



Japanese 'Fifth Column' in Hawaii Proven Myth

Manzanar Director Nash Denies Ford's Charges in Washington



The news from the Russian front Wednesday was that German tanks and motorized infantry were reported concentrating in the southern Don-Donets basin for a smash at Rostov and Stalingrad, but the Nazi left flank near Voronezh was reported in peril under savage Red Army counterattacks.

On the U. S. newsfront the OWI announced that American armed forces have suffered 44,143 casualties in World War II. This total includes 4801 killed, 3218 wounded and 36,124 missing. The bulk of the "missing" personnel were believed to be prisoners of war. And last week America's first Japanese war prisoner to be interned in a U. S. detention camp was interviewed by reporters. The A. P. said that the war prisoner who was taken from a midget submarine at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, was studying English. The prisoner also said that the "food was very good." The Army hoped that the prisoners' comment would get back to Japan.

In Los Angeles Wendell Willkie made one of the important speeches of the war. Addressing the convention of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, Willkie lashed out against race prejudice in the U. S. and said that a test of a people "is their aim, not their color." He charged white Americans with a "smug sense of racial superiority and a willingness to exploit an unprotected people," but said that under the stress of war, long standing barriers and prejudices were breaking down. Willkie said that this was not a race war, but a clash between concepts of government and life.

Japan's warlords, already fighting with half of the world's people, were reported to be preparing to take on 180,000,000 more, the peoples of the U.S.S.R. A report of a steady deterioration of the Russian Army's position on the European front was accompanied by the martial music of speeding troop trains as Tokyo ordered more and more troops to join those already massed along the Siberian frontier. A Japanese assault upon Siberia was believed ready to be launched at the first opportune moment.

United Nations leaders were meanwhile reported to be on the verge of a momentous decision on the oft-argued question of the opening of a second front to relieve the hard-pressed Red Army. Soviet officials indicated confidence that their Allies would open a diversion soon in western Europe.

Military authorities usually conversant with the Far Eastern situation estimate that between 30 to 40 Japanese divisions, up to 800,000 men, were already at their stations along the Manchu-Siberian border. With these facts at hand,

Mules Evacuated to Manzanar Center

LOS ANGELES—Six mules, sold to non-Japanese when the Japanese were evacuated from coastal areas, were shipped to the Manzanar relocation center last week to join their Nipponese owners. It was stated that the animals were owned by alien Japanese and understood only directions given in Japanese.

Reveals Owens Valley People Petitioned for Evacuees' Business

MANZANAR — Director Roy Nash of the War Relocation Authority's Manzanar center has issued a flat denial of the statement issued in Washington last week by Rep. Leland M. Ford, Republican of California, who claimed that the "internees" were being afforded dangerous freedom of movement.

Nash said that "everything is under control."

Nash denied:

1. That Japanese are allowed to leave the center unescorted by supervisors.

2. That Owens Valley residents have threatened violence to the evacuees. (Rep. Ford said that there would be a 'lot of dead Japs around' if the American citizens at Manzanar were allowed to vote in county elections.)

Nash declared that all working parties leaving the center for fields and orchards are accompanied by white workmen who act as supervisors and guards.

As for the report of threatened violence, the Manzanar director said that the best proof to the contrary is that fifteen leading Owens Valley merchants sent a petition to Lt. Gen. DeWitt, commander of western defense, asking that Japanese be permitted to leave Manzanar at regular intervals by bus for Lone Pine to visit stores and other retail establishments.

Nisei Isolation Regretted By Church Group

LOS ANGELES — Isolation of American-born Japanese in assembly centers is termed "regrettable" by the Southern California convention of Christian churches and churches of Christ.

In a resolution adopted Friday, the convention said that concentration of Americans of Japanese ancestry is "especially regrettable" because "no case of sabotage or general subversive activity is on record against these Japanese." It added that they have been "discriminated against, in that descendants of other Axis nations have not been similarly treated."

It proposed the establishment of government boards to consider individual cases.

WRA Aware of Responsibility For Protecting Nisei Rights

NEWELL, Calif.—The War Relocation Authority is aware of its responsibility in protecting the Japanese, the Tule Lake relocation center's Community Forum audience was told on July 13 by Edwin E. Ferguson, regional WRA attorney.

Mr. Ferguson was the main speaker at the Community Forum's discussion on actions and measures menacing the future of Americans of Japanese extraction.

He indicated that the WRA's legal staff has closely followed every court case involving the rights and interests of American-born Japanese.

"I wish to assure you in behalf of the legal division of the WRA and in behalf of the WRA that we are vitally interested in the protection of civil rights and that we will take every possible step to guard your interests. We conceive this not to be a gratuitous gesture on our part but a responsibility," the War Relocation Authority's attorney added.

Asked by a member of the audi-

Legion Convention Approves Native Sons' Attack on U. S. Nisei

SACRAMENTO—The Sixth District of the American Legion at a convention Sunday approved the action of the Native Sons of the Golden West in endeavoring to bring about legislation for post-war removal to Japan of all Japanese in the United States.

The approval was voiced in a resolution adopted by the 200 delegates attending.

Rep. Ford Fears For Race Strife In Owens Valley

Raps Student Relocation, Freedom for Evacuees At Manzanar Center

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representative Leland M. Ford, R., California, declared in a statement made public in Washington last week that Japanese in the evacuation center at Manzanar, Calif., should not be "turned loose where they could sabotage or destroy either the power lines or water system of Los Angeles."

Ford, who is chairman of the Japanese evacuation subcommittee of the Pacific Coast delegation, also asked Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, to hold up plans for releasing Japanese students from evacuation centers to finish their studies.

Ford wrote Myer the congressional delegation previously has decided against such a policy as it would "undo the very thing" the evacuation was designed to accomplish.

He said the committee was surprised at the plan being revived and asked Myer to delay it up until the full congressional delegation could give it consideration.

Reporting on a visit to Manzanar and other centers, Ford said Japanese are being permitted to work in gardens some distance from the camp buildings, "with no fence around them, and apparently no guards."

People in Owens Valley, he continued, objected on the ground "they did not know whether the Japanese had escaped from the camp or were out under permit, as no white guards accompany them."

Voices 'Civil War' Threat "The people in the Owens Valley," the report continued, "know what could possibly happen to the

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Noted War Writer Finds Rumors Of Sabotage Unfounded; Says Nisei Good American Citizens

Robert Casey Believes American-Born Japanese May Be Leaders in Post-War Movement to Bring People of Race Into Democratic Life

Fantastic stories of wholesale sabotage by resident Japanese in Hawaii on December 7—which were generally circulated in America in the weeks following the Japanese "stab in the back" on Pearl Harbor—have no basis of truth, according to a report, filed by Robert J. Casey of the Chicago Daily News foreign service, and appearing in many newspapers throughout the nation this week.

Casey, a veteran war correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, the newspaper published by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, reports that stories of an active Japanese fifth-column in Hawaii were mostly based on unfounded rumors.

He also notes in his report, one of a series on the Battle of Midway, that a large percentage of "the Hawaiian Nisei (American-born Japanese) are really good American citizens" and that there is a belief among men qualified to know that "these lads will be leaders after the war in a movement to bring people of their race into an American way of life and to destroy their ties to an alien tradition."

Casey was a captain in the Field Artillery in the First World War and has filed dispatches from several fronts in this war. His articles have included vivid descriptions of the fall of France, the battle of Britain and the desert war in Africa. He recently published a book on his recent experiences, "I Can't Forget."

Traced 'Fifth-Column' Rumors

His report on the Japanese in Hawaii, syndicated by the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, includes the account of his experiences in tracing various rumors about Japanese "fifth-column activity" in Hawaii, such as the operation of radio transmitter, the cutting of arrows in sugar cane, and the report that Japanese pilots killed in the attack on Hawaii were found wearing McKinley High (Honolulu) rings. Casey found that none of these reports could be traced to an actual fact.

His report follows:

"It will be a long time before the experts of so-called intelligence sections operating in Honolulu figure out what happened to the Japanese fifth-column."

"Nobody who ever saw Honolulu ever will blame them for looking for it—nor anybody who heard the first hysterical radio reports from the islands December 7. Hawaii, June 30, 1940, had a population of 156,849 Japanese, 33.6 per cent of the total, a mass outnumbering any other single racial group. Of these, 122,188 were citizens, 34,661 aliens. And while these people might have lived years in peace and amity with their neighbors in business and more recently in politics, their part in the social life of the community was virtually nil.

Melting Pot Talk Cited

"You always could hear a lot of conversation about Honolulu's great melting pot, about the absorption of numerous Asiatic strains, about the effect of education and kindness and, no doubt, reflections on the political and economic philosophies of these people. But such agencies as the police knew that these inspiring comments were more or less bunk.

"The social system under which the Japanese-American of the Hawaiian Islands was brought up insured that, no matter what else happened to him—he remained culturally a Japanese. If one got to be an American, it was because the Japanese essentially are a pretty smart people and sometimes hard to fool, even with the best intentions and equipment.

The result of Hawaii's attempt at the Americanization of its local Japanese was demonstrated when

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Nisei Charges 'Detention' in Center Illegal

Two Cases Testing Evacuation Leegality Heard in Federal Courts

SAN FRANCISCO — Constitutionality of Japanese exclusion and relocation procedures were attacked in Federal courts in San Francisco and Seattle Monday.

The action in San Francisco was inconclusive, Judge Michael J. Roche reserving decision for fifteen days on a petition for writ of habeas corpus sought by Mitsuye Endo, 22, American-born Japanese of Sacramento.

In Seattle, however, Judge Lloyd Black said he would rule the procedures are constitutional unless convinced to the contrary in a similar action by Gordon Hirabayashi, 24, University of Washington student.

Miss Endo, a former civil service employee of the State Motor Vehicles Department, charged that she is being held illegally in a "concentration camp" at Newell, Modoc county, by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt and the War Relocation Authority.

James Purcell, her attorney, told the court that "so far as I know there never has been a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the right of a military commander to hold a citizen... without hearing."

He also argued that the power to exclude Japanese from military areas "certainly doesn't contain in it the power to detain after exclusion."

Assistant U. S. Attorney Zirpoli cited war danger to the Pacific coast and the vital nature of industries here in arguing that the procedure was constitutional under the war powers of the president.

Judge Roche allowed Purcell and the government five days to file briefs, and indicated that the court would take the case under submission for an additional five days.

Students at Penn State Petition to Admit Two Nisei

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. — Although a group of Penn State students have circulated petitions urging two American students of Japanese race into the university, Ralph D. Hetzel, president of Pennsylvania State college, said last Friday that a decision on whether to accept the students would be delayed pending a declaration of policy on the part of the federal government.

The American-born Japanese who have asked for admittance to the school were attending the University of Washington until they were interned in the general evacuation of persons of Japanese blood from the Pacific Coast.

Hetzel emphasized that the two were not refused admission but that action on the question was delayed.

Post Final Orders For Evacuation in California

Movement Will Be Completed By August 11

Three New Civilian Exclusion Orders Issued By Western Command

SAN FRANCISCO—Final orders for the evacuation of all Japanese from California areas were posted by the Army Wednesday, July 22, and required that the exclusion be completed by August 11, Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, announces.

Under three new Civilian Exclusion Orders an estimated total of 6,150 Japanese will be evacuated from designated portions of Fresno and Tulare counties, the only sections of California not previously affected by the Army's program of clearing strategic Pacific Coast areas of Japanese, it was announced by Colonel Karl B. Bendetsen, Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, and chief of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, in charge of the evacuation program.

Affects Military Area 2

All of the affected territory is located within Military No. 2, in which the inland or Eastern sections of California are located. Approximately 3,000 Japanese already have been evacuated from other California portions of Military Area No. 2. The new orders will bring the total from the inland areas under Army control to more than 9,100.

Evacuation of approximately 100,000 Japanese from Military and Washington, and Southern Area No. 1, comprising the Western portions of California, Oregon, Arizona, was completed June 7 under General DeWitt's orders. Previously, on June 2, by Public Proclamation No. 6, General DeWitt ordered all Japanese residing in California portions of Military No. 2 "frozen," forbidding them to leave their districts and imposing an 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. curfew, pending issuance of evacuation orders, which have now been completed.

Registration of Japanese Scheduled

Registration of the Japanese affected by the new orders will be conducted July 27 and 28 at Civil Control Stations in Sanger, Reedley and Visalia. Exact dates for evacuation and the centers to which they will be moved have not yet been announced, but the orders require that the evacuation be completed by noon, August 11.

