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Nisei Troops Go Into Action on Italian Front

Promise Fair Play, Protection For Provo Evacuees Following Attack by Hoodlums on Camp

Three Slightly Injured by Shots Fired by Youthful Terrorists; Five Arrested Face State, Federal Indictments; Town Leaders Call Meeting

PROVO, Utah—Fair play and full protection for Japanese American evacuee workers at the War Food Administration's labor camp in Provo was pledged this week by more than 40 prominent civic leaders, educators, church officials and CIO and AFL representatives, following attempts by night-riding hoodlums to terrorize the 185 evacuee residents at the camp.

Five youths, who confessed to acts of terrorism against the Japanese Americans, were being held in the Utah county jail at Provo this week, while FBI and local officers completed an investigation into their activities.

Public officials promised that the culprits would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. It was indicated that two of the youths would be charged under federal indictments with attempted destruction of federal property, illegal use of a military uniform and assault with intent to kill. Three others will be prosecuted under state indictments, it was believed.

The acts of terrorism reached a climax on Saturday night when the youths fired 15 to 18 shots from a shotgun and a 30-40 calibre rifle into the buildings of the WFA labor camp at Ninth South and Fourth East Streets in Provo and at the home of a Japanese American in nearby Orem, home of two of the youthful terrorists.

One girl was reported slightly injured when a bullet grazed one of her legs and two men were struck by spent pellets.

It was reported that previously young hoodlums in cars had stoned the camp twice during the week preceding the shooting, according to officers. They had also thrown rocks at the home of the Orem Japanese American, Fred Nakamura.

Three of the five Utah county youths who confessed participation in the attack on the farm labor camp pleaded guilty in Provo City Court Wednesday to assault, a misdemeanor. They were sentenced by W. Dean Loose, judge pro tem, to serve 60 days in the Utah county jail, "any part of the sentence not served suspended upon induction into the armed forces of the United States." The three are Roy Barton, 18, of Pleasant Grove, and Harvey Park, 18, and Reed Frandsen, 18, of Orem. Barton left Thursday morning with 85 other Utah county young men for Salt Lake for final physical

Raid on Camp Made in Stolen Car, Says FBI

The automobile from which five youths shot into the War Food Administration labor camp at Provo, Utah, terrorizing Japanese Americans housed there, was a stolen vehicle, Jay C. Newman, special agent in charge of the Salt Lake City office of the FBI, said Thursday.

The automobile, a 1941 model coupe was stolen from Dorothy Dudley, Pocatello, Idaho, on Sept. 24, and assertedly was driven to Provo by James Rooney, 17, of Pocatello, Mr. Newman said. A complaint was filed Wednesday before U. S. Commissioner E. M. Garrett charging Rooney with illegally wearing a soldier's uniform.

A complaint also was filed against Thomas Wilson, 19, Pleasant View, and one of the leaders of the terroristic attack, on a similar charge, and Mr. Newman said special agents were investigating the possibility that Wilson may have been AWOL from the U. S. marine corps, despite his possession of a medical discharge.

examination preparatory to induction into the army.

Park and Frandsen were committed to jail. The other two youths, Tom Wilson, 19, of Pleasant View, and Jim "Frisco" Rooney of Pocatello will face federal charges, including that of the illegal wearing of a uniform.

The complaint filed against Barton, Park and Frandsen charged that they did "willfully and intentionally make an unlawful attempt having the ability to do so to commit a violent injury on the person of a Japanese American." (Continued on page 2)

Wirephoto Shows Japanese American Soldiers in Italy

An Associated Press wirephoto showing Japanese American troops battling Germans in Italy was published by newspapers throughout the United States on Sunday, Oct. 3.

The A. P. photo was taken from an Army signal corps radiophoto from the fighting front somewhere beyond Salerno.

The photo showed a patrol of eight Japanese Americans advancing across a country bridge with fixed bayonets held ready for action.

Nisei Soldiers Get Chance in Italy Campaign

U. P. Correspondent With Fifth Army Describes Japanese American Unit

The first Japanese American troops to go into action as a special unit in any theatre of the present war are described in a dispatch to the United Press by Reynolds Packard, correspondent "With the Fifth Army in Italy."

Packard declared that the nisei troops now in action in Italy "are mostly from Hawaii." He described them as "volunteers who were especially trained in the United States."

"When I first saw them moving up to the front I was startled with their resemblance to the Japanese soldiers I had seen in the Far East some years ago," Packard commented.

"But Sgt. Burt Tanaka from Koloa on Kauai island in the Hawaiians soon put me straight," Packard added. "You don't need to worry about us," he told me. "We're glad of this chance to show the world that descendants of Japanese are just as good and loyal American citizens as the descendants of Italians and Germans, who are also over here fighting."

"Tanaka, who speaks 'perfect American' is a graduate of San Diego high school and San Diego State college."

"We've been yelling for a chance to get over here and show what loyal, tough American soldiers we are," he said. "We are here and we are going to make good."

"Captain Jack Mizuha, also from Koloa, explained that most of these troops are 'nisei,' or second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry."

"All of us speak American English better than we do Japanese," he said.

Packard said he asked the men whether they didn't think they would be more valuable fighting the Japanese in the Far East, but they agreed they could be employed to better advantage here.

He quoted Lieut. Sakae Takahashi, from Makaweli, also on Kauai island, as saying:

"It's more practical that we fight in the European theatre because we look so much like Japanese. There cannot be any confusion here in Europe. In the Far East there also is the danger that the Japanese might try tricks to get among us or even pretend they are similar units."

Five Aliens Volunteer For Army at Rivers

RIVERS, Ariz.—Five Japanese aliens at the Rivers relocation center were among the 104 who volunteered recently for U. S. army service, the News-Courier reported last week.

Japanese Americans Get First Taste of Battle in Mountains Above Salerno Gulf, Says A.P.

Veterans Amazed as Nisei Battalion Go Smiling Into Combat; Unit Wins Warm Praise from Officers; Composed Mainly of Men from Hawaii

The first unit of American-born Japanese troops to enter the overseas combat zone went into action in the mountains above the Gulf of Salerno on Saturday, Sept. 25—and every one of them was smiling with satisfaction, Relman Morin, Associated Press correspondent with the Fifth Army in Italy, reported last week in a relayed dispatch.

"Their smiles brought expressions of blank amazement from veterans and officers accustomed to seeing men enter combat with tense, drawn faces. These troops acted like they were going to a baseball game which, incidentally, is their favorite pastime," Morin declared in the AP dispatch.

The Japanese-American unit now in Italy was recruited from Hawaii and most of its officers are regular army men who have served there. They have taken for their motto, "Remember Pearl Harbor." And their smiles of anticipation were not forced Saturday, Morin added.

He quoted the commander of the Japanese-American forces as saying: "They're really anxious to get into action. I've been with them since this outfit was organized and I wouldn't trade my command for any other in the army."

"They feel they've got a chance to prove they're real Americans and demonstrate their loyalty."

"The average stature of the whole outfit is only five-feet-four, but the officers have said they can outmarch and outwork most ordinary troops. They are experts at taking cover and advancing without disclosing their positions."

"They laugh and joke incessantly, exchanging remarks in that patois peculiar to Hawaii. Very few of them speak to people. They've got something extra to fight for."

Actually, the commander of the nisei unit was quoted as saying, the men would rather be in the Pacific fighting the Japanese than the Germans, "but we're saving that for later."

The AP report said the officers are "unanimously enthusiastic" about the quality and spirit of the men. They said they never had seen any troops train harder and more assiduously and never had any doubt as to what to expect from them in combat.

The Japanese-Americans were ashore in Italy only one day and had just finished organizing their encampment when a German prisoner was brought past the site. He gasped with surprise when he saw their faces and asked if they were Japanese. An interpreter explained that they were American of Japanese parentage.

The German shook his head in wonder and said: "Ach! That's American."

Nisei Forces in Italy Received Training at Camp McCoy, Shelby

Combat Unit Reported 'Better Than Average' As Marksmen

WASHINGTON — News dispatches from the North African Theater of Operations tell of the combat actions of a unit of American-born Japanese in the mountains above Salerno recently, the War Department reported on Oct. 2.

After months spent in preparation in this country, this Infantry unit now has the opportunity for which its members had clamored, the chance to win in combat the approbation it had received in training from its officers, the War Department added.

All enlisted men in the unit were American citizens of Japanese ancestry born in the Hawaiian Islands and educated in American schools. One out of every eight was college trained. Many of them had served in the Hawaiian National Guard and had had from one to two years service in the Islands before they were brought to the mainland, where the unit was formally constituted at Oakland, California on June 12, 1942.

They did not mind being called "J. A.'s" for Japanese American, or "nisei" (for American-born

citizens of Japanese ancestry), but would not tolerate being referred to as "Japs," which fellow camp mates at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, were soon taught.

The unit first trained at Camp McCoy, and in December, 1942, went to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, to continue its preparation for combat duty. While at Camp Shelby, they trained assiduously and the men continually inquired of their officers: "When do we go overseas?" Their marksmanship, as a unit, was better than average, and the story is told of the time they returned from a 30-mile hike, with packs, and trotted the last mile, all coming in, as one officer phrased it, "fresh as a daisy."

Lieutenant Colonel Farrant L. Turned, Infantry, declared during the training period at Camp Shelby: "I have never had more wholehearted, serious-minded cooperation from any troops than I receive from my present command." Colonel Turner had also been a resident of the Hawaiian Islands.

The lieutenants of the unit are all of Japanese American ancestry and all were graduates of the University of Hawaii. The other officers are of native American stock, the War Department announced.

Utah's Governor Condemns Attack on Japanese Americans

Sharply Criticizes Petitions Urging Ousting of Nisei In Spanish Fork Talk

SPANISH FORK, Utah—Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah strongly condemned the attack last Saturday by hoodlums on Japanese Americans in the War Food Administration labor camp at nearby Provo in a speech Monday evening before members of the Spanish Fork Kiwanis club, Junior Chamber of Commerce, and city, state and county officials at the Swenson Cafe.

The Utah governor also sharply criticized the "great number" of petitions being sent to his office by groups which would drive persons of Japanese ancestry from the state.

"A continuation of such practices would smear the philosophy

and religion of the founders of this state and destroy all that has been built up through such a program of many years," Governor Maw said.

"Many Japanese of this state are loyal Americans, and if they cannot feel free in America then most of what we are fighting for in this present war has been destroyed. You cannot discriminate against one group and still preserve the liberty of the classes," he added.

"You cannot judge all people by the actions of a few."

Governor Maw and a party of state and government officials inspected the newly completed labor camp that the state has established at Spanish Fork to house Japanese Americans who are expected to provide the bulk of the labor to save valuable war crops.

Japanese American Combat Team News

Nisei Combat Team Boasts Of Barefoot Golf Champion

**Pvt. Ted Murata Won
Mississippi Junior
Title Last Spring**

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — The Japanese American Combat Team may not have the best golfer in the Army but it claims the only one who plays barefoot.

Pvt. Ted Murata of the Field Artillery Battalion of the Combat Team plays in his bare feet because he gets a firmer footing that way. He's an ambidextrous player too, and though he's supposed to be a natural left-hander he likes to play right-handed more often. His specialty is trick shots.

In spite of his unusual characteristics, he's not a freak hitter or one who seeks publicity by playing without shoes. He's a sound and capable player as his numerous championships will attest.

As a caddy when he was nine years old on the Wailua Public Links of the Island of Kauai, Hawaii, he learned to play in his bare feet with the other caddies. Most of them couldn't afford shoes—and Murata was no exception. When he grew older and could afford shoes, he discovered that he played better without them so he continued to play that way.

In 1937, at the age of 15, he won his first major tournament, the Junior Championship of the Island of Kauai. Two years later he won the first and only Territorial Junior Open meet held in Hawaii. He visited the Pacific Northwest that year and, though he did not compete in any tournament, he played several exhibition matches with some of the leading golfers of Washington and Oregon. In 1941 he tied the course record in the Hawaiian Open Championships but was disqualified for submitting his entry after the deadline. That year he placed third in the Athens Cup meet, the outstanding event for amateurs in Hawaii.

