



Army to Evacuate 'Some' Hawaiian Japanese

Non-Productive Group Will Be Moved to Resettlement Areas On Mainland, Says Emmons

Family Relocation Near Schools, Jobs in Inland U. S. Areas Proposed for Small Part Of Japanese Population of Hawaiian Islands



The global war continued this week on far battlefronts as the American people went to the polls in the first wartime election since Pearl Harbor to exercise one of the basic rights for which this war is being fought, the right of free men to elect representatives of their own choosing. This week's national plebiscite disclosed a decided upsurge of Republican strength as the G.O.P. increased its representation in Congress and displaced Democratic governors in New York, California, Michigan and Connecticut.

The administration maintained control of both houses of Congress, although the Republican tide threatened to sweep the House of Representatives. With both major parties pledged to all-out conduct of the struggle against the Axis aggressors, the war was not an issue. Whatever the fantastic interpretations Herr Goebbels and Radio Tokyo might concoct out of the results.

The election of Tom Dewey as New York's first Republican governor in nearly two decades and the reelection of both Governors Bricker of Ohio and Stassen of Minnesota threw the spotlight on three possible G.O.P. presidential nominees in 1944. Hard news for liberals to take was the defeat of the Senate's "grand old man," George Norris of Nebraska, after five terms.

A commentator on a national CBS broadcast commented that an interesting sidelight of Tuesday's elections was the voting of U. S. citizen evacuees of Japanese ancestry in war relocation centers by absentee ballot. With several California state and congressional races so close that they could conceivably be decided by the absentee vote, it was possible that the nisei evacuees might yet wield the balance of power in several of these tight elections.

California citizens chose Attorney General Earl Warren as their wartime governor. Warren, a Republican campaigning on a 'non-partisan' platform, was elected by a comfortable margin over incumbent Governor Culbert L. Olson. The controversial anti-labor referendum, the proposal to outlaw secondary boycotts, was passed by a narrow margin.

Some election results of interest to U. S. nisei included:

Sen. Joseph Ball, R., Minnesota, who blocked the attempt to railroad the Stewart "concentration camp" bill through the Senate in June, was re-elected.

Sen. Tom Stewart, D., Tennessee, author of the bill to intern all American Japanese, won re-election.

Earl Snell, Oregon's Secretary of State, was elected Governor. He will succeed Gov. Charles Sprague, who lost to Snell in the Republican primaries. Gov. Sprague has recommended the deportation of all evacuees who refuse to work (in sugar beets).

Democratic incumbents won in the state of Washington.

Incumbent governors, Osborn of Arizona and Carville of Nevada and Griswold of Nebraska were re-elected. Governor Smith of Wyoming was apparently defeated by his Democratic opponent, Dr. Lester C. Hunt. Sen. James Murray

HONOLULU, T. H.—Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, military commander of Hawaii, said Thursday that plans were being made to evacuate some of Hawaii's 161,000 citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry to the American mainland.

General Emmons made his announcement at a press conference. He said the evacuations would not be on a mass scale, but rather by resettlement of families. Only a small part of the Japanese population will be concerned in the initial movements, he said.

"I want to make two points clear," said General Emmons.

"First, it will not be a mass movement like that on the Pacific coast, and second, will be on a resettlement plan movement to areas where schools and employment will be available.

"And we don't plan to evacuate very many.

"We do not propose to interfere with the economy of the islands, but we would like to get rid of as many nonproductive people as we can. The islands are overcrowded.

"Wherever possible, families will go with those evacuated. We will not evacuate those concerned with the war effort.

(A large percentage of Hawaii's citizens of Japanese ancestry are working on war construction and similar projects in Hawaii.)

(A large number of Caucasian Americans, not directly concerned with the war effort in Hawaii, have already been evacuated to the Pacific coast. Efforts are being made to move other non-Japanese who are regarded as not essential to the prosecution of the war.)

Nisei Rights Challenged by Native Sons

Legal Action Started To Revoke Citizenship of U. S.-Born Japanese

LOS ANGELES—Federal court action challenging the American citizenship of persons of Japanese ancestry born in the United States has been started by the legislative committee of the Native Sons of the Golden West, it was disclosed last week, according to the Los Angeles Times.

In a letter to members of the organization, Edward T. Schnarr, chairman of the committee, said that, if necessary, an amendment to the constitution will be drafted, excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry.

The Native Sons are affiliated with the California Joint Immigration Committee in legal action attacking the voting rights of American-born Japanese, the letter added.

A suit in General Court in San Francisco challenging the right of franchise of American citizen Japanese was thrown out of court by Federal Judge St. Sure.

The Native Sons have indicated that they were raising funds to take their action for revocation of citizenship of American Japanese to the U. S. Supreme Court.

of Montana was winning his reelection campaign.

In the congressional contest which evoked considerable nisei interest, Lieutenant Will Rogers Jr., son of the late humorist and liberal publisher of a Beverly Hills newspaper (Continued on Page 7)

Return of Evacuees To San Luis Obispo County Opposed

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif.—The Farm Center of the Arroyo Grande district has resolved to oppose any return of evacuated Japanese to farms in San Luis Obispo after the war, Ben Tognazzini told a meeting of the board of directors of the county Farm Bureau last week.

Louis Stornetta of the Edna district was elected president of the board at the meeting.

Legion Seeks to Intern, Deport U. S. Japanese

Resolution Opposing 'Coddling' Passed at Meeting in California

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Charging that American-born Japanese are being permitted to leave evacuation centers to attend college, "whereas our own young men of college age" are denied that privilege because of the draft, members of the Sixth district, American Legion, last week voted to urge the federal government to keep all persons of Japanese ancestry in the camps and deport them immediately after the war.

(Ed. Note: There are 5000 U. S.-born Japanese, the majority of college age, in the armed forces of the United States.)

The resolution was adopted with the deportation clause attached at a Sixth district meeting Sunday in Roseville, where James K. Fisk, adjutant of the Legion's state department, addressed the area delegates and urged all-out support of the move to "intern and deport" the American Japanese.

(Mr. Fisk is also executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee.)

Fisk was quoted by the Sacramento Union as also declaring that the National American Legion soon was to exert pressure in Washington in an effort to carry out "every objective in the resolution."

Among other things, the resolution asserted "it is probably many of the same American-born Japanese knew of the sneak raid on our possessions . . . and that it is probable that further education for them will mean their entrance into positions of managers, supervisors, directing and controlling of banking, industry, public utilities and all business in general."

Full Military Honors Accorded Nisei Soldier at Funeral

RFC Tsuno of Alvarado, California, Succumbs to Illness at Midwest Post

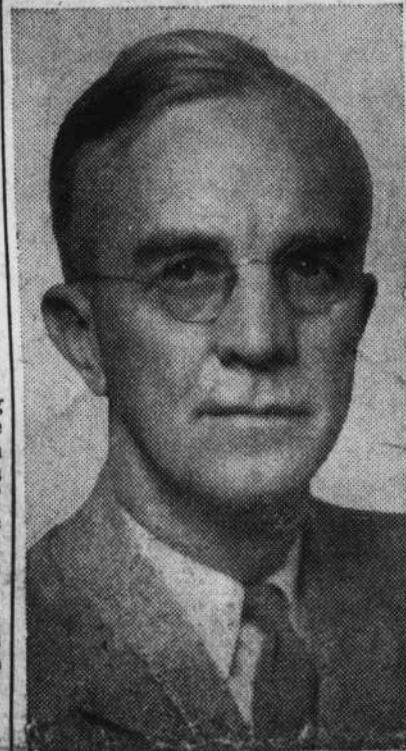
SAVAGE, Minn.—Paying a final tribute to their classmate and fellow-soldier, almost 100 officers, teachers and classmates from Camp Savage, Minnesota, assembled at the Fort Snelling chapel last week for the funeral rites of Private First Class Isao Tsuno.

Private Tsuno, who was a popular student at the Military Intelligence Service Language School at Camp Savage, passed away suddenly on Oct. 26 evening at the Fort Snelling station hospital. Although he had been ill for some time, his sudden passing came as a complete shock to his family and his many friends. His younger brother, Iwao, and Mr. Tsutsui, an intimate friend of the family, were at his bedside at the time of Private Tsuno's passing.

In a solemn and impressive Catholic service conducted by Post

National WRA Director Will Discuss Relocation Problems At Special JACL Conference

Myer to Address Public Meeting In Salt Lake City



DILLON S. MYER To Speak in Salt Lake City

Mr. Myer will address a public meeting in Salt Lake City on Sunday, Nov. 22, discussing relocation problems. The meeting, which will be sponsored by the National JACL, will be open to the general public.

The WRA director will visit the Central Utah relocation center during the week of Nov. 15 and will arrive in Salt Lake City on Nov. 21 from Topaz. He is expected to meet with members of the National JACL emergency board and other JACL delegates on the afternoon of Nov. 21.

Want Aliens to Speak Only English

HONOLULU, T. H.—Hawaiian-born Japanese have initiated a movement to encourage all first generation Japanese in Hawaii to learn English and to speak no other language.

Dillon Myer Will Meet With JACL Officials from Ten Evacuee Centers

Dillon Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, will discuss the government's policies and attitudes on the resettlement of 110,000 evacuees of Japanese racial extraction at the special meeting of the national emergency board of the Japanese American Citizens League this month.

The conferences will begin on Nov. 17 and will last for the period of one week.

Besides members of the national emergency board, a group of representative JACL officials will attend the meeting from the ten WRA relocation centers, while the thirteen JACL chapters now functioning outside the WRA centers have been invited to send delegates.

Mr. Myer was invited to address the group by Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, who is now in Washington.

Masaoka also reported that Robert O'Brien, national director of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, would attend the conference. Dr. Galen Fisher of the institute for Pacific Relations is also expected to attend.

Arrangements for the meeting are being made by Hito Okada, national treasurer of the JACL. He reported that the following representatives of the JACL were expected at the emergency meeting: Saburo Kido, and Lyle Kurisaki, Poston, Ariz.

Dr. Carl Hirota and Vernon Ichisaka, Topaz, Utah.

Nobu Kawai and Ken Tashiro, Gila River, Ariz.

Masao Satow and Henry Shimizu, Granada, Colo.

James Sakamoto and Milton Maeda, Minidoka, Idaho.

Walter Tsukamoto and Ted Nakamura, Tule Lake, Calif.

Fred Tayama and Kiyoshi Higashi, Manzanar, Calif.

Bill Hosokawa and Henry Mitarai, Heart Mountain, Wyo.

Dr. T. T. Yatabe, Tom Shimasaki, James Yoshinobu and Frank Ishii, Rohwer and Jerome, Ark.

Masaoka, who recently conferred with representative groups in the midwest and east regarding possibilities for permanent resettlement of evacuees in those areas, will return in time for the meeting. He is expected to report on employment possibilities and community attitudes in those areas.

First Baby Born At Jerome Center

DENSON, Ark.—First baby born at Jerome relocation center at Denson, Ark., was Stanley Sunao Miyasaki, born Oct. 23 to Mrs. Morito Miyasaki.

Second baby born at the center was Denson Gen Fujikawa, born one half hour later to Mrs. Fred Fujikawa.

Both babies were weighed on a fish scale owned by Dr. Kikuo H. Taira, attending Mrs. Miyasaki.

Poston Bulletin Staff Volunteers Labor In Parker Valley

POSTON—Staff members of the Poston Press Bulletin of Unit Two volunteered a day's labor in the Parker Valley cottonfields on Oct. 30 as their contribution toward relieving the labor shortage in that area.

The pay from the work will be forwarded to the evacuee trust fund.

Those from the news crew who helped in the fields were Kaz Oka, Sami Nakamura, Lloyd Onoyo, Frank Nakamura, Lloyd Onoyo, Lily Maeno, Fuku Yokoyama, Mary Terao, Roy Takai, Sud Kimoto and Yoshiye Takata.

Army Praises Work of Federal Agencies During Evacuation

Co-ordinated Team Work in Handling Problems Handled by Gen. Dewitt

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—With the final transfer of persons of Japanese ancestry from strategic Pacific Coast areas completed, the Army today paid high tribute to the various Federal civilian agencies that cooperated in the evacuation operations.

Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, under whose jurisdiction the evacuation was conducted, also complimented the various Military sector commanders for their part in executing the operation.

