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WRA Director Believes Large Group May Be Resettled Soon



On Guadalcanal, an island the size of Long Island, an important phase of the battle of the Pacific and of the world was being fought this week. Guadalcanal represented the first United Nations counter-offensive in the Pacific. At Guadalcanal the forward momentum of the Japanese war machine had been stopped when U. S. marines stormed the beaches of the tropic island, seized the Japanese-made airport, and captured the first group of Japanese prisoners in this war. Stalingrad was holding and winter was catching up with the Nazis in Russia—in America the people listened for news from a little island six thousand miles away.

Picture of the week was an A. P. photo from Guadalcanal which showed a group of squatting, smiling Japanese naval reservists who had been captured while doing construction work on the key Solomons island. The prisoners were lighting American cigarettes and looking pretty happy about being out of the fight.

In New Guinea the allies reported that Japanese forces which had been driven back through the gap in the Owen Stanley mountains were now counter-attacking, indicating that the enemy was now ready to make a stand. Australian forces, forcing enemy forces to give ground in the jungles of New Guinea, had eased the pressure on Port Moresby, the great allied advanced base.

There was a victory on the home front. In the House the anti-poll tax bill was passed and sent to the Senate. There were disturbing reports, however, that a bloc of southern senators might institute a filibuster against the bill.

The western beet sugar industry asked the government to make more evacuees available for harvesting work. In Washington Paul McNutt, war manpower commissioner, declared that he was preparing legislation on national service and that he would present the work draft measure to President Roosevelt soon. . . . In Hollywood May Robson died at the age of 78. . . . In congress the bill to draft 18 and 19-year-old youths into military service was temporarily delayed as a Senate group attempted to attach a liquor prohibition rider to the draft amendment and Sen. Vandenberg announced that 18 and 19 year old youths should have the right to vote.

There were disorders in Vichy France as Frenchmen protested Premier Laval's policy of sending French workers into Germany. U. S. Army forces arrived in Liberia on the African west coast. Front line dispatches Wednesday said that the Russians had seized the initiative south of Stalingrad and had driven the Germans back across several miles of open country. Hitler wasn't getting anywhere—but fast.

Following the Department of Justice's move in lifting the enemy alien stigma from alien Italians, Lt. Gen. DeWitt issued an order in San Francisco exempting alien Italians from military restrictions now applied against alien Germans and alien and citizens of Japanese ancestry.

No More Broken Dishes

MANZANAR—Breakage of dishes and cups at Manzanar's mess halls has been cut to a minimum, reports the Free Press, with the gradual replacement by older women of young boys for dishwashing and wiping.

Dillon Myer Explains Indefinite Leave From On Visit to Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho — The conviction that "25,000, or perhaps more than that number" of evacuees may eventually be relocated of the 100,000 residents at the relocation centers was expressed at this center last week by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, according to a report in the Minidoka Irrigator.

"Aliens and citizens alike may apply to leave the center," said Myer. Outlining the new simplified policy announced by the WRA on Oct. 1.

The national director, on a two-day inspection tour of this center, stressed the importance of decentralization and the scattering of those colonists who are relocated.

"There is practically no community in this country without a Chinese laundry," Myer pointed out. But unlike the Chinese, the director said the Japanese who have been concentrated mainly on the coast are an unknown quantity to many a community. And "ignorance breeds fear," Myer said.

Myer had only praise for the administration and the colonists who were maintaining this center "excellently" in spite of being greatly handicapped by the lack of labor. (As of yesterday, 2,088 colonists were being employed in outside harvest work).

He explained that every relocation center he had visited on his field trip was faced with problems of unfinished construction because of priorities and lack of materials, but he said Hunt, because of being one of the later centers to be established, was better constructed.

2100 Leave Minidoka for Harvest Work

Recruiting Near End As Record Number Volunteers at Hunt

HUNT, Idaho — With approximately 2,100 workers out on farm jobs, large-scale recruitment of group labor at the Minidoka Relocation Center is drawing to a close for the current harvest season, officials reported Wednesday. At the same time, they announced that more than 2,100 workers had left the center to take farm jobs, principally in southern Idaho.

Most of the workers, who are Japanese evacuated from the Washington and Oregon coastal region, are topping beets and onions, picking apples, packing lettuce, and digging potatoes. The majority of the farm workers are young people, many of them from urban areas and doing farm work for the first time. The day after their wedding in Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Taniguchi left on a honeymoon trip to a farm near Boise where they will pick apples.

Recruitment of war workers at the Minidoka center is on voluntary basis with the workers being guaranteed going wages, transportation, and adequate living quarters. These workers may remain outside the center as long as work is available.

Departure of such a large number of workers left the center, with a remaining population of 7,500, hard pressed for labor to maintain essential community services. Women have taken jobs as firemen, truck drivers, warehousemen, and service station attendants.

Three Tons of Rice Daily

MANZANA, Calif. — Three tons of rice is the daily rice consumption at Manzanar, reports the Free Press.

Alien Japanese Couple Commended By U. S. Attorney

Mr. and Mrs. Otoshio Miyata of Kaysville, Utah, whom the law regards as "enemy aliens," were held up by the U. S. district attorney's office in Salt Lake City this week as examples for patriotic Americans to emulate.

The Salt Lake Tribune said that the Japanese couple wrote to U. S. District Attorney Dan B. Shields asking that their permit to travel to a hot springs near Brigham City and to Salt Lake City be cancelled forthwith.

Their reason, according to the Tribune: All income above absolute necessities should be invested in war bonds. And so they have decided that the hot springs which Mrs. Miyata has been visiting for health reasons, and all pleasure jaunts are out for the duration. Thus far the Miyatas have invested \$1100 in war bonds.

Mr. Shields cancelled the permit as requested and sent the couple a commendatory letter.

Group Seeks Revocation of Nisei Rights

Past Presidents of Native Sons Would Take Away Citizenship

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The Past President's Association of the Native Sons of the Golden West this week added its voice to demands by the Native Sons and Native Daughters groups to withdraw all American citizenship rights from persons of Japanese ancestry.

The organization, in a resolution following up action by the Native Sons Grand Parlor session last May, recommended that funds be raised to carry the issue to the United States Supreme Court.

Revocation would apply to all persons of Japanese ancestry, regardless of whether they were born in the United States, it was stated. Besides 75,000 American-born Japanese in the United States and 100,000 Hawaii-born citizens, the action is aimed at more than 500 citizens of Japanese ancestry born outside the United States who were given citizenship rights by act of Congress for their service in the U. S. armed forces during the last World war.

No Truth in Hawaiian Sabotage Rumors, Declares Bill Moran

SAN FRANCISCO — A new version of the "talking dog" story relating to rumors of Japanese sabotage at Hawaii was told early this week by Bill Moran, former cartoonist and political writer for the Hawaii Hochi, in an interview in San Francisco by the Chronicle.

Moran told of a woman calling up the authorities and telling of a "dog barking in Japanese code!" and the people believed it," said Moran.

"They said, 'Don't look for the dog barking the signals—get the dog receiving them!'"

Of such rumors Moran said, "There was absolutely no evidence of sabotage found that day the Japs came to Pearl Harbor. The rumor mill worked a three-day shift on that job.

"But there were no Jap flyers shot down wearing McKinley High rings or rings of any other American alma mater. There were no helpful arrows scythed in the sugar cane pointing to Hickam Field. There were no Jap drivers zig-

War Department Official Says No Major Changes Considered In Present Relocation Program

Assistant War Secretary Says Army's Part in Moving Coast Japanese Will Be Completed by End of October; Praises Work of Military Services in Carrying Out Task

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The greatest forced movement of a racial group in the history of the United States, the evacuation of 115,000 citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry from the west coast, should be completed by the end of October, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy declared in Washington this week.

McCloy praised the Wartime Civil Control Administration which carried out the unprecedented evacuation program and

said that the Army would turn over all work of supervising and caring for the citizens and aliens who have been banned from the western theatre of operations to the War Relocation Authority and other federal agencies.

The Assistant Secretary indicated that the Army would be thankful when the job is done. He reported that his recent inspection of both relocation and assembly centers assured him that the program is proceeding to the War Department's general satisfaction.

McCloy disclaimed any intention of recommending major changes in either policies or methods of handling the evacuees, most of whom are in relocation centers or are now in furlough work assisting in the harvesting of war crops in the western inland states.

"We have finished our part of the work, except to insure that none of the evacuees return without authority into the restricted areas, when the last evacuees at Santa Anita and Fresno are turned over to the War Relocation Authority," McCloy said.

Deportation of U. S. Japanese Made Issue

Congress Candidate Favors Move Against Evacuated Group

SALINAS, Calif. — Al J. Dingeman of Oxford, candidate for Congress from the new 11th district, declared here last week that he was in favor of deporting Japanese in the United States.

Dingeman issued a statement which was published in the Salinas Californian:

"In my tour of this district any number of people have asked me what my stand is concerning the Japanese.

"The Japanese have proven to be treacherous and untrustworthy as a race. Because it is impossible to ascertain their degree of loyalty to this country, I am against their retaining a foothold that they had before Pearl Harbor. In order to insure the safety of our country at all times, I am in favor of deporting those Japanese in the United States as soon as possible."

Children End Long Vacation, Classes Start in Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho — Children went back to school here Monday after one of the longest vacations ever enjoyed by a group of American youngsters.

Most of these children of Japanese ancestry had been out of school since last April when evacuation orders were issued affecting their residence in coastal zones of Washington and Oregon.

About 800 children attend the two schools for grades 1 to 6. Upper grades and high school with an enrollment of more than 1,200 will be started as soon as space is available. All schools are being held in residential buildings converted to classrooms until materials for school buildings are available.

Two Hawaiian Nisei Quit Election Race

HONOLULU, T. H.—Two of the five successful candidates of Japanese ancestry in the October territorial primaries have announced their withdrawal from the November final elections.

They are Noboru Miyake and George K. Watase, who were re-nominated as supervisors of the Island of Kauai.

Miyake said in a press statement that, as the eldest elected official of Japanese ancestry on Kauai, he felt that he should be the leader in a withdrawal of all candidates of Japanese ancestry in November.

The other three are Wallace Otsuka, nominated to the territorial legislature from Kauai, Sakuichi Sakai, supervisor, who has been re-elected to his post on the Island of Hawaii, and Yataka Hamamoto, Republican nominee for supervisor of Kauai.

Women Fire Wardens Take on Posts At Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho — The first crew of women fire wardens began work last week at Station No. 2 with Mrs. Tsugi Kodama as assistant chief and matron. The crew will work only on the day shift.

Use of women in this hazardous work was necessitated by the shortage of labor at this center, due to the fact that over 2,000 men have already gone out on harvest work.

Other women on this crew were Margaret Fukutani, Hanako Tokumasa, Collete Kawaguchi, Mary Kita, Barbara Kawaguchi, Chieko Mukawa and Mary Mukasa.

JACL Officials Investigate Montana Beet Work Conditions

Inagaki, Tsuchiya Leave To Check Reports of Treatment in Farm Areas

Following reports from volunteer evacuee workers from the Manzanar and Tule Lake relocation centers that they had received an "unfriendly" reception in certain Montana counties, George Inagaki and Scotty Tsuchiya, members of the national headquarters staff of the Japanese American Citizens' League, left Salt Lake City Saturday morning on a tour of sugar beet and other farm areas in Montana.

The JACL representatives are expected to meet community leaders, evacuee workers, and officials of the U. S. employment service and other agencies from Hamilton, in western Montana, to Glasgow, in the northeast.

More than 1000 evacuee workers are now believed to be assisting in the fall harvesting in the state.

At least two incidents of an unfavorable community reception to the volunteer workers, one at Hamilton and another at Valier, will be investigated.

