Sidney, Mont., 123; Hardin, Mont., 95; Lovell, Wyo., 140; Worland, Wyo., 58; Sheridan, Wyo., 16; and Torrington, Wyo., 94.

At the same time, Mr. Smart announced new WRA regulations under which Japanese-American evacuees will be permitted to leave relocation centers.

"In the interest of the nation, as well as in the interest of the evacuees themselves, WRA has ordered that an evacuee may not leave a relocation center on indefinite leave unless four conditions are satisfied," Mr. Smart said.

"These conditions are: 1. that he must have a job or other means of support. 2. That there must be an absence of evidence that his leaving the center will endanger the war program or the public peace and security. 3. That the community to which he wishes to go must be willing to accept him, and 4. That he must agree to report to WRA all subsequent changes of address.

"I would like to emphasize, too, that the shortage of manpower from which the nation is suffering can be relieved in part by the many able and willing hands among the evacuees."

"Americans of Japanese ancestry can contribute a good deal to the war effort if they are permitted to do so, and the great majority of them are anxious to make their contribution."

Mr. Smart emphasized that no evacuee is permitted to leave a relocation center unless the FBI and other federal authorities and WRA officials are satisfied granting of a leave will not endanger the war effort.

The workers now engaged in the harvest in Wyoming and Montana were allocated to the various beet areas on a quota basis, determined by the number of acres to be harvested, Mr. Smart said.

600 Aiding Beet Harvest Work in State of Colorado

DENVER, Colo. — A total of 610 volunteer workers of Japanese ancestry from War Relocation Authority centers were helping to harvest sugar beets in Colorado on the first day of October, Joseph Smart, regional WRA director, announced.

The Granada center in Colorado supplied 473 of the workers. The remainder came from Poston, Ariz.

Five Thousand Signs Made for Stockton

STOCKTON — If you were one of the Stockton residents who moved on at a "No Loitering" sign or slowed down for a "10 M.P.H." sign, you were looking at only one of 5,000 signs made by the paint shop since the inception of the center.

Used by Mr. Fukami and Allan Hagio in their work were 23 gallons of paint.

Kitchen Crew Makes Garden Fish Pond

MANZANAR — A turtle, 100 trout and some 60 carp now have a new home in a waterfall equipped pond and garden made at Manzanar by the kitchen crew under the supervision of R. F. Kado.

Trees and plants were donated by Miyoji Uyematsu, Munejiro Matsuyama and Motichiro Tachibana.

Evacuation Termed 'Wasteful, Unfair' by San Jose Professor

Claude Settles Speaks Before Kiwanis Club On Japanese Problem

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Evacuation of West coast Japanese was termed "wasteful and unfair" in a speech given last week before the San Jose Kiwanis club by Claude N. Settles, associate professor of sociology at San Jose State college.

"I realize I am sticking my neck out in speaking on this subject," said Settles, "and I might add I've been clipped two or three times for so doing, but I am convinced that in moving out the Japanese the fundamental principles of democracy are being undermined."

The San Jose Mercury Herald quoted Settles as telling the Kiwanis group:

"Most Japanese Americans are just as loyal Americans as anyone could wish."

He emphasized that nobody could challenge his patriotism for his stand because he traced his ancestry back to the American revolution and, with four other brothers, served in the last war and has had his application in with the War department since last January to serve again.

He also pointed out that if military authorities have the right to move American citizens from one section of the country, the right conceivably might be extended to cover second or third generation Germans and Italians and even to

members of minority political parties.

He was critical of the waste of talent represented by Japanese Americans trained as technicians, nurses, doctors' assistants and in research laboratories who are not being permitted to help the U. S. in the war effort.

Further, Settles said that priorities are hampering the purchase of farming equipment for Japanese to produce food for their own consumption. Nor are they permitted to remove such equipment to new locations from storage here.

In Santa Clara county, he said evacuated Japanese received about 30 to 40 cents on the dollar for investments but in other sections it was much lower.

Settles said that of the 2700 applications by American students of Japanese parentage for release to attend eastern universities, only 162 have thus far been approved.

He said that he had complete faith in the contention that democracy, placed alongside any brand of fascism, will find Japanese Americans wholeheartedly for democracy, and mentioned instances in which mothers of sons who have sacrificed or are risking their lives for this country have bowed to evacuation orders without protest.

He did not advocate bringing the evacuees back en masse, but suggested a loosening of control to permit students to attend higher institutions of learning and to take advantage of American Japanese talents in the prosecution of the war.

Yamato Community in Florida 'Evacuated' by War Needs

H. T. Kamiya, Pioneer of Unique Colony, Realizes Life-Long Ambition as Three Daughters Complete College Education; Son Still Farms Nearby Tract

BY TOGE FUJHIRA

NEW YORK — Construction of a great Army Air Corps radio school in the vicinity of Boca Raton, Florida, necessitated the evacuation of the whole colony of Yamato in Palm Beach county in southeastern Florida.

Kazuo Kamiya, youngest son of T. T. Kamiya, founder of the town of Yamato almost four decades ago, is carrying on the traditions of the old Yamato colony by farming near Boca Raton, a few miles from the old location.

H. T. Kamiya, one of the pioneer Japanese in the eastern United States, who launched an agricultural experiment in 1903 in Florida's Palm Beach county, growing pineapples as well as truck crops, is now at the Manzanar relocation center in California with his oldest daughter, Mrs. Masa Fukushima.

During the Florida land boom of the early twenties, when many members of the Yamato group sold their holdings and when some of the group returned to Japan, H. T. Kamiya declared that he would remain in America so that his three young girls could get their schooling.

"When they grow up and finish their schooling it will be their privilege to determine where they will live but I think they will follow the footsteps of their parents and remain Americans," H. T. Kamiya once told a friend, Fritz Falkenberg. Writing in the Abilene (Tex.) Reporter-News several weeks ago Falkenberg remembered that Kamiya had said of his children:

"Japan would be foreign to them as it would be foreign to me. We left Japan behind in 1903 and it has grown more distant since then."

H. T. Kamiya realized his ambition for his girls, all of whom were born in America. His daughters all graduated from the Florida Women's College. Masa Kamiya, now Mrs. Fukushima, was in California and was evacuated to Manzanar, Mishi Kamiya formerly taught at Juniper and Del Rey high schools in Florida and is at present in Federal civil service employ in New York City. Masuko, now Mrs. Herbert Suga, the youngest daughter, is now in New York City with her husband, a dental technician. Her husband, incidentally, is the son of a Japanese

truck gardener on New York state's Long Island.

D. I. Oishi, who with H. T. Kamiya started the unique colony in Florida, is still a resident of the state, living now in Jacksonville with his nephew, Frank Kamiya. Both Oishi and Kamiya were silk merchants in Kobe before coming to the United States forty years ago to make a new home in a new world.

Idaho Winter Holds No Terror For Alaskans

HUNT, Idaho — Records of severe Idaho winters hold no terror for one group of colonists at the Minidoka Relocation Center.

These evacuees are from northern Alaska. The Moto brothers, Jim, Taylor, and Donald, from Deering, 10 miles north of Nome, are half Eskimo and half Japanese.

Ten colonists were living in Bristol Bay, north of the Aleutians, when evacuated. They are half-Alaskan-Indian as are many of the other 45 Alaskan evacuees of mixed parentage. Three evacuees from the Kodiak district have a Russian strain, six generations in the background.

Many of these evacuees have never seen or associated with Japanese people before the evacuation and cannot speak or understand the Japanese language. Living in Indian villages they hunted whale and seal to eke out an existence.

The rest of the 134 Japanese evacuated from Alaska lived principally in the southern part of the territory, and were engaged in normal businesses, such as groceries, laundries, bakeries, and restaurants.

Pacemaker Staff Members to Leave For Jerome Center

SANTA ANITA — Members of the Santa Anita Pacemaker's staff who hope to continue working as a newspaper unit will leave the Santa Anita assembly center for Jerome, Arkansas, on October 8, according to Eddie Shimano, editor.

The Pacemaker recently lost its star artist, Chris Ishii, formerly of the Walt Disney studio and creator of L'il Neebo, who left for the Granada center in Colorado.

Women of Powell Valley Extend Neighborly Welcome to Evacuee Group at Heart Mountain City

Nisei Awaiting Release from Ellis Island

NEW YORK — Mitsuko Hirata, University of Washington Phi Beta Kappa who was formerly connected with the American Embassy in Tokyo, and her sister, Tamaye, are among the many nisei who are now at Ellis Island awaiting the completion of federal investigation.

The nisei were among the group of Americans who arrived from the Far East on the exchange liner, the Grispholm, having been exchanged for Japanese nationals at Laurence Marques in Portuguese East Africa. They are expected to be released upon the completion of the extensive investigative procedure.

