

## PACIFIC CITIZEN



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The battle of the Aleutians, the third great Pacific sea-air engagement of the Global War, was raging this week in the fog-hazed skies and on the choppy North Pacific seas. Only fragmentary reports were released on the progress of the battle, though a third American victory was believed in the making. After the bloody and costly battle on the sea road to Midway, Tojo's strategists sent a naval task force against the westerly Aleutians, America's island bridge toward Asia. Washington reported Japanese landings on Attu island, 800 miles west of the great U. S. base at Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island, and said the Nipponese ships were in Kiska Harbor. These were the first enemy landings on U. S. North American soil since the British stormed New Orleans in 1812.

It appeared that the Japanese operations in the Aleutians may have been of a defensive nature, coinciding with operations against Free Chinese troops in Chekiang province, the maneuvers aiming to secure Nippon's island heart against a repetition of the raid of 'Jimmy' Doolittle's B-25 bombers on Tokyo, Nakoya and Kobe last month. The Tokyo militarists also sought west Aleutian bases in order that their land-based planes could operate against Dutch Harbor and America's west coast. Tokyo no doubt remembered well the lesson their land-based aircraft had given the British warships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and which U. S. land-based craft had repeated with deadly effect in the Coral Sea and in the Battle for Midway.

Tokyo still sought "Shangri-la," that secret United Nations base from which Doolittle flew on his raid on Tokyo. Meanwhile, the U. S. Navy announced the loss of the aging plane carrier Lexington and two smaller craft in the Coral Sea battle, but claimed that Japan had lost fifteen ships. Japan's losses of plane carriers in the Midway mixup might total to four, the Navy added. Radio Tokyo mentioned the Midway battle, admitting the loss of two plane carriers.

In the U. S. American "citizens behind barred wire," the evacuated west coast nisei and their parents, began the transition from the temporary assembly centers to permanent relocation communities. First large group to move were ex-Sacramentoans in the Walera Assembly Center who are being transported in groups of 500 to Tulalake (or Tule Lake) on the California-Oregon border. Salinas Japanese also prepared to move next week to the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Arizona. By fall, authorities expect all assembly centers to be cleared and all Japanese evacuees to be residing in their duration homes.

U. S. employment service officials in southern Idaho and western Oregon lauded Japanese volunteer workers for their 'loyalty' and indicated that the evacuees, most of them citizens, had helped save the valuable wartime sugar-beet crop.

American planes attacking wing to wing with the RAF for the first time in this war dealt a heavy blow to the main Italian fleet, scattering Il Duce's once-proud men of war. . . . British Imperials, held grimly to Tobruk against increasingly heavy Nazi pressure in the Libyan desert. . . . Russian defenders of Sevastopol repulsed the latest German attack, inflicting heavy losses on the Nazis.

As the Japanese Army in China sought to close its pincers on the vital Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, (Continued on page 4)

## Japanese Workers Save Idaho Beet Crop

### 500 Evacuees Arrive from Coast Centers

West coast Japanese "volunteers for victory," arriving in southern Idaho despite Governor Chase Clark's public declaration that "Japs were rats," have helped save virtually all of the state's \$16,000,000 sugar beet crop, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Boise, quoting J. G. Beeson of the U. S. employment service Tuesday.

Beeson said that although only one-fourth of the 1900 farm workers sought from Japanese assembly centers had arrived, the coast Japanese who had volunteered for farm work in Idaho were "showing up very well."

He said that their efforts, plus mobilization of all available "white collar" labor, saved the state's vital crop by getting it thinned at the proper time.

Beeson, farm placement supervisor in Idaho for the U. S. employment service, said that 500 Japanese had arrived in the state, concentrating on farms in south-central and southeastern Idaho.

Latest to arrive was a group of 49 reaching Blackfoot on Monday. Japanese Show Up Well

"The Japanese workers are showing up very well," he said. "They are doing a good job. A great percentage of them are experienced farm workers. One crew at Rupert was composed of a Japanese farmer who owned a ranch in California and his 15 employees."

The Japanese are not under armed guard, he said, but indicated that they were under surveillance either in farm labor camps or on ranches. Deputy sheriffs are assigned to the camps and the movements of the inmates are restricted, particularly at night. Visitors are allowed only under special circumstances.

Most of the Japanese are men without families. Only a few children and women have been brought in. Community kitchens have been set up and the camps are operated as cooperatives.

Beeson said that when the sugar beet crisis is over, the Japanese will be available for other farm work.

He said another 50 Japanese were to be sent into Minidoka (Continued on page 7)

## Fisher Hopes Nisei Rights Be Protected

An assurance that everything will be done by fair-minded Americans to protect the civil rights of evacuated American citizens of Japanese ancestry in California was given by Dr. Galen M. Fisher, secretary of the Committee for National Security and Fair Play, who stopped over in Salt Lake City last Monday on a trip which will take him to New Hampshire.

Dr. Fisher visited the Keetley "Food for Freedom" farm, 40 miles from Salt Lake City, where 180 Japanese, mostly citizens, have carved a farm out of desert land. He will attend a Congregational church conference in Durham, New Hampshire, and will later visit New York City and Washington.

Other recent visitors to Salt Lake City were Clarence S. Gillett, western area representative of the Protestant Church Commission for War-Time Japanese Service, and Gordon K. Chapman, field representative for Japanese work on the Pacific coast.

Dr. Gillett will also attend the New Hampshire conference.

