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Hawaiians Regard Evacuation As "Colossal Land-Grabbing Scheme," San Joseans Told

Reporter From Hawaii Tells of Nisei Loyalty During Dec. 7 Attack

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast states is regarded in Hawaii as a "colossal land grabbing scheme," Brian Storm of the International News Service told the San Jose Lions club Wednesday.

Storm, a reporter in Hawaii for several years, spoke on conditions in the islands.

Storm stressed that he was no "Jap lover," and explained that he was passing on the opinions of others, which were not his necessarily. Discussing opinion in Hawaii, he said:

"They think that California and the army in California have made a great mistake, or maybe I should say committed an error in packing off all the Japanese indiscriminately from this area. They have read statements that 'if you send the Japs back we'll bury them.' They think that is un-American. Some of our biggest men in the islands are Japanese—many of them in the legislature and the professions."

Many American soldiers and sailors would not be alive today were it not for the help given by doctors and nurses of Japanese ancestry who treated the wounded in Japanese hospitals in Hawaii after the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, Storm said.

Since then, he added, 2500 Japanese Americans have volunteered for the army from Hawaii, and a number of them have performed meritorious service for the army in recent engagements.

Storm told a story of Japanese American courage at Pearl Harbor. He said he was at Pearl Harbor at 8:15 a. m. on the day of the attack. A bomb landed 200 yards from where he was hiding at a power sub-station. Two marines manning an anti-aircraft gun were knocked out. Their places were taken by two Japanese Americans who jumped out of a pineapple truck and passed the ammunition until the marines were back on the job.

Storm said that the only area in the city of Honolulu which was severely damaged was a block largely occupied by persons of Japanese ancestry.

Suicide Attempt At Manzanar Fails

MANZANAR, Calif.—An illusion that someone was after him assertedly led to the attempted suicide of Yaichi Tashima of this center, reports the Manzanar Free Press.

He was taken to the hospital with a razor cut in his abdomen after a friend called an ambulance.

Japanese Americans In Utah Lauded for War Bond Purchases

If everybody had responded as wholeheartedly as did Utah's Japanese Americans in the nation's third war bond drive, the war would have ended long ago, declared Captain Thomas F. Collins, commander in charge of the Civilian Defense corps, in acknowledgment of the fulfillment of their $25,000 quota.

The drive was sponsored by the Salt Lake JACL and the YWCA Friendship and Service club under the direction of Mrs. Alice Kasai.

Collins' appreciation was echoed by Ab Jenkins, mayor of Salt Lake City.

AFL Workers Drop Protest Against Kusaka

Employee Group Holds Meeting on Smith College Controversy

NORTHHAMPTON, Mass. — Members of the Smith college maintenance workers union, which had threatened to call a strike if a 27-year old Japanese professor was retained on the staff of the college, have apparently dropped their protest, the Associated Press indicated on Sept. 24.

The Smith College Employes' Union, an AFL affiliate, had been the storm center of protest directed against the appointment of Dr. Schuichi Kusaka, a Japanese alien, to the school faculty as a mathematical physicist.

After a meeting on the night of Sept. 23, union officials refused to comment on what stand the maintenance employes would take in the controversy but said that all employes would report for work.

Dr. Kusaka, a graduate of three American universities, came to British Columbia with his parents when only four years of age and has never returned to Japan.

Jerome Dentist Wins Commission As First Lieutenant

DENSON, Ark. — Dr. Arthur Takii of this center, who has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army, left here recently to report at Camp Shelby, Miss., reports the Denson Tribune.

He is the first commissioned officer from Jerome.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chuhiro Takii, and his wife, formerly Ruby Inoshita of Heart Mountain, are remaining in the center.

President Roosevelt Urges Race Harmony To Win Conflict

CHICAGO — Co-operation of all racial groups to aid in winning the war was urged by President Roosevelt in a letter on Sept. 27 to the National Urban League for Social Service among Negroes.

"The integrity of our nation and our war aims is at stake in our attitude toward minority groups at home," the President said.

Mr. Roosevelt added:

"Men of all races—black, brown, white and yellow—fight beside us for freedom. We cannot stand before the world as a champion of oppressed peoples unless we practice as well as preach the principles of democracy for all men. Racial conflict diminishes war production, cuts down the flow of guns and planes and increases the toll of American lives. Racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us suspect abroad.

"Ours is a twofold responsibility. All true Americans must be prepared to protect with life itself the inalienable rights of all men without regard to race, creed or color. All true Americans also must increasingly accept the responsibilities that go with democratic privileges."

Emmons' Appointment Seen In Hawaii as Move to Clarify Japanese Americans' Status

Star-Bulletin Interprets War Department's Action In Light of New Western Commander's Record in Handling 'Japanese Problem' in Hawaii

HONOLULU, T. H. — "Assignment of Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons to the western defense command will inevitably—and quite naturally—be interpreted as a move to clarify the status of the Japanese who were evacuated from coast states to the 'war relocation camps,'" the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, leading Hawaiian daily, declared on Sept. 11.

The Star-Bulletin enumerated three reasons for such a conjecture:

"First, the circumstances of the evacuation and resettlement of the Japanese soon was recognized to be more than a policy of military necessity. Its accompaniment of west coast politics was quickly obvious.

"Second, the resultant policy of concentration of the Japanese, virtually idle in large numbers, has raised pointed questions both of humane and economic character.

"Third, the camp administrations have been and still are under fire from groups and individuals who have called these administrations soft, weak, vacillating.

"Right or wrong, true or false, this charge has had nationwide publicity. It has brought about a congressional investigation, and that investigation confirmed, if any confirmation were needed, that the wholesale evacuation and resettlement of Japanese has brought no real settlement of the 'Japanese problem' of west coast communities."

"Such being an obvious situation," the Star-Bulletin added, "the appointment to the west coast command of an army officer whose policy in Hawaii was drastically different from that of Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt is bound to be interpreted as an effort to clarify the 'Japanese situation' in that important area.

"As commanding general of the Hawaiian department, General Emmons immediately recognized the wisdom of a policy which aimed to disturb the population of the territory as little as possible—and to concentrate manpower and resources on the effort to transform the islands into an impregnable fortress."

General Emmons' decision "not to evacuate or even to sequester the Japanese" was a decision which involved some risk, the Star-Bulletin added. "Tension was high, and feeling ran deep . . . . Nevertheless, it was a decision justified not only by sheer necessity and expediency . . . . but by the past conduct of Japanese aliens and Americans of Japanese ancestry."

The Star-Bulletin parenthetically observed that the "effective espionage prior to the attack of December 7 was accomplished by a relatively small group of trained agents sent from Japan and working out of the local Japanese consulate. The army and navy intelligence services and the FBI have not, either before or since Pearl Harbor, uncovered sabotage or detected fifth column activities by bona fide and permanent, long-time residents" of Japanese acestry.

Commenting further on General Emmons' handling of the Hawaiia situation, the Honolulu daily said:

"The assurance that no law-abiding Japanese alien or American citizen, would be disturbed in his or her peaceful pursuits, calmed early agitation, and permitted Hawaii to move forward on its obvious strategic lines of preparation.

". . . The large number of able bodied Japanese residents, available for miscellaneous labor, allowed thousands of island men and youths—yes, and women—of other races to go to defense jobs."

Contrasting the Hawaiian solution of the "Japanese situation" to that of the west coast program, the Star-Bulletin continued:

"The evacuation of west coast Japanese to camps has been followed both by disturbances within the camps and by political and economic repercussions, currents and cross-currents outside.

"And there is now a large and vocal element of white Americans in west coast states who are urging that some more satisfactory policy be worked out between civil and military authorities so that the 'Japanese question' may be more happily answered than it has been to date."

"It is entirely natural," the Star-Bulletin concluded, "that the appointment of General Emmons . . . shall be regarded in the light of an effort to work out a better policy for west coast Japanese."

National JACL Announces Credit Union for Members

Charter, By-Laws Accepted By Utah State Commissioner

The National Japanese American Citizens League Credit Union became a reality this week after six months of preparatory work with the acceptance of its charter and by-laws by the commissioner of banking for the state of Utah, R. F. Starley, it was announced by Hito Okada, general manager of the credit union and treasurer of the JACL.

Directors have been named as Bill Yamauchi, president; Shigeki Ushio, vice president; Tatsuo Koga, Jun Kurumada and Yukio Inouye.

The credit committee is composed of Kay Terashima, Jim Ushio and Frank Tashima, while Toysie Kato, James Yamamoto and Constance Yamada compose the supervisory committee.

The directors will meet at the JACL office on October 2 to pass on membership applications on hand and discuss various other subjects including membership in the Utah Credit Union League, amount of the treasurer's bond, depository for its funds and authorization to participate in the life insurance and loan insurance features of the Cuna Mutual Insurance Society. Following this meeting the JACL Credit Union will be open for business.

"There are in the nation today more than 10,000 credit unions having over 2,500,000 members and $300,000,000 in assets," said Hito Okada.

"National Headquarters has felt the necessity of promoting thrift among our members. Also, due to the financial disarrangements that we have gone through because of evacuation, we felt it necessary to create an organization by which its members might borrow money at reasonable rates and to create at the same time a source of credit for useful purposes.

"For many years we have placed our hard-earned savings in the hands of others for safe keeping, often without knowing anything about the persons in whom we placed our trust. For many years, when adversity struck we have had to borrow from money lenders, often paying usurious rates of interest which made our plight worse, instead of better.

"The JACL will make it possible, through the Credit Union, to pool surplus funds and enable Credit Union members to borrow from that surplus at reasonable rates of interest," Okada declared.

Participation in the credit union is open to JACL members only, said Okada. Application forms and additional information may be obtained by writing to the JACL at 415 Beason Building, Salt Lake City.

The membership fee will be 25 cents, which must accompany the application form, when it is returned to the office, plus whatever initial deposit the new member may wish to make. The minimum deposit will be $1.00. Shares will cost $5.00 each, and dividends will be paid on the basis of fully-paid up shares. Members may withdraw their money at anytime.

Never Dull Moment In Alaska, Says Nisei Sergeant

NEWELL, Calif.—There's never a dull moment in Alaska, according to a Japanese American soldier, Sgt. Kuni Nakao who has been on duty in the Alaskan war theater, according to the Tulean Dispatch.

Sgt. Nakao visited his parents in Tule Lake last week, prior to their departure for the Jerome relocation center.

Native Alaskans are in the army, according to the nisei soldier, but the troops have not seen any native women on Attu or Kiska.

He said that some of the soldiers passed their spare time trapping Alaskan foxes, sending the skins back to their families.

Sgt. Nakao said that the country was very rugged and that it got very cold at times but the soldiers were well provided with warm clothing.

He is expected to return to Alaska after his furlough in Tule Lake.

Japanese American Scientist Seeks New Penicillin Process

Important Contribution By Takamine Disclosed During Divorce Case

RENO, Nev. — A Japanese American scientist, Eben T. Takamine, is working on a new process for the production of penicillin, newly discovered antibacterial substance, it was disclosed here last week.

Takamine, son of Dr. Jokichi Takamine, who is famed as the man who discovered adrenalin, was in Reno last week where he was divorced by his Caucasian wife in a secret hearing.

According to the attorney for the widely-known Japanese American chemist, his work was so vital to the war effort that federal authorities had made special plane reservations for the scientist to rush him back to the Clinton, N. J., laboratories founded by his father.

Records of the divorce case disclosed that Takamine has agreed to pay his first wife $6,600 a year.

The Japanese American told reporters he planned to marry Mrs. Katherine McMahon of New York, who is also returning east.

Japanese American

Combat Team News

Pvt. Higuchi Pitches Nisei Team to Camp Shelby's Title

Japanese American Nine Wins Both Halves of Army Schedule; Southpaw Hurler Has Pitched In Havana, Tokyo Baseball Tournaments

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — The baseball season is just about over. The Yankees and the Cardinals are playing out their respective schedules preparatory to meeting each other again in the World Series. The various leagues, major and minor, are selecting their candidates for the most valuable player awards.

If the Non-Divisional Baseball League of Camp Shelby were to select such a player, in all probability it would be a unanimous vote for Pvt. Lefty Matsuo Higuchi, a portsider for the Japanese American Combat Team Infantry Regiment nine.