"The new orders mark the second major step in the Army's program of clearing strategic Pacific Coast areas of all persons of Japanese ancestry, while the program of transferring the evacuees to inland relocation projects for the duration of the war is moving steadily along," Colonel Bendetsen said.

As of July 22 more than 16,000 evacuees will have been transferred from temporary Assembly Centers to which they were evacuated from Military Area No. 1 in four States under Army orders to relocation projects for the duration of the war, and an additional 20,000 sent directly to projects under jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority.

The latter figure includes the population of Manzanar, in Owens Valley, Inyo County, California, originally a Reception Center, and to which the first evacuees from coastal areas were sent. This is now a Relocation Project under WRA. Other Relocation Projects to which Japanese have already been moved or sent directly include: Colorado River Project near Poston, Arizona, and Tule Lake Project, Modoc County, northern California. First transfer to the Gila River Project, near Sacaton, Arizona, was made early this week, and additional movements from Assembly Centers to there have been ordered, beginning Saturday.

Three Assembly Centers Closed

As a result of transfers from temporary Assembly Centers of the WCCA to inland Relocation Projects, three of the original 16 Assembly Centers, at Sacramento, Marysville, and Salinas, California, have been closed. Pinedale Center, near Fresno, is due to be

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Axis Leaders Just Rats to Nisei Artists at Puyallup Center

Documentary Film To Depict Life At WRA Center

TULE LAKE — A documentary film depicting daily activities at Tule Lake will soon be filmed for the War Department, according to the Tulean Dispatch.

A crew of nineteen men, directed by Captain Jewell L. Watt of the Signal Corps of the United States Army, will make the picture.

This photographic document is intended solely to authenticate the work accomplished by the War Relocation Authority, and no publicity is intended for the film, reports the Dispatch.

Wyoming WRA Center Ready In September

Japanese Will Work On Shoshone Project For Land Reclamation

CODY, Wyo. — Workmen are busy on the construction of housing projects and barracks at the new relocation center near Cody, which when finished, will accommodate approximately 10,000 Japanese aliens and citizens moved inland from west coast defense areas.

C. E. Rachford, project director of the Heart Mountain center, announced this week that between 250 and 500 Japanese will be brought to the center early in August and that from that time on they will pour in as fast as living arrangements can be provided.

Rachford said it was expected all of the 10,000 Japanese would be at the relocation center by mid-September.

The Japanese will work on the Shoshone reclamation project and will raise their own produce and will provide the labor for many agricultural activities in the area.

The new occupants will form a regular community of their own, electing many of their own people as officials to carry out governmental and administrative duties, with U. S. officials acting mostly in an advisory capacity.

Candidate Hits Bill to Abolish Nisei Citizenship

SAN JOSE, Calif. — David L. Bunker, Democratic candidate for Congress, has announced his open opposition to Congressman Jack Anderson's bill to take away the citizenship of American-born Japanese.

Bunker outlined his program to a meeting of Young Democrats Friday and announced that he was against Anderson's proposal to relinquish the citizenship of American-born Japanese.

Bunker will oppose Anderson in the November finals if he wins the Democratic nomination in the primaries next month.

Bunker also endorsed President Roosevelt's seven-point economic program, opposed a national sales tax, and favored the immediate opening of a second front.

Aged Gardener Last To Leave Clovis

DEL REY, Calif.—Tsunekichi Hanaoka was the last Japanese to be evacuated from Clovis in Fresno county.

He has been employed as a private gardener on the estate of Arthur Bainbridge Tarpey for the past 20 years.

This week Tarpey returned to his estate and was surprised to find his gardener was still there, although all other Japanese had been evacuated from Clovis last week.

It developed that Hanaoka cannot read English and had not been advised about evacuation.

U. S.-Born Japanese Take Active Part in War Bond Campaign

SEATTLE—Tojo, to the Japanese at Camp Harmony, is a rat, and the young American-born Japanese in Puyallup, draw him like a rat, the Seattle Times said in an article Sunday.

Hitler and Mussolini are rats, too, because the evacuees blame them as much as Tojo for getting them out of their homes and normal life into a center of 7,200 persons on the outskirts of Puyallup.

So well did Keith Oka, former Edison Vocational School student in Seattle, portray the three Axis partners as vermin that his poster on the subject was featured during the recent Victory Parade by Puyallup's townspeople and was shown in a window of a Puyallup store and is now in a Camp Harmony art exhibit.

To Be Stamped Out

Oka painted a war-bond poster showing Tojo, Hitler and Mussolini as three rats about to be stamped out with a huge foot. On the sole of the foot is a war stamp. Another effective poster by Oka shows an American soldier lying dead, with this legend:

"This boy gave . . . Will you lend?"

Sho Kaneko and Mas Tsutakawa, former fine arts students in the University of Washington, Hisashi Hirai, former Seattle commercial artist, and Motoi Naito, Tsutomu Saito, Sadao Nakagawa and Paul Tiyama, also from Seattle, are others at Camp Harmony who have been making war-bond posters.

"We want to get rid of this war and the men who started it," Oka told a Times reporter. "That's why we do these posters and will do anything to help the United States—our country."

From the date of internment in mid-May to July 1, evacuees at Puyallup have purchased \$8,250 in war bonds and stamps. George Minato, who directed a war-bond drive in Seattle before evacuation for the Seattle chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, is in charge of bond and stamp sales at Camp Harmony.

Bought War Stamps, Bonds

Prior to evacuation residents at the camp had purchased nearly \$50,000 in war bonds and stamps.

"A large number of evacuees came here practically destitute, and very few have fixed incomes or cash reserves," Minato said. "Under the circumstances they are making a definite sacrifice to invest in war bonds. It is their way of showing where their loyalty lies."

Give to Blood Bank Drive

Residents at the camp were also reported to be taking part in a blood bank drive sponsored by the Tacoma-Pierce county civilian defense organization.

Besides the war-bond posters, the art department headed by Keith Oka turns out scores of other posters for camp, Army and civilian uses.

And there's nothing Japanese about the evacuee's art workshop, concludes the Times reporter—the typical American girl whose face and figure are on the wall is Betty Grable and the biggest posters in the place is one advertising a "hill-billy" dance for Camp Harmony's young folks.

Merced May Go To Colorado

MERCED — Tentative plans for movement of Merced center residents call for their relocation to the WRA project at Granada, Colorado from August 31 to September 8.

This was revealed by Harry L. Black, Merced Center manager, in a meeting of the Center Council last Wednesday morning.

Stressing the fact that the plans are subject to change in regard to both destination and date of movement, Black declared that the announcement was made to allay the urgent and rumors concerning relocation.

Granada is located in Prowers county in southeastern Colorado.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Arrival at Arizona's Latest Boom Town

To this outpost of civilization, the new boom town of Poston, Arizona, 579 of us arrived on Friday, July 16. A special train brought us from Lindsay to Parker, Arizona, where we transferred to a bus to reach this destination.

When we registered, we were greeted with salt tablets and water. We appreciated the water but wondered why and wherefore the tablet. But being a newcomer, we followed instructions and took the generous offer. It was rather warm, but not exceptional compared to the central California heat.

As we began to meet friends and talk about things, we found out the mystery about the salt tablets. The Salinas people who had come during the Fourth of July week had come from a cool climate to the roasting heat of 120-130 degrees. Heat prostration was prevalent. People fainted in the mess hall. People fainted at the latrines. People had to be rushed to the hospital. Even to this day, the administration is giving these people time to recover their strength before asking them to work.

Salinas People Affected by Heat

The more we hear about the tragic arrival of the Salinas Assembly center residents, we wonder who blundered into this mistake. The conversation we had with Mrs. Richard Neustadt and others of the Federal Social Security Board and others in San Francisco comes to our mind vividly. We were firmly convinced that coast people, unaccustomed to heat, should not be sent to Arizona. And it was our understanding that this would be followed out.

Instead of Salinas, there was the Fresno Assembly center which had been roasting in 120 degrees and whose residents would have been conditioned to this climate. Also, there were Tulare Assembly center residents ready to meet this hot weather.

The reception committee members are having a big laugh now because they claim that the Lindsay contingent looked more spry than those who were out to greet them. Of course, it is claimed that we brought the cooler weather and that a shower of the night before had helped a great deal.

Learning to Walk Is Camp Necessity

The first thing we are learning to do is to walk. To call on friends requires considerable traveling on foot because there are no trains, busses or private cars. One may have a lift on a truck if he is fortunate.

The food so far seems passable. This does not necessarily mean that it is up to the standard of most of the people. No matter how low the standard of living is claimed to be for the Japanese, at least in food we believe we are pretty particular.

Barracks Not Suitable For Family Groups

The barracks would be all right for soldiers, but it is not the kind of home one would declare suitable for children and married people. The reason, most likely, is that

California Alien Property Law Upheld

SACRAMENTO — The office of Attorney General Warren last week upheld the constitutionality of the 1941 legislative enactment prohibiting nonresident aliens from inheriting property in California unless permission is given by treaty.

The new probate code sections, which took effect a year ago, bars such inheritances by nonresident aliens unless their native countries extend the same privileges to U. S. citizens.

army engineers planned them with the idea of men, and did not realize that women and children were also to occupy them.

The latrines have flush systems, but no partitions. Of course men and women have separate buildings. It is easy to excuse things because of the abnormal conditions which are existing at the time being. But on the other hand, we comment on this matter to call attention to the necessity of thinking in terms of human beings composed of men, women and children. The greatest concern unquestionably should be for the welfare of the little ones. Lack of privacy is the first step to the promotion and fostering of immorality.

Camp Leadership Sympathetic, Friendly

There may be those who are so imbued with race hatred that they would not care what happens to the Japanese, even though the people involved may be innocent. But America today is spending millions and billions to help the outside world. If charity is to begin at home, it is only natural that consideration be given to this growing generation of American citizens who some day will once again be turned loose into the outside world and who are today giving their share for national defense by being confined in this outpost of civilization.

We have not had the time to meet the people who are directing the destinies of this new community. But from all accounts, the residents seem to be grateful for the sympathetic and friendly attitude. The morale is, very good, despite the pesty dust which comes blowing into the rooms and other shortcomings which time, we hope, will cure.

Poston Will Become Thriving Farm Center

Through the cooperation of the administration and the residents, it will not surprise us to find this community become a thriving center of industry and agriculture. Nisei farm experts are being given the freedom to study and plan things. When the surrounding lands are subjugated, the real work will begin.

It is up to the American people here and the government to decide the quantity of food to be produced here. There are so-called "big time" farmers who used to operate hundreds of acres by themselves. If the equipment and facilities are available, Poston will become the agricultural center of Arizona. Of course the climatic conditions remain to be studied for the kind of crops to be grown. At least the Nisei experts seem to have confidence. There seems to be little doubt as to the fertility of the soil.

Arizona and the nation as a whole will find another "food basket" if they help to develop this new community and keep politicians and race mongers from meddling with the work of the War Relocation Authority.

Present Wage Level Means Exploitation

Generous America should know the truth. The relocation centers are paying men \$12, \$16 and \$19 a month for 48 hours a week work. Can this country face the world and claim to be benevolent when it is paying wages which our parents used to receive when they first came to America as contract laborers over 50 years ago. Can civilized America be proud of exploiting the labor of its own citizens by paying slave wages?

Medical supplies are deficient; hospital equipment is inadequate. But still the men are going out in the roasting sun in 100-110 degrees to do their share.

To subject 100,000 persons of Japanese extraction to such a low standard of living and wage scales may satisfy the ego of the race mongers, but the record will be a blot in this nation's history.

Evacuation of Citizens, Aliens Of Japanese Extraction

By ROGER N. BALDWIN,
Director of the American Civil Liberties Union

(Written for the Pacific Citizen)

Never before in American history has the government assumed the power to remove from great military areas whole classes of citizens whose presence in the judgment of army officials might endanger national security. In other wars citizens have been removed from areas of actual military operations. Under martial law, even in peace time, they have been removed. In the Civil War the military authorities in the North actually arrested and sent over the Confederate lines into the South, men who were regarded as sympathetic with the rebellion. But the courts scored that procedure as unconstitutional. Even Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus, but the Supreme Court, after the Civil War, in a great decision held that military courts could not function to try citizens in areas not under martial law, and thus rebuked Lincoln.

From the record of court decisions it is clear that a serious constitutional question arises as to how far the military authorities can be given the power to remove citizens from areas not under martial law and not the theaters of actual military operations. But in war many things are done which are open to grave doubts on constitutional grounds, and courts tend in such times to uphold whatever the President as Commander-in-chief regards as military necessity. Public opinion, too, tends to accept military necessity as a sufficient reason for extreme measures that would not be tolerated in peace-time.