Dr. Chapman returned to California from Salt Lake.

## Little Tokyo's Last Gasp Told By Last Nisei in Los Angeles

ARCADIA, Calif. — Little Tokyo, Los Angeles, the largest Japanese community in the United States before evacuation orders, is now just another 'ghost town'.

A reporter for the Santa Anita Pacemaker, center publication, interviewed Ben Yoshioka, probably the only person of Japanese ancestry left in Los Angeles county, when the latter visited Santa Anita last week.

Yoshioka, a WCCA employee, said that "Little Tokyo is a ghost town."

"It's really sad. Everything

looks so deserted. Stray cats can be seen wandering aimlessly in and out of doorways looking for their masters who have gone away.

"The Miyako hotel (Little Tokyo's largest) is now the Civic Hotel. And the JACL sign 'We Are Ready to Serve America!' is still hanging on the corner of First and San Pedro."

Yoshioka has a special permit from the Army, exempting him from travel and curfew restrictions. He is staying at the Downtown YMCA. His family is at Santa Anita.

## WRA to Relocate West Coast Evacuee Group in Central Utah

### Second Center Also Planned by WRA for Southern Arkansas

WASHINGTON — Relocation of eight thousand evacuated west coast Japanese in central Utah at McCormick was announced here this week by E. M. Rowalt, assistant to M. S. Eisenhower, director of the War Relocation Authority.

The WRA also announced that a second relocation center would be located in Arkansas, bringing to 20,000 the total of Japanese to be relocated there for the duration. The new center will be on federal reclamation land flanking the Mississippi river in Chicot county in the southeastern corner of Arkansas. The new project is directly south of the projected relocation center in Desha county at Rohwer.

Ten relocation centers have been announced, to date, to serve as homes for 112,000 evacuees of Japanese race.

These centers are: ARIZONA — Colorado River Relocation Center at Poston, 20,000. Pima Indian Reservation at Sacaton, 15,000.

CALIFORNIA — Manzanar Relocation Center, 10,000. Tule Lake Relocation Center in Siskiyou county, 15,000.

IDAHO — Minidoka Relocation Center at Eden, 10,000.

WYOMING — Shoshone Relocation Center at Cody, 10,000.

UTAH — Central Utah Relocation Center at McCormick, 8,000.

COLORADO — Pinus County Relocation Center near Lamar, 7,000.

ARKANSAS — Desha County Relocation Center at Rohwer, 10,000. Chicot County Relocation Center at Jerome, 10,000.

## Yasui Case Tests Legality Of Curfew Ban

PORTLAND, Ore. — Arguments of several lawyers called into the case by a Federal Judge will be heard Thursday in Minoru Yasui's test of the constitutionality of the military curfew for American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Yasui, 25, a native of Hood River, Ore., contended Saturday in court that the curfew could not rightfully be applied to a citizen. He remained on the streets after hours March 28 and deliberately sought arrest to provoke a test.

He holds a reserve commission as a second lieutenant as a result of his ROTC training at the University of Oregon.

Yasui has been at the North Portland assembly center.

## New York Bans Nisei Marchers In War Parade

NEW YORK CITY — Mayor La Guardia's Committee last week barred the participation of Japanese American groups in the great "New York at War" parade on June 13.

It was stated that during the early preparations for the parade, the Mayor's Committee for Mobilization invited loyal Americans of Japanese descent, through the Japanese American Committee for Democracy, to participate in the parade. The invitation was rescinded later because the Mayor's Committee feared that there would be outbreaks against the Japanese Americans marching in the parade.

In a statement issued on the eve of the great New York civilian demonstration, the JACD stated that "we cannot agree with this view."

The statement added: "We feel rather that our participation in the parade would serve to demonstrate the essential unity of the American population, which is made up of immigrants from all lands, united in the determination to preserve democracy and defeat fascism."

"We were desirous of participating in the parade as an organized democratic group not only to demonstrate our complete and active support for America's war program and war aims, but because we felt it was an important occasion to disprove in this manner the Axis propaganda of racism."

The JACD said that it was "exceedingly sorry" to hear of the decision of the Mayor's Committee but was "prepared to accept it in the full spirit of patriotism."

The statement expressed confidence, despite the decision, in the "open-mindedness and fairness of our fellow Americans."

## Evacuation Evader Given Six Months Term in Prison

SACRAMENTO — A Japanese whom the police discovered hiding in the Sacramento jungles last week in violation of the army evacuation orders was last week sentenced to six months in jail.

Chikasue told the court that he knew he should have reported for evacuation but was too busy looking for a job. He declared he got panicky after the other Japanese were moved to an assembly center, so he hid in the jungles while he planned his escape to a non-military area.

## Hopes Minimum Interference With Liberties

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "We are not unmindful of the fact that the majority of these evacuated are American citizens," Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson assured National JACL representatives Mike Masaoka and George Inagaki in a statement issued Tuesday.

Secretary Stimson said that "any interference with the liberties of individuals" would be held down to an absolute minimum in the carrying out of the evacuation and relocation program.

He doubted whether it would be possible later to deal with the evacuees on an individual basis, noting that "evacuation once accomplished is not easily undone."