It was stated at the National JACL office that most of the reports of the treatment of evacuee workers in intermountain states have been overwhelmingly favorable. It was stated that the evacuee volunteers were surprised in many cases by the hospitality and friendliness of the people in the farm communities. However, it was said that the National JACL had also received reports of a few cases of misrepresentation in contract and of extralegal restrictions on the evacuees. The Montana field trip now being taken by Inagaki and Tsuchiya was described as an effort to compile more complete data which will be considered before an action is taken by the national organization.

Warren Tells Of Danger of Coast Sabotage

Discusses Japanese Evacuation Issue at Kiwanis Meeting

LOS ANGELES — Dangers of Pacific Coast sabotage on a wholesale basis were outlined by Attorney General Earl Warren, Republican nominee for governor, in an address to a Kiwanis convention last week at the Biltmore.

Touching on the Japanese evacuation, Warren was described by the Los Angeles Times as saying that a study of the 93,000 persons of Japanese ancestry living in California showed that 33,000 were aliens and that many of these Japanese were living in proximity to military installations and vital war industries.

Warren quoted a book which he said had been published two years ago in Tokyo by an officer of Japanese naval intelligence describing the Japanese engaged in the fishing industry at San Pedro.

Warren said that the Japanese officer had written that "they (Japanese at San Pedro) will be of great help when a landing is made."

The Times described Warren as saying that this Japanese officer had told in the book how the California Japanese could be utilized in espionage, sabotage and other fifth column work.

Ability to Cook Wins Probation for Alien Japanese

LOS ANGELES — Yoshimi Higa may be guilty—for that matter he pleaded guilty—but he is still one of the few good cooks at the assembly center where he was arrested on a presidential warrant. Higa was charged with making false statements about the date he entered this country. When Federal Judge Hollzer was about to pronounce sentence, officials protested, saying that they could not spare Higa's cooking. Judge Hollzer granted him probation so that the cuisine at the center would not suffer.

Court Annuls Marriage of U. S. Sailor, Japanese

REDWOOD CITY, Calif.—The end of a modern "Mme. Butterfly" romance was observed in a somewhat prosaic manner in a Redwood City courtroom last week.

A U. S. Navy sailor, Henry Wagner, obtained an annulment of his one-day marriage to a Japanese wife by a decree of Judge A. R. Cotton in Superior court.

The woman is Irene Wagner, whose maiden name was Ah Ling Wang. They were married on Jan. 24, 1940, at Shanghai, China, without consular approval, thus invalidating the ceremony.

The former Mrs. Wagner is three-quarters Japanese and one-quarter Chinese. She is believed to be still in the Orient.

Hawaii Seaman Changes Name

James Matsu Now Matson Following Court Appearance

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — James K. Matsu, a merchant seaman, has been mistaken for a Japanese so often that last week he filed a petition in a San Francisco court to legally change his name to James K. Matson.

Matsu is seven-eighths Hawaiian, one-eighth of Japanese race.

He explained in court that he was born in Honolulu in August 1918.

He said that with his present name things have been embarrassing since Pearl Harbor.

Special Pass Issued Girl to Visit Father in San Luis Obispo

RIVERS, Ariz. — A special pass issued by the Western Defense Command recently allowed Alice Kikuchi of this center to visit her father, now hospitalized in San Luis Obispo, Calif.

Kikuchi became ill while enroute to Rivers from Tanforan.

Hawaii Nisei Girl Jailed Upon Arrival Aboard Refugee Ship

Peggy Kobayashi Wins Release to Attend School in East

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Peggy Kobayashi, daughter of a World War I veteran of the A. E. F., left San Diego last Wednesday after undergoing a series of somewhat unexpected experiences following her arrival in California aboard the recent refugee ship from Hawaii.

The 22-year-old YWCA worker spent her first night in jail, following her arrival in San Diego, but was released by the San Diego police internal security bureau in order to permit her to continue her journey east.

Miss Kobayashi was bound for St. Louis, Mo., where she said that she would be the guest of another YWCA worker until February when she plans to enter the spring freshman class at Columbia university in New York.

Obtains Ticket to St. Louis

After obtaining her ticket to St. Louis, the Hawaii-born girl reported back to the office of Maurice Norcop, assistant U. S. attorney, whom she thanked for "your understanding attitude" in expediting her removal from the area, which is now closed by military orders to all persons of Japanese ancestry, regardless of American citizenship.

The girl told officials she was a third-generation Japanese, her father, Hiroshi Kobayashi having been born in Hawaii and had served during the last war. Her father

Caucasian, Japanese Marriage Illegal In Montana State

HELENA, Mont. — The state supreme court has denied the right of a Caucasian woman who married a person of Japanese ancestry in the state of Washington to administer the estate of her dead husband.

The court pointed out that such marriages are illegal in Montana, though legal in the state of Washington, and those contracted outside the state by Montana residents are likewise invalid.

Powdered Milk To Be Used at Arizona Center

Senator Hayden Asked Investigation Into Milk Supply Problem

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona has asked an investigation of reasons for allocation of 850 gallons of milk daily to war relocation centers in Arizona, according to a wire received from Washington last week by Mayor Newell Stewart of Phoenix.

Senator Hayden later wired Mayor Stewart that evacuees at the Gila River relocation center would be furnished powdered milk in the future in place of fresh milk.

The notification answered a protest lodged by Mayor Stewart regarding allocation of the grade "A" milk, amounting to 3,400 quarts daily, to evacuees at the centers.

Mayor Stewart was quoted in the Arizona Republic as claiming that "Phoenix children and convalescents are unable to secure enough for their needs."

Senator Hayden said that he had submitted requests to Dillon Myer, National Director of WRA; E. R. Fryer, regional director; and Maj. Gen. E. B. Gregory, quartermaster general of the Army, for an immediate investigation to determine the reason for the 850-gallon allocation from the Maricopa county supply for use of evacuees at the relocation centers.

Mayor Stewart's "very vehement" protests against the milk shortage were reported to be in answer to a request from Governor Osborn that the city take steps to alleviate the milk shortage and institute a system of preferential purchasing of fresh milk.

died in Hawaii in 1929. Her older sister is a student at the university of Hawaii, another sister is working at an army hospital, and a brother is assisting the U. S. Army engineers in Hawaii she said.

"When I graduated from McKinley high school in Honolulu four and a half years ago, I took a job with the YWCA for two reasons. I was interested in the work and I wanted to save enough money to attend college in the United States."

She saved the needed money, and had planned to come to California this fall to attend UCLA.

"The war ruined that, but I'd worked so long for a chance to come to America that I wouldn't give up," she said, "although my friends warned me I might be heading into trouble. I plan to finish college and then go back to the islands to do social work."

She said that "none of the Japanese colony in Honolulu, as far as I know, expected war, and Dec. 7 came like a bombshell into our lives."

She said that mothers of the Hawaii-born Japanese now serving in the U. S. Army "felt terribly at first about having their sons taken out of an army regiment and sent far away to Camp McCoy in Wisconsin."

"Some of them soon saw that it was no worse for them, however, than for Maine mothers who had boys in Honolulu," she asserted, "and from what we hear the Japanese boys are having a good time at Camp McCoy."

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

County Fair Overcomes Obstacles

The trials and tribulations of any committee staging a county fair must be many. But no one has seen more obstacles than the first Poston County Fair committee had to overcome.

When the doors opened on Saturday afternoon, October 17, we sighed with relief. The skeptics who thought the fair would not be staged were amazed. A large majority was impressed with the exhibits and the concessions because the whole thing was staged under adverse conditions, including the lack of lumber, nails and other essentials.

Up till late Wednesday afternoon, the fair committee and the residents of Poston had been informed that the huge warehouse of the new camouflage net factory being constructed by the army at Unit 1 was being loaned for the site. The hitch regarding insurance policies covering the buildings and the materials then came up. Attempts to straighten the difficulty were given up late Thursday afternoon.

The alternatives were either to give up the fair or to return to the original site, which was under the sheds of the adobe factory. With assurance from Wade Head, project director, that all possible help and support would be given by the entire administration, the committee decided to go ahead with the fair. Of course, if the Community Enterprise had not ordered foodstuffs amounting to over a thousand dollars, many might have agreed to throw in the sponge.

Fair Gives Conception Of Entire Project

But now that the gates are open, everyone is happy that the decision to stage the fair was made. It is true that the grounds and exhibits were prepared in twenty-four hours. Those who visited the fairgrounds on Friday morning went home shaking their heads. They were firmly convinced the fair would not be ready by Saturday afternoon.

Because of the last minute switch, the residents were more than surprised. There is no doubt but that this fair has opened the eyes of the residents as to what is transpiring in this southwest desert of America. For the first time they had a conception of what the entire project of Poston might be.

The main emphasis of the fair was placed on agriculture because from 40,000 to 80,000 acres are tillable in this area. The number of acres to be placed under cultivation will depend upon the length of time the evacuees will remain here and the amount of equipment, supplies and manpower available. If the entire project is successfully carried out, there is no doubt that the state of Arizona will rival California in the production of many farm products.

The Japanese evacuees will make their greatest contribution by showing what prospects and possibilities exist in these desert countries of the west when properly developed. Experiments in various farm products will be carried on. Poultry and hog farms, a fish hatchery and numerous other projects are underway.

The possibility of industry is something which very few appreciated. The camouflage net project is going to be temporary, but many handicraft goods may be produced. Noodles, tofu, miso and other items which go into the daily Japanese diet are to be produced. These will aid materially in the self-sustenance program.

Poston Industry Has Possibilities

As far as being self-supporting in regard to fresh vegetables is concerned, there is no doubt that in the very near future, Poston will be able to realize its aim. Also the various other relocation centers will be receiving vegetables from Poston and the Gila River center in ample quantities. It will not be surpris-

ing for the outside world to become envious and start complaining that the Japanese evacuees are having too great a supply of vegetables. This is more likely to come from some of our "dear friends" of the Pacific Coast who would be glad to see us in Hades.

In about six months time Poston has become a community of 18,000. Seven miles of the main canal have been completed, together with 50 miles of lateral canals, 40 miles of the main canal. There are 120 miles of lateral 480 miles of sub-lateral canals, 45 miles of levees proposed. From these figures alone one can readily get an idea of the size of this Poston project.

The disheartening thing in one sense is that all the developments must be given up to the Indian service when the war is over. If the evacuees remain here for several years, this will become their home, and to leave it for places unknown will mean another heart-breaking evacuation for many. If the evacuees can lease the land after the subjugation and irrigation projects have been completed, it would serve as an incentive to many to chart out their future life in this desert country.

The first county fair has shown what we have accomplished in six months. When the next fair is staged, it will show greater developments.

The credit belongs to the many committee members. But the "daddy" of the fair idea, Norris James, promoter par excellence, must not be forgotten. Without him, the committee might have given up long ago.

'Miss Poston' Crowned at County Fair

POSTON, Ariz. — Miss Poston, queen of "county fair", was crowned by Wade Head, director of the Colorado River relocation project, at the coronation ball held in Poston Unit One last Friday evening.

Nellie Nagano won the coveted spirited contest.

Bettie Fujii, Asano Nakamura and Shizu Yamashita were chosen as "ladies-in-waiting".

Attendants were Kay Ishikawa, Kimi Yoshimura, Margaret Kawashima, Kiyo Fukuda, Lily Sakemi, Lois Kanagawa, Tazuko Morita, Kay Asami, Toshiko Sato, Grace Yamamoto, Yaeko Murakami and Betty Jane Nakashima.

The coronation ceremony was opened by George Furuta, chairman of the queen contest committee. Bob Okazaki, James Hirokawa and Karl Taku assisted Furuta as unit chairmen of the contest.