Since volunteering for the Combat Team and reporting for training here at Camp Shelby last April, Pvt. Murata has played in many exhibition matches in nearby states—on his own time which did not interfere with his Army training program. He also gave exhibitions in trick golf shots. Early this summer the Mississippi Golf Association presented him with a handsome golf bag and matched clubs in appreciation of his many exhibitions throughout the South and particularly in this State.

He won the 72 hole Mississippi Junior Championship this spring with a 141, three under par. In a Southern invitation tournament held at the Alabama Country Club in Mobile over the Labor Day weekend, he lost out in the quarterfinals on the twentieth hole when his opponent birdied to break the existing tie. Over 100 players, including the champions of 21 states, competed.

Whenever he plays, in exhibitions or in championship matches, he always tries to wear shoes, at least for the first two or three holes because he doesn't want to appear conspicuous. But when his spiked shoes refuse to give him the firm footing he needs and is accustomed to, he takes them off and plays barefoot. In the beginning he was afraid that he'd be blacklisted because he couldn't play in the regulation shoes but those fears proved groundless as club after club invited him to return for exhibitions. He has earned the title locally of the "Barefoot Wonder" with his winning style and fancy trick shots.

Pvt. Murata, like every championship golfer, hopes for an opportunity to play in the National Open Championship some day. He aspires to be a professional back on the Islands after the war is won. In the meantime, in his spare moments, he gives free lessons to his comrades in arms who might be interested.

In comparing the courses here and in Hawaii, golfer Murata points out that the climatic conditions there are more favorable for all-year round "perfect" greens.

He also believes that the courses over there are harder and indicates the comparatively low scores he makes on strange links here as proof for his argument.

Though he has substituted howitzer and carbine for his irons and woods as his main business in life, he hopes to play golf in Tokyo soon—if his Field Artillery doesn't blow all the golf courses there to bits along with the rest of Japan.

Two Shelby Soldiers Die In Accident

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—News notes from the Japanese American Combat Team in training here:

To honor the first two of their comrades in arms to be killed in the line of duty, members of the Combat Team held a special memorial service for Corporal Katsumi Miho and Private Shosei Kutaka, both volunteers from Hawaii. They were killed in an automobile accident. Combat Team chaplain Thomas E. West presided.

Reveal New Promotions in Combat Team

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Latest promotions in the Infantry Regiment of the Combat Team include four staff sergeants, twelve sergeants, one technician fourth grade, fourteen corporals and nine technicians fifth grade. All are temporary promotions.

To be staff sergeants: Sgts. Joseph R. Itagaki, James P. Abe, T-4 Jack M. Fujisaki and Cpl. Shiro J. Ouye.

To be sergeants: Cpls. Arthur K. Nishimoto, Thomas J. Hale, George M. Komachi, Tadao Beppu, Satoshi T. Yokoyama, Ralph Y. Tomei, Kay K. Kashiwabara, Akira P. Takiguchi, Michael M. Ide, Tsugito Kajikawa, Pfc. David S. Tawata and Pvt. Lawrence S. Tomita.

To be corporals: T-5 Howard T. Kozuma, Pfc. Shiro Takei, Kenneth H. Inouye, Hachiro Okada, Wakao Matsushita, Peter S. Fujikawa, Kenneth K. Inada, Sidney I. Hashimoto, Frank Mimura, Toshiro Kawabe, Hiromi Omura, Pvs. Tetsuo H. Otani, Shozo Saito, and Mitsuo Akiyama.

1st Lts. Robert Y. Katsuki and Wallace S. Kawaoka will be leaving soon to attend the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa., for a six week's course in Medical Field Service.

Capt. Robert S. Kinoshita will leave soon to study at the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

2nd Lts. Ralph T. Yempuku, Jun-ichi Buto, and Robert N. Kadowaki have reported to the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

Pfc. Mitsuyuki Fujita and Pvt. Robert H. Korevas have gone to study the Enlisted Men's Motor Mechanics Course at Fort Benning, Ga.

T-5 Robert M. Akita, Pfc. George T. Chinen and Charles S. Mayeda have reported to the student Training Regiment of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

Dies Enroute To Tule Lake

NEWELL, Calif. — Tomoichi Kondo, 71, passed away at the Claremore hospital in Oklahoma on September 23. He was stricken while enroute to Tule Lake from the Jerome relocation center.

Hoodlums Raid Evacuee Labor Camp at Provo

(Continued from page 1)

son of Frances Hoshino by then and there loading, brandishing and shooting guns at and in the direction of said Frances Hoshino."

Miss Hoshino is the nisei girl who received the minor injury when struck in the leg by a pellet from a shotgun.

W. H. Bartlett, manager of the WFA camp, told officers he was outside fixing an electric connection when the shooting began and that from 15 to 18 shots were fired. The youths fired into the two buildings that were lighted, the office and the community house. Most of the Japanese Americans were in the community house at the time and after the fusillade of shots had crashed into this building, the occupants hugged the floor. Mr. Bartlett reported he had attempted to secure the license number of the two cars in which the youths were riding and that they fired directly at him. One of the shots lodged in the trailer near where his daughter was sleeping, Mr. Bartlett said.

The youths rode along Ninth South street, which is 40 yards from the camp, and fired from their cars as they passed, officers said.

Alarmed by the situation, the Japanese American workers at the camp declined to go to work on Sunday in the fields and canneries of Utah county. As a result many thousands of pounds of tomatoes and vegetables spoiled on the vines for lack of help in harvesting, local officers said.

Given a promise of full protection, most of the evacuees were back at work on Monday. A WRA representative commented that "not one evacuee" had left the camp because of the incidents. He indicated, however, that if the WRA could not be given an assurance that the evacuees would be fully protected, the federal agency was ready to move the evacuees from the area.

Mayor Maurice Harding of Provo ordered armed guards stationed around the camp on Sunday night in order to allay the fears of the evacuees. However, relocation officials were opposed to the permanent stationing of armed guards around the camp because the evacuees were Americans and "not prisoners of war." It was also stressed that the evacuees were not being forced to work in Utah county and that all Japanese Americans in the area were there voluntarily in order to help the food production program. It was reported that the army had offered to send a unit of military police to guard the camp.

R. C. Boswell, Department of Agriculture county agent, was quoted as saying:

"The evacuees have done a magnificent job assisting Utah county farmers."

Other officials declared that the Japanese American workers had saved the county's peaches and were now helping save the lumber tomato and apple crops.

Pointing to the incident as the climax of a growing resentment in the community, Ottis Peterson, representing the WRA office in the Pacific intermountain area, declared that Japanese Americans had come into the Provo area upon the request of city and county officials and farm committees. The WFA mobile camp, in which these workers are housed, is sponsored by the county's farm labor community.

Provo spokesmen declared that the terroristic incidents did not represent the city's sentiments and stressed that the people of Provo and Utah county fully support the prosecution of the five youths. It was pointed out that not one of the youths implicated in the incidents was a resident of Provo.

At Monday's special meeting, called by Mayor Harding to air various angles of the problem and "see what can be done to give due consideration" to the evacuee workers who had come to Provo from the relocation centers, various civic officials pointed out the important contributions already made by Japanese Americans in Utah farm harvests.

Dr. F. S. Harris declared that "we must maintain equal rights

Hawaii's Japanese Americans Hold First Mass Meeting To Discuss Place in War Effort

HONOLULU, T. H.—At the first mass meeting of persons of Japanese ancestry to be held in Hawaii since Dec. 7, 1941, 150 Japanese American delegates met in a day long conference at the Nuuanu YMCA on Sept. 12 to discuss problems which they would face with the intensification of the war against Japan.

The conference was sponsored by the Emergency Service Committee, a Japanese American organization set up after Pearl Harbor, with the approval and co-operation of the army.

Lt. Col. Charles A. Selby, Hawaiian department staff officer, keynoted the conference by telling the delegates the defeat of Italy presents a new challenge to Hawaii's residents of Japanese extraction. (An extended report on Col. Selby's talk appeared in the Sept. 25 issue of the Pacific Citizen.)

After discussing past, present and future problems, the conference authorized the appointment of a holdover committee to serve as an agency through which some of the discussion may be translated into action.

Principal speakers, in addition to Col. Selby, included Hung Wai Ching, member of the morale section, military governor's office, who spoke on "War and Japanese Americans," Arnold L. Wills, National Labor Relations Board representative, who spoke on labor problems in Hawaii as they affect

for all and enforcement of law by constitutional authority. Law enforcement and civic leaders must take precautions to protect, condemn or punish the offenders; anything else leads to mob violence. We condemn anyone who takes the administration of law into his own hands, and as Americans we cannot lend ourselves to any part of it."

Major Charles E. Powell, head of the army specialized training program at Brigham Young university in Provo, pointed out there is a shortage of manpower in the Provo area and much food will be lost unless the Japanese Americans continue to aid in harvesting.

Clayton Jenkins, secretary of the Provo chamber of commerce, reported that those in the labor camp already have given more than 8,000 man days of work in the farms and orchards of Utah county.

Upholding the decision to punish the offenders and preserve law and order, the group adopted a resolution proposed by Dr. H. T. Christensen of BYU, and amended by Fred L. Markham, Utah county planning director. The resolution declared:

"Be it resolved that this meeting go on record as favoring full enforcement of the law in reference to the treatment of the Japanese Americans and that our relations be that of tolerant participation in the democratic spirit."

"That it be the consensus of this group that we uphold the action of city officials in apprehending and punishing the individuals responsible for the acts of violence at the Japanese camp during the past week."

"That we favor an acceptance of the Japanese situation in the spirit of American tolerance."

"That we accept the willingness of the Japanese Americans to work and to co-operate with them in the prosecution of the work they have been imported to do, and protect them in this to the full extent of the law."

"That we discourage any displays of racial antagonism and discrimination."

Most of the 185 evacuees at the Provo labor camp are from the Topaz center; 120 miles to the southwest, while others are from Poston and Heart Mountain.

Discrimination by an AFL construction workers union against Japanese Americans has been an issue at Provo. Opposition by a group of workers to Japanese Americans quashed a plan to utilize evacuees in the construction work on the huge Columbia steel plant near Provo.

persons of Japanese ancestry; and Dr. Andrew W. Lind, University of Hawaii, who discussed problems of social and family relationships.

Shigeo Yoshida, a member of the Emergency Service Committee, said the war had demonstrated conclusively that the only future for Japanese Americans in Hawaii depends on the smashing defeat of Japan and Japan's removal forever as a threat to America.

He said that steps must be taken now to prepare the Japanese Americans and Japanese nationals in Hawaii for the difficulties they will encounter as the war against Japan is accelerated.

Mr. Ching, who recently visited the Japanese American troops at Camp Shelby, Miss., to check on their treatment there and who has discussed the situation of Japanese Americans with President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and other officials in Washington, said:

"The military situation is moving in a very fast tempo. The coming offensive against Japan will bring conditions in Hawaii which may be worse than those we have gone through."

"Remember that as for as the average citizen is concerned, the war against Japan is a very popular one."

"The pent-up hatred against the military machine of Japan when released will create situations and conditions here that are foreign to us now."

Despite many unsatisfactory facts one can enumerate, the overall picture of the Hawaiian situation in regard to the (resident) Japanese is an excellent one. I challenge anyone to say otherwise.

"The President was interested in Hawaii. I believe he realizes the importance of the race situation for the future."

"I honestly believe he was gratified in the way our people handled our own internal problems."

"He did express satisfaction on the fine condition and hoped that you and I and all others in Hawaii will maintain a 'cool head' through this critical period of our history and make this great contribution to race relations for others to see and the future to ponder over."

Mr. Wills said that labor unions "are an essential part of American life."

"My suggestion to you is not to discourage membership in unions, but get well informed."

Dr. Lind suggested that, although there actually is a sizable problem of family and personal breakdown among the Japanese population, the Japanese group in Hawaii have actually suffered less from family disorganization since the war than most racial groups in the territory.