The transfer of the Japanese from the Pacific Coast Assembly Centers established and operated by the Army to care for the evacuees was completed this week. The evacuees are now in Relocation Centers built and supplied by the Army but are under the supervision of the War Relocation Authority, a civilian organization having no connection with the Army or the War Department.

Cooperation Praised
General DeWitt praised the Co-operation extended the military by several Federal Civilian Agencies in handling personal problems of the evacuees.

These included the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, The Department of Agriculture and its Farm Security Administration, The United States Public Health Service, The Department of Justice and its Bureau of Investigation, the Works Progress Administration, the United States Employment Service, the Department of Commerce through its Bureau of Census, and the Office of Emergency Management.

"Well co-ordinated team work," said General DeWitt, "accounts for the smoothness with which the operation was carried out. A regulated pace that met a schedule with the least possible disturbance to personal relations and dislocations of business or property interests characterized the entire procedure. Commanders of the military sectors contributed their experience and devotion to duty. Federal Civilian Agencies contributed their special facilities and training. Their united effort brought about the successful operation of the whole problem."

Also cited for the Commanding General's praise were Major General Maxwell Murray, Commanding, Southern California Sector, WDC; Major General Walter K. Wilson, Commanding, Northern California Sector, WDC; Major General James I. Muir, Commanding, Northwestern Sector, WDC; and Brigadier General Thoburn K. Brown, Commanding, Southern Land Frontier Sector, WDC.

Friendly Attitude of 3 Eastern Mont. Counties Given Praise

WRA Investigator Says Evacuees Well Received in Blaine, Phillips, Valley

GLASGOW, Mont.—Residents of Blaine, Phillips and Valley counties received praise last week for the way they have handled the "touchy problem" of evacuee volunteer workers from relocation centers and were informed that because of their attitude they would "have an ample supply of labor" next year.

The view was expressed by Ed Berman, eastern Montana representative of the employment division of the WRA, at a meeting of the Kiwanis Club in Glasgow. Evacuee workers arriving in Blaine, Phillips and Valley, Montana's northeastern counties bordering the Canadian province of Saskatchewan, have commented on the open and friendly attitude of the residents of the counties to the American Japanese. These workers reported discriminatory actions were taken against them by townspeople in several western Montana areas, notably in Pondera and Ravalli counties.

Commending the Glasgow group on their attitude toward the evacuees, Berman said that "it will pay dividends to you." He said that after the harvest season he

Students Report Pleasant Trips Across Country

TOPAZ, Utah — The following letters to Topaz, Central Utah Relocation Project, were received from two students at Chesbrough Seminary in Chili, N. Y.:

Says Fred Murakami: "During the trip there was not one remark said against us and it was indeed a good trip."

"The school is located in the northern part of New York and it is a beautiful place with red autumn leaves drifting to the ground—a contrast to the desert and sagebrush we have been used to seeing."

From Kazumasa Nomura—"The trip across the country was tiring but pleasant. We were never abused, even though the train was half-filled with soldiers and sailors."

"The people here are very friendly. They do not hesitate to come up and say hello. At the dining hall they greeted us with a song and made us stand up."

YMCA Votes Aid to Nisei Resettlement

To Assist Assimilation Of Evacuees Outside Relocation Centers

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Co-operation with the War Relocation Authority in aiding the assimilation of west coast evacuees in communities outside the relocation centers and outside prohibited military areas was voted Sunday by the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The National YMCA Council also called for the establishment of educational processes that will demonstrate at home the practice of Christian democracy recommended to the rest of the world.

Christian Ministers Visit Hunt Center

HUNT, Idaho — More than 25 ministers of Protestant and Catholic faiths from southern Idaho cities and towns visited the Minidoka Relocation Center Wednesday (Nov. 4) as the guests of evacuee ministers of Japanese ancestry residing in the center.

The all-day program began with Catholic, Protestant and Buddhist services. The mass choir of residents entertained in the afternoon after the visitors toured the project.

would return to San Francisco to help make plans for allocating the evacuees for the next crop season.

"Ninety-eight percent of these boys who have come from camps are American citizens, raised just as your boys have been raised. They are not under suspicion," Berman said. He added that the treatment accorded these workers in some Montana counties "will not help the best farmers of those areas."

It was estimated that some 700 evacuees were working in Blaine, Phillips and Valley counties.

Discussing conditions in relocation centers, Berman said that the highest pay received by any person of Japanese ancestry was \$19 a month.

Evacuee Workers May Stay on Farms

GLASGOW, Mont. — Possibility that some evacuee workers from relocation centers who are now in Valley county may remain during the winter was expressed by A. J. Fey, manager of the local U.S. employment office.

Workers will be allowed to remain if they can obtain work on farms in Valley county, Mr. Fey indicated.

USO Proposed at Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — To entertain nisei servicemen visiting Heart Mountain on their furloughs, the recreation department of this center is promoting the establishment of a USO, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Full support for any USO activity at Heart Mountain has been promised by Clarence Uno, adjutant of Commodore Perry post No. 525 of the American Legion.

Girls' clubs are planning to convert part of the recreation hall in block 23-25 into a soldiers' club-room. They are collecting magazines, books, phonograph records and other articles for the room.

Four Thousand Ballots Cast at Poston Center

Citizens Vote Absentee Ballots in Tuesday's National Elections

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Citizens of Japanese ancestry at the war relocation center at Poston have shown a keen interest in political campaigns waged in their former California home communities, Norris James, press officer, reported Monday.

James said that of the center's population of 18,000, approximately 4000 voted in California Tuesday by absentee ballot.

200 Nisei Ask For Washington Ballots

SEATTLE—Two hundred of the Japanese evacuated from rural King county took advantage of their right to vote in Tuesday's elections by applying for absentee ballots, Roy Erford, county superintendent of election, said last week.

Several hundred other voting applications were reportedly received from citizen Japanese who were former residents of Seattle.

Most of the applications from rural King county were received from relocation centers at Hunt, Idaho, and Tule Lake, Cal., according to Erford.

However, two were received from Japanese Americans working in civil service in Washington, D. C., he added.

YWCA Officials Hold Minidoka Conference

HUNT, Idaho — A week-long conference to organize YWCA activities at the Minidoka Relocation Center was held this week with a national staff member, Miss Esther Briesmlester of Portland, Ore., in attendance.

Business and Industrial Girls, Girls Reserve, Matrons, and College groups held meetings. Mrs. P. Suzuki, Mrs. S. Yokota, Mrs. F. Kambe, Harue Okazaki, Jeanne Mori, Ise Inuzuka, Natsuko Yamaguchi, and Sally Shimanaka conducted various phases of the program.

Legal Aid Department Planned for Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah—A legal aid department will soon be instituted at Topaz, according to a news report in the Topaz Times, which announced the arrival here of A. E. O'Brien, acting project director for Topaz and Minidoka.

O'Brien will be here a week to 10 days, during which he will set up the department under the Administration.

Lawyers and all those familiar with legal stenography, tax and insurance work were urged by O'Brien to make applications for work in this department.

Shipping Firm Funds To Be Seized by U. S. Custodian

SAN FRANCISCO—More than \$3,500,000 in funds of the Japanese shipping firm, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, left on deposit in San Francisco banks, will be seized by the Alien Property Custodian, it was disclosed last week.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Poston Residents To Save Cotton Crop

Poston, Ariz.

The Parker cotton crop must be saved! Every effort is to be made by the people of Poston. In the beginning, the question of wages, the trust fund, lack of workers and various other problems complicated matters until it appeared as if cotton picking was going to be ignored.

When it was realized that the work of the farmers of the Parker are and would be periled and furthermore that the long staple cotton had already been purchased by the army because of its necessity as a war material, voluntary groups began to go out. Then the school children, Boy Scouts and others volunteered. Now the entire camp is swinging into action to help out.

Excepting for the school children, and others who do not belong to the WRA Work Corps, the proceeds from the cotton picking will go into the trust fund. While mulling over this matter, a brilliant idea popped up. Why not buy chicks, pigs, cows, bees, and other things with the money instead of distributing them among the members? The eggs, the pigs, the milk, the honey and so forth can be sold to the WRA and the money be put to work to further increase the trust fund.

Use for Cash Surplus in Find

Then the next bright thought turned to the huge cash surplus of over \$30,000 that the "Community Enterprises" has accumulated. When the cooperative takes over the business, the trustee will have a headache in deciding what to do with the money. Obviously, such a capital will not be necessary to continue the business. Why not spend the money to buy some more chicks, pigs, cows and bees? Every dollar we earn in this manner would further increase the value of the trust fund. A few dollars distribution would be eaten up with soda pops, candies and other articles which most of us could go without. Investing in projects which would produce returns appears to be the wiser plan.

No matter what name one may call this trust fund, I personally believe that anyone who considers the various aspects of the relocation center labor problem cannot help but conclude that the trust fund is the only solution. The idea may seem communistic. But to preserve harmony and be fair to all the workers, it is the only logical solution.

All Centers Will Face Problem

Inasmuch as all the relocation centers will be confronted with this problem, I am going to elucidate on this question for their benefit. At Poston, the Caucasian teachers and administration workers desire domestic helpers. They want laundrymen. For any kind of work, they must pay prevailing wages of this area. What is to be done with the \$40 or \$50 earned? One young man is receiving \$200 as a mechanic. Several others are going to be hired by private contractors to work on the project. What is to become of their money? Should they be permitted to keep everything they earn?

Three camouflage net factories are being constructed, one at each camp. If the WRA and the army are going to be consistent about the wage question, the WRA must insist that the army pay prevailing wages. Then are the 500 to 1,000 citizens going to keep everything they earn?

If the agriculture should make a profit because of the high prices in the open market, are those engaged in farming going to keep the profits?

Being Fair to Maintenance Group

If all those who earn extra money keep what they receive, how about the warehousemen who do one of the most important jobs and receive only \$16? What about the cooks and waitresses and the school teachers, doctors, and attorneys, typists, and others? Unless all the people are given an equal share, everyone would want to go to a job which pays the most, in order to increase their income. Then what is going to happen

to the common jobs which maintain the community? There is no doubt that there is going to be chaos, bitter rivalry and jealousy for jobs. There will be no community spirit.

Just as a cooperative store has been favored in principle by a majority of the people, if they are consistent in their views, the entire project must be changed into a huge cooperative with everyone having equal rights, and sharing in the proceeds of all the workers residing here. In this manner everyone will be expected to give his best instead of the \$12, \$16, \$19 amount of effort.

Training Will Help In Resettlement

The training we receive in living as one large family is going to help us when we have to leave the relocation centers. When war ends, whether we like it or not, if the politicians cast greedy eyes on the improved farm lands, they may be able to move us out once again. This will mean that we shall start another trek, possibly without much government assistance. If such a state of affairs should arise, the cooperative living will be of great aid to us in tiding us over the hardships.

Socialistic, communistic, cooperative, or whatever terms you use, it is going to require considerable training before the people can be made to think along the most ideal and logical plan of life for the centers. Individualistic habits are difficult to break. To fall in line with the thinking of the majority in everything is new to the residents. But eventually this most likely will be the pattern of life. It is the logical consequence of regimented life.

Hawaiian Nisei Candidates Quit

Five Drop Out of Island Election Contests Before Day of Voting

HONOLULU, T. H.—Five Hawaii-born Japanese, who were nominated for elective posts on the islands of Kauai and Hawaii at the recent primary elections, withdrew before the territory's voters went to the polls last Tuesday.

No reason was announced for the withdrawal of the nisei candidates.

Samuel Wilder King, Hawaii's delegate to Congress, who was assured of reelection following his primary victory, also withdrew from the race to enter the armed forces.

The election campaign was the most quiet in recent memory and was overshadowed by the war.

Six Face Trial at Tule Lake Center

NEWELL, Calif.—The Tule Lake colony was concerned last week over the growing problem of theft. Six persons were slated to go on trial on the charge of stealing government property. They were to be tried by the Judicial Committee of the City Council.

Two persons were last week placed on two-months probation by the committee after being found guilty of stealing lumber.

If the theft of government property continues, future violators may be dealt with in Federal Courts, according to Harold S. Jacoby, chief of internal security.

Evacuee Workers Seek Permanent Jobs Writes Watanabe

In a communication to the Pacific Citizen from Morrill, Nebraska, where he is now harvesting sugar beets, Stanley Watanabe, a volunteer farm worker from Poston, Ariz., writes that "thousands of relocation center workers" now in the beet fields are "in no hurry to go back."

The evacuee workers, says Watanabe, are "glad to be out of the relocation centers and are willing to work for the government to meet the manpower shortage in the inland states."