Paced by the pitching of Higuchi, the Japanese American Infantrymen won both halves of a split schedule, winning twelve and losing only one in the first half and winning eleven consecutive games in the second half. Although they still have a game to play, they are the undisputed champions of the fastest loop in the post, a league which boasts many former professional and semi-professional players.

When he wasn't on the mound for the Japanese Americans he was playing in the outfield where he is a consistent three hundred hitter. His big bat has won almost as many games as his arm for the championship squad. Although he has no illusions that he is another Babe Ruth, he adds in his own defense: "Still I'm not a Gomez who can't hit my weight up there at the plate."

Unlike most left-handers who have a reputation for being screwballs on and off the field, Higuchi is a hard-working, serious ball hawk, according to 2nd Lt. Thomas Watt, coach of the squad. Lt. Watt was a star centerfielder on the Springfield College, Springfield, Mass., nine and coached the baseball teams at Agawam high school, Agawam, Mass., so he ought to know what he's talking about.

In a game in which pitching is supposed to be sixty per cent of the defense, Lefty Higuchi is a star. But more than that, he's a team player—what professional writers call a "ball players' player." He has uncanny control, especially for a portsider. He is essentially a curve ball pitcher, although he has a fair fast ball and a good change of pace. He has pitched quite a number of one and two hitters but never a no hitter, the dream of all pitchers.

Although only 22 years of age, Lefty Higuchi is a veteran ball player. He recalls playing in his grammar school days but it wasn't until he began pitching for the Iolani high school in Honolulu that he attracted much attention. He modestly admits he was fairly successful but not phenomenal. But he must have been quite a star, for in his junior year he was recruited to pitch in the Hawaiian Senior League, a semi-professional association and the ranking league of the Islands. At the age of 18 he was the leading pitcher for the Asahi or Athletics, a consistent pennant contender. In 1942, they won the championship with Higuchi contributing his share of the victories.

In the spring of 1940 he went to Japan with his team representing Hawaii in the Far Eastern baseball championships in Tokyo. In a round robin tournament against the champions of the Philipines, Manchuria, and Japan, his team broke even in wins and losses. He remembers he pitched a one hit game against the Manchurian All-Stars, only to lose, 1 to 0, but he later avenged it when they visited Manchuria itself and played the same team there. The Hawaii nine lost to the Japanese College All-Stars.

In the summer of that same year, as a member of the Wanderers, an all-star Hawaiian aggregation, he played in the World Amateur Baseball Championships in Havana, Cuba, against the national champions of the United States, South and Central America, and the Caribbeans. This too was a round robin tournament and the Hawaiian team won about as many as they lost. Higuchi was named as one of the better players in the tournament.

Pvt. Higuchi has one great ambition—the one he joined the Combat Team to realize: to return to Tokyo but this time on the winning side on another kind of team, the victorious United Nations.

Treasury Uses Photo of Nisei Soldier in Bond Drive

CAMP SHELBY, Miss — Pvt. George M. Tsujimoto of the Japanese American Combat Team in training here enjoys a distinction few soldiers do.

He's not unusual in that he has a wife who works for the government, or that she's a "minuteman" for her department soliciting war bond subscriptions among her colleagues;

He's not different in that he has two other brothers in the United States Army and that the third was rejected because of visual defects;

He's not outstanding in that he assigned a part of his pay check for the purchase of war bonds, or that he asked about the pay allotment plan for war bond buying on his arrival at the camp;

He's not alone in that he volunteered for duty with the Combat Team;

And he hasn't been decorated for any special deeds of service or valor, and his name isn't the only Tsujimoto on the Army rolls;

But he's one of the few, if not the only soldier in Camp Shelby or elsewhere, whose photograph was so desired by the Treasury Department to use in connection with the nation-wide War Bond Drive that they telegraphed for it.

That might not make a good story in itself but what Pvt. Tsujimoto had to say about the part soldiers ought to play in buying bonds does. He said: "The Third War Bond Drive isn't for Civilians alone; it's for us soldiers too. Though it's a big strain on our pay checks, we too ought to back up the attack of our comrades in arms who have already gone ahead to clear the way for us to follow to victory. The slogan 'Back the Attack with Bonds' applies equally to us as it does to the folks back home. Every cent that we put into war bonds speeds the day when we can go home with our job of winning victory done just as much as the dollars that our home front soldiers do. This is a combined operation."

Pvt. Tsujimoto was employed in the Relocation Planning Division of the War Relocation Authority in Washington, D. C., prior to his induction September 4 at Camp Lee, Virginia. His wife is employed in the Employment Division of the same government agency as the one in which he was working.

Before he went to work for the War Relocation Authority, he was the senior procurement officer at the Gila River Relocation Center in Arizona. Before that, he was an intermediate accountant for the Department of Social Welfare of the State of California in Sacramento.

Pvt. Tsujimoto's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tsujimoto, are in the Gila River Relocation Center. He has two brothers in the Army. Sgt. Joe H. here at Camp Shelby with the Combat Team and Cpl. Thomas T. at Camp Robinson, Arkansas. He has another brother, James M., who was rejected because of poor eyes.

He still doesn't know why the Treasury Department wanted his picture but he does know that the more war bonds Americans—in and out of uniform — buy the sooner will be victory.

Hawaiian Nisei Volunteers Tour U.S. on Furlough

New York, Washington Most Popular Meccas For Soldier Tourists

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Many of the Japanese Americans from Hawaii who saw the Mainland for the first time last April when they arrived to join the Combat Team in training here are now enjoying the privileges of sight-seeing in the land that so impressed them on their train trip from the West Coast.

While furlough time finds most of the Mainland volunteers turning westward to visit their families in relocation centers and elsewhere, most of the Islanders are scattering to the four corners of the United States determined to take in as much as they can in the days allotted to them. Chaplains and special service officers of the Combat Team have been swamped with inquiries about travel, accommodations, and points of interest to visit on long-planned and dreamed of trips.

New York City and Washington are the most popular meccas on the Eastern seaboard for the boys from Hawaii. Others are going to Chicago, Denver, and Salt Lake City. And not a few are coupling their trips with Mainland nisei going home to various relocation centers in the western and middle western states. The latter trend is regarded as evidence of the new fraternal bonds growing strong within the Combat Team—the soldiers from Hawaii finding out something for themselves of the background and troubles of the Mainland nisei and at the same time visiting relatives and friends who in previous years have come from the Islands to make their homes in the United States.

The chaplains of the Combat Team for weeks have been urging those with prospective furloughs to plan their trips in detail before leaving, suggesting that the men save up their money, allowing themselves from five to seven dollars a day for food, sight-seeing, and hotel expenses in addition to the furlough fare on trains and busses. Mimeographed copies of suggested trips to the larger cities of the east have been issued and found most convenient.

Furlough on the Hattiesburg-Washington-New York-Boston trip is listed as $35.75 on coaches while many of the attractions in New York, including the famous Stage Door Canteen, baseball and football games, and some shows, are free. But the Hawaiian soldiers who have come back from those trips are loudest in their praise of Gotham's tall buildings and night life. Most inspiring of all sights, though, is the Lincoln Memorial in the nation's capital with the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier running a close second. (They delight in taking pictures of Washington and New York vistas and of informal groups of friends whom they visit).

On shorter time passes the nisei have already covered New Orleans, Mobile, and smaller towns in this vicinity.

Everywhere they have gone they have reported to most friendly receptions on the part of civilians. Sometimes they are mistaken for Chinese or Filipinos, and one was mistaken for an American Indian, but when they tell inquirers that they are American citizens of Japanese ancestry, mostly from Hawaii, interest heightens and their Caucasian friends reassure them unnecessarily of their welcome.

The Japanese Americans, both from the Mainland and Hawaii, are discovering that there is more to America than just the West Coast and the Islands—and they are delighted with their findings.

Joint Immigration Committee Criticized by Rev. F. H. Smith

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The California Joint Immigration Committee is described as "a small group of self-appointed, ill-informed, rich old gentlemen who would be much better engaged in helping to win this war rather than spending all their time stirring up ill feeling against the Japanese who formerly lived in this state" in a letter by Frank Herron Smith, superintendent of the board of missions of the Methodist Church, and published last week in the San Jose Mercury-Herald.

Dr. Smith described himself in the letter as belonging "to the group of educators and missionaries of the Protestant and Catholic faiths whom Mr. H. J. McClatchy characterizes as 'blundering idealists'."

"In a sense," Dr. Smith declared, "they (the Joint Immigration Committee) are responsible for the present war with Japan. They claim the credit for our exclusion act and it was this act which put the Japanese militarists in power in their own country."

Dr. Smith said that McClatchy was mistaken in thinking that "we opposed the fortification of Guam." That was our state department, he added.

He declared that McClatchy was also mistaken in thinking that "we are in favor of dual citizenship."

"We have probably done more effective work against dual citizenship than any other group except the Japanese American Citizens League," he added.

Seventy-Year Old Evacuee Leaves WRA Camp For Relocation

TULE LAKE, Calif. — Kuno Minowa, called "the man with the smiling eyes," left here recently at the age of seventy to relocate in an eastrn city.

"It is the duty of all loyal evacuees to help in the war effort. I want to do my part," he said as he left the project. He will relocate temporarily at an eastern hostel till he finds employment.

Nurses Visit Homes In Southern Idaho

NAMPA, Idaho — Two nurses who are now on the staff of St. Mary's hospital in Rochester, Minn., are now in Nampa on their vacations.

They are Laura Nakamura of Nampa and Fumi Yoshida, formerly of Fife, Wash.

American Legion in Minnesota Passes Northfield Resolution Opposing Attacks on Nisei

Text of State Group's Stand Criticizing National Organization's Position Published In Congressional Record by Rep. Andresen

WASHINGTON — The Northfield, Minn., American Legion post's resolution opposing the use of the National Legion magazine for a discriminatory attack on Americans of Japanese ancestry was published in the Congressional Record of Sept. 22 as as "extension of remarks" of Rep. August H. Anderson of Minnesota.

Rep. Anderson told Congress that the Northfield post's resolution had been adopted at the Minconvention on August 21, 1943.

"I commend the sentiment expressed in the resolution to your attention," Anderson told Congress.

The Minnesota American Legion's resolution follows:

"Whereas the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees equal protection, under the law, to all persons, irrespective of race, color or creed; and

"Whereas one of the cardinal principles of the American Legion is its support of the Constitution of the United States; and

"Whereas, at its national convention in 1942, the American Legion accepted as one of its war aims the following statement: 'We condemn religious prejudices, racial or national antagonisms as weapons of our enemies;' and

"Whereas there appeared in the official publication, the American Legion magazine, for June, 1943, an article entitled 'Japs in Our Yard,' by one Frederick G. Murray, M. D. which urged, among other proposals, that native-born American citizens of Japanese descent, without regard of proved loyalty or good character, be relocated on islands in the Pacific Ocean—in direct violation of our constitutional guarantees —and urged this, not as a military measure but as a social, political, and economic policy; Therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the Department of Minnesota, the American Legion, do vigorously protest against our national magazine being used to foster race discrimination and hatred, in violation of the Constitution of the American Legion and the Constitution of the United States: be it further

"Resolved, that the officials in charge of the publications of both the American Legion magazine and the National Legion naire, be instructed that it shall be their policy not to permit the publication of such articles as urge or advocate policies in conflict with the basic principles of the American Legion; and be it further

"Resolved, that this resolution be submitted to the national Legion publications commission at the national convention at Omaha, for adoption by said commission; and be it further

"Resolved, that this resolution be submitted to the National the first available issue."

It was reported that this resolution was passed unanimously by the Minnesota Legion convention.

Legion Passes Two Resolutions On Evacuees

OMAHA, Neb. — The 25th annual convention of the American Legion last week passed two resolutions concerning the wartime treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

One resolution called upon congress to pass a law for the postwar deportation of any persons of Japanese ancestry found to have been disloyal to the United States.

Another resolution asked that all functions of the War Relocation Authority and control of all persons of Japanese ancestry within the United States be placed under the direct supervision of the War Department.

New National Legion Commander Wants To Deport Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO — Warren H. Atherton of Stockton, Calif., newly elected national commander of the American Legion said in an interview in the San Francisco Chronicle last week that the legion favors repatriation of all alien Japanese immediately following the war.

Atherton, a California native son, declared:

"I feel that such action without question would reduce future problems by removing an unassimilable group."