Official judges were Wade Head, John Evans, James Crawford, Morris Burge, Miss Nell Findley, Dr. T. G. Ishimaru, John Maeno, Harvey Iwata and Mr. Mathiesen.

Gov. Sprague Urges Speedup In Recruiting

Threatens Deportation For Evacuees in Wire To President Roosevelt

SALEM, Ore. — Gov. Charles A. Sprague, in a telegram to President Roosevelt urging a speedup in the recruiting of evacuees of Japanese ancestry for farm labor, said last Friday that if voluntary methods fail then "the Japs should be compelled to work or be told they will be deported after the war."

He particularly urged the President to instruct the War Relocation Authority officials to "give positive assistance in the recruiting program."

The Governor said that more than 200,000 tons of sugar beets would be lost if additional help cannot be secured.

(The War Relocation Authority has announced that more than 7000 evacuees have left the projects in recent weeks for sugar beet work.)

Move to Speed Relocation of Evacuee Group

Masaoka Will Confer With Midwest Group on Resettlement Problems

WASHINGTON — Returning to Washington after a series of conferences with religious and social work organizations in the New York area, Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League, had scheduled meetings this week with various government officials on various phases of the war relocation program.

With the hope of accelerating the permanent relocation of evacuees in the midwestern area, Masaoka is leaving next week for Chicago, arriving on or about October 28. He will discuss the subject of employment opportunities for the evacuees with midwestern church leaders as well as with representatives of federal agencies.

The JACL national secretary is also scheduled to go to Lincoln, Nebraska, for a conference with officials of the University of Nebraska regarding the evacuee students relocated there. Approximately 25 students have been transferred to Nebraska via the national student relocation program.

On November 2 Masaoka will return to New York City for an executive committee meeting of the National Student Relocation Council. At this time it is believed that a program of accelerating the release of students, as well as a program for aiding students who cannot meet the financial requirements at present necessary for relocation and expected to be discussed.

On November 10 Masaoka is scheduled to speak before the student body of the Rochdale Institute, oldest cooperative school in the country.

On the following day Masaoka will speak before the national board of directors of the YWCA.

Masaoka will also discuss the problems of evacuation and relocation at an ational meeting of Boy Scouts executives on November 16.

Before his return to Washington this week, Masaoka discussed on separate occasions with officials of the American Friends Service, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National YWCA, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born, the Common Council for American Unity, the Post War World Council, the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America, the Rochdale Institute, and with various interested and active religious groups on problems growing out of the evacuation and relocation of 115,000 citizens and alien residents of Japanese ancestry.

Manzanar School Principal Dies In Plane Crash

MANZANAR — Marshall Miller, 31-year-old elementary school principal at Manzanar, died Friday, Oct. 9, when his plane crashed as he prepared to take off from the Bishop, Calif. airport, according to a report in the Manzanar Free Press.

An amateur pilot, Miller and Instructor Jim Brennan, 24, of the Manzanar airport, had gone to Bishop on business when the accident occurred. Both Brennan and Miller were one of the first educators to accept a teaching position at Manzanar.

He was born in Sebastopol, Calif. in 1911. He graduated from Chico State college and took further training at the University of California at Berkeley.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Bernice Miller, his daughter, Cecil Louise, and his parents.

University of Utah Group Formed to Aid Evacuee Students

A Transfer Students' Committee, headed by Dean Sidney Anglemann of the lower division, has been formed at the University of Utah. The committee will aid the evacuee students in establishing themselves at the school and in the community.

Heart Mountain City: A War Relocation Center



The barrack city of Heart Mountain lies in the Big Horn basin of northern Wyoming near Buffalo Bill's town of Cody. From reservoir hill on the Heart Mountain project a photographer got this view of the temporary relocation home of 10,000 exacuated west coast persons of Japanese

ancestry, most of whom hope to be permanently resettled outside the relocation centers. Since the picture was taken the units in the foreground have been completed. C. E. Rachford is the director of the Heart Mountain project. Photo from Cody (Wyo.) Enterprise.

Manzanar Soy Sauce Project May Supply All WRA Centers

Industrial Units Now Being Set Up at Relocation Center

MANZANAR, Calif. — Manzanar's first manufacturing project is all set to go with the "shoyu division" reporting that all machinery and equipment was ready to start the production of 5,000 gallons of this soy bean sauce a month, the Free Press reports.

With an estimated capacity of 7,500 gallons, enough to supply all the centers, the project will employ four workers under the leadership of foreman Nobutaro Nakamura. A temporary factory is located in laundry room No. 1 where it will share the building with the bean sprouts production division. The equipment for making "shoyu" formerly belonged to Nakamura who operated a soy bean business in Los Angeles. He declares that a superior sauce can be produced in Manzanar because of the high quality of the water.

Meanwhile, Shigeki Tomita is the head of the bean sprouts production division, employing a crew of three men.

Equipment for the start of another Manzanar production division arrived at the center as carloads of ceramics equipment arrived from the Los Angeles branch of the National Youth Administration, a government agency. The equipment included large rocks for glazes, stools, a kiln and other necessary 106 chairs, scales, 76 tables, 125 materials.

A weaving project is also under consideration since rug-tufting harnesses and table looms were also sent up by the NYA.

A lack of cement has held up the construction of the garment factory, located west of the camouflage building. One of the warehouses has meanwhile been converted into a temporary factory with 100 power machines nearing complete installation. Insulation of the warehouse is proceeding.

Inspection of military police of all parcel post and express shipments into War Relocation Authority centers at Manzanar and Poston were reported last week, and it was declared that the action was taken on orders issued by Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

It was believed that the new reg-

School Begins For Children At Utah Center

Nearly Two Thousand Expected to Attend Classes at Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah — Approximately 2000 children at the Central Utah Relocation Project were ready to attend their first Utah school on October 19, according to Dr. John C. Carlisle, superintendent of Topaz schools. The evacuees at Topaz were formerly residents of San Francisco and the bay area prior to relocation.

Six buildings in each of the two blocks (8 and 41) situated in opposite corners of the city will be used temporarily for the elementary schools. The high school will occupy all of block 32. The school buildings will not be completed until early next year, it was revealed.

According to present statistical records, approximately 600 children will enroll in the elementary schools and 1100 in the high school, including 300 in the seventh and eighth grades. 225 are expected in the nursery schools while about 88 will enter kindergarten, it was reported.

Five Month Jail Term Given Youth For Leaving Center

STOCKTON, Calif. — Richard Tetsui Doi, of Stockton, was sentenced by Federal Judge Welsh to five months in the county jail on charges of leaving the Japanese assembly center in Stockton without permission.

Doi said in federal district court that he climbed over a 12-foot fence and escaped, only to return to the camp several hours later. He is a former student at Stockton J. C.

ulations would be enforced until further notice at all WRA centers.

It was declared that all packages received by residents in the centers must be examined in the presence of military police before the resident could take possession.

U of Arizona Refuses Courses For Evacuees at WRA Centers

Evacuee Workers To Play Logan U. S. Marine Eleven

PRESTON, Idaho — American-born Japanese evacuees at the migratory labor camp near Preston and the U. S. Marine football team from Logan will meet in a game in the forepart of November, according to Laurel T. Pugmire, manager of the mobile FSA camp.

Pugmire arranged with marine officials to hold the game in the Preston high school stadium.

This was one of the first steps taken by FSA officials to solve the problem of lack of recreation for the evacuee workers who are now engaged in sugar beet harvesting and other farm work in Franklin County.

Court Affirms Roth Verdict

Had Refused to Name Sponsors of Broadcast At Tenney Hearing

LOS ANGELES — Conviction of George Knox Roth of Los Angeles on a misdemeanor charge growing out of his refusal to name asserted American-born Japanese sponsors of some radio broadcasts made by him was affirmed by the appellate department of the Superior Court last week.

Roth had refused to give the testimony before a hearing of the Tenney "Little Dies" committee of the California state assembly.

The court, in an opinion written by presiding judge, Judge W. Turney Fox, and concurred in by Judges W. Joseph Vickers and Clarence Kincaid, ruled that questions asked by the Committee as to the names of the "Japanese" who assertedly contributed to the financial support of a radio program managed by Knox were "material and proper."

The Southern California Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, through its counsel, A. L. Wirin, appeared in the case as a "friend of the court," urging that the right of privacy was improperly abridged by the Tenney Committee, because of "the ulterior purposes of the Committee to prejudice and pillory the Japanese whose names would thus have been disclosed."

Roth had been sentenced in the Los Angeles municipal court to pay a fine of \$200 or in the alternative to serve 30 days in jail.

Board of Regents Takes Action on Request from Relocation Officials

TUCSON, Ariz. — Persons of Japanese ancestry in Arizona relocation centers will not receive extension courses, library books or faculty lecturers from the University of Arizona, as asked for by the War Relocation Authority, it was unanimously agreed by the board of regents at their recent meeting and announced last week by Alfred Atkinson, president.

Although the WRA asked the university for some of its services on the basis that the majority of the colonists in the Arizona relocation centers were American citizens, Dr. Atkinson said: "We are at war and these people are our enemies."

"It is fine to be idealistic and helpful in times of peace, but these people stabbed us in the back while their representatives were negotiating for peace in Washington. Germany nor Italy has done that to us. These people killed two or three thousand of our men at Pearl Harbor while they were asleep. This is total war."

Dr. Atkinson said that the WRA sent several of its representatives to the university several times asking for extension courses, library books, lecturers and assistance of various types, according to a story in the Arizona Republic.

Nisei Soldiers Hurt in Accident

CAMP MCCOY, Wis. — Two Hawaiian Japanese soldiers of the U. S. Army's 100th Infantry were confined to a hospital in La Crosse this week after they were struck by an automobile near the French Island bridge recently.

The men are Corp. Jack Tammahiro and Pvt. Takeo Tammahiro.

Corp. Tammahiro is believed to be suffering from a skull fracture while Pvt. Tammahiro was less seriously injured.

Arizona Physician Must Serve Term on Abortion Charge

PHOENIX, Ariz. — A prison term of three to five years was imposed last week in a Phoenix court on Hiroshi Ben Inouye, 41-year old alien Japanese physician and surgeon, who was convicted recently of criminally aborting a 21-year old Phoenix woman.

Superior Judge Arthur T. La Prade pronounced the sentence.

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LARRY TAJIRI Managing Editor

EDITORIALS:

On Evacuee Labor

The beet sugar industry will probably be for some time to come the largest employer of evacuated west coast Japanese. A severe manpower shortage which has imperiled the future of the entire beet sugar industry has been partially averted through the availability of the evacuees of Japanese ancestry for the backbreaking work of thinning and topping beets. And because the sugar beet is the key crop in the agrarian economy of the inland west the labor of these evacuated citizens and aliens of Japanese extraction is vital in the maintenance of that economy.

With every indication that today's manpower shortage in the beet fields and farms of the intermountain area will grow more acute with each passing month, it must be assumed that evacuee workers will be asked to take over an increasing share of the labor burden. It is therefore painful to note that the sugar beet industry has already adopted a certain proprietary attitude regarding these evacuees.

In behalf of the beet sugar industry, Governor Sprague of Oregon last week dispatched a telegram to President Roosevelt asking that the government "force Japanese internees" to harvest sugar beets. Governor Sprague was quoted by the Associated Press as "bitterly criticizing the Japanese for not volunteering for war work" and is declared to have stated that the evacuees must be told they must work "or be deported after the war." We cannot conceive a more unfortunate attitude than that expressed by Governor Sprague who is apparently unmindful of the fact that close to 10,000 evacuees from war relocation centers and voluntary evacuees resettled in inland areas are already hard at work bringing in the sugar beet crop.