Meet the WRA: Barrows Heads WRA Division On Procurement of Supplies



LELAND BARROWS
Procures Materials, Supplies

One of the younger staff members of the War Relocation Authority, in point of age and one of the oldest in point of service, Leland Barrows was appointed by former Director Eisenhower on March 19, when the agency was only one day old. Since that time he has served continuously as executive officer in charge of personnel management, fiscal planning and control, and procurement of materials and supplies.

Before joining WRA, Mr. Barrows was with the United States Department of Agriculture for a period of nearly eight years. From 1934 through 1941 he worked in the Washington office of the Soil Conservation Service, first as administrative assistant to the chief

of the service and later as personnel officer. Then in January of this year he transferred to another agriculture agency, Agricultural Marketing Administration, as special assistant to the administrator and remained in that post until the WRA appointment.

Born in Hutchinson, Kan., in 1906, Mr. Barrows attended the University of Kansas where he received a bachelor's degree in 1928 and a master's degree in political science in 1932. Prior to joining the Federal Service in the latter part of 1934, he worked in Lawrence, Kan., as a newspaper reporter, radio announcer and special research assistant.

A member of Phi Beta Kappa and of the Society for Public Administration he is married and has a 6-month-old son.

Sen. Wheeler Opposes Leasing Of Montana Lands to Nisei

Sen. Murray Charged With Supporting Policy of 'Coddling' Evacuees

MILES CITY, Mont. — Senator Burton K. Wheeler, senior Senator from Montana and leader of the congressional isolationist bloc before Pearl Harbor, recently stated his opposition to leasing Montana land to persons of Japanese ancestry in a letter published in the Miles City Daily Star.

Meanwhile, Montana's junior senator, James Murray, who was re-elected this week, was the object of pre-election criticism from Republican central committee of Custer County on the subject of evacuee Japanese labor.

In political advertisement in the Daily Star last week the Republican group charged:

"Senator Murray may not be responsible for the lack of labor in the sugar beet fields of eastern Montana, but he is responsible for blindly supporting an administration which is responsible for that labor shortage and for the mollycoddling of 120,000 Japanese evacuated from the Pacific Coast to the extent that said Japanese decide whether or not they will work, all the while our own sons are being inducted into the armed services of the country."

Sen. Wheeler had opposed the reelection of his Democratic colleague.

Sen. Wheeler opposed the leasing of land to persons of Japanese race in a communication replying to a letter written him by N. W. Giegerich of Nashua, Mont.

Giegerich had noted the shortage of labor in Montana, in his letter

to Sen. Wheeler, and had suggested encouraging American-born Japanese to lease land in irrigated areas in the state to raise sugar beets themselves.

"They have proven competent farmers. Give them a stake in the country and see if that won't appeal to their loyalties for, after all, loyalties are pretty well fixed by economic necessity," Giegerich had written.

Sen. Wheeler's reply said in part: "I am sorry that I cannot agree with you that we ought to lease land in irrigated districts to Japanese. I have always been opposed and as now opposed to seeing the Japanese get a hold in Montana."

"... the standards of living of the Japanese are quite different from those of Americans. They can live on a bowl of rice. They can live in shacks that no American wants to live in or should be permitted to live in, and if the Japs are brought into Montana with the idea of buying and leasing land in our irrigated districts they will soon drive the white farmers out of the state."

Sen. Wheeler charged that leasing land to Japanese would result in "lowering the standard of living of the American farmer."

Rowalt, Baker Visit Central Utah Center

TOPAZ, Utah—E. M. Rowalt and John H. Baker of the national WRA were in Topaz recently for a two-day survey and conference with local officials, according to the Topaz Times.

Evacuee Girls Help Harvest Beet Crop

Nampa, Idaho—Sixteen evacuee girls from the relocation center at Hunt, Idaho, joined with a group of 11 Caucasian girls from the Nampa area to help harvest beets on Herbert Tieg's 100-acre ranch last week.

The crew of feminine sugar beet toppers soon harvested 70 acres of beets.

Tieg's commented that the girls have been doing better work than some of the men-and-boy crews. Besides topping, some of the girls have been working at loading.

Evacuee Labor Saved Beets In Montana

Blaine County Officials Pleased with Workers From Relocation Centers

CHINOOK, Mont. — Labor of evacuees of Japanese ancestry has "saved our local beet crop", according to a communication last week from William K. Lofstrom of the County Commissioners of Blaine County which was published in the Chinook Opinion.

In his letter Lofstrom declared: "The Blaine County Commissioners wish to state that they are very pleased the way the Japanese labor situation has been handled in this vicinity and realize that this labor has saved our local beet crop."

"Edward Berman, employment investigator for the War Relocation Authority, spoke to us regarding how well it had worked out to have this labor here. He further stated that some of the Japanese laborers may work on local farms throughout the winter, if this met with the favor of the Commissioners and does not take work away from laborers who are residing in this vicinity."

"The Commissioners agree that it is well to retain any help here that is needed, as long as they conduct themselves properly and do not become public charges of Blaine County."

"We certainly commend... the way the Japanese labor problem has been handled in Blaine County."

It was estimated that some 800 evacuee workers have been engaged in fall harvesting work in Blaine, Phillips and Valley counties, Montana's "highline" counties.

Minidoka Center To Have Airport

EDEN, Idaho—Construction of an airport expressly for WRA use will begin as soon as enough workers can be obtained to clear the land of sagebrush, according to a report in the Minidoka Irrigator.

When completed, the airport will be 4500 feet in length and 680 feet wide with taxi strips. It will be located one-half mile to the north of block 29.

A plane for WRA use is expected to arrive soon. Completion of the airport would make it possible for WRA regional officials to fly in from San Francisco and Washington, D. C.

Rohwer Center Votes For Block Managers In Initial Elections

ROHWER, Ark.—Rohwer center elected block managers for 31 out of 32 blocks in a general election held October 29, according to a report in the Rohwer Outpost.

Election results from Block 27, which voted October 30, were not revealed.

From 150 to 160 candidates ran for the managerships of the various blocks.

Elected were J. Hamano, H. Muto, J. Nakamura, S. Masaki, G. Yamauchi, T. Kataoka, G. Omori, F. Nishikawa, T. Ohashi, P. Sato, J. Kiba, Y. Matsui, B. Saito, C. Uehara, Y. Kobata, K. Sakaue, J. Uchiyama.

J. Teraoka, S. Nabara, S. Tsusaki, T. Oseto, F. Mirikitani, F. Ito, E. Uyesugi, F. Nishio, S. Inouye, H. Nitta, G. Sueyasu, S. Ito and S. Kishida.

Evacuee Workers Do Utmost Toward Victory on Farm Front, JACL Officials Report on Tour

Unfavorable Conditions in Western Montana Contracted by Inagaki With Splendid Attitude Of Citizens in Eastern Part of State

Western America's farm front volunteers, ten thousand evacuees from the West coast, are helping to win the war at home by bringing in the crops, two representatives of the national headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League commented this week upon their return from a survey trip through southeastern Idaho and Montana.

The two JACL officials, George Inagaki and Scotty Tsuchiya, made the fifteen-day trip through the northern sugar beet regions, following reports of discriminatory practices against the evacuee workers in certain Montana regions.

"Although sugar beet topping is generally considered one of the most difficult of all farm work, these evacuees, the great majority of whom have never done any form of 'stoop' agricultural labor, are doing their best under what the sometimes difficult conditions," Inagaki said.

"They are anxious to work and to do their share."

Most of the reports of adverse working and living conditions have come from western Montana, particularly from Ravalli, Lake, Broad Water and Pondera counties. Inagaki estimated that there are approximately 2500 volunteer workers of Japanese descent in the beet fields of Montana. Of this total about one thousand are in western Montana. The majority of this group had been recruited in the Manzanar and Tule Lake relocation centers and at the Santa Anita assembly center.

The JACL officials reported that they had seen 'No Japs' and 'Japs Beware' signs in the windows of cafes and barber shops in Hamilton, county seat of Ravalli county. He confirmed a report that the theatre in Hamilton had refused admittance to the evacuee workers but had arranged a special 'Jap' matinee on Sunday.

Inagaki reported that he had found working conditions poorer in Montana than in Idaho and that beet fields in Montana yielded less beets.

The JACL officials reported that they had investigated complaints of evacuee workers and found that in the majority of cases the complaints were justified. These complaints were generally centered on misrepresentation of conditions in contracts and that living accommodations were not of the standard specified in the contracts.

In regard to the complaints, the JACL representatives said that U. S. employment service representatives and the employment investigators for the War Relocation Authority were working to see that the evacuee workers would not be subjected to exploitation.

Contrasting conditions in southern and southeastern Idaho and in Montana, the JACL representatives reported that the workers in Idaho, on the whole, were enjoying better conditions than those in western Montana.

They commented that although four beet sugar companies had arranged for the employment of evacuees in Montana fields, that the poorest conditions in work and in public acceptance were centered generally in areas where the workers had come out under contract to the American Crystal Sugar Company.

"We received the impression that this company was not particularly interested in the welfare of the workers," they said.

In many districts in western Montana, the workers were barely making daily expenses despite grueling work because of the poor crops, they reported.

In eastern and central Montana Inagaki and Tsuchiya reported that the workers were "well received" by the townspeople and that conditions were generally better. The volunteer workers in Montana's "highline" counties, Blaine, Phillips and Valley, are doing fine work and have received a splendid response from the general public, they stated.

Inagaki and Tsuchiya met two WRA officials who were looking after welfare of the evacuee workers in northeastern Montana,

Edward Berman, WRA employment investigator for the region, and Harold S. Choate, a member of the San Francisco employment office of the relocation authority.

"These officials are doing their best to insure proper working, housing and wage conditions for the evacuees," the JACL officials said.

"The splendid attitude of the townspeople of Blaine, Phillips and Valley counties toward their fellow Americans of Japanese ancestry is bringing dividends in the increased determination of the evacuee workers to do their best toward insuring a full harvest of the crops in the area," Inagaki said.

The JACL representatives will present a full report of their 2500 mile trip at the meeting of the emergency national board of the JACL on Nov. 17 in Salt Lake City. Koji Ariyoshi, one of the leaders of the nisei sugar beet workers and chairman of the Manzanar Citizens Federation, has been invited to attend the Salt Lake meeting and to participate in discussions of the problems faced by evacuee workers in beet field work.

On their trip Inagaki and Tsuchiya met evacuee beet workers at Rupert, Idaho Falls and Filer in Idaho and at Hamilton, Townsend, Valier, Missoula, Conrad, Shelby, Chinook, Malta, Glasgow, Miles City and in the Billings area in Montana.

Inagaki and Tsuchiya stressed that in addition to housing, work and wage problems, the evacuee workers were particularly concerned with public acceptance.

Nisei Help Speed Scrap To War Mills

Evacuee Workers Load Metal on Cars for Shipment to Factories

A crew of American-born Japanese are now aiding the war effort in Salt Lake City by working in the city's junk yards loading scrap metal gathered in the recent salvage campaign onto railroad cars for daily shipment to essential war industries, according to H. C. Shoemaker, chairman of the Salt Lake City general salvage committee.

Ten young nisei workers went to work this week to help smash a manpower shortage bottleneck which had slowed up the loading of flat cars with scrap metal.

The American-born Japanese were obtained through the United States employment service. They are being paid prevailing wages for the work.

A drive recently conducted by the Salt Lake JACL recently netted 16,000 pounds of scrap metal from homes and farms of persons of Japanese ancestry in the Salt Lake City area.

Minidoka Bus Line Begins Operations, Fare Three Cents

EDEN, Ida.—The Minidoka bus lines started operation last week, according to the Minidoka Irrigator.

The day schedules call for twenty roundtrips, starting at 7:30 a. m. In the evenings, the bus makes six roundtrips till 11:30 p. m. Fare has been set at three rides for ten cents.

Matsumoto Released, Will Resume Work

NEW YORK—Toru Matsumoto, an alien Japanese and executive secretary of the Japanese Students' Christian Association, who had been interned at Fort George Meade, Maryland, with some 60 other prominent alien Japanese from the eastern seaboard, was released recently.

It was reported he will resume his work at the YMCA at 347 Madison avenue, New York City.