The War Secretary's full statement to the JACL representatives and the Pacific Citizen reads as follows:

"You undoubtedly realize that a very difficult situation confronted us on the West Coast on the sudden outbreak of the war with Japan, but I very much doubt if even you could have appreciated the extreme seriousness and difficulty of the situation. Not only did great cities exist along the sea coast with large populations subject to possible attack, but some of our most important manufacturing establishments from which the Army and Navy obtains vital munitions were in the same locality. A successful attack might well have had a disastrous effect upon the war. As a consequence, the entire American population of the West Coast States were left in a condition of great excitement and apprehension, and the nature of the attack on Pearl Harbor tended greatly to inflame our people against all persons of Japanese ancestry, whether citizens or not, and irrespective of their good or evil records as citizens.

"Thus, the evacuation of all persons of Japanese descent from the immediate neighborhood of these (Continued on page 5)

## Court to Hear Suits Against Nisei Citizens

SAN FRANCISCO — Legal maneuvers seeking the disfranchisement of American citizen Japanese, through suits filed by individuals representing the Native Sons, the American Legion and the Joint Immigration Committee, were expected to be heard in federal court here this week.

The suits, which seek to throw out the names of American-born Japanese now registered as voters in San Francisco and Alameda counties, were filed by John Regan and James Fisk through the office of Attorney U. S. Webb, candidate for state attorney-general.

The suits are filed against the registrars of voters in the two counties.

## Masaoka, Inagaki Conferring With New York Groups

NEW YORK CITY — Mike Masaoka and George Inagaki, special JACL representatives, arrived in New York City Tuesday from Washington for a series of conferences with leaders of religious and civic organizations.

Masaoka and Inagaki will also meet with representative nisei leaders while in New York City. They will return to Washington next week.

## Three U.S.-Born Face Charges Of Military Zone Violations

**Korematsu Granted One Week Continuance In S. F. Federal Court**

SAN FRANCISCO — Three young American-born Japanese who failed to leave restricted areas in the Bay Region appeared in Federal Court last Saturday for trial.

Fred T. Korematsu, 23, of Hayward, an east bay shipyard worker, whose case will be used by the American Civil Liberties Union to test the constitutionality of evacuation orders, was granted a one-week continuance by Judge Walsh.

Koji Kurokawa, who hid in the basement of his San Francisco employer's home for 23 days without food because he dreaded evacuation, pleaded guilty to violation of the Army orders and was sentenced by Judge Walsh to six months in the county jail.

The case of John Ura, 19, of Centerville, was turned over to a Federal probation officer for an investigation after Ura pleaded guilty to returning to the Bay Region "to get his typewriter."

## Federal Attorney Charges Violation Of Military Laws

SAN FRANCISCO—Complaints charging violation of Japanese restriction regulations imposed by the Army have been filed against three Bay Area Japanese by Assistant U. S. Attorney A. J. Zirpoli.

Zirpoli charged that investigation of one of the cases brought to light the bizarre conduct of an American Japanese who attempted to conceal his racial identity by means of plastic surgery.

He is Fred T. Korematsu of San Leandro. FBI agents told Zirpoli that Korematsu had been operated on by plastic surgeons since the outbreak of the war in order that he would not appear Japanese. Agents said he had posed as a Spaniard before an unidentified Italian girl and attempted to persuade her to go east with him and marry him.

He was arrested in San Leandro on May 30.

The two other Japanese are John Ura, 19, of Centerville, and Koji Kurokawa of San Francisco.

Authorities said that Ura had left California after the other members of his family had been evacuated. He traveled through the southwest and finally returned, claiming that he wanted to pick up some personal belongings. He was arrested in a Hayward apple orchard on May 26.

Kurokawa was taken into custody after being found in the basement of a San Francisco home where he had been employed. He had hidden 20 days in the basement without food.

The three Japanese, held in county jail, appeared in court Saturday.

## Idaho Farmer Dies In Ranch Accident

CALDWELL, Idaho — Jim Mit-sugu Itano, a Japanese farmer living near Marsing, was killed last Wednesday in an accident on his ranch.

According to Coroner Wilbur Daken, the farmer was attempting to tie up a steer when he was tripped by the rope and fell against a tree stump, fracturing his skull. He died shortly afterward.

He was 44 years old and was a native of Okayama, Japan. He had been in the United States for the past 27 years with most of the time spent in southern Idaho. Surviving him are his widow and nine children.

Funeral services were held last Saturday at Peckham chapel.

## Marine Veterans Urge Officials Ban Japanese in State

SACRAMENTO — The resolutions committee of the California Department of the Marine Corps League last week drafted a resolution urging federal officials to forbid the return of Japanese to California at the end of the war.

## Methodists Rap 'Incarceration' Of U. S. Citizens

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — The Michigan Methodist conference protests what it calls the "incarceration" of Japanese Americans in "concentration camps" on grounds that the rights of minority groups are threatened.

A report of the Social Service committee, adopted by the conference, said:

"We are anxious to preserve the freedom and rights of minority groups, particularly racial groups. We greatly deplore the hysteria that has prompted the setting aside of civil rights in the incarceration of 110,000 Japanese in concentration camps.

"The Tolan report before Congress makes it clear that the public fears were groundless and that internment, although as humane as possible, is at the price of great suffering."

## Nisei Charged With Possession Of Contraband

Charged with the possession of a camera in violation of a wartime law, Ben Terashima, 26, Utah-born American of Japanese ancestry, were arrested by the FBI in Salt Lake City last Saturday.

The youth was released on \$500 bond by Judge Tilman D. Johnson after a plea of innocent had been entered.

