



Japanese American Soldiers From Camp Shelby Sweep South Swim Championship

Nisei Swimmers, All From Hawaii, Take Four First Places, Scoring 53 Points To Win Team Title; Hirose Paces Service Squad

CAMP SHELBY — With only one week's practice eight swimmers from the Japanese American Combat Team went to New Orleans last week and won the team title in the Southern Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships by the top-heavy score of 53 points to 17. Second in team points was the group of swimmers from Camp Livingston, La.

The Japanese American soldier swimmers, all from Hawaii, are members of the Nisei Combat team made up of volunteers for combat duty who have been in army training here for the past several months. All of them had been in competition in Hawaii before they enlisted in the army, and some had competed in National AAU tournaments.

The Japanese Americans won four first places and came in second and third in a number of other events. Altogether, the swimmers brought back sixteen medals besides the team trophy, a statuette of a swimmer poised at the pool's edge, mounted on an ebony pedestal.

Takashi Halo Hirose, former national AAU 100-meter champion, paced the Japanese Americans to victory. On Tuesday evening Hirose won the 50-yard free style in 25.5 seconds. The same evening the Japanese Americans won the 300-yard relay, largely due to the speed of Hirose who was a member of the American team that set a world record in the 400-meter relay in Berlin; the record still stands.

The third event victory came to the Japanese Americans when John Tsukano flashed to the finish line first in the 100-yard breaststroke. After the first night's events, the Japanese American team was ahead in team points 24 to 8.

Wednesday evening brought still another first to the mermen from Hawaii, victory in the 255-yard medley. The Japanese Americans entered two teams which placed first and second in this race. Hirose, Tsukano, and Francis Tanaka were on the winning team and Oda, Iwamoto, and Mizuki on the second.

Tom Tanaka, with only two days' practice, took second place in diving from the three-meter board. Tanaka was a last-minute entry. Many other second, third and fourth places went to the Japanese Americans, all members of the 442nd Infantry Regiment of the Combat Team, who dominated the tournament.

Nearly 100 athletes competed

altogether in both men's and women's events.

The soldiers from Hawaii had something of a reunion with Danny Green of Texas A. and M., with whom they had competed in other AAU swim tournaments in the past. Glad as Green was to see his old friends, he showed them his heels in the 220-yard free style winning in two minutes 22.6 seconds, knocking almost five seconds off the old mark set four years ago. Charles Oda of the 442nd was second in this event.

Before the Japanese Americans left for New Orleans, the swimming team was entertained at a steak dinner in Hattiesburg by Earl M. Finch, owner of a large stock farm nearby and an enthusiastic backer of the Combat group. At the conclusion of the tournament Mr. Finch again entertained for the winners, this time at the Blue Room in the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans in the nature of a victory dinner.

While they were in New Orleans the Japanese Americans also were the luncheon guests of the Young Men's Business Club at the Roosevelt. A tradition of the club requires members who have current birthdays designate a fellow member to render "Happy Birthday to You." The toastmaster called on the boys from Hawaii on one occasion and they responded with "Aloha." Applause was so tremendous precedent was set by requiring them to do an encore, another Hawaiian song to the great delight of the diners.

The swimmers were accompanied by 1st Lt. Norman R. Gilbert, Special Service Officer of the 442nd Infantry.

Poston Attorneys Confer in Phoenix On Co-op's Status

PHOENIX, Ariz. — The Poston relocation center co-operative is very anxious to comply with Arizona laws and regulations governing such organizations. Theodore H. Haas, attorney for the center, advised Joe Conway, state attorney general, last week.

Haas and Thomas Masuda, nisei attorney from Washington, called on Conway to discuss the rights and limitations of the Poston co-operative under Arizona law.

The state of Arizona recently accepted the corporation papers of the co-operative at the Gila River relocation center.

children of Japanese ancestry relocated in Idaho outside the Minidoka center or whether such schooling would be made available upon the payment of a non-resident's fee).

It was stated the opinion was written by Miller after Roberts had requested information as to "whether children of Japanese parents who are placed in a school district of Idaho by the federal war relocation authorities are entitled to receive school privileges at the expense of the district?"

In the opinion, Miller held that Japanese families, "are virtually prisoners or at least charges of the United States government, having been taken into custody by the federal authorities and moved from their places of residence . . . in coastal and defense areas because of the likelihood of their interfering with the war effort."

McWilliams: Reactionary Bloc Sponsors Anti-Oriental Drive

Parents Learn Nisei Son Is Interned in Japan

POWELL, Wyo.—The Powell Tribune reported last week that Mr. and Mrs. M. Ando, farmers in this locality, have received word through the International Red Cross that their son, Shirro, a civilian internee in Japan is well.

The Tribune said this was the first letter from a prisoner of war interned in the Japanese islands from Powell. Young Ando, American-born of Japanese parents, went to Japan several years ago for medical treatment.

This is the first word his parents have received from him since October, 1941. The letter, written November, 1942, arrived via Geneva.

Hawaii Dispute Seen as Test of Military Rule

Rep. Eberharter Sees Opportunity To Define Limits of Authority

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representative Herman P. Eberharter, who recently issued a minority report hitting final conclusions of the Dies committee investigation of WRA centers, last week pointed to the civil-military controversy in Hawaii as a test case for the evolution of military rule principles in wartime, according to an AP report.

He referred to a dispute between Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commander of the Hawaiian department, and Federal Judge Delbert Metzger over habeas corpus proceedings in behalf of two men held incommunicado by the army under military law.

Metzger upheld the validity of a writ of habeas corpus for two naturalized citizens of German ancestry, and imposed a \$5000 fine for contempt of court upon Richardson for failure to produce the two men.

Richardson declared that while martial law in the island has been released, the right of habeas corpus was a still suspended. He ordered the case closed and threatened Judge Metzger with arrest if he insisted upon continuing the case.

Outcome of the controversy is expected to have a bearing upon 300 persons of Japanese ancestry and a score of German ancestry, who still are held incommunicado by the military.

WAC RECRUITING TEAMS TO VISIT TOPAZ, HUNT

Three recruiting engagements at Minidoka, Topaz and Boise, Idaho, were scheduled for this week and next by the Women's Corps Army in its drive to enlist Japanese American girls in this branch of army service, it has been announced by Capt. Mary L. House of Salt Lake City.

Capt. House, accompanied by Lt. Bertha Fitzsimmons and Lt. Eleanor McAulisse, will visit Minidoka, at Hunt, Idaho, on Sept. 2 and 3; Boise, Idaho, on Sept. 4; and Topaz, Utah, on Sept. 8 and 9.

Women in free zones can enlist at their nearest WAC recruiting office.

Coast Authority on Minorities Sees Political Purpose Behind Campaign to Arouse Race Hate

Reactionary groups on the Pacific coast are deliberately organizing anti-Oriental feeling, particularly against persons of Japanese ancestry, for partisan political purposes, Carey McWilliams, Los Angeles attorney and noted author and authority on racial minority problems, declares in an important article, "Race Tensions: Second Phase," which will appear in the autumn issue of Common Ground magazine.

Race tensions in the United States are developing into "aggressions of unmistakable seriousness upon colored groups in this country," McWilliams writes, adding that the way "in which anti-Oriental prejudice is being artificially stimulated and carefully organized on the West Coast is another illustration of the same trend. Noting a campaign among west coast Republicans to nominate Governor Earl Warren of California for Vice-President in 1944, McWilliams says in his Common Ground article:

"If Warren should be nominated, I predict he will attempt to swing California into the Republican column by making a direct issue of the 'Japanese Problem'."

McWilliams, author of the recent book on American minorities, "Brothers Under the Skin," also notes that the "Hearst press has been deliberately playing up existing race tension in the country to create division within the Democratic party."

"Certainly there is no doubt that anti-Oriental feeling in California is being artificially cultivated for the purpose of directing public opinion — to the right," he adds, pointing out that the anti-Oriental resolutions being adopted all over the state can be traced back to "not more than four or five key organizations." It is significant, McWilliams notes, that these resolutions are more or less identical in phrasing, and are always presented to the organizations for concurrence rather than having arisen spontaneously within particular groups.

The former California State Commissioner of Immigration and Housing says in Common Ground that new racist pressure groups, including the Pacific Problems Study Group and the Home Front Commandos, Inc., of Sacramento, have been organized in California. He describes the California Joint Immigration Committee as the "main source of anti-Oriental propaganda in California today" and names C. M. Goethe of Sacramento, "several times a millionaire," as one of the chief financial supporters of the Joint Immigration Committee and of the Home Front Commandos.

Discussing recent congressional interest in Japanese Americans, the McWilliams article adds:

"... the Costello sub-committee of the Dies Committee has recently demonstrated how effectively popular hatred of Japan can, by a crude kind of political ambivalence, be transferred to some 70,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Since the appeal to racial hatred is made strictly in racist terms, the effect is to heighten race tension in general. It should also be noted that, in this movement, one can detect a self-conscious effort to make the anti-Oriental agitation a part of the war effort. That is, groups and individuals are repeatedly told that certain measures must be taken against the resident Japanese as a part of the war effort—as a means of winning the war."

"It is interesting to compare the recent 'hearings' of the Costello sub-committee (so-called in derogation of Mr. Dies because of the circumstance that Mr. Costello intends to be a candidate for United States Senator in 1944) with the first Congressional inquiry into the Oriental problem on the West Coast. At this initial inquiry in 1876, it was apparent from the testimony that most Californians were firmly convinced (a) that all Chinese were untrustworthy and (b) that no Chinese person was to be believed under oath. No one in California today—with the possible exception of former Attorney General U. S. Webb—will repeat these old calumnies against the Chinese; but there is general public acquiescence in the same charges when directed at Japanese Americans. The exemption of the Chinese, however, is really more a matter of courtesy than belief . . ."

One minor purpose behind the current campaign on the west coast against Japanese Americans, according to McWilliams, is to defeat the legislation now pending in Congress for the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion law.

"While local racist pressure groups do not, at the moment, dare inveigh in public against the Chinese, they can create such a general excitement over the Japanese that people will conclude, as they are concluding, 'now is no time to tamper with immigration laws.'"

"White supremacy" may again become a major political war cry in California, the Common Ground article warns, declaring "it can be readily demonstrated that the pressure groups now operating are as violently opposed to Negroes and Chinese and Filipinos as they are to Japanese, and for the same reasons."

"Here again, the current anti-Japanese agitation involves, not an instance of race friction, but a calculated, well-financed, and skillfully directed campaign to arouse hatred of colored Americans and, by raising the race issue, swing public opinion to the right."

The Common Ground article by Carey McWilliams, "Race Tensions: Second Phase," covers the entire canvas of America's race problems, of which the question of Japanese Americans is a part. The article places its main stress on the situation of America's largest non-white minority, the Negroes.

McWilliams stresses the necessity for attacking the entire American race problem in an organized systematic manner and recommends, as a preliminary effort, a thorough-going investigation of the race riots which have occurred this year and of the racist pressure groups which are operating.

Our first assignment, he suggests, is "to establish the principle that, as a matter of national policy, there shall be no discrimination against individuals because of race, color, creed, or country of national origin."

The autumn issue of Common Ground, published quarterly by the Common Council for American Unity, 222 Fourth Avenue, New York City, will be out on September 7.

Evacuee Children Face Denial Of Free Schooling in Idaho

State Attorney General's Opinion Affects Those Outside Minidoka Center

BOISE, Idaho — In a bulletin sent to school officials throughout the state on Aug. 31, C. E. Roberts, state superintendent of public instruction, reaffirmed an opinion issued on May 14 by Attorney General Miller that Japanese children are not entitled to free school privileges, according to the Associated Press.

The bulletin is being issued, Roberts said, after conferring with attorneys from the Minidoka relocation center and at the request of several school officials.

(Ed. Note: There was no immediate clarification whether the instructions issued by the Idaho state department of public instruction denied schooling privileges to

Additional External Security Measures Ordered by Army Commander for Tule Lake Camp

New Barbed-Wire Fence Being Erected at WRA Segregation Center; Augmented Military Guard Expected to Police Northern California Camp

SAN FRANCISCO — Establishment of additional external security measures and the erection of additional units to house an augmented military personnel at the Tule Lake segregation center of the War Relocation Authority were reported this week as the camp was being prepared for the arrival of the first group of evacuees of questionable loyalty and repatriates.

The formal announcement by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command, said, "the enlarged military garrison at the center and the control of ingress and egress from the center will be under the direction of Maj. Gen. Kenyon Joyce, commanding general, 9th service command."

Statement of officials interested in the project indicated work probably will be completed within two weeks.

General DeWitt's statement said no segregates would be transferred to Tule Lake until the additional external security work is completed.