The American Dream of Racial Democracy

Some Notes For the Nisei

By Fred Fertig

The evacuation has of course made a profound impression upon Japanese Americans, and has without exception changed their life course. For those remaining overlong in the Centers, it has often made youth that are either bitter against the U. S. or indifferent to the wider, more normal opportunities for living that present themselves on the outside. For the relocatee it has brought a fresh knowledge of America and Americans, and a strengthened loyalty to and joy in democracy. "You would not recognize us. None of us are the same," writes a nisei friend.

Nor are any of us the same on the West Coast since the evacuation. Whether we knew a single Japanese or not before Pearl Harbor, whether we realized what the evacuation meant at the time, all of us now are different. The significance of the war with Japan, the propaganda of hatred against U. S. Japanese, the increasingly general racial tension around the country: these all have caused us to have an opinion on the evacuation and the evacuees. This is one case of—gone but not forgotten.

We cannot forget because the evacuation not only took from us a people that were friends and neighbors to many of us, a people exotic or treacherous to others, but it also did something to our whole social fabric. On this Pacific shore, more than any other part of the country, we had substantial representations of all the immigrant stocks that form America. Nowhere else was there as close to equal numbers from the major races of mankind. The Caucasians predominated, but on any main street in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland or Seattle walked an obviously mixed crowd.

Though the business contribution of the Japanese was small as compared to the total economy, though the cultural contribution was as yet an indirect one, the removal of the Japanese hit at the very center of the social structure of the region. True, that while these races walked the streets together, they lived apart—but real amalgamation had begun. There were new, progressive ferments among racial student, church and cultural groups that worked to this end as never before. This coming amalgamation promised to set a constructive pattern, as did Hawaii, for the nations surrounding the Pacific.

Came the war and the evacuation and the bettering psychological adjustment between and within the races was upset. The West Coast Negro, with memories of Southern lynchings, heard the threats against the Japanese, and trembled for himself. Would he be next? When the Native Sons et al sought to take away the voting rights of nisei, the Negro thought of the poll tax, and feared for himself. The professional Jap-baiting of Lechener, Webb, Leland Ford and Hearst did much to prepare the emotional atmosphere for the riots against Mexican Americans in Southern California, Negroes in Northern California. Chinese Americans, in the seclusion of their Chinatowns, remained silent, but cautious; that is, till they saw recently that those who would evacuate Japanese for race reasons would continue the Chinese Exclusion Acts for race reasons. So, racial antipathy and fear grew on the Coast, begun by the war, but sharpened greatly by the injustices attendant to the evacuation.

The moral and civic structure also, from Baja California to Puget Sound, was deeply tested, not so much by the army's decision to evacuate the Japanese, though the legal question still stands, but by the action of those who hit the Japanese while he was down. Those who celebrated the evacuation, then stole or paid cheater's prices for evacuee property, sought office by spreading anti-Japanese feeling—These same men made it easier for the public to excuse or condone other vicious actions against races. And this smoke-screen of race-hatred covered the effort of reactionaries to "swing public opinion to the right" as Carey McWilliams suggests in the current issue of "Common Ground." Mr. McWilliams himself lost his position as California's Commissioner of Immigration and Housing, more as a liberal seeking to improve the working conditions of the poor laborer and farmer than as a "Jap-lover." He had waged a brave and almost single-handed struggle against the financial imperialists and their front organization, the Associated Farmers. He had helped uncover their illegal and undemocratic operations against the dust-bowl migrants, Mexican workers and Oriental farmers. (See his book, "Factories in the Field," 1939.) With McWilliams out, the way was clear again for using these poor for the profit of the politicians and the capitalists. With McWilliams and the liberal forces he represented shorn of official power, the door was wide open to vigilante bands like the Home Front Commandos, to such fascist-minded coteries as the Pacific Problems Study Group.

The evacuation then means, not just the absence of those who to some of us were dear friends, but it meant the sudden dividing of racial groups that were on the march to amalgamation, and it was the dangerous coming together of the anti-democratic force. There comes a lesson in all this for us yet on the Coast and for evacuated Japanese Americans, for all American citizens. The lesson has three points to it:

FIRST . . . To protect the rights and privileges of one group in a community, one must strive for the benefit of all groups. To seek just the welfare of one's own economic class or race, and to neglect the others, is to do so at the peril of all. Some of the Negro news columnists have been charged by their readers with defending Japanese Americans "when the Japanese Americans never stood up for us." The simple and sane reply of these columnists is that "when one loses we all lose."

SECOND . . . Profiteering, racism and political opportunism are all of one company and must be opposed as a unit. A consistent liberalism, on all fronts, is the only effective fence to reaction. Let those nisei who steered shy of Carey McWilliams and Congressman Voorhis and Norman Thomas in pre-war days—because they were "too radical"—remember that it was liberals, and liberals mainly, who spoke up when the going was hottest. It was the liberal nisei of the Young Democrats (Oakland and Los Angeles) that best predicted the crisis coming—and early recommended steps to take, when many a Japanese American chose false security in avoiding "controversial issues." Cooperatives, fighting all discrimination, joining a union or political study club, are not now matters for argument—or avoidance—but measures of self-preservation and social-progress.

THIRD . . . The American dream is not only one of political democracy, but also of a racial democracy—where all men live together as equals. Racial or social democracy is not easily won, but will take a long time and much strategic planning by all involved. Racial brotherhood does not just depend upon the white man giving up his superiority complex, but also upon the colored man asserting his worth as an equal. We can only lead the white man to humility and the colored man to a sense of dignity by careful thought—or else there will be nothing but the exchange of places, with the Oriental and African lording it over the whites. The reward for the next few generations who participate in the effort towards social democracy will not be in victory but in having part in preventing racial conflict and the adventure of building a sound base for racial brotherhood and cultural synthesis.

For nisei and issei and their non-Japanese friends there is a special application of this lesson. The "Japanese problem" in America will only really be solved when at least a noticeable portion of Japanese are allowed again to take up residence on the West Coast. It is neither practical or wise for all Japanese to return. The one advantage in the evacuation is that it made possible the breaking up of the exclusive Little Tokyos where otherwise it would have required two or three more generations. It scattered nisei throughout the nation, thereby hurrying the process of assimilation and acceptance. But some must come back so that the racial conditions of the evacuation order are broken, and more particularly, that there stands no permanent precedent for the arbitrary handling of minorities.

Once the fascist bloc believes that it can do what it will with one racial and economic group, it will take that as the go-ahead signal for an all-out offensive—to make this "a white man's paradise" and a happy hunting-ground for vested interests. As soon as the period of war emergency is known to have passed for the Coast, then pressure should begin for the relaxation of the rules against Japanese residence. Meanwhile, there is a big job of education to be done—and is being done by nisei soldiers, relocatees and writers. Supporting them are the bulk of the labor and liberal movements, the churches and Fair Play groups, and the United States government and its agent—the War Relocation Authority. And not far behind these is Mr. Average American whose final creed is that liberty and justice shall be given to all.

Nisei Combat Unit Has Highest I.Q. in U.S. Army, Says Writer

Japanese Americans at Camp Shelby Will Make Good Despite All Trials, Outfit Receiving Excellent Training, Declares Hawaiian Newspaperman

HONOLULU, T. H. — The all-nisei 442nd combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss., can probably boast the highest IQ of any unit in the United States army, according to John Terry in one of a series of articles to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

"High officials in the war department told us that before we left Washington for Camp Shelby, and it was repeated to us many times in camp by officers who pointed to the swift progress made by the 442nd in training to date," declared Terry, who spent one week with the boys at Shelby.

"Good soldiers are not made out of stupid material, and the material in the 442nd apparently is unequalled, intellectually, anywhere in the army."

Terry brought back two dominant impressions from Shelby:

The 442nd Combat Team will make good despite all trials, of which battle will not necessarily be the hardest.

The combat team is receiving excellent training.

On the first point, Terry pointed out that 442nd combat team members are volunteers. "They are American citizens, obviously proud of that intelligence, and quick to resent any slur, as fights have illustrated on a number of occasions.

"Furthermore, over and beyond the normal loyalties of a Caucasian citizen whose place is secure and unquestioned, these men feel they have to furnish striking proof of their Americanism, and that the battlefield offers them that opportunity.

"Time after time at Camp Shelby, AJAs of the 442nd told us of their impatience to get through with the grind of training and go into battle. They were not talking heroics. Some expressed fears that delays of one kind or another might keep them out of combat until it is too late. . . . these men will succeed because they are grimly determined not to fail."

The thoroughness of the military training given the combat team boys is impressive, says Terry.

"To the parents of these boys that fact should be a source of comfort," he writes. "There will be casualties when the combat team goes into action, but there will be no needless waste of life. These men are not being trained like robots for cannon fodder. After following them in the field, we know."

Senior officers of the combat team are "without exception" enthusiastic about their men, says Terry.

"These officers all seem fully aware of the implications of the experiment which the 442nd represents, including the value that a brilliant combat record will have as psychological material to throw back at Tokyo over the radio."

Some friction was evident in the beginning between Hawaii and mainland AJAs in the combat team, Terry noted.

"One cause of friction was the high proportion of non-commissioned ranks held by mainland AJAs at Camp Shelby at the time when the Hawaii group arrived. The islanders had expected to serve under corporals and sergeants who were also from Hawaii.

"The army, however, had to have a cadre of NCOs around which to build their organization, and the mainlanders were already in camp and available. Meanwhile normal adjustments are taking place. Current training activities are designed in part to determine what men have qualities of leadership. Men who meet the test will be recognized and will win NCO stripes. Every man in the combat team has a chance . . .

"A growing mutual respect is replacing the early consciousness of differences. Daily association, a recognition of common problems and a common purpose, together with a more equitable distribution of NCO stripes are influences leading to a more unified spirit. Individual friendships are forming without regard to places of origin."

John Terry's articles to the Star-Bulletin, numbering 15 in all, will be published soon in booklet form, that newspaper has announced.

Colorado Rules Against Votes For Granadans

Present Residence Not Permanent, Says State Attorney General

DENVER, Colo. — Citizens of Japanese ancestry at the Granada war relocation center at Amache are not entitled to vote in Colorado elections because their barrack homes at Amache are not their permanent residences, Attorney General Gail L. Ireland ruled last week.

Mr. Ireland told Arthur C. Gordon, Lamar attorney, in an official opinion that unless local authorities rule otherwise in individual cases the evacuees at Granada are not entitled to vote in state elections.

The ruling does not cover evacuees who have relocated in Colorado and have established permanent residence in the state.

"Insofar as residence is concerned," Mr. Ireland said, "the physical presence in Colorado is of no effect. The mere statement of intention to make Colorado a permanent home is insufficient to rebut the presumption. Such persons cannot be said to have a free range of volition as he cannot prove his intention of making Colorado his legal residence. The presumption that his former residence is retained will stand."

Inyo, Mono County Residents Visit Manzanar Fair

MANZANAR, Calif.—Inyo and Mono county residents visited Manzanar on a tour conducted by Free Press staff members during the first Manzanar Fall Fair and viewed exhibits of creative work produced at the center.

Diane Tani, block 15 queen, was officially crowned "Miss Manzanar" at the coronation ball held on the first night of the fair.

Exhibits, concessions and food booths featured the two-day carnival.

Evacuees Expected To Aid in Idaho Farm Harvests

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — The prediction that at least as many Japanese American evacuees as last year, and possibly more, will assist in Magic valley harvest fields this fall was voiced here Sunday by Chester L. Mink, district employment officer for the WRA.

South Idaho farm officials also reported in sugar, despite the use of imported workers and Japanese Americans, a labor shortage will exist at the peak of the harvest season.

Over 700 Japanese Americans are now working on Magic valley farms, Mink said. Out of the 682 remaining orders for farm workers placed at the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, about half of this number is expected to be filled from the 300 Japanese farm workers to arrive from Tule Lake, Calif., he said. More than 250 high school boys from Hunt will be available during the harvest vacation.

Minidoka Resident Held in Jerome County Jail

JEROME, Idaho—Sohoi Bando, a Japanese alien and a resident of the Minidoka relocation center, is being held in Jerome county jail awaiting further consideration of his case.

Bando is being held on a charge of starting fires at the relocation center.

Officers stated that Bando will probably be removed to a state institution for the insane.