Masa Katagiri, executive secretary of the Emergency Service Committee, was elected chairman of the conference.

Senate Gets Bill to Repeal Chinese Ban

**Andrews Bill Introduced
As Companion Measure
To House Legislation**

WASHINGTON—Repeal of the Chinese exclusion law was proposed in the Senate on September 30 in a bill by Senator Andrews, D., Fla.

The Andrews bill was introduced as a companion measure to legislation already pending in the house. It would remove all existing statutory provisions excluding Chinese from entering the United States, would apply immigration quotas to Chinese and would extend the existing naturalization laws to Chinese residents of this country.

In effect the bill would be only a symbolic lifting of the long-standing ban. Under the quota system only 105 Chinese a year would be able to enter the United States, Andrews asserted.

Name Provinse To Confer on Nisei Problems

WRA Official to Meet With Daniels, Special Assistant to President

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—John H. Provinse, chief of WRA community management, has been named the War Relocation Authority's representative to confer with Jonathan Daniels, special assistant to President Roosevelt, to discuss problems of the Japanese Americans, the Sentinel reported here last week.

The appointment indicates growing federal concern over the rights of minority groups and particularly of Japanese Americans, following the President's recent letter to the Senate in which he declared that "the great majority of evacuees are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States."

Roosevelt has also requested that all government agencies bring to his attention any problems of racial conflict and maladjustment in connection with administration of government programs.

American Friends Service to Sponsor Community Xmas

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The American Friends Service Committee is once again planning to bring Christmas to the children of Japanese ancestry in the country's war relocation centers.

Bulletins describing the project and asking for contributions have been sent by the organization to 7000 contributors throughout the country.

Directions for sending gifts are described as follows:

1. Select a new gift for a boy or girl of any age from babyhood to 18 years.
2. Put your name and address on a Christmas card.
3. Tie the card to the gift. Do not wrap the gift. Tissue paper and ribbon will, however, be accepted gladly.
4. Mail to one of the AFSC receiving centers: AFSC Storeroom, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.; AFSC Storeroom, 501 N. Raymond Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Friends Meeting House, 2151 Vine street, Berkeley, Calif.; Friends Center, 3959, 15th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Washington.
5. Mail not later than October 25.

The AFSC has asked that no war toys be sent.

Chamber of Commerce Members Oppose Return of Evacuees

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif.—A majority of members of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom a questionnaire on the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry was submitted, voted against the return of the group to San Luis Obispo county, the Telegram-Tribune reports.

The survey was conducted by the Chamber of Commerce at the request of James P. Brown, member of the committee for Japanese exclusion and supervisor of District 3, Yuba county.

Of the 148 questionnaires mailed, 77 answered in the negative. Eight favored the return of the evacuees with certain restrictions while 63 did not reply.

Kay Sadanaga Wins Music Scholarship At New York School

NEW YORK—Kay Sadanaga, former resident of Salt Lake City and San Francisco, Calif., was announced as the winner of a piano scholarship at the famed Juilliard School of Music in New York City.

She is a graduate of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music and has won in several music competitions on the west coast.

Navajo Indian Chief Protests Hiring of Japanese Americans

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—A protest against the appointment of Americans of Japanese ancestry as instructors and advisors in the Indian Service has been made in a signed statement by J. C. (Jake) Morgan, Farmington, former chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council.

After the protest had been publicized, Dr. George A. Boyce, director of Navajo education at Window Rock, Ariz., the Navajo capital, said three Japanese Americans had been employed in such capacities there "because they were the only applicants with the college degrees required for the jobs."

Boyce added that if any quali-

fied Navajos were available to handle the teaching and advisory duties, he would be glad to receive their applications.

In his statement Morgan said other men and women were available to fill the positions in question.

Morgan asserted that one Japanese American had been appointed as instructor at the Crownpoint school and another as boy's adviser at Tonalea.

"The idea of placing aliens over our people in our schools simply is slighting our people," he added. (All persons of Japanese ancestry employed by the Indian Service and American-born citizens.)

Lessons from Nisei Swimmer Saves Life of Navy Officer

Kiyoshi Nakama, National AAU Champion. Rejected by Army But Strikes Blow for Victory by Teaching Navy Men at Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Once in a while, an athlete on the sidelines is able to go into action and strike a blow for victory in the greater game. Such is the case of Kiyoshi Nakama, Japanese American swimming star at Ohio State University.

It all started a little more than a year ago when Nakama, a member of the Ohio State national championship swimming team, and one of the greatest swimmers in the country, was rejected when he volunteered for the army because of flat feet.

Dejected, downhearted and lonesome, the Japanese American star threw himself into his school work in an effort to forget his disappointment. Majoring in physical education he started his practice teaching. He volunteered to help teach swimming to Navy Recognition School students at Ohio State.

Kiyoshi asked for the hard cases. Men who couldn't swim a stroke were turned over to him for instruction, all part of his practice teaching.

One case in particular claimed his attention. A young lieutenant from Princeton not only could not swim but held a strong antipathy toward water. He was assigned to Nakama for instruction. Weeks of work followed, patient, painstaking work. They spent hour after hour in the pool, but at last the lieutenant mastered the technique.

Came graduation from Recognition school and the lieutenant was assigned to the Helena. Everyone by this time knows the fate of that ship.

Came a letter a few days ago from the lieutenant to one of his instructors: "Tell the little Hawaiian boy I was in the water for more than an hour and without his patient teaching I wouldn't be writing this letter."

Nakama was a member of the Alexander House, Maui, team which won the national AAU championships. Several other nisei members of the team are now in the Japanese American combat team, Camp Shelby, Miss. Recently the Japanese American combat unit's swimming team built around the swimming stars from Hawaii, won the Southern AAU championship at New Orleans.

Wyoming Center Will Construct Home for Aged

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—A rest home for the aged will be built at Heart Mountain as soon as labor is available, the Sentinel reported last week.

The home will be divided into male and female quarters, and its capacity will be 14 persons.

Hold Semi-Military Funeral for Nisei Soldier at Amache

AMACHE, Colo.—A semi-military funeral honored Pfc. Henry Inouye on September 25 at the Granada relocation center.

Attending the service were: Cpt. Reuben Jackson, commanding officer of the 335th Escort Guards, who delivered a brief address, and Lt. John Kellog and Lt. George Simony.

Two Boy Scouts sounded taps, and eight men from the Escort Guards fired three volleys as the body rested for a moment under the protection of the United States flag.

Pfc. Inouye, who came to visit his parents in the center in November of last year, contracted a cold while on his furlough. The cold developed into pneumonia. After almost a year of convalescence in the Granada hospital, his condition suddenly grew worse.

Pfc. Inouye was 26. He is survived by his parents, two brothers and two sisters.

Vacaville Council Hears Protests on "Japanese Town"

VACAVILLE, Calif.—The Vacaville City Council last week heard criticism of health and building conditions in the former Japanese section, evacuated when residents were removed to relocation centers, but placed a proposed condemnation ordinance on file without action.

The proposed ordinance was submitted by Raymond P. Barry and Stanley M. White, inspectors of the state division of immigration and housing. It call for demolition and razing of the structures after condemnation from the city.

The district had rapidly deteriorated after the removal of the town's population of Japanese Americans.

Sufficiency of Evidence Upheld in Arizona Land Case Trial

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Sufficiency of evidence holding T. G. Decker, wealthy Phoenix landowner, for trial on a charge of conspiracy to violate Arizona's anti-alien land law was upheld last week by superior Judge Windes.

Two persons of Japanese ancestry are charged with Decker in the case.

TO OUR MANY FRIENDS:

We wish to take this means of thanking you for your many kindnesses during our hour of bereavement.

Kawai Family and relatives
58-13-D
Rivers, Arizona.

Initiative of Evacuee Group Deteriorating Under Relocation Camp Conditions, Says Shirrell

Jobs Go Begging in Chicago, Special Conference Of Center Leaders Told; WRA Official Urges Acceleration of Individual Resettlement Program

Family Ties Broken As Segregation Program Proceeds

RIVERS, Ariz.—Families ties are being broken as the WRA proceeds with its segregation program, according to Edith A. Fleming, reports officer here.

Some evacuees chose to remain at Rivers, faithful to the United States, rather than follow their families who professed loyalty to Japan.

The contradictory traits of some families, she said, were demonstrated recently when three members of a family, the parents and a son, were repatriated to Japan.

Two daughters born in the United States, remained here—one to take a job in a midwestern hospital, the other to join the WACS.

She indicated that approximately 500 of the group leaving here for the Tule Lake segregation center expressed preference for the American way of life but placed family loyalty first.

Granada Camp Bars Visitors As Precaution

Action Taken by WRA As Safeguard Against Epidemic in Region

AMACHE, Colo.—The Granada relocation center was closed to all visitors last week as a safeguard against the Poliomyelitis epidemic in the Arkansas river region, according to the Granada Pioneer.

The quarantine will not be lifted until all danger of the epidemic has passed, according to W. R. Johnson, assistant project director.

Two cases of the disease have been reported at this center.

Death came to one Amache resident on September 24, when a Granada girl, who had voluntarily left the center despite warnings of the public health nurse, passed away at the Pueblo hospital. It marked the second polio death in the country.

War Stamps Provide Bounty on Flies At Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—A \$50 bounty on flies, to be paid off at the rate of one War Savings stamp for every 100 flies, is expected to spur a campaign against these insects at Heart Mountain.

The campaign is being conducted by the center newspaper, the Sentinel, which has announced a goal of 50,000 flies.

The campaign is necessitated by the increasing number of flies, which are proving a health menace at the center.

Pocatello AFL Union Boycotts Firms Employing Evacuees

Resolution Adopted At Building Trades Union's Meeting

POCATELLO, Idaho—The hiring of persons of Japanese ancestry by business firms in Idaho was protested in a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Pocatello building and construction trades council, according to a report in the Pocatello Tribune.

The resolution was passed on grounds that the "Japanese are

CHICAGO, Ill.—Employers in the Chicago area are clamoring for Japanese American workers because 3,500 job offers are going begging, Elmer L. Shirrell, regional supervisor for the War Relocation Authority, told delegates from ten western relocation centers who met on Sept. 30 at the Morrison hotel, according to a report in the Tribune.

Urging delegates to use their influence in persuading loyal Japanese Americans to leave the relocation centers and return to normal life, Shirrell asserted that Chicago must find 375,000 new workers by Dec. 1 if the city is to carry its load of war contracts.

"Tell every one willing to leave the centers to come to Chicago," Shirrell was quoted as telling the delegates. "Assure them that we have the jobs and will stick with them until we find housing facilities. Several employers wanting groups of 50 to 100 workers have agreed even to provide the housing."

Shirrell lamented "the deterioration taking place in Japanese Americans in relocation centers," and said he did not know whether the blame lay with war relocation officials or with the evacuees and their leaders.

"I do know, however, that the most industrious, frugal group of workers this country has ever known is deteriorating shockingly," he said. "When they come out of the centers they immediately begin to complain—particularly how hard the work is."

Japanese Americans may as well face it, Shirrell declared as he warned:

"They will have to start life over again when they leave the centers. No matter how fine their former positions were, they will be obligated to start from the bottom. They will get plenty of chances for progression in the middle west, but they must first show this area what they can do."

Shirrell, charging that those living in the centers are losing their will to work, said they evidently are afraid of losing face by accepting jobs beneath their capabilities. After the war they will have an even harder time, he prophesied, unless they begin now. Not only jobs, he said, but housing will be scarcer then, "because returning soldiers will have first chance at any vacancies."

"Try to make the evacuees see the wisdom of giving up an artificial cooperative existence for a normal life on their own," Shirrell urged. "Otherwise, at war's end we will have a new 'Indian reservation' problem in America."

Heart Mountain Boy Named President Of University Class

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Oliver Takaichi, formerly of Heart Mountain, has been elected sophomore class president at Dakota Wesleyan University at Mitchell, South Dakota, the Sentinel reported.