Governor Visits Relocation City In Wyoming

Labor Matters Concern Gov. Smith on Trip To Heart Mountain

POWELL, Wyo. — Governor Nels Smith paid his first visit last week to Heart Mountain City, relocation home of 10,000 West coast Japanese, and reported himself particularly impressed with the hospital and its facilities—the finest in the state.

Gov. Smith toured the new town, conversing with officials and with the newly-arrived residents from California, and was taken to a hill overlooking the city from the north west, where he got a commanding view of the entire project.

The governor was also shown the waterworks system in detail. The modern sewerage system was explained to him and he also inspected the electric wiring and observed the plumbing.

Labor matters — securing labor for sugar beet farmers and other employers — was on the governor's mind chiefly during his visit to Heart Mountain.

"We've got that problem pretty well worked out," Gov. Smith said later.

Major Housing Problem Reported At Topaz Center

TOPAZ, Utah — A major housing problem has been created at Topaz center, reports the Topaz Times, since the majority of families coming here from Tanforan fall into the categories of married couples or three-member families.

Recommendation that a group of 24 apartment buildings be divided into 12 instead of the present 6 units has been advanced by Claude E. Cornwall, chief of the housing division, to enable each couple to have a private room.

Poston Residents May Raise Squabs

POSTON — A squab raising project is now being planned at Poston by the Agricultural department, according to the Press Bulletin.

About 400 birds will be brought in shortly from California. Instruction in raising, housing, breeding and feeding will be given those interested in registering for the project.

City Beautification Contest at Gila

RIVERS, Ariz. — Most beautiful gardens and blocks at Gila River will be honored, it was announced last week in the News-Courier.

Contests will be held in both the Canal and Butte sections of the city to determine the most artistic gardens and the cleanest most beautiful blocks. Cash awards and banners will be presented the winners.

Christian Women Form Goodwill Organization In Wyoming District

POWELL, Wyo. — In an organized effort to extend welcome and show neighborliness to the people of the Heart Mountain Relocation center, representative women from the Catholic and five Protestant churches of Powell, a community of 2,500 about ten miles from the relocation center, congregated to form a club, the "Christian Good Will Group."

Membership in the club is open to all Christian women, regardless of church affiliations, and the group has for its primary object the extension of friendly courtesies to the Christian women among the Japanese Americans recently arrived from California to make their homes at Heart Mountain for the duration of the war.

That these Japanese American women feel strange and a little bewildered in their new surroundings is rapidly understood by many of the pioneer women of the Shoshone region, who likewise came to a new and strange land from distant states some 25 or 30 years ago, the Powell Tribune, community newspaper of Powell valley, reported.

Various suggestions were made by the women present at the organization meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Al Meyer, as to means of expressing their feeling of sympathy and friendliness toward the newcomers. One means suggested was the gathering of flower seeds from the gardens, carefully labeled, and bulbs such as iris or tulips to be planted this fall, which would help to make more colorful next spring the rather drab surroundings of their settlement.

Other courtesies may be devised as time goes on and the wishes of the women at Heart Mountain become better known. Officers of the Christian Good Will Group are Mrs. J. M. Browne, president; Mrs. Paul Douglas, vice president; and Mrs. Al Meyer, secretary.

Mrs. Browne and Mrs. Douglas attended by invitation the first women's meeting to be held at Heart Mountain recently.

Fresno Resident Gets Jail Term For Center Fight

FRESNO, Cal. — Tokujiro Saisho, 30, a resident at the Fresno assembly center, last week pleaded guilty to assault and battery upon Torao Tsuruda, a member of the community council at the center, and was sentenced to serve sixty days in the Fresno county jail and placed on 180 days probation by Justice of Peace Earl Church.

According to a report in the Fresno Bee, Saisho said he went to Tsuruda's room to persuade him to withdraw from the council as requested by a group of evacuees at the center, of whom Saisho was the leader. Tsuruda reportedly refused. A scuffle began and Saisho attempted to pin Tsuruda to the bed.

The Bee said that Tsuruda broke loose and using his fists, knocked out three of Saisho's teeth. It was partly the physical damage Saisho already had suffered that prompted Church to impose a comparatively lenient sentence.

Chick Sexing School To Open in Fresno To Replace Japanese

FRESNO, Calif. — Because California's chick sexing experts have been evacuated by military order, a chick sexing school sponsored jointly by the federal government, Fresno State College and San Joaquin valley hatcherymen will open on October 19.

The object of the school, according to O. M. Braun, assistant professor of agriculture at Fresno State, is to train Caucasian Americans to fill the critical void left by the departure of Japanese American chick sexers who have heretofore had a monopoly on the complicated and lucrative profession.

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LARRY TAJIRI Managing Editor

EDITORIALS:

The WRA Looks Ahead

Within the next few weeks the assembly center phase of the evacuation and relocation of 112,000 west coast Japanese will have been completed. With all of the War Relocation Authority's ten communities now functioning, the evacuees will soon be under the responsibility of the WRA in resettlement communities from California to Arkansas. The assembly centers, which have been under Army jurisdiction, will have been cleared and many of these centers are already being converted to military purposes.

As the emphasis shifts from the temporary assembly centers to the relocation communities, there is an encouraging note in that the federal government and the War Relocation Authority, which is directly concerned with the welfare of the evacuees, are already looking forward to the next and final phase of the tremendous problem born of the wartime evacuation of persons of a single racial heritage. With full realization of the tremendous difficulties involved, WRA officials are impressing the colonists that their sincere objective is the individual and permanent relocation of the evacuees.

The healthy and vigorous manner in which the WRA is attacking the problems spawned by wholesale evacuation is dissipating much of the bitterness and confusion created by the uprooting of the people from their homes, businesses and friends and by the sudden transition of the evacuees from individual family life to camp atmosphere and living.

No matter how great the problems of individual relocation may seem at this time, these problems will be multiplied a thousand-fold if the present relocation communities remain intact for the duration. Relocation of the evacuees in individual communities throughout this broad and great American land will hasten the eventual assimilation of the immigrants and Americans of Japanese racial extraction into the main stream of national life. This program of individual relocation is already under way.

Negroes and Democracy

It is accepted theory that the United States Negro has his vote, his Constitutional rights, his equal privileges. It is accepted practice that he has none of these in some states, to a limited degree in practically all others.

Thus it is that congested Negro districts in the metropolitan cities and sprawling Negro sections in the south make only too fertile breeding grounds for the germs of any sort of propaganda that promises them better conditions.

Last week the FBI was arraigning close to 100 Negroes, all leaders of various pro-fascist movements. For the most part these movements were started and financed by Axis propagandists, some undoubtedly representing the Japanese military. The number of Negroes claimed as followers ran into the millions, though probably the number was closer to half a hundred thousand at the most.

Among the first to denounce these fascist-minded leaders were other Negroes.

For the great majority of the Negroes know, as the Nisei know, that the propaganda of the Japanese military, of Hitler and of Mussolini, though it speak of race equality and promise freedom, is built on lies and hate and brutality. The Negroes know, as the Nisei know, that men who deal out bombs on the one hand, do not deal with love and jus-

The Des Moines Tribune: On Loyalty of U. S. Japanese

For more than 10 years prior to Pearl Harbor, Blake Clark had been on the University of Hawaii faculty. Since then he has written a book about Hawaii at war.

One thing that especially distressed Mr. Clark was the number of rumors having no foundation in fact which were spread in the United States about Japanese in Hawaii after Dec. 7. Given access to official sources at Honolulu, he ran down the more common rumors and found them invariably fictitious.

For example, the one about the Japanese pilot on whose finger a McKinley High School ring was found. Or the Japanese farmer who cut an arrow in his cane field, pointing to Pearl Harbor. And so on.

As Mr. Clark observes, the gleaming white hangars at Hickam field could be seen for 20 miles, and there were warships all over the harbor. The attackers needed no "arrow" to point the way!

* *

But what interested us most was the positive evidence of Japanese-American loyalty that Mr. Clark provides. In an article in the New Republic (September 14) he notes that members of the Oahu Citizens Defense committee, most of them Japanese, rushed to their posts on Dec. 7 as volunteer truck drivers. Some of them went into the shrapnel to carry out wounded.

The Japanese were first to respond when radio calls came for blood donors. They volunteered by the hundreds.

Two Japanese boys burned their hands helping a machine-gunner feed in ammunition during the attack, and had to be sent to the hospital.

Japanese surgeons, listening to a lecture when the attack came, hurried to Tripler hospital with other Honolulu surgeons and unquestionably saved many lives.

Nor could parents be prouder than are the Japanese whose sons are in the army in Hawaii.

