



The week's biggest news was the naval battle for Midway, an engagement which may go down in history alongside Jutland, Trafalgar, Tsushima Straits and the rout of the Spanish armada. As the attacking Japanese fleet limped away into the darkness of the vast Pacific night, it was evident that American forces had scored a major victory. Admiral Nimitz, commanding the U. S. fleet, communicated that two or three Japanese aircraft carriers and one destroyer had been sunk and that 11 to 18 other Japanese warships had been damaged in the action. The destruction of most of the sea-borne Japanese aircraft participating in the battle was also announced.

For several days after the battle for Midway the Japanese radio failed to mention that the attack had taken place. Then an article in the big Tokyo daily, the Asahi, indicated that the Japanese government may be preparing their people for bad news. An unnamed admiral was quoted by Asahi as saying:

"One cannot always expect victories, but must also be able to stand losses."

Immediate significance of the battle appeared to be that any Japanese plans for the occupation of the Hawaiian islands has been shattered.

In the revived land battle for China Nippon forces hammered at Chekiang, as the Tokyo warmakers carried on their drive to straddle the Canton-Hankow railway and thus insure themselves of continuous rail communications from continental ports on the Sea of Japan to the frontiers of Indo-China. Establishment of such a land route would ease the burden on Tokyo's sea-borne communications. But the Chinese were fighting for every inch of their native soil and Chungking announced that Japanese casualties had reached 18,000. A Chinese spokesman said, however, that his country's situation remained grave and "the next few months will be very critical."

Meanwhile, U. S. and British air units arrived in China to bolster Chiang Kai-shek's aerial arm.

On the Russian front the Nazis were storming the Soviet naval base at Sevastopol, the remaining island of Russian resistance in the Crimea, but Moscow reported that waves of German raiders were being mowed down on the approaches to the Black sea fortress. Clouds of British planes struck terror in Germany as cities of the industrial Ruhr awaited the medicine which had pulverized Essen and Cologne.

The largest passenger ship to arrive in a U. S. port since Pearl Harbor docked in New York Tuesday as the Swedish liner Gripsholm arrived to take aboard 1500 Japanese diplomatic officials, their families, and other nationals of Japan. The Gripsholm will leave Thursday for Laurence Marques in Portuguese East Africa. Arriving at the African outpost in 28 days, the ship will be boarded by American diplomats and nationals from the Far East and will return them to New York. Aboard the Gripsholm Thursday will be Saburo Kurusu and Kichisaburo Nomura, Japan's ambassador to the U. S. on December 7.

The \$50 a month base pay for buck privates was near realization this week. Rationing of coffee, tea and cocoa was a possibility. The arrival of large groups of Japanese from west coast assembly centers took the edge off of Idaho's labor shortage in the sugar beet fields. Additional American troops were arriving in the British Isles and a second front in Europe was nearer.

WRA Prepares Eight Relocation Centers

Masaoka Meets WRA Officials On Relocation

JACL Representatives Discuss Conditions at Evacuation Centers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, conferred with Milton S. Eisenhower, director of the war Relocation Authority, and with WRA officials this week on various phases of the problem of relocating evacuees of Japanese race from west coast states.

Recommendations from American Japanese at the various assembly and relocation centers which have been made to the National JACL formed a basis for much discussion.

A report on conditions at the Manzanar Relocation Center by officials of the Southern District Council of the JACL was also brought to the attention of WRA officials.

The JACL was assured that a program of special inspection of food at the various centers will be instituted before the food is accepted by center cooks, following reports of ptomaine poisoning at the Fresno and Tanforan assembly centers in which hundreds of evacuees were affected. An investigation of both the Fresno and Tanforan incidents is believed to have been undertaken by government officials upon receipt of news of the occurrences.

The JACL representatives, Masaoka and George Inagaki, were also given assurances by government authorities that the Citizens League, the Scouts and the YMCA and YWCA will be permitted to function in the various relocation centers.

WRA officials are also believed working on a revised enlistment form for the War Relocation Work Corps which is expected to be announced shortly.

Gen. DeWitt's Edict Detains Nisei Private

VENTURA, Calif. — In compliance with Gen. DeWitt's order to detain all Japanese seen in Army uniforms within the limits of the Western Defense Command, Sheriff Howard Durley detained a Japanese youth last week.

Taken into custody the young soldier carried papers showing that Akira Yatabe, a private at Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri, had been granted furlough May 25 to visit Oxnard, Calif., until June 8.

He reported his parents were at an assembly center.

Tsuchiya Informs U. S. Chief Justice Of Nisei Attitude

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Chief Justice Harlan Stone of the U. S. Supreme Court was informed of the position of U. S. citizens of Japanese race on the evacuation situation by Scotty Tsuchiya, president of the Alameda, Calif., JACL and his wife, Setsu, who were recent visitors in Washington. The Tsuchiyas were guests at the home of the Chief Justice.

The Tsuchiyas voluntarily evacuated to Salt Lake City from California.

Nisei Drowning Case Being Investigated

VANCOUVER, B. C. — An inquiry is being made into the circumstances surrounding the death of Henry Yasuo Yoshi, Vancouver nisei, whose death by drowning was reported from Schreiber, Ontario, last week.

Postpone Mass Meet Protesting Coast Evacuees

A demonstration sponsored by the United Veterans' Council in Salt Lake City protesting against the alleged influx of Japanese evacuees into the Salt Lake area was postponed indefinitely last week.

Originally scheduled for Sunday in Liberty Park, the demonstration would have protested against the sale or lease of homes or property to Japanese evacuees.

Permission to hold the mass meeting was granted by the city commission with Mayor Ab Jenkins excused from voting. The Mayor said that he preferred not to vote on the permit on the ground that the handling of evacuees of Japanese descent is strictly a matter for the federal government to decide and that localities should content themselves with backing up the government.

Salt Lake county's sheriff Grant Young also released a statement minimizing reports of an alleged influx of Japanese into the county.

Nisei Soldiers Removed From Western Zone

General DeWitt Issues Warning on Japanese In Army Uniforms

The Western Defense Command in San Francisco issued a warning last week cautioning citizens to be on the alert for Japanese persons wearing U. S. Army uniforms in the Pacific Coast combat zone.

Lt. Gen. DeWitt noted that all American-born Japanese in the U. S. Army had been removed from the Western Defense Command and the Fourth Army and transferred to interior posts.

There are approximately four thousand American Japanese in the U. S. Army, the majority of whom are now serving at posts in Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Illinois, Minnesota and Kansas.

Gen. DeWitt's warning stated that only three Japanese were an official duty within the Western Defense Command. They were assigned to special work at Fort Ord, Calif.

Hundreds Suffer Stomach Aches at Canadian Center

VANCOUVER, B. C. — An epidemic of severe stomach aches and diarrhea swept the Hastings Park Clearing Station, assembly center for Canadian Japanese evacuees, last week.

Several cases of serious illness were reported but conditions soon returned to normalcy.

It was believed that either lunch or supper served in the main dining room of the clearing station caused the epidemic which struck several hundred persons.

Decision Upholds Right of Alien Japanese to Use of Courts

SAN DIEGO—Right of Japanese aliens "who have been for several years actual bona fide residents of this country" to use of the courts was affirmed here by the Fourth District Court of Appeals.

Justices E. J. Marks, Lloyd E. Griffin, and Charles R. Barnard upheld a San Diego Superior Court decision awarding damages to three Japanese in connection with an automobile accident near Encinitas January 29, 1940.

"The President of the United

U. S. Japanese to Be Resettled In Inland Farm Communities From Mississippi to Sierras

The wartime pattern of living for America's persons of Japanese race will be molded this week and in the immediate weeks to come.

This week it was evident that America's Japanese, both citizen and alien, who have been evacuated from the west coast combat zone, would live for the duration in large communities located on the banks of the Mississippi to the eastern slopes of the Sierras.

As U. S. government experts and Army engineers sought sites for the relocation of an additional 25,000 Japanese, it was announced by the Western Defense Command that relocation

centers for the resettlement of 90,000 evacuees had already been selected. Several were functioning.

Plan Schools In California WRA Centers

Manzanar, Tule Lake Will Have Facilities for Education of Children

SACRAMENTO—Complete educational facilities, from kindergarten through senior high school, is to be provided for children at the Manzanar and Tule Lake relocation centers, according to a program announced this week by Dr. Aubrey Douglas, chief of the division of secondary education for the California Department of Education.

Meanwhile, state and federal authorities met in Sacramento to complete plans for the construction and operation of schools at the centers. The schools will open in the fall.

Federal funds will be used in building the necessary schools and in operating them until state legislation can be provided creating special districts at the centers.

Officials estimate there will probably be about 2700 children of school age at Manzanar and 3000 or more at the Tule Lake center. The schools will have the same textbooks and curricula as other California schools.

Masaoka Meets With Quaker Heads In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Student relocation problems were discussed by Mike Masaoka and George Inagaki, special representatives of the National JACL, at a conference with the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia last Thursday.

The details of the program for relocating nisei collegians in inland schools will be announced as soon as details are ironed out, it is believed.