Also active on the campus is Bill Marutani, student vice president and member of the junior class forsenic board.

a detriment to the American standard of living," and that the evacuees, who were restricted from the west coast by the war department, are now replacing mechanics and other workers who have been called into the army.

The resolution further urged all members of organized labor to refrain from patronizing any business establishment employing persons of Japanese ancestry.

The resolution was signed by W. X. Wright, secretary, Telmar Seibert and Leo M. Houtz and was made public by August Hosquist.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Young Hoodlums

Three Americans were struck by bullets in Provo, Utah last Saturday night when five youthful terrorists, with all the cowardly characteristics of a hooded night-riding Klan, fired with rifles and shotguns into the homes and buildings. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured, and the material damage was slight.

The men and women of the Provo labor camp are free Americans. They are not internees, nor are they prisoners of war. Because of racial ancestry, they were evacuated from the west coast. From war relocation centers they volunteered, as Americans, to come to Provo and Utah county to help in the harvesting and processing of farm crops. They were under no compulsion to come to Utah county. They could have remained in the relocation centers. That they volunteered for farm and cannery work is a tribute to their Americanism and their anxiety to help in the war effort. It has already been said that these Japanese Americans at the Provo labor camp saved the Utah county fruit crop. Without them, thousands of pounds of vegetables would rot in the fields for want of harvesting. On the day following the terroristic raid on the labor camp, none of the evacuees went out to work. Angered and confused by the unwarranted attack, they did not know that the perpetrators of this outrage did not represent community sentiment.

Hours of urgently needed manpower were lost. Thousands of pounds of fruits and vegetables spoiled. The youthful hoodlums, who shot up the Provo labor camp in their own private war "against the Japs," had committed home front sabotage.

There is also the immeasurable damage to the morale of these Japanese Americans who had volunteered for harvest work.

It is not enough to say that the incidents at Provo, beginning with the hurling of epithets and stones and ending with the use of guns, were mere manifestations of race hatred. Nor is it enough to dismiss them as another example of a growing wartime juvenile delinquency.

The Provo affair can be pictured only as stemming from a multitude of social evils and social lacks. And it is not a picture of Provo alone, but of the United States. Saturday's shooting is small but sickening sister affair to the terrifying Detroit riots, to the shocking reign of terror in Los Angeles against Mexican Americans, to demonstrations of violent racism in Beaumont, Mobile and Newark.

Nor can these incidents be dismissed as the wartime exuberance of young hoodlums. It is enough to remember that the young hoodlums of post-war Germany became the brown-shirt brigades of Adolph Hitler's new order. And Hitler, to carry the analogy farther, used racism against a minority group as a rallying cry.

The citizens of Provo were quick to take steps to rectify the damage of last Saturday's terrorism. But it is not enough to pass resolutions after the damage has been done. Resolutions help, of course, but it is time to get down to the fundamentals of the matter. The fault lies, in part, with basic racial attitudes and with the encouragement of indiscriminate and unreasoning hatred, exemplified by the "Jap is a Jap" statement of General DeWitt and the master race psychology of many white southerners. The danger stems from ignorance of the issues of the war and an unwillingness to apply at home

the democracy for which men are dying abroad.

It is ironic that this crime against loyal Japanese Americans was committed on the day that the War Department announced that a Japanese American unit of the U. S. Army had gone into action in Italy.

The war will be won abroad and the axis madmen will fall. But if rampant racism is not checked, there is grave danger of losing that war at home.

Misinformation and Ignorance

The resolution passed by the Pocatello building and construction trades council opposing the employment of evacuees by Idaho business firms is not an especially savage nor vicious one. But it is typical of an attitude still held by many Americans. Compared to the hysterical anti-evacuee resolutions passed on the west coast, it is a calm and considered statement of policy.

Doubtless some thought went into the wording and the intent of the resolution. The evacuee problem was considered in relation to the welfare of the persons involved, who quite rightly are concerned with their jobs now and after the war.

But the resolution is therefore doubly dangerous. For while it is easy to brand as falsehood an obvious lie, half-truths and misinterpretation based upon ignorance are harder to dispel.

The Pocatello resolution declared:

"Whereas a great portion of our mechanics and workers have been called into the armed services and others are working in defense industries; and

"Whereas the war relocation authority is engaged in filling the positions, vacated by our workers, with Japanese."

Surely the Pocatello building and construction trades council is aware of the present manpower shortage. While the council's mechanics and workers are going into defense work and the army, the many services in which they formerly engaged must go on. Almost every industry is understaffed. These positions must be filled. The nisei are meeting shortages in labor. They are plugging badly needed holes in the home production front.

"Whereas, the major part of these Japanese were removed from the Pacific coast states by the war department and placed in concentration camps and are now being scattered around the state of Idaho . . ."

Must it be repeated that the great majority of evacuees, through loyalty to this country, complied with evacuation? That others have now been segregated at Tule Lake? That no one is permitted to leave a War Relocation Authority center without thorough investigation by the FBI, the navy and the war departments?

"Whereas, the Japanese are a detriment to the American standard of living . . ."

So long as lower standards of living are imposed upon a group, that group will lower the American standard of living. And to date, evacuee employers have protested that the evacuees are not satisfied with the living conditions offered by the employers, and not that the evacuees lower the existing living standards.

But far more important is this fact: a section of labor must learn that a minority will be forced, when ostracized, to align its members and compete with labor. The only protection the trade unions have against competition by minority groups - and this competition will always weaken the standards that labor would have - is to absorb that minority group, accept its members as part of itself, and let the once competitive group fight for and with labor. That is labor's great work. When it is done fully and sincerely as it is being done by the CIO, it will also be labor's greatest contribution to active, working democracy.

Upon such premises the Pocatello building and construction trades council bases its conclusion:

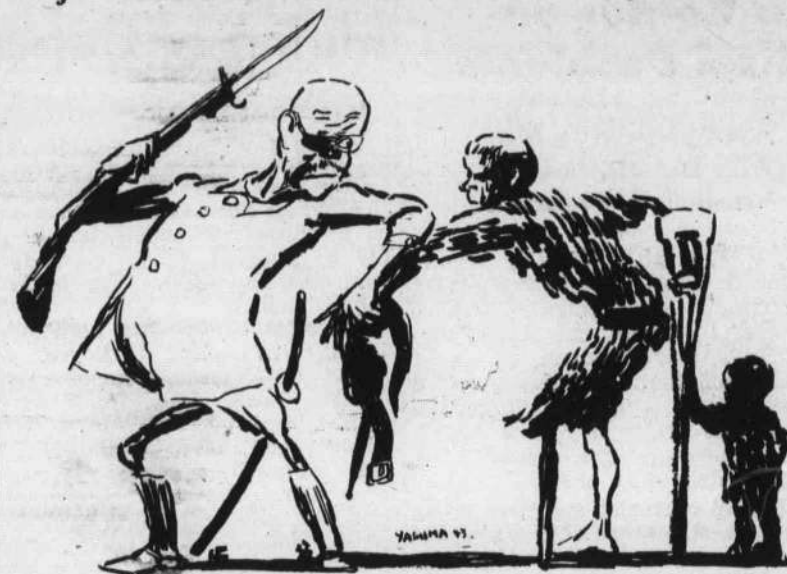
"Be it resolved that the members of the Pocatello building and construction trades council do hereby voice our disapproval of the hiring of these Japanese in the business houses in the state of Idaho and the city of Pocatello, and

"Be it further resolved that we request all members of organized labor to refrain from patronizing any and all business establishments employing Japanese."

Perhaps, had these who approved this resolution considered not only themselves and their jobs but also the deeper implications of their act, they might have come to a different conclusion.

Tojo's Total Mobilization

By Yashima



Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Mr. Costello's Star Chamber

Congressman John M. Costello, one-half of the two-man majority on the Dies subcommittee which has been charged with "prejudice" by its minority member, Rep. Eberharter, is not going to let the west coast "Japanese problem" die in the halls of Congress.

Mr. Costello, an anti-administration Democrat from Hollywood, has indicated that he is not adverse to playing politics with human lives. He is a member of the west coast congressional coalition which is making a spectacle of itself on Capitol Hill with its open avowal of a program of minority race persecution unmatched in recent legislative history.

The star chamber procedure of Mr. Costello's hearings in Los Angeles on the administration's handling of the relocation of Japanese Americans evacuated from the west coast was characterized by the fact that, although newspapermen were admitted, the general public was barred and no opportunity was given for rebuttal until the downright lies, half-truths and exaggerations which were produced by the hearings had been fully exploited by the Hearst press and other race-baiting newspapers. An offer by the War Relocation Authority to send a representative to the Los Angeles hearings was refused.

One of the lies given wide circulation was that evacuees at the Poston relocation center were caching food in the desert for the eventual use of Japanese paratroopers. This vicious story was given front-page prominence in newspapers throughout the country. When the Dies subcommittee visited Poston they were made aware of the ridiculous nature of the charge. However, no effort was made by Mr. Costello to correct the damaging impression created by this and similar testimony although evidence was introduced to prove the stories false.

It is evident that Mr. Costello had a job to do. The Dies subcommittee, through the conduct of its hearings and the nature of the final report issued by Mr. Costello, its chairman, and by Rep. Mundt, the other half of the two-man majority, appears to have been a device utilized by certain unscrupulous interests on the west coast to inflame the public mind regarding the administration's policy on Japanese Americans and to keep the whole "Japanese issue" alive through the medium of scare stories emanating from the hearings.

In recent weeks there has been a recurrence of congressional criticism, inspired by the west coast bloc and featured in the Hearst newspapers, against the government's attitude on Japanese Americans. This administration view was enunciated in President Roosevelt's letter to the Senate which called for fair treatment of this minority and expressed the government's faith in the loyalty of the great majority of the Japanese American population. Rep. Stockman of Oregon, in a recent bitter diatribe against the WRA, has termed that the program of fair play for Japanese Americans is a New Deal

plot, while Rep. Sheppard of California wants to sponsor legislation to "purge" the WRA of all officials responsible for their present policy. It is interesting to note that the present pressure to stop the WRA resettlement program is being exerted by congressmen whose political sympathies may be defined as reactionary. Galen Fisher has indicated in a recent Christian Century article that there are congressmen on the west coast who do not subscribe to the racist policies of the "west coast bloc."

In fact, in any appraisal of congressional attitudes, despite such obvious examples of moral bankruptcy as those exhibited in the procedures and methods of the Dies and Cox investigating committees, the pitfall of a general indictment of the whole legislative body should be avoided. Rep. Eberharter's courageous indictment of the Dies subcommittee report filed by Reps. Costello and Mundt is proof of the presence of men of conscience.

Although the "west coast bloc" has received the support, at one time or another, of such poll-taxers as Martin Dies, John Rankin and Joe Starnes, the American Firster Clare Hoffman, and such Senators as Stewart, Robertson and Revercomb, there is no indication of any mass approval of any legislative pogrom against an American minority because of its ancestry. However, it is plain that the Pacific Coast racist will attempt to gain such national backing. Rep. Leroy Johnson of California has already announced his hope for a coalition of western and deep southern representatives to settle the "Japanese issue," hinting that outrun support of the "west coast bloc's" program may be reciprocated by western assistance on the south's Negro problem. This would carry congressional log-rolling to a new and dangerous extreme.

Rep. Costello of California is determined to keep the "Japanese issue" alive and the possibility is presented that it may be utilized in the 1944 elections. Dr. John Lechner, head of the Americanism Education committee and one of the leading coast proponents of restrictions against Japanese Americans, has announced in Los Angeles that the "Japanese issue" may be raised by anti-administration forces in the coming elections.

Meanwhile, Rep. Costello, predicting that military restrictions may be eased and the evacuees permitted to return to the west coast, has called for immediate "defensive steps." The strategy is obvious and parallels the public pressures which forced the evacuation of Military Area 2 in California.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the issue is no longer military necessity but one of economic competition. The Costellos and the Leroy Johnsons speak for entrenched interests on the west coast who have hidden their economic greed under the twin cloaks of patriotism and military urgency. They do not represent the whole American people—on the west coast or elsewhere.