* *

"The great majority—the second and third generations—are overwhelmingly loyal to the United States," Mr. Clark concludes.

Oh, sure, there are some among the older, first generation, alien Japanese who still have a nostalgic sympathy with the homeland. The "dangerous" among these have been interned. Among the others, no trace of a "fifth column" has been found.

"Let us ask ourselves objectively and dispassionately (says Clark) what is the best way to obtain the continued whole-hearted co-operation of this large loyal group? . . . These people already believe in democracy and want to fight for it. The more we extend democracy to them, the more they will have to fight for. If we take away what freedom and equality they now enjoy as loyal Americans, we abandon them to fascist propaganda and rob them of the incentive to resist fascist ideas."

This might be said with equal logic about the Japanese-Americans here in the United States.—(Editorial in the Des Moines, Iowa Tribune of September 15, 1942).

An interesting educational experiment is in the making at the Colorado River relocation center at Poston where seminars based on the "Great Books" plan of St. John's College in Maryland are in session.

American educators are watching with considerable interest the results of the "Great Books" courses at Poston.

tice and human kindness on the other. Those deluded followers of the pro-Axis cults cannot be blamed for wanting that long-promised better world. But they can be blamed for failing to see that that world will not be brought by the men who are bringing destruction to China and Europe today.

Jim Crow laws against the Negroes and discriminatory legislation and practices against other minority groups in America only serve the war aims of the Hitlers and Tojos. Hitler once boasted that he would destroy the United States from within and the Axis technique is to "pit race against race, group against group." The American people have a great war for freedom and survival to win overseas and an important struggle for freedom and equality which must be won at home.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

What happened to Taro Suzuki and 115,000 other west coast residents of Japanese ancestry in the United States after Pearl Harbor has been duplicated in Canada's province of British Columbia, peacetime home of more than 25,000 Canadian Japanese.

In Canada, however, evacuation has not moved with the speed and efficiency of the U. S. army's clearing of west coast military areas. And today Vancouver is the only coastal city in the North American coast in which Japanese reside. Some 2,500 men, women and children still live in Vancouver and some stores and businesses operated by Canadian Japanese are open, although the Japanese of Vancouver have been told that they will be moved to one-time "ghost towns" and new evacuee communities in eastern British Columbia before November 1. The New Canadian, an English-Japanese twice-weekly newspaper, is still published in the city of Vancouver.

Contrasted with the policy of U. S. officials in maintaining family units intact, Canada's evacuation, handled by the British Columbia Security Commission, first affected men between 18 and 40 years of age. These men were sent into the interior to work on roads and other public projects at \$3.50 a day. Needy families at home were given relief funds. The Japanese had dominated the coastal fishing industry and the people of the fishing villages were evacuated to Canada's only assembly center, Hastings Park. Japanese families living near strategic points were also sent to Hastings Park where conditions have been declared by at least one U. S. observer to be far worse than those existing at U. S. west coast assembly centers. Families in some areas of coastal British Columbia, however, are still residing in their homes, although their eventual evacuation is inevitable. Meanwhile, thousands of families voluntarily evacuated and moved across the great Canadian mountains onto the great prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Hundreds of families reestablished themselves on farms in these inland provinces and are already engaged in the production of food for the Dominion's war effort. Thousands of others, like the more than 10,000 evacuee farm workers in the U. S. today, are engaged in the harvesting of sugar beets. Some areas in which these Canadian Japanese are working are directly across the international border line from Blaine county and other Montana districts where hundreds of American Japanese are now working.

Canada has no relocation centers as such. However, many coastal Canadian families are being settled in "ghost towns" in the British Columbia interior where housing of sorts is available and where the Japanese will have an opportunity to establish permanent homes. In these "ghost towns" families now separated will be reunited and individual housing units are now being rushed to completion. Several hundred individual homes have been built by evacuee labor in the Slocan valley in British Columbia (not far north of Spokane, Wash.) and Slocan valley will eventually be developed into a community of 5000 Japanese evacuees. Two hundred houses have also been constructed at Tashme, a new evacuee city near Hope, British Columbia, not far northeast of Bellingham, Wash. In many of these new Canadian communities, which more closely approximate normal living conditions than U. S. relocation centers which are military reservations guarded by M. P. units, Canadian nisei are preparing to take over the problem of education of the younger children.

In its dispersal of evacuee Japanese along the three thousand mile area from Vancouver, B. C. to Quebec, Canadian relocation is far ahead of U. S. evacuee resettlement. Hundreds of Canadian nisei are now employed on tobacco and sugar beet farms in Ontario province, north of the U. S. states of Michigan and Ohio. Others are working in sawmills, on construction projects and in transport and fishing industries along the Canadian shores of the Great Lakes. The Dominion policy in eastern Canada has been announced as that of placing nisei with private firms in any suitable jobs outside restricted areas. The Ontario provincial government has already advised that nisei now working in government farm service camps will be accepted into industrial and other work, in addition to agriculture, and that 350 nisei now in Ontario will be permitted to take such work as soon as sugar beet harvesting is completed.

Thus Canadian nisei are helping solve the Dominion's acute manpower shortage. The work of these young west coast Canadians of Japanese ancestry in eastern Canada has already broken down much of the prejudice against persons of Japanese ancestry. And in a Canadian town in Ontario, not far from Detroit, Mich., the Board of Trade last week cited Japanese Canadians "for their valuable services in aiding Canada's defense effort."

Love Story of a Nisei Girl . . .

John Fante Tells It Poignantly In His "Mary Osaka, I Love You"

" . . . Mingo Mateo had seen the dream of America through the eyes of that Mary."

That Mary is Mary Osaka, of whom John Fante writes in his short story, "Mary Osaka, I Love You," in the October issue of Love Housekeeping magazine. The story plays out against a background of Lil Tokyo in Los Angeles and Bunker Hill, "that high island of Mexicans and Filipinos not far from the City Hall."

The story tells of the love of a Filipino, Mingo Mateo, for Mary Osaka. They are married in Las Vegas, and they sign the register at an auto court: "Mr. and Mrs. Mingo Mateo, Dec. 7, 1941."

Many a Nisei girl will recognize herself in the picture of Mary Osaka:

" . . . the soft voice of a girl beside him, speaking of this bright land of American youth. She had told him that Artie Shaw's was the best American band, that Benny Goodman played the best clarinet. For twenty minutes she had expounded the cool nostalgia of Bing Crosby. She had picked Oregon in the Rose Bowl, Minnesota in the Big Ten. She entranced him with thoughts on boogie-woogie, Joe DiMaggio, and the micrometric shift. She loved Clark Gable. He held her hand and was pleased to listen, the warm breeze picking up her scent and wafting it over the city. She liked au-

tomobiles and cigarettes, Joe Louis and scented face powder, nylon hose and Ginger Rogers; she liked Fred Allen and Bob Hope. She liked Rhett Butler and Scarlett O'Hara. She talked of Wendell Willkie, the Okies, John Gunther, Cab Calloway, slacks, Harper's Bazaar, President Roosevelt. America the wild and wonderful, out of the sweet lips of a small girl who loved it deeply, spoke of it intimately, as though it were her brother, her house, her life."

The father of Mary Osaka owns the Yokohama Cafe in Los Angeles. When Mary and Mingo, that night of Dec. 7, tell him of their marriage, he says, as translated by Mary: "He says the war is not his fault. He says he is loyal to America. He says he is richer and happier in this country than he ever was in Japan. He says the twenty-five years he has been in Los Angeles are the happiest of his life. He says the Japanese have gone mad. He says they will lose the war. He says he is glad, too. He says it is the end of Japan. He says it makes him happy. He says he is ashamed of Japan. He says it is not the common people of Japan, it is the ruling class . . . He says in the name of the Filipino people, you must forgive him."

Fante has lived in Los Angeles and known many Nisei there.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Dillon Myer Visits Heart Mountain City

If the entire future of the Nisei were in the hands of Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, we'd have relatively little to worry about. Myer impresses one as just that sort of man.

The director of the vast program of relocation, however, has no such illusions as to his prowess. He contends that the WRA can only help in directing the program, and that the greatest part of the determination will be in the hands of the evacuees themselves.

Dillon Myer is an impressive looking man. He is tall, over six feet, and slim. He has well-chiseled, manly features and a fine head of grey hair gives the finishing touch to the impression of quiet, efficient American capability that one gets at first sight. He speaks easily in a deep voice that carries well, and it is easy to see how he has been able to climb high in the ranks of civil servants.

In two conferences that Myer held during his recent brief visit to the project he did nothing to spoil the fine first impression. To the contrary the straightforward manner in which he asked questions and the quickness with which he got to the core of things added to his stature.