Inagaki arrived in Philadelphia from New York City where he participated in a dinner meeting last Tuesday with nisei leaders of the New York area on problems mutually affecting eastern and western Japanese Americans.

After the meeting in Philadelphia, the JACL representatives returned to Washington.

Lil' Tokyo on the Levee

New relocation communities announced last week are located in Arkansas and eastern Colorado. Near Rohwer, Desha county, in southeastern Arkansas a wartime community of 10,000 Japanese will be settled on 9000 acres of government-owned Mississippi bottom land, covered with small timber and brush and requiring considerable developing. However the rich alluvial soil deposited by the Mississippi, coupled with the ability of the Japanese to develop raw lands and bring these into fertile yields is expected to result in a permanent improvement of the tract. The land, federal reports declare, will produce a wide variety of crops.

The Arkansas center is across the river from the state of Mississippi and close to the Louisiana border.

Meanwhile, work went forward to relocate 7000 persons of Japanese ancestry at a new community to be constructed near Granada in southeastern Colorado, near the Kansas border. Detailed field investigation of the Granada site is now being made by War Relocation Authority officials. More than 10,000 acres, most of which is land under irrigation, will be put to agricultural use.

Arkansas Valley Community

The WRA pointed out that the Arkansas river valley in which the new Colorado center will be located produces sugar beets, melons, tomatoes, peas, beans and other garden crops which are peculiarly adapted to cultivation by the Japanese.

(Continued on Page 8)

Evacuee Group Will Develop Wyoming Lands

WASHINGTON—The War Relocation Authority this week announced that Japanese American evacuees to be moved into the Hart Mountain reclamation area near Gody, Wyoming, would be set to work immediately developing the land for irrigation and vitally needed food crops.

The new project is in the northwestern part of the state near Yellowstone National park.

M. S. Eisenhower, WRA director, said that "as soon as community construction sufficient for 10,000 evacuees is finished and the evacuees are moved in, field crews will start leveling the land and building more canals and laterals. By fall water should be available for nearly 10,000 acres and by spring a considerable portion of this acreage should be worked down and ready for crop production."

The project is located within the Shoshone Reclamation project, mainly on public land.

Food crops raised by the evacuees, Eisenhower added, would be used in their own community kitchens and the surplus would go into the food for freedom program. The area, which has a relatively short growing season, is suited to production of alfalfa, sugar beets, beans, potatoes, truck crops and seed peas.

New Legal Threats Develop Against Nisei Rights

Two Americans Convicted as Japan Agents

Williams, Ryder Given Jail Sentences by Federal Court Justice

WASHINGTON — Two San Francisco publicists, Frederick Vincent "Wiggy" Williams and David Ryder, were last week convicted and sentenced on charges of violating the foreign agents' registration act in carrying on propaganda work for the Imperial Japanese government.

Williams was convicted on ten counts, Ryder on two.

Judge T. Alan Goldsborough sentenced the pair to terms of sixteen months to four years in prison.

Williams and Ryder were indicted January 28, in company with another American, Ralph Townsend, and three Japanese. Townsend pleaded guilty. Two of the Japanese, former San Francisco managers of the NYK and Mitsubishi firms, had left the country before the indictment was returned. The third, Tsutomu Obana, former secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco, pleaded guilty.

Williams did publicity work for the Japanese Committee on Trade and Information (Jikyoku Iinkai) in San Francisco, while Ryder edited and circulated a pamphlet called Far Eastern Affairs.

The indictment charged that Williams was employed to deliver lectures, arrange radio programs and write and distribute articles favorable to Japan.

The government, through its two brilliant young attorneys, Albert Arent and Arthur Caldwell, introduced testimony during the trial which showed that over a period of three years a total of \$195,521.04 was withdrawn from the account of the Japanese Consul General at the Yokohama Specie Bank and that deposits in Williams' account and that of the Committee on Trade and Information balanced that figure perfectly. A major portion of the sum, it was shown, went to the committee.

Obana Gets Light Term After Guilty Plea at Trial

WASHINGTON — Tsutomu Obana, secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco, who pleaded guilty on a charge of violating the foreign agents' registration act, was sentenced to a term of two to six months in federal court last week.

Obana had pleaded guilty and testified as a government witness.

"It is to be said for Obana that he did not play crookedly smart with his government," Justice Goldsborough said, in pronouncing sentence.

Obana, the judge continued, was a "dupe for Japanese government officials and sought to obtain full registration under the Foreign Agents' act but had been forbidden."

Low Rate Insurance Now Available for Property Owners

Of interest to evacuees who own property in the Pacific Coast combat area is the announcement that the War Damage Corporation, providing low rate government insurance against enemy attacks on civilian property, will establish a San Francisco divisional office before July 1, through which private agencies and brokers in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and adjacent areas will clear their contracts.

It was stated that owners may expect rates of 10 cents a \$100 for residences, 15 cents for hotels and apartments and 20 cents to 30 cents for industrial plants and other properties.

Blanket protection for property owners has been provided since Dec. 7 by the War Damage Corporation but this protection expires on June 30.

Japanese Fears Evacuation; Hides 23 Days Without Food

SAN FRANCISCO—Koji Kurokawa, 38-year-old San Francisco Japanese, feared evacuation so much that he hid in the basement of his employer's home for 23 days without food.

As he explained to authorities after he had been discovered by his employer's son, he was frightened and confused.

"I didn't want to go to camp," he said. "I've been here in this basement since the ninth of May. I've had nothing to eat. I've been confused since the war began because I am an American citizen and I want to stay in a free country and be a free man."

For some time before the city's Japanese were ordered to assemble

centers, Kurokawa had been a janitor and handyman at the home of Simon Levitt, 611 Fifth Avenue.

When Kurokawa disappeared early in May the Levitts assumed he had gone to one of the assembly centers.

Then their son, Aaron, went into a basement and saw a quiet figure. It was Kurokawa — famished and near collapse.

He said that he had never registered for evacuation.

He was taken first to Park Emergency hospital and then to San Francisco hospital where he was treated for malnutrition.

He was booked en route to U. S. marshal.

Evacuation Legality Will Be Tested in San Francisco Case

Korematsu Arrested for Violating Regulations; ACLU Gives Legal Aid

Legality of the evacuation of American citizens from Pacific Coast states will be tested in San Francisco and Seattle courts, according to the American Civil Liberties Union.

The latest test case announced by the ACLU will be provided by Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, 44, Oakland-born American of Japanese ancestry who is accused of violating curfew regulations and failing to evacuate a restricted area.

Korematsu, now held by federal authorities for grand jury action, will be provided with legal assistance by the Civil Liberties Union.

Ernest Besig, Northern California director of the Civil Liberties Union, said his group had also decided to offer assistance to two other Bay District Japanese and was handling similar cases in Los Angeles and Seattle, but he declared that the Korematsu case probably will be used as test litigation.

The ACLU is also backing the case of Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi, 24, of Auburn, Wash., who gave himself up to federal authorities in an effort to test the exclusion order.

Korematsu told authorities he had been employed as a welder at a Berkeley trailer company. He said that he was discharged from Moore's shipyard in Oakland in January because of his race.

Salinas Seniors Graduated as Rites Held at Center

SALINAS — Forty-six Salinas high school seniors residing at the Salinas Assembly Center graduated in cap and gown at commencement ceremonies held June 8 at the center.

A reception and dance were arranged for the graduates.

Only families of the graduates were able to view the ceremonies because of the lack of space.

A sumo ring, first to be opened at any of the assembly centers, was inaugurated on June 7.

Among other projects at the Salinas center are a bridge club, softball league, horseshoe pitching, art classes, nurseries, open forums and a sports program with 1000 participating daily.

Wapato Japanese Ride Special Trains To Portland Center

WAPATO—Yakima Valley Japanese were evacuated last week to the Portland assembly center, as two groups of 524 persons left on special trains.

The first group was to have numbered 527 but a child from Zillah unexpectedly puffed up with a case of mumps. An older brother and sister were temporarily deferred to care for the child for the duration of the illness. The parents left with the second group.

Santa Anita's Go To Polls, Elect Section Leaders

SANTA ANITA—Santa Anita residents were scheduled to go to the polls on Friday, June 5, to elect sectional leaders for forty-nine sections in seven districts.

Pre-election enthusiasm ran high among the Issei, according to the Santa Anita Pacemaker, which interviewed Center residents on their reactions to the election.

Santa Anita's population was listed at 18,527 last week. Starting with a population of 587 on April 3, it now ranks 32nd among the communities of California.

Earliest residents came from the Los Angeles harbor area, the last from Santa Clara and San Jose.

The second group of Japanese farm workers to leave Santa Anita for Idaho was comprised of 150 men and their families, who left June 2.

They will work in Idaho sugar beet, potato and pea fields.

Mrs. Uta Michikami and Miyoko Hirano found out that they were living in the very stalls in which Seabiscuit once lived—Barrack 28, Units 24 and 25.