Vagaries

Politics

Anti-New Dealers in Congress, needled by the Hearst press, have instituted an undercover campaign to "purge" the War Relocation Authority for its fair treatment of Japanese American evacuees. These congressmen oppose the WRA because it has lived up to President Roosevelt's statement of the necessity "to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate and equal treatment for the people of this minority" as a vindication of our war aims. . . . As a reaction to the present WRA policy of releasing loyal Japanese Americans, legislation is being prepared by certain reactionary California congressmen for the duration detention of all evacuees. . . . Completion of the recent segregation program in the relocation centers will make it easier for fair-minded congressmen to fight this racist attack.

Debate

A debate on the subject of barring Japanese Americans from citizenship was heard over the CBS west coast network last week. Dr. Lynn White, president of Mills college, and Professor Max Radin of the Boalt school of jurisprudence at UC in Berkeley, spoke on behalf of the citizenship rights of nisei Americans. Raymond D. Williamson, San Francisco attorney, and Frederick Fisher, former associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippines, urged disenfranchisement. Superior Judge Goodwin Knight of Los Angeles was moderator.

Employment

Army officials at a large military installation in the Pacific intermountain area now approve the employment of Japanese Americans in civilian capacities. At one time some 40 nisei were employed at the base but were released when it was found that there was an army restriction against such employment. The work of the Japanese Americans was satisfactory and it was with regret, especially in view of the manpower shortage, that they were released. Now that the employment of nisei is permitted on such projects, army officials are writing first to the Japanese Americans who were released before hiring others of Japanese ancestry.

Letter-Box

FROM OUR READERS

From Overseas

Dear Sirs:

This is just to let you know that I haven't received the Pacific Citizen regularly. So far, I only received three issues back in July. I would like to keep up with happenings of the nisei world, and the Citizen is the only means by which I can do so. Not only that, I sincerely believe that it is one of the best papers, comparable to any progressive publication in the country.

Sgt. Taro Tsukahara
% P. O. San Francisco

And California

My Dear Fellow Americans:

My wife and I have read with deep interest your "Pacific Citizen" which has been sent to us through the kindness of the Japanese friend.

For the past thirty years I have been engaged, through various international organizations in spreading the gospel of good will to all the peoples of this good Earth. It has grieved me deeply to find my fellow Caucasians taking advantage of war hysteria to breed race hatred. However, the only intelligent thing both you, my Japanese friends and I can do is to prepare ourselves for the return to true democratic principles as soon as the war is over. We must so make our plans that this world atrocity can never happen again.

I believe through the education of youth we can stop this thing we all abhor. Let us begin by

"Nisei and Education"--Conclusion: Assimilation Into Functioning Democracy is Crux of Nisei Education, Occupation Problems

By ELMER R. SMITH

"This is our contribution to our country—to face this manfully and cheerfully and make something out of it—its spite of it." Unquestionably every young person in the United States, whatever his "border, breed or birth", will have a big job on his hands in the days ahead. We cannot give naive promises to the nisei nor to any other group of young people, and picture the future as a "Shangri-la", freed from all storm and strife. The only thing anyone can possibly say at the present, is for all of us to get ready to do our part by knowing the basic facts upon which our cultural existence is based, and prepare ourselves to the best of our abilities in order that we may work to the greatest advantage of ourselves and others.

The fields we have discussed in relation to the nisei and their preparation for a place in society, are not all the occupational areas in our society. It is believed, however, that these are the ones the nisei are most interested in at the present. In order to recall the basic fields of interest, we give you the following summary from a somewhat different classification than used previously.

1. Social Science: Among the fields which beckon the specialist in this branch are business, administration, law, journalism, library work, social work, anthropological and sociological research, and economic research.

2. Mathematics: Engineering in all its branches, electrical work, architecture, accounting, bookkeeping, business administration, and printing.

3. Chemistry and Physics: The health or medical professions, architecture, engineering, photography, and the electrical trades and research.

4. Foreign Languages: Foreign service, secretariats in foreign service, and business administration with firms having foreign trade.

5. Art: Architecture, interior decoration, photography, and commercial art.

6. Home Economics: The work of dietitian, pharmacist, restaurant manager, research.

7. Biology: Medicine, plant pathology, forest service, agriculture, and research have openings in this field.

The nisei must recognize—and I say this bluntly—that their educational and occupational problems rest upon their ability and the ability of others in American society to become assimilated into a functioning democracy. Human and social values cannot be imposed by government executive orders for relocation. The social and occupational frontiers facing the nisei (and others) are changing rapidly and will change, I am sure, still more in the coming years; but the young nisei with ability and training both in a professional line and in the field of liberal education, will cope with the barriers he or she may meet as surely as did their fathers and mothers before them. The basic fact of success rest upon the person and group of persons involved. The nisei will find their own ways and their own approaches, within the range of free solutions, to solve the problems of their social and occupational life. These approaches and ways will be discovered through intelligently trained members of the nisei. The nisei must continue to prove themselves equals to all others in a democratically controlled world. As equals meet, the insoluble problems of yesterday and today become the manageable tasks of human relationships of the future!

telling the whole youth the whole truth. Let them know that the power drunk few in all countries are to blame. The great common people of all races are kindly and friendly; let our hearts work with our heads as we settle these matters.

You have had injustice done to you, but you will rise above it. All those who stand firm in world friendship will eventually win. I shall work for you and with you.

E. A. ROGERS, President
MONTEZUMA MOUNTAIN SCHOOL
Los Gatos, California.

the copy desk

Tule Trains

The train that came from Tule met the train going to Tule at a junction. The occupants looked at each other, but no conversation was possible. They were patterned from the same genus, skin and hair color. Many of them were Japanese American. They shared typical American lives, knew the love for slang, cokes and hamburgers. The issei nursed the earth, they did their bit in the making of the United States into one of the greatest industrial nations in the world. They lived, loved, and laughed in the cosmopolitanism that is America.

But yet a Himalayan wall of psychological difference placed the groups in two tragically distinctive categories.

One group, a tragic picture of lost faith, had bowed to the desire to walk down a metropolitan street and see faces with same structure and color; they had swayed to a longing to walk through life free of prejudiced glances. But all of them had left their lives strewn in memorable bits around the country they loved. In the rustling plow in the barn back on the Coast, in the baby willow planted on the river bank, in the carved initials on the drug store counter at Bill's in the basketball championship trophy displayed at B High with the lone Japanese name inscribed on it, in the waving apple orchard in the dip of the valley . . .

The other group chose to go back to that drug store counter, to urge on once more the plow, to add another name to the trophy, to nurse the willow to a stalwart bulwark. They heard and answered defiantly the challenge in every doubting look of other Americans. They chose to fight and extinguish the ugly red light of discrimination. They chose to fight until democracy was real.—From an editorial in the Minidoka Irrigator.

To the Editor

" . . . It is deeply significant that Amache had so few people leaving for Tule Lake — a mere 123, whereas, other centers were going by the thousands. Why did the overwhelming majority of Amache residents indicate their preference for the American way of life?

"The credit goes to our Project Director Mr. M. Lindley. We have in him a most understanding soul whose sympathy and kindness match his fairness and justice.

"The power of good-will cannot be under-estimated. What happened here could work in Tule Lake also. If the segregated were treated like fellow humans and given more consideration and kindness, it would be a living example of Americanism at work.

"I recommend that the government try some of that coddling and pampering that it is always blamed of doing. Kindness begets kindness and the results will be highly gratifying." — Berry Suzukida in a letter to the Granada Pioneer.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

No Mutuality of Interest Between Axis Partners

Renewed indications that the Allied high command's concept of the Southwest Pacific's requirements fall short of the specifications thought essential by local commanders raises again the old questions about the future of this theater of operations.

It takes no military expert to realize the vast planning and problems of supply and transportation of men and material involved in pressing a war front, especially when that front happens to be thousands of miles overseas.

Likewise no mere newspaper commentator is in position to understand, or even see a portion of the endless stream of facts

which must be considered and weighed according to their relative merits before grand strategy is formulated.

Yet it is possible for writers with an understanding of the facts to keep the public aware of a vital facet of the larger problem which may have been eclipsed for the moment by more pressing calls. Thus we speak today of the Pacific theater where the enemy has shown himself to be resourceful, crafty, tough and able.

Prior to Pearl Harbor the Axis propaganda line led many gullible persons in this country who believed that German, Italian and Japanese interests were tied together because of ideological similarities.

Actually the alliance was merely a marriage of expediency, as of the banding together of thieves for mutual protection and for a show of strength against more respectable society. The three had a similarity of interests only when facing the keepers of the peace; between them there was nothing but the cheap public exhibitions of mutuality which were to inspire the regimented masses into believing that there was destiny in the dynamic course of militarism.

And like a trio of thieves, or wolves, or other predatory creatures, once the common interests are dissolved the parties would not hesitate to fall on each other if it served their own selfish ends.

After the wavering of Japan between the Anglo-American camp and the Nazis, as demonstrated by Premier Hiranuma's indecision during the Craigie-Arita talks in Tokyo just prior to the outbreak of war in 1939, it was indicated that Japan, rather than having a clear-cut national policy was out shopping for the best deal.

As it turned out Hitler's illusions of grandeur were too much for the acquisitive ambitions of Tokyo's warlords then and now calling the tune, and so the alliance was signed in due time.

However, except as Germany's strength affects Japanese security from the Allied nations, there is no mutuality of interests between the two. Japan is out to get what she can, even if that means muscling in on German interests.

In the same manner she is not going to be deterred by any change in the European situation. There will be no change of heart following German collapse except to tighten the defense lines as a necessary military move.

Like the Nazis Japan has specific aims of territorial aggrandizement and extension of her power. She is motivated by specific greeds which she seeks to justify in the light of certain political ideologies, concepts of race, and a mystic divine mandate theory that are at complete odds with Nazi philosophies.

If by some great tragedy these two nations should merge victorious out of this war there is no doubt that insatiable power and land-hungry within the men who direct their policies will drive them against each other in a final conflict for supremacy.

At the same time there is no justification for the belief that Japan will fold up after Germany's collapse. She can be expected to battle more fiercely than ever for whatever gains she has made. She is no longer the lesser partner of the unholy Axis. She must be crushed just as decisively as the Nazis in Europe or else the recurrent cycle of war and peace will not have been ended.

of our own souls, if for no other reason, we must not become ignorantly intolerant merely because we are at war."

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Outline for Democracy

Prompt and positive measures to insure racial harmony and equality in the United States are proposed by the Presbyterian Tribune, published in Utica, New York: "Let us inaugurate a great effort for the prompt achievement of a peaceful victory for complete democracy in relations between the races in our own land. Let us ask President Roosevelt to address the nation on the issue. Let the churches unequivocally proclaim as their platform that in Christian and democratic teachings there is no basis for segregation or Jim Crow of any kind, no basis for anything but complete brotherhood. Let us have a national campaign for abolition of Jim Crow in the armed forces of the United States; a national Civil Rights Bill or Fair Practices Act such as Carey McWilliams proposes in his invaluable new book, *Brothers Under the Skin*; abolition of the poll tax; revitalizing of the Fair Employment Practices Committee; repeal of Oriental exclusion legislation; and prompt relocation of Americans of Japanese descent in adequate jobs and hospitable communities throughout the land."

Provo Incident

The Provo shooting was denounced editorially by the Salt Lake Tribune on October 7: "Real and rational Americans, those who understand the meaning of the term 'fair play' and are capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, were shocked and chagrined to learn of the hoodlum attacks on Japanese confined in a relocation camp near Provo . . . The lads arrested, of an average age of 18 years, deserve an impressive and enduring lesson in tolerance and manliness. Such conduct is cowardly cruel and calculated to discount our condemnation of similar atrocities on the part of barbaric enemies."

"It is reassuring to learn that prominent and influential civic leaders and public officials of Provo and Utah county have denounced the atrocity and promised protection to the labor camps of Japanese from further molestation."

Intolerable Protests

A west coast voice of protest was registered against "intolerant protests" in Northampton, Mass., against the hiring of a Japanese physicist by Smith college.