Many of the things he voiced in those conferences are, for various reasons, off the record. But Myer emphasized time and again that it is WRA's desire that the relocation centers be but a temporary stopping place in the process of war relocation.

The first phase, in Myer's view, was the period from the time removal was first hinted to March 29 when the Army suddenly put a stop to voluntary evacuation. The second phase was in the assembly centers, and now the relocation centers are the third stage. After that comes the fourth phase, that of private relocation in areas outside the jurisdiction of the Western Defense Command.

Myer is not incognizant of the mountainous difficulties involved in finding new homes where 100,000 individuals of Japanese blood, mostly citizens, some aliens, may find acceptance and an opportunity to make a living. He admits that hope is a large component in the WRA's plans for permanent relocation.

This is where the evacuees themselves come in, for after all the problem of acceptance is essentially a problem of individual human relationships. The WRA and other government and private agencies will help smooth the way, but after that only the individuals actually involved can complete the chapter.

In effect this is a program which would try to solve a definite post-war problem before the disruption that is bound to follow the next armistice. Obviously this is the best solution if it can be made to work. The WRA has hopes. Myer emphasized that its policy is fluid, and that it will make decisions and changes as they are considered necessary.

Those with little or no prospect of eventual private relocation need not be overly concerned, however, since it has been pointed out that the WRA's first objectives are to keep evacuees housed, fed and healthy. With reference to labor policy it was stressed that the physical needs of projects must be met first; in other words first consideration will be given to evacuee labor needs in keeping the projects operating.

Emphasizing the desire to stress the non-permanent nature of relocation camps, Myer declared the official names for the residents will be "evacuees". While many do not like the term it does not have the connotation of permanency found in "colonists" which was used previously.

Myer also pointed out that the necessity of giving the Nisei confidence in themselves during the relatively short period within the camps, as well as the public relations angle had much to do with the decision to limit eligibility for elective offices to citizens.

The two conferences here brought out again more than ever that the government is concerned over the future of its citizens of Japanese descent, and that it has chosen a splendid man to lead the staff which will tackle the problem. Myer demonstrated in his frank, straightforward manner that he is not avoiding issues. He made it obvious too that he has looked far deeper into the prob-

the copy desk

Thirty-Thirty

Two more center newspapers cashed in last week.

Still pacing the field, the Santa Anita Pacemaker led off with a neat, small, magazine-type edition featuring line-up cuts by Nasaki Ito and Koy Kawamoto and sketches of staff members by Chris Ishii.

Pacemaker editor was waspish Eddie Shumano who columned "Win, Place and Show." Greatest Pacemaker sport was needing other center papers, a sport which once caused more than one aspiring editor to squirm needlessly over the Pacemaker rating of a "certain unmentionable paper — the most illiterate."

Nevertheless, their final edition put to bed, Pacemaker editors and staff members could take a well-deserved rest.

We will remember the Center —not from words or pictures about it but — through friends made here, the discovery of high courage in unexpected places, a smile breaking a tense moment, the full moon through the pepper tree, the unshakable faith of the Nisei in democracy. The Pacemaker, Final Edition.

Stockton center came through with an amazing complete final edition 36 pages long. It was an exceptionally well done chronicle of the center's history.

El Joaquin appeared first on May 30, made twice weekly appearances for thirty-five issues.

Staff members included Barry Sakai, George Akimoto (who fathered little Pancho), Mary Yamashita, Sus Hasegawa, Patti Okura, Jimmy Doi, Fred Oshimo, Teri Yamaguchi, Bob Takahashi, Sakiko Kato, George Kaneda, Jun Kasa, Sumiye Hiramoto and Toshiko Oga.

When our relocation news came through, we were crestfallen. Little Pancho wasn't registered as a resident. We didn't think he could go to Arkansas. . . . "You can't go to Arkansas with us," we blurted out. "You're not a registered resident."

His puckish face darkened with anger. "I'm not registered?" he shouted. "You guys are only a fraction of the Stockton Assembly Center. But I am the Stockton Assembly Center. WHEREVER THE PEOPLE OF THIS CENTER GO, I GO!" . . . Pancho will definitely go with us to Arkansas.

—El Joaquin, Final Edition.

Add new columns: "On the Slate," education news in the Gila News - Courier; Sumie Itami's "The Naturalist Sez," the Minidoka Irrigator.

lem than the vast majority of Niseis, and that he understands the issue from all angles.

The future is settled, in a way, for the comparatively few who plan to go to Japan at the first opportunity and have indicated their desires by applying for repatriation. For the vast majority, citizens and aliens alike, who would rather die here than be forced to live elsewhere, the vision of the government is a challenge.

Some, unfortunately, have lost the moral courage to out and fight for liberty. Some have been demoralized by soft living within centers where one can get necessities with a minimum of effort. But those of us worthy of the name Americans must show that we are willing to do our part to strive for the freedom we have professed to love. Evacuation is of yesterday. There is a living, challenging issue today in permanent relocation.

In the October Harpers:

An Intelligence Officer Declares His Faith in Nisei and Offers Basic Policy For the Future

Implicit faith in the loyalty of the great majority of the Nisei is voiced by an intelligence officer stationed for a number of years on the West Coast, in an article in the October Harper's magazine.

The article, originally written as a confidential memorandum, according to the editors of Harpers, was released for publication with government assent. It was written in May of this year.

The primary problem, declares the author, is concerned with

the Nisei. As a basic policy for a permanent solution, he writes, "the American citizens of Japanese ancestry should be officially encouraged in their efforts toward loyalty and acceptance as bona fide citizens; they should be accorded a place in the national effort through such agencies as the Red Cross, U. S. C., civilian defense and such activities as ship and aircraft building or other defense production activities, even though subject to greater investigative checks as to background and loyalty than Caucasian Americans."

Absorption Only Solution

And the "only practical permanent solution," the author says, "is to indoctrinate and absorb these people and accept them as an integral part of the United States population, even though they remain a racial minority, and officially to extend to them the rights and privileges of citizenship, as well as to demand of them its duties and obligations. The Nisei could be accorded a place in the national war effort without risk or danger."

The writer points out the great degree of Americanization of the Nisei. He adds, also, that "it must therefore be conceded that the Americanization of the Nisei has He adds, also, that "it must therefore be conceded that the Americanization of the Nisei children has proceeded with at least the tacit consent, if not the active cooperation, of many of the Japanese-born parents. . . . That some of the Nisei children are more Americanized than others is not so much a measure of the strength of the opposition to such a program, usually on the part of the parents. Unless there is a conscious, active, continuous opposition, the child will absorb Americanization as naturally as he breathes."

Americanization of Nisei Told

Also stressed by the author were other factors in the Nisei way of life: the rise of the woman's position in family and social life; breakdown of the Japanese caste

system; the strong influence of Christianity toward Americanization and the change in the customs of the Buddhist organization to conform with the American way (the Young Men's and Young Women's Buddhist Associations, etc.); desire on the part of the Nisei to break from the purely Japanese community.

Nisei going to Japan after they had grown up were viewed, declares the writer, with more suspicion there than in the United States. "They were laughed at for their foreign ways; they were called American spies." The great majority returned after a time, "thoroughly disillusioned with Japan and more than ever loyal to the United States. It is my firm belief that the finest way to make a pro-American out of any Nisei is to send him back to Japan for one or two years after he is seventeen. Often a visit of a few months, in the past, has been sufficient to do the job."

The majority of Nisei are at least passively loyal, states the article.

For citizens who may be considered potentially dangerous, for Kibei, and for parents and guardians of the former, the author advocates the setting up of hearing boards for review of loyalty.

Advocates Segregation of Disloyal

He advocates the specific segregation of all disloyal elements from the loyal. Such a policy, he believes, would relieve a good deal of the "hysterical resentment against these people."

The board of review should consist of representatives of the military service, of the Department of Justice, and of the War Relocation Authority. Members of the "loyal Nisei group" should have a voice in the review of cases, he believes.

In summing up, the author writes, "The entire Japanese problem" has been magnified out of its true proportion, largely because of the physical characteristics of the people. It should be handled on the basis of the individual, regardless of citizenship, and not on a racial basis."

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

Distinctions Between Evacuees and Internees

Columnist Lee Shippey contrasts the difference in treatment accorded Japanese internees in this country and that of American internees in Japan in the September 30 edition of the Los Angeles Times.

The point Shippey wanted to bring out in his column is that the American government is giving the Japanese internees far better treatment than the Japanese government gave the American internees who returned aboard the Gripsholm. "A reporter

who visited a camp for Jap internees at breakfast time," he writes, "found them eating more bacon and eggs than most reporters can afford."