Statistics given out by the Santa Anita Pacemaker showed that 2200 persons were employed in the largest division of employment at the center—the mess hall. Mess hall workers include cooks, waiters, porters, dishwashers and servers.

Center maintenance is handled by a crew of 700 in the Utility department, which includes gardeners, barrack inspectors, carpenters, draftsmen, electricians, janitors, landscape artists, mechanics, truck drivers, sign painters, oilers and plumbers.

Three hundred recreational leaders are in the Recreation department.

A staff of 235, including dentists, dieticians, lab technicians, physicians, optometrists, nurses, orderlies and matrons comprises the Medical unit.

Other departments using large groups of people are the Police department: 280 workers; Timekeeping department: 200; commissary: 70.

In and about various offices there are also 200 secretaries, clerks, typists, messengers, stenographers and accountants.

Toyo Matayoshi and Pete Miyashiro were married in the first Santa Anita wedding ceremony, which took place May 31.

A course in "Democracy Training" was inaugurated at Santa Anita by the Recreation department. Two sections, one for Issei and the other for Nisei, will be held.

Eighty-one ball teams now participate in various tournaments at Santa Anita Center.

Offer Armored Cars For Deposits From Assembly Centers

The Bankers' Association of California is now providing armored cars to Japanese in Assembly Centers who have excess cash to deposit, War-time Civil Control Administration announced.

The arrangement is made under an authorization by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

"Any bank wishing to do so is authorized to provide armored car service to the various centers for the purpose of transacting business with any of the evacuees," says the notice. "Arrangements for such service will be made individually by the managers of the various centers."

Besides making deposits, the service includes cashing checks and any other normal banking transactions. Center managers are advising and encouraging the Japanese to take advantage of the service.

Fresno Assembly Center Group May Work in Beet Fields

FRESNO—Fresno assembly center residents seeking work in Montana sugar beet fields were interviewed this week by Al Norton, regional representative of the United States Employment Service farm placement division.

Those signing up are expected to leave soon for the northern state with the understanding that they will later return to the assembly center.

The wage schedule will be on a basis of \$10 per acre for beet thinning, \$3.50 for weeding and hoeing, and a sliding scale for other tasks.

The Fresno assembly center, located in the Fresno District Fairground, now quarters more than 5000 Japanese from Fresno, Tulare, King and Sacramento counties.

Three births have been recorded at the Fresno Assembly center since its inception.

Sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. James Imahara of Sacramento and to Mr. and Mrs. Uta Shitanishi of Madera.

A baby girl was born on May 24 to Mr. and Mrs. Harley Mitsugi Nakamura of Fowler.

Two Japanese Held For Violating Army Evacuation Orders

SACRAMENTO — Two Nipponese were being held here for violation of military exclusion orders.

John Takeo Ui, 47, of Sacramento was in the county jail under \$3000 bond on charges of going into an evacuated area and failing to report for removal to an assembly center.

Ui termed the amount of bail "an outrage" and protested to the U. S. Commissioner.

The same amount of bail was also fixed for Katsumi Chikasue, 38, who was picked up by police in the Sacramento "jungles." He is under charges similar to those preferred against Ui.

Charges Filed By State Civil Service Group

Masaoka Assures Fight To Finish Against Discriminatory Actions

The legalistic intimidation of Americans of Japanese ancestry continued in California last week.

Meanwhile, the Japanese American Citizens League prepared to fight court suits filed by representatives of the Native Sons, the American Legion and the Joint Immigration Committee seeking to disenfranchise American voters of Japanese race.

Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, said in Washington that "No stone will be left unturned until this type of vicious lawmaking is killed."

In Sacramento the state personnel board filed a supplementary charge in its dismissal action against eighty-eight suspended American civil service workers of Japanese descent, asserting that state employes of Japanese ancestry are not citizens of the United States and therefore are ineligible for civil service.

The complaint declared that Japanese born in America are citizens of the Japanese empire and subjects of the Japanese emperor and that on that basis acted fraudulently in stating they were U. S. citizens in obtaining civil service positions.

The supplemental charge was filed over the complaint of James C. Purcell, San Francisco attorney, appearing in behalf of 68 of the Japanese, who objected that the charges set up a cause of action which did not exist at the time the original dismissal charges were filed and that they were not filed within the fifteen-day period established by law.

The personnel board, in another supplemental charge, pointed out that the Japanese in question were now confined in the Walerga assembly center and were physically unable to perform any service for the state.

Church Leaders Approve Conditions At Camp Harmony

SEATTLE — Approval of the manner in which Army and camp officials dealt with the evacuation of Seattle Japanese to Puyallup, and the manner in which they are attempting to make life for the evacuees as livable as possible and thus restore such "inalienable human rights" as possible under the circumstances, was expressed by the executive board of the Council of Churches and Christian Education at a meeting last week.

"Many of the things of which we disapproved have been changed," the Rev. Dr. Newton E. Moats, president of the council, said.

The council was also told that interest in religious activities was growing at Camp Harmony.

Graduation Rites Held in Portland

NORTH PORTLAND — Graduation exercises for seniors and eighth-grade students of Japanese ancestry from Portland schools was held at the North Portland assembly center on June 10.

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LARRY TAJIRIManaging Editor

EDITORIALS:

A Slap in the Face

Americans of Japanese ancestry, defending their country against the Nipponese invaders, were killed in action in Hawaii on Dec. 7.

More than four thousand American-born Japanese in the continental U. S. proudly wear Uncle Sam's khaki and are in training to fight in this global war for survival. In Hawaii are additional thousands in the regular Army and in the Territorial Guard.

The American Japanese have been proud of their record of participation in the defense of the United States. They have not flinched in the face of demands for great sacrifice. When their evacuation from the Pacific Coast states was ordered on the basis of military necessity, they went cheerfully and willingly, secure in the belief that their acquiescence to the military orders was in the best interests of national security. Military and civilian officials have attested to the splendid co-operation of Americans of Japanese race during the trying days of evacuation.

But today with thousands of brother Americans of Japanese descent in the fighting services of the United States, a strange contradiction has arisen.

American Japanese whose draft numbers have been called in recent weeks are being told in effect that they are not wanted by the U. S. Army. A letter received by one of these potential inductees from his draft board reads: "We have received instructions from National Headquarters . . . that all Japanese calls to service have been cancelled."

Some of these young Americans who have been in Class 1-A in the draft have just been notified that they have been reclassified and are now in Class 4-C.

Class 4-C is the classification of aliens ineligible for the U. S. Army.

Classification in 4-C is a slap in the face to any loyal young American.

American Japanese are anxious to do their part in the winning of the war. Their only hope for the future lies in the decisive victory of the forces of democracy and decency. But the democratic principles of equality and fair play for which America fights abroad must be maintained at home. Democracy is not a pretty political theory which can be placed on a pedestal for admiration. Democracy is a way of life which must be practiced constantly.

We hope that this policy of classifying able young Americans of fighting age in Class 4-C is not a general one nor one which will be continued. Such a practice merely encourages the forces of reaction which even today are sniping away at the civil rights of American Japanese, which are already planning to make impossible their return to their homes after the war and which are attempting to bring Hitler's Nuremberg race laws to America.

The Tide Turns

Radio Tokyo, usually boastful, has been speechless.

The smashing victory of the American Navy on the road to Midway has been completely ignored by Japan's military propagandists.

The Axis radios in Berlin, Rome, Saigon and Amsterdam have been unusually quiet.

The Greeks may have a word for it—but Goebbels is tongue-tied.

It all adds up to one thing—a crushing defeat for Japan and her Axis brethren. The tide is beginning to turn in the Pacific.

A Word of Thanks

The evacuation of 75,000 citizen Japanese from the west coast area is today an accomplished fact. These Americans with Japanese faces look forward to their future in the relocation centers and anticipate the contributions they can make on the battlefield of food production toward the winning of the war.

Looking back, it is six months now since the cry was first raised by self-seeking demagogues to "throw all the Japs into concentration camps." It is six months now since that cry was taken up by the Hearst press—by all the varied forces of political and commercial aggrandizement. It is five months since the first military evacuation proclamations were issued. Today evacuation—the first painful phase of transition from life-long homes to guarded assembly centers—has been completed.

The time is perhaps propitious for a few words of gratitude.

The American Japanese evacuees are grateful for the democratic attitude of military and civilian officials who accomplished the ugly fact of evacuation in a manner consistent with America's traditions of fair play.

The American Japanese will remember the courage of those Americans of other races who had faith and still have faith in them. It is not strange that these Americans were mostly those who knew the nisei best. To these friends the American Japanese pledges that their trust shall not go unanswered. That trust has done much to implement the nisei's faith in democracy. That trust will be held sacred in the months to come as Americans with Japanese faces pioneer a new life in the latter-day frontiers of the American west.

Why America Fights

In a recent speech to the Free World Association, the Vice President of the United States, Henry A. Wallace, stressed the importance of freeing the peoples of the world whether ally or enemy, from oppression. "The violence preached by the enemy is the devil's own religion of darkness," he said. "So also is the doctrine that one race or class is by heredity superior and that all other races or classes are supposed to be slaves."