The army statement said that the transfer of segregates to Tule Lake from the nine other relocation centers would be made under War Department control, using special trains. General DeWitt emphasized however, that "the War Department's responsibility is limited to providing transportation and subsistence en route."

Policy of Vigilance At Segregate Center Told by WRA Officer

SACRAMENTO — Proposed changes in the policy of restricting future residents of the Tule Lake war relocation center following the segregation of Japanese of questionable loyalty were announced by C. E. Zimmer, assistant WRA director, according to the Sacramento Bee.

The six foot heavy wire fence, with a two foot overhang, which will surround the compound, will be rushed to completion before the arrival of the first contingent of those aliens who have sought repatriation to Japan or those aliens and citizens who have declined to swear allegiance to the United States.

Guard towers will be spaced each 900 feet about the enclosure with 24-hour guard duty scheduled. In the past, only four guard houses have been used.

Those who will live in the segregation center will continue with the farming operations but will be under constant guard instead of being allowed the freedom of transportation to and from the farming area, several miles from the camp.

Five companies of soldiers will be stationed at Tule Lake, including the company which has been at the center for the past several months, the Bee added.

West Coast Evacuees Find New Jobs in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — More than 200 Japanese American evacuees have found a haven in Philadelphia during the past two months, the Record reported on Aug. 20 in a feature article.

Among these "relocated" nisei, the Record said, are a bacteriologist, a physician, several trained nurses, truck drivers, produce merchants, stenographers, a chick sexor, a machinist, several domestics, and a few agricultural workers.

And all, the Record added, agreed that they had received a friendly welcome and fair treatment at the hands of Philadelphians.

According to Henry C. Patterson, WRA relocation officer in Philadelphia, the Record's estimate of 200 relocated nisei was a bit high. However, Patterson

CIO Group Offers Aid to Evacuees Wishing to Relocate

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Heart Mountain Sentinel last week received a letter of inquiry as to what the CIO committee for American and Allied War Relief can do to help the nisei find employment, according to the Sentinel of Aug. 28.

The CIO letter came as a result of the recent Time magazine mention of a Sentinel editorial on the resettlement problem.

The letter declared in part: "Since the National CIO War Relief Committee is vitally interested and concerned about the placement of American-born Japanese, we would like to know if in your opinion we can be of assistance to you in your activities."

"We should like to be also informed about your own activities and interesting aspects of your work so that we can be of greater benefit to the American-born Japanese."

The letter was signed by George F. Delaplane, director for the Ohio area.

Canadian Nisei Will Teach in Evacuee Schools

KASLO, B. C. — With the great majority of Japanese Canadian evacuees still living in interior housing projects in eastern British Columbia, children of school age will be taught by nisei teachers in the British Columbia Security Commission schools established for the evacuees.

Completing a strenuous four-weeks course in basic teaching methods, 158 young Japanese Canadian teachers recently left New Denver, B. C., for the various evacuee centers to start the new school term.

Following the evacuation, school work for evacuee children was carried on last year by volunteer Japanese Canadian instructors.

Poston Reports 3000 Persons on Leave

POSTON, Ariz. — Persons from Poston now outside the center number 3,000, according to the Poston Chronicle.

While relocation has been temporarily overshadowed by the segregation program, says the Chronicle, the number of persons leaving on employment and indefinite leaves has decreased only slightly.

One hundred and thirteen persons left here Thursday of last week for Grand Junction, Colorado, as seasonal workers.

stated that his office had received "double that number" of employment offers for Japanese Americans.

The Record published three photos of "relocated nisei" with its story. Henry Odagawa, formerly of Los Angeles, and now employed by a Philadelphia produce firm; Mrs. C. T. Hiraoka, employed by the National Student Relocation Council; and Tad Tomita and Shiro Shiraishi of the Swarthmore Cooperative, were shown in the pictures.

"All of them have proved themselves loyal Americans," Patterson said.

"As far as Philadelphia is concerned the evacuees need have no fears for we have yet to hear of a single case in which a Japanese American was mistreated here, and all are still in the jobs in which we placed them."

WRA Seeks to Spur Relocation Program for Loyal Evacuees

Regional Officials Hold Two-Day Work Conference At Salt Lake City Hotel

There have been no known acts of sabotage committed by any evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have been given indefinite leaves from war relocation centers, Thomas W. Holland, head of the War Relocation Authority's employment division, said in Salt Lake City last Monday.

Holland arrived in Salt Lake City from Washington to attend the two-day regional conference of WRA relocation officers at the Temple Square hotel.

The WRA official declared that hundreds of evacuees would be available to help harvest the sugar beet crop in the western states and noted that they were being recruited for such work. He pointed out that evacuees who have left the relocation camps on indefinite leave are finding new homes and new opportunities.

"We have not had one complaint that any of these evacuees have engaged in any subversive activity," he added.

Holland declared that the relocation program was proving successful, particularly among younger evacuees.

He added that efforts of the WRA are now centered in placing loyal evacuees from Tule Lake in jobs outside the center. In providing employment, Holland was quoted as saying that it was the policy of the WRA to guard against too large a grouping of evacuees in any one place.

After the workers are placed, they are fully covered by employment stabilization regulations of the War Manpower Commission, it was stated.

Reports of individual officers at the Monday morning session were reported to have disclosed that the entire employment program is moving along even more successfully than had been anticipated when it was inaugurated last year.

Officials in attendance at the meeting included directors of camps and relocation officers in Montana, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Robertson Takes WRA Post For Eastern Idaho Area

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — John R. Robertson of Idaho Falls, who has resigned as Bonneville county agent, a position he has held for the past five years, assumed duties this week as eastern Idaho war relocation officer.

With headquarters in the Idaho Falls federal building, Robertson will supervise the relocation of Japanese American evacuees in Bonneville, Bingham, Bannock, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Teton, Caribou, Clark, Lemhi, Power and Custer counties.

A branch office of the WRA is located in Pocatello.

Eleven Topaz Men Get Induction Papers

TOPAZ, Utah — Eleven Topaz volunteers were to be called this week by the Fillmore draft board, according to the Topaz Times.

Included are men who have relocated. They will report to their nearest reception center.

The volunteers are Roy Akiyoshi, Benjamin Ogo, George Yamaguchi, Topaz; Walton Morita, Provo, Utah; James Nishizaki, Salt Lake City.

Yoshihiko Hayashida, Chicago; George Kawata, Washington, D. C.; Kim Obata, St. Louis; Paul and John Yoshino, Detroit, Mich.; and Sam Kanai.

Ex-California Nisei Has Job in War Plant in Pennsylvania

SHARON, Pa. — A Japanese American from San Francisco, Jo Morisue, is now working in a steel plant near here.

Morisue works on the "swing shift" at the war plant and is a member of the CIO's United Steelworkers of America.

Nisei Win Vote Of Confidence From Fellow Workers

DES MOINES, Ia. — Two Japanese Americans, who recently relocated in Des Moines and who are working in a garage, won a vote of confidence from their fellow workers here last week.

The vote was taken after A. B. Chambers, company head, heard of "objections" from his employees to his having hired the nisei from a relocation center.

The fellow garage workers of Fred Kitagawa and Chester Ishii, formerly of Los Angeles, voted 13 to 2 to keep the Japanese American mechanics.

Teachers Union Urges Release Of Loyal Nisei

AFL Group Announced Stand at Convention In Chicago Recently

CHICAGO — The American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the AFL, on August 20 urged President Roosevelt to "release steadily from the relocation centers all American citizens of Japanese descent whose loyalty to the United States and its democratic institutions is unquestioned."

At its 27th annual convention in the La Salle hotel, the federation also took a stand against special restrictions on the immigration of Chinese and other Asians and recommended that the federal government strengthen and support the fair employment practice committee in order to combat racial and religious discrimination in this country.

Another resolution urged support of the anti-poll tax bill.

Revoke Recall Order To Allow Nisei To Serve as Seaman

TOPAZ, Utah — Pvt. Robert Kaoru Inada, member of the Enlisted Reserves who recently received recall orders from the army has been granted his request for revocation of the order so that he may re-enlist for overseas duty with the merchant marine, the Topaz Times reported here recently.

Inada received his orders to report for duty on August 9 from the headquarters of the Ninth Service Command, following his return to New York City from overseas merchant marine service on August 7.

Inada requested continued service with the merchant marine, whereupon the New York WRA office wired the Fillmore county, Utah, draft board, for Inada's deferment. Upon granting of this request, Inada immediately re-enlisted for overseas duty.

Prior to evacuation he worked for a Pacific Coast steamship line. He relocated to New York City from Topaz in May.

Repatriation Group Starts Trip to Japan

Families From Minidoka, Topaz Begin Long Journey From Shoshone

HUNT, Idaho — Ten families and three single persons who have been residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center boarded an east-bound train at Shoshone Sunday afternoon starting a three months' journey which will end in Japan.

These 40 persons have requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan and will sail from New York on the exchange ship Gripsholm. At Mormugao, Portuguese India, an exchange of American civilians who were interned in Japan will be made for Japanese civilian internees. This exchange is expected to be carried out by October 15, according to the State Department.

A group of 22 Japanese from the Central Utah Relocation Center also left Shoshone Sunday afternoon for New York to sail on the Swedish liner.

Other persons who have applied for repatriation or expatriation to Japan, and others who have indicated by acts and statements that they are loyal to Japan and are not in sympathy with the United States in its war effort will be moved within the next few weeks from relocation centers to the Tule Lake Center in northern California. At the present time 280 persons are on the list of those to be transferred from the Minidoka Relocation Center to the Tule Lake Center in the first movement tentatively set for October 7. A total of around 400 is expected to be moved altogether.

Nearly 2000 loyal Japanese-Americans now living in the Tule Lake Center will be transferred to the Minidoka Relocation Center at the time that the Tule Lake Center becomes the segregation center. This will fill the Minidoka Relocation Center to capacity. The present population is about 7100.

When the movements to and from Tule Lake are completed, all the persons of Japanese ancestry remaining in the relocation centers will have been checked and cleared and will be eligible to apply for leave to get out of the relocation centers and into normal communities where they can contribute to this country's war effort. This program of relocation has the approval of President Roosevelt, the War Manpower Commission and military authorities.

From the Minidoka Relocation Center to date 1769 evacuees have gone out on indefinite leave and 1133 are out on seasonal leave working in food production and food processing. Those on indefinite leave must report changes in address, and those on seasonal leave cannot without permission leave the county to which they are assigned. Aliens out on leave cannot travel without permission of a U. S. attorney.

Okada Commissioned Notary Public

Hito Okada, national JACL treasurer, this week announced he has been commissioned a notary public by Governor Maw. His office is in Room 403 of the Beason building in Salt Lake City.

Nisei Baseball Players Attend Brooklyn Dodgers Tryouts

Two From Poston Show Talents to Major League Scouts at Ogden Park

Japanese American baseball players turned out last Monday for tryouts sponsored by the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League at John Affleck park in Ogden, Utah.

Among the nisei players who attended the tryouts were Roy Sayeguchi and Henry Honda, pitchers, and Ichi Hashimoto, a third baseman. Sayeguchi and Hashimoto, who formerly played with the San Pedro, Calif., Skip-

pers, a nisei semi-pro club, came to Ogden from the Poston, Ariz., relocation center at their own expense.

Honda, a southpaw, formerly pitched for the San Jose, Calif., Asahis.

Other nisei players now residing in the Ogden area also displayed their talents before George Sisler, formerly of the St. Louis Browns and one of baseball's all-time stars, who conducted the tryouts.

The Brooklyn organization sponsors "farm" teams in the majority of organized baseball's minor leagues, in addition to the Dodgers of the National League.

Fear Evacuee Youth Drowned In Idaho Canal

Report Yoshi Tamura Missing While Swimming Near Minidoka Center

HUNT, Idaho — Yoshi Tamura, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Tamura, of Minidoka relocation center, is believed to have drowned in the north side canal some time Saturday night. His clothes were found in the bank of the canal during the afternoon.

Lieutenant I. Sakano of the center's internal security department said Sunday members of the Hunt military police guard unit and the internal security department had searched the canal until after dark Saturday, and the search was resumed Sunday.

A watch is being kept on the surface of the water at the bridge which crosses the canal at the southwest corner of the center area.

Tamura is believed to have been swimming with three other youths when he was discovered missing. He was reputed not to be an experienced swimmer.

Surviving in addition to his parents are three brothers at the center.

A force of more than 100 volunteers including Boy Scouts dragged the canal with hooks Sunday and Monday. A raft was built and was placed in work crossing the stream dragging hooks in search of the body. Canal riders patrolled the banks. The Twin Falls civil air patrol assisted in the search Sunday afternoon.

Three Persons Face Charges of Violating Arizona Land Law

PHOENIX, Ariz.—T. G. Decker, Phoenix land owner, and Kaijuro Kishiyama and Iko Kishiyama, who are charged with conspiracy to violate Arizona's alien land law, last week were held to answer in superior court by Justice Harry E. Westfall.

