



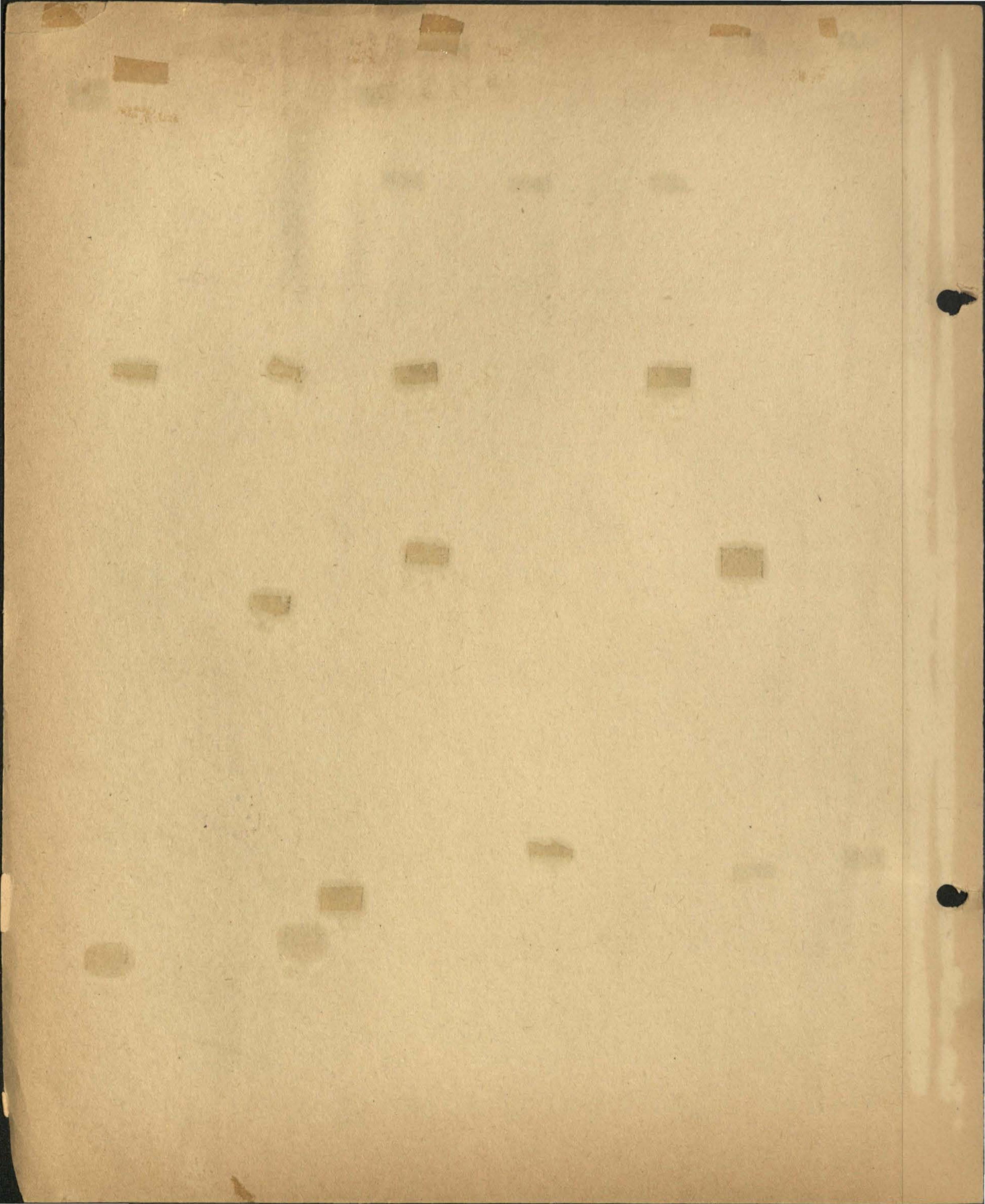
## To Wed

Pulling the best surprise of the month was Koji Ariyoshi, one of the center's most eligible bachelors, as he and Taeko Ito of 22-1-4 applied for their marriage license yesterday in Independence. Wedding rites will be conducted this Saturday morning by the justice of the peace in Lone Pine. Plans for a honeymoon in Idaho are being contemplated, by the couple.

Ariyoshi is an active member of the Hawaiian club, temporary chairman of the Manzanar Citizens Federation, and leader of the furlough workers.

9-9-42

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Investigations are being made into the behavior and attitudes of all adult evacuees, and those "satisfactory" are eligible to leave the centers and resume normal life. "Studies also are made," the agency said, "of communities to which the evacuees propose to move, to insure that their presence will not result in disturbances or danger to the evacuees themselves."

**WORK ON FARMS**  
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The greatest demand to date for Japanese laborers has come from the sugar beet country and vegetable areas around midwestern cities.