Discussing the peace that will follow the war, Mr. Wallace said: "The peace must mean a better standard of living for the common man, not merely in the United States, not merely in the United Nations, but also in Germany and Italy and Japan. . . . The century on which we are entering can be and must be the century of the common man. . . . Those who write the peace must think of the whole world. There can be no privileged people."

"As we nerve ourselves for the supreme effort in this hemisphere we must not forget the sublime heroism of the oppressed in Europe and Asia, whether it be in the mountains of Yugoslavia, the factories of Czechoslovakia and France, the farms of Poland, Denmark, Holland and Belgium, among the seamen of Norway, or in the occupied areas of China and the Dutch East Indies. Everywhere the soul of man is letting the tyrant know that slavery of the body does not end resistance."

We think the best quote of the week is that which comes from the lips of a tot at the Walerga assembly center near Sacramento, as reported by the center's newspaper, The Wasp.

After two weeks in the assembly center the child was overheard saying:

"Ma, I'm tired of living in Japan. Let's move to America."

Canada's thirty thousand Japanese are also on the move.

British Columbia Japanese are being evacuated to inland "ghost towns," to sugar beet farms in the wide stretches of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario.

Many Canadian-born Japanese are new working in the fields east of Winnipeg and in the sawmills of the great Canadian woods. They are helping to alleviate Canada's labor shortage.

They, too, are 'pioneers for victory.'

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

December 7 was a Sunday and we were in our little New York apartment, taking it easy, listening to the radio. The music was Gershwin's.

The news flash that electrified us was the same one which brought all America to attention. The war demons of Tokyo had loosed their terrible fury upon the United States—Pearl Harbor was under attack.

We may not again, in our generation at least, see the world we knew before that sudden Sunday in December. Certainly we will never again be as complacent. We will never again sit idly by while our neighbors are held up by bandits and our neighbor's homes are fired by arsonists. That isolationism which hampered the building of our ramparts against that tyranny and terror which menaces us today was shattered with the first screaming shell that plummeted down on Pearl Harbor.

We left the apartment and went uptown on the subway. At Times Square the crowds milled on the sidewalks around the Times building, watching the bulletin boards. The first extras were out. The headlines were bold and black, the ink still wet. Hours later the crowd had grown, jamming the walks, pressing against the windows of cafes and haberdasheries which rim Times Square. Now a flickering tape of light circled the Times building, telling the story over and over again.

We were out of a job now but that didn't seem to matter. We were angry at the men of Tokyo who striking in the dark, had brought death and destruction to America, who in long years of war had given the men and women of their own country hunger and sorrow in exchange for their young sons.

We know now that there are no islands of complacency left in the world, that men cannot be free until all men are free. We know that the men who make war, the men who enslave other

men—in Tokyo, in Berlin—must be crushed and will be crushed.

We may have been a little ashamed of our faces as we walked through those crowded New York streets on that December night. We are Americans by every right, birth, education and belief, but our faces are those of the enemy. But now we are not ashamed. We know that we have a role in this war—an important role. We, as persons of Japanese race, can fight on the side of justice. We can help bring the truth to the myriad peoples of Asia that Radio Tokyo lies when it says that this is a "race war."

Radio Tokyo has told the people of Asia that "enraged American mobs uncapped a wave of violence against Japanese throughout the United States" and reports that Americans lynched "some innocent Japanese residents." We know that Radio Tokyo lies for a reason—to convince the Asiatic people that their only hope for salvation lies under the heel of the Japanese military. But the people of Korea, Manchuria and China know the Japanese militarists for what they are—murderers and plunderers.

The American Japanese has suffered great discomforts as a result of evacuation. We know that conditions at some of the assembly centers have not been all they should be. But we know that these conditions are temporary ones. The true test of democracy will come in the permanent relocation of these people.

There are fascistic forces, too, in the United States which would also delight in a "race war." But we have faith in the democratic traditions and institutions of the American people and we know that these fascist forces will not prevail.

We know that there are people in Japan who believe in democracy and we hope that some day these people will overthrow their military overlords so that the people of Japan, with all the other peoples of the world, can walk in dignity and freedom.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Necessity for Racial Equality Emphasized In Recent Statements by Wallace, Welles

Two public statements, one by an American statesman, the other by a noted American author, have recently emphasized the necessity for that racial equality which the United States, despite some failures, has done more than any country in the world to bring about.

Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles in a Memorial Day address pledged the United States to a program which would "insure freedom from fear to peace-loving peoples" after the war, until a permanent system of general security could be established.

Mr. Welles revealed that the American government has already taken steps to obtain the support of other United Nations in establishing a postwar plan to meet the problems of distribution and purchasing power. That plan would provide "the mechanism whereby what the world produces may be distributed among the peoples of the world."

This war, he stated, "must assure the sovereign equality of peoples throughout the world, as well as in the world of the Americas. Our victory must bring in its train the liberation of all peoples. Discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed or color must be abolished."

"The principles of the Atlantic Charter," Mr. Welles continued, "must be guaranteed to the world as a whole—in all oceans and all continents."

The other statement was an article by Pearl Buck, Nobel Prize winner and author of several distinguished novels laid in China. Writing in the New York Times Magazine, Mrs. Buck made an eloquent plea for understanding among the races of the world. Pointing out that the valor of the Filipino soldiers stemmed from the freedom which the United States has given to their country, she stressed the necessity for equal freedom throughout Asia.

Present barriers can be broken down, she believes, "only by a powerful determination among people

in America to know for themselves how people in Asia feel and what they want and why they want it. There must be a further mutual determination for real human equality, discarding race as a basis for discrimination.

"If race could be put aside, and if people could consider people on the basis of simple humanity, there would be no barrier. The peoples of India and China believe this, and they look to America with intense and questioning hope. . . . An outspoken declaration, a practical act, to prove our belief in human equality and our conviction of the necessity of freedom as a right for all, and East would be one with West today."

Mrs. Buck, who is not one to be content with mere words, has formed the East and West Association to further the ideals of racial understanding which she stands for. The association has already held a number of significant meetings, initiated debates and radio programs, and rostered the study of Oriental peoples in American schools. It plans to make use of motion pictures, press, magazines, lectures to bring the Orient closer to the American public. Not at all a high-brow organization, it even plans the use of comic strips in order to reach the widest audience.

Pearl Buck speaks what most Americans feel. America's record in the Philippines (compare it with Japan in Korea) is a practical proof of American policy, and of the American belief that government of the people is a right which belongs to all men. That there is still room for improvement no one will deny. But the move is in the right direction.

Count Kaneko Dies

Count Kentaro Kaneko, whose death on May 16 was announced by the Tokyo radio, was one of those Japanese gentlemen whom the world admired and who found small place for themselves in a Japan ruled by militarists seeking their own ends. Active in promot-

(Continued on page 5)

Coming Events in the Far East Soviet-Japan War Inevitable, Veteran Observer Believes

There have been many prophets of the international scene, and many of them have received a good deal more honor than they deserved. But there is one prophet who, in spite of predictions that looked phony at the time, has so far always been right. When he speaks on affairs between Japan and Russia, therefore, he deserves more than ordinary attention.

The man is Maurice Hindus, whose books on Russia are widely known. In 1939 he returned from Europe shortly after the signing of the German-Russia non-aggression pact and predicted that the two nations would fight. Nobody believed him at the time. But it happened. A year ago he stated, when the Germans were at the gates of Moscow and everyone was expecting to fall, that Hitler could not defeat Russia.

Now in a book recently issued, "Russia and Japan," Mr. Hindus states that Russia and Japan must fight. Japan's success in the South Pacific, he believes, will only bring that conflict closer. Mr. Hindus reminds us of a fact many people have forgotten—that during the last ten years Japan and Russia have fought each other along the

Mongolian border, engaging in no less than twenty-five hundred border skirmishes, some of which have been large-scale battles.

Japan has long been concerned about possible air attacks from Siberia, for planes could be over her industrial cities in two or three hours. She has a phrase for Vladivostok, "the dagger aimed at the heart of Japan."

Mr. Hindus says that Japan and Russia will fight, and that not even the German and Japanese armies striking simultaneously will be able to defeat Russia.

Mr. Hindus is not given to easy optimism. His reason, beyond a belief in the magnificent fortitude of the Russian people, is the existence of new and vital industrial areas clustering around the Ural Mountains. Japan could not reach these areas, he says, nor could she destroy the fertile pastures and grain lands of central Siberia. This land, little known to Americans, is a boom region very like the old American Middle West—peopled with hardy pioneering Russians cultivating vast lands by modern methods.

Japan will attack and Japan will lose. That is the gist of Mr. Hindus' message. The beginning—a Siberian campaign—may be very near.

Washington Letter

(Continued from page 4)

ing friendship between Japan and America during the days before the army usurped the power of the people's representatives, Count Kaneko was a graduate of Harvard Law School and had visited the United States on several missions for his government.

He was a friend of Theodore Roosevelt and was a member of the Japanese delegation to the Portsmouth Conference at the end of the Russo-Japanese War. Before that he had helped to draft the Japanese Constitution which was promulgated in 1889 and which marked the recognition of Japan as a modern world power.