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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LARRY TAJIRIEDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Native Sons and Fascism

California's Native Sons of the Golden West are proceeding with their campaign to disenfranchise all Americans of Japanese extraction and to expatriate and deport all persons of Japanese race to Japan after the peace. Although their first attempt to revoke the citizenship rights of U. S.-born Japanese was thrown out of court by a federal judge in San Francisco, the Native Sons have announced their intention to carry their campaign to the United States Supreme Court.

We are deeply concerned with this new development, not alone because the rights of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry are thus placed in jeopardy, but because it represents a public avowal of fascist race theories at a time when the American nation is engaged in a great global struggle against fascism itself.

It cannot be overstressed that the Native Sons base their Nazi-like persecution of American-born Japanese upon the fact of racial ancestry alone.

Unconsciously, perhaps, but the Native Sons are playing the fascist game in America. They are following the Nazi line of Alfred Rosenberg, Hitler's own race apostle, who offered a recipe for an American fascism in his book, "The Myth of the Twentieth Century," which stands beside "Mein Kampf" as a standard work in Hitler's Aryan society. These are Rosenberg's own words from "The Myth of the Twentieth Century," pages 669-670:

"The Yellow Peril in California has made the racial problem a burning question . . . North America today is still a part of the white master caste and as such has the duty of self-preservation to protect its western coast against yellow encroachment . . . It is a vital necessity for America to remove the Yellow Peril from the young West which promises to be a future center of culture for the Nordic race — necessity stronger than all paper 'rights.'"

Developing his thesis, Rosenberg also demands that racial laws be proclaimed in America applying to Jews, Asiatics and Negroes.

"The nigger problem . . . is the most important of all problems in the U. S. A. Once the ridiculous principle of equality and equal rights for all races and religions is dropped, the necessary measures with regard to Jews and Japanese will follow as a matter of course . . . This is where the American Congress should come in and force a systematic resettlement of all the Negroes in Africa."—From "Myth of the Twentieth Century," pages 668-669.

Nazi Rosenberg's vision of a fascist America is a racial state in which only persons of Nordic descent are to have full citizenship. All other Caucasians will have secondary citizenship rights. Negroes, Jews and Asiatics are to be expelled from the whole of North America. Hitler's race expert comments on this point:

"A North America cleared of Negroes, Japanese and Jews and organized on a conscious Nordic European basis is stronger by far than a North America that has become degenerate from all this foreign blood."

In their present campaign to rid the United States of its Asiatic population, since the legal action embraces Chinese, Koreans, Filipinos and other oriental Americans, as well as the Japanese, the Native Sons have already taken the first leaf from Alfred Rosenberg's program for an American fascism. (U. S. Webb, legal representative of the Native Sons, told Federal Judge St. Sure's court in San Francisco that his group would press for immed-

Community Christmases

If evacuation, to adult Japanese and the older nisei, was a complete dislocation of their normal living, it was at least an understandable thing.

But to the children of these evacuees, for whom the dislocation was as great, evacuation was a bewildering process, inexplicable, harsh and stringent.

To children there can be no explanation of evacuation in terms of "military necessity," "anti-Japanese forces" or "pressure."

For children judge reality by familiarity. And for these children, a good many familiar things passed by the board, starting that day of December 7.

One custom, one "reality," that must not be allowed to go by the board this year is Christmas.

The committee for Japanese American Community Christmases was organized with that purpose alone in mind. It is their purpose that not a single child in a single relocation center shall wake on this December 25th without his Christmas gift. It is their pledge that not a single person shall go through the day without feeling that he has fully participated in a whole Christmas day.

The committee deserves the support of every person outside the centers. It needs every possible donation to carry out its purpose.

The committee is composed of national church organizations and other groups. The treasurer is the Rev. Alfred S. Akamatsu, 323 West 108th street, New York City.

Hawaiian Evacuation

The army's announcement of the contemplated evacuation of a portion of Hawaii's residents of Japanese ancestry and the resettlement of these people on the mainland should not be considered cause for alarm. The program is not a new development, and it follows the army's policy of depopulating the territory of all "nonessential residents."

The evacuation announcement should not be interpreted as presaging any further action against persons of Japanese ancestry in the continental United States. The necessity, however, of resettling thousands of persons of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii, does further complicate the already arduous task of relocating evacuees in communities outside the WRA relocation centers.

Wheeler of Montana

Senator Burton K. Wheeler's generalities on the American Japanese are as antiquated as his isolationism and as dangerous as his obstructionism is to the national war effort.

The Montana Senator, stating his opposition to the settling of Americans of Japanese ancestry in his state, wrote in a recent letter to a constituent: "The standards of the Japanese are quite different from Americans. They can live on a bowl of rice. They can live in shacks that no American wants to live in or should be permitted to live in . . ."

Apparently the Senator's blindness to realistic present-day conditions extends beyond his political isolationism. His concept of the oriental American as a source of coolie labor satisfied with coolie conditions is like the anti-macassar and the bustle, relics of another day.

Whether Senator Wheeler knows it or not, the coolie Japanese of whom he writes so disparagingly are good, proud Americans who might, in fact, be an asset to his state. And the Senator is probably not aware of the fact that 2500 of these "Japanese" are now working in the fields of his native Montana, bringing in the crops and helping to win the battle of democracy at home.

iate congressional action restoring the citizenship rights of Chinese after the blanket revocation of the rights of Asiatic Americans had been achieved.)

The American people and the people's courts will certainly repudiate the fascist race theories of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Our deep concern stems from our knowledge that in their espousal of an Aryan America, the Native Sons give comfort and succor to anti-democratic elements in America and these elements menace not alone the future of 250,000 Americans of oriental ancestry but the progressive democracy of America itself.

Nisei **USA**
by LARRY TAJIRI

Charges that the administration is "coddling" evacuees of Japanese ancestry have already been voiced in several quarters. Tuesday's national elections have shown a definite trend against the administration and it is not impossible that opponents of the government's of the government's domestic policies may attempt to make a political issue of the WRA's program of resettlement of the evacuees.

The claim that the government is "coddling" evacuees was even injected as an election issue by opponents of Senator James Murray, a firm administration supporter, in Montana. Senator Murray's opposition charged that he had supported this policy of "coddling" the evacuees.

Most of the attacks on the government's handling of the evacuees are based on the false premise that all American Japanese have been interned for the duration. Thus, any policy of releasing these "interned Japs" is immediately regarded as an unnecessary concession to "prisoners of war." This view appears to be quite prevalent in those Pacific Coast areas from which persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated and from which they are now excluded.

This situation points to an urgent need for a government "white paper" on evacuation and relocation.

Neither the federal government nor the army regards the placing of evacuees of Japanese ancestry in war relocation projects as internment. It has been our understanding that these projects were established because of the impossibility of immediate assimilation of the 110,000 evacuees in inland communities. And the process of re-assimilation of the evacuees into individual communities and private industry has already been initiated through the government's announced policy of work furloughs and indefinite leaves.

There has been no "coddling" of the evacuees.

The army approached the actual job of evacuating the coast Japanese as a military problem. It executed that problem with finesse and dispatch. But there was no "coddling."

The evacuees were transferred from temporary assembly points on the west coast to semipermanent relocation projects in the interior. These relocation centers are located on unimproved land, far from centers of population. There are, indeed, few areas in America as isolated as those in which Topaz and Heart Mountain are located. The evacuees receive only the minimum in comforts and living facilities. For example, the rooms in the standard, wooden, tar paper-covered barracks are furnished with only cots and mattresses. There is not one stick of furniture and tables, chairs and other home furnishings are constructed by the evacuees themselves out of scrap lumber and other scrap materials. The residents of four barracks share common shower rooms and toilet facilities. The 300-400 residents of a block eat in common mess halls on a food ration of 45 cents for three meals.

The WRA is not "coddling" the evacuees.

A government "white paper," which would clarify the apparent confusion in the public mind regarding the evacuation and relocation of the west coast Japanese, would perform a great service in clearing the evacuees of the stigma of "internment" and would provide an answer to unjust criticisms of the federal agency's treatment of the citizens and aliens involved.

Without "coddling," the WRA has nevertheless done a magnificent job to date in its handling of the human aspects of relocation. Racial segregation is naturally abhorrent to all who sincerely believe in the principles of a democratic society. The WRA has managed the race segregation necessitated by the exigencies of the unnatural situation created by evacuation in a manner which has maintained the faith of the evacuees in America and in democratic processes.

The government's approach to the problem of relocation and resettlement may serve to convince the evacuated American Japanese that nazi-like race baiters of the Native Sons and certain "patriotic" organizations in California do not speak for the whole American people.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Heart Mountain, Wyo.

Chinaman's Chance . . .

You'd walk through the streets of Shanghai and just before midnight the Chinese would disappear from the streets. Then a little later burly Chinese police in the blue uniforms of the Municipal Council would appear with their black wooden clubs and the stragglers would scamper into the side streets and disappear quickly into sordid and mysterious tenements.

But you could walk unafraid through the deserted streets or lean back in a rickshaw or drive swiftly in a motor care regardless of the hour. If a patrolman stopped you you'd proudly say "foreigner" and pass on, and everything would be all right.

Or if you wanted to pass the barricades from Shanghai proper to the "Badlands" in the outer perimeter of town for a peek into the cabarets or the swank gambling joints, you'd slow down to drive around the barbed wire, and somebody in a helmet would peek over sandbag breastworks and flag you on as soon as they saw you weren't Chinese.

And if you went into a Chinese bank you'd nod to the guard and walk through two sandbag baffles, but if you were Chinese, then you'd stand with arms extended while a guard frisked you for hidden weapons.

That's what extraterritoriality meant to the man on the street in China's treaty ports where a Chinese didn't have a Chinaman's chance. It meant that every treaty power—and almost every power was a treaty power—governed its own citizens under its own laws and through its consulates and consular courts while they resided in China, and these foreigners were not held accountable under Chinese law.

If you left your car too long on Nanking Road or Szechuan Road, a Chinese patrolman tagged your car, but you faced an American or British or Swiss or some for-

eign magistrate. And if you were an American you paid the fine that a resident of Washington, D.C. would pay for the same offense even if you were 10,000 miles away in China.

Well, the era of privilege is no more and goes unlamented except perhaps by a few old die-hard China hands who grew up in the atmosphere of kowtow and white man's burden. In a gesture long overdue the United States and a few other powers relinquished their extraterritorial privileges in China the other day, and declared in effect that since China is being recognized as a sovereign nation, her laws and law-enforcing agencies are good enough for us.

In practice the gesture doesn't mean a thing because Japan's men in mustard brown and gleaming bayonets are occupying most of the territory where these injustices were being practiced. But as a matter of practical politics the gesture was a long step in the right direction.

Undeniable is the fact that while the United Nations are fighting for liberty, equality and the democratic way of life, there are gross inconsistencies between the avowed ideals and the practices that have existed between the Western and Asiatic nations.

Some matters of long standing—vested interests, states of mind, traditional privileges and such—will have to go by the board in order to make the war aims of the United Nations consistent with their practice. These matters have played no little part in shaping the course of Japan's drive for empire and in lining up the Asiatic quislings of which there are legions.

Some of the powers that have donned the cloak of benevolence in this war are concealing many ugly facts, but the relinquishing of extraterritorial privileges is a long step in righting a wrong which never should have existed. It eliminates a big chapter out of Japan's propaganda book.

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

Idaho Farmers Grateful to Evacuees

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Farmers, as a whole, in this district are grateful that the Japanese furlough workers came from the relocation centers to help them save the potato and sugar beet crops. Although women and children joined the local workers in harvesting, they would not have been sufficient in number to take care of the labor shortage in this area had the Japanese not come to their aid.

But the Japanese furlough workers I have thus far interviewed do not seem to be particularly happy. They have much to complain about and little satisfaction about their work.

Of the many furlough workers I have come in contact with, they all seem to have the impression that they were "exploited" by the sugar company. Of course, they have a legitimate complaint when they say that the sugar company misrepresented living and working conditions. Thus, living quarters are primitive on many farms and working conditions not too ideal.

Topping sugar beets is one of the hardest jobs on the farm. It seems that many furlough workers did not realize the difficult work they had been engaged to do when they signed the contract. When they found out that the income from topping beets was inadequate, they became discouraged to the extent that they didn't care if they made any money or not. They have but one desire: to finish their contract and return to the center. Consequently, many will return to the centers with less money than they started out with.

Cold weather here is another thing that the furlough workers are not accustomed to, since the majority of them came from the Pacific Coast where the climate is much warmer. Those living in box cars and dilapidated houses are worried that they will get sick if they don't get some sort of heating system installed.