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LARRY TAJIRI .....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:
Our Loyal "Enemy Aliens"

Within a few weeks the process of segregation at Tule Lake will be completed, and the way will be open for a thorough program of relocation. Center residents and their administrative staffs can look forward to working unhandicapped by the restless, uncoooperative and disturbing elements heretofore hampering them.

The whole administration of the centers can now be directed toward that element that deserved the aid and comfort the WRA originally planned — the loyal group.

But segregation also brings clearly to the fore one incontrovertible fact, and without recognition of and action upon this fact, the process of segregation cannot be termed wholly successful.

That fact: *the final loyalty of the issei who chose not to go to Tule Lake.*

The overwhelming majority of the issei chose to stand by the country of their adoption and the homeland of their sons and daughters. This is tribute indeed to the binding force of democracy, but it is tribute, too, to the men and women who, in times of stress and emotion, could nevertheless make this great and abiding decision.

Such action surely deserves more than a token tribute of words. And surely, for these people, the government ought to see its way clear toward the following actions in respect to their loyalty and as yet unrewarded devotion:

1. A change in their status from "enemy" to "loyal aliens."

2. Hastening of their clearances and aid toward their early relocation.

3. A repeal of the anti-Oriental naturalization laws to allow these issei naturalization by the country of their choice.

The government can do no less for these men and women, many of whom have sons and daughters, too, in the uniforms of the U. S. army. The government, surely, can do no less for these persons who ask so little, who deserve so much.

Good News and Bad

The criticism has been made, and often by those who are most sincerely interested in our welfare, that the *Pacific Citizen* presents only unfavorable news, that its columns are depressing, fearful and harmful to nisei morale.

It is true, of course, that many news stories in our columns are what might be termed "unfavorable" to the nisei.

But it is also true that what has happened to the nisei, and what is happening today are often very unhappy things. Evacuation was not a pretty story, nor is incarceration in relocation centers. Resolutions demanding blood from the nisei do not make good reading, nor do tales of what certain west coast politicians and pressure groups are doing to harm the nisei make pleasant news.

But unless we know the nature of our enemies and the nature of the weapons they use, we cannot carry on any effective fight against them. The things that have happened to the nisei can happen again unless we are on guard every minute of every hour.

We cannot afford to indulge in escapism — now or ever again. The escape mechanisms we employed when we lived on the west coast made us easy prey to party politicians, to infringements upon our rights.

We cannot afford to forget evacuation. While it is true that from now on we must concentrate upon relocation, we must nevertheless not forget that evacuation is not a dead issue. It can never be a dead issue so long as relocation centers hold a single person of Japanese ancestry. So long as we are not allowed freedom of movement within this country, and particularly to the homes we left, evacuation is a thing accomplished. But it is not so far as we are concerned, its constitutionality remains still to be settled. Unless we are assured this precedent will not become policy, until we know it cannot happen again, we cannot cease this fight.

The role of any newspaper or any organization that attempts to fight against great odds for the rights of a political or racial minority is seldom a happy one, for the truth is often a very unhappy thing. But so long as, week after week, the Hearst press and its imitators clamor for further restrictions against the nisei and their parents, so long as the California Joint Immigration Committee keeps the issue of the nisei alive, so long as small and large groups hammer away at politicians to deport all persons of Japanese ancestry — so long as these conditions exist, we must continue, week after week, to hammer back at these persons and these groups with the only weapon we have — the truth.

If all the nisei ceased today to keep alive the issues of evacuation, it would not die. Our enemies are keeping it alive. Our aim is to see that the nisei have this weapon of truth.

New Western Commander

Japanese Americans within and without the relocation centers hailed the news of the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons as commanding general of the western defense command, replacing Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt.

Preceding Gen. Emmons was his record as a fair, honest and effective administrator as commander of the Hawaiian department. During his term there the islands were in constant threat of attack by enemy aircraft. Hawaii was in such a position that at any moment she might have been isolated completely from the mainland. And yet, during this period, Hawaii continued to go her way calmly and effectively, strengthening her defenses, sending men to the army, and utilizing all of the many racial groups that compose her population. Japanese Americans and Japanese aliens were able to continue doing the thing most important to them — to contribute to the well-being and safety of their country.

And this speaks well of Gen. Emmons' skill and ability, and it is this man who today is in charge of the western defense command.

But the nisei do not hail his appointment because they expect from him special favors or privileges. They know his primary task is the defense of the west coast.

But they do know this: that from Emmons they will receive not special consideration, but honest treatment. They know that he will treat their problems fairly. And they know that he will not stand in the way of their return when the military situation makes it feasible.

The nisei know that in Emmons the west coast has a man unhampered by un-American prejudices. They are grateful that the "Jap is a Jap" type of mind has been erased from the administration of the western defense command.

Too, Gen. Emmons is a man to whom the nisei problem is not new. That he is cognizant of their position and the difficulty of that position was made apparent long ago when he said on January 28, in announcing the army's policy of accepting nisei volunteers:

"Their (the Japanese Americans) role has not been an easy one. Open to distrust because of their racial origin and discriminated against in certain fields of defense effort, they, nevertheless, have borne their burdens without complaint and have added materially to the strength of the Hawaiian area.

"They have behaved themselves admirably under most trying conditions and they have bought great quantities of war bonds and by the labor of their hands have added to the common defense."

The War Department is to be congratulated upon its action in transferring Emmons to the west coast.

Nisei USA
by LARRY TAJIRI

Nisei, the CIO and AFL

In Salt Lake City recently complaints were filed with the Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) by nisei Americans against an AFL labor union, the Hod Carriers and Common Laborers, charging that a union local in a Utah city had refused to admit Japanese Americans to membership. In justice to this particular union, it should be noted that the Hod Carriers and Common Laborers has been one of the few AFL international unions which has fought discrimination against minority Americans and locals of the union in other cities in Utah have admitted Japanese Americans.

In this one local, however, a policy had been set up barring Japanese Americans from membership, an attitude which meant the barring of nisei workers from industrial projects operating under a contract with this union. After the first complaint had been filed by a Japanese American with the FEPC, representatives of the union indicated that they would open their books to Japanese Americans if their acceptance into the union did not constitute a violation of the organization's constitution. In a letter confirming the visit of a FEPC representative who was investigating discrimination against Japanese Americans, officials of the union declared that they would accept all persons of "high moral character" as members. Therein was hidden the joker in the AFL local's acquiescence. Although noting that they would accept the original nisei complainant who, incidentally, had never been in an assembly or relocation center, the union turned down applications of other Japanese Americans who had resettled from WRA camps, charging orally that the fact of detention in a "concentration camp" made questionable their "high moral character." These nisei Americans then filed another complaint with the FEPC.

This type of racist thinking is a hangover from the days when American workers organized on the west coast in order to collectively meet the threat of the cheap labor imported from the Orient. It does not apply today when Japanese Americans and other workers of Oriental ancestry demand equal pay and working conditions. Neither is it characteristic of all AFL unions. However, it does represent a type of mind, found in the ranks of labor as well as among employers, which still dwells in a ghost world peopled with the bogies of the "yellow peril." Not so long ago the AFL's William Green croaked: "A Chinaman's a Chinaman."

This prejudicial action by an AFL local to bar Japanese Americans from employment finds further expression in the bigoted resolution passed recently by the Utah Federation of Labor, AFL, which opposes the entire government program of evacuee relocation. This AFL attitude in Utah contrasts sharply with the reactions of national and state CIO organizations to the WRA's relocation program. In the state of Utah the CIO is actively engaged in a drive to enlist evacuees. The Packinghouse, the Mine, Mill and Smelter, and the Warehouse and Distribution Workers unions of the CIO want Japanese Americans to join and participate in union activities.

The CIO's national program is vigorously opposed to any form of racial discrimination and CIO policy regarding Japanese Americans has been self-consciously consistent with the organization's anti-discrimination aims.

Even on the west coast the CIO has consistently sought fair play for Japanese Americans, before and after evacuation. The CIO Industrial Union Council in San Francisco advocated the return of loyal evacuees to the evacuated area even before the recent statment by President Roosevelt affirming such a policy as part of the government program "as soon as the military situation made such restoration feasible."

While the evacuees were still in the army assembly centers, the CIO's National Maritime Union instituted a program to get several hundred union seamen out of the evacuation camps and onto the convoys. That program has materialized and nisei seamen are today sailing from east coast ports for Buenos Aires, Casablanca and Liverpool and wherever American men and materials are going.

Estimating that there were 2,000 CIO members, a large percentage of them members of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union, in the evacuee camps, the CIO National War Relief Committee has activated local CIO unions to assist in the relocation of Japanese Americans.

The United Auto Workers, the Steel Workers, the United Federal Workers, the United Office and Professional Workers, the American Newspaper Guild are among the larger CIO unions with nisei members.

In organizing Japanese Americans in the intermountain area, CIO officials have stressed that the bond of trade union membership will help compose any differences between Japanese Americans and other workers and will accelerate the assimilation of the evacuees. Through participation in trade union activities, Japanese American workers can help dissipate the old, distorted concepts that it is in the nature of persons of Oriental ancestry to want to work under conditions unacceptable to other Americans.

The trade union movement, one of the most powerful and significant forces in American life today, offers a common ground on which Japanese Americans and other members of non-white minorities can meet with their fellow Americans.

Admittedly, the primary problems affecting the nisei and other minority Americans are those relating to prejudices based on racial ancestry. The west coast evacuation was, in itself, a product of racial antagonisms. The necessity of solving our domestic racial problems has been sharply brought out in the war effort and punctuated with the race riots of a few months ago. Far-seeing trade union leaders know that the only solution for these race problems lies in full economic and social equality for America's minorities. This equality is already a fact within the CIO.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Coast Influence

The Rapid City Daily Journal, the most influential newspaper in western South Dakota, declared in its lead editorial Sept. 20 that the country "has been influenced too much by the violent prejudice of the Pacific coast states against Orientals."

The Daily Journal opined that "the United States has made pretty much of a mess of its treatment of Japanese of America" and declared "the vast majority of Japanese Americans in relocation camps are as loyal as Joe Doakes on your street."

The Daily Journal added:

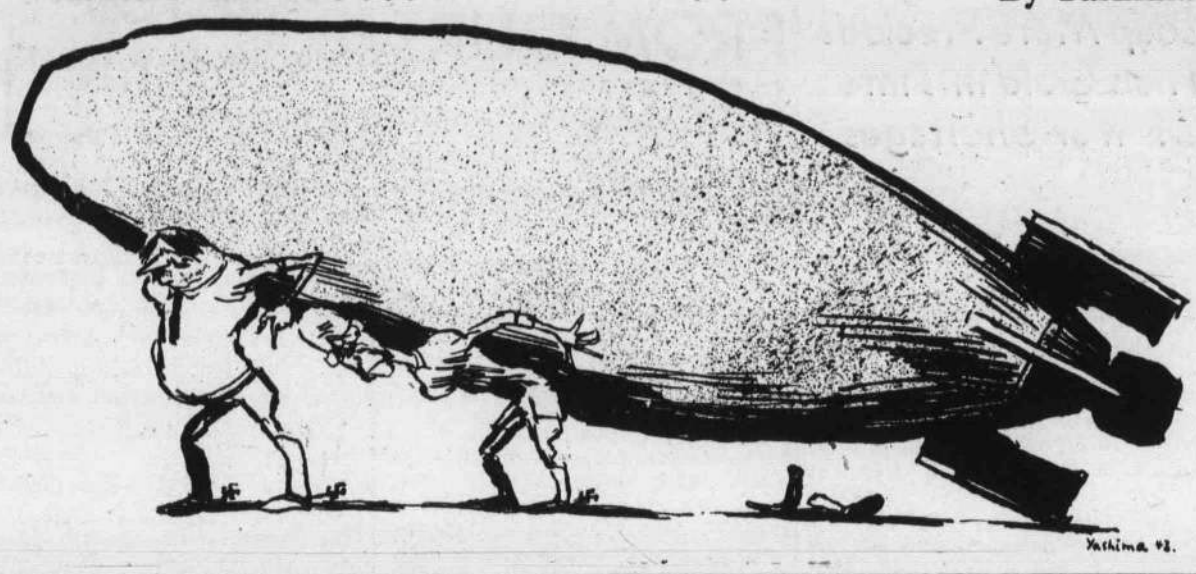
"The only excuse for their having been evacuated and put behind barbed wire was our own failure to plan ahead when we knew that war with Japan was inevitable . . .