Perhaps it is a little beside the point, but this particular reporter of whom Lee Shippey speaks about probably never gets bacon and eggs for breakfast.

To keep the record straight, we must not engage in fabrication, for the Japanese internees do not get any more bacon and eggs than most reporters can afford. Columnist Shippey did not strengthen his case when he cited the example of the Japanese internees getting better food to eat than the average Americans can afford to spend.

Undoubtedly the American internees in Japan were mistreated. Shippey says that they "have been beaten, spat on, housed in such heatless places that their toes froze and otherwise viciously treated." I do not intend to question the veracity of those who claim to have been mistreated.

If the Japanese interned in America were all enemy aliens, then Shippey would have a good argument to stress of the excellent treatment accorded them.

Shippey simply ignores the status of the majority of the Japanese internees now in relocation centers. More than 70,000 of the 110,000 Japanese in the internment camps are American citizens.

As propaganda material for home consumption among Caucasians, the kind of contrast that Shippey peddles to the public may be satisfactory. As a matter of fact, the Japanese internees here are getting rather fair treatment.

On the other hand, the Japanese internees are American citizens evacuated from their homes in open violation of the most simple and fundamental democratic precepts. The Axis powers are aware of this fact and they are using it as a weapon to show that democracy means white supremacy.

When the loyalty and support of millions of colored peoples throughout the world are needed to preserve justice and decency for humanity, the United Nations and particularly the United States cannot afford to antagonize the colored minorities in this country and elsewhere by citing proudly the

Vagaries

Nisei Heroes

The U. S. Nisei have their heroes in World War II. There is Arthur Komori, a master sergeant in the U. S. Army Air Corps who fought on Bataan and who is now with MacArthur's forces in Australia. . . . Then there are the two young Nisei soldiers in Hawaii, who with two other U. S. Army sentries, were responsible for capturing the first Japanese prisoner taken by U. S. forces in World War II. The Nisei were among the troops patrolling the beaches of Oahu some time after the Japanese surprise attack on December 7. One of the midget Japanese submarines was beached and a Japanese officer emerged from the tiny undersea craft. He was immediately challenged by the Nisei sentries who fired a volley over his head. Then the Japanese officer was taken into custody by the soldiers. The prisoner is now at Camp Livingston, La.

Blake Clark, in his book "Remember Pearl Harbor," tells the story of this capture of the first Japanese war prisoner. As the Japanese submarine officer walked on the beach, he was challenged by the Hawaiian Japanese sentry. "Don't talk to me like that," said the Japanese officer, "I am a gentleman." "Gentleman, hell," the Nisei soldier replied, "If it weren't for guys like you, I wouldn't be patrolling this lonely beach for \$21 a month!"

Prize-Fighter

Speaking of Hawaiian Japanese soldiers, one of the men in training at a U. S. Army camp is Hank Nakamura, one of the best of the Hawaiian Japanese boxers to fight in continental U. S. rings. Nakamura once fought a semi-windup in Madison Square Garden in New York and appeared in many other U. S. rings before being inducted into the Army.

Welcome Sign

When Dillon Myer, national director of the WRA, visited Topaz last Sunday he was impressed by a large sign "Welcome to Topaz, Dillon Myer" which graced the Rec Ten hall where Myer spoke to the community council and block representatives. The sign was the work of Kim Obata, Berkeley artist and son of Chiura Obata, art instructor at the University of California who is also at Topaz. Mr. Obata had been asked to go to Tule Lake by UC officials but came to Topaz when his art students at Tanforan petitioned him to do so.

Although some coast papers headlined the introduction of a res- (Continued on page 6)

treatment accorded American citizens interned in camps because they happen to be of Japanese descent.

It is only fair for America to treat its own citizens with tolerance and kindness. Evacuating them to the inland relocation centers was undoubtedly a military, economic and political necessity to secure national unity.

Bragging about our treatment of citizens of this country may prove more harmful than good. We cannot afford to lose the loyalty and support of the colored people by proclaiming our sincerity to give freedom to all people, regardless of color or race, when we institute an undemocratic program by internment our own citizens.

Columnist Shippey who has been at times sympathetic to the Americans of Japanese descent has certainly created a wrong impression in public minds that the evacuees are living in luxury on public funds while the public must actually suffer from scarcity of food.

Contrasting the difference in the manner of treatment given enemy aliens in this country and the inhuman Japanese methods as testified by Americans returning from Japan is a logical procedure. We cannot, however, permit American writers to give contrasts on the American government's treatment of its own citizens and the Japanese government's treatment of enemy aliens. Contrasts are made, technically speaking, in the matter of unlikeness of associated things. Citizens and enemy aliens do not enjoy similar status, nor should they be blended indiscriminately together.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

OUR THANKS

somewhat belated go to Alfred Obayashi of the San Diego Chapter, now at Poston, Arizona, for his generous and considerable donation of \$10.00 to national headquarters . . . also to private George T. Yamamura of Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, for his contribution to the operating fund of the PACIFIC CITIZEN.

TWO MORE DINNERS

were served last Wednesday and Thursday evenings by the untiring local Japanese community, much to the delight of about 300 beet workers en route from Manzanar to Idaho and Montana . . . 146 former Manzanarites and a few wives arrived in Salt Lake on the "Challenger" about 6:30 p. m. Wednesday and after having dinner at the Japanese Buddhist and Christian churches, the group scattered in various directions for sight-seeing and shopping until 11:00 p. m. when the train pulled out for Idaho . . . on Thursday evening 126 workers and wives arrived also from Manzanar at approximately the same time and followed a similar program . . . there were also 16 young men on this train destined for the sugar beet fields of Montana whose train schedule did not permit sufficient time to disembark . . . box suppers were prepared and served with hot tea on the train for the latter group . . . nisei and issei, local residents and former Californians and Oregonians, Buddhist and Christian — all worked together to extend a typical Utah hospitality that really satisfied the palates and touched the hearts of the former Manzanar residents . . . the active leadership displayed by the Salt Lake JACL chapter, as well as the Buddhist and Christian churches, is to be greatly commended . . . also, we are grateful for the understanding attitude of the Utah and Idaho Sugar Co., and Mr. Clisbee Kimball, assistant traffic manager . . . all expenses for the meals were borne by this employing firm.

WHEN WRITING TO

national headquarters, please address your communications to the organization and to the attention of an individual, if necessary . . . kindly address your mail to an individual, only if the contents are personal in nature.

WHEN WRITING CHECKS

please make them out to the JACL or to the PACIFIC CITIZEN, whichever may be the case—not to an individual . . . this will save us unnecessary time and effort.

A NOTICE TO

our Santa Anita subscribers now being transferred to relocation centers, or still at Arcadia — due to the fact that we are unable to tell where each subscriber is moving, until notice is received of change of address, all editions from Sept. 21 on are being held here . . . when you send us your new address all issues will be forwarded.

NOSTALGIC MEMORIES

of California came to us last Friday when we received a crate of delicious Comice pears with the compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Winnie Freitas of San Juan Bautista . . . it is indeed a treat to taste of California fruits and our gratitude goes to these kind friends of the League.

Vagaries

(Continued from page 5)
olution at the AFL California convention at Long Beach, calling for the revocation of the citizenship of American-born Japanese, actually only three delegates openly supported the move among the hundreds of officials attending the meeting. J. Vernon Burke, San Francisco pressman and a leader in the state's progressive political politics, opened the attack on the resolution. Ralph Reichman of the Glendale Carpenter's union took the floor to oppose the resolution, although he himself had introduced it. Reichman said that the resolution had been forced upon him by his local. A negro delegate, James H. Anderson, spoke, saying that passage of the resolution would be a "disgraceful blot on the AFL and on our country." Brownlee Sirek, of the Oakland laundry wagon drivers, said that the resolution would "help the Axis." The resolution was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

The Japanese In America RELATION OF EVACUEES TO THE WORLD CRISIS

BY FRED FERTIG

Limited geographically, suspected politically, under a partial economic dis-enfranchisement, it is of course difficult for the evacuee to see much beyond the gate of his particular camp or to be inspired to a vital action in the affairs that are now shaking the world. But to the extent that the evacuees as a whole turn their interests to these same affairs and the problems they spring from, it is to that extent they shall understand their present circumstance—and to be enabled to do something constructive about it. In the day of world-wide, total war the destinies of all

—minorities and majorities—are determined by that war. While one group suffers because of the race antagonisms that war always aggravates, another group suffers as refugees fleeing from invasion, and still others suffer as soldiers on the battlefield or taxed and rationed citizens on the homefront. The main difference between the groups is in the kind of suffering. This being the fact, it then behooves us all not to waste time in self-pity; to deny our talents and destroy our ideals through bitterness. Instead, we should seek to get at the causes of our common misery and eliminate those causes by united and positive activity. We do not remedy anything, and may only further increase our difficulties — if we attack results and not causes.