Decker, through his attorney, immediately gave notice of his intention to file for a writ of habeas corpus to secure a test of the sufficiency of the evidence holding him to answer in the higher court.

Preliminary hearing on the case was held Tuesday of last week before Judge Westfall. Harold R. Scoville, county attorney, contends the defendants conspired to violate the law by allegedly transferring to Kaijuro Kishiyama, an alien, an interest in five acres of land by a lease between Decker and Iko Kishiyama, a citizen. The defendants are free on bonds.

Publication of 'Doho' Resumed in New York

NEW YORK — Suspended for more than a year since the west coast evacuation, the anti-militarist Japanese American newspaper, Doho, resumed publication last month.

Doho, formerly published in Los Angeles, will be issued semi-monthly, according to Shuji Fujii, editor.

The first New York edition was in mimeographed form in English and Japanese.

In a statement, "Doho Returns," the editor declared that the "unification of all pro-democratic Japanese Americans on a common program of action as a part of the people of the United Nations . . . is the most important order of the day."

Arboga Camp Will Be Used By Military

MARYSVILLE, Calif. — The former Arboga assembly center for Japanese evacuees, seven miles south of Marysville, will be used for military purposes, it was reported here.

Other Japanese assembly centers, including those at Santa Anita, Tanforan, and Pinedale, are already being used to quarter military personnel, it was stated.

Nisei Workers in Denver Plant Vote for CIO Union

Election at Toner's Favors Affiliation With ILWU, Report

DENVER, Colo. — Workers at Toner's, Inc., of Denver, an important food distributing house, have voted 4 to 1 for representation by the CIO's International Longshore and Warehouse Workers Union (ILWU), it was reported here.

It was stated that the majority of the workers at Toner's are Japanese Americans.

The National Labor Relations Board elections was held on August 3 at the wholesale house. The results, recently announced, showed ILWU, Local 217, 34; AFL Teamsters, 1; neither, 8.

It was stated that the few workers who voted against the CIO union have already begun to join and a 100 per cent membership in the ILWU is expected to be registered by the time negotiations begin.

The egg department at Toner's has selected two Japanese Americans among the four delegates for the negotiating committee. They are Tim Sakauye and Tokio Yamada.

A union official said that when the company was asked by the union to bargain on July 14, its answer was a "campaign to split workers through intimidation, dismissals and promises of steady work to 'good' employees."

The union filed charges with NLRB and the election was scheduled. The company backed down, reinstating dismissed workers with back pay, and signing a consent election agreement, agreeing to keep everyone on the payroll through the election date.

After the election demonstrated that its employees wanted the ILWU, the firm met with the union on several occasions to discuss immediate problems, it was stated. Negotiations are expected to begin as soon as certification by the NLRB is received.

Nisei Sergeant Recovering From Pacific Battle Wounds

Sgt. Komoto Injured In Action in Southwest Pacific War Zone

RIVERS, Ariz.—Tech. Sergeant Kazuo Komoto, who was reported by the War Department on August 15 as having been wounded in action in the southwest Pacific, is now "recovering normally," according to word received by his mother, Mrs. Hisano Komoto, according to the News-Courier.

Sgt. Komoto was wounded on July 15, according to the War Department's notification.

Three weeks elapsed between the first wire from the War Department and the second notice that the nisei soldier was "recovering normally." The Sergeant's mother, however, was spared the anxiety of waiting, the News-Courier said, because her sons, Tetsuo Komoto in Chicago and Ted in Canal camp at Gila River, kept the news from reaching her.

"I guess they were afraid the shock would be too great for me," she said. "That was why they kept it from me and from the newspapers. But I heard Kazuo's name mentioned over the radio and I suspected before they told me."

Born in Sanger and reared on the Parlier grape ranches, Sergeant Komoto is the eldest son of a typical California farm family. There are four other brothers in the family. Ted, Kiyoshi and Sumu reside with their mother at Gila River and are attending school. Tetsuo, the second son, is working in Chicago and planning to attend school.

Sergeant Komoto was drafted into the Army in March, 1941. He entered Camp Savage, Minn., for special training last May and was graduated in November of 1942. He was sent to the southwest Pacific in January, 1943.

California Wins, Loses in Bouts With Arkansas

BENTON, Ark.—California won and lost a couple of bouts with Arkansas during interviews with west coast evacuees in the War Relocation Authority's Jerome camp near here.

The camp's segregation review board was rechecking some of the evacuees whose answers to original questionnaires were not clear.

"Do you want to stay in this country after the war?" the board asked one oldster.

"No," was the emphatic answer.

"Where do you want to go—Japan?"

"No, California."

Another was praising California's advantages.

"Everything in California much better than Arkansas. Only, Arkansas sweet potato, she got California sweet potato beat," said another oldster.

Garment Factory Produces Goods For Manzanar

MANZANAR, Calif.—The Manzanar garment factory, with over 60 evacuee employees, is now producing clothing, bags and aprons for sale to the residents through the co-op, according to the Free Press.

The factory's aim is the production of serviceable clothing at the lowest possible cost to the residents. A program is also underway to train evacuees in all forms of garment making.

Midwest Communities Welcome Evacuees, Rundquist Declares

Psychological Problem Cited By Resettlement Committee Executive

UTICA, N. Y.—Midwesterners are welcoming nisei as permanent residents of their communities, not merely as temporary visitors, according to George E. Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee for the Resettlement of Japanese Americans of the Federal Council of Churches, it was reported here by the Church Times.

The relocation of the nisei from the centers, however, is rapidly becoming a psychological problem, Rundquist said. Japanese Americans, out of a fear of being rebuffed, frequently do not respond to the friendly welcome people are ready to give them.

The longer evacuees remain in relocation centers, he declared, the more difficult will be the problem of helping them make satisfactory social adjustment.

Chicago churches are making a pioneer effort in locating evacuees in their community, and the local church federation has designated a minister in each city district to welcome evacuees to take the responsibility for acquainting them with recreation facilities in the area and resources for family life.

Rural churches are also taking increased interest in the resettlement program, Rundquist said, and vocational placement of evacuees is being given more personal attention than in the early months of the relocation program. Japanese Americans are consequently happier on their jobs, and their employment is more permanent.

Few Oppose Post-War Return Of Evacuees to West Coast As California Inquiry Opened

Majority, However, Favor Exclusion of Evacuated Group for Duration at Fresno Hearings of State Senate Interim Committee on "Japanese Problem"

FRESNO, Calif. — Opposition to the return of loyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry to California before the end of the war was expressed by the majority of witnesses appearing last week before the state senate's "interim committee on the Japanese problem," the Associated Press reported.

Witnesses before the committee said that returning the evacuees before the war's end might be "dangerous to their safety." However, few opposed the return of the evacuees after the war.

Lowell Pratt, editor of the Selma Enterprise, said returning evacuees at this time probably would "invite disorder," but declared he felt that Japanese Americans should be permitted to demonstrate their loyalty by serving in the armed forces or by resuming normal civilian life in other parts of the country.

Both Pratt and Margaret Cosgrave, registrar of Fresno State college and a member of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, attacked the premise that loyal persons of Japanese ancestry cannot be differentiated from disloyal ones.

Arthur H. Drew of the Native Sons of the Golden West said persons of Japanese ancestry should not be treated differently from other Americans after the war but added that there should be a period of education and "special inducements" for repatriation or expatriation to Japan. He felt that the returning of evacuees to the coast after the war should be done on a gradual basis.

Assemblyman S. L. Heisinger of Fresno urged the revocation of the citizenship of Japanese Americans and asked army control of persons of Japanese ancestry. Heisinger, who has been noted for his anti-Japanese stand for his sponsorship of anti-alien legislation for many years in the state legislature, declared:

"The people of Fresno county do not want the Japanese back."

The senate committee, headed by State Senator Hugh Donnelly of Tullock, invited Heisinger to participate in the questioning of witnesses.

Mrs. Eva Scott of Fresno, representing the state chapter and the Golden State Chapter No. 13 of the American War Mothers, read a resolution in which the war mothers recommended the revocation of citizenship, exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the country and the deportation of all Japanese in the United States, whether citizens or aliens.

The War Relocation Authority was attacked by A. J. Quist, head of the Fresno County Farm Bureau, who described the federal agency as "bungling" the handling of the relocation problem by making it a "social experiment."

Two witnesses with long memories, Frank Long, Dunlap rancher and chairman of the Fresno County U. S. Department of Agriculture War Board, and W. H. Shafer of Selma, representing the Selma chapter of the Native Sons told of threats made 30 years ago by "Japanese" in Central California.

Long said that as a boy, more than 30 years ago, he had been told by a Japanese:

"All right, boys, you have a good time while you can. Some day we own California."

Shafer said that Japanese in his district "strutted around" at the time of the Russo Japanese war, forty years ago.

One former WRA employee, E. Sebbelov of Fresno, testified he had quit his job at Minidoka because he did not like to see the evacuees "pampered."

Jener Nielson, Fresno attorney, asked for the amending of the state's present anti-alien land laws to forbid the acceptance by the state of money settlements in cases of alleged violations.

At the close of the hearing, Senator Donnelly said he considered Nielson's suggestion one of the most constructive ideas

brought out during the testimony. Donnelly said he considered the Fresno hearings quite satisfactory. He said later hearings will be held in Los Angeles and San Diego and probably in Santa Barbara and other coast cities.

State Senate Group Seeks To Determine Attitude on Evacuees

FRESNO—A two-day hearing by the state senate fact-finding committee on "Japanese resettlement" opened here last week to hear testimony concerning the activities of persons of Japanese ancestry in the Fresno area before the evacuation.

State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly of Tullock is chairman of the committee, and was accompanied by Senator Jess R. Dorsey of Bakersfield.

"We want to determine the attitude of Fresno county people in regard to the return of the Japanese after hostilities cease," said Senator Donnelly. "We have already gone on record as unanimously opposed to the return of the Japanese for the duration."

"This question of the Japanese coming back to California is one of our great internal problems and is of vital concern and entails a lot of complex matters."

Donnelly said among the matters expected to be covered during the Fresno hearings are the question of loyalty to the American government, violation of alien land laws, the teaching of Japanese language and propaganda, and the activities, if any, of the Black Dragon Society.

"The investigation throughout the state so far," said Donnelly, "has indicated laxity on the part of some district attorneys in the enforcement of alien land laws which resulted in the Japanese acquiring property and exposing the country to espionage work. On the other hand, rigid enforcement of the law was carried out by some county prosecutors."

Los Angeles Group Protests Induction Of Nisei Into WACs

LOS ANGELES — A resolution vigorously protesting the recruiting of young women of Japanese ancestry by the Women's Army Corps was adopted last week by the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League at a session at the University Club on August 27.

Additional officers were elected by the league which is a coalition of organizations interested in the exclusion of evacuees from the evacuated area for the duration and for the maintenance of restrictions upon persons of Japanese ancestry. Dr. John F. B. Carruthers of Pasadena was elected executive vice president to serve with Judge Russ Avery, president. Former Mayor Frederic T. Woodman was named treasurer.

Directors chosen include Everett W. Mattoon, assistant state attorney general; Henry F. Kearns, president of the California State Junior Chamber of Commerce; Walter F. Odemar, grand trustee, and Eldred L. Meyer, past grand president, Native Sons of the Golden West; Ben S. Beery, Clyde C. Shoemaker, Avery, Woodman and Carruthers.

Denson To Send 1564 Persons To Tule Lake Center

DENSON, Ark. — A total of 1564 persons will leave the Jerome relocation center for Tule Lake during the segregation movement, according to the Denson Tribune.

Of these persons, 131 are voluntarily accompanying their families to the segregation camp.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building. Phone 5-6501

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, St. Paul and Denver.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, \$2.00 year. Non-members, \$2.50 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Behind the Race-Baiters

Organized reaction on the Pacific coast is responsible for the recent wave of anti-democratic prejudice against Japanese Americans. This racist campaign shows indications of careful planning and its ultimate purposes are irrevocably linked with the reactionary surge to make America safe for hate, greed and exploitation.

In an article written for *Common Ground*, Carey McWilliams notes that this anti-Oriental campaign on the west coast, directed presently at Japanese Americans, is "artificially stimulated and carefully organized."

It is increasingly apparent that reactionary interests on the west coast are promoting this propaganda of racial hate against an American minority for both political and economic gain. Politically, as Mr. McWilliams points out, "anti-Oriental feeling in California is being cultivated for the purpose of directing public opinion — to the right." Industrially, it is being utilized to complete the destruction of the Japanese American as a competitive economic force, a process initiated by forced evacuation.