It was for that reason that the President's order of Feb. 19th was issued by him, not as president, but as commander-in-chief of the armed forces. It would be a purely academic legalism to attack the order in the courts on the ground of "power." Rather we must look to the more practical issues of how the power is applied. It is there that the court cases brought on behalf of several Japanese-Americans on the Pacific Coast are raising questions which may conceivably be answered to offer some relief. For it is plain to reasonable people that the orders of General DeWitt, issued by authority of the President, went far beyond military necessity in creating an area much greater than any probable military operations can touch, in singling out for evacuation American citizens only of Japanese ancestry, and in doing so without any examination of their loyalty. Mass evacuation of aliens and citizens alike can be explained only on the ground of lack of time and facilities to make individual examinations and only in response to fears and prejudices which lumped all Japanese together as suspect.

From the viewpoint of the logic of "military necessity" it would have been just as reasonable to evacuate not only all Italians and German aliens as possible Axis sympathizers, but their American-born children as well. If from a practical view-point the Japanese were regarded as more likely to be sympathetic with Japan than these others with Germany or Italy, the basic reason was the prejudice which prevented the community and the authorities from really knowing their Japanese-American neighbors, and which forced them into virtual ghettos. The discrimination goes far down into the roots of our whole policy and attitude to Orientals, and to the race prejudice stemming from the concept of the superior whites. In a larger sense the evacuation of the Japanese rests on the domination of the world by the white minority, and is part of the long history of imperialist exploitation of "backward" peoples. It is on a par with our historic discrimination against the Negroes.

The court cases will raise squarely the issues of the right to evacuate American citizens solely on the basis of ancestry without examinations of loyalty, and of the extent of the area from which evacuations were ordered. If the courts should conceivably uphold the contention that ancestry is not a fair test, the cases might result in compelling the government to examine each citizen for his loyalty to the United States. Those found to be loyal could not then be excluded from residence wherever other Americans are permitted to live freely. If the courts should uphold the contention that the military area from which

evacuations were ordered is far too large to fit any reasonable description of military necessity, the size of the area might be reduced.

But such results are quite unlikely in war-time. In the first place, whatever the lower courts decide, appeals will be taken, and it will be a year or two before the Supreme Court gets the issue before it. As in the Civil War cases, the war may well be over and the whole matter will be what the lawyers call moot. For after the war, no restrictions can be put on the residence of any Americans, whatever their ancestry nor indeed upon the residence of aliens. In the second place, it is conceivable that if the courts should hold against the government's power to evacuate citizens under the president's order, martial law might replace it. That would be far worse in its effects on everybody in the martial law area, and would result anyhow in maintaining the present evacuations. Many who regretfully supported the evacuation orders did so on the ground that the alternative was martial law, which they feared more.

It is pretty clear now that the broad powers conferred by the President on the army were intended for only one purpose, the evacuation of the Japanese. For although German and Italian aliens were specified in General DeWitt's order as subject to later evacuation, the army has backed down from that intention. Though an order was issued on the east coast creating a huge military area of fifteen states from which any or all persons might be evacuated, the army has repeatedly stated that no mass evacuations are intended. Even individual removals, if any, will be made only in cooperation with the Department of Justice. Court contests would doubtless mark any attempt to remove individual citizens without trial in a civil court.

The whole scheme is of course fraught with the greatest danger, for in theory at least it puts the liberties of all citizens and aliens alike in these military zones wholly under the army's control. It is without precedent in law or policy. The present court cases, while offering nothing very practical, may tend to check further abuses and further evacuations. Resistance to unreasonable measures, even in war time, tends to check excesses of power and to reaffirm rights.

All Americans jealous of the rights and privileges of democracy should be grateful to those Japanese-Americans who have been willing to take the risks involved in challenging the government in the courts, and to those lawyers and others who are backing them. The American Civil Liberties Union, which for over twenty years has fought for everybody's civil rights without distinction, would be faithless to its obligations if it did not assist in every way possible to get justice for Japanese-Americans. But quite aside from court contests, the Union, with others, is tackling what it regards as far more important to the functioning of Japanese-Americans in our common life, — namely, their speedy release from evacuation centers to undertake individual work and residence in those parts of the country not in the military evacuation zones. In that great task of relocation, the good will and resources of many agencies will be necessary if we are to vindicate our professions of equality, justice, democracy and brotherhood.

Comments from the nation's press:

The people (evacuee Japanese) who are in the camps would like nothing better than a chance to prove their willingness to work for the United States, to give the nation the labor that it needs to bring the war to a successful conclusion. They ask not for unrestricted freedom, but for an opportunity to make themselves useful in the war effort. Remember, a vast majority of those in the camps are American citizens whose loyalty even the Army and Navy do not question. To give them a share in the war effort, no matter how indirectly, would be to show the confidence a strong, democratic America has in its own strength and in the effectiveness of its own human resources.—From an editorial in the San Gabriel (Calif.) Sun.

Seattle Judge Indicates Verdict Will Uphold Evacuation Order

Hears Arguments in Hirabayashi Test Case On Curfew, Exclusion

SEATTLE — Arguments questioning the legality of the evacuation of American-born Japanese were heard by U. S. District Judge Lloyd L. Black, Saturday in the test case of Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi, 24-year old University of Washington student who was arrested for violating the curfew and evacuation orders of the military.

Judge Black heard arguments that the United States Constitution should have been amended before American citizen Japanese were evacuated. The federal judge commented that he does not believe the Constitution "is so unsuited for survival in the days of lightning war that we have to protect ourselves by the slow process of constitutional amendment."

The Hirabayashi case was announced recently by Mrs. Mary Fraquharson, Seattle representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, as a test case of the evacuation and subsequent military orders.

Violation of Constitution Charged

In arguing for dismissal of the case, Frank L. Walters, Seattle attorney representing the American-born Japanese, declared that the military evacuation order violated the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no citizen may be deprived of his liberty without due process of law.

Conceding that the American-born Japanese could be evacuated legally if Congress amended the Constitution to deny citizenship to all members of the Japanese race, Walters declared:

"If we are going to do it, let's do it in the constitutional way, rather than through an arbitrary military commander. More than one of us in this room have been in the service and know how arbitrary a military commander is."

No Decision Announced

Judge Black did not announce a decision, although his comments made it clear that he was inclined to rule against Walters. He added that if, after further study, he found his present inclinations mistaken, he would not hesitate to rule for Walters.

"It has been frequently declared by representatives of Japan, Germany and Italy," Judge Black commented, "that a constitutional democracy, such as the United States, is completely outmoded by reason of scientific advancement. They have shouted to the world that the Constitution of the United States is absolutely bound and imprisoned so that by self-imprisonment it (the nation) would stand as an immobilized victim while the speedy attack of dictator countries destroyed it."

'Long Wait Suggested'

"It has been suggested here that, regardless of how necessary it is that a military area be protected, we in the United States must wait until a constitutional amendment is proposed, worded, passed by both houses and then submitted to and passed by three-fourths of the states."

"Therefore, I concede to counsel that I don't believe the Constitution of the United States is so unsuited for survival in days of lightning war that we have to protect ourselves by the slow process of constitutional amendment . . ."

In arguing that the military authorities did have power to evacuate American citizens, Gerald D. Hile, assistant United States attorney, said:

"Suppose they had not been evacuated and that Japanese parachutists landed here in civilian clothing. Who could tell who's who? That one fact alone shows that, from a military standpoint, it was necessary they be excluded." Hile declared that military authorities did not act "arbitrarily," but rather "faithfully."

Mrs. George Ikuta Undergoes Operation

REEDLEY, Calif. — Mrs. George Ikuta, wife of the Reedley JACL president, underwent an operation at the Reedley Hospital this week. She is now convalescing at the hospital.

ACLU to File Brief In San Francisco Case

SAN FRANCISCO—The American Civil Liberties Union, Northern California branch, was granted permission by Federal Judge Michael J. Roche to file a "friend of the court" brief in the habeas corpus action of Mitsuye Endo, 22, former Sacramento civil service worker now 'interned' in the Tule Lake relocation center in Modoc county.

Nisei Leaders Meet With New WRA Director

Report Myer Deeply Impressed With Gravity Of Responsibility

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The JACL's special representatives, Mike Masaoka and George Inagaki, conferred with Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, in Washington last week, following Mr. Myer's return to the city after an inspection tour of the WRA's relocation centers in the west.

Mr. Myer indicated that he came back from his tour deeply impressed with the gravity of his responsibility and with a desire to speed up the program of moving people from the temporary assembly centers to the relocation centers.

Both the WRA director and E. M. Rowalt, deputy director, seemed pleased with the progress of the relocation centers, Masaoka reported, noting that both were conscious that many grave and important policies must be made soon regarding the future of the entire program.

Masaoka and Inagaki also met with Milton S. Eisenhower, former WRA director and now administrative director of the Office of War Information who expressed keen interest in the progress of the War Relocation Authority's work.

Leaves for New York City
Masaoka left for New York city Monday to meet with a group of twelve liberal and religious leaders at a conference called on evacuation problems by Read Lewis of the Common Council for American Unity.

The national JACL secretary also indicated that church groups, interested in the Japanese evacuation problem, were meeting on Thursday to discuss a coordinated program of aiding in the relocation of persons leaving the centers.

He also had scheduled a meeting with Pearl Buck, Nobel prize novelist, on various phases of the evacuation problem as it affects citizen Americans of Japanese descent.

Next Monday Masaoka is scheduled to give a talk before the Japanese American group of the International Institute of Philadelphia.

He will return to Washington next Tuesday.

Last week Masaoka also met with Clarence Pickett and Reed Cary of the American Friends Service Committee.

George Inagaki is expected to leave Washington this week-end to visit his wife and family at the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Arizona. On his return to Washington Inagaki expects to meet with nisei leaders in Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska.

Manzanar Police Get Jail Cells; Capacity: Four

MANZANAR—Manzanites may go to jail, but only four at a time. Acquired last week by the Police Department were two cells, each with a capacity of two persons.

Sport equipment—down to the last umpire's whistle—arrived at Manzanar last week for the recreation department.

This was the first order delivered through the WRA. Equipment used up to the present time was privately owned or donated.

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LARRY TAJIRIManaging Editor

EDITORIALS:
Libel on Nisei Exposed

The libel that American-born Japanese engaged in wholesale sabotage in Hawaii on December 7 has been exposed, bit by bit, as an out-and-out fabrication.

No one can estimate at this time how much weight these recurrent rumors carried in determining the general policy of evacuation of citizen and alien Japanese from the entire west coastal zone. Suffice to say, the allegations of disloyal acts by resident Japanese in Hawaii were utilized by private interests in their demand for evacuation.

At the time the evacuation of west coast Japanese was ordered, these accusations of disloyalty, for the most part, undenied.

Today the facts are in. It can be said categorically that there was absolutely no instance of sabotage by resident Japanese in Hawaii.

The fourth interim report of the congressional committee on national defense migration (the Tolan committee) publishes the statements of Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Assistant Attorney General Rowe and the Citizens' Council of Honolulu that there was no act of sabotage committed in Hawaii on December 7. The Assistant Attorney General's letter to the Tolan committee includes this paragraph: "Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has advised me that there was no sabotage committed prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that time."

Furthermore, there is no record, to our knowledge, of any act of sabotage committed by residents of Japanese extraction in the continental United States.

We have every confidence that any elements dangerous to national security existing within the community of America's Japanese were under surveillance long before Pearl Harbor and that these are now in a position where they cannot render harm. If there are other persons, alien or citizen, potentially disloyal, they should be summarily dealt with.

We are concerned with the fact that an entire race group has been slandered with lies and unfounded rumors. We are concerned because these libels persist.

During those weeks of mounting tension which preceded the issuance of evacuation orders for west coast Japanese, the allegations of sabotage in Hawaii provided a useful weapon for those who called for total evacuation. It is not enough for us to know today that these accusations were wholly false. It is a knowledge which we today must bring home to all our fellow Americans.

For the lies are still being told.

As we write these lines, we are impelled by the certainty that this fiction of disloyal acts committed by citizen Japanese in Hawaii is still being spread. As one example, in Walla Walla last week the local Rotary Club heard a talk by a Portland businessman, A. E. Harbord, who was in Hawaii on December 7. Mr. Harbord said that Hawaiian Japanese knew of the forthcoming attack two days before December 7, that on the day of the bombing Hawaiian Japanese took safe refuge 30 minutes before the attack, that in hospitals two American-born Japanese were caught dumping blood from a blood bank and American-born Japanese were caught directing the attack by radio. Mr. Harbord claims to speak the truth. Does he then accuse the Army, the Navy and the FBI of lying when they say that "there was no sabotage?"