The San Luis Obispo Telegram-Tribune editorialized on Sept. 22: "Caucasians in and around Northampton, Mass., are protesting the temporary appointment of Dr. Schuichi Kusaka, American and Canadian educated Japanese physicist, to the faculty of Smith college as a lecturer."

"Such protests do not speak well for the tolerance and democracy of the protestants. There is no allegation against Dr. Kusaka except his national origin. He has been investigated and is vouched for by both the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the FBI. So far as it appears, he is a scholar of attainment and repute."

"Why should the college, deprived by the military services and by war work of its regular research and teaching staff members, not use such a man? There are many, many bad Japs. There are some good Japs. For the sake

Some Notes for the Nisei . . . "I Believe in the Nisei--- Today More Than Ever"

By FRED FERTIG

For some six years I worked with Japanese Americans as a minister, and for seven years now I have known them as a friend. The knowledge and friendship won during these years have often been challenged by both the anti-Japanese sentiments on the coast and by certain shortcomings among the nisei themselves. The first challenge was not so hard to meet for the charges of the Jap-baiters were basically dishonest and could be simply answered with a statement of the facts. However the reticence of nisei before even trusted Caucasians, their escapist tendencies—sometimes leaving the battle for assimilation to be fought alone by the non-Japanese; these have been the greater test of this friendship. Yet one recent evening, lonely for certain nisei acquaintances, I wrote down this tribute to all nisei that I would share with you for whatever it is worth . . .

I believe in the nisei—and today more than ever. In the days before the war, when the war seemed little threat to many observers, even then the nisei's immediate future looked dark. As one of their leaders put it to me: "The issei have laid the foundation. Nisei are erecting the walls to the house. The sansei shall put on the roof. The fourth generation then may live in the house." Yet against the obstacles of a conservative cultural background, and sometimes obvious, often subtle discrimination, these nisei dreamed dreams and saw visions. From the poorest families they were still ambitious for the best education. They longed to travel and "see America first," to fully enjoy the material wealth and the social and vocational diversities of this, their land. They were somewhat timid or indifferent when it came to matters of civic expression, but this was not so much their fault as the fault of race prejudice that told them they could only have restricted citizenship privileges. It was not that they were disloyal, but that there was little in their surroundings to encourage serious voting and intelligent debate of public issues. Nevertheless a minority among them began to awake to the task of eliminating Japanese provincialism, of resisting American racism. Thus sprung up the nisei salons, the young democrats, a self-examining attitude among JACL members, an attempt by the churches to broaden their program, and the creation of a progressive press as with the rather promising monthly "Current Life."

The favorite note among all these groups—best stated by the writer Kenny Murase, Bussei Tad Hirota, lawyer John Aiso—was that nisei should democratize and liberalize their own organizations, must throw themselves into interracial activities.

Came December 7, 1941, and these forward-looking purposes were bombed to uselessness as was Pearl Harbor. The confusion before evacuation, the loss of homes by evacuation, and the uncertain future—these, with the injustices of the Jap-baiters, were enough to shake a nisei's faith in himself and in his country, or at least to upset whatever mental adjustment he had made to an already difficult environment. Even as the evacuation was the real trial of the American scheme of civil liberties, also it was the real proof of the stuff that Japanese Americans were made of. On trips of various assembly and relocation centers, considering the conditions of the evacuation, I was several times moved to ask: "How is it that you can still retain your faith in America?" The very wording of the question reveals that they were yet loyal—despite barbed wire enclosures, the American Legion, Mr. Hearst and Mayor Bowron. Their ingenious adaptation to the crude facilities on the centers, using finger nail polish as art paint, building furniture out of scrap lumber, was one sign of their inheritance of the Thomas Edison-Henry Ford kind of inventive Americanism. That they "struck" against poor working arrangements showed that they were sworn to the American way. Japanese in Japan do not strike. Even when there was fear of censorship by the WCCA, and it looked like all might lose their vote, they held both secret meetings and pub-

lic forums to affirm their democratic intent.

They went back into American history, borrowed a system of protest against unfair situations—"committees of correspondence," and through these wrote to leading non-Japanese setting forth their plight. And there were those who risked their all, for the sake of fellow nisei—and for the sake of the American principle of freedom. I refer to Min Yasui and Gordon Hirabayashi, who went to jail that the civil rights of Japanese Americans might be guaranteed. And I also speak of those nisei who were the brave first to go out on student passes, to permanently resettle, to volunteer for the army. These were pioneers, even as were the issei who crossed a wide Pacific, these were heroes in the American tradition of daring and carry-through.

The actions of the nisei (and issei too) before and since Pearl Harbor have done this to me. They made me a better American.

Many years ago I attended a Northern California conference of Japanese Americans held on a Fourth of July week-end. I had entirely forgotten what day it was when the Fourth came. Going down to breakfast with the conferenceites, I was surprised by seeing the tables in red, white and blue decoration. I got over this surprise, to again be brought up by some nisei spontaneously beginning the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." This all happened at a time when nisei did not have to argue their Americanism, and could evidence it by such natural, spontaneous demonstration. In the middle of the day I left the conference to attend to some business in Berkeley. I stopped in at the house of a second-generation friend for a few minutes, and heard a patriotic tune being played on the phonograph. It wasn't one of the nisei boys of the house playing the record—but their "alien" father. Since he usually listened to Japanese music I asked him if he knew what tune he was playing. In his imperfect English he replied that it was Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever." And thereby hung a tale. Old Kushida san had landed on these shores some forty years ago, been back to Japan but once.

He had started out as a farmer, till some whites stoned him and he moved into Berkeley. He had been in that city about thirty years—and because he was a Japanese, could never get better than a job as a floor polisher, though he had some other fine talents. But he loved America "because America is the country of Lincoln . . . and different folks I work for are always doing me kind things . . . and because my boys go about here without detectives following as in Japan." I may have been a sissy about it but I cried just a little that night as I recalled those two experiences. A representative group of nisei and this grey-haired issei had taught me to love America better—at a period in my life when I was doubtful of the validity of the American ideal! I had seen too much of our national hypocrisy; but these of Japanese ancestry—had crossed an ocean—firmly planted their feet here—because they saw through this hypocrisy to the warm truth behind it. Never have the nisei, or the majority of the issei for that matter, made those experiences false for me—come discrimination, war, evacuation. They are to me symbols of true Americanism and the American Promise.

The nisei and so many of their parents have made me ashamed of an America that would maltreat a people just because they were of a different color of skin. They have caused me to appreciate that

Ann Nisei Says: Here's Wartime Recipes to Prepare Oriental Dinners

Oriental food stores in this country are pretty bare these days, as you doubtless know. Formerly imported Japanese and Chinese delicacies have pretty much disappeared from the culinary scene, and Chinese restaurants are learning to do without a good many items they formerly considered indispensable.

Nevertheless, Oriental cooking still keeps its reputation. This is possibly due to the fact that most Oriental recipes are highly adaptable. When one item is scarce, another can be substituted. And few cooks can give you an exact recipe for any dish. It's "a little of this, a handful of that, and season to taste."

Here are a few recipes that don't call for anything you haven't got or can't get.

For instance:

- Fried Chicken with Ginger
- 1 2-lb. chicken
- 1 Tablespoon chopped fresh ginger root
- 2 Tablespoons sheery or whiskey
- 1 Tablespoon sugar
- 3 Tablespoons soy sauce

Have chicken cut into serving pieces. Salt and dust lightly with flour. Brown well in hot fat. Cover and cook until nearly done. Drain off all grease, remove chicken from pan and heat pan until sizzling hot. Place chicken back in pan and cover with remaining ingredients, which have been mixed together. Cover immediately and steam for 5 minutes.

Neo-Easterners who are becoming used to the novelty of quantities of duck and geese in meat markets might appreciate the following recipe:

Duck and Pineapple, Canton

- 1 4-lb. duck
- 1/2 cup soy sauce
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 ginger root, ground
- 1 clove garlic
- 1/4 cup oil
- 2 cups water
- pineapple
- cup water
- 2 cups diced pineapple

Wash duck, cut into pieces. Dip in mixture of soy sauce, sugar, ginger root, and salt. Add with garlic to fat, which has been heated in heavy frying pan. Saute 15 minutes or until well browned. Add water and pineapple juice, simmer covered for 1 hour, or until tender. Remove duck to hot serving platter. Mix cornstarch and water, stir into hot liquid in pan. Cook ten minutes. Add pineapple, cook five minutes longer. Pour over duck.

If you've been having difficulty finding Chinese noodles you might try making your own. Fresh noodles, of course, are a great improvement over the dry variety.

Chinese Noodles

- 2 eggs
- Flour
- Salt
- beef cube

Beat eggs, add a little salt. Stir in as much flour as eggs will take, moistening with beef cube dissolved in 1 tablespoon of warm water. Knead dough till soft and smooth, adding flour as necessary. Roll very thin. Let stand 5 minutes, then roll into long, thin rods. Slice into very thin strips.

the great virtue of America is in her population representing all the great races and cultures of the world coming here to seek freedom and peace and prosperity. They have led me—and many others—to further devote ourselves to the end of racial brotherhood, here and among nations. Part of good Americanism is to share among the nations the lesson that we are slowly but surely learning here at home: That there is no final biological or spiritual difference between races, and that the establishment of racial equality is the opening of a door to a new, immensely richer epoch in social history.

So I pay tribute to you, fellow Americans!

Questions of Vital Interest To Nisei Group Answered by McWilliams at JACL Meeting

Noted Authority on Race Minority Problems
Discusses Possibility for Evacuees to Return
To Evacuated Areas Along Pacific Coast

Questions of vital interest to all nisei were answered by Carey McWilliams, former director of Immigration and Housing in California, at a public meeting sponsored by the Japanese American Citizens League in Denver, Colo., on Sept. 21.

Following are some of the questions asked of McWilliams by his audience and his answers:

Question: Will California permit the return of the evacuees?

Answer: Yes, for the very simple reason that I cannot quite visualize how California is going to build a wall down that eastern side of the state to keep citizens out of California. The constitutional issue would be extremely difficult, even though popular opinion is that the state is four-square for some kind of exclusion. I would say that the rather vague proposals that have been circulated in the state along this line, for example attempting to strip certain groups of American citizenship, are not popular in the state. There is a very considerable respectable, popular opinion in California that would not go for that sort of thing at all. Similarly, any proposals designed to deprive the nisei of voting rights would not be very popular in the state.

It would be a good idea if the nisei did not go back too soon or until it is more crystalized. For example, you could be kept out of the state if you went back now, but I just cannot see how it could be done later constitutionally.

Joe Masaoka is quite right in emphasizing to you the very remarkable increase in public interest in this problem of racial minorities in the United States. It is more in the public's attention now that it has been at any time in the past and I want in particular to call your attention to this pattern of setting up in a growing community so-called inter-racial commission committees, sometimes called "good conduct committees" or "committees for fair play in American communities."

It is quite evident that a very remarkable increase in committees of this kind is evident all over the United States, and such a racial committee as the inter-racial commission committee is being set up on a county-wide basis in Los Angeles under powerful auspices. It would be of a more general type than the type we are discussing, for they would be inclined to shy away from this particular issue right now, but I think it apparent that people on that sort of committee and that particular committee in Los Angeles and on similar committees all over the United States are getting a first-hand education in the problems faced by racial minorities in this country, and as a result of that education and experience, serving on these committees and commissions, you are going to see far more community understanding with respect to issues of this kind than you have ever seen before. Gradually these committees will be tied together in some form of national organization, and you will hear a great deal more about them in the future.

Question: President Roosevelt in his speech on Tuesday of this month, the 14th, said: "We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible." In view of such a statement, Mr. McWilliams, in your opinion, what can the state of California or the people of California do to prevent the return of the evacuees? Have any measures been suggested that Californians will have restricted areas?