We are living through a world-war and cultural revolution. "This revolution rather than the war itself, is the central fact and issue of our time". There can be no sound appraisal of the war—nor can we gain a sound relation to it—apart from a recognition of this fact and a facing of this issue.

This world cultural revolution is the cause of this world war. This war is the imperfect means that mankind has chosen to solve the cultural problems raised by the machine age and growing political consciousness of the masses.

We have had the periods of industrial and political revolution. The industrial revolution made it possible—though not yet actual—for all mankind to travel where and how they will, build what and when they would. Man no longer would have to slave by muscle to exist, but he could let a machine do his work for him and then he could turn himself to the glorious pursuits of mind and heart. The political revolution made it possible—though not yet actual—for all mankind to secure freedom and equal rights. The countries that had most part in bringing about these industrial and political revolutions—England, France, and the United States—naturally had the most resultant advantages. The power and vision these advantages put in their hands was expansive, and went out to less developed parts of the globe in the form of imperialism and Christian missions. The flag followed the dollar and the Cross followed the flag.

Imperialism was not all bad. For example, Western imperialism in the East not only sold opium and shipped off the "riches of the Indies" without proper pay but brought awake the sleeping masses and suggested to them their worth as individuals and racial peoples. At first the their potentialities as national awakening Oriental was bewildered, later made resentful, by the oddly mixed gift of imperialism and Christian democracy that the West had brought to him.

Imperialism — a profit system that must continually exploit new markets or lose its profit and die—the expansion of a nation by trade competition—would sooner or later bring different ambitious nations into conflict, first economic or cultural, then military conflict. The first great conflict directly resulting from the machine age was in Europe. Germany had come a little late to industrial power, and found herself, unlike France and England without colonies to exploit when her home market had been well worked. Though other factors aided, the First World War was above all the product of competing German and British-French imperialism. The Second World War began in the Orient where Japan suddenly found herself the strongest political power because of her industrial strength. It became the question of whose industry should reap the profit of the growing Asiatic market, Japan's or England's and the U. S.? The moral argument we had against Germany in the last war and have against the

Axis forces in this war is as to the pervert way they choose to assert their rights. Part of our moral is lost though when we consider that the democracies helped to weaken liberal and creative parties in Japan and Germany by our high tariffs, Exclusion Act, etc.

It would seem that the machine age should have united the nations and the peoples of the world, instead of setting them at each others throats. Did not steamships and wireless and airplanes link the continents together, making the exchange of goods and travelers and ideas easy? Italian citizens and American and Chinese citizens need no longer be separated from each other by distance and the ignorance that distance promotes. World citizenship became possible, and as some dreamers proposed, wholly desirable. But the fault had been that mankind had not prepared a moral culture appropriate to its material progress. We still thought in terms of nations, while machines carried on their global service. The true internationalists like Briand and Nitobe were few. Briand died, wearied with the effort to uphold his ideal of a United States of Europe and Upton Close who personally knew Nitobe tells us that he "died of a broken heart", having lost his effort to broaden Japan's national purpose.

When I said above that the First World War was mainly caused by the clash of competing imperialism I over-simplified the matter. Nor were we stating the case adequately when we said that the present war was a battle over who the "have" and "have-not" theory should control the markets of Asia. Of conflict is superficial though necessary to a deeper explanation. The students of psychology and culture can give a better interpretation of these wars than can the economist. These students will show that these terrible conflicts are product of a growing racial consciousness seeking to assert itself and are also the contest between a pre-machine age public philosophy and the demands of the machine age. We have a vast revolution against races being treated as inferior and a vast revolution towards a popular culture suitable to the machine age.

Machine-made wealth and power gives excuse for the wars, and the instruments by which we now fight with, but they are not the real cause. The basic cause, as we have just presented, is that we have not created a moral culture—a social and economic rationale—appropriate to our material-mechanical progress. We have the political rationale in political democracy. Democracy can be adapted to international as well as national affairs.

The League of Nations was once a promise of that. But if machines are to be used for instruments of peace and not weapons of death, then we must have industrial as well as political democracy. And if politics is not to be used for the empowering of some political elite as we have in Nazi Germany, where social group was set against social group in order that the elite may take control ("Nordics" stepping upward over the bodies of Jews), then we must have a social as well as a political democracy. And if we are not to repeat the evils of Versailles that helped bring on this second war, we must apply our principles of total democracy to the Axis people as well as those of the democracies when the peace is made. Not punishment but reconstruction must be the key act.

Jacques Maritan, great Catholic theologian, has written that "now we must change everything in order to change anything." Our President recommended the nature of that change a few years ago when he spoke that "wars by governments must be changed to peace by peoples". And recently, Vice-President Wallace called this "the People's Century", looking to plenty for all. Here is our revolu-

Schools Open At Minidoka

Pioneer Characteristics
Feature Facilities at
Idaho Relocation City

HUNT, Idaho — Schools with many pioneer characteristics will open soon for 2,200 young Japanese evacuees at the Minidoka Relocation Center, 20 miles northeast of Twin Falls.

In little black school houses these young Americans of Japanese ancestry will learn the three R's and, in addition, trades and professions to enable them to make places for themselves in post-war U. S. A.

Pupils and teachers alike will do some pioneering when classes are started. Because materials are not available to build schools, classes at Hunt will be held in tar-paper-covered barracks, recreation buildings, and dining halls. A laundry room will be converted into a laboratory for science classes. Students will sit on wooden benches made by evacuees in the colony's carpentry shop.

For other young Idahoans who might consider it fun to attend schools under such conditions, it should be pointed out that the schools at Hunt will be in session 11 months a year.

Only 19 of 57 teaching positions remain to be filled, Richard A. Pomeroy, superintendent of education at the Minidoka Relocation Center, announced Thursday.

Pomeroy, president of the Idaho Education Association and formerly principal of Boise Junior High school, said all applicants must hold an A. B. degree to meet with civil service requirements.

Eleven elementary teachers, ranging from kindergarten through the sixth grade with the exception of the third grade, are needed. Six high school teachers are wanted for the following departments: Agricultural, vocal music, industrial arts, physical education (Male), librarian, and science-mathematics. Vacancies exist also for an elementary vice-principal and a night school principal.

Evening classes in Americanization subjects will be held for adult evacuees.

tion; to find common cause with all around the world who are opposed to fascism, to bring our moral and cultural order up-to-date with our material-mechanical order, to plan a people's peace—a peace that does not again build war by allowing national or racial economic or political favor, a peace that remains peace because men equally share material and cultural wealth.

What again is the relation of the evacuee to this world crisis? Most specifically it is at three points. (1) The present state of the Japanese in the United States is due, among other things, to the fact of a competitive world economics that has set race against race. (2) Because people have not learned to live together cooperatively, in local communities, or in international contacts, we have had these two World Wars. Despite the inconveniences, and no matter what one believes about the relative justice or injustice of the evacuation, as long as the Relocation Areas remain in being they offer unique opportunities for social and economic experiment. Middleton Murry in England and Lewis Mumford in America have told us that our city civilization, overgrown, competitive, unnatural in environment, is not the correct atmosphere for human growth. Nor are the Relocation Areas for the most part in their physical arrangement; but what with the official WRA encouragement of co-operatives, self-government, community industries — these communities might be, with a constructive attitude on the part of the people, important experiments in social and economic living that would benefit not only themselves but a world that is at war because it has not yet learned how to live in community. (3) Most important of all is that the evacuees are part of the people, and deserve and must find their part in the "People's Century." The right of protest and petition, the use of the vote, the experiments we have just spoken of, a participation wherever possible in the larger current of events, is all to this end. At Fresno Assembly Center there has been organized a weekly discussion group dealing with Post-War Reconstruction. This represents the vision without which the people perish.

Nisei Woman: It's Not Too Early to Think About Christmas

It's none too early to start thinking about Christmas presents. Perhaps this year we'll go back to that good old tradition—handmade gifts.

If you select carefully, work carefully, there'll be nothing homemade looking about your presents. And if you put a little extra time into the making, you can produce lovely personal and intimate things that don't have the run-of-the-mill look that presents, manufactured by the thousands, are apt to have.

For instance, what girl wouldn't love a white crepe tailored blouse, complete with French cuffs and her initials in white silk on the pocket? And any child would be delighted with a frilly pinafore, with her name embroidered in red across the front.

If you have a sewing machine or have access to one, you're doubly blessed, for the things you can make (and quickly) are endless. For example:

A quilted vest to keep Mother warm these chilly mornings. Or, also quilted: a bag, a skirt (really!) or short jacket. The last would be super for a high school or college-age girl.