"Unpreparedness and prejudice caused us to do an injustice to 70,000 American citizens—to deprive them of liberty and property for reasons solely of race and color.

"Because most of them are patient, long-suffering and philosophical, there still is time to rectify our mistake. The first step, which should have been taken long since, is to segregate bad Japs from good Japanese Americans. That now is to be done, we are told.

"The next step is to get busy and relocate the good Jap Americans, so that they can begin to rehabilitate, by the sweat of their brows, the lives we have marred. Let's hope that will be neither delayed nor mishandled."

WHERE'S BENITO . . . ? :-: **By Yashima**



Vagaries

Segregation Note . . .

Officials at a western relocation center are looking for a guardian, preferably in the midwest or east, for a 15-year old Japanese American who today faces permanent separation from his parents. The mother and father of the youth signed repatriation papers while the family was still in an assembly center. This action led to a family crisis with the boy refusing to leave the United States. He tried to run away from home—but found it difficult when that home is a barrack room in an assembly center, surrounded by barbed-wire and guarded by military police. When the family was moved to a relocation camp, the parents again affirmed their desire to be repatriated. Again the boy refused, although as a minor he was bound by the decision of his parents. Recently the parents were sent to the segregation center at Tule Lake. The boy refused to go along . . . Officials are now seeking a guardian for him so that he may be able to relocate and continue his studies on the outside . . . A tragic by-product of the WRA's segregation program has been the fact that hundreds of minor children who have known only America are being forced by the action of their parents to go to Tule Lake.

* * *

Political Scene . . .

Capitol hill: With the "Japanese question" still a political hot potato on the west coast, Japanese Americans may find themselves in the congressional limelight from now until November, '44 . . . It's believed that Rep. John M. Costello's recent interest in Japanese Americans may be explained by the fact that he is regarded as a possible contender for Sheridan Downey's senatorial toga in next year's elections. Mr. Costello, however, will not be the only candidate for the Democratic nomination since he is associated with the party's extreme right wing and progressive California Democrats will enter their own candidate if Senator Downey does not run for reelection . . . . Incidentally, Senator Downey trumped Rep. Costello's bid for attention with the Japanese American issue. In the midst of the Costello subcommittee's "investigation" of Japanese Americans and the WRA, Downey introduced a resolution, which carried in the Senate, asking for an authoritative White House statement on segregation and the treatment of the U. S. Japanese. The Downey resolution resulted in the Byrnes statement on the course of the relocation program and President Roosevelt's recent letter to to the Senate in which the chief executive affirmed his faith in the loyalty of the great majority of Japanese Americans and promised that loyal evacuees would be returned to the coast when the military situation made such restoration feasible.

* * *

School Teacher . . .

Believed the first Japanese American to win a place in the Utah state public school system, Dewey Ajioka of Salt Lake City is an instructor in the high school at Green River . . . With the relaxation of military restrictions concerning the employment of Japanese Americans in vital war industries, four nisei are now working in a war chemical plant near Salt Lake City . . . . Friends of Japanese Americans who are convinced of the loyalty of the group are now planning to increase pressure on Washington officialdom toward a clarification of the present muddled draft status of the nisei . . . .

* * *

In Harper's . . .

S. Burton Heath asks "What About Hugh Kiino?" in an article in the October issue of Harper's. Mr. Heath, one of America's best-known newspapermen and winner of the Pulitzer award for the expose on Judge Manton, takes up the cudgels for loyal Japanese Americans and stresses the injustices of mass evacuation . . . Hugh Kiino was formerly president of the Florin chapter of the JACL.

The Nisei and Education:

Openings in Fields of Social Work, Sciences May Interest Many Japanese Americans

By ELMER R. SMITH

The social studies as a profession have a number of openings for prospective specialists in their various fields. The nisei have not taken to the social studies as they have to some of the other professional fields previously discussed. The reasons for this probably rest in a number of factors, the most important are: their failure to become fully acquainted with the social sciences; the belief that discrimination would work against them in such new fields as sociology, anthropology, etc.; and the belief that such positions in the social sciences that are open are poor paying jobs. It will be necessary to discuss these aspects of the problem more fully later. Let us now turn to an analysis of the various branches of the social sciences.

Anthropology is the study of man and his development in relation to his total history and environment. The main professional subdivisions of anthropology are: archaeology, linguistics, physical anthropology (human biology), social anthropology, cultural anthropology, and racial anthropology. The person interested in becoming an anthropologist should plan to have general training in these various branches during his or her undergraduate college years, and then specialize in one of the various branches in the graduate study period. A student should be prepared to go at least two years beyond his bachelor degree for any kind of professional work, and longer if possible. The opportunities in this field have expanded greatly within recent years, especially in government service. In "normal" times, openings may be found for well qualified persons in the following fields: 1. Indian service, 2. museum work, both public and private, 3. research, in connection with such research institutions as the Smithsonian Institution and National Musum in Washington, and various publicly and privately endowed organizations, and 4. teaching in colleges and universities. The nisei have been very reluctant to enter this field, there being but two or three nisei in the United States classed as anthropologists. This field holds some possibilities for nisei who are willing to travel extensively, work hard, and break into new fields of research and applied anthropology. Nisei anthropoligists would have been of great value in the crisis of evacuation, and in the present relocation program. There is no reason to say why they shall not be of great value in the future both here and abroad in helping to solve problems of racial and cultural adjustments.

There are of course drawbacks in this field of endeavor. The "pay" is not as high as in some other fields of professional activity. The beginner (fresh out of graduate work) may expect $1500 to $1800 a year, and can look forward to $3600 or $4500 a year later on, but few may expect to receive more unless they are exceptional individuals. Progress in the profession is not rapid, the main criteria for advancement being original research and perseverance.

Sociology may be defined as the study of man living together in groups and his institutions evolving from various group experiences. The sociologist wants to knew how and why human beings interact with one another and to their environment (pure sociology and social psychology). He is desirous of knowing how man is distributed over the earth, and what his various relationships are to his physical environment (social ecology). The sociologist searches for uniformities and regularities and reports them as concepts and principles, averages and trends (social theorist and social statistician). He may also be interested in the history of the development of man's study of his social life (as such he is a historical sociologist), or he may be anxious to apply the knowledge gained frm the general field of sociology to creating better social conditions (social engineer or social worker).

A slightly larger number of nisei have entered sociology as a profession, but these have been mostly women. The openings and salaries are about the same as discussed under anthropology. The field of social work will be analyzed more fully later.

The fields of anthropogeography (human geography), history, philosophy, and political science each occupy an important role in the social sciences, but research and teaching are the primary fields open in these specialized branches of study. Economics is closely bound up with our previous discussion of business opportunities.

Social work is one of the newer professions. dating back only about 55 years. It has been classed as a "Ladies First" profession, but need is present for men in the various aspects of social engineering. Social work requires tact and sympathy, ability to inspire confidence and win the loyalty of co-workers, and above all a sense of humor and a stable personality. The preparation for the career is long and expensive. College and at least two years of graduate study should be planned. The undergraduate work in college calls for sociology, psychology, economics, anthropology, political science, and some work in biology, hygiene, and English as well as labor problems and statistics.

The various branches for social work specialization are: 1. group work and community organization, 2. executive positions, 3. teaching, 4. research, and 5. work in city, state, and federal welfare agencies. Salaries are low in social work in comparison with some other professions. The staff and field workers start as low as $1500 a year, but the average social worker in time may expect $2000 to $3000 a year.

The nisei in general might expect to perform valuable service in the near future due to ice in the near future due to the war and the need for aid to be given to the resettlement and rehabilitation of various groups including persons of Japanese ancestry into a peace time society. However, this field should not be "overrun" by nisei as some of the other professions have been. Nisei should recognize that low salaries are the rule, and that an element of uncertainty are drawbacks at present in this area of professional activity.

The fields of the social sciences offer a new area of activity for nisei, since very few persons of Japanese ancestry have chosen the social studies as a career. The caliber or character of the person is an important factor to be considered, because these fields are highly selective in terms of giving recognition to the workers. However, anyone interested in human beings and their behavior will find the social sciences a rich field for the testing of their abilites and initiative.

NEXT WEEK: "We Look Ahead".

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Legion's Sham Jousts With Straw Men

We call special attention this week to the views of a relatively obscure American Legionnaire on Legion policy. The views are those of one Everett D. Phelps, member of the Northfield, Minnesota Post's special resolutions committee, who wrote to commend a member of the Powell, Wyoming Post for his support of Japanese American evacuees during the recent Wyoming state convention.

Legionnaire Phelps wrote: "We have reached a point in Legion history where either true Americanism and democracy must prevail or those who would destroy us because of prejudice and personal advantage will continue to make mockery of those ideals and institutional values that we have always professed to defend and admire."

That, it seems, is the crux of the issue regarding the Legion's entire outlook of late. No one will argue that the Legion is not an extremely potent influence in American life. It has stood for a militant patriotism, and has been the motivating force in many commendable community, state and national programs of a public welfare nature.

Yet there has been a gradual turning toward the reactionary in Legion policy, a swerving toward the right instead of continued progress along the splendid liberal ideals which Legionnaires as World War I's doughboys carried with them into battle.

Among the resolutions presented to the floor at the late national convention in Omaha were recommendations that all matters pertaining to evacuated Japanese Americans be placed in military hands, and that the Dies committee be continued.

It is doubtful that any significant percentage of the delegates to that convention has had the time or the interest to probe into America's so - called "Japanese problem." If they had they would not have considered such a resolution since it has been announced that the Army itself is unwilling to accept duties almost entirely social and economical now being handled adequately by a civilian government agency.

Nor is it possible for liberal-minded Americans to approve the bigoted, witch-burner tactics that Dies Committee sleuths have practiced in their political persecutions. The Committee's antics have drawn sharp criticism and ridicule from newspapers of various political affiiliations as a travesty on the finer points of Americanism.

Yet as a matter of national Legion policy the delegates are willing to swing along with the rightist element on questions they as individuals would regard from the other side of the fence.

The Legion could serve the interests of the nation better by concerning itself with issues of truly national significance, issues which are likely to step on sensitive toes, which affect personal advantage and vested economic interests. These are "delicate issues" involving sacrifice. unselfishness and perhaps even personal economic losses while being at the same time matters which must be resolved before the nation is fully stripped for the war effort.

This would be the real, fearless, tangible and far-sighted role of leadership for which the Legion is naturally suited. In its present role the Legion too often engages in sham jousts with straw men below the dignity, we are sure, of the fighters who first conceived the part that an organization of former servicemen should play in the nation.

The Legion with a potential membership of close to 10,000,000 after the war can become the greatest single factor in determining the shape of the peace and post-war development. We hope it will be able to absorb some of the idealism, the unselfishness, the determination to make a better world based on the basic principles which have made America great, from the veterans of the current conflict.

Its present course gives no promise of the liberal outlook so necessary to stop the recurrent cycle of war. We are gratified to see that some among them have the courage and foresight to protest the distorted application of ideals that are simultaneously noble and necessary.

the copy desk

A Loyal Group

There need be no doubt about the loyalty of the ex-Tuleans who have come here. They've related stories of the pressure they underwent during registration last winter, and from what we understand it took courage to declare loyalty to the United States.

One girl said word had gotten around in her block that anyone who registered would be beaten up. "So," she said, "we girls went to register, and our brother volunteered for the army. No one beat us up, and after that lots of people registered. Someone had to call the bluff, so we did."

The witnin-community pressure that can develop in places like these is something that cannot be understood by persons who have never been confined behind barbed wire. It takes courage to resist those pressures.—From "On the Inside," the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

* * *

Relocation Advice

Those who are contemplating relocation should bear in mind that their responsibilities include not only the earning of their own livelihood and the preparing for the time when they can provide shelter and food for their families still remaining in the centers, but also the added burden of acting as emissaries for those who are to follow later. The actions and behavior of a few may decide the question of whether the nisei as a whole will be accepted by the communities where they may go.—From an editorial in the Rohwer Outpost.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Nisei Want to Know About Draft Status

Everywhere I have visited during the past several months, the same question has been raised: "What is the development in regards to the draft status of the nisei?"