Count Kaneko was 89 years old at his death. He had lived through the whole period of Japan's rise to a position of importance in the modern world. He had helped to found her institutions of representative government and to guide her dealings with the America which he well knew and deeply admired. It was men like Count Kaneko who led Theodore Roosevelt to his admiration for the Japanese people in the days when they were on the way to liberal and enlightened government.

The Japan which produced such men as Takahashi and Matsudaira had disappeared before the eyes of Count Kaneko. Yet even as late as last fall he was attempting to stave off the break between Japan and America. When the Kuruu talks were obviously breaking down, he proposed a new commission of Japanese and Americans to go thoroughly into the differences between the two countries. Doubtless he did not know what the militarists were planning. To a man of his nature the treachery of Pearl Harbor would have been unthinkable.

A man of wisdom and humor, he could not understand the Japan of military terrorists, nor was it a world he could live in. Anyone who knew Count Kaneko would understand that it was not age which killed him, but the disappearance of that Japan which he had done much to build.

Lovelorn Advice

Greatest problem of the Walerga Wasp, assembly newspaper, is the great demand for advice on love, according to an article in the Sacramento Union.

Quoted in the article were the following letters to Editor Jobo Nakamura: "What's keeping her?"—K.O. "My girl isn't here yet, darn it. "There is a cute girl living next door to me. Tell me, how can I get acquainted with her?"—Lonely Heart."

China Chow

Japanese residents at Walerga have been suffering from the lack of certain items on their daily menu—Chinese food. And so this week, one resident

Jagaries

Sino-Japanese. . .

A newspaper in a western city has been most fair in its handling of stories of American citizen Japanese. The city editor is an American of Chinese ancestry . . . and a Chinese professor at the University of Washington, Cheng Kun Cheng, a citizen of the Republic of China, wrote a moving plea to the Tolan congressional committee opposing evacuation of U. S.-born Japanese. . . And there is heartening news in the stories of co-operation between evacuating Japanese farm operators and the Chinese who are taking over the lands for the duration.

Teapot Tempest . . .

A group at the Tanforan center is thinking of a production of Maxwell Anderson's stirring verse drama, "Valley Forge," though if a production is not feasible, the group plans to sponsor readings. . . . A teapot tempest brewed for a time when residents of Camp Harmony, Puyallup, named one of their streets the 'Burma Road.' Puyalup people objected to the name because the street was named at about the time the Japanese sealed China's lifeline. Nisei leaders, however, explained that the street was so designated with patriotic motives and "in honor of the valiant efforts to keep the lifeline open." They added that "we are all Americans and we certainly believe in the same principles and ideals of all other Americans." The Seattle Times commented editorially that "the explanation should be accepted in the sincere spirit in which it was given."

Ha Cha San . . .

One of the featured performers of the international girl revue, the Marcus Show, was forced to quit the troupe after its run in Salt Lake City because of evacuation and travel freezing orders. The show went on to San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. She is a nisei, billed as Ha Cha San. . . . One of vaudeville's best known dance teams is, of course, that of Dorothy Takahashi and Paul Jew. Paul is a Palo Alto Chinese American who used to play basketball for the Paly Hindoes. The team, billed as Toy and Wing, has played the biggest theatres and night clubs in the country. They were dancing at the Hotel Savoy in London at the time of Munich. When the European war broke, they were dancing at Buenos Aires. They were appearing at the famous Beachcomber in New York on Dec. 7 last. Since then they have appeared in a CBS television broadcast for China Relief.

Chorus Line

Some of San Francisco Chinatown's night clubs lost their brightest stars when evacuation orders forced many of the "Chinese" chorus girls and torch singers to leave the city. In the years since 1937 many a U. S.-born Japanese girl has found a Chinese stage name a requisite before she could obtain booking. . . . A popular feature of the Daredevil Comics book is a game called "Slap the Japs." The artist who draws "Slap the Japs" is a New York nisei named Watanabe. . . . Despite the war, and the evacuation of Mexico's 6000 Japanese to an inland center, Sono Osato of the Ballet Theatre danced in Mexico City with the U. S. troupe recently. Miss Osato quit the Monte Carlo ballet last year after scoring a triumph as the featured artist in the new production, "The Prodigal Son."

Seabiscuit may have won \$5000 handicaps on Tanforan's historic track but he never got as much satisfaction out of a race well run as did a young nisei who won a \$1.25 race on the same track the other day. The purse was put up by five other isei who bet that this youth, wearing heavy boots, couldn't circle the racing oval in 7 minutes (Seabiscuit can do it in 1:37 min., while Glenn Cunningham could probably make it in a shade over 4 min.) The nisei runner ran it in a little over 6 minutes and collected his five quarters.

received seven pounds of chow mein, sent to him by pre-arrangement with a friend in Sacramento.

NISEI GIRL WRITES FROM IDAHO JAIL

Early in April two Nisei girls, students of a West Coast University, were accepted as transfer students by the University of Idaho.

On arriving in Moscow, Idaho, however, the girls were told their applications had been cancelled. But far worse, they found a hostile town about them. News of their arrival had gotten about, and talk of reprisal grew.

The girls went to the Moscow City jail and asked to be taken in for protection.

This is a letter received from one of the girls during those hours she was in jail, when fear and hate walked with her.

Moscow City Jail.

Dear Bob:

I arrived here at 10 minutes to 10 p. m., and it is now 11 p. m.

Right now, I am neither frightened nor feeling low, but I wish you could do something about this condition. I feel very young and lost for once in my life. I think I feel a flea biting me, at least I itch all over.

Now I will tell you how I arrived in Moscow, or did you grasp the idea from my last letter. Well, I got fired from Miller's Easter Sunday, and the following week Mr. O'Brien said he got places for six students. I was one of them.

Some of the townspeople are up in arms for our coming, and are threatening mob violence so that is the reason why we are in jail.

The sanitary conditions are terrific. They gave us pillows but no pillow cases, and there is a mattress on each of the two lower bunks of steel with sheet blankets. The jailer gave us blankets, but I'm scared to use them, since I found a bug on my blue night coat already. They had to hang a blanket over the window since someone pulled the shade down.

I will write my story as things happen, and I feel like my stomach dropped out of me. I can hear a clock ticking on the other side of the wall, and will presently proceed to read the Education of Hyman Kaplan by Ross.

Later.

6:15 I was awakened at this time by an alarm ringing. I did not take time to go to sleep, but took off my shirt and blouse—my companion slept in her dress. At twenty of eight we were presented with a pail, a mop, a dustpan and broom.

At eight we were called out to eat with the jailer. I had a pancake and two cups of coffee. I had to eat the pancake since three

Quotes: Comments From Center Papers

From evacuee center newspapers:

"All Pacemaker's news comes straight from the stables—and it ain't hay!" — Eddie Shimano, editor, Santa Anita Pacemaker.

"With better food, morale is improving. . . . If developments of the last two weeks are a criterion on future progress, Tanforan may become—to some at least—a poor man's Shangri-la." — Tanforan Totalizer.

"We need the services of everyone to build the Tulare assembly center into a real democratic city." —Harwood P. Stump, supervisor; service division, in a message to the Tulare News.

"A conscientious average worker is more of an asset to our camp than a brilliant but indifferent one," Art Morimitsu in his column, "Rustic Corner", in the Walerga Wasp.

"The institution of democratic popular elections while being an accepted part of nisei life, is a novel thing in the experience of many, many issei. They have taken their first step in a democratic way of life and will undoubtedly take many more. Did they enjoy it? Yes, indeed." —Editorial in the Manzanar Free-Press, commenting on the recent elections for block representatives.

pairs of eyes were watching my approval of them, and after I said the coffee was good, I had to drink another cup to prove it. Gee, my tummy aches. After breakfast I swept and Yuri mopped the floor.

I have been here exactly 12 hours

A friend of Mr. N—, Mr. D—, is writing to his brother in Chicago to see if they want me. All this was going on before the jail question came up. He is sending my picture to show them what I look like.

I came to Moscow by train. All deserted shacks and windmills and leaning fences.

10:30 a. m. and Mr. H— and Mrs. B— were in to see us. He informed us that we will have to spend the day and night in jail, this being Saturday night, and they are afraid of the mob.

We had our lunch in the face of the deputy sheriff who is called the Bull Moose. He sure hates us. The jailer was talking to someone over the telephone, and said that he is afraid that a mob will come to lynch us tonight.

They don't have curfew here, but I'm not free in jail, that's sure, and I'm getting a terrific cold since the place is freezing. Let's hope Mr. D— gets his brother in Chicago to take me. Mrs. B— will mail this letter.

I'll write you another letter as to how it will turn out, and in case you don't hear from me, you'll know what has happened.

Please write. I'm scared.

Just, M—.

The Nisei Woman: ON CLOTHES

What with war and evacuation, a gal has lots of worries these days. But they oughtn't keep her from looking her best.

This is the time, certainly, to look spruce, trim and gay. For your man and your morale, look your prettiest.