Bright plaid flannel shirt for that tomboy niece of yours.

A ski suit, jodhpurs, slacks.

Do you knit? Then you might try:

Heavy white mittens for sis. Embroider a bouquet of bright flowers on top. Or make, for a special gift, part or all angora mittens.

Socks, of course, for the men. Make them short and bright for brother. The longer length for father.

And for hubby, a warm ski sweater, in two or three colors.

Pink bed socks for sis.

And all the fluffy, adorable white, pink and blue things for the new baby.

Do you crochet? Then try a set of lacy crocheted table mats for that nice young newlywed couple down the block. They'd like things like that to give them an at-home feeling when they invite their friends in.

A fat yarn tea-cozy for Mother, or crocheted ties for your brother.

Or combine your talents and make:

Felt suspenders for young girls. Use lots of colors and have bright flowers running up and down the straps.

Tailored handbag, made of felt, saddle-stitched for smartness. Have over-the-shoulder straps if you like.

Big costume jewelry pins using wood, cloth, yarn, and paint. Make heads, animals, initial pins. And make all the jewelry you've been making—pins of knotholes, necklaces from seeds and pits, rings and the like.

Shower bags with compartments.

Wood projects might include:

Carved figures of dogs, other animals. Sanded down, varnished and well polished, they'll look like art objects.

Square vanity box, covered in imitation leather to hold shower essentials.

A vanity table with covered skirt. Table can be small, simple. A perfect present for a young mother from her family.

And just for fun, try making: Shower soap figures. Carve white soap into flowers, pine cones, figures, etc. Attach white rope to loop around neck.

Shower mitts. These, made of heavy towelling, combine mittens and washcloth in one.

Thousand Cotton Pickers Sought at Relocation Center

CASA GRANDE, Ariz. — Japanese evacuee labor can be used to best advantage by the participation of large growers and those located near the Gila River relocation center at Rivers, E. R. Fryer, acting director of the WRA project, said last week at a meeting with growers, the Pinal and Maricopa county farm war boards and authorities of the relocation center.

Time's Editors Sympathize With Nisei Problems, Soldier Hears

Nisei Gets Warrant Officer's Rating From War Department

Warrant Officer Thomas Kobayashi of the U. S. Army wrote a letter to Time Magazine early this year on the problems of the U. S.-born Japanese.

Recently he received a communication from the editors of Time which said in part:

"Time's Editors, as well as a great many other American citizens, are fully sympathetic with the problem of those Nisei who, like yourself, stand ready to prove their loyalty to their country. Certainly, many a U. S. citizen, who boasts a long heritage of American-born antecedents, would do well to emulate the patriotism of those more recently arrived."

Warrant Officer Kobayashi is a native of Arizona, having been born in Phoenix. He attended Phoenix College with highest honors.

Inducted Into Army in 1941

He was then ordered to Ft. Riley, Army in February, 1941, and received his basic training at Ft. Rosecrans in California. He was then transferred to Camp Sibert and was advanced to corporal. He kept advancing until he was made a master sergeant, the highest non-commissioned rank, only fourteen months after his induction.

He was then ordered to Ft. Riley, Kansas, and the following month was surprised by receiving a telegram from the War Department notifying him that he had been made a Warrant Officer, junior grade.

He has been the assistant commanding officer of the headquarters detachment and also has been in charge of the American-born Japanese soldiers at Fort Riley.

Recently he was again transferred, this time to Camp Crowder, Missouri, where he is now an assistant quartermaster.

Warrant Officer Kobayashi is now applying for the U. S. Army's officer's candidate school.

Home Activities Get Under Way

HUNT, Idaho—As the Hunt colonists became more settled in their wartime homes this week numerous activities got under way.

Knitting and crocheting classes were started. The Y. W. C. A. launched plans for "Y" groups in the community. Softball teams were organized upon the arrival of the equipment. The first tournament of Go, Japanese checker game, will be held Saturday. The two public libraries extended the hours from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily. Model plane enthusiasts got together and formed a group. Winter sports fans started talking about skiing and ice skating. Mass choir rehearsals were held. A vaudeville troupe was organized to tour the colony.

Everybody was taking part, or preparing to, in the project-wide census which was started Monday.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Tetsuo Murata, a boy on Sept. 22, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Thomas Takaki, a girl Eugenia, on Sept. 22, at Topaz.

To Mrs. Harley Nimura, a boy on Sept. 23, at Poston.

To Mrs. Masajiro Masuda, a girl on Sept. 23, at Poston.

To Mrs. Katsumi Nakagawa, a girl on Sept. 23, at Poston.

To Mrs. Margaret Eto, a girl on Sept. 24, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Mary Oda, a girl on Sept. 24, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Kazuko Ishida, a girl on Sept. 25, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Aki Moriwaki, a girl on Sept. 26, at Topaz.

To Mrs. David Miyamoto, a boy on Sept. 28, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Hiroshi Genishi, a girl on Sept. 28, at Gila River.

To Mrs. George Takahashi, a girl on Sept. 25, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Kenjiro Hamada, a boy on Sept. 26, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Tomio Okada, a girl on Sept. 26, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Hajime Masuzumi, a boy on Sept. 26, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Hideo Tsuchiya, a girl on Sept. 28, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Edward Nomura, a boy on Sept. 28, at Minidoka.

To Mrs. William Kiyoshi Matsuno, a boy on Sept. 22, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. K. Hirose, a boy on Sept. 23, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Kazuo Koide, a girl on Sept. 24, at Santa Anita.

DEATHS

Shoji Shio, 64, on Sept. 19, at Minidoka.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Itsuji Katayama, two hours after birth on Sept. 20, at Gila River.

Twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kimura, on Sept. 22, Sept. 24, at Minidoka.

Mrs. Catherine Inouye, on Sept. 22, at Alum Rock Sanatorium.

Nagoichi Tamura, 60, on Sept. 23, at Poston.

Sawa Otani, 64, on Sept. 24, at Poston.

Tsuneichi Hirasawa, on Sept. 24, at Englewood, Colorado.

Amy Furuta, 29, on Sept. 27, at Heart Mountain.

Isamu Wada, 65, on Sept. 25, at the Los Angeles General hospital.

Itsusaburo Mita, 65, on Sept. 29, at Minidoka.

Georgianna Okegawa, 18 mo., on Sept. 28, at Minidoka.

MARRIAGES

Miss Kimi Watanabe to Corp. Ned Nakamura on Sept. 17, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Miss Kiyoko Kiyomura to Tom Matsumoto, on Sept. 24, at Poston.

Miss Yoshiko Tanaka to Tom Itabashi, on Sept. 24, at Jerome, Idaho.

Miss Nobuko Kurose to Thomas Okamoto, on Sept. 26, at Cody, Wyoming.

Miss Midori Ohira, to Satosu Morimoto, on Sept. 26, at Cody, Wyoming.

Miss Helen Kojo to George Watanabe, on Sept. 26, at Cody, Wyoming.

Miss Eugenia Clark to Roy Umaki in New York City.

Miss Amy Ota to James Iritani, in New York City.

Miss Midori Yamasaki to Harry Akimoto on Sept. 29, at Poston.

Utah Evacuees Take New Jobs Outside Center

Roy Takagi First to Leave, Gets Position Of Payroll Clerk

TOPAZ, Utah — Signifying their desire to help win the war, eleven evacuees from the central Utah relocation center answered the first call for farm and clerical help by employers and farmers in nearby communities who have been having difficulties in securing workers.

More workers have already made their applications and will be helping in vital phases of the war effort.

The first man to leave the Topaz center was Roy Takagi, former San Francisco resident and assistant manager of the freight department of a shipping firm, who was hired as payroll clerk for the Daley Brothers' Construction company. The company has a major construction contract at the Utah relocation project.

Two men left for the Leland Gronning farm, one and a half miles from the center. Others also took jobs on farms near the Millard county center.

YMCA Groups Will Function In WRA Centers

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Evacuees in War Relocation Authority centers at Sacaton and Parker will be encouraged to set up Young Men's Christian Association programs of their own, George B. Corwin, assigned by the national council of the Y. M. C. A. to the project, said last week after visits to the two centers in Arizona.

"The War Relocation Authority will not permit any outsider to live in the centers at present," Mr. Corwin said. "However, the Y. M. C. A. is fortunate in having many former board members, committee-men and assistant secretaries scattered among the relocation center evacuees. These men will carry on the work of doing whatever is best for the welfare of the community in which they have been placed."

After spending four days at the Poston center and one day at Rivers, Mr. Corwin said that he was convinced that in spite of the sudden uprooting of life which the war had caused, the Japanese evacuees were maintaining a philosophical attitude.