Governor Sprague in his telegram to the President declares that "efforts to obtain voluntary recruitment (in WRA centers) have been a dismal failure." In rebuttal we can ask Governor Sprague merely to look at the record. Some 8000 volunteer workers were recently recruited in the war relocation centers and at the Minidoka, Idaho, project more than 2100 evacuees have already left on work furloughs, the great majority to harvest beets. In fact, Minidoka is faced with a severe labor shortage of its own and is training mothers and young girls in maintenance work necessary for the normal operation of the center.

Evacuee workers have helped save eastern Oregon's record sugar beet crop. Hundreds of these workers were in the fields of Governor Sprague's state at the time of his telegram to the President.

The west coast evacuees are doing their part toward insuring a maximum harvest of the 1942 sugar beet crop. But this week two telegrams were sent to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and to the Utah congressional delegation from leaders of the beet sugar industry which exhibit a proprietary interest in the labor of the evacuated Japanese. One telegram declared that "it was high time that the federal government take steps to give positive assistance to beet growers and other farmers in recruiting of Japanese evacuees who still remain by tens of thousands in the government's war relocation centers, being fed and housed and clothed at the expense of the public. . ." The other telegram from a beet sugar industry official was critical of the War Relocation Authority and declared that the theory back of the location of the Japanese

Memo for Today

Within the next few days the first and most painful phase of the evacuation of west coast Japanese, their movement from homes to temporary internment in assembly centers, will have been completed. Within a few days the last evacuees will leave the Santa Anita and Fresno centers for relocation inland.

In New York recently Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, compiled a memo on some of the more important problems facing the evacuees and which necessitate immediate attention. This memo included the following points:

Individual and family resettlement: Techniques for finding employment opportunities. Housing and minimum requirements and standards. Provisions for special care for evacuees who become ill, or need relief, after leaving the relocation center.

Student relocation: Ways and means of accelerating the program so that most of those who desire to attend colleges and universities and are eligible to do so may attend the next session and not be forced to wait until next year.

Selective Service: American-born Japanese should be classified and inducted on the same basis as all other Americans, as were the 5000 American-born Japanese now in the U. S. armed forces. Although military intelligence is the only branch of service now open to the U. S.-born Japanese, they should be eligible for all branches including combat duty. They should be eligible for promotion on the same basis as other troops and should be eligible for officers' training schools.

Government statements: The issuance of a statement by President Roosevelt or by a high government official as to the loyalty of the U. S.-born Japanese and an explanation of government policy regarding them. A statement by either the President or the director of the War Relocation Authority calling on all citizens to employ, without discrimination, all eligible Japanese and Japanese Americans.

Improvement of center conditions: Speeding up classwork for all children. Institution of an adult education program. Ways and means of providing recreational equipment and improving morale. Increasing the allowances of the evacuees. Removal of barbed-wire fences and the watchtowers around some of the centers. Elimination of overcrowding in housing and proper heating. Serving of properly balanced foods, adequately prepared.

The Hawaiian Election

A recent news report from Honolulu reveals that two Nisei, successful candidates in the Oct. 3 election for supervisors of the island of Kauai, have announced their withdrawals from the final election to be held in November.

It is our sincere hope that the three other candidates will not follow this misguided move.

This is no time for Nisei to crawl into shells of inactivity. This is no time for defeatism or misunderstood patriotism. This is the time for all Nisei to continue showing their loyalty to the government and their desire to continue working for it.

Sincere motives may have impelled this recent action by Miyake and Watase. We hope, however, that the other candidates will interpret in a more intelligent and fearless manner the meaning of patriotism.

relocations centers "is open to serious questioning."

Threats of deportation by Governor Sprague and the virtual advocacy of tactics of compulsion in the recruiting of volunteer workers by the beet sugar industry present an unfortunate approach to the problem of obtaining additional labor from the relocation centers, if such labor is available today without seriously affecting the normal operation of the WRA projects.

The majority of the evacuees in the relocation centers are Americans by birth and belief. They react like free Americans to threats or to compulsion. An intelligent, cooperative attitude would we feel, be rewarded by far greater results in the recruiting of the labor so necessary to the farm production front and to the war effort as a whole. It should not be forgotten that a large percentage of the evacuee manpower is already engaged in harvesting the crops of the inland west.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Snake river writhes across land green with beet-tops or yellowing with alfalfa. Sometimes placid and mirror-like, sometimes churning and white-flecked, it flows across the land. The river has carved a valley across the tabletop of America and now the river gives of its fluid self to feed and nurture this land.

On the highway there is a sign: "Twin Falls Area — Largest Irrigation District in the U. S. A."...

Along its shores towns thrive and villages pass the day. Beet sugar factories, ugly and efficient-looking, can be seen from the highways and their huge smokestacks make patterns in the sky.

North of the Snake and across the mountains? Hundreds of miles of primitive area, fish and game and deep forest, scraggly growth and brush and weird lava formations, gutty frontierland. And sometimes young nisei beet toppers, bending over their work, look up and see the mountains, wonder what's behind them. Past the little farmhouses set in green beet field, the great hay mounds and the loaf-like spud cellars, past the browning foothills, and into the mountains, the interior country must be the way it was when Lewis and Clark came across, when Hunt came exploring down the tortuous Snake. Hunt — there's a city named for him now. A strange, new city — a city of barracks, Army style, but with men and women and children.

Two canals siphon off water from the Snake and carry it across the valley, the waters forming part of the boundaries of this new city of Hunt whose residents sometimes go fishing along the banks of the nearest canal. They catch whitefish and carp — but the fun's in just sitting and fishing.

Dimouts on the coasts, but in the little towns along the Snake the lights are still bright and the neon lights spin their tubular tracers. Restaurants, showhouses and bars are crowded. Evacuee workers from the war relocation projects are on the streets, talking and window-shopping, seeing a neon light for the first time in months, studying a menu, buying tickets and going into the town theatre. This compensates, one of them said, for the dirty and grinding work in the fields. This makes it worthwhile, coming to town on a Saturday night.

At an FSA labor camp one of them said:

"The fellows who went to Montana are having a pretty tough time. Maybe two dollars or a little more for ten hours of hard work. But here in southern Idaho, we're doing pretty well, averaging five to six dollars a day. We pay about 87 cents a day for food at our own mess — and we usually get to eat what we want. The FSA charges us a dollar a week and we pitch in on camp maintenance. I get into town about twice a week, do some shopping, see a movie, maybe have a beer or two."

Another said:

"Potatoes pay better than beets. Many farmers around here have both potatoes and beets but some of them have been giving the potatoes to local Caucasian workers, townspeople and school kids, while they expected us to do the hard work of topping beets. But we talked to them and many of them now see the justice of giving us a chance to make some money on potatoes as long as we're harvesting their beets. Anyway, there's plenty of work to go around."

One evacuee worker expressed a view which was uppermost in many minds:

"I've been offered a chance to sharecrop some beets. Maybe then I can bring my family out, stay out here all year. A lot depends on the kind of a deal I can make though. Most of the farmers around here offer from one-third to 40 per cent of what the crop brings as the sharecropper's share."

The evacuee workers are probably the most literate group to ever wrestle professionally with the sugar beet. In the beet camps in Idaho are many college graduates, men with business and professional training, even an attorney, a newspaper pressman, a Diesel engineer and a chemist. Only about 20 per cent had ever done hard farm work before. More than 80 per cent are American-born citizens.

On a highway in Idaho three evacuee workers who were hitchhiking into town flagged a ride. "Going in for a good time?" the driver asked. "Going in to hear a lecture," replied the migratory workers. Migratory workers!

More than three thousand of these workers are in the fields of southern Idaho, in the valley of the great Snake river.

WASHINGTON LETTER

MAN POWER AND THE WAR

In his recent address to the nation, President Roosevelt directed attention to the most important item in the war effort which needs our attention—that of manpower.

The word "manpower" is a general word. It may obscure the simple fact that what we are really talking about is the collective contribution of every individual in the nation. Manpower really begins and ends with the individual, and in the months to come every individual in the United States must be placed in the job where he can best contribute to the war effort.

In December, 1941 there were less than seven million men and women employed in war production. By the end of this year we must have nearly eighteen million, and by the end of 1943, twenty million.

In December 1941 there were somewhat more than two million men under arms. By the end of 1943, we must have nine million — perhaps more.

Replacing workers who are taken into the armed forces and making the necessary shifts from non-essential to essential work will result in placing about eighteen million workers in new jobs before the end of 1943.

One of the most difficult problems with regard to manpower is to find a proper balance between the demands of the armed services, industry and agriculture. For while the fight for freedom demands that we supply the men needed to defeat the enemy, we cannot forget that every soldier depends upon the services of the many workers at home who are producing the arms and equipment with

which he fights and the food which keeps him going.

Already, while our demand upon the farmers for food and more food to feed the armed forces and the peoples of Europe has grown, the farm labor supply has been reduced by the demands of industry. Already some farms have been abandoned, herds have been sold or slaughtered, and farmers faced with an even more difficult labor situation next year have planned to reduce their crops.

The War Manpower Commission in Washington is charged with the tremendous job of solving these and other labor problems. Its principal objectives are (1), to secure the most effective use of our existing labor supply; (2), to increase the labor supply so that it will meet the expanding needs of industry and agriculture and compensate for the withdrawals brought about by the demands of the armed services.

In making the best use of the present labor supply, the Commission is attempting to cut down rapid labor turnover, eliminate the hoarding of skilled workers, remove discrimination against the employment of women or minority groups, train unskilled or semi-skilled workers to perform skilled work, transfer workers from non-essential jobs, discover skills that are not being used, and reduce absences.

This is a big job. Each one of these problems is surrounded by other problems having an effect on employment. Wasteful shifts from one job to another, for instance, may be caused by poor working conditions, lack of proper

(Continued on page 6)

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Evacuee Workers Develop Public Understanding

Maybe this is a bit of premature crowing, but from this angle it's beginning to look as if there is daylight ahead.

From personal experience as well as many different sources we find that opinion on the "outside" isn't so bad as it might be regarding those of us inside the relocation centers. In fact a surprising number of people appear to be downright friendly toward evacuees which is something that few of us counted on early this spring when the process of being uprooted began.

The press near this center has not been backward about welcoming colonists and encouraging their acceptance. For one, the Cody Enterprise, Park County's leading newspaper has been most aggressive in striving for better understanding between the community and the center population.

The Powell Tribune has also been friendly in a way which reflects the natural hospitality of the west. Nor has the Billings Gazette, largest newspaper serving southeastern Montana and northwestern Wyoming been backward about promoting friendly relations between the center and the general public.

We have yet to run into a single unpleasant experience from the general public. On the other hand there have been instances where Niseis actually have been encouraged to settle down and open businesses in these inland towns.

One can walk through the streets of Billings or Cody or Powell and few if any people will give you a second look. If they do it is a look of curiosity because you happen to have an Oriental face, and not because you are a Jap.

In the long ago of pre-evacuation days there arose what seemed to be a storm of protest from inland states against voluntary migration of resident Japanese. It seems plain now that the sentiment expressed then was neither deep-seated nor widespread.

Naturally there was alarm in some quarters for the wild stories that developed after Pearl Harbor made every Nisei a treacherous, toothy sneak with a grin in front and a time-bomb behind. It was inevitable then that the politicians and professional super-patriots should take the cue from their vociferous west coast compatriots and raise the hue and cry.

These are the pleasant and hopeful facts. The prejudice so widespread and deep-seated against those with Oriental faces on the west coast is not present inland. The people of this section in most cases have been pleasantly surprised by their contacts with the war refugees from the coast.

A news story in one local paper regarding Nisei who had gone out to help with the harvest concluded in a surprised and relieved tone with the following sentence: "They all talk good English."

The hundreds of men who have voluntarily left the centers to help with the beet and other harvests unwittingly have become emissaries of understanding and goodwill. In the good old days "emissaries of understanding and goodwill" was a high-sounding phrase which, as events brought out, meant very little.