The fantastic story that Japanese pilots with Honolulu high school rings attacked the people of Hawaii has been told so often that many people are prone to believe it because of the sheer weight of repetition. This story was even related in Congress by Senator Robert Reynolds of South Carolina and printed at the people's expense in the Congressional

Rep. Ford Makes a Slip

Rep. Leland Ford of California let the cat out of the bag last week.

He asked in Washington that the program for relocation of evacuee Japanese students be stopped since it would "undo the very thing" evacuation was designed to accomplish. If we are to take Mr. Ford at his word, then his idea of evacuation was to put all Japanese into concentration camps. This is neither the Army's idea nor that of the War Relocation Authority which also comes in for a bit of criticism at the expense of Mr. Ford who is a bitter critic of anything which smacks of progress.

Rep. Ford deserves much of the credit for the demand in Congress last February that the Japanese be evacuated. He is, in fact, the chairman of the evacuation subcommittee of the west coast congressional delegation.

From the standpoint of progressive legislation, he has one of the blackest records in Congress. He was recently nominated for oblivion by the Union for Democratic Action which stated that Ford was a leader in the attack on Mrs. Roosevelt and the Office of Civilian Defense and that "he is consistently anti-labor and anti public-power and public housing."

Last year before he got the idea to put all Japanese into concentration camps he demanded that all labor leaders be placed behind barbed wire. That is the sort of man who is the congressional "authority" on evacuation and resettlement of west coast Japanese.

Record. Recently Robert J. Casey, of the Chicago Daily News, investigated that story and many others like it. He got nowhere. There was no truth in any of the fantastic stories of sabotage by Hawaiian Japanese (and this includes the 'whopper' that Congressman Tolan told at his committee hearings in San Francisco about the 'hundreds of Japanese automobiles cluttered on one street of Honolulu so the Army could not get to the ships'). Mr. Casey concluded that the Japanese 'fifth column' in Hawaii was a myth and that American-born Japanese are loyal to the United States.

The loyalty of Hawaii's Japanese is further documented by Blake Clark's book 'Remember Pearl Harbor', the on-the-spot story of Hawaii's day of heroism which every American should read. Clark does not mention any sabotage by Japanese. Instead, the writer notes that Hawaii's Japanese took their places with other Americans in the defense of their island homes. Some fought and died. A group of sixty nisei, led by an American-born Japanese professor, went into action to help the FBI. The skillful hands of nisei doctors saved the lives of fighting men and civilians. Two civilian nisei helped man an anti-aircraft gun and worked so enthusiastically that they had to be treated later for burns.

In the first jittery hours after the attack on December 7, order was maintained by the help of the Territorial Guard, 90 per cent of whom, according to Robert Casey, are of Japanese race.

In recent weeks the campaign of hate and malice against American Japanese has been stepped up. The Native Sons have failed in their first attempt to bar Japanese Americans from citizenship but are raising money to continue their campaign. "Patriotic" organizations which seem to have for their main purpose the continuance of slanderous attacks upon American Japanese have sprouted in Southern California. Men like John Lechner, head of the Americanism Education League, give lectures stressing that "American-born Japs are more dangerous than their parents." Mr. Lechner is reputed to have stated that 50,000 American-born Japanese went back to Japan in 1937 to help Japan fight China. This is a wholesale lie, the kind Hitler referred to when he said that the bigger the lie the better the chance that it would be accepted.

The Nazis and Radio Tokyo also have a theory that if a lie is repeated often enough it will eventually be believed.

The men who libel the nisei must surely know the truth. Surely they cannot be as stupid as they think the people are. The men who libel the nisei must have some reason for their continued falsehoods.

We think the American people are entitled to know what their game is. Hitler and his beer-hall brawlers rose to power on just such a program of lies and race hatred.

The future of the nisei and of all the American people lies with the victory over fascism abroad and with the victory over those who preach fascistic doctrines at home.

Nisei USA
by LARRY TAJIRI

Japtown was always on the wrong side of the tracks.

In Los Angeles it was called Little Tokyo, a collection of cafes, drug stores, noodle joints, department stores, barber shops and a store with live eels swimming in a tank in the window. It once had three daily newspapers, each with its page or two of English type for the nisei. Before Roosevelt and 3.2, it had its bootleggers and its speakeasies. Before Mayor Bowron and reform drove the underworld further underground, it had its gambling hall and its bookies. The Daily Racing Form was available at the magazine stand alongside the Boston culture of the Atlantic Monthly. And in those days when jobs were scarce the boys from Hawaii would stand on the street corners with their guitars and sing soft island songs. Little Tokyo had its share of love and laughter, births and deaths. It was Middletown with an Oriental accent.

We remember Little Tokyo best the day of the earthquake in '33 when panic hit Los Angeles and the 28-story city hall did a hula. The window of the store with the eels was shattered and the eels went slithering down the walk into the gutter. Most of the people of Little Tokyo gathered in the big parking lot back of the Tomio building and waited for doomsday. We rushed back to the news plant and put out an extra. Looking back now, we wonder why. The earthquake was hardly news to the people of Los Angeles and of Little Tokyo but it seemed the thing to do. Later, past midnight, we climbed into a jalopy and went down to Terminal Island where the fishermen lived. That was the other time Terminal Island was evacuated. The fishing village was deserted, except for a few sturdy nisei guards warming themselves over a fire. There had been rumors of a tidal wave and the people had evacuated to the heights of the Dominguez hills. We came back in the dawn past soldiers on guard in the debris-cluttered streets of Long Beach and through the fallen store-fronts of Compton. A lot of people had been killed that day and the story had an angle for the ver-

nacular press because several Japanese had been among the dead. We had coffee at an all-night joint and then went back to work.

Everything revolved around First and San Pedro streets in those days. Little Toyko had its share of excitement. The publisher was shot one night by a pair of would-be assassins and for a while we worked behind steel-plates on the windows. They used to change the lock on the door every week and we were always getting confused about the keys. On New Year's eve, the night of the big flood, somebody tore down the back door of the plant and set fire to the press. The reasons for all this were immersed in Japtown politics. The nisei never cared enough to figure it all out. The world of the issei was an alien world, clouded by the intricacies of the Japanese language.

Little Tokyo was home, Little Tokyo meant America to a lot of nisei but it was just a curiosity to the tourists. Ten or twenty thousand of them would come down on the night of the festival to watch the floats and the dancing in the streets. It was all quaint to them, a sentence in a strange Oriental tongue, punctuated by the flickering light of Japanese lanterns. Little Tokyo was a place to work and a place to sleep to most nisei. Sometimes it was a place to have fun and a place to eat chow mein or 'nabeyaki udon', which are noodles cooked in an earthenware dish with mushrooms, chicken and green onions.

In a few months the people of Little Tokyo will be scattered via wartime urgency to the deserts of Arizona, the bottomlands of the Mississippi or the ranchlands of the Arkansas valley. Little Tokyo today is a ghost town with only the signs of the three Chinese cafes to give it light at night. The Miyako hotel is now the Civic and the "America We Are Ready" sign of the JACL's anti-axis committee hangs wanly now over an empty storefront. The mice and the rats in the aging buildings must be having slim pickings.

All the Japtowns are ghost towns now—on the wrong side of the tracks.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Our Fight is the Fight of America

Freedom-loving nations have learned that the price of that freedom is constant vigilance plus the will and the means to fight in its defense. The same holds true for men and the freedom which enables them to hold their heads up with human dignity.

Much was said on this subject over the Fourth of July by the silver-tongued orators. They spoke of the founders of this nation and of others who fought and died to preserve what those funders had established.

The Nisei would do well to re-read the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the better and more famous of the patriotic addresses. The Fourth of July, like Christmas, is a convenient time at which to review and contemplate on certain truths.

These are extraordinary times, especially for the Nisei, and frequent study of these historical documents is likely to be a source of hope and fortitude.

It would be well to remember there is no place for complacency, ever, either in the lives of nations or of men. All things that are worthy of defense must be defended.

And thus it is with the civil rights and privileges as Americans of the Nisei. From many sides those who would capitalize on our temporary misfortune have gathered like jackals.

It is well to contemplate that the great American heroes had their detractors, enemies and unfair critics and that they went through some trying times.

This is not to say that we are heroes, or that our problems are of the magnitude that faced earlier Americans. But in their way our problems loom hugely, and fundamentally the same principles and the same truths are in the balance.

Our fight is the fight of America, and America's fight can

never end. We have given up certain rights temporarily. That does not mean we will sit by while others try to deny them to us forever, merely because of the accident of race.

At the same time we must remember that those rights were inherited as the birthright of all Americans. So far we have done very little to demonstrate that we deserve them.

True the circumstances make it difficult to demonstrate in any spectacular manner the loyalty and love of country that motivates us. It will have to be in little, unobtrusive ways, the difficult way. And as in all other things, the harder the task the more satisfying the solution.

Admittedly these sound like platitudes. They are without meaning unless accompanied by a spiritual factor. Most of us Nisei have lived shallow lives. We have not undergone deep spiritual experiences, not necessarily religious. Most of us are in the process of learning for the first time that there are other things in the world beyond the confines of the walls that we have erected in our cliqueish communities.

Part of that experience is in learning the meaning of freedom and actually going through the experience of paying its price. Most of us, fortunately, are likely to come out of this wiser, with greater depth of character and better prepared to go through a difficult post-war life.

World at Presstime

(Continued from page 1)

strategists were of the view that the Japanese landings in the Aleutians represented less an offensive threat to the U. S. west coast and more of a menace to the U. S.-Russian supply line in the north Pacific.

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

Mr. Shoemaker's Sense of Justice Unbalanced

To make average Americans hate the Japanese, to get them real mad, fighting mad — patriots, all with right-hand-on-heart, proving that they are always right, pass judgment on popular misconceptions for truth.

Inflaming public opinion is a simple process these days, especially when the people are jittery. They are apt to believe anything, as long as untruth is peddled by responsible individuals, mainly politicians, with a purpose behind their utterances, hoping to get votes at the polls.

No great skill is required to instill hatred into the people. Hatred, a product of war, flares up suddenly. To divert people's minds and feelings from sympathetic and fair treatment of one racial group in this country, politicians flaunt distortions and prejudices to gain attention for themselves at the expense of innocent racial minorities.

For instance, there is Assistant District Attorney Clyde Shoemaker of Los Angeles County, who recently addressed the Kiwanis Club members with a bit of malicious propaganda. Shoemaker is reported to have said:

"A Jap is a Jap. We are at war with a brutal and barbarous enemy who stops at nothing. Yet there still are people here who believe that the Japanese born in America can be trusted and that their evacuation was the result of hysteria and political conniving."

Who prods Shoemaker to say that the American-born Japanese cannot be trusted? What reasons can he offer to prove that they should be distrusted? Why should he condemn and attempt to pass judgment on 85,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry when others more qualified maintain that the vast majority of Japanese Americans are loyal to the United States?

To begin with, the phrase, "A Jap is a Jap," is a trite expression. Shoemaker pictures all Japanese in one pattern. True, we are at war with a brutal enemy. He forgets, however, that there are Americans of Japanese ancestry who have great respect for the fundamental principles of democracy and are battling to free the world of the evils of fascism.

It may be confusing to Shoemaker to distinguish between the Japanese born in this country and the Japan-born Japanese. But even though physical characteristics may be alike, the American-born Japanese have a different concept in ideology.

By branding the American-born Japanese as untrustworthy, Shoemaker's sense of justice is unbalanced. He dares not look for the truth, for it might hurt his political aspirations. He is willing to leave aside rational thinking and substitute hatred-inspiring messages to his constituents.

We Americans of Japanese ancestry believe in the American democratic institutions. Because we believe in democracy, we willingly sacrificed our homes and our businesses, without a single instance of violence, to live in concentration camps since military authorities deemed it necessary for national security.

Our faith in democratic America has not been dimmed by the utterances of those who pride themselves by giving vent to fascistic principles of racial inequality.

Rather do we have undimmed faith in all men of good will who are joined against the world forces of brutality and intolerance. We believe that ultimately the forces of decency and fair play, not typified by Shoemaker, will triumph.