FBI agents, according to Jay C. Newman, in charge of the Salt Lake City office, seized four cameras at Terashima's home, 535 West Second South Street on Friday night.

Terashima told Judge Johnson he had been given permission to retain one camera, a large portable type, by Dan B. Shields, U. S. district attorney for Utah, but that he had "forgotten about" the other three, which, he said, had been given him several years ago by another Japanese.

Mr. Shields, called as a witness, said he had granted permission for the retention of the large camera, pointing out that that time—early in February—the Western Defense Command exempted Japanese-Americans and all "fixed position" cameras from the new war regulations effective in defense areas. On March 24, however, a new proclamation was issued which included all persons of Japanese ancestry as affected by the camera ban within the western defense zone.

Terashima, formerly a commercial photographer, took many photographs for alien registration requirements, his friends stated. He said he had never used any of the cameras seized except the portable studio type.

The case was the first of its kind in the intermountain area, according to the FBI.

## Santa Anita Elect Sectional Representatives

SANTA ANITA — Santa Anita's residents went to the polls last week and selected sectional leaders in the Center's first elections held here last week.

Four women candidates, Mrs. Josie Ikeda, Mrs. Katsuki, Mrs. J. Kanazawa, and Mrs. T. Mitamura won in their respective sections.

Two ties and one revote due to an error in registration were reported.

That the Issei were quick to catch on to democratic processes was evidenced in the fact that they out-voted the Nisei, according to the election committee.

A total of 5924 votes was cast. Write-in candidates carried nine sections.

The center newspaper, the Pacemaker, announced its "evacuation" to enlarged quarters in the new Pacemaker building.

## Visalia Japanese Buys \$1500 Worth Of War Bonds

VISALIA — "I hope this will help."

With these words a local Japanese expressed himself last week at the postoffice where he handed over \$1,500 for war bonds.

It was the largest sale to be made in Visalia recently and brought the week's recordings to the highest peak reached since a recent stamp-bond campaign was concluded.

## Agent of Japan Sentenced for Violating Law

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Ralph Townsend, 42, Lake Geneva, Wis. writer, who pleaded guilty to charges of failing to register as an agent of the Japanese government, was sentenced to serve eight months to two years in prison in a Federal court last week.

Townsend had been indicted with David Warren Ryder and Frederick Vincent Williams, San Francisco publicists convicted of violating the Foreign Agents Registration Act and sentenced to 16 months to four years each.

The government, through its attorneys Albert Arent and Arthur Caldwell, charged that the three were "front men" for the San Francisco Japanese Committee on Trade and information which it asserted was a propaganda agency financed by the Japanese government through its consulate-general in San Francisco.

Judge Goldsborough commented in passing sentence on Townsend that he was guilty "morally as well as technically."

Townsend, a one-time U. S. consular official in China, was bitterly anti-Chinese and is the author of "Asia Answers" and "Ways That Are Dark." He was also prominent as a publicist for isolationist groups in America.

## New York Nisei Christian Group Plans Conference

By TOGE FUJIHIRA

NEW YORK CITY—"Christian Unity in a Divided World" will be the theme of the Sixth Annual Japanese Young People's Christian Federation conference to be held on June 20 and 21 at the three Japanese churches of New York City.

Dr. Roswell P. Barnes of the Federated Council of Churches of New York will deliver the keynote address on Saturday.

Dr. Lumen Shafer, Executive Secretary of the Foreign Missions Board of the Reformed Church of America, will speak and act as resource leader for the group on "Unity Through Christian Fellowship."

Mr. Ellis Cowling, Educational Director of the Consumer's Cooperative Services, will speak to a group on "Economics and Christian Unity." Leading the discussion will be George Yasukochi, former San Franciscan and student of the Cooperative movement.

The third group will discuss the "Unity of the Japanese Christian Churches in New York", with Rev. Alfred S. Akamatsu as speaker and Jack Hata as leader.

Toyo Shimizu announces a social at the International House on Saturday evening. Games, dancing, and refreshments will be offered.

New officers will be elected at the close of the conference.

Serving on the Executive Committee in the planning of the Conference are Eugenie Clark, Aiko Ohori, Marie Morisawa, and Jack Hata. Miss Zander and Miss Lois Curtice are advisors.

## Japanese 'Misses Bus' to Santa Anita, Taken into Custody

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Tanoji Tamura, 35, found in Los Angeles after evacuation had been completed, told authorities that he had "missed the bus" to Santa Anita assembly center.

He was taken into custody.

## Begin Moves To Permanent Relocation Areas

The first major movement inland of Japanese evacuated from strategic Pacific Coast areas to temporary Assembly Centers during the past 11 weeks began Monday under orders issued by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

This movement, from the Sacramento Assembly Center, is to the Tulare War Relocation Project, in Modoc County, in extreme Northern California near the Oregon boundary, according to Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

Under the transfer order approximately 4,800 evacuated Japanese will be moved from the temporary Sacramento Center at the rate of 1,000 every two days, beginning June 15 until the total number involved have been moved. The transfer will virtually empty the Sacramento Assembly Center, leaving only a small detail for closing activities.

Previously approximately 1,400 evacuees have been sent to the Tule Lake project direct from various localities without going to an Assembly Center, for preliminary operations, while a few were transferred from two Assembly Centers in the Pacific Northwest for the same purpose during May.