It's different now. The farmhand, the domestic worker, the people who make casual contacts on the streets and in the stores, are all helping to develop goodwill and understanding between the natives of this country and the unwilling newcomers who are learning that America is not the west coast alone.

General DeWitt destroyed the Li'l Tokyos and Li'l Osakas of the coastal states with his evacuation orders. We trust they will remain destroyed through assimilation of their residents across the broad, rich American countryside east of the coast whose existence thousands are discovering for the first time.

COPY DESK

We have always been greatly grateful to Columbus as one of the boys that had a hand in the shaping of this land called America. Sometimes, after trying blows in the last ten months, our underpinnings of faith have been pretty shaky, but we have always managed to wobble back to the right corner—Gila News-Courier.

Poston's Press Bulletin is no longer a free publication and is

Ann Nisei Says:

Traveling is Fun--- But, Go Light

Nisei women are doing a lot of traveling these days. They're still moving to relocation centers, they are going east to school, they are traveling out on work furloughs with their husbands.

Traveling is fun — if it's light. But when you clamber aboard a train with four bags, all full to the brim and carelessly packed, you're apt to be letting yourself in for a lot of extra work.

If you have to go through two bags to find your box of powder, two more to find that extra shirt, and through still another to get that magazine, you're going to be all worn out from pulling down bags, going through them and putting them up on the rack again.

So do, before you get aboard, plan out a list of indispensables for your trip—and send everything else ahead with your baggage.

Generally, one light bag or suitcase and a small vanity box will hold all you need for a two or three day trip.

The vanity box will hold everything you need for those innumerable trips to the washroom when you just want to tidy up, to comb your hair, to put on fresh make-up. The suitcase will hold fresh changes of clothing and whatever else you need on the trip.

In your small box be sure to have the following: comb, powder, lipstick, cleansing cream, tissues, nail polish and remover, soap, toothpaste and brush, small clothes brush and towel. Carefully packed, this entire assortment won't take up any room at all.

You don't need a regular case for this. A cardboard box will take all this. If you've a day or two before your trip, you might cover a paper box and make compartments inside.

In your suitcase you'll want to have: daily changes of underclothes, extra shirts or blouses, a sweater, extra slacks or skirt, turban, and the rest of your cosmetics.

We assume, of course, that you are wearing comfortable, train-going clothes when you stepped on the train: suit, sport hat, topcoat. Or perhaps slacks, which, of course, are the most comfortable things for train rides.

Now you have the necessities. Here are the comforts, the luxuries, the odds-and-ends that will make the trip easier and shorter: dark glasses, one or two good books, paper and pen, a deck of cards, your knitting or crochet work.

On top of your suitcase have a big paper bag and a coat hanger. The moment you get on the train put away your hat and hang up your coat and the suit you're going to wear when you get off. This way you'll be assured of wrinkle-free clothes when you get off.

For the trip itself, keep to slacks or soft wool clothes that don't wrinkle: wool jersey skirts, for instance. Pastel or dark shirts are more practical than white ones. Wear bobby socks in preference to silk hose, if possible. And wear your most comfortable shoes. You might bring along a pair of slippers. Some girls find they have trouble with swollen feet during train rides, particularly if they ride coach and have to sleep in a half-sitting position.

Wash your hands and face frequently during the trip and keep your hair well-brushed, for the air is often apt to be sooty.

And travel light. Your trip will be fun, then, and not a chore.

first of the center papers to charge subscription rates. Editors hope for enough advertising to pay for printing expenses of their soon-to-be-expected printed publication.

In the Christian Advocate:

U. S. People Becoming Aware Of Tremendous Implications Of Coast Evacuation, Says Hall

Only now are the many and tremendous implications of the mass evacuation of Japanese coming into the focus of our "social and moral vision," says Clarence Hall, magazine editor of the Christian Advocate and author of two recent articles on evacuation in that magazine.

To study those effects, to probe the forces that caused evacuation and to inquire into the present life of the evacuees at the relocation centers, Hall took a four-week tour of relocation centers and the West coast.

His conclusions are given in two articles. "The Japanese Evacuation in Retrospect," and "Exclusion Act, 1942 Model," in the Oct. 15 and Oct. 22 issues of the Advocate.

Evacuation was handled in an orderly and humane manner, says Hall, but this fact "has not quieted the rising feelings among many thoughtful Americans that grave injustices—political, racial and economic — have been committed against these people.

"It seems that we are remembering, belatedly, that more than two thirds of them are citizens . . . against whom no charge of disloyalty has been brought and for whom no Constitutionally guaranteed 'due process of law' has operated. It seems that throughout the land there is a mounting suspicion that their removal en masse became a 'military necessity' only after a carefully managed campaign of hysteria — promoted by elements long eager to rid the Coast of the Japanese and by opportunist politicians anxious to maintain their places at the public feeding trough — has whipped up the requisite apprehension."

Public hysteria, which might have been expected to rise suddenly and in full force immediately after Dec. 7 did not start until several weeks later. And then, writes Hall, it was raised and spurred on by such groups as the Native Sons of the Golden West, the agricultural capitalists, the Joint Immigration Commission, various bodies of World War veterans, and certain "very vocal members of the West Coast Congressional bloc. Together, in close harmony, these

elements joined in demanding the immediate and whole sale expulsion of the Japanese, aliens and citizens alike."

Hall notes the part played by fictitious reports of Hawaiian sabotage in the hastening of evacuation.

"So the die was cast. If an unpleasant job was to be done, the sooner done the better. The Army would hew to the line; it would have to let the chips of economic and political injustice to American citizens of Japanese extraction fall where they may."

In "Exclusion Act, 1942 Model," Hall continues the story of evacuation.

Modern Exclusion Act
The blow of evacuation to the Nisei was a terrific one, declares the author. The Nisei were proud of their part in the war effort, their low crime record, their absence from relief rolls.

"Unable to bring forth any tangible cases of Nisei perfidy, somebody thought of the 'dual citizenship angle,'" writes Hall, and this, he declares, caught many Nisei off guard. Most of them were indifferent to their status, and till then had no idea whether or not they possessed dual citizenship.

The Nisei opposed mass evacuation only "as long as it was a civilian question," says Hall. "Some of their Caucasian friends who were fighting for selective as against mass evacuation think they were too docile," he says.

Hall roundly scores the many "social and economic vultures" who took advantage of the Japanese, once evacuation was announced. He relates many a story of hardship suffered by an evacuee forced into giving up his land or home at but a few cents on the dollar.

We cannot escape the conclusion, declares Hall, that "wholesale evacuation, for whatever expedients it has been undertaken, contains dynamite whose fuses we will do well to clip before they are ignited. Otherwise we may find that our misguided patriots, no less than our enemies, are unwittingly aiding Hitler to fulfill his boast that he will destroy us 'from within—by pitting race against race, class against class, group against group.'"

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

How Can U. S. Nisei Prove Their Loyalty

Not very long ago an irate American magazine publisher declared: "It is not enough for Japanese-Americans to buy bonds and prate of loyalty. Words spoken and oaths sworn by Japanese tongues will bear little weight with the American people so long as Pearl Harbor reverberates in American memories."

If it isn't enough for Japanese-Americans to buy bonds, then what can they do to show loyalty to America? Critics of resident Japanese are unreasonable in their vociferous condemnation of

young Americans of Japanese ancestry who are trying, despite obstacles, to become good citizens by assuming duties and obligations which that citizenship imposes upon them.

If it isn't enough for Japanese-Americans to buy bonds, then what can they do to show loyalty to America in relocation centers? Many Americans who are denied freedom of movement and action by temporary internment in assembly and relocation centers are greatly provoked to see fellow Americans, not many of them, to be sure, jumping on a prostrated racial minority in this country. How can evacuee Americans show loyalty other than to buy bonds, if they can afford to buy them?

These past few weeks the evacuees in relocation centers had a grand opportunity to convince their critics, if they will believe it, that they are intensely patriotic and willing to do their share in the war effort. More than 7,000 persons of Japanese descent who were evacuated from the Pacific Coast are now harvesting sugar beets and other crops in western states, the War Relocation Authority announced.

Evacuee furlough workers from the relocation centers pat-

riotically answered the farmers' call to help save the nation's vital crops. They went to take the places of those who have entered the armed services or war industry. The WRA pointed out that most of the furlough workers are American citizens and between the ages of 21 and 30.

If it isn't enough for Japanese-Americans to buy bonds, then perhaps these critics of resident Japanese may scoff at the idea of evacuees volunteering for farm work in areas suffering from labor shortages as unpatriotic. Wouldn't it be possible for the furlough workers to buy bonds with the money they earn topping sugar beets. After all, buying bonds isn't sufficient gesture to show genuine loyalty, according to anti-resident Japanese critics.

From many centers come word that the number of volunteers leaving the centers for farm work was so great that center projects are suffering from labor shortages now. Those who left on furlough were trained from employed ranks in the centers, thereby reducing the work crews to a bare necessity.

Somehow the centers will

Vagaries

Phi Betes . . .

The U. S. Navy recently issued a call for young men who were members of Phi Beta Kappa to study Japanese at the Navy's language school at Boulder, Colorado. Although the Navy uses nisei teachers under civilian contracts at Boulder, the naval arm of the U. S. armed forces has so far declined to use men of Japanese ancestry . . . With trade unions in the maritime industry now looking into the employment of its members of Japanese ancestry in regions outside prescribed military areas, nisei leaders of a north-west cannery union this week dispatched a resolution to the international convention of the CIO's UCAWA (United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America) asking that evacuee members of the union be utilized to help meet the manpower shortage in midwest packing houses and canneries. There are more than 500 members of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union, CIO, at the Minidoka relocation center.

Real McCoy . . .

Pfc Fred Matsuo runs a weekly column of news about Camp McCoy's Hawaiian Japanese soldiers in the post's weekly newspaper, "The Real McCoy." Because the nisei soldiers at McCoy have received such a warmhearted reception from the people of Wisconsin, Pfc Matsuo suggested in a recent issue of the paper that the people of Hawaii hold a special "Wisconsin sin now serving in the territory Day" for all soldiers from Wisconsin. . . . Although several thousand persons of Japanese ancestry still remain in Vancouver, B. C., Canadian officials expect that evacuation of all Canadian Japanese will have been completed by October 31.

Visalia Quote . . .

The recent government action lifting Italian-born residents out of the "enemy alien" classification poses an interesting problem regarding the status of several Americans of Italian-Japanese ancestry in this country . . . Quote of the week: From the Visalia (Calif.) Union High school "Pioneer"—"School life is remembered mostly by association with numerous friends. Racial differences or social standings are seldom considered in measuring a friend's good and bad points. Common ties, affections and participation in school activities—all of those signify us as Americans in mind and in thought. But civilization has not reached the level whereby innocent persons can not be injured through no fault of their own. Our friends, the American-Japanese, have forfeited their place in our student body, in compliance to war conditions. They have helped us make our school what it is today—they as bonafide American citizens have been our loyal friends and we await the day when they may come home to their well-deserved place in this American way of life."

Granada Bulletin

A temporary bulletin made its debut last week at the Granada relocation center. The bulletin will be replaced in a few weeks by a mimeographed newspaper.

Meanwhile, the bulletin is pushing a "Name Our Newspaper" contest in preparation for the day the newspaper starts .

manage to function in spite of labor shortages. The loss of manpower in the centers is only of slight importance, whereas 7,000 Japanese workers will save vital sugar beets and other crops necessary to help in winning the war.