Sakamoto Asks Action to Defeat Senate Concentration Camp Bill

PUYALLUP, Wash.—A Senate bill, which would empower the War Department to take all Japanese in the United States into custody, would "put 100,000 American citizens in concentration camps without hearings," James Y. Sakamoto, former national president of the JACL and a leader at the Japanese evacuee center in Puyallup, declared in a mimeographed letter he was circularizing this week.

Sakamoto was editor of The Japanese-American Courier before all Pacific Coast Japanese were evacuated last spring.

The bill, introduced by Senator Tom Stewart, Democrat, Tennessee, provides "for the taking into custody during the continuation of the war between the United States and Japan of any or all Japanese residing in or found in the United States."

Bill Declared Vicious

"You will readily see the vicious, u-American nature of the bill, I am sure," Sakamoto wrote. "As Senator Ball, Republican, Minnesota, put it, the measure would have the Senate agreeing to 'put 100,000 American citizens in concentration camps without hearings or anything else.'"

"We Americans of Japanese descent evacuated in a loyal and cooperative spirit, not because we wanted to, but because we felt we were helping our country to victory by . . . disappearing for a short while from the American scene so that national unity and freedom from fear may enable our country to expend its fullest efforts . . ."

Would Infringe Rights

"But now here is an obvious at-

tempt to infringe on the rights of a defenseless minority with a bill which has been given a minimum of publicity. We request you, as fellow Americans, to do everything in your power to prevent this un-American practice. Please spread the word to other thinking Americans, and write to your congressman opposing this unfair measure."

Only Sweater Yarn Available From Pasadena

Contrary to earlier published reports in the Pacific Citizen, sock wool and baby yarn are not available at the Pasadena office of the American Friends Service Committee.

Sweater yarn, however, can be purchased through the Pasadena office.

The sock and baby wool can be obtained by writing Eleanor Stabler Clarke, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

All California orders for sweater yarn should be sent to Mrs. Harry Haworth, 544 East Orange Grove Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

All other orders can be filled at the Philadelphia office.

Price quoted will be in effect until the present supply is exhausted: 4-ply sweater yarn (knitting worsted), at \$2.40 a pound; sock wool, \$2.20 a pound; baby wool, \$2.20 a pound.

Nisei Woman:

Salvage Is Fashionable

PART I

This is the year that salvage became fashionable, as well as patriotic.

Not that salvage is anything new. Your mother practiced it years ago when she turned up the hem of your older sister's dress and passed the gress on to you.

And years ago, every woman had a scrap bag, and on winter evenings she spent turning those scraps into lovely hooked rugs.

We're going back, some, to those days when handcrafts were so much the life of every woman. We're going back to lazy afternoons spent in knitting and sewing. We're going back, a good deal, to the home.

This year conservation of materials goes beyond just "saving". We do it because it's patriotic. We do it because the armed forces will need every bit of cotton and wool and leather that can be spared.

This year, and in the next few years, there will be a shortage of dyestuffs. You won't be able to buy the lovely prints, again with color, that you bought two years ago. You'll find that unbleached muslin, that homey, homely cloth will be right up in style.

There will be a shortage of tightly woven cottons. You'll find less and less wool fabrics on the market.

And above all, even when you can find these fabrics, you won't buy them unless you need them—not just because you're in a relocation center or an assembly center, but because women all over the country will be doing just the same thing.

Vagaries

Ford Faces Fight . . .

Straws in the wind: Censorship of mail at the Tule Lake relocation center was a "purely local matter." It was instituted on June 23 and was discontinued on July 7.

Representative Ford, one of the bitterest foes of the New Deal in Congress, may have the fight of his political life on his hands this year. Ford, a Republican, will probably face Will Rogers, Jr., in the November finals. Ford tried to smash Melvyn Douglas (remember the OCD hullabaloo?) when it was rumored that the public-minded actor would oppose him in the congressional elections this fall. Ford is chairman of the Pacific coast delegation's committee on Japanese evacuation. He is reputed to have had much to do with evacuation itself. His report on Manzanar and against student relocation issued last week is one of the most biased documents we have read. In this statement he deliberately tries to provoke violence. He should remember that two-thirds of the people of Manzanar are American citizens and that these citizens have not been accused of any crime. They are not prisoners of war.

Tule Lake . . .

Tule Lake relocation center is spelled Tule Lake and not Tulelake, according to M. M. Tozier of the WRA's public relations division. . . . Barratt Chadwick, the KLO (Utah) commentator last week stated that the Utah relocation center at Abraham would be occupied by Japanese from the Santa Anita and Tanforan centers. He did not reveal his source of information. The Utah center will accommodate 10,000 persons. There are 18,000 at Santa Anita and 8,000 at Tanforan. . . . It is also reported that the Heart Mountain center in Wyoming will be opened soon.

New York Bound . . .

Shuji Fujii, editor of the anti-militarist Japanese weekly, Doho, who was taken into custody on a charge of circulating petitions at Santa Anita, has been released and is now in New York City with his wife, Kikue, formerly a city librarian in Oakland. . . . The People's Platform, CBS discussion feature, last Saturday considered the Japanese evacuation and relocation problem. Consensus of those participating was that citizens should have special treatment and that hearing boards should be set up.

POSTON

In agony they writhe, the curling flames
Of thirst-parched earth tormented by ill-winds;
With madness and abandon, hurtled high
Against the listless blue and floating wisps
Of tattered clouds forsaken in the sky—
Stripped of the grace of Nature's solitude,
The sun-drenched dunes bespeak but loneliness
And though it was ordained that from this dust
The fruits should have been reaped, the heathen heart
Stands blinded by the glare of selfish lust.
What ties will form before the blood-flecked tides
Of fury in its glory is deceased?
Who knows what Fate will give or take away,
Beyond the schemes of swarming little lives
While visions blur and fact and logic stray.
To shape a dream anew from alien soil
The chosen ones have come with hushed regrets,
That liberty might never more be bled.
No greater trust was asked or still received,
When treason, truth and doubt are interwed.
All worthy things are tried, and tested worth
Is beauty blossomed from the modest seed;
The pods are breaking now, so let us then
Grow freedom in its fullness and unfurl
A lasting faith to shame all lesser men.

—Cherry Obayashi.

WASHINGTON LETTER

People of Occupied Nations Continue Fight

In the fight for freedom several actions far separated in time and place showed a common purpose and a common cause.

In Hungary more than 300 Hungarian officers were arrested for allegedly belonging to a secret organization which supplied information and arms to Serbian, Russian and Polish guerrillas. Patriot armies in the Balkans were not only said to be receiving aid from the Hungarian officers, but were also being led by anti-Nazi German officers. Hungarian forces fighting for the Axis were meanwhile said to have suffered a serious lowering of morale as a result of heavy losses on the Russian front, where the average life of a soldier was said to be one month. Italian troops attempting to combat the Yugoslav patriot armies "are faced with terrible suffering in this fight against an irreconcilable foe, against a hostile population, in a country where death lurks behind every rock," according to the Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera.

The Italians are having trouble, too, with the Albanians. Riots greeted the effort to introduce a new flag, while the Quisling Premier, Mustapha Gruya, narrowly escaped assassination. Guerrilla warfare still continues in several districts of Albania.

A correspondent just returned from Spain reports that the Spanish people are overwhelmingly in

favor of an Allied victory. Franco is faced with two problems—the presence on the French border of six to eight German infantry divisions, and a black market due to the scarcity of food which is jokingly referred to as the country's No. 1 commercial organization. Dr. Alexis Carrel has reported, after an extensive survey, that a whole generation of Spaniards has been ruined by the diseases of malnutrition. As the people of Spain were the first people on the continent of Europe to suffer a prolonged war for Fascist domination, their sympathy for the Allied cause can readily be understood.

At a celebration of Free French Week in New York several noted authors called for recognition of the de Gaulle movement. Louis Bromfield, American novelist who lived for some time in France, said that the underground movement in France was being carried on by five labor unions and was keeping the French people informed of events and relaying reports of their progress to the United Nations. According to Richard de Rochemont, former correspondent with the French Army, the unions sent a delegation to General de Gaulle stating the desire of the French people to return to a democratic form of government. "By retaining our relations with Vichy, we are not pleasing the French people," he said.

Lidice Will Be Remembered By All Free Men

Another item in the march toward freedom was the renaming of a town near Chicago. The place—Stern Park Gardens—was a small public housing project no one had ever heard of. No one had heard of the town it was renamed after until a few weeks ago, for it too was a little place of not more than a hundred homes. Lidice is the name—the name of a town in Czechoslovakia made famous by the infamous brutality of the Nazis who killed all its men, who imprisoned the women and carried off the children, who leveled the town to the ground with the thought that they could destroy it.

But free men everywhere responded to the symbol of Lidice. Overnight it became an emblem of Nazi brutality and stupidity and of the deathlessness of the will to freedom. The Germans had never made a worse error than to suppose that they could kill the spirit

of freedom by murder and devastation. They had never blundered so badly in giving free men a clear picture of what Nazi domination would mean.

So now there is a Lidice, U. S. A. It's an unpretentious little place with small neat houses painted white, and its people are Czech - Americans. And like some other American towns—like Joliet, which is nearby, and like Amsterdam, or Los Angeles or San Francisco — its name is a reminder of the strength that has been America's from its rich heritage of immigrant peoples.

Wendell Willkie, speaking at the rededication of the town, asked a significant question and gave a significant answer. Why, he asked, did the Nazis destroy Lidice? "They did it because they are afraid. They are afraid because the free spirit in men has refused to be conquered."

Axis Seeks to Cut United Nations' Supplies

The drive on the Don, as the New York Times remarks, makes it clear that Hitler's grand strategy is to cut United Nations supply lines, not only in Russia but everywhere. Submarine activity along our east coast, attacks on the convoys to Russia, the drive against Egypt and the thrust into the Caucasus are all planned to bleed the arteries of supply to Russia and to prevent the forces of the United Nations from coming to-

gether in a grand offensive.

Hitler cannot afford to relax his pressure on lines that would supply an all-out Allied attack against him. He must attempt to prevent American aid from reaching Europe, he must attempt to close the Mediterranean to the British, and by a continued smashing at the Russian lines he must try to destroy Russia's war machine

(Continued on page 7)

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

OUR THANKS

this week go to Mr. Togatashi, Sr., of the Mutual Supply Co., for his second generous donation of \$50.00, which makes a total of \$100.00 from this supporter earmarked for our national secretary's eastern tour expenses.

OUR NEWLY REVISED

National Constitution, designed to meet the present and future emergencies, has been forwarded to all chapter presidents... a new provision establishes Associated Memberships at \$3.50 for eligible nisei residing in areas without chartered chapters... the 25c PACIFIC CITIZEN assessment is abolished, placing our national organ on a voluntary subscription basis... the national membership card fee is increased from 10c to 25c (effective with the issuance of the 1943 cards)... and the general form has been improved to make the JAFL Constitution a "model constitution."

OUR NATIONAL PRESIDENT

Saburo Kido and NCDC Chairman Tom Shimashaki have been evacuated to the Colorado River Relocation Project in Poston, Arizona... Mr. Kido's address is Camp 2, 215-4B.

VISITING POSTON

via Salt Lake City will be the schedule of George Inagaki, who is entraining at Washington, D. C., on the 25th of this month... Inagaki is to spend about two weeks at Poston discussing JAFL policies with President Kido and visiting his family... thence he will return to headquarters here for another conference, taking in Denver, North Platte and probably Chicago on his way back to the capitol... organization of League groups in relocation areas will be one of the top subjects for discussion.

IT MAY INTEREST

our readers to know that the Westwood Hills Press is reprinting this Friday Editor Tajiri's "Nisei U. S. A." column of July 16... that was the article dealing with Jim Crowism which even today tends to draw the color line between Americans fighting for a common cause.

A CHALLENGE

is conveyed to use in the following encouraging remarks from a Caucasian friend in San Jose, California:

"The attitude of the J.A.C.L. is wonderfully well portrayed by the PACIFIC CITIZEN and gives the rest of us a goal toward which we may well aspire. May you always keep the scientific approach to existing problems and still retain your subjective sympathy for the Nisei. It is a difficult position you hold, but I know many of the young nisei of my acquaintance are regarding it as a challenge they meet cheerfully.

"Good wishes! You hold the confidence and good will of many who are not nisei."

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CLARA HINZE,
231 So. 17th Street.

EVERY LITTLE BIT

helps in keeping our expenses at a minimum, so with this thought in mind, we offer a suggestion to individual members who may write to us requesting information... please enclose return postage with your query.