A second transfer to Tule Lake will begin June 24, when movement of approximately 2,400 Japanese from the Marysville Assembly Center, in Northern California, commences, with movements at the rate of 500 per day until completed. This will bring the population of the Tule Lake War Relocation Project to approximately 8,600. Originally planned to accommodate 10,000, expansion to accommodate 16,000 was recently announced.

A third transfer inland will begin June 28, when movement of approximately 3,600 Japanese from the Salinas Assembly Center, in Central California, will begin to the Colorado River War Relocation Project at Poston, Arizona, a few miles south of Parker. This transfer will also be made at the rate of 500 per day. An advance contingent of approximately 250 have already been moved there from the Mayer, Arizona Assembly Center, which together with initial movements, makes over 7,600 now at Poston.

"The three transfer orders will bring the population of the two Relocation Projects to slightly more than 19,000, and other transfers will be effected as rapidly as possible," said Lieut. Col. M. F. Hass, Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, in immediate charge of the movement of evacuees for the Army.

## Idaho Politician Wants to Send All Japanese to Japan

IDAHO FALLS — Hoyt Ray, former U. S. Attorney for Idaho, announced his candidacy for state attorney-general this week on a platform which includes a proposal to send all American Japanese to Japan after the war.

"The present law that a child of Japanese parents is an American citizen simply by accident of birth in this country is bad law and against our best interests," Ray declared in a prepared statement. "Congress should have the power to decide who shall be a citizen of the United States."

Campaigning for a place on the Republican ticket, Ray said that the establishment of a Japanese relocation center for 10,000 evacuees at Eden "may create serious social and land ownership problems in southern Idaho."

Meanwhile, hundreds of volunteer workers of Japanese race from west coast assembly centers were working in the beet fields of southern Idaho, having answered a call from Idaho farmers to help save the crop which was believed lost for lack of farm labor.

## Colorado Couple Married Recently

PLATTEVILLE, Colo. — Mr. and Mrs. Kay Matsushima are the proud parents of a daughter, born May 31.

## Timely Topics

By SABURO KIDO

The civil service test case which is being handled by Attorney James C. Purcell of San Francisco is going to be interesting. The surprising thing is that only 68 are contesting the legality of their dismissals. All Nisei who were in the state employment were supposed to have been discharged, and there were over 300 in the city of Sacramento alone, working in the various departments. It seems a shame that so many are not insisting on their civil rights.

As we view the situation, the workers are supposed to have filed their answers within a stipulated time. But if the contention of Attorney Purcell is correct, those who have not taken any steps to protect their rights to date still have the chance. They should consult an attorney without failure immediately.

For their information, the address of Attorney James C. Purcell is Mills Tower building, San Francisco, California.

### Defeatist Attitude

A defeatist attitude seems to be prevalent among certain groups in the various camps.

If we consider the future to be a challenge to us, our fighting spirit should be aroused. The War Relocation Authority is offering us a partnership in this great experiment. If it is willing to help us, it is only fair that we show our gratitude and cooperation. We should do our best to make the projects successful.

Failure means those race hatred mongers such as the Native Sons of the Golden West and the California Joint Immigration Committee will have the laugh on us. This fact alone should make us determine to show that, no matter how adverse the conditions, we are strong enough to overcome them. We can be trampled upon, but nothing can kill our spirit.

The Nisei have been accused of being soft, as compared to the first generation.

If we have the same fighting spirit, developing the relocation centers should not be a difficult task. Our parents went through greater hardship when they came to this country. They had no government to help them with money, expert advice, land and water. The foundation they laid is a testimony to their remarkable achievement.

We are being given the opportunity to show our mettle. The great part of our young lives lies ahead of us. If we cannot overcome this present crisis, we are doomed.

If we can rise above the obstacles before us, we shall come out with our heads high.

Let the rabble rousers continue their ranting. We shall have the last laugh. We will not come out as human derelicts but stronger spiritually, mentally and physically.

### Evacuation of Zone 2

The Zone 2 area of California is getting ready for evacuation.

It took a little time to get over the surprise, because no one thought the Western Command would be influenced by public pressure. When the new WCCA offices were announced, it became a certainty that evacuation was not far off.

As usual we see tragedy all around us. When one has to sell property under the circumstances facing the Japanese, it is inevitable that losses occur. But there is a better organized system in disposing of personal property.

The Tulare County JACL advertised an evacuation sale in the local paper. Consequently there have been more buyers than sellers.

Passenger cars were expected to be a problem. If the owners, however, are willing to sell at "blue book" value, the cars are bought up immediately. Trucks have been going like hotcakes.

The Reedley, Parlier and Fresno chapters have also been rendering splendid service to their respective communities. They have been issuing bulletins, arranging for typhoid injections, helping in the disposal of property and being of service in every possible manner.

The community is saying that it would have been lost without the valuable help that is being rendered by the JACL offices and officers.

### Pre-Evacuation Rumors

Pre-evacuation rumors are flying. (Continued on page 7)

# Eisenhower Formerly Served As U. S. Land-Use Coordinator

**WRA Director Helped Establish National Farm, Home Hour**

Milton E. Eisenhower, Director of the War Relocation Authority, has been in the Federal service for 18 of his 42 years and has spent 16 of them working for the United States Department of Agriculture.

Born in Abilene, Kansas, of parents who migrated from the east-central section of the country, Mr. Eisenhower was educated in the public schools of his native town and graduated from Kansas State College with a degree in agricultural and industrial journalism in 1924. Shortly after graduation he entered the diplomatic service and was stationed in Scotland for approximately two years, first as Vice consul at Edinburgh and later as Acting Consul at Dunfermline.