Although I had heard numerous rumors in Washington, D. C., when I was a visitor there last May, there was no definite information. There was prospect of some action in the immediate future at that time since the Chandler subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee had brought in a report recommending the acceptance of the nisei through selective service into the armed forces. Apparently the War Department has not reached a definite conclusion as to its policy.

All indications point to the fact that a surprise announcement will be forthcoming one of these fine days. The acceptance of volunteers into the army was the first change. The WACs then announced its program for nisei women. This was followed by the call to those nisei who were given honorable discharges after the outbreak of war. All these moves indicate that the army is placing more and more confidence in the nisei's loyalty. And to top it all, President Roosevelt has announced a definite policy as far as the government is concerned which includes the privilege of fighting for one's country.

The longer a definite decision is delayed on this question, the more uncertainty is created in the minds of nisei of draft age. Those in the free zone cannot plan anything on a long range basis since they do not know when they will be called to the colors. Most of them are not in defense or essential industries and therefore do not have deferment.

The resettlement program of the War Relocation Authority will not be in full swing until this question is settled. It seems that there are a large number in the relocation centers who are marking time to await developments in this matter. They have taken the attitude that it will be a futile gesture to go out to resettle if they are to be drafted.

From the standpoint of the nisei, there is a definite connection with public relations. It has not been unusual to have questions directed at draft age nisei as to the reason why they are not in the army. Some employers have wondered why American citizens of draft age are not in the army when their sons are on the fighting front. The resentment in certain quarters about so many nisei in this or that college arises from the fact that otner Americans are not able to continue studies unless they are in Class 4-F.

Even if the army should decide against applying the draft to the nisei, there is one matter which should be clarified. It is none other than the practice of placing nisei in Class 4-C. While in the east, our attention was called to the fact that most of the employers of essential industries were unaware of citizens being placed in this category. The WRA had to issue certificates certifying that nisei were citizens and not aliens. But once doubt had been raised, the employers were reluctant about hiring the applicants.

With thousands already in the army and fighting on all fronts, a favorable decision appears to be only logical at this time. For the future of the nisei as American citizens, it is important that they be given the same privileges as any other citizens under selective service.

* * *

Danger of Inflating Land Values Told

The interesting question which pertains to the Japanese farmers who expect to raise their own products in new territory is whether they should purchase their own farms, lease or share crop. Those who expect to resettle outside of the Pacific Coast are buying farms to a certain extent. This is the case with many nisei. Then the matter of prices which they pay comes up. Inasmuch as most of them have little idea of the land values of that region, the tendency has been to appraise them on the basis of productivity and not on the market value as set by the community. In other words, a hay ranch would be worth many times the existing value if it should be considered as a truck farm. Then what was being considered a fair price at $10,000 may be bid up to $20,000 or $30,000. From the standpoint of the evacuee farmer, the price may not be high because he figures that he will have the return to warrant such value. The same is true in the case of leaseholds. An evacuee may bid up the rental value of farms where he resettles.

The danger of raising land or rental values is that it will create animosity on the part of old time residents. This is what may happen with renting of farm lands. Those who have been renting will have hardship if the evacuees should raise rental values. The natural outcome will be a movement to drive out evacuee farmers.

Nisei farmers should not overlook the experience of the farmers in California who purchased lands under boom time conditions. I still remember those in the Fresno district who had mortgages worth more than the market value of the land after depression had set in. Of course this was true even in residential property to some extent but it was more tragic in farm districts because of the large investments made.

Care must be exercised so that there will not be a repetition of inflated land values. Today anything that can be grown will bring income. But after the war is over, this may not be true. A sound foundation requires that the conditions after the present boom be anticipated.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

JACL PINS

There are still about 100 JACL pins available here at National Headquarters at $2.00 per pin. So on the basis of first come first served, send your order and remittance for a JACL pin. These pins are the only ones that we will be able to furnish for the duration.

THE JAPANESE IN OUR MIDST

The 1943 edition of "The Japanese in Our Midst," prepared and published under the auspices of the Colorado Council of Churches, is now available at National Headquarters at 10 cents per copy postpaid. The 1942 edition of the booklet was well received in many quarters. as attested to by the steady demand for it. The new booklet draws upon events and documents of the past year and should be a valuable addition to factual material on the problems of resettlement. Those desiring a large number of the booklets should write to the Colorado Council of Churches, 302 Trinity building, Denver 2, Colorado.

JACL LIBRARY

The chapters holding the JACL library books are now through with their allotted time; so the Davis County, Boise Valley, Yellowstone, and Ft. Lupton Chapters are advised to forward the books to the following chapters respectively, Ogden, Magic Valley. Idaho Falls, and North Platte. Yuki Inouye, president of the Idaho Falls chapter, has donated four copies of Cecil Brown's "Suez to Singapore" to the JACL Circulating Library. If any of the members desires copies of any book in the library, it is urged that they get in touch with National Headquarters as we can obtain the books at a substantial discount to the member-buyer.

DONATIONS

We acknowledge with many thanks donations this week totaling $20.00 from Mr. T. Matsumura, Salt Lake City; Paul Kashino, Ft. Missoula, Montana; and two anonymous contributors from Salt Lake City and Hunt, Idaho respectively.

Edith Kodama Passes Tests

AMACHE, Colo. — Edith Kodama is the third WAC volunteer from Granada to pass her physical examination, reports the Granada Pioneer.

Ann Nisei Says: Soap More Precious Than Gold in Time Of War Shortages

It's one of those minor indices to the high standard of living in this country, but it's perhaps significant that the United States uses more soap per capita than any country in the world. It's also significant because now the glycerine needed for soap is also needed for armaments.

Soap, therefore, is one of the products that may be rationed soon. We might as well learn to use it wisely.

Fortunately, U. S. experience with rationing has taught us one thing: we can always manage—and well—under rationing. Just before sugar and coffee were rationed, women everywhere went quite mad and bought unwisely and unnecessarily of sugar and coffee. It was pure panic buying, of course. After rationing had been in effect for some time, these same women found out they could do very well on their weekly allotments.

Of course a few women will never learn, and they're the ones who buy anything and everything in sight—"just in case." They're the hysterical, rumor-susceptible type who only bring on rationing earlier than necessary.

Well, take soap again. Most of us use it carelessly. We dump enormous quantities into the dishpan. We throw away large and small pieces of bar soap. We let a quarter of a cake of soap melt away in the soapdish. All this taxes the total civilian supply.

In the first place, don't buy soap for its perfume, it's shape, its color or its advertising. Or for any alleged body-fumigation properties. Soap is for cleansing. It won't get you a husband or attract a squadron of soldiers. And no million-dollar advertising campaign should be able to convince you otherwise.

But soaps do, of course, differ in their cleansing ability, and there are differences in strength. There happens also to be differences in the amount of soap to be obtained from two bars of the same size. For instance, we might point out that soaps highly advertised as "so pure they float" really contain very little soap. Floating soap only floats because of the air bubbles in it, not because of purity. You may have noticed that in your home certain kinds of soap last maybe two days at the most.

For general purposes, choose a hard-milled soap. Take each cake out of its wrapper and let it dry out thoroughly. It will last longer. And don't let it waste away in your soap dish. Keep it dry when you're not using it.

Collect all the pieces of scrap soap that lie around the bottom of your soapdish. The average family probably throws away two bars of soap each month just by discarding these little bits. When you've a quantity of these odds and ends of soap, melt them down with boiling water. This liquid soap works wonderfully in shampoos and most everywhere else. If you prefer, keep these bits of soap in a shaker-top jar, add water when you need it, and just shake out the soap as you need it.

With granulated and flake soap, measure each time the amount you need, instead of throwing soap haphazardly into your basin. This will give you an idea of how much soap you need for each separate task, a mighty handy thing to know when rationing starts.

If the water in your region is very hard, it might be wise to start using water softener. Add a bit to the water for every household task, but especially when you wash clothes, and in your rinse water when you do dishes. The softener will prevent that grey scum that floats into clothes and is so hard to rinse out. You'll save yourself work as well as soap if you use a little softener everytime you need soap.

Remember—the soap you use is precious stuff these days. Handle it as though it were.

Nisei Sergeants Visit Parents

POCATELLO, Idaho—Staff Sergeants Frank and Shaw Sakamoto have been visiting their parents in Montpelier, Idaho, on furlough.

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

A Reader Comments

Dear Sirs:

I am a young Japanese American who is an ardent reader of your newspaper, "The Pacific Citizen." However, very recently the "Pacific Citizen" seems to be a "more informative organ than a moralistic one."

By this, I mean that it seems to be more interested in what the others have to say about the nisei than the nisei to America, their rightful country. I am not professing to say that the Pacific Citizen is contrary to the popular opinion of all nisei—no, because the exact opposite is the truth, but most nisei who are deeply indebted to this nation and who want to cooperate actively not passively in the nation's war effort would appreciate it more if the Pacific Citizen would try to formulate and set down some definite things we nisei should and must do—to play our part in the American pattern of living and thinking.

I am a volunteer who has not yet been inducted into the armed forces and I pray that the army don't keep me waiting any longer. I did so because my past life in America has instilled a confidence and belief in me that America, too, will be the post-war world of us nisei.

My parents are among those who passively oppose such voluntary actions on my part, but, and I say this openly to all nisei, they can and will, never refute the fact that what has been done before can never be forgotten: e. g., the free life we have been leading in pre-war America and the desire for a still freer life in the future. Our assertion that our rights are temporarily abridged now because of the war and that we nisei do not want to remain idle while America fights aggression, should in my opinion be ample reason that we nisei, on our category as "still untried Americans," must bears arms against our country's foes.

I don't believe them (I can't, for that matter) when they say that America is only for the white race and that due to some people's assertion that a "Jap is a Jap," no matter where his loyalties lie, it should be an accepted statement especially since that remark emitted from a member of the white race. I will continue to believe in the statement of President Roosevelt and Mike Masaoka, when the latter said that America, in order to be great, must have all the races of mankind mingling happily under her flag. I think this is a statement that we nisei, as untested Americans who have been taken aback somewhat by discriminatory statement should try to back up with some action.

After all, it is what one makes of one's country and not what the country makes of you that is important. We should continue to believe that in our America, action is the basis of determining one's loyalty rather than one's color or creed, however blackish, yellowish, or whitish one's skin may be.

Here's wishing you added success, and more power to you! Enclosed is a dollar for contribution to the JACL.

An enthusiastic nisei reader
Denson, Arkansas.

Nisei Loyalty

Editor, The Pacific Citizen:

Dear Sir:

I have thoroughly enjoyed your paper this past year. I hope you will continue your good work and that this disagreeable discrimination against such a noteworthy group as your own, especially, will end speedily.

That any loyalty has endured this trial is surprising. The great number who have remained loyal to our institutions and ideals of democracy through it all demonstrates the dignity, intelligence and strength of character inherent in your people.

My best wishes go with you in your earnest efforts toward the fulfillment of American ideals.

Yours truly,
Edith Latham Jones,
Los Angeles, Calif.

JUST Incidentally

By Dale Oka

DETROIT, Mich. — It's amazing how time and a different environment can bring about a transformation in a person's character. I can recall the bitterness that we harboured while being incarcerated in a relocation center, especially in regard to the intolerant and insensible rantings of Pacific Coast demagogues.

But after having resumed our rightful places in a normal American society (well, at least as normal as war-time circumstances permit), the rancor which we entertained is rapidly disintegrating. To be accepted as a fellow citizen, free to come and go as we please, is certainly a satisfying sensation after the many regulations of Gen. DeWitt which we were forced to observe and after the pent-up feeling of regimented center life. Somehow that phase of our lives is taking on the aspects of a nightmare. We wish it were.

We feel like living now. We're more ambitious on the outside. We're more matured and think in terms, or so seem to be inclined, of preparing for the postwar future. Which is all quite a contrast from the dispirited and lackadaisical sort of mental food we tasted while in the center, where the common expression of the average nisei was, "What the hell's the use?"

It's funny in a way, though. I refer to the changing trend of our thoughts. It comes upon you suddenly. One day we're suspicious and faithless. Then seemingly the next day we awake to the realization that we're glad as all get out to be out, working and playing and eating like other normal citizens.