Talking to a group of workers in a Japanese restaurant, I found out that they have a common resentment against some farmers, for they take the attitude, "Let the Japs do the dirty work." Hence, the farmers let the Caucasians pick the good beet and potato patches and left the bad one to the Japanese.

On many farms which did not yield sufficient tonnage of beets per acre, the Japanese workers were able to negotiate with the farmers for more pay. Generally, the farmers expected to have their crops harvested as cheaply as possible. But they reluctantly yielded to the demands of the Japanese workers.

W. J. Sunderland, manager of the United States Employment Service office here, told me that the Japanese furlough workers should at least make five dollars a day topping beets. I am not quite sure if all are making that much. On the average I think that they make far less, for they cannot work every day even if they want to do so. Climatic conditions and lack of trucks to haul beets to the factories force the workers to lay off.

For the benefit of future workers, mainly those from relocation centers, I suggest that they organize a labor group and elect one man from within their ranks from each district they work in to represent them at all labor disputes with the employers. As it is this season, particularly in this area, the furlough workers are not organized and the different crews have a tendency to go in different directions without attaining the desired results.

Next year the farmers in this district will again need the help of the furlough workers. Without unity the furlough workers are again going to be confused, and they will return to the relocation centers with hardly any money. Of course, a few may fare better than others.

All Japanese furlough workers came here "blind." They took for granted that the conditions mentioned in the contracts were true. Only when they began to work did they realize that the specifications were exaggerated.

I am afraid that many furlough workers are going to return to the centers greatly embittered because they were disappointed in not making what they thought they should earn. Frankly, no one should expect to find gold scattered on beet fields. But every furlough worker has a right to make a decent income by doing hard work.

Photography Studio at Gila RIVERS, Ariz. — A photography studio opened at Canal last week with Setsuko Omura in charge.

the copy desk

It's Pioneer

"Granada Pioneer" won the name contest held recently at the Granada center to find a name for the center paper. Name was submitted by Edith Kodama.

What we demand of our leaders today are their efforts to set our new goal in life, to recreate new ambition—and to stir in us the dauntless spirit to fight for tomorrow's dawn, instead of wallowing in the stagnant pool of frustration.—Editorial in the Daily Tulean Dispatch.

The November issue of the Tulean Dispatch Magazine Section appeared last week.

Appearing in the new, smaller size, it featured some exceptionally fine art work by Masao Inada. Noteworthy was the fine integration of body type and art work.

Lil Neebo

Chris Ishii's Neebo, darling of the Santa Anita Pacemaker, made his first appearance as a permanent Granada resident last week. He appears with three new friends, Lil Joe, a turtle, Suzie Heby Lamar, a rattlesnake coily wrapped around Neebo's neck, and Johnson, a bristly-haired rabbit.

Evacuee's Report

Up here in Malta, some of the boys have been sent to places without electricity. There isn't running water any place and some are cooking for the first time. Talk about cooking it reminds me of that joke about the newlyweds. After her first cooked meal, said the bride, "please don't laugh at my cooking, honey." Came the quick reply, "Don't worry, Honey, your cooking isn't a bit funny." However, we haven't had any such trouble since we have a really good cook. He's so good that he has already received four proposals of marriage.—Letter from Benny Yoshinaga in the Manzanar Free Press. Written from Malta, Montana.

We are all Rohwerites now. Not Stocktonians or Santa Anitans, not Northern Californians or South Californians . . .

Sectional nepotism and partisanship have no place in this relocation center.

The OUTPOST will set the pace in its stories by avoiding any reference to the Santa Anita or Stockton assembly centers, except where it is absolutely necessary for identification purposes.

For out of two, we are now one.—Editorial in first issue of Rohwer Outpost, Rohwer, Arkansas.

Arkansas Press

With the appearance late last month of the Rohwer Outpost and Communicue, published at the Jerome relocation center, the roster of center papers was complete.

Both papers, issued their first editions within one day of each other, Communicue appearing in Oct. 23, the Outpost on the following day.

The Rohwer staff is headed by Bean Takeda and Barry Saiki and includes Kaz Oshiki, Mary Yamashita, George Akimoto, Dick Honma, Sus Hasegawa, Fred Oshima, Jim Doi and Bob Takahashi.

While Communicue did not list its staff, it will probably be manned mostly by former Pacemaker writers.

We love America—she belongs to us, a part of our very lives—but some politicians and misguided "patriots" didn't know this—wouldn't believe this. "Once a Jap, always a Jap," they said, "you can't trust them . . ." Climbing up and looking back now, that's how it was. That's how it is.—From the Heart Mountain Sentinel, Oct. 24.

The Des Moines Register Says: Mass Confinement of Citizen Evacuees Disapproved by U.S. Intelligence Officer in Report

The penning up of all west coast Japanese-Americans in detention camps is officially attributed to the army, which was suddenly given charge of the vast "defense area."

But now comes publication of a series of confidential reports by an American Intelligence officer, in the October Harpers magazine, to show that at least one hard-boiled service man disapproves of the mass imprisonment. He rates these people "at least 75 percent" loyal, and others estimate it up to 95 or 98 per cent.

"The entire 'Japanese problem' (concludes the Intelligence officer) has been magnified out of its true proportion, largely because of the physical characteristics of the people. It should be handled on the basis of the individual, regardless of citizenship, and not on a racial basis."

This unnamed officer is one who had been stationed for some years on the coast, and carried on prolonged investigations among the Japanese-Americans there in line of duty. Being hardboiled, he is willing for safety's sake to confine suspects until they can be proved loyal—but not in the present extravagant ratio of 100,000 for a few hundred who may be suspect.

Realizing that what's done cannot be undone, he suggests a procedure for sorting out the safe from the unsafe among those now in the detention camps. He would let them aid in "sorting" themselves, in fact. Some, for example, are frankly pro-Japanese, and would say so if they thought it wouldn't make things any worse for them.

Then, by a process of registration within the detention camps (checked against federal records), he would segregate those individuals who "have spent three years or more in Japan since the age of 13 after 1930," and their parents or guardians—on the theory that these are the ones who have been subjected to modern Japanese nationalist education and hence most likely to be disloyal to the United States. There, he says, "should be considered guilty unless proven innocent."

So should the Japanese-born who have made repeated trips to Japan in the last 10 years, who have been officials of Japanese nationalist organizations, who en-

tered the United States since 1933, or who are suspected by the F.B.I. or military and naval Intelligence. But all such cases, he argues, should be reviewed by federal boards, with an opportunity to have a re-hearing.

This is a procedure much more like that adopted for enemy aliens of white skins, under which—out of several millions of German, Italian, and other white enemy nationality—only some 6,800 have been arrested altogether. After F. B. I. investigations and private hearings, 50 per cent have been interned, 35 per cent paroled, and 15 per cent released unconditionally.

The Intelligence officer doesn't think the fact that race does make a difference. American-born Japanese, though accepted as citizens with all the legal rights and responsibilities that go with citizenship, "have been segregated as to where they may live by zoning laws, discriminated against in employment and wages, and rebuffed in nearly all their efforts to prove their loyalty to the United States. There has been a great deal of indiscriminate anti-Japanese agitation—the work of lecturers, radio commentators, newspaper editors, and others."

Nevertheless, he insists, the very conformity which makes Japanese such loyal subjects of the emperor in their homeland makes most of them the more American in loyalty and culture when exposed to our schools, movies, radios, and so on.

They should be officially encouraged, he says, in "their efforts toward loyalty and acceptance as bona fide citizens; they should be accorded a place in the national effort through such agencies as the Red Cross, U.S.O., civilian defense, and such activities as ship and aircraft building or other defense production activities—even though subject to greater investigative checks as to background and loyalty than Caucasian Americans."

The mass confinement without a hearing of these people, 5,000 of whose sons are serving in our armed forces, is a blot on our national reputation for fairness and good sense, and it will remain so until some such "sorting" is carried out.—From a lead editorial in the Des Moines (Iowa) Register of Oct. 10, 1942.

WASHINGTON LETTER

The Truth About American Air Power

A strong and sane light has been thrown on the whole issue of American air strength by the recent thirty-page report issued by the Office of War Information. The report clears up much of the confusion which has existed as a result of contradictory and sometimes uninformed estimates.

Two points, not always understood, are essential to any consideration of air power: first, that the test of battle is the only valid one for a combat plane, second, that a plane cannot be judged except in relation to the specific task for which it is designed. Thus the Bell P-39, while unsuited to the high altitude tactics now employed in England, has proved to be a splendid weapon on the Russian and Aleutian fronts.

The danger of judging by anything but the test of battle is borne out by the record of the Flying Fortress (B-17). Frequently criticized, the Flying Fortress has done better than the most optimistic expected of it. The October 10 raid over France—the most damaging daylight raid ever staged—proved that the Flying Fortress could fight its way to a target and back against the strongest opposition the enemy could offer with its newest and best Messerschmitts. The same plane is operating effectively under varying conditions—in the heat and rain of the Solomons, in the cold and foggy Aleutians, in sandy deserts and off our own coasts.

Another basic consideration is that of the balanced air force. Concentration on one type of plane—the bomber, for instance—would be fatal. A balanced force needs all types of planes—short-range, fast-climbing interceptors, long-range heavily-armed craft for the pro-

tection of bombers, dive bombers, torpedo planes, reconnaissance craft, light, medium and heavy bombers, transports and patrol planes.

Whatever the type he deals with, a plane designer is always faced with the necessity for compromise. Given 1,000 horsepower, he will have a certain surplus remaining after he has used what he needs to get the plane in the air. He must then decide what proportion of this surplus to give to climbing ability, range, fuel load, and weight of armor, guns and bomb load. The decision must rest upon the specific task for which the plane is designed.

In two technical developments the United States was caught behind its enemies when war broke out. The liquid-cooled motor, because of the success of the air-cooled type, had not been sufficiently developed. Nor had the supercharger, which in effect gives a plane high gear when travelling in high altitude. Both of these deficiencies are now being overcome.

It is impossible for any nation to foresee all the requirements of air warfare, particularly since every experience in combat leads to new designs. While the United States was slow to develop a liquid-cooled motor, the British and Germans were behind in developing the air-cooled engine. A German first-line fighter plane with an air-cooled motor appeared only a few months ago.

American officers had another difficulty to face which did not confront the enemy. They could not predict where the airplanes they built would be used. Germany and Japan, with definite aggressive plans, could design planes to fit those plans, while America with

(Continued on page 6)

Vagaries

Although some 5000 U. S.-born Japanese are now in the U. S. armed forces, the drafting of men of Japanese ancestry was stopped at the time of the west coast evacuation. Many nisei have protested their deferment, and the matter has been brought before Secretary of War Stimson and General Hershey of selective service by the AC LU and other groups. Last week, however, a Salt Lake City nisei was called up by his draft board, ordered to report to Fort Douglas. The prospective soldier quit his job, settled his affairs, and went to the army post. Later, however, he returned, having been told that he had been deferred. For several hours, however, he was the first American of Japanese ancestry inducted into the army through the selective service system since last spring. . . . All reports are that the nisei and draft situation is not yet closed. The subject has been discussed by high military authorities in Washington. There is every possibility that with the military phase of evacuation completed, with the clearing of the army-managed assembly centers, military service may again be offered the nisei.

Speaking nisei soldiers, the nickel picture weekly, Parade, published by Marshall Field of PM and the Chicago Sun, recently featured a story on the Hawaiian Japanese troops at Camp McCoy near Sparta, Wis.

Commented Parade:

" . . . This (Japanese American) battalion is as much a Yankee outfit as the Rangers who are poised on Dover's cliffs for a knockout blow at the nazis. . . . Deep in the jungles of some far Pacific island, two men will one day face each other over rifle sights. One will wear the uniform of the United States, the other the livery of the Land of the Rising Sun. Physically alike as two bullets, their creeds will be as far part as the two poles. The Japanese will be fighting for his emperor, the Japanese American for the democracy that is his birthright as a citizen of the United States. . . . These Camp McCoy soldiers of the U. S. Army's 100th Infantry were also featured recently in a "News of the Day" newsreel which showed them undergoing combat training. . . . There are several nisei commissioned officers in this outfit, according to information in "The Real McCoy," weekly newspaper for the Wisconsin training center.