This campaign of racial fascism (it was Benito Mussolini who defined 'fascism' as 'reaction') is being peddled to the people of the west coast, packaged in the red, white and blue of patriotism. And an obvious effort has been made to develop the question of the wartime treatment of Japanese Americans into a national political issue.

The Dies Committee recently sponsored an inquisition into the wartime conduct of Americans with Japanese faces, which was largely featured by unsubstantiated insinuations and disproven rumors. Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion and one of the favorite spokesmen of American reaction, has been stumping the country, railing at the fact that the evacuees are being treated decently. Meanwhile, Governor Warren of California, who has already been nominated by William Randolph Hearst for the Presidency, has spoken for California's racists in his hysterical outburst against Japanese Americans at the recent national conference of governors in Columbus. Mr. McWilliams predicts in his *Common Ground* article that Governor Warren may attempt in 1944 to win California for his party by making a direct issue of the "Japanese problem." The conduct of California's governor to date indicates that he would not be loathe to undertake the vicious stimulation of racial antipathies to achieve his political ambitions.

It would be well for Japanese Americans to realize that it is not the people of California or of the west coast who are against them, although the minds of many on the coast have been warped and poisoned by the racists who do the bidding of organized reaction. It may be of some small comfort for the evacuee in a desert relocation center to know that racial distinctions are not inherent in American policy, that the American people as a whole are not against him. And he must learn that those who cry for his blood and his land, who ask his exclusion and deportation, are also the enemies of the people, and his battle has been joined with that of all his fellow Americans, white, brown and black, who fight these same forces.

Governor Warren, the west coast Legion, the Native Sons and all the other individuals

and groups who today work to make a national racial issue of the Japanese American are only outward manifestations of organized reaction, of the financial and industrial oligarchies who seek to preserve and extend their power and who would utilize racial disunity to achieve their mean ends. Opposed to them on the west coast are hundreds of citizens who, firm in their belief in the ultimate destiny of America, are actively combatting racial intolerance.

The Japanese American is not alone, for his is the battle of the whole American people against those who would return this nation to the *status quo ante* of economic insecurity, political reaction and marginal democracy.

A Pacific Charter

The Quebec conference is over. Out of those meetings, held in beautiful French Canada, have emerged, we are told, war plans for the Pacific theater.

Those plans map out the defeat of the Japanese enemy in the great waters of the Pacific, his elimination from the sunny islands he has ravaged, his removal from power in the countries of the East.

The time has surely come for a Pacific charter to lay down for the peoples of the Pacific area the same principles of freedom we have expressed in the Atlantic charter.

China has fought her battle for freedom for many weary years. The Russians have stemmed the huge forces of Nazi troops that it was once believed, would overrun the Soviet nation within a few weeks. The islands of the Pacific fought with courage until superior forces won out.

These people deserve assurances of freedom. They have a right to know our peace aims as well as our war aims.

A Pacific charter will be the greatest incentive to the peoples of the East to continue their fight against aggression. As long as they battle Japan, they fight our battle, too. But only so long as they are convinced of our sincerity will they continue to fight.

No Negotiated Peace

It has been insinuated on the West coast that persons who are fighting for decent, democratic treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry are seeking to "soften up" the public mind toward the acceptance of a negotiated peace with Japan.

This is the vilest of the slanders which have been made against those Americans who hold that the wartime treatment of Japanese Americans must be fully consistent with American concepts of liberty and justice. These Americans have courageously taken what has been a decidedly unpopular position on the coast. To whisper that they are doing so in order to prepare for a "soft" peace with Japan is nonsense.

Of course, this sort of slanderous campaign bespeaks an obvious effort to exploit wartime tensions and angers by deliberately confusing the problem of the treatment of Japanese Americans with that of the waging of war against the Japanese enemy.

There will be no negotiated peace with the Japanese militarists.

One American who has called for the democratic treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry is the last American ambassador to Tokyo, Joseph Clark Grew. In several recent statements Mr. Grew has upheld the loyalty of Japanese Americans, yet no one would accuse him of wanting a negotiated peace with the Japanese enemy. Ex-Ambassador Grew's position on the war against Japan has been clearly expressed in his book, "Report From Tokyo." In a speech in Washington last week Mr. Grew declared that Japan must be disarmed, stripped of certain strategic islands and forced to give up conquered lands. He added:

"Effective steps will undoubtedly have to be taken to rid the Japanese permanently of the cult of militarism. My own opinion, based upon my ten years of experience in Japan, is that this process will present no insuperable obstacles . . . it is my belief that when Japan's war with the United Nations is over, even in their defeat, the great majority of the Japanese people will give a sigh of profound relief and will welcome a new orientation and outlook so long as they are not deprived of the hope of better things to come."

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Nisei in Literature

There is little in the living literature of America about Japanese Americans. The nisei have yet to develop a Saroyan, a Richard Wright, a Jose Villa or a Pardee Lowe. In fact, the best literary portrait of a nisei girl was written by the Italian American, John Fante.

The hope for a nisei contribution to American writing lies in the fact that every period of stress in the two generation history of the Japanese in America has had its Boswells, although many of them were hacks and some of them dripped with bias and prejudice.

Pernaps the first book written by a "Japanese American" was that which was penned by Joseph Heco, years before the first of the immigrant tides of Japanese touched the American shore. Heco was shipwrecked in the Pacific and rescued by a Yankee clipper and brought to the United States where he lived most of his life. He wrote a book on his experiences, some copies of which may still repose in the dusty corners of the libraries of America. A passage in this book describes his meeting with President Lincoln.

Hashimura Togo, the comic school boy, was probably the first American Japanese character in fiction. His creator was Wallace Irwin, a San Francisco newspaperman who got the idea for the character by reading about an anti-Japanese riot in Vancouver, B.C., about the time of the San Francisco earthquake. One of Irwin's first Hashimura Togo stories was a letter from this schoolboy who couldn't understand why people wanted to throw rocks at him. Togo was a feature of Collier's magazine for many years after that and the stories later appeared between covers.

When the California racists of the last generation were crying out against the "yellow peril" and campaigning for the Asiatic Exclusion Act, a flood of literature appeared, much of it designed to inflame the public against the immigrant Japanese. Some of the propaganda stories were virtually commissioned by anti-Oriental groups in California. Probably the best known of the works of this period was a novel by Wallace Irwin of the Hashimura Togo stories. Irwin's book, "Seed of the Sun," told of the tribulations of an eastern white woman who inherited a Sacramento Valley ranch and detailed her troubles with the "Japs." The Irwin novel ran serially in the Saturday Evening Post before being published in book form in 1921. Another book, by the well known Californian, Peter B. Kyne, was "The Pride of Palomar" which was also concerned with the "Jap menace" on the ranchlands of the golden west. One of the oft-told scenes from the Kyne novel concerned a Japanese farmer who chose to throw his crops into the ocean to keep the price high.

In 1934 when violence was recorded against Japanese Americans in the Salt River Valley in Arizona and night-riders rode in fast cars down desert highways, the American Magazine sent one of its writers, Eustace L. Adams, to the Pacific coast to do a series of short stories on the nisei. Adams set his stories in Terminal Island, the fishing colony in Los Angeles Harbor, and in the Salt River Valley. The real story behind the anti-Japanese demonstrations in Arizona in 1934 parallels the current California campaign. Playing on the latent fear of Salt River valley farmers against Japanese competition, the main purpose of the race riots, which started with parades and speeches and ended with the tossing of bombs at the home of a Japanese farmer, were to divert the attention of the Okies and other migratory workers in the valley from an impending demand for higher wages. The Arizona farm interests which fomented the demonstrations deliberately utilized racial prejudice in their union-busting campaign. These same interests were responsible for the

passage of the anti-evacuee three-day trading law, which forbids any business transaction with a "restricted person" and which was, until it was declared unconstitutional, a virtual legal boycott against Japanese Americans.

In the books and stories of contemporary California writers like Steinback, Saroyan, Fante and Flannery Lewis, Japanese Americans sometimes appear as part of the general California background, as a farmer in the field, the fruit stand operator, the smart schoolboy and the barber. For the Japanese alien and his citizen children have been for two generations and more a part of California. They have grown crops, built railroads, washed dishes and brought home the fish from the sea.

One of the few published works of fiction touching on the contemporary situation of Japanese Americans, and fiction it is surely, is a cheap 49-cent drug store novel taken from the movie "Air Force" by John O. Watson from the original Dudley Nichols script. The Watson novel retells all the lies of the movie "Air Force" regarding the deportment of Japanese Americans in Hawaii at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The story of evacuation and what followed, in itself a historical milestone in the treatment of an American minority, provides the raw materials of drama for the stories which will be told by Japanese Americans who have experienced the soul constricting life behind the barbed-wire and the watchtowers. The nisei novel will have a story to tell.

Chinese Americans

WHAT COURSE FOR THE FUTURE?

The "nisei" are identical with us in their Oriental ancestry and nurture within the atmosphere of western culture. They are familiar with the traditional American history of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." They understand the workings of democracy at its best and at its worst. They know the meaning of liberty and the restriction of liberty. They have a first hand experience with the meaning of the four freedoms.

The worst of the crisis behind them, some Japanese Christian youths have come out of their trying experience with a mission of deep conviction, that they must be ambassadors of good will and that they shall demonstrate to the Caucasian people and themselves that Americans of Japanese descent are capable of being good American citizens. This is their cause and purpose.

Our parents braved privations, dangers, and hardships to settle here, to gain financial wealth and security for family and self. Like our parents, and like our Japanese (American) friends, do we have any guiding force, do we have any determined purpose which motivate our lives? Or is it that we are a lost generation, a generation void of direction, a generation unaware of achievement, a generation merely drifting with the tide.

I challenge you to build Christian Chinese communities in the United States. I challenge you to act upon these dreams and visions we have in common. (From a speech by Paul Louie at the 1943 Lake Tahoe Chinese Christian conference, as published in the Chinese American weekly, the Chinese Press, on August 20.

Race Hatred

The Hood River, Ore., News had this to say about race hatred in an editorial note on August 13.

"The gibe directed against the American of Japanese parentage who visited our valley to attend to some legal matters is a queer illustration of race hatred. May we remind the writer of the gibe that honor is due any man who wears the uniform of the U. S. army or navy."

Vagaries

Minority Reporter

Representative Herman P. Eberharter, a member of the three-man Dies subcommittee which recently investigated Japanese American relocation, is a recent appointee. Rep. Eberharter's courageous minority report has exposed the prejudice of the Dies Committee in its dealings with Japanese Americans and with the WRA. The Pennsylvania, whose one-man revolt against the Dies Committee's tactics has caused a stir in Washington, has a pro-administration voting record. In fact, he was a member of the liberal House bloc which voted against the continuance of the Dies Committee . . . One of his charges is that the Dies subcommittee never met to consider the contents of its report.

Dies Sensation

The newest Dies Committee "sensation" will involve Japanese and Japanese Americans in Hawaii according to hints in the Hearst press. Indications are that much of the Dies material stems from J. A. Balch, former president of the Mutual Telephone company in Hawaii, who is now on the mainland. Balch was the instigator of a one-man movement in 1942 for the total evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii . . . However, because of an agreement with other congressional investigative bodies not to go beyond the continental limits of the United States, there is a possibility that the Dies group may refer their material on Hawaii to the House military affairs committee. This may account for the fact that the Dies group, hoping to cash in on the publicity anyway, has released its story to the Hearst papers. Another factor is that in criticizing the use of Japanese and Japanese Americans in defense industries in Hawaii, the Dies inquisitors would not be bucking a federal civilian agency like the WRA but the United States Army.

Nisei Seaman

Seaman Tosh Shimabukuro, the only Japanese American in the U. S. Coast Guard, was recently married to a college sweetheart from Springfield, Mass., where he attended Springfield College. Shimabukuro's first assignment, after finishing his training at Manhattan Beach, was that of an escort to the Japanese two-man submarine which is being shown around the country. Since then he has been on several overseas missions.

Movie Spy

One of the "Japanese spies" in Walter Wanger's "We've Never Been Licked" is Allen Jung, the Chinese American actor who was married to Toshia Mori, the nisei girl who was one of the last of the Wampus baby stars . . . Some alien Japanese, interned after December 7, have volunteered for road-building projects. A group are already at work on such a project in a primitive area in an intermountain state. All civilian enemy aliens internees were recently transferred from Army control and placed under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization service.

Hawaii Hubbub

Outcome of the present controversy between Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commander of the Army's Hawaiian department, and a Federal judge in Hawaii over a writ of habeas corpus issued for two naturalized German Americans is already expected to have an important bearing on 300 persons of Japanese ancestry and many of German ancestry who are now being held incommunicado by the military in Hawaii.