We witnessed somewhere recently a pertinent observation along the following line: The nisei seem to expect discrimination and are pleasantly surprised to note that such demagogic practices are the exception instead of the rule. The veracity of that statement, as far as the writer is concerned, is not doubted, at least for the inland and east coast states.

Yep, it's rather nice to be on the "outside" once again.

Swing Shifter

Life in a relocation center was, in one respect, more to my liking. At least I didn't have to worry about the graveyard shift. (With all remembrance of those stalwart members of the police, fire and other departments who daily observed the ritual of the sun at dawning).

Of course, the swing shift has its advantages. For one thing, you don't have to get up so early in the morning. And (paging Irvin Berlin), how I hate to get up in the morning! But generally speaking, I would say that the swing shift is a nuisance. For four weeks, I punch the time card at 10 p. m. and check out at 7 a. m. Then the following month, I report at 7 a. m. and throw down my tools at 4 p. m. You see, it just ain't right! For just about the time we get used to sleeping during daylight hours and keeping awake nights, we shift to the 7 a. m.-4 p. m. run. So we start in all over again to learn to sleep at night and keep awake days. It's a vicious circle if ever there was one.

I suppose the day shift is much more the practical and "civilized" one. But then, there is the arduous task of getting up in the mornings.

Right now I'm trying to uncover a prospective father—to take my graveyard shift. It should be ample training for his future career of soothing the little heir at one in the morning. Any takers?

Personally, I'm in favor of the swing shift that allows me to report at 1:00 p. m. and call it quits at 10. That way, I don't have to get up in the morning and yet, most of the night is available for shut-eye purposes.

I know. You don't like it. Frankly, I don't either. But howinthehell is a guy to eat otherwise?

Evacuee Students Readjusting Selves Easily to School Routine

LINCOLN, Neb.—Fifty Japanese American youths, who not long ago had their lives devastated by war, their homes torn and their education stopped, are now readjusting themselves in American life on the campus of the University of Nebraska, according to an article by Mary Kierstead in the Nebraska State Journal of September 21.

These Japanese American youths, now living in Lincoln, are adjusting themselves rapidly to their new life. Their grades are "remarkably high" and they have fitted in well with the social order at the University of Nebraska, according to Miss Kiertstead.

According to Miss Kierstead, another "remarkable" thing about the Japanese Americans is their lack of bitterness toward the relocation centers. Some even consider them a "blessing in disguise," she writes, because through relocation the Japanese Americans have been forced to break away from their former communities on the west coast.

Most of the students spend a great deal of their spare time at the student church centers, she noted. According to the Rev. Robert Drew, of the Wesley Foundation and chairman of the Japanese American student relocation committee at Lincoln, this may be attributed to the fact that the church groups were the first to make them feel at home upon their arrival in Lincoln.

Methodist Will Send Christmas Gifts to Centers

Allocations Announced By Rev. Smith; Plan Yule Cheer For Children

BERKELEY, Calif. — Allocations to Methodists in the task of obtaining Christmas presents for the children in the War Relocation Authority camps were announced here recently by Rev. Frank Herron Smith, secretary of the Pacific Provisional Conference.

"We have approximately one-third of the responsibility," said Dr. Smith in his announcement. "Let us not fail. Like last year, we hope to have enough presents for the Buddhist and non-Christian children as well as the Christians."

The camps, and the persons to whom the presents should be sent, according to Dr. Smith, will include:

Tule Lake—2,000 children; Dr. Harold Jacoby for the Federated Christian church, 3001-D, Newell, Calif.

Poston—2,000 children; send half each to Rev. S. Kuwano, 53-9-B, Poston, Ariz.; and, Rev. K. Imai, 309-1-B, Poston, for the Federated church.

Gila River—2,000 children; send half each to Rev. Otoye So, 3-5-A, Rivers, Ariz.; and, Rev. Y. Tsuda, 28-9-D, Rivers, for the Federated church.

Topaz—1,000 children; Rev. S. Shimada, 31-9-E, Topaz, Utah, for the Federated church.

Jerome—1,500 children; Mr. S. Mikami, 33-1-F, Denson, Ark., for te Federated church.

Manzanar—1,500 children, Rev. J. Fujimori, 35-13-4, Manzanar, Calif., for the Federated church.

Northfield Backs Stand of Powell Post On Japanese Americans

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Wyoming state American Legion's approval of a resolution urging Legion leadership in affording employment and opportunity for Japanese Americans in the war effort has received the support of the Northfield, Minn., post No. 84 of the American Legion.

Otto Frisbie, Powell, Wyo., Legionnaire who introduced the resolution in behalf of the Powell and Cody posts at the state convention in Casper in August, received a letter of commendation from Everett D. Phelps of Northfied.

California Firemen Ask Deportation of Japanese in U. S.

SACRAMENTO — The California State Firemen's Association went on record at their 21st annual convention held last week and opposed "any move to have the Japanese, either foreign or American-born, returned to their homes in the Pacific Coast area."

A resolution adopted at the convention called for the cancellation of citizenship rights and deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry. The association also recommended that control of the war relocation program be placed in the hands of the military.

Salt Lake Dance Will Honor WAC Recruits

First nisei WAC recruits in this area will be honored at a joint bond rally and salute to service women at a dance sponsored by the YWCA Friendship and Service club on October 9 at the YWCA.

WAC officers and bond drive leaders have been extended invitations to the affair.

New Yorkers Commend FDR Senate Letter

Expresses Spirit of Democratic Traditions, Declares JACD Official

NEW YORK — The Japanese American Committee for Democracy wrote President Roosevelt on Sept. 20 that the chief executive's letter to the Senate regarding the government's segregation and resettlement program "is truly expressed in the spirit of our great democratic traditions."

The President's letter "is an encouraging and welcome note at this time," the JACD's message said.

"The segregation of those whose loyalty to the United States is questioned is a great step forward toward the integration of the vast majority of loyal evacuees into the general American community life and towards their active participation in our nation's war effort," the Japanese American organization said.

Yoshitaka Takagi, JACD secretary who signed the letter, added:

"Rest assured that we will continue to do all in our power to help strengthen the home front in order to insure complete victory of the United Nations over the Axis powers."

McWilliams Asks For Nisei Contributions For Coming Book

Carey McWilliams is now engaged in writing a new book, wherein he will have a chapter, "The Nisei Speaks."

In the compilation of this chapter he invites all nisei to send in their views on their experiences, their reactions, their beliefs. Should the writers desire their names to be held anonymous, McWilliams assures this courtesy will be observed.

All material should be sent to Carey McWilliams, 902 Spring Arcade building, Los Angeles, Calif.

Service Flag Made For Army Men From Manzanar

MANZANAR, Calif.—Two hundred and seventy two stars, representing men from Manzanar in the country's armed forces, decorate the huge service flag now hanging on the north wing of the administration building.

Garment factory employees worked for three months on the flag, which measures 8 by 5 feet. The 272 blue stars were handsewn on a white field.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Miyamoto (19-8-B, Jerome) a boy on Sept. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Kataoka (45-9-C, Jerome) a boy on Sept. 10.

To Mrs. Shizu Fujita (22-11-A, Topaz) a boy on Sept 10.

To Mrs. Yoneko Yamada (29-6-C, Topaz) a girl on Sept. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isami Sasaki (5-11-D, Jerome) a boy on Sept. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Morise Teranishi a boy on Sept. 12 at Jerome.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Kikuchi (43-4-B, Jerome) a girl on Sept. 13.

To Mrs. Chiye Watanabe (27-6-3, Manzanar) a boy on Sept. 13.

To Mrs. Kikuye Miyatake (24-12-4, Manzanar) a girl on Sept. 13.

To Mrs. Kimiko Matsubora (33-6-3, Manzanar) a girl on Sept. 13.

To Mrs. Hiroko Shida (20-7 D, Topaz) a girl on Sept. 13.

To Mrs. Kay Wagatsune (28-14-3, Manzanar) a girl on Sept. 15.

To Mrs. Yuki Omi (33-2-4, Manzanar) a girl on Sept. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoneji Matsumoto (49-12-B, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 16.

To Mrs. Yaeko Aso (5-8-B. Topaz) a girl on Sept. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shioji Konishi (44-3-B, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Yashiro (72-5-C, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuo Fukuhara (3314-C, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Furusho (8G-3D, Granada) a girl on Sept. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Deguchi (6G-3B, Granada) a boy on Sept. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shunichi John Takeuchi (6-10-B, Jerome) a girl on Sept. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sunato Taniguchi (11-4-C, Jerome) a girl on Sept. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Kameoka (8F-5D, Granada) a girl on Sept. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeso Tsuneta (27-12-EX, Heart Mountain) a girl on Sept. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Saihachi Mayeda (23-12-F, Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kosaku Kay Kishiyama (6-10-F, Heart Mountain) a boy on Sept. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taiichiro Shimada (63-5-C, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadaichi Horiuchi (25-4-B, Gilo River) a boy on Sept. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kay Abe (4206-C, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takuji Doi (16-2-A. Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Yamada (12-11-C, Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 19.

To Mrs. Lily Inazu (25-12-1, Manzanar) a girl on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Kuwatani (8F-6E, Granada) a girl on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yamada (39-5-C, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sakurai (21-3-A, Heart Mountain) a boy on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao H. Nishimoto (60-7-C, Gila River) a boy on Sept. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chiyezo Miyamoto (72-4-A, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Santaro Shimoyama (31-7-C, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Omoto (55-2-C, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Kanemoto (5805-B, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fusaichi Nii (4212-C, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shichireomon Yamamoto (2814-A, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mizutani (14-11-D, Heart Mountain) a girl on Sept. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keimeji Watanabe (19-2-F, Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kawakami (7115-B, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 23.

McWilliams Discusses Political, Social Changes in California

Authority on Minority Problems Main Speaker At JACL Meeting

DENVER, Colo. — Social and political changes in California since evacuation were discussed by Carey McWilliams, noted author and minority problems expert, in two addresses before Denver Japanese Americans on Tuesday, Sept. 21, under the auspices of the Japanese American Citizens League.

The meetings marked the first appearance of McWilliams before nisei groups since evacuation, and overflow audiences attended both the dinner meeting and the public session when he spoke.

California is now an industrial state, and there is every reason to believe that the change is permanent, McWilliams said. This change has come about since 1940, when California was still basically an agricultural state.

"So far as the social and political composition of the state is concerned, it is going to make for a more stable population. It is going to make for more social equilibrium in the state," McWilliams declared.

He discussed anti-Japanese agitation in California.

"In certain areas of California the feeling is poisonous," he said. "Placer County is the worst spot in the state; Stockton is also one of the bad spots. The Home Front Commandos, Inc., of Sacramento and the Los Angeles Pacific Problems Study Group, Inc., are among those most active."

McWiliams outlined the processes of present day migration to California, with special reference to Negro migration. Los Angeles' Little Tokyo and the former Japanese district in San Francisco are now Negro settlements, he declared.

"There are changes that are difficult to analyze, because they represent trends that are just in the process of development and you cannot forcesee how far the trend will be extended. A shift in population is one of the things that is current—Negroes to the West Coast being a very dramatic shift in population.

"Now since the war, you can double the figure of 126,000 Negroes as of 1940, so far as California is concerned. The Negro community in Los Angeles has grown from 70,000 in 1940 to 125,000 at the present time. In the period of three months this year, May, June and July, 15,000 Negroes entered the city of Los Angeles. At the present time they are coming at the rate of 100 per day. This development is not restricted to Los Angeles. It is also true of San Francisco, the Eastbay, Seattle and the Pacific Northwest. The rate of increase in the Negro population in California is so fantastic and historic that it is unbelieveable," he said.

The process of migration is typical of the colonial days, said McWilliams.

"The men have come first. The men got rooms in Little Tokyo with expectations of getting work, and they have little difficulty in obtaining employment, and so they send for their families and move together in rooming houses and stores which were boarded up after the evacuation in Little Tokyo. Store space has been broken into cubicles and rented to the families.

"What I have said with regard to Los Angeles is exactly duplicated in San Francisco. Fillmore street is a Negro settlement at the present time."

In the public session, McWilliams devoted himself to answering questions propounded by Min Yasui, moderator, and members of the audience. Joe Masaoka, JACL representative of the Denver office, gave a report on League activities. Mrs. Haruko Kobayashi was general chairman.