He said that everywhere he noticed evidence of community effort to beautify the grounds, find work to do and a willingness to adapt themselves to camp conditions and attendant overcrowding.

"I think that the War Relocation Authority is doing a fine job and is sincerely trying to make the lot of the evacuees as easy as possible," Mr. Corwin said. "It's unfortunate that things happened so suddenly, but you cannot control war or the restrictions it places on lives of even United States citizens, as the majority of the evacuees are."

Mr. Corwin left for the Pacific coast and will visit relocation centers at Manzanar and Tule Lake.

Released for the time being as secretary of the National Hi-Y club's organization, he will continue to visit relocation centers to encourage work of the Y. M. C. A. in every possible way.

Precedent Broken in Test Case

(Continued from page 1)

in the instant or in similar cases would impede our military efforts, we would have no part in these proceedings.

"On the contrary, it is out of a deep and abiding conviction that judicial severance of the unconstitutional bonds which imprison the petitioners, through the issuance of writs of habeas corpus, will aid our country in achieving an earlier and more worthwhile military victory, that these petitions have been filed. We mean that when a nation is fighting for world freedom over far-flung battle grounds around the globe, it is vital that those freedoms be preserved at home, except only where clear military necessity, in each particular case, may make imperative abridgment."

The brief concludes:

"The wholesale evacuation of thousands of our fellow citizens, solely because of their nationality, to many of us, constitutes a serious challenge of the democratic war aims of the United Nations. We have been given to understand that we are fighting for a world free from discrimination. Imprisonment solely because of race would seem not to be consistent with such a war aim."

"To some of us too, the imprisonment of Japanese-American citizens, without hearings, apes the Nazi method that President Roosevelt complained of when he said:

"Remember the Nazi technique:

"Pit race against race, religion against religion, prejudice against prejudice. Divide and conquer. We must not let that happen here. We must remember what we are defending: liberty, decency, justice."

"Whether the military orders challenged represent the Nazi or the American way of life is the crucial and important question awaiting judicial answer."

In his argument to the court that by far the greater majority of Japanese-American citizens were unquestionably loyal, Mr. Wirin said:

"... thousands of Japanese-American citizens, including the petitioner, Ernest K. Wakayama, have served honorably and loyally during the last world war; the Japanese-American Citizens League of which one of counsel for the petitioners, Walter T. Tsukamoto, now interned, is a former president, has many thousands of members throughout the United States; and that organization has throughout the years advocated unqualified loyalty to the United States, and to our democratic principles."

After a full day of legal arguments, the three judges took the case under submission. An early decision is awaited.

In the event of an adverse decision, an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals and ultimately to the Supreme Court of the United States, sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union, is being planned.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933.

Of Pacific Citizen, published weekly at Salt Lake City, Utah, for October 1st, 1942.

STATE OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake—ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Larry Tajiri, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of the Pacific Citizen and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, National Headquarters Japanese American Citizens League, 415 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City.

Editor, None. Managing Editor, Larry Tajiri, 413 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City. Business Manager, Hito Okada, 413 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of Stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern its name and address, as well as those of

each individual member, must be given.)

National Headquarters Japanese American Citizens League, 415 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

LARRY TAJIRI, Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of Sept. 1942.

GEORGE W. CLIFF, (SEAL) (My commission expires Dec. 5, 1945.)

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Senator Lauds Donation from Hawaii Group

Japanese Mormons In Islands Give Fund For U. S. Army Benefit

WASHINGTON — Donation of \$11,000 by 10,000 of Hawaii's residents of Japanese racial origin for U. S. Army benefit purposes was praised by Senator Elbert Thomas, D., Utah, when he made public a letter from Jay Jensen, president of the Japanese mission of Latter-day Saints church which conducted the campaign.

The mission has headquarters in Hawaii.

Senator Thomas said that the efforts of Hawaii's Japanese merited the highest congratulations and set an example which might well be followed in other communities throughout the United States.

In his letter Jensen said that the money had been brought in by "100 per cent Japanese effort" and added hundreds of requests had been received asking for a repetition of the campaign.

"The Japanese in Hawaii," Jensen wrote, "are anxious to show their loyalty in some way. They are buying lots of bonds and are contributing loyally wherever they can."

Armenian-Speaking Nisei Is Plumber At Fresno Center

FRESNO — A Nisei who speaks Armenian so fluently he was once asked to speak at an annual Armenian picnic is now a plumber at Fresno center, according to Carl Kurihara, in his column, "May We Present," in the Grapevine.

The Nisei is Yukio Kawakami, who was connected for 12 years with the Josephine Furniture company. Since many of the store's customers were Armenian, writes Kurihara, Kawakami learned to speak their language.

Kawakami is also a harmonica player, once won a valley amateur contest with his harmonica version of "Star Dust". Also a baseball and basketball player of no mean ability, he once saw action against Joe E. Brown's All Stars while playing with Young Corbett's basketball team.

Cupid Scores Triple In Wyoming Weddings

HEART MOUNTAIN — A triple wedding united six young Heart Mountain residents on Sept. 26 in Cody, Wyoming.

The three couples acted as witnesses for each other.

United were Thomas Okamoto and Nobuko Kurose, Satosu Morimoto and Midori Ohira and George Watanabe and Helen Kojo.

Attorney Seeks To Remove Trial Figures From Jail

SEATTLE — An attempt to have the four former Seattle Japanese, here from relocation centers for the trial of two of them, removed from the King County jail to a hotel was being made this week by the defense attorneys.

The Japanese are Charles T. Takahashi and Edward Y. Osawa, on trial before United States District Judge Lloyd L. Black on charges of conspiracy to ship three large storage tanks fraudulently to Japan, and Thomas Masuda and S. Okada, witnesses in the trial.

The attorneys, Samuel Bassett and George H. Crandell, counsel for Takahashi, and Tracy Griffin, counsel for Osawa, were negotiating with military authorities in San Francisco.

"Osawa and Takahashi are out on \$10,000 bail," Bassett said, "and the other two are not prisoners, not charged with any crime, but are witnesses under court order. We would like to have them removed from the jail to a hotel in custody of the United States marshal's office."

Masuda, former Seattle attorney, now is a member of the legal department of the Poston, Ariz., desert city which the War Relocation Authority is administering.

Technicality Bars American-born Japanese Girl from N.Y. College

Race Issue Uninvolved In Suzuki Case, City's Education Head Declares

NEW YORK — An 18-year-old American girl of Japanese extraction, born and educated in this country and who has declared her intentions of remaining an American citizen when she reaches her maturity, was last week denied permission by the Board of Higher Education to enter Hunter college, part of the New York City school system, because her parents are living in Japan, the New York Times reported.

It was learned that the board took the action when it was decided that the girl, Matzu Suzuki, was automatically barred from registering in any of the four city colleges, Hunter, Brooklyn, City or Queens, because of an existing state law which prohibits the admission of persons who legally do not live in New York City.

Though, according to Dr. George N. Schuster, president of Hunter, Miss Suzuki came to New York from the West coast about a year and a half ago and has been living in New York since, she, being a minor, has no status under the law, and, therefore cannot acquire legal residence in the city.

(Several American-born Japanese girls, residents of New York City, are attending Hunter college at the present time.)

Race Not Involved

Dr. Ordway Tead, chairman of the board, in explaining the refusal to sanction her application, declared:

"It was not a question of her being Japanese."

If it were legally possible, Dr. Schuster said, he would have no objections to Miss Suzuki entering Hunter. "No American," he maintained, "should be discriminated against because of his or her origins. All deserve equally fair treatment. In the case of Miss

Suzuki, however, there is no question that under the law she is not a qualified student."

Miss Suzuki's case was believed the first of its kind to come up before the board, although other cases where doubt as to the legal residence of an applicant to one of the city colleges has arisen have been considered through routine channels.

Dr. Schuster also noted that Caucasian American friends, with whom Miss Suzuki is living, had requested a definition of her legal status.

Rights of Evacuated Japanese Protected By WRA Officials

LOS ANGELES — Efforts of the federal government to protect the property rights of Japanese aliens and citizens were discussed in Los Angeles last week by Victor L. Furth, assistant chief of the evacuee division, the War Relocation Authority.

Furth was in Los Angeles to confer with local aides in the work. He said that in each relocation center an attorney has been assigned to work with evacuee lawyers on problems affecting the colonists. While the Japanese are residing in relocation centers their affairs are thereby safeguarded, he indicated.

Amateur Gardeners Get Plots at Gila River Center

RIVERS, Ariz. — Amateur gardeners at Gila River will be able to dabble to their hearts' content in two ten-acre plots set aside for their own use at this center.

The land has been set aside by the Farm Division. All equipment will be furnished.



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