There is no need for critics to belittle the efforts of the resident Japanese, for they are wholeheartedly supporting the war effort when they are given the opportunity to do so. You can't lock them up and then tell them to help save the nation. You can't tell them to be patriotic when you treat them with contempt and despise them. You got to make them feel as if they were Americans, which they are undoubtedly, with no strings attached.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

THE RELOCATION AID

Committee of Salt Lake City, under the joint sponsorship of local nisei organizations — Salt Lake JACL, Japanese Business Girls Club, Girl Reserves and Boy Scouts — the Union and Buddhist Churches and the Utah Nippo, has now been functioning for several weeks and it is interesting to note its activities and program . . . the committee was organized through the efforts of its chairman, Sachi Kasahara . . . other officers and members include Mrs. H. L. Kasai, secretary; Jerry Katayama, treasurer; Sam Naito, social; Ann Miyoshi, purchasing; Maurea Ushio and Arnold Nakajima . . . the first project undertaken by this group of old and new residents was the collection of recent periodicals and books, the initial shipment of which has already been placed on the shelves of the Topaz library . . . in preparation for Christmas, the Japanese Business Girls Club is busy at work making marionettes for a puppet show, checkerboards and colored wooden beads for infants . . . to finance its various projects the Committee is soliciting donations among the townspeople and sponsoring tournaments and dances to raise further funds. . . the secretary, Mrs. Kasai is in correspondence with other JACL groups in Utah and Idaho to organize similar committees . . . this group also participated in preparation for the dinners served to evacuee sugar beet workers during the past weeks.

THE ADDRESS OF

Rey Hill, WRA Employment Investigator, as announced in last week's column, has been changed to 438 Atlas Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE DONATION OF

\$500 of the Sacramento Chapter mentioned last week was received on Saturday, October 17, with the following remarks from the chapter president, Dr. George Muramoto:

"Enclosed you will please find a check for \$500.00 from the Sacramento Chapter. This is an outright emergency donation voted by the members on October 8, 1942. We realize the extreme financial handicap under which the National Headquarters is working, and yet is doing a yeoman's job of not only looking after our civil rights, but also clarifying and solving the various problems and questions relating to the evacuation. Please use this money in whatever way you deem necessary and where it will do the most good. I am convinced that more chapters will follow suit after their reestablishment at the various centers."

We are grateful for this emergency donation and the Sacramento Chapter and all our members may be assured that we shall use this money "where it will do the most good"—in our efforts to push the WRA Employment Program which will result in individual relocation.

Two Abacus Operators Sought at Tule Lake

NEWELL, Calif. — The abacus operator has come into his own again, reports the Daily Tulean Dispatch.

Recognizing the speed and efficiency of these ancient Japanese instruments, the Placement bureau recently sent out a call for two "soroban" operators.

Minidoka Colonists See First Movie

HUNT, Idaho—The theater was only a dining hall; the seats were hard picnic bench-tables, but the community's first movie was a momentous occasion this week.

There was a lineup when the box office opened at 7.20 p. m. As soon as the place was packed with 350 residents, the movie was shown. Another lineup was waiting outside for the second showing to begin at 8:45 p. m.

What was the picture? An Abbott and Costello comedy.

U of Washington Official Asks Utilization of Nisei Manpower

Washington Letter

(Continued from page 4)

housing, or difficulty of transportation. Many workers dislike to make the shift from a non-essential to a war job because they are afraid they will not get their peace-time jobs back after the war, or because transfer would mean switching from a CIO plant to an AFL plant or vice versa. Here the cooperation of management and the union is needed, to assure workers that they will be given first consideration for re-employment after the war and to maintain seniority privileges.

But transfers of workers will not solve the major problem. We must have more workers. This means that workers who have already retired must wherever possible be brought back. It means that by the end of 1943 one out of every three or four housewives between the ages of 18 and 44 must either be working in war industries or replacing men in other essential work. It means that every one not essentially employed—youngsters, women, city workers on vacation—must lend a helping hand to get in the crops during the critical summer months.

Out of this need for fuller use of the hands and skills of every American some benefits will come. We will learn that our survival as a nation depends upon cooperation—working together. We may learn a new respect for the abundance America has provided if we help to bring in the harvest. We can well afford to forget old discrimination against minority groups now that every hand is needed, and we will learn to respect every man for what he can contribute to the common cause.

At present the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission has no direct legal power to compel an individual to stay on one job or take another. So far the government has relied upon voluntary cooperation to carry out its plans. As Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the Manpower Commission, has pointed out, nine out of ten war workers or employers will work in the best interests of the war effort. Legislation would therefore have the value of assuring the great majority who act voluntarily that those who do not choose to cooperate will not benefit at their expense. Legislation would also help to make clear the obligation of each individual toward the war effort.

The vast majority of Americans do not need compulsion. They seek guidance as to how they may best contribute to the winning of the war. President Roosevelt judged rightly when he said, in regard to the possibility of manpower legislation, "If this is necessary I do not believe the American people will shrink from it."

Hunters Resent Closure of Land Adjacent to Relocation Center

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—Public resentment to closure of additional shooting lands adjacent to the War Relocation Authority's center at Tule Lake came out last week at a meeting of nearly 200 farmers and sportsmen of the area.

The WRA's request to close a one half mile zone around the relocation center started the outcry. The WRA maintained that "the influx of hunters would act disastrously for the Japanese at the center."

Hunters said at the meeting that they are opposed to the closure on the ground that a great part of what is annually one of the great hunting areas in the United States is already closed. Some farmers whose land lies within the proposed "no-man's land" testified that their crops might be ruined by unhampered feeding of ducks and geese.

Sportsmen at the meeting, conducted by the California fish and game commission at Tulelake under the auspices of the Tulelake-Butte Valley Sportsmen's association, opposed the WRA's contention that lives might be endangered by the proximity of hunters to the relocation center.

Points to Canadian Request for Use of Evacuees in Industry

SEATTLE, Wash.—Commenting on a request being made by British Columbia lumber manufacturers to the Canadian government for permission to employ persons of Japanese ancestry, Prof. George Taylor, head of the Far Eastern department at the University of Washington, said last week that greater use should be made of American Japanese now in relocation centers.

"We are behind the times in this regard," said Professor Taylor, pointing out that facilities exist whereby employers can have the use of evacuees from relocation centers, provided certain regulations are met. He returned recently from a visit to a relocation center in Arizona, where he investigated this phase of evacuation.

"Evacuees have gone out to the sugar beet fields in Idaho and Utah and small groups or individuals have gone out to all sorts of industries in the midwest, but a great many more could be used to meet the labor shortage. There still is less than 10 percent, I would estimate, of those who could be used who are being used."

Could Be Used in Lumbering

Professor Taylor suggested that under certain conditions Japanese could be used in the lumbering industry in this state to ease the labor shortage.

"I don't see why not, since after all, in the districts where lumbermen work they could be easily watched," he added. "Besides there is not much reason to doubt the loyalty of most of them."

"So far the experiment, where Japanese have been used, has been successful and there is every reason to believe it will continue so," said Professor Taylor. "Of course, the difficulty of using them in Military Area No. 1 is greater than in other parts of the country but the labor emergency may bring us to think it over."

The British Columbia Interior Manufacturers Association has asked Ottawa to allow the lumber industry to employ 4,000 Japanese.

Hiring of Evacuees Asked by Canada Lumber Interests

VANCOUVER, B. C. — With a suggested motto, "Use the Japs to beat the Japs," the British Columbia Interior Lumber Manufacturers' association has sent a proposal to the Dominion government at Ottawa asking about the employment of 4,000 Canadian Japanese evacuees for the duration of the war.

It is believed that the labor will be available from the new evacuee communities being established in the British Columbia interior.

Final Rites Held For Bessie Watanabe In Washington City

KENT, Wash.—Final rites were conducted last Thursday for Bessie Watanabe who died on October 4 at Laurel Beach Sanatorium after a long illness.

Death was attributed to tuberculosis. Miss Watanabe, 23 years of age, was ill at the time of the Japanese evacuation and so was allowed to remain on the coast.

Federal authorities permitted six persons of Japanese ancestry, including friends and relatives to come from a California relocation center to Kent for the services. Those who attended the service are Mrs. Tirotsuka Watanabe, Jimmy Watanabe and Ruth Nakaishi, brother and sister of the deceased; Frank Nakanishi, George Ikegami and Rev. D. Kitazawa who officiated at the ceremony.

Another brother, Henry Watanabe, is in the Army at Ft. Thomas, Kentucky. Miss Watanabe was born on March 9, 1919, at O'Brien, Washington.

Short-cut to Japan Language Devised to Fit U. S. War Need

New Home-Canning Project Underway At Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — A home-canning project at this center now employs 26 nisei and issei women under Mr. Tsuta I. Takahashi and Mrs. K. Suzuki.

The women are putting up a daily average of 14 one-half gallon jars of apple juice, 35 one-half gallon jars of applesauce and a half box of dried apples. Some 380 pounds of Wealthie apples grown in the Powell area are used daily. No sugar is used in putting up the apples.

Three Colonists Jailed for Violation Of Center Boundaries

MANZANAR — Three persons, caught outside the Manzanar center limits, were last week being held in the local jail, pending disposition of their case by the army.

Their names were withheld at the request of the military and the police.

Whistling in the Dark

By KENNY MURASE

Little Esteban Discusses the Issei and Nisei

Light from the cold yellow slab of an Autumn moon turned night almost into day as Little Esteban and I sat wearily upon a partly burnt log on the outskirts of Poston town. There were patches of earth, black and dark and cindery, where mesquite trees had been felled and burned and big sunken craters left where roots had been uprooted. It was quiet and peaceful and sort of unreal-like.

We watched the shadows of the mesquite trees weaving patterns weird, like blobs of ink spilled and splashed all over. And above us we could hear flapping sharply the wings of skimming bats and far off into the woods the angry yelping of coyotes. Little Esteban was feeling pensive again.

"You know what happened today, kiddo," he said, "all those Issei in your block getting together to pick and spade the ground next to the Recreation hall for a block garden. What did you think of it?" "Oh, I thought it was a good thing all right, but nothing especially unusual." "And it didn't mean anything more than just that?" "Nope," said I very meekly, expecting him to pounce upon me, "what did it mean to you?"

"Well," said Little Esteban, "it meant a great many things. To see them all there, all the Issei men of the block working up the grounds in unity and all with a common purpose, it was just wonderful. I thought to myself, Why can't these Issei keep this up daily, all working together to improve the block — they wouldn't have to work as hard each day, but just enough to keep busy, just enough to make you Nisei feel so cheap and ashamed of yourselves that you would be forced to put forth more effort in the work you're doing to maintain whatever dignity and self-respect you have."

"But," I said, "maybe you don't realize that a lot of the Issei are so old and worn-out that they aren't physically able to work. You can't use them all as common laborers." "No, of course not," said Little Esteban, "to begin with, a lot of them have never done any real farm work. Those who aren't used to hard manual labor can be of use elsewhere. Maybe they have business experiences, manufacturing, marketing or management. There's a place for people with such experiences in the groups here who are trying to organize industries." "So you think," I asked, "that the Issei should be given preference over the Nisei?"

"It's not a question of preferences," Little Esteban spoke angrily, "it's a practical question of qualifications. If the Issei are qualified to make plans and put them into action, then don't you think they should be called upon for assistance. After all, it's only

BERKELEY, Calif. — American educational ingenuity has devised a "short-range" method to teach Chinese and Japanese to the Army, Navy and civilians in six months of intensive study.

Dr. Peter A. Boodberg, associate professor of Oriental Languages, University of California, recently returned from a Conference of Teachers of Japanese held at the University of Michigan. He described the new technique as making these difficult languages as easy to speak as other foreign tongues.

Under the new teaching method, Dr. Boodberg declares that a speaking knowledge of Japanese and Chinese is actually no harder to attain than French, German or other tongues. The new method, designed especially for United States armed forces, was approved by educators at the Michigan conference assembled from all parts of the country.