Canadians

Nisei Canadians think some newspapermen writing in eastern Canadian newspapers are slightly off beam. One Toronto paper re-

Nisei and Educational Problems: College Students Must Study Many Occupational Fields Before Determining Courses

By ELMER R. SMITH

The series of discussions to be presented in this and following editions of the Pacific Citizen, will attempt to give guidance and information to the prospective college student in a way that will serve him in planning for the academic years and also for the years to follow. There are many books on vocational and occupational training available in nearly all libraries, but they treat the problems and fields from the majority group's point of view. We will attempt as far as possible to approach various occupations and related problems from the point of view of the nisei and his or her relation to the present and possible future "conditions of living." I will be more than happy to receive letters from nisei dealing with their questions and problems in the field of education. The questions and problems received will guide us in the discussions to follow, and where possible special correspondence may be carried out.

The question of occupational training and choosing a life's work are uppermost thoughts in minds of most nisei at the present time, yet in the cases of most persons a period of transition or rapid change is taking place in their daily lives, and confusion seems to be the main result of thought and action. It is realized that many nisei have had their educational plans disrupted by the present world and national conflict, and many of you have been thrown into a dilemma as to what to do, and what to plan for your educational future. It is hoped the following discussions will be helpful, but these are not intended to be hard and fast rules to be followed, but only suggestions.

Financial Problems

The first basic question to be faced by anyone in these times is one of finance. Shall I work and get money to put away and aid in getting my relatives out of relocation centers, or shall I work part-time and go to school? The answer to this question rests upon the facts of one's financial reserves; upon what one's parents are doing or intend to do in the future; and upon the financial reserves of the family for getting a new start as active members of our American society.

It is suggested that persons who are not "well fixed" for guaranteeing successful family rehabilitation might work and save, thus insuring adequate family adjustment as well as personal adjustment in the period of social and economic life to follow the present time of indecision.

The problems revolving around jobs and working conditions are of course parts of the total picture presented above. It should be stressed that so far only a few persons of Japanese ancestry have skilled positions, or high status jobs. Most of the jobs open to Japanese are of the middle class and menial types of work. However, a large number of these jobs pay fairly high wages — the wages running from 50c to 75c an hour, with possibilities for overtime. The part-time jobs are mainly domestic and warehouse work, and are usually open to ambitious students willing to sacrifice certain recreational and social activities. It is a safe statement to say that the majority of nisei now attending schools are "working their way through."

The nisei should realize that many institutions do not accept persons of Japanese ancestry at

presently ran a picture of a "Chinese" in the Canadian Reserve Army. The "Chinese" turned out to be Dave Naruse, a nisei student at a Montreal college . . . Then the Star in Toronto had a sports page story headed "Dashed Clever, These Chinese" about a "Chinese" soccer star who was the star of the Rooney team's 9 to 1 victory over East York. The "Chinese" was Johnny Hideo Miura, a draughtsman in Toronto, who scored four goals in the match.

the present time, and that other institutions have a "quota" set for Japanese-Americans. This is due primarily to the following factors: (1) Lack of facilities for civilian students due to the speeded-up army and navy programs, and (2) prejudices held by some Caucasians toward persons of Japanese ancestry in communities where various educational institutions are located. It should, however, be made clear that there are various other educational avenues open to the sincere student. Extension and home study courses are available from most any outstanding educational institution, and most of such credits earned (up to a given number) can be applied on residence graduation and vocational training. The nisei have not to-date taken advantage of this type of education.

The success of all persons in this bewildered world rests upon the initiative, knowledge, and conscientiousness of well-trained and intelligent persons. Education is a paramount factor in the development of such persons, and persons of Japanese ancestry are definitely part of the world civilization of tomorrow. No stone should be left unturned by them in preparing themselves for future participation in your and my civilization of the future. However, many particular day-to-day problems (as mentioned in this discussion) must be realized if we are to become equal to the tasks before us.

NEXT WEEK: "Engineering, Medicine and the Nisei" (Ed. Note: This is the first of several regular articles by Elmer Smith, assistant professor of anthropology and sociology at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. He serves also as nisei adviser to some 125 students, practically all of whom are evacuees.)

the copy desk

English Class

Interesting sidelights on the adult education classes are the reasons behind each person's desire to learn the English language. For instance, one issei mother is studying so that she might correspond with her son who is in the armed forces serving in Australia.

Others desire to write to former employers on the west coast.

The classes bring out peculiar results conversationally, but practice is ironing out the difficulties. The issei are finding the benefits well worth the effort involved, for some of them are, for the first time, enjoying the intimacy of a common language with their sons and daughters. — Evelyn Kirimura in the Topaz Times.

The announcement by the War Department that the American-Japanese will now be able to enlist in the Women's Army Corps offers to the loyal nisei women the best possible opportunity to further prove to the world that the nisei are good Americans. It is an opportunity which many have been waiting for, it is an opportunity which must not be passed up . . . The nisei women now have the chance of not only proving their loyalty to their country but also the opportunity to help in the fight of all nisei to gain their rightful place in the American way of life. — Editorial in the Tulean Dispatch.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Whole Business Just a Publicity Gag

The only possible explanation for the vast difference between the majority and minority reports of the Costello subcommittee, which investigated the War Relocation Authority's treatment of the Japanese American problem, is to be found in the statement of Congressman Herman P. Eberharter who justifies his minority findings thusly: "After careful consideration, I cannot avoid the conclusion that the report of the majority is prejudiced, and that most of its statements are not proven."

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Southern Comment

From a metropolis in the deep South comes a comment on the WRA's relocation program. The Birmingham, Ala., News found it necessary recently to clear up some popular misconceptions regarding the resettlement of Japanese American evacuees. Declared the News:

"Apparently some persons had wondered at these releases, not understanding that before any individual was permitted to leave, he was thoroughly investigated. Only those Japanese Americans unmistakably loyal to the United States were granted such permission.

"It would be well for all to remember, constantly, that approximately half of these Japanese Americans are American citizens born in this country. Moreover, it is well to remember what would be lost in national strength if loyal Americans remain interned."

Perturbed

The Sacramento, Calif., Union is perturbed over the fact that the WRA's segregation center is to be located in northern California.

"Jap centers exist as far inland as Wyoming, Colorado and Arkansas. Why aren't the disloyal Japs taken behind the Sierras for safekeeping?" the Union asked in an editorial on August 18.

Japan Japs

The Palo Alto, Calif., Daily Times adds a comment about the evacuees who are to be segregated at Tule Lake. It recalls that Arthur Caylor, writing in the San Francisco News, has stated that the group to be "holed up at Tule Lake" may prove a permanent headache to California, since it appears that Japanese government probably won't accept these candidates for repatriation. Mr. Caylor had noted that no matter how loyal these repatriates may be to their ancestral land, they have been in America too long not to have absorbed a few American ideas about democracy.

"The fear of these Japan Japs is not wholly unfounded," says the Daily Times. "The transplanted Japan-born Japs, looking back upon their native country in the perspective of time and distance, will recall mainly the pleasant phases of life back there, and forget the drawbacks. If they were to be transplanted back to their native haunts, after years of life in this country, they would miss many things to which they had become accustomed and taken for granted, and might find that they had soaked up a few western ideas without having realized it."

Unique Problem

A belief that "Japanese segregation offers a problem probably unique in world history" was expressed on August 18 by the Arizona Republic of Phoenix. The Republic said that the segregation program involved "Occidental delving into traditionally Oriental minds," a view which is about as old and rusty as Kipling's rhyme about the east never meeting the west, etc. The Republic, however, conceded that "some" Japanese Americans are loyal:

"Others (Japanese Americans) are fighting now in the armies of the United States against their own ancestral people. Most recently one, whose mother is in the Gila relocation center at Rivers, was reported by the War Department wounded in action against Japanese forces in the southwest Pacific."

Congressman Eberharter follows this up skillfully picking the flaws in the majority report and proving beyond a doubt that there was wilful disregard of pertinent facts which if duly considered would have changed the tenor of the entire findings.

An astonishing insight into the methods employed by this committee is found in the following explanation by Congressman Eberharter.

"Since the close of our hearings I have made some inquiries in order to clear up some points about which I was in doubt and on which the testimony did not seem to be sufficiently clear, and results of which inquiries have not been communicated to the other members of the subcommittee, because the subcommittee has never met to discuss the contents of a report."

The natural conclusion is that the hearings, chairmanned by Congressman John M. Costello, were not exhaustive enough to satisfy a member of the committee, and that the chairman, who presumably wrote the report, had not collaborated with his colleagues in its preparation, necessitating a minority report by a member who felt the findings prejudiced. In other words, the whole business was just a publicity gag.

Actually the majority report is an amateurish effort to cover up for sculduggery unbecoming the dignity of a Congressional committee carried on with the connivance of a portion of the press. Because of the skill with which Congressman Eberharter picks out flaws or lack of fairness in the majority report, it fails its purpose of a bludgeon against the WRA and through that agency the evacuees.

This is small consolation, however, since the committee got in its most vicious licks during the hearings in Los Angeles, heart of the anti-evacuee agitation, when no one but hand-picked witnesses and the press were permitted to attend. Both the WRA and the evacuees who were on trial were excluded. All statements from witnesses were accepted at face value, and there was no cross-examination or rebuttal permitted the defense.

It was during this period that the Hearst Press and the Los Angeles Times splashed sensational testimony (proven entirely false less than a month later) on their front pages and established impressions that later refutation could not correct. In fact there is no explanation why the hearings should have been held in Los Angeles except to provide the most hostile atmosphere possible for the parties on trial. Not to forget, of course, that the locale coincides with Congressman Costello's home bailiwick.

While the vigorous statements of Dillon S. Myer and Mike Masakawa made before the committee in Washington are not quoted, it is notable that the language of the report is considerably more subdued than might have been expected in view of the build-up. Press releases from Dies committee spokesmen were charged with fantastic accusations garnished with just enough truth to make them plausible.

It would be good tactics to procure a printed copy of the report and keep it on file. The report will come in handy some time in the future when the inevitable someone will quote a pre-hearing newspaper story as evidence that the Japs were this fantastic that or the other. And the rebuttal will be there in a government publication that Congressman Costello and Mundt in their official report to the people admitted to proving nothing, while their colleague Congressman Eberharter, in the same pamphlet, pricks their balloons of prejudiced fantasy with some common sense observations.

JACL News

Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA

YOU'RE DAMNED IF YOU DO and damned if you don't. Never, more than in the last two years have the nisei been so acutely aware of prejudicial writing. Any popular cause or people has always suffered thusly. In reading the history books of a century ago, whenever the Indians went on the warpath in wrath against the encroachment of the white man, the communiques called it an uprising.

If the redmen triumphed, it was a massacre. If the soldiers quelled the "rebellion," it was victory in battle.

The Japanese used similar language. Battle operations which involved such huge casualties of both Chinese and Japanese that in Occidental newspapers would have meant electrifying headlines were merely tossed off as "incidents." Violation of territorial integrity by armed forces or invasion was termed "punitive expeditions" or "protection of nationals."

TO BRING IT CLOSER TO HOME. Absence of Japanese sabotage on the Pacific Coast is being interpreted as a sinister "biding of the opportune moment."

The fact of evacuation is now being called proof of disloyalty and untrustworthiness. Farm equipment was stored upon recommendation of Federal Reserve officials when sales could only be made at give-away prices. Now this is being termed sabotage on the part of Japanese because they retired their machinery from productive use.

Many evacuees stored their cars and trucks. This is now being characterized as impending the war effort by withholding usage of the rubber tires.

PUBLIC OPINION IS FORMED and moved to action as a result of such slanted and oblique journalism. Recall the various assurances made in conjunction with evacuation. The atmosphere was still rife with stories of concealed radio antennae in the water hoses of Japanese gardeners, of caches of firearms and food and ammunition under dumps of manure and leaves, of bean fields which concealed airplane landing strips, of rumors a certain Southern California suburb was one-third depopulated because its citizens had moved to inland communities.

With public opinion as tense as it was, when statements were released that evacuees within the centers were to be paid monthly WPA wages of \$54 to \$94, the newspapers railed that American soldiers were fighting and dying for \$21 per month. Naturally, a public clamor rose against paying prisoners of the Government any such exorbitant scale.

In describing the centers, the barbed wire to be erected around the perimeter was intended to keep wandering cattle off, according to officials. After the centers were set up, one congressman who came a "visiting" to see his old Japanese gardener was keenly sympathetic with the plight of the people while he was within the center. When he addressed a civic club luncheon a few days later in Los Angeles, he warned that the center denizens were so dangerous that an eight-strand barbed wire fence should be erected with the top wire charged with electricity.