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Other categories included: professional workers, 1157; farmers and farm managers, 7001; proprietors, managers and officials of businesses other than farms, 5491; clerical, sales and similar workers, 5512; craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers, 924.

"Re-establishment in private employment in normal communities is the ultimate objective," the report said.

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Maritime workers in the relocation and assembly centers who are asked to contact Paul Higa, secretary of the Manzanar group, at Block 2, Building 5, Apt. 1, at Manzanar, California.

## Koji Ariyoshi Weds Taeko Ito in Lone Pine Ceremony

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Democrat of Kentucky, for prompt abolishment of all 10 relocation centers as 'trouble breeders.'

## Nisei Soldiers Create Interest At Wisconsin Training Camp

100th Infantry Battalion Activated Last Spring In Hawaiian Islands

CAMP McCoy, Wis.—The U. S. army's 100th infantry battalion, composed of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, which was activated in the late spring of 1942 and came immediately to Camp McCoy, has been the subject of a great deal of interest since its arrival here, the La Crosse Tribune and Leader-Press reports.

The battalion was formed under the American-Japanese soldiers in the two Hawaiian national guard regiments. The first entry in a personal diary kept by its commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Farrant Turner, dated Thursday, May 28, 1942, told of being summoned to division headquarters, where plans for formation of the unit were disclosed.

In his diary, Colonel Turner told of the organization of the 100th infantry battalion at Scofield barracks, Hawaii. In keeping with present-day military strategy, the boys in the battalion did not know where they were headed until they landed at Camp McCoy about June 16, 1942.

Nearly all the soldiers in the battalion are draftees. Many of them had completed a year and a half in service, and most of them were under fire on December 7 in Hawaii.

"Those of us who had the privilege to witness the demonstration of these boys on the morning of last December 7 would never dare to question their loyalty," Colonel Turner declares.

At present time several of the boys have completed their second year of service in the United States army. During their stay at Camp McCoy the soldiers have undergone intensive training for combat duty.

All officers in the regiment, with the exception of six, were serving in the Hawaiian Islands at the time the unit was organized. Heading the staff of officers, according to the La Crosse (Wis.) newspaper, is Lieutenant Colonel Turner, commanding officer; Major James Lovell, executive officer; Captain Charles A. Brennaman, plans and training officer; Captain Earl M. Tanimura, adjutant; and yet another, Isaac Kawasaki, 15 will go to a hospital, and yet another, in a national controversy."

Lieut.-Col. Roscoe Arnett, United States Marine Corps, now on duty in the Southland as chief recruiting and induction officer, spoke on the value of military discipline

He warned against wild socialization schemes, he said, under them real human kindness necessary for the sick or injured would be lost."

# No Danger of Japanese Fifth Column in Hawaii, Says Clark

Hundreds of Nisei Actively Defended Territory on Dec. 7, Police Chief Tells Writer

NEW YORK—There is no danger of a fifth column uprising in Hawaii according to Professor Blake Clark, formerly of the University of Hawaii and author of the widely discussed book "Remember Pearl Harbor." Writing in the current issue of The New Republic he denies the more lurid stories of sabotage which have been circulated about the Japanese in the islands.

"Just the day before I left Honolulu," he writes, "the chief agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Hawaii told me, 'You can say without fear of contradiction that there has not been a single act of sabotage—either before December 7, during the day of the attack, or at any time since.' Chief Gabrielson of the Honolulu police, which works in close collaboration with the army, told me the same thing. 'If the Japanese here had wanted to do damage, December 7 offered them a golden opportunity,' he added.

"Where were the Japanese on that Sunday if they were not out sabotaging?" you ask the chief of police.

"Hundreds of them were actively defending the territory," he will tell you. Members of the Citizens' Defense Committee, most of the Japanese, rushed to their

## Nisei Soldiers Entertain in Wisconsin



Nisei soldiers from Hawaii along with other Hawaiian troops comprising a platoon of 54 former national guardsmen now in training for overseas duty at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, were entertained by American Legion officials at a Madison, Wisconsin, night club recently. The snappy nisei troops had participated in Madison's victory rally, representing the U. S. Army at the affair. At the night club the nisei soldiers sang Hawaiian songs for their hosts. Photo courtesy of Wisconsin State Journal.

zuo, into the Army. "And they mean it. The Japanese believe that the son who works hard to become a good soldier will be appreciated by the authorities. "My belief," concludes Mr. Clark, "based upon the findings of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and upon my own observation during the twelve years in Hawaii, is that these people already believe in democracy and want to fight for it. The more we extend democracy to them, the more they will have to fight for. If we take away what freedom and equality they now enjoy as loyal Americans, we abandon them to fascist propaganda and rob them of the initiative to resist fascist ideas."