In 1926 Mr. Eisenhower returned to the United States and accepted an appointment as assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. Two years later he was named Director of Information for the Department, and in 1937 he was asked by Secretary Henry A. Wallace to organize and direct the Office of Land Use Coordination. He remained in this last position until April of this year when he assumed his current responsibilities as head of the War Relocation Authority.

As Director of Information for the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Eisenhower laid the groundwork for the comprehensive organization through which the Department maintains a constant flow of helpful information to farm people and homemakers. He was an early advocate of the use of radio as a means of providing farms with up-to-the-minute reports on crop and market conditions, and in 1926 helped to establish the National Farm and Home Hour, one of the oldest continuous programs on the air.

In his post as Land Use Coordinator for the Department of Agriculture from 1937 to 1942, Mr. Eisenhower headed up a small staff of organization charged with bringing about systematic progress under the Department's newer action and credit programs. Under his leadership the Office of Land Use Coordination functioned as a direct arm of the Secretary of Agriculture in correlating the land use and credit activities of the Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Farm Security Administration, Farm Credit Administration, and Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In addition to his regular work as Director of Information, and later as Land Use Coordinator, Mr. Eisenhower took an active part in many lines of administration of the Department of Agriculture, and frequently was called upon by other Federal agencies for assistance on special administrative or organizational problems. He has acted as consultant to the Bureau of the Budget in special surveys and studies of Government-wide organizational problems.

Mr. Eisenhower has represented the Department of Agriculture on a number of interdepartmental committees dealing with national economic and social problems. These include the National Land and Water Committees of the National Resources Planning Board; Committee on Improvement of Ohio-Mississippi Valley and Committee on Industrial Location Problems of the National Resources Planning Board; and the TVA Correlating Committee. He is the author of numerous publications and magazine articles on agricultural, economic, and social subjects.

## Fresno Residents Plan Agricultural Program at Center

FRESNO—An agricultural program based on the cultivation of a 20-acre tract adjoining Fresno Assembly center has been planned by the Work division of Fresno center.

The project will keep the camp supplied with vegetables as well as provide instruction in farming for Center residents.

Various crops will be grown as group projects, and work will be on a competitive basis.

## WRA Director



More than any other single man, MILTON S. EISENHOWER, director of the War Relocation Authority, is directly responsible for the immediate destinies of 75,000 Americans of Japanese race who have been evacuated from west coast areas. On this page are impressions of Mr. Eisenhower by three JACL representatives who have conferred with him in Washington during the past week.

## Nisei Officials Tell of Faith In Eisenhower

Here are three impressions of Milton S. Eisenhower, director of the War Relocation Authority, by three representatives of the National JACL, Mike Masaoka and George Inagaki, special representatives in Washington, and Ken Matsumoto of Cincinnati, national vice president, who have been conferring with Mr. Eisenhower in Washington during the past week:

**George Inagaki:** From general observation and facts gathered since I have been in Washington, I believe that President Roosevelt, aware of the great sacrifices being made by loyal Japanese Americans, appointed Mr. Eisenhower because of his liberal mind, social vision and his staunch belief in the principles of democracy.

From my frequent contacts with him and from watching him make democracy work under the most trying circumstances, I cannot help but feel that a better man would be difficult to find, both from the standpoint of Americanism and from the standpoint of the welfare of the people in the Relocation centers.

### Difficult and Thankless Task

**Mike Masaoka:** Mr. Milton S. Eisenhower has been appointed to undertake one of the most difficult and thankless tasks ever assigned a government official in the history of this country; a task in which he must administer the relocation of over a hundred thousand people in such a manner as to satisfy the evacuees themselves as well as a public at large which has been prejudiced against the group.

This means that he must direct the relocation so that the Japanese American citizens and their alien parents will realize the value of their American citizenship; that they will appreciate the significant part they are playing in the united war effort; that they will emerge from these centers equipped for post-war adjustments and rehabilitation.

He must do everything possible to provide a normal American community life for those evacuated and yet retain the confidence and goodwill of the very congressmen who were instrumental in forcing this evacuation as well as the public at large.

Of all the men whom we have been privileged to meet, Ken Matsumoto, George Inagaki and I, to say nothing of the many Japanese Americans who had the privilege of meeting him on the coast, all are agreed that in Mr. Eisenhower we have found a man who has the ability, the background, the sincerity

# Roosevelt Asks 70 Millions For Relocation

**Japanese Labor Will Be Used in Building Permanent Centers**

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Roosevelt asked Congress last week for an appropriation of \$70,000,000 to cover expenses of the War Relocation Authority in moving persons of Japanese ancestry inland from west coast military areas.

The President submitted a memorandum from Harold Smith, director of the budget, in which it was estimated that 130,000 Japanese would be evacuated by September 1.

Smith stated that after selection of an area for relocation of the Japanese, the war department begins construction of housing, sanitary facilities, hospitals, mess halls and other improvements. School houses, recreation and assembly halls and other structures will be erected by the War Relocation Authority, Japanese labor being used almost exclusively.

Smith said there were indications that there would be nine communities of around 10,000 persons each, and eight accommodating about 5000 each.

For each of the larger communities a 200-bed hospital, two elementary schools, and one junior and one senior high school will be provided. In the smaller areas 100 hospital beds will be available and an elementary school and a junior-senior high school will be erected.