Californians Would Deport Disloyal Group

Sacramento Valley Council Would Consider Rights of Nisei Citizens

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Immediate deportation to Japan, at the close of the war, of all aliens and persons of Japanese ancestry holding dual citizenship was recommended by the Sacramento Valley council of the California State Chamber of Commerce last week.

The proposal, carried in a report made by the postwar Japanese exclusion committee of the council, meeting on Sept. 24 at the Hotel Senator, received the approval of the district body which authorized the committee to study further the possibility of disenfranchising Americans of Japanese ancestry with the view of future deportation, keeping in mind, however, the preservation of fundamental democratic principles.

With respect to American-born Japanese, the committee expressed the opinion that "there is a definite obligation to the fundamentals and principles of democracy which it must recognize and that full consideration must be given to the citizen and his inherent rights."

The committee recommended that "careful and diligent supervision" of the activities of this group be observed by the authorities and that any subversive actiity or act of disloyalty to the United States result in their immediate deportation to Japan.

The recommendation of the possibility of disenfranchisement of Americans of Japanese ancestry be explored was carried in the report.

Members of the postwar exclusion committee of the Sacramento Valley council of the state Chamber of Commerce are Lester J. Holmes, Clarksburg; C. H. Wren, Fairfield; A. J. Sweeney, H. H. Harold Leavey and George G. Pollock. Sacramento. James P. Brown of Wheatland is chairman.

Idaho Nisei Soldiers Home on Furloughs

NAMPA, Idaho — Nisei soldiers from Boise Valley homes are now visiting parents, relatives and friends on their furloughs.

Among the visitors are Staff Sgt. Henry Suyehira, who has seen service in the Aleutians; Cpl. Tad Matsumoto, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Master Sgt. Tom Nishitani, Master Sgt. Kozo Kuroda and Sgt. George Otani, all of Camp Shelby, Miss.

DEATHS

Masataka Honda, 57, (31-3-C, Topaz) on Sept. 12.

Kengo Nomura, 5, (10-11-E, Topaz) on Sept. 15.

Soichi Yumiba, 58, (20-12-F, Jerome) on Sept. 17.

Matsutaro Noda, 58, (6G-1D, Granada) on Sept. 19.

Pfc. Henry Inouye, 25 (11E-11B, Granada) on Sept. 20.

Asano Hiramatsu, 63 (4902-D, Tule Lake) on Sept. 22.

Yoshio Tommy Yamaoka, 22, (7411-B, Tule Lake) on Sept. 23.

MARRIAGES

Mary Yasuko Hamataka to Natsuo Kawaguchi on Sept 4 at Jerome.

Harumi Sako to Toshio Nakamura on Sept. 7 at Jerome.

Helen Nikaido to Kazumi Tanaka on Sept. 12 at Jerome.

Sumiye Nukushima to Sakae Yamasaki on Sept. 13 at Topaz.

Shizuye Yokota to Miyoshi Nakao on Sept. 15 at Topaz.

Akiko Sakuma to Itsushi Kurosaki on Sept. 16 at Tule Lake.

Rosie H. Hamane to Junnosuke Nakano on Sept. 18 at Gila River.

Keiko Yamanaka to Hifumi Okada on Sept. 20 at Lake Village, Ark.

Tom Hirakawa to Kikuye Yamamoto on Sept. 24 at Gila River.

Toshio Watanabe to Tsuruye Uyeda on Sept. 24 at Gila River.

Nampa Nisei Attend Dance at Ban Home

NAMPA, Idaho — Mrs. Mary Ban was hostess at a dance for nisei in the Nampa area on Sept. 19.

Boise Valley nisei also attended a dance on Friday, Sept. 24, at Oregon Trail Park in Ontario, Ore. Stanley Watanabe was chairman of the affair.

Losses in Centers from Fires Well Below National Average

Only 63 Fires Reported In Ten Relocation Camps During 3-Month Period

WASHINGTON—Property losses resulting from fires at relocation centers during the quarter ending June 30, 1943, were far below the national average, according to a report released today by William E. Hoffman, head of the WRA Fire Protection Section in Washington.

Only 63 fires were reported by the ten relocation centers during the 3-month period, with damage to buildings, contents, and equipment estimated at $9,080. A large fire at the Colorado River Project accounted for $8,000 of the estimated total damage.

"WRA has reduced fire losses for the quarter to less than 9½ cents per capita," Mr. Hoffman pointed out. "This record is most enviable when we realize that the national per capita loss for 1942 was approximately $2.50. According to figures released by the National Fire Protection Association, over $314,000,000 worth of property in the Nation was destroyed by fire last year. Proper fire prevention measures and competent equipment and personnel at relocation centers have produced a record unequaled by any cities of comparable size."

The total population of relocation centers on June 30 exceeded 96,000 persons; buildings were valued at over $40,000,000. A city of comparable size, such as Allentown, Pennsylvania, with a population of approximately 96,900, experienced fire losses of $22,595 during 1942, with per capita losses estimated at 54 cents. On the West Coast, Pasadena, California, with a population of 81,800 people, usually regarded as one of the nation's best fire prevention cities, suffered losses estimated at $83,670, the per capita loss being 88 cents.

The excellent record achieved at the centers is particularly impressive when it is realized that all Project buildings are temporary in structure and highly flammable. Fire protection officers at the centers have been handicapped by problems of equipment and apparatus, and more importantly-by the fact that evacuee firemen responsible for the protection of life and property have been inexperienced and have required thorough training and guidance in the use of modern fire-fighting equipment and techniques.

According to Mr. Hoffman, equipment and apparatus are now adequate to take care of all ordinary needs. There still remains the problem of training new men to replace those who relocate. On June 30, the 10 centers had a total of 20 modern fire engines manned by a force of 692 evacuee firemen and fire prevention inspectors, and supervised by 25 fire protection officers. All evacuee personnel are employed 44 hours a week, thus requiring 3 shifts to man fire companies 24 hours a day.

"If this splendid record is to be maintained," Mr. Hoffman stressed, "project residents must keep constant vigilance to prevent the creation of new fire hazards and to eliminate those already existing."

Suspect Asks For Jail Release With Habeas Corpus Writ

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Henry Yoshiga, 53, last week asked Superior Judge Harold R. Scoville to free him from the county jail on a writ of habeas corpus because he allegedly is held without warrant or other legal process, according to the Arizona Republic.

Judge Scoville issued the writ shortly before the close of the court's session on Sept. 21 and set hearing forthwith and bail at $1,000.

Jail records show Yoshiga was booked by state highway patrolmen for questioning by the OPA and the FBI.

Gila River Co-op Pays State Taxes

RIVERS, Ariz. — Arizona collected $26,233 in sales and luxury taxes from the business during the past year of the Gila River Co-operative Enterprises, Inc., operated by Japanese American evacuees at the war relocation center here.

Leroy H. Bennett, project director, reported gross sales of the organization to its members and other residents of the WRA center totaled $831,329 in the year which ended on June 30 lats.

Bids Opened For Flood Control Work At Poston Center

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Bids were opened last week at the WRA Relocation Authority's project at Poston for agricultural and flood control embankment works to be completed within the next year.

Bids on a land-leveling project were opened on Thursday of last week. The contract calls for moving 500,000 yards of dirt, covering a 1,000 acre plot.

The 1,000 acres are to be divided into 40-acre subdivisions, according to the calls for bids.

L. A. Official Quits, Raps "Pampering"

LOS ANGELES—Maurice Norcop, who resigned as assistant U. S. attorney last week, declared in an interview here that he had become a private citizen because of his dislike for "pampering the Japanese by the War Relocation Authority, New Deal policies generally and blundering bureaucracy."

Report Evacuees Cook For German Prisoners of War

MARENGO, Ill. — Sixty German prisoners of war, who are now serving as potato diggers for the Curtiss Candy company farms west of Marengo, are eating meals cooked by Japanese American evacuees, according to International News Service.

The Japanese Americans, employed by the Curtiss company, were the center of a controversy last spring when they first arrived in Marengo to work. However, a town meeting of Marengo citizens approved the presence of the evacuees when the full facts regarding them were presented.

Nisei Workers In Oregon Aid Farm Harvest

WRA Official Answers Coast Criticisms Over Evacuees in Malheur County

SEATTLE — The Japanese Americans who have relocated Malheur county, Oregon, drawing criticisms from many west coast citizens, were brought from war relocation camps to relieve a critical farm labor shortage, Edward M. Joyce, newly appointed information specialist for the War Relocation Authority, said here last week.

In a public statement following his appointment, Joyce, who has been serving as district supervisor of evacuee property in the Pacific Northwest, said fewer than ten Japanese Americans have bought property in the area since the WRA program began.

He said the records showed that 646 Japanese and Japanese Americans entered the area on seasonal leave and 217 on indefinite leave, mainly to serve as farm laborers.

"Prior to the war, 160 American citizens of Japanese ancestry had settled in Malheur county," Joyce declared. "Since the war, approximately 300 more Japanese Americans settled in the community."

The latter group, he explained, were voluntary evacuees who left the coast when Gen. DeWitt asked persons of Japanese ancestry to move voluntarily from the restricted area.

"It should be noted that the WRA has no authority over evacuees on indefinite leave," he said. "Nor has the WRA any authority over evacuees who voluntarily evacuated themselves pursuant to Gen. DeWitt's edict."

Malheur county, though in Oregon, is nearly 200 miles from the restricted zone, Joyce said. When the agricultural season is over, the WRA will urge evacuees on indefinite or seasonal leave to find work in the midwest.

Answering west coast criticism, Joyce concluded:

"I feel this whole problem should primarily be a matter of concern for residents of Malheur county. It is their labor problem and their land."

NOTICE

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

Subscribers living in cities with new postoffice zone regulations are requested to notify the circulation department of the "Pacific Citizen" of their new zone number. For instance, the complete address of the "Pacific Citizen" is:

415 Beason Building,
Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Movement of Evacuees Out of Poston Camp Accelerated, Report

POSTON, Ariz.—Movement of Japanese American evacuees from the Poston war relocation center to jobs in the middle west has accelerated in recent weeks, WRA officials disclosed here last week.

The nation's labor shortage was given as a factor in speeding the resettlement of the evacuees.

Most have gone into agricultural work in the central states, but many have taken clerical jobs in midwestern cities, according to Wade Head, project director.

Indefinite leaves have been granted to 2,218 evacuees for permanent resettlement. Although the majority are working in the mountain and central states, Head said a few more have also gotten jobs in the Eastern defense area.

The WRA official said 105 from Poston had enlisted in the armed forces. The acceleration of the placement of Japanese Americans in outside jobs was disclosed in figures showing the granting of indefinite leaves reached the 1,000 mark June 8 and the 2,000 mark on August 31.

Resettlement of Japanese Americans in Arizona was halted in May, it was stated, following protests by Arizona agriculturists, businessmen and state and local officials.

The largest group to leave in a single day, 40, left Poston on Sept. 21.

Road Leading To Rivers To Be Oiled

RIVERS, Ariz.—Ten miles of road from the Gila River relocation center to Highway 87 will be oiled and two and one-quarter miles of the new road from the canal to the Butte-Chandler intersection will be constructed at an estimated cost of $80,000, John C. Doucha, assistant project director at Gila, has announced.

He said that the new road will become part of the state highway system.

Nisei Evacuees Must Observe WMC Rulings

Japanese Americans In Same Category As All Other Workers

BOISE, Idaho—Japanese American evacuee workers from war relocation centers are subject to the same War Manpower Commission stabilization restrictions as other workers, Ottis Peterson, acting relocation supervisor for the Pacific intermountain area, declared in Boise Monday.

"Persons leaving the relocation centers receive no special work privilege nor are there any special restrictions," Peterson said.

"If they go into agriculture or essential war work, they are affected by the same stabilization agreement as other workers."

He said that evacuees are expected to fulfill all obligations of labor contracts under which they leave the centers and have the same channels of appeal as other workers through the U. S. employment service should they wish to change positions.

"These people are not prisoners of war, nor are they forced labor," Peterson emphasized.

Former Director Of Evacuee Chorus Wins Scholarship

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Mary Miyasaki, former director of the Heart Mountain women's chorus, has been awarded a scholarship to Lynchburg college in Virginia, the Sentinel reported.

Miss Miyasaki left the center last April for employment as secretary of the United Christian Missionary society in Indianapolis.

A former student, she was a member of the Bruin Women's glee club.

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