Answer: I could say no, because as I say, the talk on the subject has been on a sort of crack-pot level, and incidentally, on this matter of restricted deeds, there is a group, there are interests in California that are particularly interested in the possibility of state legislation to outlaw restrictive covenants in property deeds. These groups feel that with home titles and deeds, you couldn't legislate such covenant deeds already executed and filed. Nevertheless, you

might at least oppose legislation which would look toward the future along that line.

Legislation along other lines will be introduced. The legislation has had rather important backing on the subject, you will remember, with respect to the Negro and the impossible situation which has been reached in regard to them. Representatives of the city residents in Los Angeles are aware of this and that the rapid increase of the Negro population is a problem to all the public welfare societies, social welfare stations and other public health agencies, who recognize that something must be done about this. So I feel there is some possibility in the next three or four years of actually outlawing restrictive covenants.

Question: You have already told us in outline of various groups, such as the Home Front Commandos, Inc., of Sacramento and the Pacific Problems Study Group of Los Angeles, which are actively engaged in trying to prevent our return to the west coast. Could you tell us how best to combat them, and secondly, how best to cooperate with and work together with other groups who are trying to help us?

Answer: The outstanding organization, as you know, the American Committee for Fair Play, has been strong in the northern part of the state. It has a very impressive list of sponsors and has drawn up a pretty good statement.

These are very successful and important individuals in the state legislature, and these individuals in particular should be for American principles and fair play. Also, the committee has been very weak in that it has not spread, particularly through the central part of the state of California. I did hear, though, the week that I left Los Angeles, that it has organized in Los Angeles, and that a section of that committee, from southern California will be established in Los Angeles. I am sure we can get some outstanding labor people on that committee. I am not sure that the committee can accomplish as much as these community citizens committees can whose set-up is to deal with other minority problems also. It is rather through these other citizens' committees that most can be accomplished in the form of influencing public opinion.

Now, on the very admirable issue with regard to reversing our policy on Chinese immigration: I think it is a winning issue and should be supported in every possible way. It should be supported to the extent of narrowing the support down to just these particular bills and pushing them because once these bills are passed and signed by the president, it actually means in historic terms that this country has reversed its policy from 1882 on against Oriental immigration. Nothing can be more important than issues of that kind, and they should be pushed in every possible way.

Question: It is inevitable that the main efforts against Japan will come soon. When that full campaign against the Japanese develops, of course, there will be an official program of hate propaganda towards the Japanese, and there will be inescapable growing lists of casualties for the south Pacific fronts. Now then, if we are extended the right to return, during the war, by the military, do you believe as a practical matter that it would be wise for the nisei to endeavor to return to the west coast during the duration?

Answer: As a practical proposition, I have my doubts about the
(Continued on page 7)

JUST Incidentally

By Dale Oka

Downtown Detroit, any time during store hours, reminds me of pre-Xmas shopping days. The sidewalks are jammed, literally and figuratively, with people like stampeding cattle, except that these two-legged ones on the hard pavement are not all headed in one direction. Maybe it's the jingle of the shekels earned in war plants, but there forever seems to be an air of festivity permeating the atmosphere. The only thing that stops me from indulging in a shopping spree (the good wife allows me five bucks per every two weeks) and reminds me that it isn't quite Yuletide yet is the conspicuous absence of packages obstructing the view of the harried male carriers.

IN RE: STREET CARS

The guy that thought of canning sardines must have received his inspiration from riding in one of Detroit's streetcars. The conductors are perennially sounding off monotonously, "Keep moving to the front of the car, please. Keep moving to the front. Keep moving, (and under his breath, 'Damit.')

Sometimes I think they're blind. Every available square foot is already occupied and yet they're always trying to crowd in "one more."

This street car business is one financial institution that doesn't believe in the old slogan that "the customer is always right." I have yet to hear a fare-paying passenger getting the best of a conductor. So it is not strange that the customers find solace in one another. They're always considerate to each other and courtesy is not a forgotten word—it pays, too. Just the other day, during an approximately ten-block ride, I vacated a seat three times to offer it to less fortunate fellow citizens. And the reward? They not only gave me a kindly and grateful "thank you," but the guy hanging on the strap right next to me helped me in maintaining my stance. He was stepping on my foot.

Then there is the incident experienced by one nisei in town. Well, he didn't have any small change and pulled out a 20 dollar bill. The conductor told him very plainly that he didn't have change for it. The kid mumbled that it was the smallest thing he had. It was a predicament.

Just then a lady pulled out six cents from her purse and dropped it into the fare box for the nisei lad. The kid expressed his appreciation and when he asked for her name and address so that he might repay her kindness, she said that it was no trouble at all and refused to divulge the asked-for info.

Its fascinating the way these brakemen manipulate the controls! They never come to a stop unless they can slam the brakes on in a hurry and all at once. Then you start looking around for your head and straightening out your vertebrae.

I sometimes firmly believe that Gus Dorais, coach of the Detroit Lions, brings his men into the streetcars as part of their training. They're all hanging on to the straps in the rear car. And then, at some previously designated stop as mapped out by their board of strategy, one guy will yell, "Coming out!" The interference comes together, Fenenbock carries the mail and the rest of us are thrown for an aching loss onto the hard, cold floor.

But probably the most interesting part of the whole railway scheme is the way the conductor calls out the streets. It's a great game for the bored passengers and worth more than the 6 cents which the City of Detroit charges you for transporting your body around town. The idea is to listen carefully to the name the conductor mumbles out. Then if you can correctly figure out one time out of ten chances what he called, you may place yourself at the head of the class.

Some other time I shall endeavor to advise you as to how to get off a streetcar at the proper corner. For you don't . . . get off at the right place. But permit me to con-

AFL Asked to Adopt Fair Race Policy

FEPC Chairman Speaks At National Convention Of Federation of Labor

BOSTON — Monsignor Francis J. Haas, chairman of the president's Fair Employment Practices committee, pleaded Wednesday with delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention to accord full union status to Negroes and other minority groups and issued this warning:

"Just as once there existed unhealthy agreements between anti-labor employers and anti-labor workers, so there exists a danger that some labor organizations and some employers may combine to restrict the rights of minority group members. Put yourself in the place of such a member of a minority group. Be he Negro, Mexican, Jew or creedist, he wants his full status as an American working man, and if he finds organized management and organized labor leagued against him he will in some form revolt."

"Would you have it otherwise: Would you have the spirit which founded the American Federation of Labor stamped out among great masses of your fellow Americans. Must one-tenth of the people of our country be set aside as a special class, with special loyalties that are not the loyalties of the rest of us?"

Monsignor Haas, who is bishop-elect of Grand Rapids, Mich., said the executive order creating his committee held out to minority groups "something akin to what the Wagner act held out to dominated workers in the year 1935. In trade union terms they wish to own the right to settle grievances and negotiate contracts through representatives of their own choosing, to work for seniority rights, to share in the opportunity for security for their families, and to participate as free men in that modern equivalent of the New England town meeting, the trade union."

Declaring that these are the rights of minority groups, he cautioned: "Restrictions on inalienable rights will always breed revolt."

Sell Evacuee Properties in Canadian City

Custodian of Japanese Property Conducts First Forced Sales

VANCOUVER, B. C. — More than \$125,000 in cash has been realized from the forced sale of real estate, owned by evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry by the Custodian of Japanese Property, according to the Vancouver Sun. The Sun quoted officials as stating that there had been a "brisk demand" despite the all-cash stipulation. A total of 51 dwellings, 14 store premises, three rooming houses, one factory and a parcel of vacant land was listed as sold. Proceeds from the sale are held in the Custodian's office to the credit of the owner of the liquidated property.

Individual sales of property have run as high as \$12,000 but the average is reported to be near \$2,000.

The Sun, which has editorially opposed the evacuees, declared: "The liquidation of these assets is to the final steps in ridding Vancouver of the last vestiges of Jap economic penetration."

Hawaii Relaxes Enemy Alien Funds

HONOLULU, T. H. — A relaxation of certain restrictions heretofore placed on financial and commercial transaction of Japanese nationals residing in Hawaii was announced here recently by foreign funds control officials.

sole you by advising you to depart with your No. 18 stamp for a pair of good, hardy walking shoes if you ever plan on coming to Detroit. Believe you me, you'll need them!

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sakamoto (16-5-E, Minidoka) a boy on Sept. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ohira (1-24-A, Heart Mountain) a boy on Sept. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Kumagai (227-7-A, Poston) a girl on Sept. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nakashiki (32-10-A, Poston) a girl on Sept. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Takaoka (16-2-A, Poston) a boy on Sept. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kanzuchi Morisaki (22-12-A, Poston) a boy on Sept. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Takaki (3-3-B, Poston) a boy on Sept. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Isomura (15-3-D, Minidoka) a boy on Sept. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Kawamoto (207-13-D, Poston) a girl on Sept. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Uchimura (44-2-D, Poston) a girl on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshinori Odama (8K-2-B, Granada) a boy on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeichi Osada (5906-C, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kusaichi Yagi (3916-C, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sashi Okamoto (34-4-E, Minidoka) a girl on Sept. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Yamada (5915-A, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jun Watanabe (7-2-F, Minidoka) a girl on Sept. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sekida (21-1-F, Heart Mountain) a boy on Sept. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Matsunaga (1706-C, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshihiko Nishimi (3515-A, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Ota (20-6-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on Sept. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Saburo Narita (10E-1E, Granada) a boy on Sept. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayuki Inoashi (6906-E, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Nagaiishi (28-8-F, Minidoka) a girl on Sept. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Gary Hagio (26-8-B, Rohwer) a girl on Sept. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fujii (503-C, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 29.

DEATHS

Dr. Tatsunosuke Shiina, (6H-1D Granada) on Sept. 21.

Yozo Kakashima, 69 (7117, Tule Lake) on Sept. 23.

Tadashi Goto, 81, (23-2-B, Heart Mountain) on Sept. 24.

Mohei Migaki, 60, on Sept. 24 at Minidoka.

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Tada (5-2-E, Minidoka) on Sept. 28.

Yoshio Tommy Yamaoka, 22, at Tule Lake.

MARRIAGES

Amy Kishii to Cpl. Jimmy Sugimura on Aug. 29 at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Chiyoko Fujisaki to Bob Sadao on Sept. 11 at Topaz.

Mikio Inouye to Arthur Fujiwara on Sept. 12 at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Florence Wake to Rev. Paul Nagano on Sept. 13 at Preston.

Gladys Shizuka Kouno to Matsuo Ikejiri on Sept. 16 at Gila River.

Yoshihiko Sunda to Tsujinori Umeda on Sept. 18 at Gila River.

Chiyoko Watabayashi to George Iwakiri on Sept. 18 at Minidoka.

Koyama on Sept. 21 at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Marjorie Yoshiko Yamamura to Ray Yamamoto on Sept. 21 at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Mrs. Tase Takahashi to Eizo Shjrai on Sept. 21 at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Mary Misao Togami to Kenkichi Osugi on Sept. 2p at Gila River.

Kikuyo Yamamoto to Tom Tamotsu Hirakawa on Sept. 24 at Gila River.

Toshiko Inouye to Hajima Moto on Sept. 24 at Billings, Montana.

Dorothy Takahashi to Bill Fujita on Sept. 25 at Topaz.

Luriko Okada to Sgt. Hood Shioji on Sept. 29 at Minidoka.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Provo Incident Has Salutary Effect

The recent shooting at Provo, Utah, must be the center of conversation in the various relocation centers from which the seasonal workers come. This incident will be a powerful weapon for those who are afraid to resettle. In this respect, especially, it is a most unfortunate incident.

All reports indicate that although many shots were fired there was no serious injury. The incident seems to have had a salutary effect upon the community itself because the boys from the camp report that even business houses which had been hostile previously were now more cordial. The mayor and leaders of Provo deserve credit for taking speedy action and thus avoiding complications. The workers were ready to return to their respective camps because of their fear over personal safety. They had come out to help in the harvesting and canning program which are vital for the successful prosecution of the war but did not feel that they would care to continue under dangerous conditions. The personal assurance of the mayor won over the workers, who decided to continue with their work.