With the intent of making the evacuation as humane as possible, the Army entertained the notion that the evacuees who had sunk their time, labor and capital into the fields should be evacuated after the harvest. The removal would then have started from the San Diego district and gradually taken place northward. Of course, the harvesting would have been under military supervision. The economic interests whose sub rosa campaign was Japanese removal saw their prospective gains slipping away. Again rose the hue and cry that the Japanese were poisoning the land after harvest, rendering it unfit for later cultivation. The harvest idea was abandoned.

A group of nisei experienced in airplane parts manufacturing

Ann Nisei's Column:
If You're Tall, You're Lucky,
Make Most of Your Height

Some time ago we did a column on how to look taller. Shortly afterwards we got a complaint—from a gal who thought she was too tall, and what could she do about it?

Which is the sort of thing that has us positively foaming at the mouth, for those of us, the 99 per cent of us who hover an inch or two around the five foot mark don't think there's any such thing as being too tall.

We think—if you're tall, make the most of it. You're lucky. Unless you're practically hitting six feet, you're right up there where you belong, and you should play up to your height. Of course, alongside a 5-foot cutie you may look a little leggy, but don't be self-conscious about it. People will probably think the little one is pretty short, and not think about how tall you are—except with a bit of envy, perhaps.

And for heaven's sake, don't slump down as though you wanted to hit the other guy's or gal's ceiling. It's unbecoming for a tall gal to go about with her head drooping.

If you have height, you should also have dignity, poise and that rather elusive, hard-to-define "manner." We definitely don't mean affectation, which is a near-zero trait, as far as we're concerned. It means simplicity, graciousness, dignity.

If you're tall, you can also wear any number of things the little gal can only dream about. You can dress with dash and style. You can wear all the fashion standbys, and practically all the fads. For you such things as bulky fur jackets, monstrous jewelry, casual sport clothes with that bulky look.

You can wear the most extravagant hats without looking as though you were drowning under a sea of feathers and felt. You can carry huge bags and wear long or contrasting gloves.

If, after all this, you're still convinced you want to look shorter, we give you, with a sigh, some simple rules:

Horizontal lines are what you should strive for. Thus, a contrasting skirt and blouse will cut down on your height, as will contrasting skirt and jacket. Broad shoulders help—particularly such things as striped blouses with yokes with the stripes going across. Crosswise stripes are always good, as are such effects as contrasting belts, bold pocket and hip ornaments, broad areas of fur trimming. You can wear bold plaids and checks, full coats, boxy jackets.

Wearing shoes and hat of a different color from your suit will help detract inches from your height, as will a hairdo that goes down, not up. In regard to shoes, however, don't make the one greatest single mistake made by tall girls. Don't wear flats. They'll take a couple of inches from you, perhaps, but they'll also give you a heavy-footed effect. Wear a heel at least an inch high. Wear dainty pumps not too high in the heel, or slimming oxfords.

You can and should go in for sport clothes in a big way. If your legs are slim, you should

drew up plans to set up in operation a parts plant adjacent to one of the centers. The project officials okayed the idea. The newspapers picked on it and butchered the plans saying: the Japanese were being moved out of the defense manufacturing areas and now we propose to set up such a defense area next to them.

LOOKING BACKWARD the tragedy of it was that too few voices were raised in effective protest. Caucasian sympathizers did not have the time nor any articulate medium for positive action. In the expanded public relations program of the JACL, this organization has become the rallying point for those persons of good will who denounce discriminatory measures upon Japanese Americans.

It is true now, more than ever before, that "when the bad unite, the good must combine lest they fall one by one miserable victims in an unequal struggle."

try heavy, ribbed cotton stockings in bright colors. Oxfords, of course, with these, but, with the heavy stockings they're all right. Wear plaid skirts with sloppy joe sweaters and thick, tweedy mantled jackets.

If, however, you happen to be heavy as well as tall, yours is a rather difficult problem. For you, of course, must concentrate mainly on seeming to be slimmer. Your problem is not one of height but of weight, and you should try to follow most of the rules for heavier persons.

You must try for vertical effects in dressing—long, sweeping lines from top to bottom. You will stay away from anything with any suggestion of bulk—heavy jackets, contrasting lines and colors, short coats.

You'll try for that single, dark color effect from hat to shoes. Wear dull, soft fabrics, not heavy ones or shiny ones. Stiff, shiny fabrics like taffeta are particularly bad or you, for they reflect the contours of the body.

Your skirts should fall in soft folds, with just the slightest suggestion of a flare. You might wear your skirt an inch or two longer than most people, but not more. Long skirts will only attract attention to your legs, not hide them; attract attention to your figure, not camouflage it.

Be particularly careful about your hairdo—you don't want that fluffy, long-haired effect. Wear a slimming hairdo, one that's soft but also sleek, if you get what we mean. For instance, a very sharp, sleek coiffure makes your features stand out, and though it might lengthen your face, it would also bring pudgy features into sharp focus. Softer lines around the face soften the features, but too many curls will just make you look blowsy.

Well, there's lots to this problem, but we stick by our guns—if you're tall, you're lucky. Make the most of it.

Letter-Box
FROM OUR
READERS

Gentlemen:

A few weeks past you carried a notice as to L. A. Japanese Buddhist Temple being negotiated for by the city to be used as a Recreational center for the negro children now overcrowding East First street. I wonder if you have any basis for this notice other than the appearance in the L. A. Times of a like mention? I think such loose matter constitutes still more uncertainty and bewilderment amongst many of your readers. Had there been a foundation in fact for such a story, there might be a reason. I have spoken with the City Fathers in respect to this subject.

So far as I know and as as of this writing, no local Temple is being engaged by anyone.

Very truly yours,
Julius A. Goldwater
West Los Angeles, Calif

From California

Dear Sir:

A number of the men in camp are greatly concerned with discrimination against any group—racial, political, cultural or industrial; for until the value of all human personality is recognized, prejudice will exist in one form of exploitation or another. In order to take effective steps to correct this situation it is necessary to have the facts and I am particularly happy to have your paper available to bring us information that might otherwise escape our notice.

As a former graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley, I was happy to see your account of the stand that the DAILY CALIF.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Meeting Evacuees
In Boise Valley

The trip to visit the Boise Valley Chapter took me into the area known as Zone 2 at the time of the evacuation from the Pacific coast. This region, although closer to the Aleutians, for some reason, was not evacuated by General John DeWitt when he chased us out of central California on grounds of military necessity.

The first place I visited was Nyssa. Because of the difference in mountain and Pacific Coast time, I had no one awaiting my arrival at the station. Inasmuch as I had no lunch and it was already close to 3 p. m., I sauntered into town and found a place of attractive sign, "air conditioned," in the window. Everybody seemed to be friendly and accustomed to Americans with Japanese faces.

Upon talking with the JACL members and the issei of this region, I learned that the Nyssa citizens had gone on the band wagon, demanding the evacuation of all of Japanese ancestry. But they were the first to make the request for Japanese labor. When I talked at the Nyssa FSA camp on Saturday night, I had the opportunity of meeting some of the issei working in that region.

The workers are being paid 60 cents an hour.

Those who are operating farms seemed to have hopes of enjoying a profitable year. I saw the dryer of a Caucasian farmer who had prospects of making about \$30,000 from onion seeds from a mere seven acres he had planted as a pastime. At another place, we saw an onion field which also had the possibilities of making a handsome return for the grower.

The next day I spoke at the Ontario high school gymnasium. The mayor of the town also addressed the group. He happened to have the same name, Elmer Smith, as our good friend at the University of Utah, and was editor and publisher of the local paper. The people of the Ontario region are fortunate in having a good leader like Mayor Smith as well as many other when the feeling against those of Japanese parentage was at its height.

In the afternoon I addressed the issei and nisei at the Methodist Church of Caldwell, Idaho. I was sorry to learn that the public sentiment towards evacuees was not friendly and that there were few places which were willing to serve them. I did not have the opportunity of finding out for myself how the eating places discriminated against Japanese Americans because I was invited to Nampa to have dinner.

Caldwell Has Fine
FSA Migrants' Camp

The visit to the Caldwell FSA camp gave me the opportunity of comparing it with the Nyssa camp. The former had a beautiful lawn, a large basketball pavilion which could be used for social purposes; nice living quarters; and cheap monthly rental of \$8. There was no question that anyone who saw the FSA camp and the relocation center would have reached the conclusion that the WRA centers were slums in comparison to the FSA camp at Caldwell. The Nyssa camp was not as attractive as the

ORNIAN took opposing the propaganda barrage against the return of Japanese to California. I am glad that you report these various items of news, and editorial policy, favorable or unfavorable, as I am trying to write personal letters of commendation or protest as the situation deserves to the people concerned.

It seems to me that holding the Christian Pacifist position, obligates one to work by peaceful means to eliminate the causes of war of which perhaps the most basic is the willingness to exploit someone else for your own advantage. I think we can work together to combat intolerance even though you may not be sympathetic with the position taken by the conscientious objector to war.

Kay H. Beach
Glendora, California

one at Caldwell in housing facilities or surroundings.

Some of the members from the Weiser district stated that sentiment in their district had improved considerably. The newspaper was taking a leading role in advocating fair play for the nisei. It revealed once again the power of the press. Wherever the local paper was favorable, the sentiment was friendly. The importance of proper public relations was clearly shown.

The attraction of the Ontario district lies in the fact that two crops are possible. On the other hand, rentals for farm lands have risen together with the sales value. Also there did not seem to be any abundance of acreage. Because of the small population prior to the war, there is no question that any large resettlement is going to create hostility.

Sizing Up Resettlement
Possibilities

Visiting the various JACL chapters of Idaho and Utah has given me an opportunity to size up the possibilities of resettlement. There is no doubt that large scale resettlement in this area is impossible. Even if a few hundred should move into one region, they become conspicuous. Many of the small towns to which the evacuee workers go in the evenings or week ends for amusement become crowded. Resentment of local residents arise in some cases because merchandise shortage is accentuated by the buying of the visitors. On Saturday evening some of the show houses are said to be filled with Mexican and Japanese faces.

The intermountain area has no large population centers, such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Portland or Seattle. Consequently expanded farming by newcomers also represents the problem of marketing. If goods should be shipped into Salt Lake City or any other local market, the prices crumble. Heretofore, very little shipping has been carried on to the East. If this can be developed with the support and cooperation of the railroads there may be some possibilities. Most of the Japanese farmers I have spoken to seem to realize the limitations of the local markets and are planning on eastern shipments. This seems to be the case with those in Colorado, too. The advantage over California shippers lies in cheaper freight charges, on the average.

The one crop problem is another factor which must be considered. If local crops can be produced earlier, they will hit the high-priced market. A matter of two or three weeks make a great difference. For instance, growers were receiving about \$4.50 a lug for table tomatoes, but two weeks later they were lucky to obtain \$1.00 a lug for their crop.

A friend who used to be a large-scale operator in California visited the intermountain area and decided that he was going to the Middle West to see what the situation was. He stated that if growing conditions were the same, he preferred to be closer to the eastern market. Even if the crops came onto the market when California was shipping at the same time, he figured that he would be at an advantage because of the differential in freight charges. There was the additional advantage of a greater number of markets to which to ship his produce.

Once the relocation centers are emptied of those desiring to go to the cities, the WRA must plan the ways and means of relocating those from the farming districts. I saw beautiful lands in Iowa. There are supposed to be opportunities even in the eastern states. When proper information is disseminated, those interested in farms may be encouraged to leave for resettlement.

Inasmuch as it is too late this year, it may be a good idea to send tourist parties from the various relocation centers to visit the Middle West and the eastern states and study the farming prospects. Arrangements could then be made for next spring.

The idea of group settlement has been advanced. This is worthy of study since it may be the thing necessary to give courage to those who are afraid of public sentiment.

Unionization of Nisei Labor Upsets Dual Wage Standard Of Hawaii, Says Monitor Writer

Japanese Hawaiians Ask American Principle of Equality of Treatment

BOSTON, Mass. — The strongest force upsetting the traditional paternalistic attitude of Hawaiian employers is the unionization of labor, and the enthusiasm with which Hawaiian Japanese are joining union ranks is in great part responsible for the new rise in racial antipathy on the islands, according to William Norwood in the second of two articles in the Christian Science Monitor.

Most of the unions active among persons of Japanese ancestry are affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, which in Hawaii operates on a liberal racial policy, unlike its policy in the mainland, according to Norwood. Coupled with union activity, the manpower shortage has caused upward trends in wage scales, along with a gradual modification of dual standards under which Orientals have received less pay than Caucasian labor.

Thus it is that union activity, along with the Japanese Hawaiian's insistence upon American principles of equality and the elimination of old-country attitudes of humility and obedience, is part of the picture of Hawaii's new growth of anti-Japanese feeling.

Criticism of Hawaiian Japanese points to their "cockiness" and "independence," which as Norwood pointed out in his first article, are "typically American characteristics."