Arrangements have been made to use lands on the Pima and Colorado river Indian reservations, Smith added. On the latter reservation, 20,000 evacuees will be placed, and the Indian service, under agreement with the authority, will be responsible for project operation.

## School Instruction Started at Stockton Assembly Center

STOCKTON—Over 500 students are now receiving instruction at the summer session of the Stockton Assembly center secondary and adult schools, according to a report in El Joaquin, center newspaper.

In charge of education at the center are Stewart Nakano, superintendent of schools; Grayce Kanada, in charge of the department of Adult Education; Toshiko Morita, head of Primary Education; and Mary Hata, head of the Nursery school.

Textbooks are furnished by the Stockton Board of Education.

An amateur show, sponsored by the Recreation committee, has tentatively been scheduled for Saturday afternoon, June 20.

and the desire to do a humane job with an inhumane situation.

He has selected a staff to aid him in this program which shares his genuine concern for those evacuated, combining their social vision and ideals with a realistic grasp of the whole situation which amazes all with whom they have come into contact.

### Expression of Confidence

**Ken Matsumoto:** I am only able to repeat the generous expressions of confidence and faith which have been manifested by many others before me of the man who was selected by our President to head the War Relocation Authority.

The destiny of one hundred and ten thousand Japanese, both citizens and aliens, have been placed in the hands of Milton S. Eisenhower. To say that he has approached this tremendously delicate task with an open mind would be putting it mildly. That his entire staff has reflected the same attitude of fair play and justice for the evacuees is the sincere truth.

Unprecedented as the problems have been, each has been treated with every possible humanitarian consideration.

The job is a most complicated one, and the authorities acknowledge this. Mistakes will be made, but our faith in the judgment of Mr. Eisenhower and the War Relocation Authority must not swerve.

In the face of tragic circumstances which have surrounded every individual case, time alone will bear out the truth of Mr. Eisenhower's sincere endeavors. Let us be patient and abiding.

# Good Conditions Told in Report From Tulelake

CAMP HARMONY, Wash.—Advance reports received here from former Camp Harmony residents now in Tulelake Relocation area indicate especially good conditions there.

Unofficial sign-ups for volunteers for Tulelake are being held, though the sign-up is being made now merely for convenience in the event that the government calls for more volunteers.

The Harmonaires, a twelve-piece orchestra, will play once a week in each of the center's four areas.

The Camp Harmony newspaper, tentatively called the News-Letter, is conducting a contest for a name.

Sorely pressed by the paper shortage, the News-Letter has been having difficulty getting to press on its twice-weekly schedule.

Miss Shizuko Fukumiyo became the first bride from Camp Harmony on her marriage to Kiyoshi Nagai in a civil ceremony at Tacoma, Washington.

The three-day waiting period was waived by the justice of the peace.

## Nisei Will Assist In Development of Guayule Production

ARCADIA, Calif. — Transfer of Noba Hirose, youthful research chemist, from the Santa Anita assembly center to Manzanar relocation center was revealed last week.

Hirose will assist in the experimental production of guayule together with other American Japanese specialists at Manzanar.

More than 200,000 seedlings and cuttings have already been planted at Manzanar, he noted, stating that American Japanese were doing their best to help America overcome its present rubber shortage.

If the project is successful, Manzanar can be enlarged, Hirose believes, and the Japanese can contribute something worthwhile to national defense.

Hirose is a graduate of the University of Washington.

## Labor Adjustment Board Organized at Pinedale Center

PINEDALE, Calif. — The four thousand Japanese residents of this assembly center, mostly from the Pacific Northwest, are now settling down to their new life in an evacuation center.

The Pinedale Logger, the center newspaper, was issued recently. It is an eight-page mimeographed weekly.

The creation of the Pinedale Labor Adjustment Board was announced here. Mun Iseri, president of the Valley Civic League (Wash.) JACL, is chairman of the labor board.

Fourteen-year-old Katsumi Michihara has planted the center's first "victory garden."

An athletic program is well under way with league play scheduled in baseball.

## Work Progresses On Relocation Center In Southern Idaho

EDEN, Idaho — Full-scale employment is expected to be reached this week on the Japanese relocation center now under construction near Eden. Approximately 150 men now are employed, officials of the Morrison-Knudsen company, the contractors, stated.

The Eden WRA center is expected to be in operation in July.

## Funeral Rites Held At Arboga Center

MARYSVILLE — Funeral rites were held here recently for Kuniichi Nishiyama, 68, who died in a Sacramento hospital.

Nishiyama was too ill to leave the hospital when his family was evacuated to Arboga assembly center.

# Pasadenans Hit Move to Deny Vote to Nisei

**Fair Play Committee Hits Fisk's Move to Disfranchise Group**

PASADENA, Calif. — The attempt to disfranchise American citizen Japanese is a "threat to democracy", the Pasadena Committee for Fair Play said in a resolution passed last week.

The Committee, composed of prominent Pasadena educators, public officials and businessmen, sponsored the resolution at its meeting on June 8.