Dr. Boodberg declared, however, that although speaking of the two languages may be acquired in six months of intensive study, reading and writing, a later development, might afford "real" trouble for the student.

reasonable that the Issei should be more qualified and more experienced in some types of activities, and it's also only reasonable that people with more qualification and experience will do a better job than those with less qualification and experience."

"But then, maybe some of the Nisei won't like it if the Issei were to take over some of the things that the Nisei may think belongs to them." "Well, if that's the case," said Little Esteban, "then that's where we have to stress the idea of thinking and acting always in terms of community good, and to forget one's own self-interest. We just got to have harmony for the good of all. Of course there will be some disgruntled Nisei who can't see the point of Issei being placed in important positions, but don't you think there are a lot of Issei who are just as disgruntled for not being recognized and called upon to serve the community on the basis of what they are capable of contributing? And wouldn't it be a better choice, even if it were to displease some Nisei, to go ahead and please the now disgruntled Issei by having them draw upon their experiences to be of some service to the community?"

"Isn't this a better and wiser choice than to completely ignore the Issei, just to please the few Nisei who feel that they should have a dominant part in the community's activities, and thereby inviting the resentment and displeasure of the Issei, which would then surely delay the progress of the community?"

"I guess so," I said, trying not to appear overwhelmed at Little Esteban's devastating logic, "but what are you going to do about the Nisei who are going to be gripped and sore about the Issei's taking some of the glory away from them?" "Well," said Little Esteban, "it's about time that these guys realize that this is no place for small, petty, small-town self-interest, and that much as they dislike the idea of the Issei taking an active part in the community's development, they will have to accept it as being for the good of all. And if they themselves can't realize that harmony among all the people is absolutely necessary for the progress of community development, then you just got to show them yourself. The Issei-Nisei issue just has to be dissolved and it's mostly up to you Nisei to take the first steps since you're already occupying most of the important positions in the community's organizations. So, kiddo, don't you see?"

There was a puff of cloud now sliding over the face of the moon and I was watching it turning sort of buttery-like but I was also thinking hard, and Little Esteban grunted contentedly.

Evacuees Will Be Protested On Projects

Disability Benefits Will Be Paid Those Injured on Jobs

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Evacuees employed by the War Relocation Authority and injured while on duty will be protected by disability benefits from the United States Employee's compensation commission, according to John A. Nelson, administrative services officer at Heart Mountain, reports the general information bulletin at that center.

The act appropriating funds for the WRA states that the provisions of the act of Feb. 15, 1934, as amended, relating to disability or death compensation and benefits, shall apply to persons receiving from the United States, compensation in the form of subsistence, cash advances or other allowances in accordance with regulations prescribed by the director of the WRA for work performed in connection with the WRA program, including work performed in the WRA Work Corps.

Nelson added that the Washington office of the WRA is at the present time working on a statement of policy and procedure for the guidance of the relocation centers. Until formal procedure for the handling of these cases is established, the Washington office will take up each case individually. At present, each injury must be reported to the division, and a complete record of the injury is obtained for the U. S. Employment Compensation Commission. The entire file is then transmitted to the project director, who in turn sends the file to the Washington office.

Theological Students Win Scholarships

NEWELL, Calif. — Two fifty-dollar scholarships were last week awarded to students of theology by the Young People's Christian Conference, meeting for the first time at Tule Lake.

Recipients of the scholarships are Sam Takagishi, attending the Illiff School of Theology in Denver, Colorado, and Sumio Koga, at the Chicago Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

Attending the meet were 690 young Christians.

Climaxing the two-day meet was the installation service, at which time the following were installed in the new cabinet: Tom Hayashi, chairman; Kumeo Yoshinari, 1st vice-president; Roy Teshima, 2nd vice-president; Sumi Haji, recording secretary; Ken Hayashi, publicity chairman; Mari Nakamura, treasurer; and Joyce Kawamoto, historian.

Pioneer West Coast Businessman Dies At Topaz Center

TOPAZ, Utah — Koza Baba, 61, who passed away after a heart attack last Friday, Oct. 9, at the Topaz hospital, lived long enough to see the birth of his granddaughter, Saga Ann Moriaki, second baby born in Topaz, Sept. 26. Baba was a pioneer business man in San Francisco, being co-owner of the Mercury Laundry.

Services for the deceased were held Tuesday evening with Rev. E. Kawamori officiating.

Touring Cabaret Will Entertain Tule Lake Colony

NEWELL, Calif. — A touring cabaret will start, on Nov. 2, to bring dancing and entertainment to citizens of Newell.

Called the Cafe International Cabaret, it will tour the city and will be open for two nights in each ward for a period of two weeks.

Woodie Ichihashi and his orchestra will furnish the music for the program and dancing. Tri-State Coeds will act as usherettes, waitresses and hat-check girls. Riki Matsufuji, Momoye Kitahara, Lucille Tanaka and others are slated to appear.

Dance teachers working on the program are Yukio Shimoda, Pearl Mayeda, Lucille Tanaka, Alkiko Saito and Sachiko Hori. Sets are being designed by Oliver Noji and his assistants Masami Sado, Roy Higashi and Yukio Shimoda.

Topaz Checks In Final Group From Tanforan

TOPAZ, Utah — With the arrival of the last contingent of 309 evacuees from Tanforan, Thursday afternoon, October 15, the population of Topaz Relocation Center reached the respectable figure of 8,229, according to Claude Cornwall, Chief of Placement and Employment. The first advance group of 214 volunteer workers from Tanforan came to Topaz on September 11.

The new arrivals consisted mostly of workers who remained behind to finish all business and prepare Tanforan for new occupants. Seven babies born recently and their mothers were also included in the 309.

'Ghost' Makes Nightly Visits At Cody Center

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Residents of 22-18-A and B tell a tale of nightly visits from a ghost who stalks about the two apartments, terrorizing the residents by its clanking noise.

The ghost first came on the night of Sept. 1, according to Karoka Ota, who speaks for himself and seven other residents sharing the apartments.

The ghost appears between 2 and settles upon the chest of a sleeper. The victim would cry out, struggle to throw off the ghost and gasp for breath. Only with the help of his roommate can the victim rise from his bed.

"The most plausible explanation," says the Heart Mountain bulletin, "is that a body of Shoshone Indian is buried under the barrack, guarding a hidden treasure."

Original Comedy on Evacuee Life Set For Poston Showing

POSTON, Ariz. — An original 3-act comedy, "Postonese," written and directed by Wilfred Horiuchi and Teru Shimada, will be presented soon by the Poston Dramatic Guild Theater, reports the Press Bulletin.

Topaz Women Take Jobs on Turkey Farm

Thirty-Three Accept Furlough Work in Utah County Town

TOPAZ, Utah — Answering the first call for feminine workers to help in 'food for freedom,' 33 women went to work for A. W. Pulley and Sons, American Fork, Utah last week to defeather turkeys. Twenty men also went with the women to pick turkey feathers. They will return to the Central Utah relocation center after the holiday season is over early in January, it was revealed.

About 20 apple pickers also left last week for Provo, Utah. Sixty-five men were ready to go to Cedar City to bunch carrots but the contract was cancelled when cold weather froze the carrots in the soil.

There are more than 426 workers from Topaz now employed in various phases of the war effort. About 300 are now topping beets in Utah, Idaho and Oregon. Since residents of the Central Utah relocation center are formerly from rural communities in and around San Francisco, most of them now employed in the beet fields have never worked on a farm before.

Alameda Buddhist Temple Houses Training Center

ALAMEDA, Calif. — When Alameda's Japanese colony was ordered evacuated, J. J. Mulvany, local banker and trustee for the Buddhist temple and grounds, were told by the Buddhist group to use the premises for any good cause, free of charge, as he saw fit.

This week strange noises reverberated through the empty halls of the Japanese Buddhist temple. The shrine of worship for Alameda's Buddhists was being converted into a training center for war.

Banker Mulvany recently turned the temple over to the Alameda Board of Education to be used as a war production training center.

Three main classes will be held at the temple. Radio mechanics will be trained for the U. S. Signal Corps. Other courses will train prospective war employees in office work and in marine drafting.

Former Palo Alto Resident Offers Pipes for Salvage

PALTO ALTO — "America may have sent a lot of scrap to Japan in the past but a former Japanese resident of Palo Alto is going to see to it that his gets to Uncle Sam," the Palo Alto Times said recently.

Frank Crist of Palo Alto has received a letter from M. Miyahara who is now in Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming.

Miyahara wrote that he is homesick for Palo Alto and wishes "America would win the war so that we could be in civilization again and meet all the nice people we know."

"I saw in the Palo Alto Times," he added, "that you are collecting scrap iron there in town. I think there are some old pipes lying around in back of the store, so if Mr. Hinnon does not want it, will you please take it and make use of it for our country."

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Toshiye Yanagisako, a girl on Oct. 12, at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. B. Sakamoto, a boy on Oct. 13, at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. R. Yamamoto, a girl on Sept. 31, at Gila River.
To Mrs. George Yamakawa, a girl on Oct. 2, at Gila River.
To Mrs. Sadao Kakutani, a girl on Oct. 4, at Gila River.
To Mrs. Yasuo Fujimoto, a girl on Oct. 5, at Gila River.
To Mrs. Toku Okushi, a girl on Oct. 6 at Poston.
To Mrs. Kaz Nadaoka, a boy on Oct. 9, at Poston.
To Mrs. Masao Akiyoshi, a boy on Oct. 7, at Poston.
To Mrs. Jack Tsubara, a girl on Oct. 9, at Poston.
To Mrs. Toko Kuroiwa, a boy on Oct. 9, at Poston.
To Mrs. Fujito Kinoshita, a boy on Oct. 9, at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. K. Hayashi, a girl Eiko Helen, on Oct. 9, at Fresno.
To Mrs. Takeo Numata, a boy on Oct. 10, at Poston.
To Mrs. Tetsuo Izutsu, a boy on Oct. 10, at Minidoka.
To Mrs. Sumi Okubo, a boy on Oct. 11, at Poston.
To Mrs. Shigeo Kato, a girl on Oct. 11, at Poston.
To Mrs. Hiroshi Sagara, a girl on Oct. 11, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Wataru Kanemasu, a boy on Oct. 12, at Minidoka.
To Mrs. Shizue Yamashita, a girl on Oct. 12, at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. James Nobuyama, a girl on Oct. 13, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Mori Nobori, a girl, Madeleine, on Oct. 14, at Topaz.
To Mrs. Flora Nobori, a girl on Oct. 14 at Topaz, Utah.
To Mrs. Sumiko Ishino, a girl on Oct. 14 at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Martha Takade, a boy on Oct. 14 at Manzanar.

DEATHS

Mrs. Kiyo Yoshioka, 65, on Oct. 2, at Granada.
Taneshiro Fukusawa, 61, on Oct. 2, at Granada.
Bessie Watanabe, on Oct. 4, at Kent, Washington.
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Suekichi Takeda, on Oct. 5, at Gila River, stillborn.
Daisuke Ishii, 61, on Oct. 8, at Manzanar.
Saihachi Nozaki, 63, on Oct. 14 at Manzanar.

MARRIAGES

Mrs. Yone Tagashira to Joe Toshi Tanaka on Oct. 5, at Manzanar.
Miss June Fujikawa to Jack Wada, on Oct. 6, at Manzanar.
Miss Lois Hiroko Tanabe to Toshi Taniguchi on Oct. 9, at Minidoka.
Miss Rosslyn Takahashi to Yoshikazu Maruyama on Oct. 10, at Manzanar.
Miss Yaeko Morishige, 26, to Edwadd M. Tokunaba, 28, on Sept. 18, at Lamar, Colorado.
Miss Yuiko Uyeda, 21, to Joe Furosho, 26, on Oct. 14, at Granada.