A nisei girl from an intermountain relocation center recently received permission to leave for a secretarial job in a New England city. She left by train and was surprised upon arriving in Chicago to be met by a representative of a Chicago newspaper (not the Tribune), who told her that she was the guest of the newspaper during her stay in the Windy City. She enjoyed a stay in one of Chicago's finest hotels before going on to her destination.

News of relocation centers at Heart Mountain, Topaz and Granada are prominently featured in newspapers published in near-by towns. At Heart Mountain, Bill Hosokawa is the official correspondent for the Cody Enterprise, while Louise Suski writes regularly for the Billings (Mont.) newspaper, and the Powell Tribune is looking for a camp reporter. Topaz doings fill the first column on the front page of the Millard county Chronicle. Nisei printers are now employed on newspapers in Cody, Delta (Utah) and Buhl (Idaho).

To prove that evacuation centers were not entirely devoid of romance, Taro Katayama, who was editor of the Tanforan Totalizer, and Yuki Shiozawa, a member of the staff of the Totalizer, will be married in Topaz in mid-November. Joe Oyama, city editor of the Santa Anita Pacemaker, and Asami Kawachi, women's editor, were married recently in Pasadena, and the young couple took their trip to Arkansas as a honeymoon. Mrs. Oyama won a prize from Common Ground magazine for an article while she was a student at L. A. City college. Her sister-in-law, Mary Oyama (Mrs. Frederick Mittler), was represented in Common Ground's current issue with an article about Santa Anita, "This Isn't Japan."

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

TO OUR GUEST COLUMNIST last week, genial national treasurer, Hito Okada, our grateful appreciation for carrying on in our absence . . . the unexpected opportunity to visit Topaz with Galen Fisher and Fred Wada of Keetley brought about a very happy and surprising result pending action on her indefinite leave. Mother was granted a 30-day furlough so that we were able to return together to Salt Lake City . . . all thanks to Hito's generosity. . . Dr. Fisher conferred with the Inter-Faith Council at Topaz relative to problems concerning the general welfare of the residents.

THE APPRECIATION OF national headquarters and all our members is hereby tendered to the Uramoto Brothers — Yukio, Thomas and Shiro — formerly of the Contra Costa Chapter and now located in Carson City, Nevada, for their generous donation of \$50.00 . . . "in recognition of the League's excellent work in the face of great odds for the Japanese people in this country."

OUR THANKS

also goes to Private Kazuo Kimura of Fort Warren, Wyoming, and to Private H. Nishimura of Camp Carson, Colorado, for their contributions to the PACIFIC CITIZEN operating fund . . . we quote a few lines from Private Nishimura's letter:

"Your organ is 'it' in this hour of emergency, punching the bag vigorously and courageously for us Nisei and American soldiers of Japanese ancestry. All I can say is — 'more power to you and your likes.' May you soon realize and attain your paramount goal — the 100% moral, physical and financial support of every single Japanese American citizen. The crucial test is here and I have every confidence that you'll come thru with the grit and fire of the bombardier on the flying fortress."

A letter such as this is both an encouragement and a challenge to the JAFL.

PLANS FOR THE

Special JAFL meeting of representatives from all relocation centers are materializing daily . . . the confab is scheduled to open November 17, Tuesday, and will continue for three or four days in Salt Lake City . . . two delegates are being chosen from each center, for whom two-week furloughs are to be obtained . . . our 13 outside chapters are also to be represented, while the WRA will attend the conference in the person of Dillon S. Myer, national director . . . also to attend are Bob O'Brien, new director of student relocation and George Rundquist, executive secretary for the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans. . . with all interested groups represented, this special meeting should result in improvement of centers conditions, as well as a definite and practical program for permanent resettlement of the evacuees . . . George Inagaki and Scotty Tsuchiya returned Sunday, Nov. 2, from their investigation of sugar beet working conditions in Idaho and Montana . . . problems and reports concerning furlough workers will also be an important item on the agenda.

A SPECIAL APPEAL

to the 13 outside chapters was made by national headquarters this week, requesting their participation in the drive for funds for the Community Christmas being sponsored in all relocation centers by the national church organizations and other interested groups . . . some thirty thousand children, regardless of religion, will be given presents and the entire community will be welcomed at the Christmas Party . . . we ask that those fortunate to be in the free zones forego some of the pleasures customarily enjoyed during the yuletide and give that money to help fill the Christmas stockings of the children in the centers . . . please send in these contributions to Rev. Alfred S. Akamatsu, Treasurer, Committee for Japanese American Community Christmases, 323 West 108th Street, New York City, by November 15, 1942 . . . let us do all we can to bring the joys of Christmas to the center children, to whom otherwise the 25th of December would be just another day.

MORE VISITORS

in Salt Lake City from Topaz last weekend were Bill Fujita, Tad Hirota and Kim Obata (formerly of San Francisco, Oakland and

Kuniyoshi, Noted U.S. Artist, Works for Democratic Victory

NEW YORK—Among the most fervent "home front" defenders of democracy is a man who is not, and never can become a citizen of these United States.

That man is Yasuo Kuniyoshi, one of America's leading painters and teachers of art.

Kuniyoshi's work includes radio propaganda broadcasts for the Office of Coordinator of Information. He paints anti-axis posters depicting a grinning Hirohito, makes speeches and helps run meetings for the China Aid Council.

And during May of next year, the Downtown Gallery will hold a 21-painting exhibit of his work, showing year-by-year development of his work from 1921 to '941.

The proceeds from the exhibit will go to United China Relief. Kuniyoshi as Teacher

Kuniyoshi, when not painting or doing propaganda work for his

adopted country, teaches at the Art Students' League and the School for Social Research. When war broke out last December, his students at the League immediately signed a statement testifying to their faith in his loyalty to this country.

Kuniyoshi's works have won many major awards, including the \$1000 first prize in the American section at the 1939 Golden Gate exposition in San Francisco and a Guggenheim Fellowship.

He came to this country in 1906 at the age of 16.

"America gave me every opportunity and kindness and help when I came here alone in 1906," he says. "Then I didn't realize what democracy really means. But now . . ."

As for what he feels now, Kuniyoshi last year was quoted as saying that his greatest regret was that he could never become an American citizen.

Labor Needs Being Studied At Minidoka

Manpower Priorities May Be Set Up After Survey Is Completed

EDEN, Idaho — A study of labor requirements to establish labor quotas and priorities for center work projects will be begun soon by the Employment division in answer to recommendations received from the acting regional director's office, reports the Minidoka Irrigator.

The study will be made by labor management committees to be set up under the various work divisions. It will evaluate the various work projects and their relative importance and the minimum number of workers needed for each project.

Stoppage of waste of manpower and more efficient use of personnel are the purposes of this study. Priorities for the projects will be based on recommendations from E. M. Rowalt, acting regional director. The recommendations listed first priority for essential maintenance operations, with second private employment listed as second in importance.

War work, including camouflage net work, was listed third, and all other jobs fourth.

Mail Order Service For Evacuees Started By New York Nisei

A special mail-order service for evacuees in relocation centers has been established by the Aoyagi Company, 147-157 West 42nd Street, New York City, according to Y. Terada, manager of the firm.

The Aoyagi company specializes in wedding rings and other jewelry, yarn, watches and clocks, radios and records and similar goods, according to Terada, an American-born Japanese who has been in business in New York City for the past twelve years.

"I am in a position to purchase any articles needed at the centers," Terada said.

Berkeley, respectively . . . the Topazites arrived Hallowe'en evening and after attending to their personal businesses, were able to do some sight-seeing and shopping, but Tuesday morning and departure time came too soon . . . as other furloughs are granted to the Topaz residents to visit Salt Lake City, we hope they will drop into this office for a chat . . . this constitutes a standing invitation.

NISEI SOLDIERS' VISITS

to relocation centers were authorized as of October 6, 1942, by WRA, San Francisco, circular letter No. 28 . . . the two requisites to entrance are approval furlough papers and a travel permit issued by the WCCA or the WDC. . . the question of procedure to obtain the travel permit has been put up to us several times and we suggest the following—write to the War Relocation Authority, Whitcomb Hotel Building, San Francisco, outlining the following information: name, rank, serial number, station and organization of the soldier visitor, the person whom he is visiting and probable length of stay, and request the Authority's assistance in obtaining the necessary permission.

Ex-Circus Man Goes Out on Harvest Work

TOPAZ, Utah—Among Topaz residents now out on carrot-bunching work is Joseph Ito, who for twenty years toured the road with carnival and circuses, according to a story in the Topaz Times.

Ito was born in Chicago in 1896, and during his circus days travelled through Cuba, the eastern United States, Mexico and Canada.

Three years ago he went to California on his vacation and liked it so well that he stayed on. He was in San Francisco when the evacuation orders came through.

On leaving for his carrot work, Ito said: "I heard about the carrot job and so I thought it would be fun. I don't even know what a carrot looks like when it's growing, but I know I'll enjoy the work."

Washington Letter

(Continued from page 5)

no aggressive motives could not foresee the demands its air force would have to meet. Primarily our planes were built for the defense of our shores. Therefore we gave prime attention to long-range bombers designed to turn the enemy back far from our soil. At the war's beginning we did not have a fast interceptor because we had not calculated on full participation in aerial war overseas and such a plane would not have been necessary at home.

Another factor of importance in air warfare is an adequate air-raid warning system. It was China's air-raid warning system — one of the best in the world — which made it possible for Chenault's Flying Tigers to destroy 218 Japanese planes against 84 of their own. The lack of such a system at Port Darwin last February resulted in a loss of eight out of ten American planes of the same type as those used by Flying Tigers in China. Last August, after the warning system had been improved, the same type of plane shot down 12 out of 47 Japanese planes without a single loss. For the same month of August American planes in Asia shot down 75 enemy planes and lost 15.

In the future, we must be prepared for increasing losses in men and planes as our offensive activity is stepped up. To possess planes superior to the enemy's in all categories is next to impossible. "The best the public can expect, and the best it will get, is that on average the equipment of the allied air forces shall be superior to the equipment of the enemy," the report states.

Manzanar Policemen Will Attend Classes

MANZANAR—Men on the Manzanar police force will soon be attending classes on police training, reports the Manzanar Free Press.

Training will be given by Willard Schmidt, chief of police and formerly assistant director of the police training school of San Jose State college. Schmidt will be assisted by John W. Gilkey.

Classes will be held four days a week. Arrangements to give college credit are being made by Charles Ferguson, adult education principal.

UC Initiates 3-Year Survey Of Evacuation, Resettlement

Ann Nisei Says: Here Are Directions For Easily Knit Child's Sweater

One of the household arts given the most impetus in recent months is knitting. Every mother's daughter (and her mother) now knits steadily at Heart Mountain, at Topaz, at Granada.

Today, through the courtesy of Mrs. Y. Terada, we present directions for a "Speed-Knit Sleeveless Pullover" for boys and girls.

Mrs. Terada (110 Morningside Drive, New York City) has been sending knitting directions to many people in the centers, and has offered to answer all queries concerning knitting and give directions to all those writing in. We suggest you make your questions brief and specific and describe exactly the type of sweater you wish to knit when writing for directions.

The Speed-Knit Sleeveless Pullover, as the name implies, can be knit very quickly. Since it uses large needles, we recommend it as a very easy sweater for beginners.

Speed-Knit Sleeveless Pullover
Size 8-10 years, boy or girl.
1½ skeins 3¼ oz. skeins knitting worsted.

1 pair No. 4 needles.
1 pair No. 8 needles.
Abbreviations: K — knit; P — purl; tog. — together; st. — stitch.

Directions

Front: With No. 4 needles cast on 72 st. Work in ribbing of K 1 P 1 for 3 inches. Change to No. 8 needles, decreasing to 64 st. at even intervals across row. Work even in stockinette st. until piece measures 8 inches (or desired length) from lower edge to armhole.

Keeping first and last 6 st. Keep the P side, work even for 6 rows. Bind off 3 st. at beginning of each of next two rows for underarm. Keeping first and last 3 st. K on P side, decrease 1 st. at each end after and before the 3 K st. every other row three times. Then work as follows:

Row 1 (wrong side): Knit 3, P 22, K 2, P 22, K 3.
Row 2 and every other row: Knit across.

Row 3: K 3, P 21, K 4, P 21, K 3.
Row 5: K 3, P 20, K 6, P 20, K 3.
Row 7: K 3, P 19, K 8, P 19, K 3.
On next row divide work as follows: K 24, K 2 tog., place on stitchholder. On remaining 26 stitches, K 2 sts. tog., K across row. Keeping first and last 3 st. K on P side, decrease 1 st. at neck edge, inside of border st. every 3rd row 9 times. Work even until armhole measures 7½ inches from bound off st. at underarm. Place on stitch holder. Work other side to correspond to shoulder. Place marker.