This criticism has been heard with increasing frequency since the transportation slowdown of Honolulu bus drivers, of whom 65 per cent are of Japanese ancestry.

The slowdown resulted from a disagreement between the Honolulu Rapid Transit company and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America Local 1173.

"Actually, though they represent a majority of the union membership, drivers of Japanese ancestry were not represented by members of their own race on the Executive Board and had no direct influence on the union's decision or strategy," Norwood points out. "But critics of the Japanese immediately seized this demonstration as an example and a warning of what could be expected, especially if they are permitted, as they are now to occupy important jobs in such vital activities as the city's transportation system."

"Criticism has not been silenced by arguments that no racial issues were involved in this dispute. Labor leaders and friends of the Japanese have pointed out that as 'good American union members' they had no alternative but to support the action taken by their fellow workers. If they had refused to obey the slowdown instructions by the union, they would have been labeled as anti-union, which to the labor group is synonymous with being anti-American."

Among the strongest labor organizations in Hawaii is the Honolulu local of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, a CIO affiliate.

The union is headed by a nisei and has a large nisei membership. The union holds collective bargaining agreements with the three principal employers of waterfront labor in Honolulu.

"Japanese are restricted from handling certain types of war cargoes, such as dynamite and other explosives, but even with these limitations, they have discharged a large percentage of war cargoes that have been poured into Honolulu and have been used ultimately to strengthen the defenses of this territory. To the credit of the Japanese stevedores, it may be said that their performance is good, their percentage of absenteeism lower than any other racial group."

Because of the war manpower shortage, says Norwood, "Japanese office workers, stenographers, clerks, typists, mechanics, carpenters, yardmen, maids, waitresses,

truck drivers, machine operators, all can command more money now because their services are in such great demand.

"In many instances the income in Japanese families with several working children is twice or three times what it was before the war. Many of the Japanese are employed on Federal projects. Their money comes from the United States, not from the pay windows of Hawaii's major industries. The origin of their pay check, together with its generous proportions, gives the Japanese a new sense of independence which may be reflected in his attitude toward his fellow citizens. Although his prosperity is only temporary, his changing attitude may be more permanent and may determine his willingness or reluctance to return to old controls and old wage scales after the war boom is over."

Masao Satow's Article Appears in National YMCA Magazine

"I Picked the Wrong Parents," is the title of an article in the Associated Forum, YMCA publication, by Masao Satow, member of the program staff of the National Council YMCA, in charge of services to west coast evacuees.

Satow describes relocation center life with particular emphasis on the effect of confinement upon the minds of the nisei.

"I have just returned to America," he writes, "After a year out of circulation in a government Relocation Center, I am once again a self-respecting citizen, no longer a government relief case."

The nisei now look toward the future, he says. "Evacuation is an accomplished fact, and there's no use in our being crybabies over it. From now on the task is that of resettlement and our return to normal life as integral parts of America — an America enriched and made strong by the hearts and hands and minds of many Americans of many different backgrounds. The government's War Relocation Authority's program of resettlement is postulated upon a faith in America and Americans. . . . For us the job ahead is to take up the broken threads of our lives and this time so weave them into the fabric of American life that at no time in the future will it be possible to pull out individual threads of a certain color without weakening the whole."

Indianapolis Group Will Aid Families

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Disciples of Christ are now proposing a new type of service for nisei in the relocation centers which will aid resettlement of farm families in groups of from two to ten families on Indiana farms.

Negotiations for placing the evacuees on farms will be made through church groups and Christian families, but there will also be conferences with civic clubs, town or village officials. The project will be handled cooperation with the Indianapolis office of the War Relocation Authority.

Financial backing for the purchase of household effects and farming equipment will be provided through the organization of credit unions and loans from interested individuals.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Hunter, former missionaries to Japan, now serving with the government in one of Arkansas centers, recently conferred with the Rev. E. K. Higdon of Indianapolis, executive secretary of Oriental missions for the United Christian Missionary Society.

In Snowy Range Institute Program

DOUGLAS, Wyo. — George Oba, a Japanese American, was one of the three leaders of evening meetings at the Snowy Range Institute held recently at Camp Roosevelt in Laramie.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Frank Nakamura (4813-D, Tule Lake) a boy on August 14.
To Mrs. Tetsuo Shigematsu (20-14-B, Gila River) a girl on August 15.

To Mrs. Hiroshi Takahashi (3518-B, Tule Lake) a girl on August 15.

To Mrs. Hanami Morita (2817-B, Tule Lake) a girl on August 16.

To Mrs. Jane Kishi (34-11-5, Manzanar) a girl on August 16.

To Mrs. Makino Morioka (33-5-4, Manzanar) a boy on August 17.

To Mrs. Yutaka Yada (28-10-F, Rohwer) a boy on August 18.

To Mrs. Atsumaru Otto Okasaki (10-2-B, Rohwer) a boy on August 18.

To Mrs. Yoshiko Fusato (1-3-F, Topaz) a boy on August 18.

To Mrs. Kiyozo Wakasa (32-11-C, Gila River) a girl on August 18.

To Mrs. Eddie Ogura (36-1-C, Gila River) a girl on August 18.

To Mrs. Yuki Tadashi (8-4-C, Rohwer) a boy on August 20.

To Mrs. Hiroshi Kitaji (215-5-A, Poston) a boy on August 20.

To Mrs. Hideo Murai (207-4-D, Poston) a boy on August 20.

To Mrs. Edward Takahashi (326-6-A, Poston) a boy on August 21.

To Mrs. George T. Nakao (17-23-B, Heart Mountain) a girl on August 21.

To Mrs. Nobu Kajiwaru (3-8-D, Topaz) a boy on August 21.

To Mrs. Kumago Teramoto (22-7-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on August 22.

To Mrs. Tetsuo Ishihara (5814-A, Tule Lake) a boy on August 22.

To Mrs. Tadasu Fukushima (26-7-E, Rohwer) a boy on August 22.

To Mrs. Juzo Yoshida (3116-A, Tule Lake) a boy on August 23.

To Mrs. George Sakamoto (1214-A, Tule Lake) a boy on August 23.

To Mrs. George Kodakari (1216-A, Tule Lake) a boy on August 23.

To Mrs. Ima Kozen (34-9-E, Topaz) a girl on August 23.

To Mrs. Fumiko Ogi (33-9-E, Topaz) a boy on August 23.

To Mrs. Choshiro Kuwada (308-12-D, Poston) a girl on August 23.

To Mrs. Sadako Nakamoto (323-6-C, Poston) a boy on August 24.

To Mrs. Takumi Morioka (7-12-E, Heart Mountain) a girl on August 24.

To Mrs. Mary Hayamizu (16-6-B, Topaz) a boy on August 24.

To Mrs. Kiyomi Harada (41-3-E, Rohwer) a girl on August 24.

To Mrs. Kenji Oshidari (28-12-D, Rohwer) a boy on August 25.

To Mrs. Kanko Endow (2017-A, Tule Lake) a boy on August 25.

To Mrs. Takakazu Nishi (2906-D, Tule Lake) a girl on August 25.

To Mrs. Michiko Nehira (42-7-E, Topaz) a boy on August 26.

To Mrs. Masao Yoshida (2-9-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on August 27.

To Mrs. Jack Kunitomi (22-24-C, Heart Mountain) a boy on August 27.

DEATHS

Shinayo Kurimoto, 50, (4015-C, Tule Lake) on August 13.

Suyekichi Yama, 52, (12K-8B, Granada) on August 19.

Tomoji Kanemoto on August 19 at Gila River.

Ikusuke Isomoto, 62, (227-14-D, Poston) on August 21.

Yoshiye Hiyama, 61, (9-18-E, Heart Mountain) on August 21.

Saijiro Kunishi, 79, (8-1-E, Rohwer) on August 22.

Noa Hora, 45, (16-14-D, Poston) on August 23.

Masaru Yamada, 7 days, (3903-D, Tule Lake) on August 23.

Mrs. Kimiko Kajiwaru, 40, (12K-1C, Granada) on August 23.

Mrs. Sano Ansai, 54, (3-12-F, Rohwer) on August 25.

Mrs. Mitsuru Uyemoto, 24, at Los Angeles county hospital.

MARRIAGES

Chisato Kuwata to Shigeo Komatsu on August 6 in Detroit.

Tatsuye Hirano to Frank Hara on August 14 at Gila River.

Yoshiko Nakachi to Sonny Sei Yonesawa on August 18 at Rehwer.

Barbara K. Hikida to Sgt. John Shimashita on August 19 at Poston.

Mitsuye Yoshimoto to Takashi Chihara on August 19 at Tule Lake.

Sue Inouye to Willie Koyanagi on August 19 at Tule Lake.

Chiyoiko Fujino to Tomio Sum-

Chicago Sun Lauds Stand Taken by Rep. Eberharter

Editorial Comments On West Coast Prejudice Against Japanese Americans

CHICAGO — Representative Eberharter of Pennsylvania was commended by the Chicago Sun in an editorial, "He Talks Back to Dies," in the August 28 issue of the morning daily.

The Sun's editorial noted that the "head of the Dies subcommittee, Representative Costello, is a Californian, whose personal political fortunes are tied to California's prejudices" and that the "emotional fury burning against them (the Japanese Americans) was intensified in the West by the economic motives of Anglo-Saxons who wanted to get rid of competition."

The editorial stated: "At last a member of the Dies committee, Representative Eberharter of Pennsylvania, has challenged the irresponsible attacks of the majority on the War Relocation Administration's handling of Japanese Americans."

"No government agency has faced a more difficult task than WRA. Some Japanese moved from the West Coast were dangerous aliens, but tens of thousands were American citizens, devoted to democracy and having no allegiance to Japan's emperor. The emotional fury burning against them was intensified in the West by the economic motives of Anglo-Saxons who wanted to get rid of competition."

"The head of the Dies subcommittee, Representative Costello, is a Californian, whose personal political fortunes are tied to California's prejudices. The majority report cried horrendous charges against WRA, hinting that inmates of relocation camps were pampered and charging that WRA had released subversives."

"Mr. Eberharter has the courage to dissent and to cite facts to counter the majority's generalizations. He listed food costs at the relocation centers at only 40 cents per person per day. He pointed out that not a single report of disloyalty or subversive activity had been filed against the 16,000 individuals released. He showed some concern for constitutional principles in dealing with persons who, whatever their ancestry, are citizens of this republic. He sharply attacked 'unfair criticism' of WRA which ignored the truth."

"This is something unknown on the Dies committee since Congressman Voorhis resigned the fight. If Mr. Eberharter keeps up the good work, it will be less easy for the Dies committee majority to make political capital by irresponsible procedures and loose charges."

Jerome Begins Work On New Auditorium

DENSON, Ark. — Work on the new gymnasium-auditorium at the Jerome relocation center began here recently with 30 men employed on the \$20,000 project, which is expected to take six months for completion, reports the Denson Tribune.

The building will stand at the south end portion of the Block 21 baseball field. It will include a main auditorium, a bleacher section, and a classroom, with a 32 by 92 foot wing to house showers, locker rooms, dressing rooms and storage rooms.

Imoto on August 21 at Topaz
Noriko Yoshitomi to Michikazu Nakai on August 22 at Topaz.

Hideko Shijo to Yasuo Takeshita on August 23 at Topaz.

Toshiko Nakamura to Hayao Chuman on August 24 at Rohwer.

Louise Taniguchi to Kenji Sakauye on August 24 at Joplin, Mo.

June Morita to George Takeda on August 25 at Fillmore, Utah.

Miyako Kiyotake to Tokito Okura on August 26 at Rohwer.

Shizuko Emi to Yakow Otera on August 28 at Cody, Wyo.

Seiko Matsuura to Bert Murakami on August 28 at Cody, Wyo.

Haruko Oshiro to George Arakaki at Cody, Wyo.

Hideyo Morijiro to Eddie Sakanawa at Jerome.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

THE COFFERS OF THE National Headquarters are richer by \$409.50 since the August 7th issue of the Pacific Citizen. The largest single item was the donation for \$250.00 sent in by the Christian Social Justice Fund through Mr. Wm. Cochran of Baltimore, Maryland.

Other donations were from George Imai, Malta, Montana; Fred Yoshikawa, Cincinnati, Ohio; James Oshiro, Bowling Green, Kentucky; Mr. and Mrs. M. Matsu-moto, Denver, Colorado; Tom Imai, Chicago, Illinois; Sgt. Masaru Kato, Camp Phillip, Kansas; G. A. Schee, Primghar, Iowa; Tak Morita, Ithaca, New York; Jo Morisue, Sharon, Pennsylvania; Geo. and Teiko Ishida, and Ted Honda, Salt Lake City, Utah; Uichi Seto and Mr. Togasaki of Topaz, Utah; Galen Fisher, Orinda, California; and Min Yasui Hunt, Idaho.