Vacaville Japanese Sued for Damages Over Auto Injuries

MARTINEZ, Calif. — A 19-year old American-born Japanese of Vacaville, now in an Army assembly center, last week became the defendant in a \$25,000 personal injury action filed by parents of a Martinez boy who was struck down in an automobile-pedestrian accident.

The defendant is Henry E. Noguchi and plaintiffs are Mrs. Frances Goodlett and her 7-year old son, Clifford.

The complaint charges that the child was struck down March 30 in Martinez and asserts that he lost his hearing and suffered a fracture of the right arm in addition to other injuries.

Utah Studying School Setup For Evacuees

Educational System To Be Established At Abraham Center

Terms of an agreement between Utah and the federal government setting up an educational system for the Japanese evacuee relocation center to be established at Abraham, in Millard county were being studied this week by State Attorney General Grover Giles and Charles H. Skidmore, state superintendent of public instruction.

A question was whether the state constitution and statutes would permit a contract similar to those in California and Arizona where the War Relocation Authority finances special school districts for the relocation centers, the state supplying supervision.

Those contracts provide for construction of school buildings and hiring of teachers, 80 percent Caucasian and 20 percent Japanese, by the federal government.

Chief worry of Superintendent Skidmore was finding the 40-odd teachers estimated as necessary for instructing the approximately 3,000 children in the Abraham colony—expected to number between 9,000 and 10,000.

Skidmore said that it must also be determined whether an additional school district would be created by dividing the Millard district, or whether a special war emergency school system would have to be established.

Utah Educational Leaders Confer on Schools for Evacuees

Officials of Millard County, Utah, site of the new Japanese relocation center, conferred at the state capitol in Salt Lake City Wednesday with Charles H. Skidmore, state superintendent of public instruction, and Attorney General Grover Giles to study plans for providing education facilities for Japanese evacuees at Abraham.

Miss Lucy W. Adamans, San Francisco, director of education and recreation for the regional office of the War Relocation Authority, was also scheduled to come to Utah on Thursday to discuss the problem with school officials, she informed Mr. Skidmore.

It is expected that upwards of 2000 children will be enrolled in schools at the relocation center.

Engagement of Salt Lake Girl Is Announced

The engagement of Miss Amy Ohashi of Salt Lake to Ichiro Doi, also of this city, was announced at a Sunday evening dinner to close members of the young couple's family.

Miss Ohashi is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Ohashi of Cheyenne, Wyoming, but has been in this city for the past several years. Ichiro Doi is the president of the local YBA.

Speak on Evacuation At Fresno Meeting

DEL REY, Calif. — Dr. Galen Fisher, secretary of the Committee on National Security and Fair Play, will speak on the Japanese evacuation problem on July 28 at a dinner on the Fresno chapter of the Fair Play group in Fresno.

Dr. Fisher recently returned to the coast after a trip to New York and Washington.

Portland's Legion May Ask Deportation Of U. S. Japanese

PORTLAND — The American Legion and auxiliary plan to consider a resolution, asking that all Japanese, both aliens and American born, be deported to Japan when the war is over. The resolution will be considered at the annual state meeting in Portland July 24 and 25.

The resolution will also ask that no Japanese be permitted American citizenship, officials at state headquarters announced.

The Stork Club

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Hiromu Iwakiri, a boy on June 24, at Puyatup.
To Mrs. Noboru Nakagawa, a girl on June 27, at Puyallup.
To Mrs. Masaru Nitta, a girl on July 1, at Puyallup.
To Mrs. Katsumi Isomura, a boy on July 6, at Puyallup.
To Mrs. Kenji Kawaguchi, a girl on July 6, at Puyallup.
To Mrs. Sato, a girl on July 9, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Noboru Shirai, a girl on July 10, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Tsunao Yoshikawa, a girl on July 10, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Tsunao Yoshikawa, a girl on July 10, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Kazuto Saito, a boy on July 11, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Tsuneko Kuratsuchi, a girl on July 12, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Naochi Ikegami, a girl on July 14, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. John Okutsu, a girl on July 9, at Tanforan.
To Mrs. Umejiro Kuritsubo, a boy on July 10, at Tanforan.
To Mrs. Toshio Aso, a girl on July 12, at Tanforan.
To Mrs. Matsu Minami, a boy on July 12, at Tanforan.
To Mrs. Kaoru Kuwabara, a boy on July 12, at Pomona.
To Mrs. Saichi Shintani, a boy, Kiyoshi, on July 13, at Pomona.
To Mrs. Morikichi Fukumoto, a girl, Akiko, on July 14, at Poston.
To Mrs. Alvin Uchiyama, a girl on July 15, at Pomona.
To Mrs. Hitoshi Nakatsukasa, a girl on July 15, at Poston.
To Mrs. Louis Ritchie, a boy on July 15, at Poston.
To Mrs. George Osumi a girl on July 15, at Poston.

Obituary

DEATHS

Kotaro Kobiki, on June 28, at Puyallup.
Frank Egusa, 27, on July 2, at Pierce County hospital.
Tojuro Hama, 64, on July 3, at Fresno County hospital.
Shosaku Onodera, on July 6, at Manzanar.
Akira Shimura, 6, on July 10, at North Portland.
Dennis Den Iwasaki, 2-days old, on July 10, at Tule Lake.
Kumekichi Yoshimaru of Santa Anita, on July 9, at Rancho Los Amigos.
Zenosuke Torii, 64, Los Angeles County General hospital on July 11.
Mrs. Yori Tsukashima on July 11, at Santa Anita.
Hugo Katsumi Hanamura, 3-day old son of Mr. and Mrs. Hisashi Hanamura, on July 15, at Poston.

And Bells

MARRIAGES

Miss Mary Shizuko Ando, 22, to Jack Kazuo Yokote, 27, on July 9, at Tule Lake.
Miss Teruko Tsunekawa to Kay Yamaguchi on July 12, at Stockton.

Salt Lake Chapter Appeals for Funds To Maintain Office

An appeal for funds to maintain the Salt Lake JAFL office at 132 West 1st South Street was recently made by the local chapter.

The office was opened early this year to handle the many problems of the local community with regard to the war, evacuation and employment.

Since evacuation the local chapter has aided many voluntary evacuees in securing travel permits, homes and jobs.

The office is maintained almost entirely on voluntary contributions. In charge is Jerry Katayama, executive secretary of the local chapter.

Last Japanese Leaves Strathmore

DEL REY — Not knowing that his wife and son had been sent to a relocation center in Arizona, H. Onishi, 64, returned to Strathmore from a North Dakota detention camp to find that all Japanese in the district had been evacuated. Onishi left for Arizona, becoming the last Japanese to evacuate from the Strathmore district. He was formerly a gardener in Long Beach.

Japanese 5th Column in Hawaii Merely Rumor, War Writer Finds

(Continued from page 1)

after December 7 and of them abandoned their adopted tongue. In spite of their association with one of the most expensive school systems in the United States, 90 percent of them talked a brand of English that no Occidental could understand and that they probably couldn't understand themselves.

Japanese in Hawaii Watched

Well, there they were when the bombs fell on Pearl Harbor—their "racial purity," about which ethnologists had written so lyrically, a disturbing factor in the problem of what was going to happen to Hawaii. As the panic increased during that terrible afternoon, it was natural that the Caucasian populace should keep one eye on the skyways and one on the alleys whence the fifth-column might presently be expected to move.

But there was no fifth-column—a highly organized espionage system undoubtedly, but a fifth-column such as that which took over the roads and communications in Luxembourg and Norway, no.

It always will be amazing to one who has had to do with the press-relations departments of most of the countries involved in this war to note the ballyhoo that gets by the censor while, no doubt, he is engaged in blocking something else. When the book is written a chapter can be assigned to the Honolulu fifth-column.

'Arrows' in the Cane Fields

We got acquainted with it when we got down on a dock in Pearl Harbor a little more than a week after the attack. A couple of naval officers, still a little gazed at what had happened to them, volunteered the information that the man hunt was still on.

"All these people were in on the plan," said one. "They went out in the fields and cut swaths in the cane with vees at the end like an arrowhead pointing toward Pearl Harbor." We considered that one with skepticism of which we had later some reason to be proud.

"To what end?" we asked. "If a pilot were able to navigate across a few hundred miles of the Pacific and hit the Island of Oahu wouldn't he be able to find Pearl Harbor without further directions?"

The officer didn't think so. It was his idea that a pilot might be confused because there were so many bays and inlets of similar shape surrounding the island. But he still wasn't very convincing. It seemed more than probable that a carrier pilot would have a map and be able to read it and that he would have a compass and be able to follow it—and, well, anyway, there weren't any such swaths across the canefields. A lot of cursing investigators had some bad days making sure.

Rumors of Rings Blasted

"And another thing," said our informant on the docks. "Every one of those pilots they shot down over Wheeler Field and Kaneohe was wearing a McKinley High School ring and two or three had Honolulu street car tokens in their pockets."

Ralph Jordan of the International News Service was critical of that story.

"What did they want the tokens for?" he wanted to know. "Did they figure on taking the bus in from Pearl Harbor?"

But that wasn't the answer. They were luck okens, our informant thought—something belonging to Honolulu that would bring them safely home.

"They all went to school here," we were told. "That's why they knew what to look for here."

And naturally we looked into that matter. We asked a Navy surgeon who had been in charge of all enemy wounded—pilots and submarine survivors—and who had made a point of examining some 18 Japanese corpses taken from the wreckage of planes in the Pearl Harbor area.

"I've heard that story," he said. "But I never saw any rings. I never saw any street car tokens. None of the pilots had much of anything in his pockets. None wore any jewelry. Only one had a watch."

And we said: "What a pity." Transmitter in Milk Can Story For even longer than the story

of the arrow-shaped swath in the cane fields, the story of the transmitter in the milk can kept going the rounds. As usual in such yarns, the locale kept changing, but the details were always the same.

A pleasant-faced Japanese, long and favorably known to everybody in the neighborhood, had come driving onto an air field shortly after the attack. A sentry who appears to have been smarter than anybody else on guard that day became suspicious, opened up one of the Jap's milk cans, disclosed a very fine transmitter and shot the alleged milkman dead on the spot.

That one wasn't true, either. The lads working the transmitters weren't bothered about carrying them around in milk cans.

Missing Maids and Cooks

You kept hearing for a couple of months that all the Jap housemaids and cooks in Honolulu failed to show up for work the morning of December 7. But when you went looking for somebody whose maid actually had been late for work you could never find him. It was always somebody else's maid who had been mysteriously delinquent.

There were, of course, some instances of belligerence on the part of the Japs here, before order or whatever they call it had been restored. One ancient alien was caught trying to smash up a street hydrant with an ax. Another was caught popping off crossing lights in his neighborhood. And he was generally supposed to have been "touched." If he had waited another few hours the blackout would have eliminated the lights, anyway.

West Coast Menace Removed

One former restaurateur still was being hunted a few days ago because of a fire that destroyed his place—a wooden shack out on the road to Pearl Harbor. It was conceded generally that a few less restaurants of the type would lower the ptomaine rate of the community. But the hunt was on, anyway.

It seems that sometimes before the Battle of Midway, Jap patrol ships were spotted in the neighborhood, and in Honolulu the panic was on again, this time, as it turned out, with good reason. One night the alert sounded and sundry portions of the populace took to the hills, convinced, as were the local authorities, that an air raid was imminent. That was the night the Jap restaurant man contrived to make a blazing torch of his lunchroom. The odd thing about it all is that such incidents have been so infrequent as to be memorable.

Fifth Column Missed Chance

One may become philosophical about it now that the menace to the islands and the West Coast seems to have been permanently removed. We may even look forward to some success in the Americanization movement that we used to hear so much about before we went to Honolulu. But we're not likely to forget that our Oriental-American population gave us something to think about in those days. It was no fault of ours that they were smart enough—even those who hated us most—to see that their best opportunity lay in quiescence. No matter who might win the war in the Pacific, they couldn't lose if they merely sat still and did not try to crowd the result either way.

There is increasing indication that a very large percentage of the Honolulu Nisei (American-born Japanese) are really good American citizens and no more opportunists than most of us. There is also a belief among men qualified to know that these lads will be leaders after the war in a movement to bring people of their race into an American way of life and destroy their ties to an alien tradition.

But whether that is true or not seems to make no difference at the moment. If any Jap fifth-column existed in Hawaii, it can now turn its energies into more useful and practical channels, for, like the Japanese Admiralty, it has certainly missed its chance.

Horse Killed by Car Driven by Japanese

BOISE, Idaho—Sheriff's officers reported here that Kay Yamamoto of Nampa struck and killed a horse owned by Henry Goehring of Meridian last Thursday.