Work to next edge. Cast on 20 sts. for back of neck, place 16 sts. from stitch holder on lefthand needle and work across (52 sts.) Work even, knitting first and last 3 sts. and center 26 sts. on P side, keeping remaining sts. in stockinette st. for 8 rows. Then keeping the first and last 3 sts. K on P side, work even in stockinette st. on remaining sts. until piece corresponds to back from marker to last decrease at underarm of front.

Increase 1 st. at each end every other row 3 times, after and before the 3 K st. Cast on 3 st. at beginning of next two rows. (64 sts.) Finish to correspond to front. Sew underarm seams.

Fresno Appliance Dealer Must Serve Term in Prison

FRESNO, Calif.—George Kebo, 31, former West Fresno appliance dealer, was sentenced to a term in San Quentin penitentiary on a charge of grand theft involving falsification of a conditional sales contract.

Kebo, who was due to be evacuated from the Fresno assembly center to Arkansas, had pleaded guilty to the charge and had asked for probation.

The count on which Kebo was sentenced alleged he had obtained \$517.50 from the corporation by falsely altering a sales contract. Three other counts were dismissed.

The defense contended that Kebo paid back every dollar on the contracts before being placed in the Fresno assembly center and only then had been turned into the district attorney's office.

Unprecedented Movement of Minority Will Be Studied at University

BERKELEY, Calif. — Scientists are going to study the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast in the hope of finding a basis for solving, after the war, a problem which has troubled the world for thousands of years—what to do with minority peoples.

The University of California last week announced the receipt of \$42,500 from three institutions to finance a three-year investigation. The Columbia Foundation allotted \$30,000, the Giannini Foundation \$5,000 and the Rockefeller Foundation \$7,500.

The study will be made by Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas, rural sociologist; Dr. Robert H. Kowie, anthropologist; Dr. Charles Aiken, political scientist; Milton Chernin, social welfare expert, and Frank Kidner, economist.

It was stated also that unlike the great forced movements or flights of minority peoples in the past, the evacuation of west coast persons of Japanese ancestry was planned in detail in advance and was carried out with military efficiency and resettlement is being made systematically. Government agencies kept records of all operations.

In addition, it was stated that the investigators will have the advantage of observing from the beginning the effects on the vacated areas and on the places of resettlement, as well as an opportunity to learn directly what happens to the people involved.

In a story on the proposed evacuation and resettlement survey, a story written for the Associated Press by Rennie Taylor stated:

"The question of what to do with unassimilated minorities has existed since Biblical times, when the Israelites fled from Egypt to their former homeland in Palestine. Subsequently, the Jews, who tended to retain their religion and their own way of life when they settled in strange lands, experienced many similar upsets, and the issue has become acute again in Nazi-dominated Europe.

"Like the Jews, the Japanese in America tended to retain their Oriental ways and keep to themselves, although nearly all the younger generation become westernized. Regardless of their loyalty, they never melted sufficiently into the American picture to lose the identity of their origin. Some scientists say this was because the Caucasians would not accept them. California has a law preventing the intermarriage of Caucasians and Orientals.

"The Japanese thus constitute a clear-cut minority group, which has been handled in such a way as to become a gigantic laboratory specimen for humanitarian research."

New York Nisei Group Invites Servicemen To Coming Social

NEW YORK—Nisei servicemen on furlough in the New York area on Friday evening, Nov. 13, are being urged to attend the Townsend Harris association's "First Nighter Social" at the Little Theatre room of the West Side YMCA, 63rd street and Central Park, West.

Toyo Shimizu, chairman of the social, promises an evening of enjoyment and entertainment to nisei soldiers.

Art Eberle, professional dancer, will be on hand to lead the group in square dances.

University of Chicago Will Credit Three Courses at Poston

POSTON, Ariz.—Three university courses for field workers in the Bureau of Sociological Research will be granted credit by the University of Chicago.

The courses are Introduction to Anthropology, Psychobiology and Research in Social Anthropology. The courses will run for one semester and bring a total of ten units credit. A second series of more advanced social science subjects will be given the second semester for an additional ten credits.

U. S. Employment Service Acts To Halt Racial Discrimination

Discriminatory Clause Will Be Removed from Provisions, Report

NEW YORK. — The United States Employment Service (USES) will soon deny employers the right to specify "whites" or "Christians" only when asking for workers from the USES rolls, according to an exclusive Washington dispatch in PM, New York daily newspaper, last week.

A PM Washington correspondent declared that a decision had been reached to scrap a provision embodied in bulletin C-45 of the USES which has enabled employers to draw racial lines in their requests for manpower.

The discriminatory clause had read that all referrals of workers should be made without regard to race, color or creed "except when an employer's order includes those specifications which the employer is not willing to eliminate." This clause had been denounced by liberal labor and Negro groups as leaving the door wide open for discriminatory hiring practices.

CIO president Phillip Murray recently protested to Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt that the clause made a Federal agency "a party to a very direct failure to utilize the Nation's fullest resources in the war effort." The Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) is understood to have waged a bitter fight for elimination of the clause on the ground that it helped to nullify the FEPC's efforts.

PM stated that President Roosevelt is expected to issue an executive order soon compelling all employers to get all new workers from USES. If that happens, USES will be in a strategic spot to push the war against discrimination.

Fresno Girl Last to Quit Coast Center

Hiroko Kamikawa Last Evacuee to Check Out Of Assembly Camps

FRESNO, Calif. — When Hiroko Kamikawa, 22, boarded the final evacuation train from the Fresno Assembly center last Friday for the Jerome relocation center at Denson, Arkansas, she had the distinction of being listed by the War-time Civil Control Administration as the last person of Japanese ancestry removed from California assembly centers to new relocation points outside the state.

However, approximately 25,000 persons of Japanese ancestry are still permanent residents of California, being located in relocation centers at Manzanar in Inyo county and Newell in Modoc county.

Miss Kamikawa, listed last on the roll of 450 evacuees who left the Fresno center Friday, completely clearing the camp which had housed 5,060 in the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kamikawa, formerly proprietors of a large grocery store in West Fresno and later operators of a ranch.

Prior to evacuation she was a junior at Fresno State college. The Fresno assembly center was the last to be ordered cleared by the WCCA.

World at Presstime

(Continued from page 1) paper, appeared to have defeated incumbent Representative Leland M. Ford of Santa Monica in one of the closest races. Ford, who has one of the most reactionary records on domestic issues of any congressman, was chairman of the west coast congressional committee on evacuation and was conceded to have had much to do with the congressional delegation's demand for mass removal of coast citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry.

In other California state contests, Ellis E. Peterson, D., was leading Frederick Houser, R., by 2,000 votes after the first 1,750,000 votes had been tabulated. Incumbent Paul Peek conceded defeat to Frank M. Jordan, Republican, in the race for Secretary of State. Senator Robert Kenny, D., ran well ahead of the rest of his ticket, to win the attorney generalship.

Vital Statistics

MARRIAGES

Miss Mary Teresa Hiratsuka to Kazuo Oishi on Oct. 19 at Powell, Wyo.

Miss Clara Tomono to Corporal Korry I. Seino on Oct. 20, at Lake Village, Ark.

Miss Asano Nakatani to Charles Hashiba on Oct. 20, at McGehee, Ark.

Miss Mae Yokota to Tom Shirazawa on Oct. 29, at Poston.

DEATHS

Emiko Ito, 20, on Oct. 2, at Los Angeles.

Jinichi Nakatsu, 60, on Oct 13, at Rohwer, Ark.

Child of Mr. and Mrs. Fumio Masaki shortly after birth on Oct. 16, at Rohwer, Ark.

Lillian Noguchi, on Oct. 19, at Granada.

K. Kinoshita, on Oct. 20, at Granada.

Mrs. Alice Yonemitsu, on Oct. 21, at Los Angeles general hospital.

Kinjiro Koto, 52, on Oct. 22, at Tule Lake.

Chieko Yuzawa, 23, at Hillcrest Sanitarium.

G. Kajiwara, 62, on Oct. 23, at Merced.

Mrs. Suma Izumida, on Oct. 25, at Manzanar.

Bob Torao Kanazawa, 48, on Oct. 23, at Santa Fe, N. M.

Toyomi Kuramoto, 45, on Oct. 31, at Poston.

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Robert Kinoshita, a boy, on Oct. 20, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Emiko Sakamoto, a girl, on Oct. 21, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Take Tomita, a boy, on Oct. 21, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Kazuko Morikawa, a girl, on Oct. 21, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Masa Toyama, a boy, on Oct. 22, at Merced hospital.

To Mrs. Frank Tomosada, a girl, on Oct. 22, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. T. Tsuruyama, a girl, on Oct. 22, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Yozaimon Kondo, a boy, on Oct. 23, at Minidoka.

To Mrs. Morito Miyasaki, a boy, Stanley Sunao, on Oct. 23, at Jerome, Ark.

To Mrs. Y. Fred Fujikawa, a boy, Denson Gen, on Oct. 23, at Jerome, Ark.

To Mrs. George Otani, a boy, on Oct. 26, at Granada.

To Mrs. Chieko Kawase, a girl, on Oct. 27, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Tsutomu Ikemura, a boy, on Oct. 21, at Poston.

To Mrs. Harry Asachika, a girl, on Oct. 21, at Poston.

To Mrs. Tom Matsuoka, a boy, on Oct. 21, at Poston.

To Mrs. George Yamamoto, a boy, on Oct. 24, at Poston.

To Mrs. John Hamada, a girl, on Oct. 24, at Poston.

To Mrs. Masuo Ueki, a girl, on Oct. 24, at Poston.

To Mrs. Frank Toshio Fukamizu, a girl, on Oct. 26, at Poston.

To Mrs. Mitsuyuki Uota, a boy, on Oct. 29, at Poston.

To Mrs. Jack Sakai, a boy, on Oct. 31, at Poston.

To Mrs. Yiyoko Norikawa, a boy, on Oct. 28, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Mitsuko Yoshiro, a boy, on Oct. 28, at Manzanar.

Miss Kiyoko Fukumoto to Shinichi Niimi, on Oct. 26, at McGehee.

1146 Leave Cody Center For Harvests

Departures for Work Leave Heart Mountain With 9,685 Population

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—In Montana, Wyoming and southern Colorado, 1146 Heart Mountain evacuees are contributing their strength and energy towards helping save the sugar beet crop, according to Joe Carroll, housing and employment officer, in the Sentinel.

Carroll also noted that Heart Mountain's latest population census revealed 9,685 persons residing at the center. Carroll said that 10,895 persons were checked in at Heart Mountain but 1146 beet sugar harvesters, 34 miscellaneous releases, 25 students and five deaths cut down the total to the present figure.

Arkansas Center Plans Education

ROHWER, Ark. — A pre-school conference for the orientation and instruction of teachers has been scheduled for Nov. 3 at 6 at Rohwer, according to the Rohwer Outlook, center newspaper.

Plans and procedures for the development of community schools will be discussed by WRA and administrative heads and by state representatives.

Speakers will include M. Stinett, assistant commissioner of Education for Arkansas; W. A. Lawson, secretary of the Arkansas Education association; Dr. Roy Roberts, of the University of Arkansas; Ray D. Johnston, project director; Dr. J. H. Hunter, chief of community services; and Dr. Lester K. Ade, WRA senior educational adviser.

Close Quotes

The people here are very nice and friendly to us. A nisei out here puts up the barrier because he does not know how the Caucasian feels about him. It is quite difficult to overcome this feeling, but we are feeling more at ease day by day and in time I think we shall get along very well.—Letter from George Hirose, Huron College, South Dakota, in the Topaz Times.

This is no place for the defeatist. For defeatism is often the role of those who cherish an ideal in their heart but choose to play a negative rather than a positive part in its fulfillment.—Editorial in Poston Press Bulletin, Sept. 18.

I am learning English in this class. The old proverb says, "We are never too old to learn." So I have begun to learn reading, writing, speaking and spelling in English. I can understand it little by little. . . . I would like to learn English very much because I live in America — Composition written by Mrs. K. Okada, student in the Adult English class at Fresno Assembly center, and printed in the Grapevine, August 12.