And if ever there was a time when one could dress for camp-life and still be well-dressed, this is it, for the style-leaders this season are just such clothes as you yourself can wear at Manzanar or Walerga or Tulare, or at any of the camps.

And because the styles are geared to a nation at war, clothes today are as sturdy as they are becoming, as inexpensive as they are pretty, and in nearly every case, washable to boot.

Fabrics are those you can tub yourself—all the cottons such as seersucker and gingham and cotton gabardine, rayons, of the spun type, jersey, and the sturdier fabrics such as gabardine, denim, and corduroy.

Styles are more becoming this season because they are simply tailored, shorn of the fluff that was the delight of the girl with the perfect figure, the curse of all of the rest of us. Remember when you couldn't wear the cartwheel hat—because you were too short? Or that ridiculous anomaly that flared for a short while a couple of seasons back—the bustle?

Now you'll be wearing simple, practical garments. Like slacks, playclothes, culottes, overalls. You'll wear shorts. Or if you're on the heavyish side—slacks and the good-looking knee and calf-length slacks or culottes that are so softly tailored they look for all the world like skirts. You'll wear denim jeans, which may once have been the rural youth's uniform but has now come into its own. You'll wear shirtwaist dresses and blouses and skirts. You'll wear play clothes, one-piece ones and those with separate shorts and shirts.

And for gaiety, there are such pleasures as boys' knit shirts, full-skirted peasant skirts, rope-soled sandals, jewelry, and pinafores.

Choose for Washability

Stick to fabrics that wash and iron well. Seersucker, jersey and corduroy — all high-style, needn't even be ironed. Spun rayons wear like a dream, and the crisp, colorful cottons like gingham, pique, printed linens, chambray, and broadcloth will wear like iron and make you look as crisp and cool as freshly-washed lettuce.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

To the Intermountain DC

We give our thanks for the splendid spirit of generosity and cooperation shown by your nine chapters — Big Horn Mountains, Boise Valley, Davis County, Fort-Lupton, Idaho Falls, Ogden, Pocatello, Salt Lake and Yellowstone—in contributing the sum of \$250.00 to offset the expenses incurred in moving National Headquarters from San Francisco to Salt Lake City . . . we announce the official opening of a special National Membership Pin Drive in your district. Send for a sample at \$2.00 each. . . This is a call for new JAFL and nisei activity in your communities. We get news in abundance from assembly and reception centers on the coast, but little from this region. Appoint a chapter correspondent to send us news every week. Remember, we go to press on Wednesday, so have your articles in by Monday morning, 10:00 a. m. deadline.

WHEREABOUTS WANTED

Of Delano, Lodi, Stanislaus-Merced and Y.S.B.C. Chapter officials. Since evacuation we haven't heard a murmur from these chapters and their mail is collecting here. If you know the addresses of presidents or secretaries of the aforementioned groups, please let us know. Pacific Citizen first issues are also being held here for members of these chapters. . . . While on the subject of P. C., through this column we wish to recognize the cooperation of Nobu Kawai, prexy of the Pasadena chapter, through whom we were able to distribute papers to Delta, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria Valley and Ventura chapters—all at Tulare Assembly Center. Our thanks also to Mie Aileen Seo at Santa Anita, Fred Tayama at Manzanar, Shig Imamura at Poston and others, for handling several chapters' correspondence and Pacific Citizens.

We urgently request chapters concerned to send us addresses of presidents and secretaries. If your chapter locality was divided and dispatched to several centers, please send in names and addresses of leaders at various camps.

THIS IS A WARNING

Directed to all Pacific Citizen subscribers: If you have not sent in your change of address to this office, do so at once, otherwise you will probably not receive further issues. The post office has granted special dispensation in mailing out the P. C. in chapter lots for the first issues, henceforth they must be mailed individually. Send us your addresses immediately — also as soon as you arrive at relocation centers. . . . Notices to 25c subscribers: Your subscription expires as of July 1. Please remit \$1.75 and you will be reinstated as a one-year subscriber. Expiration date June 1, 1943.

TULE LAKE AND POSTON

Relocation Centers will be inducting evacuees from Walerga, Maarysville and Salinas, commencing June 15. . . . We ask the close cooperation of chapter officials involved in sending changes of addresses to us as soon as possible. Urge your chapter members to do likewise.

ON THE CARPET

We have the Southern District Council. To date two of the more important chapters — Los Angeles and San Diego — have not furnished us with local newspaper subscriptions. Fresno, San Jose and Stockton are also requested to subscribe to local papers for us. Thirty-five important localities on the west coast are well represented, except for the aforementioned.

20 Get Temporary Exemptions in Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Of the 240 Japanese registered for evacuation recently in the southern third of Arizona inside Military Area I, twenty persons were given temporary exemptions because of mixed marriage situations wherein those concerned were only one-eighth Japanese, according to WCCA officials.

The Stork Club

BIRTHS

- To Mrs. Tsuya Honda, a girl on April 21 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Mitonori Kimura of Terminal Island, a girl, Katherine Anita, at Santa Anita, on May 6.
- To Mrs. Hatsuji Ogawa of Los Angeles, a boy on April 16 at Manzanar.
- To Mrs. Tsugio Fujimoto of Westminster, a boy, Edward Kenichi on May 2 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Yutaka Inouye, a boy on May 10 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Masaru Akutagawa, a boy on May 10 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Frank Inaruku, a girl on May 11 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. M. Nakaya, a girl on May 11 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Kiyo Ogata of El Monte, a girl Ruth Teruko, on May 10 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Katsushige Miura, a son on May 17 at Tulare.
- To Mrs. Yoshiji Iani, a boy, Hideki James, on May 17 at Manzanar.
- To Mrs. Hiraichi Tome, a boy, Yasuhiro Kenneth, on May 15 at Manzanar.
- To Mrs. Hatsuji Ogawa, a boy Kenji at Manzanar.
- To Mrs. K. Nakashima, a boy Thomas Tsuzuo at Tulare.
- To Mrs. Otoicni Yamada, a boy on May 19 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Koichi Kitagawa, a boy on May 20 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Naoe Kahashima, a boy on May 20 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Sachiko Yamamoto, a boy on May 23 at Walerga.
- To Mrs. Tomiji Uyematsu, a boy Douglas Jun on May 22 at Manzanar.
- To Mrs. Frank I. Enseki, a boy Fred Kazuo on May 24 at Manzanar.
- To Mrs. Kichisaburo Terasaki, a daughter on May 28 at Manzanar.
- To Mrs. T. Fujita, twin girls, Penny and Patricia, at Walerga.
- To Mrs. Helen Tosniko Kondo, a baby girl on May 30 at Manzanar.
- To Mrs. Kiyono Murakami, a boy on May 31 at Manzanar.
- To Mrs. Kiyoshi Kondo, a boy, on May 29 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Kotaro Kotabe, a boy on May 29 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Masao Serizawa, a boy on May 30 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Koe Kobayashi, a girl on May 31 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Tomonari Morikato, a boy on May 31 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Kichi Yamasaki, a boy on May 31 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Perry Oishi, a girl on June 1 at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. John Davilla, a girl on May 29 at Tanforan.
- To Mrs. Toshio Hibino of Tanforan, a boy on May 31 at San Mateo County hospital.
- To Mrs. Yoshizo Matsumoto, a boy, at Tanforan.
- To Mrs. George Toriyama of Tanforan, a boy on May 29 at San Mateo County hospital.
- To Mrs. Satsuo Yanagi of Tanforan, a boy at San Mateo County hospital on May 29.
- To Mrs. David Tatsuno, a boy on May 29 at Tanforan.
- To Mrs. Shigeyoshi Inouye of Lompoc, a boy, Dennis Yoshinobu, on May 27 at Tulare.
- To Mrs. James Imahara of Sacramento, a boy, June, on June 2 at Fresno County General hospital.
- To Mrs. Harley Mitsugi Nakamura of Fowler, a girl, on May 24, at Fresno County General hospital.
- To Mrs. Utaka Shitanishi of Madera, a boy, Katsuhiro, on May 23, at Fresno County General hospital.
- To Mrs. Mitoyo Ouye a boy, on May 26 at Tanforan.
- To Mrs. Haruko Baba, a baby girl on May 27 at Tanforan.
- To Mrs. Kimiko Yomogida, a baby girl on June 1 at Walerga.

Obituary

DEATHS

- Mrs. Masayo Yamamoto, on May 28, at Walerga.
- Shigeto Tauchi, 4, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshishige Tauchi on May 27 at Santa Anita.
- Mrs. Fumi Toguri, 56, on May 24 at Tulare.
- Karoku Suzuki, 66, of Los Angeles, on May 1 at Santa Anita.
- Kikumatsu Yamanaka, 58, at Tulare on May 21.

And Bells

MARRIAGES

- Mary Uyesato to Art Hiraga, May 24 at Manzanar.
- Kimiko Wakamura to Howard Kumagai, April 19 at Manzanar.
- Fujiko Morokuma to Hiroaki

Canada Japanese Demonstrators Face Internment

OTTAWA, Canada — Japanese who took part in a disorderly demonstration on May 13 at the immigration building in Vancouver, B. C. will be interned immediately, Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, told the Canadian House of Commons here recently.