Washington Letter:

(Continued from page 5)

faster than it can be supplied through English and American aid. It is therefore the job of the United Nations to keep the supply lanes open, and the basic necessity of this job explains the action—or apparent inaction—of the Allies. Important as a second front might be toward relieving the pressure on Russia, nothing is more important than maintaining the lines of supply, and Allied commanders are right in throwing their strength into the job of supermost importance. Until there is more strength—more ships, more planes, more trained fighters—we must be satisfied to see that the primary job of keeping the lanes open, though less dramatic than a second front, is carried out.

It is again this same need to maintain the supply routes, and the determination of our military leaders not to lose sight of this necessity despite popular clamor, that accounts for the situation in the Aleutians. If one believed the extravagant claims of the Tokyo radio, it would appear that we might as well admit the war is over as a result of the landings in the Aleutians. Actually the Japanese strategists may have hoped for no more than to draw off our naval power from the South Pacific, from Hawaii and other vital areas and thus to regain the naval superiority which the Coral Sea and Midway battles seriously undermined.

So again the popular demand for action, in this case to clear the Aleutians of the invader, has to be ignored in the interest of the major objective—to keep the lines of communication open. Meanwhile American submarines have been active along the extended shipping lanes which Japan must attempt to control. While little publicity has been given to the exploits of our submarines off the coast of Japan, their operations have been effective. The fact that they must operate far from their supply bases and that their successes cannot be reported for long periods without danger to themselves should not obscure the fact that they are giving the Japanese navy something to worry about.

Evidence of their success comes indirectly from the Japanese announcement that a direct rail route from Shanghai to Singapore is contemplated, the purpose obviously being to obtain a safe route of supply to the conquered territories. The plan is hopefully slated for completion in five years—another evidence of Japan's realization that it has no hope of an early victory in spite of propaganda to the contrary.

Mercedians Eat Thirteen Tons Of Watermelons

MERCED—Mercedians at 26,500 pounds of watermelon, 10,000 pounds of carrots, 11,254 pounds of beef, and 180,000 eggs, in the mess halls during the month of June, according to figures released by S. R. Schramm, mess and lodging supervisor.

According to Suyo Saka, "The Roving Reporter," in the Mercedian: "A story goes that a Japanese-English dictionary was submitted to the WCCA office. To everyone's amazement, orders came back that this book must be accompanied by a LITERAL translation.

Cooperative To Be Started At Tule Lake

TULE LAKE—A consumer cooperative movement will be initiated in this relocation center with all community enterprises eventually on a cooperative basis. In charge will be Don Elbertson, Supervisor of Community Welfare and authority on cooperatives.

HANASONO PHOTO STUDIO
(Formerly of San Francisco)
2163 Larimer Street
DENVER, COLORADO

Fresno Center Nisei Unable To Register

FRESNO, Calif.—Refusal to send a registrar to register American citizen Japanese at the Fresno assembly center as qualified voters of Fresno county was backed up by County Clerk E. Dusenberry last week.

Dusenberry supported his chief deputy, T. E. Prior, who had refused to accede to requests that a registrar be sent into the assembly center.

(Unlike most assembly centers where the Japanese resided in another county before evacuation, the great majority of the persons in the Fresno assembly center were residents of Fresno county.)

"We have no fund to pay mileage (three miles) for transporting a registrar to and from the center," Dusenberry said. "And there is no law compelling us to send registrars anywhere."

Registration closed last Thursday for the coming primary elections.

"If we sent a registrar to the assembly center," Dusenberry said, "we would have to send one to the county road camp in order to be consistent."

Rep. Ford Asks Concentration Camp Conditions at Center

(Continued from page 1)

aqueduct and power line and could happen to those small communities.

"There are 9,800 people in the Japanese camp and there are only 7,500 in the whole county of Inyo.

"I was told that some time there might be a lot of dead Japanese found in the valley if conditions did not change."

Ford said that he found a feeling of the camp is sort of a "social experiment."

"The people in this county," his report continued, "are very fearful about what might happen, were these Japanese permitted to vote in Inyo county. There would be more Japanese voters in the Manzanar camp than in all the balance of Inyo county. If they were permitted to ballot here, they would elect a Japanese to every office in this county.

"The people in Inyo county say they will absolutely not submit to that, and in my opinion, it would be a case of civil war should that ever be attempted."

Ford also inserted a letter in the Congressional Record from Frank Kingdon of New York, president of the Union For Democratic Action, asking Ford's aid in getting a hearing before a house committee to deny charges of the Dies committee that the organization is Communist. The Union for Democratic Action had criticized Ford and had announced that Ford was one of the congressmen who must be defeated if America is to have a "Congress to win the war."

"We only ask to be heard," Kingdon said. "We cannot believe that any American congress will deny this right to any group of American citizens who have been slanderously attacked by an official house committee."

Ford replied that Kingdon "seemed to be hurt and screamed about not receiving fair play."

Ford recalled Kingdon had criticized him and said he would not "dirty my hands" by asking the committee to give him a hearing.

Nisei in Manhattan

By TOGE FUJIHARA

All the outdoor pleasures of camping are beckoning to the young people of New York, as they plan to go to the Church of All Nations camp at Lake Tiorati in the Northern Interstate Park of New York from July 17th to 20th.

Akira Yamasaki will be in charge of the group. Those signed to go are Miyo Taki, Hanna Taki, Tiyo Taki, Kiyo Ito, Asao Inouye, Kiyoshi Inouye, Kikuko Inouye, Minoru Arita, Etsuo Chikasuye, Ken Asai, Fujio Saito and Tokuji Matsunaga.

Combining vacation with conferences, many of the Nisei have been attending gatherings in the East. Jack Hata attended the Methodist Youths' Fellowship at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Marie Morisawa and Aico Ohori were at the Northfield Conference in Massachusetts. Mary Nagatoshi was at the summer conference of the Reformed Church of America at New Brunswick, N. J. All spoke of the present day situation of the Japanese in this country.

Slated to appear at other conferences are Rev. and Mrs. A. S. Akamatsu, at the Inter-denominational Silver Bay Conference on Foreign and Domestic Missions. Ferd Okada will attend another session of the Reformed Church of America conference later in the summer.

Paul Abe accompanied his fiancée, Ida Nakamura, to Washington, D. C. He returned with Lewis Suzuki of the War Information Office in New York.

Miss Jeanette Toshiko Hatae, formerly of New Mexico, and Mr. Shigeo Iseri, formerly of Seattle, Washington, were recently married at the New York Buddhist Church. Mr. Iseri is an engineer with the Bethlehem Steel Company of Pennsylvania.

Miss Ruth Fukushima and Mr. Milton Fischer announced their marriage just before Mr. Fischer was drafted into the army.

Insurance Policies At Fresno Valued At Million and Half

FRESNO—Fresno center residents hold insurance policies valued at \$1,486,770.95, according to a survey recently completed here.

Of this amount, \$88,660.00 in policies are delinquent.

This information is being used to formulate a plan which will aid policy holders in keeping their policies in force for the duration of the war, reports the Grapevine.

First piano recital at this center featured Ruth Hase, Yasuko Arakawa, May Inami, Ruli Nagao, Mariko Sekiguchi, Alice Kodama, Yoshiko Hirahara, Eiko Hirahara, Reiko Todoroki, Tomiye Yabuno, Lily Nagatani, Beverly Yoshimine, Dudley Yatabe, Susie Nakagawa and Aiko Takagi.

Federal Court Order Signed to Return Kanai to California

SAN FRANCISCO—A Federal Court removal order was signed last week directing that Lincoln Seiichi Kanai, 33, be returned to San Francisco to face a charge of violating the war law prohibiting Japanese or persons of Japanese extraction from leaving the west coast without permission of military authorities.

Puyallup Valley CL Members Hold Picnic At Montana Park

ZURICH, Mont.—Some 50 Puyallup Valley Citizens League members formerly of Camp Harmony and now volunteer farm workers in Montana, held their annual picnic at the beautiful Zurich Community park on the Fourth of July.

Instead of the traditional baseball tournament, a fishing contest was held in the morning, while the girls prepared the picnic lunch. Nobu Yoshida, the Fife Nippon ace-sluggoer, received the highest honor in the fishing contest with 15 trout. Second prize was awarded Ed Iwata, who caught the largest fish, which measured 16 inches.

At 2 p. m. 70 League members and their guests enjoyed the picnic lunch.

The evening was spent in dancing at the Zurich park dance hall, which overlooks the water. Isamu Uchida and Heda Okada won the grand prize in the waltz contest.

Guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sterret, Mr. and Mrs. R. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Harada, Frank, Mary and Ben Harada, Yoshio Kato, Suzanne Wong, Nancy and Kenneth Naganuma, Myrle Komaki, Lillian Onimura of Havre.

Art, Norma and June Kurokawa of Wolf Point; Mr. and Mrs. Tokuo Kurosaka, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mitsuda, Noboru, Minoru, Hiroshi and Stubby Hayataka, George, Bill and Mary Mitsuda, all voluntary evacuees from California.

Six Leave Tulare Center for Work In Sugar Beets

TULARE—Six Japanese left the Tulare assembly center last week for farm work in Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Mantach Sakamoto of Arroyo Grande and their four children left for Chinook, Montana, to work in sugar beets. They were to join 41 other Japanese from the Visalia-Dinuba area who are going to do ranch work in Montana in preference to entering evacuee centers.

Writers Will Compile Story of Santa Anita

SANTA ANITA—The story of Santa Anita will be compiled for history.

This new project, under the Recreation department, will use over 20 full-time writers under Chizu Kitano, chairman.

With a small hammer, a saw and a pocket knife, ingenious Kameo Yamashiro has built the first rideable, if not flyable, airplane in this center.

Materials used were apple boxes, tin cans, and other odds and ends salvaged from mess halls and laundries.

Anxious to get back into the swing of "barbering," nine barbers comprising the newly opened barber shop staff, began cutting each other's hair "just to warm up for the opening," reports the Santa Anita Pacemaker.

Work Started on WRA Relocation Center in Utah

Evacuee Area Will Contain 32 Blocks Of Residence Barracks

Construction of a relocation center for 10,000 Japanese evacuees from the Pacific coast was begun at Abraham, 12 miles from Delta, in Millard county, July 10, Colonel E. G. Thomas, Salt Lake district engineer of the army corps of engineers, announced this week.

The new relocation center is 125 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. "The total area of the camp will be approximately 28 square miles. The camp proper is about one mile square," Colonel Thomas said.

He said that the evacuee area consists of 38 blocks, 32 of which will contain "apartment" buildings for residence purposes.

"Each of these blocks will include a recreation building and each apartment building will be supplied with all utilities, including dining halls and laundries," he added.

Colonel Thomas said that the six remaining blocks of the evacuee area will be reserved for a business district, a high school, a grade school, administration areas, a hospital and a warehouse.

"The camp will take care of approximately 10,000 evacuees plus the necessary government operating personnel," he said.

Improvements Proceed At Rapid Rate at Center in Fresno

FRESNO—Fresno center improvements are proceeding at a rapid rate, according to plans published in the Fresno Grapevine.

Ventilation for every barrack and furniture for each apartment are included in plans now drawn up.

Four hundred ventilation units are planned, and over 70,000 board feet of lumber have been ordered to build chairs and tables for the apartments.

Already completed are ping pong tables, boxing and judo platforms, basketball backboards, and other sports equipment.

Food Storage
Also completed are food storage and preparation facilities. Three walk-in iceboxes, a central butcher shop and vegetable room insure efficient service and adequate protection of food.

Girls Graduate Nursing Course At Stockton Center

STOCKTON—Sixty-eight girls received their home nursing certificates of graduation last Thursday at a two-hour graduation program at Edex hall, according to El Joaquin, Stockton center newspaper.

The course was given by Mrs. Alice Cruz, Red Cross Home Nursing instructor.

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Clovis People Aid Japanese In Evacuation

Committee Reiterates Belief in Loyalty of American Nipponese

By KAZ OKA

POSTON, Ariz. — The first direct movement of Japanese evacuees from an area within Military Zone No. 2 to the Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona, was consummated as scheduled at approximately 2 p. m. Tuesday, July 14, with the arrival of 346 via a special train which left Clovis, California, Monday evening.

The 346 persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from that remaining portion of Fresno county which was in Military Zone No. 2 and was centered around the region of Clovis and the northern part of Sanger. Approximately 294 more arrived at the Poston, Arizona, relocation camp Thursday from the same region.