Former San Jose State Students Give To School War Chest

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Former students of Japanese ancestry at San Jose State college are contributing to San Jose's war chest, it was announced last week.

"When student pledges to the war chest were checked after the first college assembly of the year, a sealed envelope with \$10 was found," Dean of Men Paul Pitman said.

"The money was from our students in assembly centers who formerly belonged to the Japanese student club at San Jose."

TSUGIO IKEDA, formerly of Ikeda Brothers, produce transfer men of Los Angeles. Please communicate with K. TAMURA, Law Department, Poston One, Poston, Arizona.

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Camouflage Net Project Needs New Workers

Success or Failure Will Determine Industrial Plan In Relocation Centers

MANZANAR, Calif. — "There is an increasing need by the U. S. Army for camouflage nets and Manzanar's success or failure will determine in large measure the industrial policy in other centers," the Manzanar Free Press reported last week.

The Free Press quoted Col. W. K. Withers, head of the supply division of the U. S. Engineers Office in Washington, D. C., who is in charge of the production of nets throughout the country, as authority for the statement.

Hope was expressed that the Manzanar production schedule could be stepped up. A review of Manzanar net project indicated a drop of more than 50 percent in September, mainly attributable to the loss of manpower to the beet sugar harvesting program and to the opening of the educational program. In August 15,354 nets were produced at Manzanar but in September the total was 7,512.

The Manzanar project is issuing a call for 500 additional workers for garnishing the nets. Since the project calls for the production of vital war material, the project is not open to "enemy aliens" according to the provisions of the Geneva convention.

Impounded Goods Moved to U. S. Warehouse in L. A.

FRESNO, Calif. — Approximately \$15,000 worth of impounded goods, principally consisting of weapons and radio sets which were turned in by Fresno residents of Japanese ancestry shortly after Pearl Harbor, will be removed soon to a federal warehouse in Los Angeles.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Joseph Tracy said transfer of the material in compliance with an order from Washington is intended to concentrate impounded goods at key locations and thereby reduce the number of men needed to guard them.

The owners of the property will be able to reclaim their possessions after the war, it was stated.

Japanese Library Will be Started At Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho — The announcement of the formation of a Japanese library was welcomed here last week by Hunt's Japanese-reading residents.

Plans now underway include the building of a library from books confiscated at Puyallup. These books are now enroute to Hunt, and they may be retained by their owners or contributed to the library, according to Hiroshi Nagai.

Residents who wish to contribute books left in Seattle will not have to pay transportation charges on the books, said Nagai.

First Heart Mountain Court Case Dismissed

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The first court case to be heard at Heart Mountain was dismissed Oct. 12, following motion by the deputy prosecutor for dismissal due to lack of evidence and witnesses.

Also presented by the prosecutor was a signed statement by George Kumagai, victim of an alleged assault by the defendant Kenny Kandoku Takeda, that he did not wish to prosecute.

Nisei Soldiers Win Respect of Bowlers

LA CROSSE, Wis. — A group of Hawaiian-born Japanese soldiers from Camp McCoy have been bowling matches with local teams this past summer.

A local newspaper declared that "their skill was matched only by their mastery of English, something which amazed all who came in contact with them."

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Utilization of Evacuee Labor Urged by Nisei Leaders

Resolution Urges Use Of CIO Members in Midwest Industries

Declaring that "the continued absence from the production front of American citizens of Japanese ancestry is a deplorable waste of available manpower in the face of a nationwide shortage of labor," American-born Japanese officials of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union, CIO, this week drafted a resolution to the Fourth Constitutional convention of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America (UCAPAWA) in Chicago urging the utilization of evacuee manpower in the packing cannery industries.

The resolution was signed by Dyke Miyagawa and George Takagawa of Local 7, Seattle, and by Karl Yoneda of Local 5, San Francisco. Miyagawa and Takigawa are colonists at the Minidoka relocation center while Yoneda was evacuated to Manzanar but is at present harvesting beets near Twin Falls, Idaho.

Pointing out that the shortage of labor had threatened the closure of many vegetable canneries in the middle west, the resolution urged that UCAPAWA establish machinery at its convention to negotiate with the War Relocation Authority and other agencies of the federal government for the earliest possible release of its evacuated American Japanese members "for utilization and resettlement on the production front outside military areas."

Dyke Miyagawa, now a member of the Fair Labor Practices board at the Minidoka center, left this week for Chicago with copies of the resolution which he will introduce at the UCAPAWA convention. It was estimated that there were more than 500 members of UCAPAWA in the relocation centers.

The resolution also asked that UCAPAWA introduce a resolution at the next national CIO convention calling for the similar release of all evacuated American Japanese members of the CIO.

The resolution added that the "service which these Japanese-Americans can perform for the nation in the present crisis is being amply demonstrated in the agricultural fields of the west and southwest where they, through the institution of temporary work furlough program by the War Relocation Authority, are today saving valuable crops which otherwise would have been lost to the war effort."

In a letter to Donald Henderson, international president of UCAPAWA Miyagawa wrote:

"We have submitted ourselves to the program of evacuation to this point because we were appreciative of the fact that it was conceived of military necessity. We are now convinced, however, that the time has come to sift the suspect and the loyal, and to offer to the provenly loyal a just and deserved position in the war effort. There is no better place nor more appropriate place where this may be begun than in the councils of organized labor."

Evacuee Workers Meet Labor Shortage In Western Nebraska

BY STANLEY WATANABE
MORRILL, Neb. — Two hundred and ten volunteer evacuee farm workers from the Colorado river center at Poston, Arizona, are now working in Scottsbluff county in Nebraska helping meet the shortage of farm workers in the area.

The evacuees, the majority of whom are citizens, are engaged both in potato harvesting and in beet topping around the towns of Scottsbluff, Morrill and Mitchell. They are under contract to the Great Western Sugar company for a two month period.

Workers in this area declare that their living quarters are "satisfactory."

The evacuees were also pleased at the friendliness of the townspeople.

Although many of the volunteer workers had never done farm work before they are all learning fast and doing their share to bring the crops in before the advent of cold weather.

Youths Arrested For Wrecking Evacuees' Home

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Three 'teen-age boys whom Sheriff William J. Emig said had "more misplaced patriotism than common sense" will be haled into juvenile court this week following wrecking of the interior of a house abandoned by a Japanese who was evacuated to a relocation center, according to the San Jose Mercury-Herald.

The boys were apprehended by sheriff's deputies. The officers said the youths had entered a house at Los Altos abandoned by H. Takima and smashed up furniture and damaged walls and carried away a radio and a typewriter before being nabbed by the officers.

Topaz Plans Production Of War Needs

Pyrethrum Will Be Cultivated at Utah Relocation Project

TOPAZ, Utah — Topaz Relocation Center will soon be engaged in producing vital agricultural products sorely needed in the defense effort, according to Roscoe Bell, Chief of the Agricultural Division.

Twenty-five acres probably will be devoted to the cultivation of pyrethrum on an experimental basis. Extracts from pyrethrum, a species of chrysanthemum, are used in insecticides which are especially valuable for armed forces fighting in tropical fronts. The chief source of pyrethrum extracts is British Africa. Pyrethrum has also been grown in Japan.

Sunflowers will also be planted. Oil extracted from sunflower seeds is used as a substitute for linseed oil which is extensively used in the paint industry.

Vegetables will also be grown in Topaz, including carrots, turnips, beets, cabbages, and tomatoes. The aim of the WRA is to make Topaz self-sufficient so far as food is concerned.

On the agricultural program are the raising of 12,000 hens, 3,000 turkeys, 300 brood sows, and probably several hundred beef cattle. Immediate efforts to initiate a hog industry not only to provide food, but also to aid in the efficient disposal of garbage have been made, according to Agricultural Chief Bell.

Tule Lake Starts New Project To Raise Hogs

TULE LAKE, Calif. — The Tule Lake war relocation community is going into hog raising in a big way, with 550 head of an eventual 5,000 animals already in their pens. The hogs, bought locally, have been feeding on refuse from the project.

About 100 sows will be kept for breeding. All killing, processing and packing will be done on the project, where the meat will be used.

The agricultural unit also has started the nucleus of a chicken ranch with the arrival this month of 2,000 white leghorn chicks from Southern California hatcheries. Permanent buildings for enlarging the poultry farm are under construction.

No dairy cattle have been purchased as yet. The 1,500 gallons of milk consumed daily are sent in from Klamath Basin sources and from Yreka.

Only 900 Remain At Santa Anita Center

LOS ANGELES — Santa Anita, temporary home for 19,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry for four months, was almost a "ghost town" this week as one of the final movements from the center was completed last week.

Nisei Soldier Visits Family



One of the first nisei soldiers to visit his family at the Heart Mountain relocation center was Pvt. Tommy Uchida who is shown

here with his mother, Mrs. S. Uchida, and his sister, Hideko. Photo from Cody (Wyo.) Enterprise.

Army Orders Exemptions for Italian Aliens

Will Not Be Bound In Future by 'Enemy Alien' Restrictions

SAN FRANCISCO — In conformity with a Presidential directive announced October 12th by United States Attorney General Francis Biddle, exempting Italian aliens from alien enemy regulations, Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, today issued Public Proclamation No. 13 to be effective from 12:01 a. m., October 19, relieving such persons from curfew and travel restrictions now applicable to them in the several areas of the Western Defense Command.

The proclamation was issued to unify the military rules with those announced by United States Attorney General Biddle, in conformity with Presidential order.

Proclamation No. 13 does not apply to, nor in any manner change the status of German or Japanese aliens, or persons of Japanese ancestry. These groups will remain subject to the penalties of Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, which provide for immediate apprehension and internment or court prosecution of any such persons guilty of violating restrictions applying to them under the various proclamations.

An army spokesman further emphasized the fact that the necessity for continued vigilance and exclusion of individuals dangerous to the military security of the coastal front was not relaxed by this action.

Hunt Movie-goers Pick "Citizen Kane" For Next Picture

HUNT, Idaho — Following an informal poll held by several Co-op members, the Minidoka Co-op announced that the next movie attraction at this center would be "Citizen Kane."

Other features in order of preference were "Gunga Din," "Hellzapoppin'," "Suspicion," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Mad About Music," "My Favorite Spy," and "Saboteur."

The Abbott and Costello film, "Ride 'em Cowboy," was shown last week.

Fifteen Mothers, Infants Leave for Central Utah Center

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. — Fifteen evacuee mothers and their babies left Community hospital last week for the Central Utah relocation center.

The mothers, confinement cases from Tanforan assembly center, joined the last group to leave Tanforan for Utah.

Oregon School For Deaf Shuns Nisei Students

State Control Board Refuses Request from Relocation Authority

SALEM, Ore. — the state board of control last week refused a request by the War Relocation Authority that the board permit 12 or 15 students of Japanese ancestry to attend the state school for the deaf in Salem.

While the children were American-born residents of Oregon before they were taken to relocation centers, none had ever been in the state deaf school.

"It would seem funny to bring them to the school here when they never had been here before," Governor Sprague said. "We should not bring them back into an area from which they had been so painfully extracted."

Attorney General I. H. Van Winkle advised the board it had no obligation to accept them.

Marvin Clatterbuck, superintendent of the school, said he believes the government should provide classes for deaf children within their relocation centers. He said he was opposed to accepting them in his school.

"I can see no reason to take them," said Clatterbuck. "It is not the proper time to send them here when the movement of Japanese is inland. Our institution is very crowded, and to take them would force us to deny instruction to white children. Also older white children would resent Japanese students."

Business Is Good At Utah Center

TOPAZ, Utah — Sales at the Topaz store have been booming ever since it opened on Sept. 12. Mail orders have averaged about \$200 daily. During one week, sales at the local store totaled \$5957.15 or almost a dollar per person per week.

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