## FELLOW AMERICANS

Cincinnati hopes that Mr. Booth (he is the government man trying to find work in Cincinnati for dislocated Americans of Japanese descent) will continue to have the cooperation of the local citizens. There are quite a lot of decent people here.

# HEARS ON JAPAN

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"Hundreds of them were actively defending the territory," he will tell you. "Members of the Citizens' Defense Committee, most of the Japanese, rushed to their posts as volunteer truck drivers. They stripped a hundred delivery trucks of their contents, inserted into them frames prepared to hold four litters and went tearing out to the front lines to aid the wounded.

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Chandler's committee inspected the camps over a six months' period and recommended generally that the draft law be applied to all Japanese residents, that all disloyal Japanese be interned immediately and all loyal, able-bodied Japanese be placed in supervised working areas.

## Sasaki Named On All-City Team In Salt Lake City

They are a serious Gulf Coast defense

## Utah Governor Seeks Evacuee Labor on Beets

Confers With Senator Murdock on Wide Use Of Japanese Labor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Murdock (D., Utah) said last week that he and Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah are doing everything they can to bring about utilization of Japanese evacuee labor in sugar beet fields on a comprehensive scale in their state, particularly next year.

The senator said that the governor, who left last week for Salt Lake City after a series of conferences, was "very favorable to wide use of Japanese labor" from the relocation center in the state.

"Governor Maw also met with the social security board," Murdock said, "to iron out some difficulties between state and federal administration of the program. He was especially interested in more participation on the part of the state in the administration of the program."

"Although he met with some resistance from the board, it is believed some system will be worked out satisfactory to both sides."

## "Contraband" Charge Dismissed by Court

A charge of possession of "contraband" against Ben Terashima, Salt Lake City nisei, was dismissed last week after a hearing in federal district court in Salt Lake City.

## Hunt Colonists Will Work in Fisheries

HUNT, Idaho—Hunt colonists have been offered jobs by the Idaho State Game and Fish department to work in the state fisheries.

Needed are persons experienced in purse seining and gill netting.

## JR YARN

## NITTING

THE

## From the Nation's Press

Organizations ranging from the Hanford Chamber of Commerce to the United States Supreme Court labored during the past week over the evacuee issues.

WASHINGTON—Involving a Portland and a Seattle nisei over curfew violation charges which developed into a test case over the Constitutional rights of nisei American citizens, the case was being heard last week before the U. S. Supreme Court; the attorneys for the nisei arguing that "General DeWitt's evacuation orders were based on racial prejudice," while Solicitor General Charles Fahy contended that

persons of Japanese race from Military Area No. 1 and from California's Military Area No. 2, Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding officer of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command, has announced that "no further collective evacuation is contemplated."

Selective evacuation, however, "of persons deemed dangerous or potentially dangerous" will continue. Unlike the mass evacuation of the Japanese, who were excluded as a racial group, any further evacuation will be ordered by a special board of Army officers which will give individual hearings for each case.

The announcement by Lt. Gen. DeWitt that there will be "no further collective evacuation" should allay the fears of Japanese in the intermountain area that the establishment of relocation projects in this area would be followed by an evacuation order for all citizens and aliens of Japanese race. It is quite possible, however, that an invitation will be issued by the War Relocation Authority to those voluntary evacuees who have not been suitably relocated to enter these wartime communities.

Lt. Gen. DeWitt's announcement is further buttressed by a statement by a high WRA official recently to the JACL:

"You may assure your friends in the Delta area that no one in the War Relocation Authority contemplates extending jurisdiction over people of Japanese descent who happen to reside somewhere near our relocation centers."

## Special Service

American knowledge of offered an opportunity for the Army to serve for the Army to inform relocation and

These nisei struggle in an translators an

An Army evacuee center local citizens. There are quite a lot of decent people here.

## by LARRY TAJIRI

An idea is stirring in the minds of a lot of Americans today which may project America's citizen Japanese, most of whom are now behind the barbed-wire of assembly centers or isolated in desert relocation communities, into positions of world importance.

The idea is the extension of a program for post-war reconstruction developed by Louis Adamic and crystallized in his book, "Two-Way Passage," to return democracy's message to the native lands of the many immigrants whose willing hands helped fashion the democracy of the United States.

Mr. Adamic's suggestion, with which President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill are already intimate, is that the United States shall take the leadership in post-war political reconstruction by sending first and second generation Americans of foreign birth to the lands of their parents to implant and foster democratic ideas and ideals, so that these dictator-ridden peoples may one day join the world community of free peoples.

Toward the possible realization of such a program, loyal Americans of Japanese parentage loom suddenly as one of America's most valuable human assets.

In the post-war world Japan can survive only as a member of the family of democratic nations. Victory over Japan in this war can be achieved only by the complete de-

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