Living up to its title as "The Friendly City," the Caucasian American residents of Clovis, through its Committee on National Security and Fair Play, rendered every possible assistance to the evacuees. The committee, headed by Ralph Mason Dreger, pastor of the Clovis Methodist Church, issued a printed pamphlet, A Message to Our Neighbors and Friends on the Day of Evacuation, wherein they extended their wishes of good cheer and neighborliness and assurances "to do everything possible to reduce the hazards and soften the effects of your enforced absence."

The committee reiterated their belief in the evacuees' loyalty to the United States and promised "that the evacuation does not in our minds reflect in any way upon your integrity as citizens."

Among the members of the Committee who signed the statement were, besides Chairman Dreger, Frederick V. Dabold, pastor of the Clovis Baptist Church, Paul E. Andrews and Glenn D. Reavis, respective principals of the Clovis union high and elementary schools, Elbert Franck, president of the Clovis Chamber of Commerce, and Mayor Luther E. Welden of Clovis.

The Fair Play committee, working in close conjunction with the Clovis branch of the Fresno JACL and represented by Jimmy Miyamoto and Tokuo Yamamoto from the Board of Governors, furnished transportation and otherwise assisted the evacuees to prepare for the movement to their new quarters.

Chairman Ralph Dreger of the Fair Play committee served refreshments to the evacuees while waiting for their train at the depot.

Mrs. Anna M. Johnson is another member of the Clovis Fair Play committee who should merit a word of praise for the unselfish and persevering efforts which she expended to make the departure more pleasant and bright. In point of fact, the names mentioned are only a small portion of the residents who gave every aid possible and caused the evacuees to leave with a feeling that "everything's going to be okay."

Salt Lake Chapter Schedules Sport Dance for July 25

An informal summer sport dance will be held by the Salt Lake JACL on July 25, it was announced here by Isamu Aoki, social chairman. Local Nisei were invited to attend the dance, which will be an outdoor affair.

Tule Lake Will Publish First Center Magazine

TULE LAKE — "Tempo," first monthly magazine to appear in the evacuee centers, is scheduled to make its appearance at Tule Lake during the first week in June.

Published by the Adult Education department, it will contain humor, short stories, sketches, cartoons and feature articles.

Deadline for contributions was announced as the 20th of each month.

Home made, handmade furnishings produced at Tule Lake were on exhibition here at the Recreation hall.

Prizes will be awarded. In charge of the contest are Jimmy Nishida and Yoshiko Kosobayashi.

All but 109 acres of the allotted 2656 acres of the agricultural enterprise have been planted, reports the Tulean Dispatch.

Tule Lake residents have their choice of violin, cello, trombone, trumpet, clarinet, saxophone, accordion, guitar, ukelele, and harmonica, if they desire music lessons.

Other musical activities include group singing, children's chorus, glee club, a cappella, and the Kibei Music club.

Olson Proposal Becomes Issue

SACRAMENTO — Opponents of Governor Olson in the impending gubernatorial race in California indicate that they will use his proposal to release Japanese from assembly centers for farm work as an issue in the campaign against him.

The campaign committee for Attorney General Earl Warren, Republican opponent of the Democratic governor, issued a statement last week charging that Olsen did not represent a majority of the San Joaquin valley farmers in his recent proposal that "interned" Japanese be used to meet the farm labor shortage.

The Warren committee's release quoted R. E. Stark, an irrigation official and Democratic supporter of Warren, as saying:

"It may be that some few agricultural groups would approve the using of Japanese under guard for crop harvesting, but it is certain that the vast majority of farmers as well as other citizens of California have so sympathy with the governor's program and want the Japanese evacuated from the Pacific Coast area."

Retired Rancher Dies at Fresno

FRESNO — Yotaro Tominaga, 70, a retired rancher and a former resident of Elk Grove, died at the Fresno assembly center this week.

He is survived by his wife, Chiyo, and by six sons and a daughter. Five sons are in assembly centers and the sixth, Mitsuo, is in the U. S. Army. The daughter, Mrs. Masa Morita, is at the Tanforan assembly center.

Baby Boy Is Born To Joe Kurumadas

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kurumada of Murray, Utah, on Friday, July 10.

Joe Kurumada, active JACLer, is treasurer of the Intermountain District Council.

Their new son is their second child.

Manzanar Press Will Be Printed In Tabloid Form

MANZANAR — First of the center papers to enter the "big time," the Manzanar Free Press was scheduled to become a four-page printed tabloid newspaper with the issue of July 20.

As in its mimeographed days, the Free Press will appear three times weekly.

Present circulation includes 2700 copies distributed free of charge within the center and a large mailing list in addition.

New to the columns of the Free Press will be the addition of advertising.

Army Posts Final Orders for Evacuation

(Continued from page 2)

emptied by transfer this week. A fifth, at Turlock, will be emptied soon by transfers to Arizona.

The three new Civilian Exclusion Orders numbered 106, 107, and 108, are summarized as follows:

Civilian Exclusion Order No. 106 affects approximately 3,000 persons living in portions of Fresno County, officially described as:

All that portion of the County of Fresno, State of California, within that boundary beginning at the point at which California State Highway No. 180 intersects the easterly limits of the City of Fresno; thence easterly along the southerly line of said State Highway No. 180 to the easterly bank of Kings River; thence southerly along the easterly bank of Kings River to its intersection with the Fresno-Tulare County Line; thence southwesterly along said County Line to the westerly line of U. S. Highway No. 99; thence northwesterly along the westerly line of said highway No. 99 to the southerly limits of the City of Fresno; thence easterly and northerly along the limits of said City of Fresno to the point of beginning.

The Civil Control Station for this area is established in the Sanger Union High School, Sanger, California. A responsible member of each family and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Monday, July 27 or Tuesday, July 28.

Date of actual evacuation and destination will be announced later, and must be completed by noon, August 11, 1942.

Civilian Exclusion Order No. 107 affects approximately 1,350 persons living in portions of Fresno County, officially described as:

All that portion of the County of Fresno, State of California, within the boundary beginning at the point at which California State Highway No. 180 crosses the easterly bank of the Kings River; thence easterly along the southerly line of said State Highway No. 180 to its intersection with the Fresno-Tulare County Line east of Pinehurst; thence southerly and westerly along said county line to its intersection with the easterly bank of the Kings River; thence northerly along the easterly bank of the Kings River to the point of beginning.

The Civil Control Station for this area is established in the Reedley Junior College and High School Gymnasium, Reedley, California.

A responsible member of each family and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., Monday, July 27, or Tuesday, July 28.

Date of actual evacuation and destination will be announced later, and must be completed by noon, August 11.

Civilian Exclusion Order No. 108 affects approximately 1,800 persons living in portions of Tulare County, officially described as:

All that portion of the County of Tulare, State of California, within the boundary beginning at the point at which the westerly line of U. S. Highway No. 99 intersects the Fresno-Tulare County Line; thence northeasterly along said County Line to its intersection with the westerly line of California State Highway No. 65; thence southerly along the westerly line of said Highway No. 65 to its intersection with California State Highway No. 198; thence westerly along the

Army Ban Lifted To Allow Medical Care for Nisei

SACRAMENTO — The army ban against the presence of persons of Japanese race in Sacramento was lifted last week for an American-born Japanese youth who was ill and for his mother who wanted to stay with him until he recovered.

The police in Sacramento received word from Lieut. J. C. Tilden, the commander of the evacuation train carrying Japanese to the Tule Lake relocation center from the Pinedale assembly center near Fresno, that he was granting passes for a stay in Sacramento to Tomio Furukawa, 17, and his mother, Mrs. Shi Furukawa, 44.

Tilden explained that the boy became ill aboard the train and his mother asked permission to stay with him. The boy was admitted to the Sacramento hospital and was found to be suffering from pneumonia. His condition was reported as not serious.

Mrs. Furukawa asked to be admitted to the hospital but could not be accepted because she is not ill, so the county welfare department found a place for her to stay in Sacramento.

Measles Outbreak Closes Schools In North Portland

NORTH PORTLAND — Kindergarten and primary classes for youngsters 8 and under were ordered closed until July 20 with the outbreak of measles among Center children.

North Portland bus boys have organized the WCCA Bus Boys Association with Ed Sasaki as president.

Forming a similar organization, the waitresses elected Ida Onishi president.

Of 1,500 registered here for work, 1,180 are presently employed, reports the Employment Office under Manager George Yamauchi.

North Portland jive experts voted Glenn Miller's first among dance bands, picked "Sleepy Lagoon" most popular song hit, and Harry James' "Sleepy Lagoon," best orchestra-song record combination.

Despondency Over Evacuation Drives Woman to Suicide

SELMA, Calif. — Despondency over impending evacuation was given as the reason for the suicide last week of Mrs. F. Nogawa, 55, who was found dead in the garage of her home by members of her family.

Family members missed Mrs. Nogawa at breakfast and found her in the garage after a brief search. They told Deputy Coroner Luther Byrne that she had been despondent for some time over the impending evacuation of Japanese from the area.

She is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Nisei Registered In L. A. County Will Be Issued Ballots

LOS ANGELES — County Registrar of Voters, Michael J. Donoghue, announced last week that American-born Japanese in assembly or relocation centers who are registered as voters in Los Angeles county will be issued absentee ballots upon request.

southerly line of said State Highway No. 198 to its intersection with U. S. Highway No. 99; thence northwesterly along the westerly line of said Highway No. 99 to the point of beginning.

The Civil Control Station for this area is established in the Visalia Municipal Auditorium, Visalia, California. A responsible member of each family and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., Monday, July 27, or Tuesday, July 28.

Date of actual evacuation and destination will be announced later, and must be completed by noon, August 11.

Tanforan Has New Congress Of Residents

TANFORAN — Tanforan will institute a Legislative Congress, with one representative for each 200 residents, according to the Totalizer, center newspaper.

Precinct meetings were scheduled for July 21 to nominate candidates for the election on Tuesday, July 28.

Last week's Town Hall discussion concerned marriages in relocation centers, but sounded "like a convention of produce dealers discussing the relative maturity of tomatoes," stated the Totalizer reporting the meeting.

"It all started with Mrs. Ruth Yamauchi, the first speaker, who remarked that 'tomatoes should be picked while ripe and not when green or over-ripe,' in advising marriage while marrying was good. The tomato metaphor bounced through the meeting until, to some, it resembled corn by adjournment," said the Totalizer.

Joining the "10 percent War Savings Plan," George Ishida of this center sent 100 percent of his \$3.17 paycheck to San Francisco Chronicle columnist Chester Rowell.

Pinedale Center Girl Marries Sergeant In Kansas Ceremony

PINEDALE — Miss Amy Marumoto of this center became the bride of Sgt. John Hashimoto in ceremonies held July 4, at Fort Riley, Kansas, where the groom is stationed.

The wedding vows were said in the Post Chapel to organ music by Mrs. Fred Harper. The Chaplain S. B. Parker officiated.

Sgt. Shio Koizumi acted as best man for the groom, and Mrs. Ann Koizumi was matron of honor.

The bride wore a beige afternoon frock with brown and beige accessories, and wore an orchid corsage.

Close to 100 persons attended the ceremonies.

After the wedding, a wedding supper was held at the Chinese Clipper Inn at Junction City. The bride and groom spent a ten-day honeymoon in Junction City. They plan to make their home at Fort Riley.

Miss Marumoto, formerly of Fife Washington, and an active member of the Puyallup Valley JACL, left this center on June 30 for Kansas. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Marumoto, who are now at Pinedale. Sgt. Hashimoto is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Senjo Hashimoto, now in the Fresno Assembly Center.

Pinedale Logger Calls It 'Thirty'

PINEDALE — It was "lights out" in the Pinedale Logger office for Editor G. T. Watanabe and his staff.

With the first departure from this center for relocation areas set for July 22, the Logger issue of July 14 is the last to be published here.

The issue was dedicated to Center Manager Fred P. Hauck and George H. King, service director.

"Dusty," the Logger mascot, was seen trudging up a path, a signpost showing him going on to Tule Lake.

Son Born to Wife of Ex-S. F. Photographer

DENVER — A son, Theodore Yukiharu, was born June 5, to Mr. and Mrs. George Hanasono, formerly of San Francisco, now residing in Denver.

George Hanasono, who was a photographer in San Francisco, has recently opened his new office in this city.

Stored Goods Arrive At Newell Center

TULE LAKE — Two cars of household goods held in federal storage for Japanese evacuees have arrived here and are ready for delivery, according to an announcement made by Joe Hayes, Assistant Project director.

ATTENTION, NISEI!

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