Meanwhile, soldiers surrounding the immigration building, where 130 Japanese men rioted, had orders to bar Japanese visitors from the vicinity of the building to prevent a recurrence of the outburst, when inmates of the building broke windows, hurled rubbish to the grounds and played a fire hose on soldiers.

According to the Vancouver Province, a leading British Columbia newspaper, the Japanese were held in the building because they had refused to entrain for work camps without their families. The Japanese began "yampering" in protest of a new rule barring visitors.

A steel-grated window frame was broken loose and dropped to the ground three stories below and a fire hose was turned out of an open window. Toilet paper and newspapers were thrown out as the Japanese waved and shouted to friends gathered on the waterfront ramp.

Austin C. Taylor, chairman of the British Columbia Security Commission, termed the outburst "more playful than anything else."

"There was nothing malicious about the trouble," Taylor said, "Some of the Japanese just got a little fed up about being kept in the building and got a little exuberant. There was more yelling than anything else."

He denied press reports that plaster had been pried loose from the walls and thrown out.

Taylor said that until May 13 Japanese girls and wives of the men housed in the buildings had been allowed to talk with them at a distance through iron-grated windows. Stopping of this practice, he said, was probably the cause of the outburst.

WALERGA

WALERGA—With two of three contemplated hospital buildings in use, Walerga's medical staff is now in the process of giving 20,000 hypodermics to residents at Sacramento's assembly center.

Each resident gets three shots for typhoid, one for smallpox.

A staff of four doctors, several dentists and nurses are on duty daily.

Cooperative

"We are in the same boat. Let no one rock it," stated Howard M. Imazeki, publisher of the Walerga Wasp in a letter printed in the Sacramento Bee.

"It is no easy job to look after the physical, mental, and spiritual well-being of such a socially heterogeneous group as we have here," the letter said.

Imazeki praised the manager and administrative officers of the camp for their efforts.

"And the Japanese people are showing their appreciation by cooperating fully and cheerfully with the administration to run the center as smoothly and efficiently as possible under the circumstances."

Hirakawa, both of Santa Anita, on May 28 at Pasadena.
Toyo Matayoshi to Pete Miyashiro on May 31 at Santa Anita.

LICENSES TO MARRY

Issued to:
Toshio Akahori, 30, and Tomiye Kawasaki, 22, Walerga residents, at Sacramento court house on June 1.

DR. JUN KURUMADA

Dentist

401 McIntyre Bldg. Ph. 5-4307
SALT LAKE CITY

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315 So. 12th East St. Ph. 5-2268
SALT LAKE CITY

Evacuee Manpower Needed To Develop Relocation Areas

Writer Explains Why Many Are Reluctant to Join Beet Workers

By A FARMER

Evacuees in the assembly centers are not responding to the call for beet field workers, according to latest reports. It appears that they are reluctant to undertake a venture in a distant state where they would not have the protection afforded them in the local assembly centers.

This is only natural, since the entire evacuation movement was prompted by the agitation of the law enforcement officers who joined the farmers, the chambers of commerce and others in urging the removal of Japanese from the Pacific coast. If full protection had been assured, evacuation itself would not have been necessary. But since it was considered too dangerous to leave the Japanese on the coast, the Federal government had to take action.

Now when farm laborers of Japanese ancestry are needed, these Japanese themselves are afraid to go into the beet fields without army protection — because this fear has been instilled into them so strongly. They have lost confidence in the ability of state officials to give them protection.

Should Develop Centers

Inasmuch as the Japanese are to be sent to the relocation settlements which will be their homes for the duration, it is better that they do not go to the beet fields this year. The sooner they get started in creating and developing these homes, the better it will be for the colony.

In most of the centers, the land is undeveloped. There is considerable work to be done. This means all available manpower must be used. To have the able men remain away at the most important stage of resettlement is to delay the full development of the centers.

The wages promised the workers appear attractive on first reading. For instance, \$10 per acre is promised for thinning, \$3.50 for weeding and hoeing, and a sliding scale for other duties. But when the President of Idaho college went out to work, he earned only \$1.25. The problem lies in the rate of speed at which a man can work, and the amount earned by the fastest thinner cannot be used as the average income.

Pay Not Attractive

At the same time, the wage of \$3.50 a day for weeding and hoeing is not attractive pay, considering the present shortage of labor. In California, the cheapest rate of pay is 40 cents an hour. The scale is gradually rising, with Japanese getting 45 cents an hour for girdling and thinning grapes. In Military Area No. 1 farm labor is getting 50 to 60 cents per hour, and it is predicted that the unions may be demanding from 75 cents to \$1 when the harvesting season approaches. And at the same time, since defense industries are paying such attractive wages, hundreds of migratory workers are leaving the ranches for the cities.

If Japanese farmers are going to any territory on a contract basis,

they should not agree to the present low scale. Wages are inevitably going up. A ceiling may be placed on farm labor wages. This would be the only method of controlling the skyrocketing of farm wages. If this happened, the labor would not then be available. The only solution would be to freeze all workers at their present jobs.

Should Study Contracts

It is important that labor contracts be studied carefully because of the various factors involved. Instead of being satisfied with the prevailing rate and be bound, the worker should look into the future. When one knows that his services are going to become more valuable as the months go by, he should demand pay which will meet such a situation.

The greatest contribution the Japanese can make at the relocation centers is to grow sugar beets and food products, manufacture war products and show what they can do, instead of going to "foreign" soils like prisoners of war. They will be happier in the relocation centers and they will see the fruits of their efforts in the center.

There may be many who will be coerced into signing labor contracts. The labor corps is not under the supervision of the War Relocation Authority. The army is merely accommodating the demands of the states because of the pressure being exerted. To refuse to sign up is not going to be viewed as lack of cooperation. In fact, anyone who has been following this problem of the Japanese since the outbreak of the war will be sympathetic to this fear for their personal safety.

What assurance of safety can one have when the peace officers have stated that there is a possibility of mass violence against the Japanese? In all the states which are crying for Japanese labor today there are Japanese residents. The wisest policy for them is to see to it that such manpower as they represent is put to fullest use.

Montana Will Admit Evacuee Labor Under Utah, Idaho Plan

BUTTE — Governor Sam Ford has announced that Montana would permit importation of Japanese evacuee labor, provided the evacuees were brought in under the same general plan now used by Oregon and Idaho.

Under this plan, as understood by Montana officials, evacuees must be given round-trip transportation from their reception centers and must be removed from the state as soon as the work for which they were brought in is completed.

Alien Japanese Held In Sacramento

SACRAMENTO — Tsunekichi Sumida, 61, an alien Japanese, was held for the FBI, following his arrest in Sacramento last Friday.

He told officers he had come from Madera and was on his way to Montana to look for work.

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CHAPTER

Japanese Farms in California Taken Over By Many Operators

SAN FRANCISCO—Schoolboys, a veterans' home, Chinese, Mexicans, Filipinos, former migratory workers and "week-end farmers" have joined small farmers and large-scale operators to become producers in the West Coast's strategic agricultural industry during the past two months—a unique result of the evacuation of 6000 Japanese and Japanese-American farmers from 227,000 acres of rich vegetable land in coastal military zones.

Reports from the agricultural division of the Army's Wartime Civil Control Administration, in charge of seeing that production is kept up on the vacated farm land, indicate a surprising variety of substitute operators replied to the Army's request for qualified operators to produce "Food for Freedom" on the former Japanese-operated land, of which more than 98 per cent has been transferred to new operators.

Most of the farms were taken over by individual farmers who expanded their present acreage and by corporations created to manage groups of holdings on a scientific basis. But there were also instances of new farmers who went "back to the land" in states where the farming frontier disappeared a generation ago.

At Fallbrook, California, a group of Future Farmers of America—students of the local high school—took over 55 acres as a paying production laboratory. They will cultivate and harvest a full crop of strawberries, tomatoes and cucumbers.

Two young girls, fresh from floricultural studies at San Francisco Junior College, put their learning to practice in a greenhouse and nursery formerly owned by a Japanese-American. The girls, Adele Vidal and Merleen McCray, convinced WCCA agents that they could succeed in a first business venture, and the Farm Security Administration backed them with a special production loan.

Hospitalized soldiers at Sawtelle, in Southern California, will receive the benefits of a \$10,000 nursery which was turned over to the U. S. Veterans' Administration by Kuichiro Nishi and his family. Nishi had leased land from the Administration for 16 years, building a thriving nursery and retail business. When the family was ordered to move, they refused all offers and turned over the entire holdings to the veterans as a gift.

Up and down the West Coast Chinese, Mexicans and Filipinos took over various holdings, frequently receiving special Farm Security Administration loans. In many cases they were the only persons available to supplant the Japanese.