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Nisei Soldiers in Missouri Start Own Basketball League

CAMP CROWDER, Mo. — Missouri saw its first nisei basketball league swing into play last Monday evening, Nov. 2, at the fieldhouse at Camp Crowder, Missouri. Casaba stars who flashed on high school and nisei teams on the west coast appeared as the Medics forged ahead in a last-quarter rally to down a crippled Headquarters team, 25-19, in the headliner. Service Clubs-Finance defeated the Quartermasters, 17-11, in the other tilt.

Headquarters, which found itself robbed of stars by the formation of the Service Clubs-Finance team and already suffering the losses of other stellarities by cadres, fought it out, nip-and-tuck, with the Medics, but bowed to the Pill Rollers' superior reserve power in the last quarter.

Service Clubs-Finance had the

edge in shooting and eked out a win over the Q. M. squad in a defensive game.

The league is under the auspices of the Post Special Service Office, with Pfc. Vince Tajiri or that office handling the details.

The summaries:
MEDICS (25)—T. Momoda 3, E. Nakano 3, H. Abe, forwards; F. Kajiwara 12, center; T. Shimizu 4, S. Yamamoto 3, Futamata, guards, H.Q. (19)—J. Yamamoto 3, N. Togioka 10, forwards; J. Tagawa 5, center; J. Wakamatsu, T. Hozaki 1, K. Kawaguchi, guards.
S. C.-FINANCE (17)—T. Kan-zaki 4, V. Tajiri 3, forwards; M. Muraoka 2, center; J. Tsurumoto 4, M. Yoneji 2, H. Hattori 2, guards.
Q.M. (11)—T. Yamaoka 4, S. Teraji 5, forwards; K. Tani, center; M. Mochizuki 2, N. Nakata, guards.

Women Outnumber Men by 2-1 At Tule Lake, Survey Shows

Topaz to Observe Fire Prevention Week

TOPAZ, Utah — Topaz will observe a Fire Prevention Week from November 1 to 7. This week has been set aside to bring home to all residents of the Central Utah Relocation Project the most effective methods of preventing and fighting fires.

The Fire Prevention Week will be featured by talks to block managers and the Community Council on Monday and Tuesday by Samuel V. Owen, Chief of the Fire Protection Division; distribution throughout the city of colorful posters drawn by the art department; posting of fire instruction bulletins in the vestibules of buildings in all blocks; and the dedication of the new fire station on Saturday afternoon, November 7.

NEWELL, Calif. — Women outnumbered men two to one at Tule Lake on Sept. 18, according to figures released recently by the housing bureau.

Of the 14,420 colonists included in the census, 9413 were females, 5007 were males. The ratio of women to men was greater in the very young and older groups but was not so great in the groups from 16 to 25.

Census figures showed there were 1365 males and 1256 females in the 16-20 year group and 979 males and 993 females in the 21-24 year group.

Since these figures were completed, however, 465 men have left the colony in comparison to 81 women.

Thirty-four male babies have been born at the center and the same number of female babies. Death has taken eight females and 12 males.

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Construction Work to Start on Heart Mountain High School

Gym-Auditorium to Serve Center as Meeting Hall, Motion Picture Theatre

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—The Heart Mountain High School, to be built at an estimated cost of \$140,000 will have facilities comparable to an average school of its size, according to Ben B. Lummis, project engineer.

The high school, according to the Sentinel, is part of a \$375,000 building program which includes two elementary schools. Each of the three buildings will be a complete unit with its own auditorium-gymnasium, library and steam heating plant.

Original plans received from WRA headquarters were revised by enter engineers to fit the enrollment needs. Four classrooms were added to each wing of the high school and four removed from each grammar school.

All buildings will be of single story frame construction finished on the outside with granulated surface wallboard and on the inside with plywood and celotex.

The 80x156 gym-auditorium will have a stage, dressing rooms and a projection booth. It will seat 1100 at shows, meetings, motion pictures and other large community gatherings. The bleachers will seat 700 at basketball games for which facilities will be provided.

Home economics students will have a 54x80 foot workshop and provisions are made for vocational training in the 54x100 foot workshop and machine shop.

The library will have a stack room capacity of 12,000 volumes and will be accessible to the public as well as the students.

At least minimum equipment necessary for the teaching of all required subjects will be available, according to John K. Corbett, high school principal.

The actual construction of the buildings is expected to start sometime next month, soon after the contracts are let. Meanwhile, colonists are busy leveling off the high school site, a job involving the moving of some 9000 cubic yards of dirt.

Idaho Falls Chapter To Hold Benefit Dance For Pacific Citizen

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—After a temporary recess of more than a month because of the harvest season, the Idaho Falls chapter of the JACL held its first fall meeting last Sunday, Nov. 1, in the JACL building at 187 First street.

President Mitsugi Kasai and Sadao Morishita, committeemen of the Family Pledge Drive, conducted by the JACL here, revealed that they have reached the half way mark in this campaign. They reported that \$1100 in pledges had thus far been collected.

The Idaho Falls JACL, in cooperation with the American Red Cross, is giving a first aid course, Sumiko Ando, chairman, announced that classes will begin on Tuesday, Nov. 10, from 7:30 p. m. in the JACL building. Upon completion of the 20-hour course, standard certificates will be awarded.

It was announced that the much-anticipated Pacific Citizen benefit dance would be held on Friday, Nov. 13. A large attendance is expected, as this will be the last social before the nation-wide gas rationing goes into effect.

Army Officer Appeals Against Little Tokyo Name for U. S. Camp

MERCED, Calif.—Major William J. Harrington, special service officer at Camp Merced, the home of the chemical warfare unit, last week issued an appeal to the Merced Chamber of Commerce and residents of Merced to join in a movement eliminating the appellation "Little Tokyo" as applied to the camp.

The designation "Little Tokyo" was given the camp when some 4000 persons of Japanese ancestry, the majority of them U.S.-born citizens, were held there pending their transfer to Granada relocation center in Colorado.

The Army moved in to occupy the quarters, following the departure of the evacuees.

Gila Veterans Support JACL

Ex-Servicemen's Group Tells Interest in Civic Betterment, Morale

RIVERS, Ariz.—The Ex-Servicemen's club, interested in the civic betterment and maintenance of high morale, is 100 per cent behind the Japanese American Citizens' league, declared Dr. T. Koseki, newly elected commander, according to a report in the Gila News-Courier.

Other members of the new cabinet are George Yama and Buichi Umeda, vice commanders; Nisuke Mitsumori, adjutant; George K. Hayashi, assistant adjutant; Jiro Morita, finance; Hoyo Umosa and Hirom Kumori, sergeants-at-arms; Mitsuji Tanaka, chaplain; Jack Nishiwaki, historian; Karl Iwanaga, judge advocate; Takao Koda, Shingo Nambu and Fukuzo Watanabe, executive committee.

Didn't Know War Going On, Claims Stockton Suspect

STOCKTON, Cal.—A man who claimed he had "never heard there was a war going on" was held this week by authorities on suspicion of being of Japanese race and thereby violating military exclusion orders.

The man was found huddled in the back of a truck, following a collision between the truck and another vehicle. Highway officers said the man was without a draft registration card or other means of identification.

The man on questioning said his name was Emil Tore and declared he had worked for the last 20 years for a Chinese farmer. He said that he did not know his racial ancestry.

Marumoto Elected To Work Corps Post

MANZANAR—Yoshio Marumoto was elected chairman of the Fair Practice Committee of the Work Corps at a meeting held last week, reports the Free Press.

Marumoto is head of the legal aid department. George Matsu-mura was chosen executive secretary. Both officers will serve for a six-month term.

Skilled Topaz Colonists Leave Jobs to Help Out in Harvest

TOPAZ, Utah — Nine landscape architects and gardeners of Topaz, Central Utah Relocation Project, left their drafting tables and landscape work last week to join the residents already working in Millard County sugar beet fields near Delta.

"It is not to earn money that has been the chief concern of these young men in leaving our Agricultural Division for outside employment," commented Roscoe E. Bell, Chief of the Agricultural Division. "Though not skilled beet workers, they chose to work in the beet fields for as long as their services are in demand because, in realizing that this section of the nation is

Alien Evacuees Well-Treated, Stimson Told

Secretary of War Says Red Cross Investigated Assembly Centers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Red Cross last week said in a survey report made public by Secretary of War Stimson that elder Japanese aliens held in evacuation centers "apparently feel they are being extremely well treated."

Stimson said the Red Cross received the greatest number of complaints from the younger evacuees, "many complaining over losing contact with outside Caucasians."

Many of the elder alien Japanese, the Red Cross reported, stated "they never expected to get such good care."

The Red Cross made the survey of assembly centers last summer. Since last week, however, all assembly centers have been cleared and the evacuees relocated on civilian-managed projects operated by the War Relocation Authority.

Hunt Boy Scouts Hold Jamboree

HUNT, Idaho—Boy Scout Troop 123, formerly of Portland, Ore., was host at a Jamboree at the Minidoka Relocation Center, October 29. More than 205 Boy Scouts of Japanese ancestry participated in the program which included presentation of the colors, songs, games, a bugle quintet, drill by Troop 123, and refreshments. Kendall Dayley, field executive of the Snake River Boy Scout Council, E. Sebbelov, farm superintendent at Hunt and former scout commissioner at Fresno, California, and resident scout masters and leaders also attended.

Mr. Sebbelov is assisting in the organization of Boy Scout activities at Hunt. It is planned to register the scouts of five former Seattle troops and two Portland troops in two or three new Hunt troops in the Twin Falls council.

Two Hundred Cast Absentee Ballots

HUNT, Idaho—More than 200 residents cast absentee ballots in the general election Tuesday, it was reported today.

Most of the voters were former residents of coastal counties in Washington and Oregon.

A heavier vote by the American citizens of Japanese ancestry was prevented by the absence of a large number of evacuees on farm furloughs. About 2,300 from Hunt are in the harvest fields of southern Idaho.

Wyoming Businessmen Ask Fair Treatment for Evacuee Labor

Hold Japanese At S. F. Hotel

FBI Says Alien Posed As Korean to Evade Evacuation Order

SAN FRANCISCO — For four months Kumahichi Yoshida, an alien Japanese, roamed the streets of San Francisco posing as a Korean until his real nationality was established by FBI agents.

Last week Yoshida was arrested at the Aki Hotel, 1651 Post Street. Nat Pieper, special agent in charge of the San Francisco FBI office, said that Yoshida had been watched for four months.

After the arrest, FBI agents said that Yoshida had admitted that he was an alien and had been registered under the Alien Registration Act. He said that he had come to the United States in 1916. He was turned over to immigration officers and placed in the Sharp Park alien internment camp.

Evacuees Harvesting Crops in Idaho's Canyon County Farms

CALDWELL, Ida.—The number of evacuee workers of Japanese ancestry who are now harvesting crops in Canyon county, Idaho, was estimated at 400 this week.

A group of 25 evacuees from the Tule Lake relocation center in California who arrived last Wednesday reinforced a group of more than 350 who have been working in the Canyon county fields.

Clair Barrett, manager of the Farm Security Administration model community at Caldwell, declared that there were 260 at the camp, of whom 257 were in the fields.

Between 40 and 50 are living in the Nampa FSA camp. Others have been located on individual farms.

Lovell Mayor Requests Courtesy, Protection For Beet Harvesters

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—A resolution urging "courteous treatment" and "protection that is due any citizen of the United States" for Heart Mountain volunteer sugar beet harvest workers was passed recently by the Lovell (Wyo.) Commercial club, reports the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

The club, speaking for all businessmen of Lovell, went on record as "realizing the important duty of their aiding the law enforcement officials and civic authorities in every way possible to maintain peace and harmony between said Japanese laborers and the citizens of the community," declared the Sentinel.

A proclamation requesting law enforcement officers, civic officials and citizens to "maintain such peace and harmony and see that the said Japanese laborers are treated with every form of courtesy and protection due a citizen of the United States" was meanwhile issued by Mayor Frank H. Brown of Lovell.

Both the proclamation and resolution pointed out the economic and military importance of saving the harvest. Due to a shortage of housing facilities on the various farms, a number of men from Heart Mountain are quartered within Lovell. Some 105 workers have been dispatched to his area.

Forty-Five Aided By Assistance Grants

NEWELL, Calif. — Forty-five needy persons at Tule Lake were aided by public assistance grants for the months of August and September, according to the Tulean Dispatch.

The cases were handled by the social welfare department.

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