Sim Togasaki sent in a donation, including also a payment on his Endowment Fund Pledge, bringing his pledge up-to-date, and leaving three more payments to go. Thanks, Sim, for keeping this thing alive!

CREDIT UNION

The incorporation papers of the ACL Credit Union will be presented to the Bank Commissioner of Utah, Mr. R. F. Starley, sometime this week and an early announcement that the National JACL Credit Union is open for business is anticipated. The incorporators that met August 11th to draw up the incorporation papers were, Bill Yamauchi, IDC chairman; Jun Kurumada, Kay Terashima, Shigeki Ushio, Yukas Inouye, Salt Lake Chapter members; Tats Koga, secretary of the IDC; Henry Mitara, Milford, Utah; John Yamamoto, formerly of Topaz, and Saburo Kido and Hito Okada of Salt Lake Headquarters.

Upon issuance of the charter, the directors will meet to discuss the application into the State Credit Union League and the Loan Protection and Life Savings Plan available to Credit Unions belonging to the State League. By participation with the CUNA Mutual Insurance Society under the Loan Protection Plan, every loan will be insured whereby the credit union is guaranteed against loss incident to the death or total and permanent disability of a borrowing member. Under this plan upon the death or total and permanent disability of a borrowing member the loan is cancelled and the loan is paid by the CUNA Mutual Insurance Society to the Credit Union.

Under the Life Savings Plan in order to promote and encourage systematic savings on the part of credit union members during their productive years, for each dollar invested in the Credit Union, the members receive life insurance as follows:

The maximum amount of individual coverage is \$1,000 and benefits within that limit are determined by the attained age of each member as of the date of the agreement; 100 per cent on insurable savings balance of any member who has not attained age 55; 75 per cent between ages 55 and 59 inclusive; 50 per cent on ages between 60 and 64 inclusive; 25 per cent on ages between 65 and 69 inclusive. In other words if the member has \$200.00 in shares paid in and death occurs, the beneficiaries will receive an additional \$200.00, if he was under 55 years of age and a percentage thereof if he was over 55 as per above schedule.

These two insurance plans should be a decided inducement for the present members to join the JACL Credit Union and continue a systematic thrift program.

Watch for an early announcement that the National JACL Credit Union is open for business.

Japanese American Combat Team News

Nisei Warrant Officer Has Record Studded With 'First's'

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Warrant Officer, Junior Grade, Thomas M. Kobayashi whose promotion to Chief Warrant Officer of the Headquarters Staff of the Infantry Regiment of the 442nd Combat Team has just been announced, boasts a military record studded with firsts.

Mr. Kobayashi is understood to be the first master sergeant, the first post sergeant major, and the first warrant officer of Japanese ancestry in the army in the present war. His latest appointment is another first, the first nisei to be Chief Warrant Officer.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kobayashi of Phoenix, Arizona, Mr. Kobayashi is the assistant adjutant on the Regimental Headquarters Staff. He is a graduate of Pasadena College, Pasadena, California, where he was a star debater and public speaker as well as the editor of the college newspaper. He was a post-graduate student at the University of Southern California when he voluntarily enlisted in the army in October, 1940.

His first post was with the field artillery at Fort Rosecrans, San Diego. He became a master sergeant in October, 1941, and served as post sergeant major at Camp Sibert, Boulder City, Nevada. He received his appointment as Warrant Officer, Junior Grade, while at Fort Riley, Kansas. He came to the Combat Team from Camp Crowder, Missouri, in May, 1943.

Last spring, the only warrant officers of Japanese ancestry in the United States were Kobayashi, Thomas M. and Gerald J., the first and second persons of Japanese blood to be so honored by the army. They are not related, even remotely. Mr. Gerald J. Kobayashi is the assistant adjutant at the Military Intelligence school at Camp Savage, Minnesota.

Mr. Thomas M. Kobayashi has two brothers, Reverend William Kobayashi of Glendale, Arizona, and Joe Kobayashi, a farmer, of Idaho Falls, Idaho. His only sister, Fumi, is a civil service worker in Phoenix.

Final Physicals Given 127 Candidates For Repatriation Liner

RIVERS, Ariz. Final physical examinations and vaccinations were being given last week to 127 persons assembled at the Gila River relocation center from Manzanar, Poston, and Gila River prior to repatriation, an AP report announced.

All will sail on the Gripsholm, sailing soon from the east coast. They were scheduled to leave Rivers during the week end for transportation by train to the port of embarkation.

Single persons and families were included among the repatriates.

The physical examination and transportation were supervised by officials of the Department of Justice, the Department of State, and military and naval intelligence.

Kurumada Wins Third Flight Golf Title

Tom Kurumada of Salt Lake City defeated Johnny Allen, 2 up, last Sunday on the Forest Dale links in Salt Lake City to win the third flight finals in the Tedesco golf championships.

Dr. Michael M. Horii

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Alaskan Nisei Volunteer for Combat Unit

Three Japanese Americans From Southwest Alaska Training at Camp Shelby

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Realizing that their future is inextricably bound up in the success of their Combat Team, loyal Japanese American youths from all parts of the Mainland and Territories of Hawaii and Alaska have rallied to their country's call and have volunteered for service in the Army of the United States.

The Hawaiian nisei contingent came in as a group early last spring. Japanese Americans from all sections of the United States proper, the far west, the intermountain states, the midwest, the east, and the deep south, have been reporting in daily. The latest arrivals to the Combat Team are from Alaska.

The three volunteers from the North Country are Frank Feefon Hiratsuka of Ekuik, Fred Rock Matsuno of Pilot Point and Michael Yukio Hagiwara of Ketchikan. All three communities are in southwestern Alaska. Ekuik and Pilot Point are on Bristol Bay.

Pvts. Hiratsuka and Matsuno are hunters, trappers, and fishermen by trade. They fish for salmon in the spring and hunt and trap for furs in the winter. Pvt. Hagiwara was a junior student in business and accounting at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. They were evacuated, along with all persons of Japanese ancestry, from Alaska and sent to the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho. They volunteered from that center.

Both Hiratsuka and Hagiwara were born in Alaska. Matsuno was born in Hawaii, has been in the Territory since 1927. This is the first time that any of the trio has ever been "outside" long enough to know what life in the States is like. They all plan to return to the Northland when the war is won.

Pvts. Matsuno and Hiratsuka are married to Aleuts, native Alaskans, while Hagiwara is single. All three are justly proud of the record of volunteers from Alaska. They estimate that over 75 per cent of all eligible unmarried nisei have either volunteered for the Combat Team or were already in the armed forces when the War Department formed the Combat Team.

Hiratsuka admits that he's only been to the third grade but he's handled rifles all his life. "And knowing how to shoot is more important than book learning these days" he adds. Both Matsuno and he left their strings of Malamutes with friends in Alaska, who won't have to worry about C cards for the duration, because they figured they wouldn't have any opportunities to mush in from camp to nearby Hattiesburg on weekend leaves — and they're glad that they did as they experience the midsummer heat of Mississippi.

In comparing this Southern State with their homeland in the North, the soldiers unanimously agree that the mosquitoes in Alaska are bigger, more vicious, and more numerous. They also agreed that they probably won't experience the 55 degrees below freezing weather which they often knew while trapping in the interior. The rains at Camp Shelby, too, can't compare with those at home. During a record dry year, they had only 10 and a half feet of rain. One October it rained 46 inches.

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Kent, Wash., Nisei Promoted to Warrant Officer in Army

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — Minoru Tsubota, the son of Mrs. Fusano Tsubota, and formerly of Kent, Washington, was recently appointed to the grade of warrant officer, (j. g.) U. S. Army, and is now assigned to the 522nd Field Artillery battalion, Camp Shelby, Miss., serving in the capacity of assistant supply officer. A graduate of Kent high school, Mr. Tsubota was formerly with the Marine By-Products Co. of Seattle prior to his enlistment in 1941. Most of his army career has been with the 160th Infantry band of California. Also being assigned at Fort Bliss, Texas, for a short time prior to his transfer to Camp Shelby, arriving with the original cadre to form the combat team. Rising through the ranks Mr. Tsubota received his appointment from a staff sergeant to his present position. Mr. and Mrs. Tsubota, the former Miss Cherrie Okura of Price, Utah, are now making their home at 920 River Avenue in Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Northfield Legion Gets Editorial Salute In 'Christian Advocate'

CHICAGO — The Northfield, Minn., post of the American Legion is given an editorial salute by the Christian Advocate, official newspaper-magazine of Methodism, in its September 2 issue for its "courageous and altogether American" stand in protesting an "inflammatory" article against Japanese Americans in the national American Legion Magazine.

The editorial noted that the Northfield post is setting out to carry the matter to the Legion's state and national conventions and is also protesting the stand taken by the national leadership of the American Legion which has opposed the relocation of Japanese Americans and has demanded that the relocation program be taken over by the military.

The Christian Advocate's editorial said in part:

"We believe the Northfield post has taken an unassailable position. The American-born Japanese citizen has been made a citizen according to the constitutional and legal methods provided by the highest law-making body in the land. If any such citizen is disloyal there are adequate laws with which to deal with his case. To banish any citizen . . . because of his racial ancestry, his color, or his religion, is to deny the fundamental principles of our Constitution, and to confess to the world that this instrument and its legal processes will not work. We do not believe the American Legion, or any other organization of patriotic people, is willing to make any such confession.

"To take any such action in the case of Japanese citizens, because they are Japanese, would open the door for similar action against any racial, color or religious group inside the nation. And nothing could be more un-American.

"It would hearten the forces of Americanism all along the line if the proposal of the Northfield Post could have the support and approval of the national organization."

NOTICE

Due to additional expenses involved in the new system of addressing the mailed copies of the Pacific Citizen, it will be necessary to make a service charge of 10 cents for each change of address in excess of more than one per year. The first change of address within a 12-month period will be made without charge, but it is asked that the subscriber remit 10 cents with each additional request of a change of address.

Subscribers living in cities with new postoffice zone regulations are requested to notify the circulation department of the "Pacific Citizen" of their new zone number. For instance, the complete address of the "Pacific Citizen" is:
415 Beason Building,
Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Detroit Evacuees Sponsor Farewell Fete for Official

DETROIT — A representative group of nisei evacuees relocated in the Detroit, Mich., area sponsored a farewell banquet Thursday, Aug. 26, at the First Presbyterian church, Woodward & Edmunds Pl. avenues, in honor of George E. Graff, local WRA relocation officer. Mr. Graff is due to terminate his connection with the War Relocation Authority on September 1st, having accepted an offer in New York along academic lines.

While no official announcement has been made concerning Graff's successor here, it was intimated that a Mr. Spicer, formerly associated with the Tule Lake WRA Project and more recently with the Cleveland, Ohio, WRA relocation office, may assume charge of the local relocation office. In the meantime, William Myers of the national WRA staff has been in Detroit for the past two weeks assisting Graff in winding up the latter's office details prior to his departure.

Approximately 30 Detroiters prominently identified with the cause of the nisei evacuees' problems of relocation joined the sponsors of the farewell banquet in honoring the departing Graff. Father James McCormick of the Maryknoll church here and the chairman of the Resettlement Committee presided over the evening's program.

Among the Detroiters introduced as active supporters of the relocation program were William V. Adams, an architect, Rev. Carl Soule, pastor of the Mt. Olivet Methodist church in Dearborn, Christopher Hagerup of the local U. S. E. S., Claire Linton, manager of the Penobscot Building (in which the local WRA office is located), Rev. Oscar Starrett of the local Central Methodist church, Miss Francis Priest,

Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Miss Connie Abbott, secretary to Dr. Hitt Crane of the Central Methodist church and who has been among the warmest supporters of the nisei among the younger Detroit set.

Graff, in his "farewell" message advised the nisei to be "proud of your culture, your background . . . for America is a fabric which is represented by strains of every culture." He warned that there will be crises, "but meet the challenge . . . that's what makes men."

Ken Nishimura made a gift presentation to Graff on behalf of the evacuees of Detroit, while Eldon Ujita also presented a gift on behalf of "six of the first evacuees to come to Detroit and receive assistance from Graff."

Among others who were responsible for the success of the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Doi (the latter being Graff's secretary) and Jack Shimoda. Tosh Tom Suzuki, formerly of San Francisco, participated in the evening's entertainment program by rendering two harmonica numbers. Walter Schrott, talented pianist of this city, offered selections from Mozart and Beethoven.

Arkansas Boy Scouts Spend Camping Trip On Mississippi

ROHWER, Ark. — Ninety-three Rohwer Boy Scouts, along with other scouts from Jerome and Arkansas City, spent a five day camping trip recently on the banks of the Mississippi, according to the Rohwer Outpost.

Among the Arkansas City scouts of Troop 43 was one Chinese American, it was reported.

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