The Japanese cooperated in friendly fashion with their successors, regardless of race. From the assembly center at Santa Anita George Nakamura, who had leased 20 acres of celery to Sing Wong, a Chinese, wrote to a WCCA agent: "Please tell Wong to irrigate the celery at least once every five days if it fails to rain and to harvest the crop as soon as possible to prevent the celery from seeding." No

rain came, so Wong irrigated as directed.

On the rich Delta land of the Sacramento Valley a group of Chinese and Japanese, in patriotic cooperation, worked together on a 220-acre farm which the Chinese had taken over. The Chinese hired the former Japanese operators at prevailing wages to help in the harvest, and the Japanese responded by willingly instructing their new Chinese employers in the difficult science of truck farming.

"Week-end farmers" appeared in Southern California, where several small farms were taken over by white-color families who work in the cities during the week, spending Sundays and holidays looking over their new property. Carl Silverhorn, Leon C. Driver and George R. Paul operate one such enterprise near Burbank, their wives directing the work of several full-time farm hands during the week and the partners supervising the farm on week-ends.

A few migratory workers went back to the land after lean years of wandering and seasonal work. Near Bakersfield Doil Ash, whose Oklahoma "dust bowl" living blew away in 1935, leased a 26-acre farm from Hideo Miwa. If any questions arise, Miwa said, Ash can always write to him.

Eight Resettlement Communities Planned For Evacuee Group

(Continued from page 1)

anese who are well recognized as expert truck farmers.

In the Big Horn mountains of Wyoming, in country historically famous for the Indian wars of General George Custer, a new relocation center will accommodate 10,000 Japanese in the Hart mountain reclamation area.

Opening of the new relocation center in the Minidoka district near Eden in south central Idaho was tentatively slated for July. Japanese here will be placed on land subjugation projects and the lining of the main canal now serving the region.

Construction is going forward on the Gila River relocation area on the Pima Indian reservation in southern Arizona, about forty miles from Phoenix. There will be two communities of 5000 persons, chiefly engaged in agricultural and public work.

Three Now in Operation

Already functioning are three relocation centers.

Manzanar, formerly a WCCA reception center, was transferred from the War Department to the War Relocation Authority, as of June 1. The Manzanar relocation area will have a population of 10,000, the majority of whom are already located at the center. Small industries will be developed at Manzanar, in addition to agricultural pursuits.

Poston in the Parker Dam area along the Arizona side of the Colorado river, will be the largest of all the relocation centers. Some 80,000 acres of raw wasteland has been thrown open to cultivation by the erection of Parker Dam. The relocation area will take care of 20,000 evacuees, divided into three centers, for which housing is practically completed. The first, 17 miles south of Parker, will house 10,000. The second, 20 miles to the south, will have facilities for 5000. The third, 23 miles to the south of Parker, will have a capacity of 5000. One center is already in operation.

Tule Lake in northern California is also in operation with stress on eventual agricultural production after land has been cleared.

Army Issues Proclamation On Evacuation

The Army this week issued orders for the final exclusion of all Japanese from Military Area No. 1, comprising the western portions of California, Oregon and Washington and southern Arizona.

The order, covered by Public Proclamation No. 7, issued by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, affects the entire Military Area No. 1, and formally ratifies the 99 Civilian Exclusion Orders previously issued, under which approximately 100,000 Japanese have been evacuated from communities in the area.

"The Civilian Exclusion Orders previously issued provided for the exclusion of all Japanese from 99 separate areas in Military Area No. 1," said Lieutenant Colonel M. F. Haass, in immediate charge of evacuation operation. "Proclamation No. 7 ratifies and confirms those orders. Should there be any areas remaining in Military Area No. 1 from which the Japanese have not been excluded, the exclusion of all Japanese from those areas is provided for in this Proclamation."

"This Proclamation is over all and definitely excludes all Japanese from all portions of Military Area No. 1," Colonel Haass emphasized.

"Under the Proclamation any Japanese in any part of Military Area No. 1 who has not registered for evacuation and who is not temporarily exempted or deferred therefrom, must present himself in person by 8 p. m., Monday, June 8, P. W. T., or be subject to the penalties of the law covering the evacuation," Colonel Haass said. "If there are any persons who are in doubt as to where to report they should immediately consult a peace officer in their community."

Chinese Youth Mad When Mistaken For Japanese

SAN MATEO—Steven Yee, 14, a Chinese school boy, didn't like it at all when he was turned over to the police here last week.

But he was really mad when he found out that he had been arrested as a Japanese.

Yee was found in a San Mateo park painting water colors. He was sent home after he had proven his heritage.

Poston

Postoffice facilities at Poston were opened last week. The office will operate as a classified branch of the Phoenix postoffice. Paul Famer is in charge of the mailing division.

Camp manager at Poston is Wade Head.

Army engineers have labeled Poston's three sections as Little Tokyo, Little Osaka and Little Kobe, but the evacuees will change the names to MacArthur, Colin Kelley and "Jimmy" Doolittle.

BOB



Contributed by the American Society of Magazine Cartoonists.

Camp Harmony Is Just That, Reporter Finds

Camp Harmony, the Puyallup assembly center, is just that, for the Nisei, fresh from the classrooms and playgrounds of schools, promote entertainments, competition in work and play and manage to occupy their hands and minds, according to a letter written by one of them.

"Life seems quite pleasant here in spite of everything which doesn't make 'home,'" Tadako Tamura, active in the Puyallup Valley Japanese-American Citizens' league explains. She had just been occupied in making a little garden with flowers a friend brought, and friends' visits provide the Nisei's No. 1 pleasure; reading the newspapers the second.

The impression is unmistakable that the Japanese there led by the Nisei are making the best of the circumstance that has forced them to live in the center temporarily. Life for them contains come poignant moments but they see humor in many situations, too.

Recently the faculty of Fife high school, which had a large number of Nisei students, called to present each boy graduate with a boutonniere and each girl graduate with a corsage. Arrangements might have been made to have them attend commencement exercises that day at nearby Fife but the memory of a tearful farewell assembly was still fresh and so they did it the easy way.

Then there was the case of the queerly conflicting headlines in the papers from Idaho. The young Japanese read how white collar workers had turned to saving the Idaho beet crop, conferred with a sugar man, and were considering going to Idaho to help out. Next they read how Governor Clark of Idaho denounced the Japanese as "rats." Of course the Nisei promptly gave up prospects of going to Idaho and went about playfully addressing each other as "Brother or Sister Rat."

Scouts have gone to eastern Oregon and Montana to look into work prospects, however.

Church services with leading ministers preaching are well attended and highly appreciated.

Area C, where a good many of the Fife Nisei live, is proud of its American flag floating over the entrance. It was raised with patriotic rites in which James Saakamoto was the main speaker.

The Japanese have turned various skills to use. The food, both good and plentiful, is prepared by some of the best restaurant chefs among them. Older boys have hauled gravel to repair the streets and the younger ones wash dishes.

Word also comes from John Kukuyama, former proprietor of the St. Helens Florist shop, Tacoma, now at Pinedale, Calif., which he finds is well planned and just like a large summer camp. "Everything is fine" there for the Japanese of Tacoma who were sent to that camp and he reports that "the officials are very courteous and helpful."—Tacoma Sunday Ledger and News-Tribune.

Dewey Decries Discrimination In America

NEW YORK—Stating that it was "absurd" to talk about wiping out international discrimination because of race, creed or color "until we have wiped out discrimination at home," Thomas E. Dewey addressed the Greater New York War Bond rally at Lewisohn Stadium last Wednesday.

Dewey expressed the hope that there would soon be no racial discrimination in the American armed forces and in industry and warned that "first we have to win the war."

All the Axis powers aim to enslave other peoples, he said.

Dewey said that discrimination because of race, color or religion in the United States is thwarting the patriotism of a large segment of our population by keeping them out of the armed forces and factories and is a "blunder" and a "crime."

Dewey said that America "is a country of many races, many peoples, many opinions, many religions" and that "in the countless ancestries that made us lies our strength."

The war lords of Germany and Japan have told their peoples they will be the master races after the war, he continued.

"Let us all understand one thing: This war presents to every American, white and colored, Catholic, Protestant and Jew, a single question. It is the only thing we have to decide. The question is: Shall we be slaves together, or shall we be free together."

Pearl Buck, noted novelist, also spoke at the meeting, noting that while the war started as a war of conquest, it assumed many aspects of a race war when "Hitler began killing Jews in Europe and Japan began talking about wanting to put the white man out of Asia, and in America military forces would not let the colored citizens fight on an equal basis with white citizens."

"It is a war of race, too, because its great main objectives include freedom and democracy and these must apply to all peoples equally or they are meaningless to all."

Tanforan

The Tanforan postoffice, handling about 6000 pieces of mail daily, is one of the busiest places in the center. Frank Iwanaga of the "lost letter" department says that his office gets over 1000 letters daily because barrack and apartment numbers are lacking.

There is a rumor that the ghostly nag that wanders around the Tanforan oval at midnight is just one of Bing Crosby's horses trying to find the way home.

The staff for Tanforan's Medical Center is headed by Dr. Hajime Uyeyama. Typhoid shots and small-pox vaccinations are still being given.

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