Provo has not been a friendly community. The War Relocation Authority must have been aware of this fact. When the union members of the Geneva Steel Plant refused to permit about 200 workers from the Topaz relocation center to work, it was apparent that community acceptance was not too favorable. Realizing this fact, a proper foundation should have been laid in advance for the arrival of the large number of evacuee workers.

The incident which arose at Provo could have arisen at Ogden or Davis county, Utah, where hundreds of evacuee workers from various relocation centers are contributing their labor in the war effort. In some localities, because of alleged poor community acceptance, some of the workers are reported to have returned to the centers.

Resettlement Aid Groups Organized

In the middle west and the east, the WRA seems to be organizing resettlement committees to create favorable community acceptance. Church and civic leaders have been spearheading this movement, and wherever called upon, they have enthusiastically supported the resettlement program. This type of ground work is most urgent when large numbers of seasonal workers are to be imported. This is especially true in the states of Idaho, Utah and Colorado.

Northern Utah and Denver, Colorado have been declared "closed areas" by the WRA regional offices. The reason is that it is believed a saturation point has been reached. No one is permitted to go to these regions from the centers on indefinite leaves. As to seasonal workers, there seems to be another policy, more or less dictated by the War Manpower Commission. The demand for workers is great, and therefore there is no necessity of convincing the employers about the availability of Japanese labor. The task for the WRA stems to be to pacify the feelings of those who cannot get the workers they want.

Where "closed areas" exist, there seems to be the obvious problem of concentrating on public relations. The Provo incident bears this fact since this community is within such an area. Strong committees of church and civic leaders should be enlisted in this work of assimilating newcomers into community life.

Local Newspapers Have Fair Attitude

In Utah and other intermountain areas, it has been a fortunate thing that the Salt Lake Tribune and the Deseret News have been fair in their attitudes. Also many of the local papers have been friendly. The Hearst type of rabid, racist policy has not been practiced by any of the large newspapers. The Denver Post of Colorado has been the sensational exception but its rantings seem to

have ceased for the time being, possibly for lack of ammunition to fire at the WRA or the Japanese problem. Strong editorials have appeared in the Tribune and Telegram, denouncing the cowardly acts of those who fired the shots into the Provo labor camp. Undoubtedly the public will be swayed by such a stand.

A large number of Pacific Coast evacuees have resettled in eastern Oregon and Washington and throughout the states of Idaho, Utah and Colorado. The important task now seems to be in organizing strong resettlement committees in every community where the Japanese now live. Furthermore, this type of work is doubly necessary where large numbers of seasonal workers are to be sent. Any unfortunate incident in any part of the "free zone" is going to have its repercussions within the centers. The timid souls will be convinced that resettlement is not a wise policy and thus defeat the major program and objective of the WRA.

We would like to see the WRA offices take a more direct interest in public relations work through committees composed of community leaders from all walks of life. In the long run, this may be of greater importance than merely finding jobs in order to employ the centers. Persons of Japanese ancestry permanently settled in any area are being affected through the influx of newcomers which is being dictated by the WRA itself. In justice to these residents who cannot control the number or the actions of the seasonal workers and the problem of community acceptance, the WRA must be more aggressive in this field.

Best to Face Trial in Cody For Forgery

Prize Dies Committee Witness Turned Over to Wyoming Official

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Earl A. Best, former associate steward at Heart Mountain, Wyoming, and star witness for the Dies committee investigation of War Relocation Authority centers, was Saturday turned over to Sheriff Frank Blackburn of Cody County, Wyoming, who will take him to that state to answer a forgery charge.

Best was arrested in Los Angeles on a complaint that he had forged a government check.

He declared his arrest was a political move in retaliation for sensational testimony he gave before the Dies committee. Best's charges, disproved by WRA testimony, included the charge that the Heart Mountain camp was "run by a Jap," and that thousands of dollars worth of food was being secretly hoarded by the evacuees.

McWilliams Answers Nisei Questions

(Continued from page 6)

advisability of it for this reason: one of the reasons, in my judgment, that these crackpot organized agitators are not making more headway than they are in California is that the Japanese are out of the state. It ill becomes the agitators, so to speak, who are in an interesting position because they can beat their breasts and pound the table, but where are these Japanese people? The people who attend the mass meetings go home and sound off on this question, but after all they do not do very much about it because there are no Japanese around.

The removal of the nisei in retrospect will be regarded from that point of view as probably being a pretty harsh move. You understand, of course, I testified against mass evacuation, but I can see what might have happened if it had not been done. A very ugly situation might have developed. If the ban were relaxed and a sizable number went back at this time, I am not sure that it would be feasible.

JACL Credit Union to Offer Loan, Life Savings Plan

CALLING

All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

ZONE ADDRESS

Letters, new memberships, and Pacific Citizen subscriptions are still coming into Headquarters without zone addresses. In order to facilitate the handling of mail, the Postmaster General has ordered the use of zone designations. Pacific Citizen subscriptions must have zone addresses in order that mailing costs may be substantially reduced. If the zone address is missing in the original subscription, it means that another new address plate must be made when the zone address is received later. Your cooperation is needed.

RED CROSS LETTERS

The American Red Cross in Salt Lake City has letters from Japan which they are unable to deliver because the addressees have moved from their original homes. The whereabouts of the following will be appreciated in order that the letters may be delivered: Yuriko Suzuki and Raisaku Takata, formerly of 33½ S. W. Temple St.; Toku Kato, formerly of 438 South 6th East; and Sekio Hoshide, formerly of 67 West 1st South, all of Salt Lake City. Katsujiro Horiuchi, formerly c/o Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Bingham Canyon, Utah.

DONATIONS

The Civil Rights Fund has been bolstered by donations from Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays, National Director of the A. C. L. U., and Mr. Alfred Bingham, editor of Common Sense. We have another anonymous donation, this time for \$4.00 from Hunt, Idaho.

JACL CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Another book has been added to the JACL Circulating Library with the donation by Rev. Fred Fertig of "Twice a Year", a review of literature on Civil Liberties.

CHANGE IN OFFICE STAFF

Headquarters is without an office secretary with the resignation of Fujie Maehara to take a position in the Middle West. Please bear with us if you do not get a prompt reply from us. If there are any applicants for the position of office secretary, please send in your qualifications.

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210 acre irrigated farm located 3½ miles from Idaho Falls, Idaho by paved highway. Suitable for raising Potatoes, Beets, Peas, Grains, hay or truck gardens. Two sets of buildings. Priced for quick sale at \$35,000. Terms: \$23,000 cash, Buyer assume \$12,000 mortgage at 3½ per cent amortized over 20 years but repayable at any time without penalty if so desired. This is an exceptional buy. Write Owner... Post Office Box 219, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

WANTED

Two girls or women for domestic work in Doctor's home in Chicago, Illinois. One experienced cook and one for second work. Will consider experienced couple. For full details contact Mrs. Jack Weinstock, 1427 Circle Way, Salt Lake City, Utah. Phone: 4-1044.

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Benefits of Cuna Mutual Life Insurance Society Offered Members

Loan and life savings plans of the Cuna Mutual Insurance Society will be incorporated in the benefits of the Japanese American Citizens League Credit Union, it was decided at directors' meeting on Saturday, October 2.

Under the loan plan, a borrower, in the event of death or permanent disability, will not be required to repay a Credit Union loan, which will instead be paid to the Credit Union by the Cuna Mutual Insurance Society. Co-endorsers will also be protected in the event of the death or permanent disability of the maker of the note.

Under the life savings plan, Credit Union members will receive life insurance in the amount equivalent to the amount of paid up shares. In the event of the death of a Credit Union member, an amount equal to his paid up shares is paid to the heirs of the deceased member. Thus members with \$1,000 deposited at the time of death will bequeath their heirs the \$1,000 deposited plus an additional \$1,000 in insurance.

Total benefits payable under the loan savings plan is \$2,000, and \$1,000 under the life savings plan. Benefits under the life savings plan are graduated on deposits made after the age of 55, when 75% of the insurable savings balance is paid, to the 65-69 age group, when 25% of the balance is paid.

Rate of interest on loans has been set at 1% per month on the unpaid balance. Funds of the credit union will be deposited in the Walker Bank and Trust Co.

Membership in the Credit Union is limited to JACL members. Interested members may write to the

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

Of Pacific Citizen, published weekly at Salt Lake City, Utah, for October 1st, 1943.

STATE OF UTAH,
County of Salt Lake—ss.

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

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

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

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Gila River Man Buys \$10,000 Worth of Bonds

RIVERS, Ariz. — Actions and a check for \$6,000 speak louder than words, according to Eikichi Toshima of Rivers who last week walked into the center post office, laid a check across the bond window, took his receipt and walked out without a word.

Toshima, formerly a vegetable farmer in Arroyo Grande, now owns \$10,000 worth of War Bonds, having purchased \$4,000 in bonds in Arroyo Grande.

Tucson newspaper, hearing of the action, sent a cameraman to Rivers to photograph Toshima buying the bond.

Hawaii Return Granted Resident At Poston Centef

POSTON, Ariz. — First Poston resident to be granted permission to return to Hawaii is Misue Ogata, who has been granted priority on passage by the office of the Military Governor, Hawaii, according to the Poston Chronicle.

Other residents desiring to return to Hawaii may apply for permission to cross by contacting the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Area, the leaves office announced. Applicants must be bona fide residents of the Islands.

Japanese American Citizens League at 415 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, for further information and application blanks. Applications must be returned with a 25 cent entrance fee, plus whatever initial deposit the applicant may wish to make. The minimum deposit has been set at \$1 each month.

The Pacific Citizen was in error last week in announcing Yukio Inouye as a director, the name being, instead, Yukus Inouye.

413 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City.

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

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

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

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

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

LARRY TAJIRI,

Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of Sept, 1943.

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

Invite Nisei Soldiers To Visit AFSC In San Francisco

Nisei soldiers and civilians granted permission to visit the San Francisco area are invited to visit and stay at the American Friends Service Committee building, formerly the Japanese YWCA building at 1830 Sutter street, according to Josephine W. Duveneck, associate secretary.

Limited accommodations for short periods can be provided, according to Miss Duveneck. One nisei from Chicago, awaiting transportation to Hawaii, is at present staying at the building.

While nisei soldiers visit the west coast frequently on furloughs from the army, nisei civilian visitors are rare. Permission to visit the coast has, however, been granted in rare instances. Civilians, however, are required to be accompanied by a Caucasian escort.

Loyal Evacuees From Tule Lake Arrive At Minidoka Center

HUNT, Idaho—The population of the Minidoka Relocation Center rose to 8175 last week with the transfer of 1529 evacuees from the Tule Lake Center in northern California. The transfer was part of the War Relocation Authority's program to segregate in one center, the Tule Lake Center, all persons of Japanese ancestry loyal to Japan and to place Tule evacuees loyal to the United States in other relocation centers. The Minidoka Relocation Center transferred 254 to the Tule Lake Center.

Segregation Program Near Completion

WRA Official Says Resettlement Mitigates West Coast Problems

LOS ANGELES—The War Relocation Authority's program to segregate 20,000 pro-Japanese evacuees at the Tule Lake relocation camp will be completed on or by October 15, R. B. Cozzens, assistant field director of the WRA, said on Oct. 1 in Los Angeles.

Cozzens, visiting Los Angeles on an inspection tour of field offices from his San Francisco headquarters, emphasized that the Tule Lake segregations are part of a federal plan to allocate all evacuees.

"The first step is this separation of the loyal from the disloyal," Cozzens was quoted as saying. "The loyal evacuees are being slowly inserted into communities throughout the nation, while the 'disloyal' are concentrated at Tule Lake for eventual shipment to their homeland. When this is done, and the evacuees take root in inland states, problems of the west coast will be mitigated."

Cozzens said that minor children of alien Japanese families which have elected or been forced to return to Japan constitute a problem for relocation authorities. Many of these, born in America, are personally loyal and wish to remain, he said. In most cases they have been forced to accompany their parents. Others have gained parental permission to stay with friends and eventually find homes somewhere in the United States.

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