The resolution passed by the Committee reads:

WHEREAS one James K. Fisk is plaintiff in a suit in the district court of Alameda County to require the defendant G. E. Wade, county clerk and registrar of voters of said county, to remove from the rolls of registered voters the names of all citizens of Japanese ancestry and whereas such action would result in mass disfranchisement on a racial basis; and

WHEREAS here and throughout the nation many citizens realize that if the rights of one group of citizens are trespassed those of all are in danger; and

WHEREAS in addition to important constitutional issues involved, this litigation seeks discrimination on the basis of race and furnishes to the Japanese government further indisputable evidence of white man's arrogance and intolerance for use in that government's campaign of "Asia for Asiatics";

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Pasadena Committee for Fair Play is gravely concerned at the threat to democracy evidenced in this suit and in a similar one in San Francisco County. These suits threaten to break down the protection afforded us all by the Bill of Rights. They are not only un-American but lack the quality of good sportsmanship—attempting to abuse a group when it is at every disadvantage.

James Fisk, executive secretary of the Joint Immigration Committee and an official of the American Legion, filed the suit in behalf of the two organizations. A similar suit was filed by John T. Regan of San Francisco for the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

## Turlock Center's Newspaper Makes First Appearance

TURLOCK—The Turlock Fume, newspaper published at the Turlock Assembly center, made its initial appearance on June 3.

A four-page mimeographed sheet, it will be published twice weekly.

On the staff are Akira Marutani, Emi Mori, Ruth Ishimine, and Lillian Fukaya.

With 110 students enrolled, Americanization classes will soon be in session at the Turlock center.

Prospective teachers are Sally Fukuoka, Saye Ikeda, Kiyoko Hosoura, Yeiko Chiba, Roland Uwaizumi, George Yamashiro, Nick Fukuhara and Aiko Takimoto.

With the health problem endangered by the presence of flies at the camp, a "Swat the Fly" campaign was suggested by a member of the hospital staff in a lead article in the Turlock Fume.

Meanwhile, block representatives met with the Hospital staff to discuss the sanitation problem.

## Substitutes Wanted To Operate Farms In Military Area 2

SAN FRANCISCO — The Farm Security Administration said here that there are about 15,000 acres of Japanese operated farm land available to qualified substitute operators in the interior of California.

The FSA said this acreage consists of 425 farms operated by Japanese who are to be evacuated from Military Area 2.

**PACIFIC CITIZEN**



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LARRY TAJIRI .....Managing Editor

**EDITORIALS:**

*Politics-as-Usual*

One of the most prized of our democratic institutions — a hot, hell-for-leather election campaign—is in the making in California. There is, and has been, an appalling amount of politics-as-usual, with politicians strutting about with peace-time fervor, despite the fact that there is most assuredly a war going on.

Some of the candidates have already raised that time-worn battle-cry to "Get the Japs out of California"—and keep them out. They remember it worked for Hiram Johnson 'way back when and Hiram is still sitting in the Senate. One of Senator Johnson's old running mates, U. S. Webb, state attorney-general for nine terms, is reported to be back in the running for his old seat and there is even a faint suspicion that Mr. Webb's advocacy of restrictive measures against American-born Japanese is the opening wedge in his campaign for election.

Now we beg to differ with some of these gentlemen about "getting the Japs out of California." Japs we may be—but we are loyal Japs, loyal to American principles and traditions. Most of us were born in California and we love California, as all men love their native soil. We think their demand to keep the American Japanese permanently out of California is a bit on the un-American side.

But we agree on one point. We agree that the Japanese aggressor must be kept out of California. We will fight shoulder to shoulder with all other Americans to keep the Rising Sun from American shores. The Hawaiian Japanese, when the test came on December 7, proved their loyalty to America. The interim report of the Tolson Committee includes vital testimony of the loyalty of Hawaii's residents of Japanese race. We Japanese in the continental U. S. know we are just as loyal.

Both of the leading candidates for Governor in California have played politics with the "Japanese problem." Earl Warren, the present state attorney-general, by appearing on the platform when U. S. Webb asks that American-born Japanese be stripped of their citizenship, is giving tacit approval to an undemocratic demand. We ask these gentlemen to remember that those same rights and liberties for which America fights in this war are those which guarantee the rights of minorities like ours. Vice President Wallace has said, "There can be no privileged people."

Governor Olson, running for reelection, has been working both sides of the political street regarding the "Japanese problem." The San Francisco Chronicle, which will probably support Governor Olson's opponent, noted the other day (before military orders to evacuate California's Military Area 2 were issued) that the "Governor wants the whole state, instead of only the eastern half as at present, declared a prohibited zone. . . . By this he whips up public fear and prejudice already existing in some localities. This fear and prejudice he conflicts with by urging that Japanese in such centers be released under guard to work on farms. This angers some ranchers, mostly in Tulare, who say they would rather lose their crops than accept Japanese workers."

We present the concluding paragraph of the Chronicle's editorial, without comment:

"If all the Governors played politics with such public fears and prejudices, there would be no place in America for the Japanese to make themselves useful, off concentration reservations. The Army is not punishing American Japanese, but is assuring military zones against possible interference. And if ranchers lose any considerable volume of crops from inability to obtain other labor and refusal to use the Japanese, the loss will not be theirs alone, but a national injury."

*Evacuees to Arkansas*

Twenty thousand west coast Japanese will, in the next few months, be resettled in southern Arkansas along the banks of Mark Twain's mighty Mississippi. The land, potentially fertile, is covered with scrubby second growth timber and will need long hours of back-breaking work before it will be ready for intensive cultivation.

The settling of these twenty thousand Japanese in the deep South is an experiment which may have great social and economic ramifications. The south has been the fountainhead of racial intolerance in this country. It has bred Jim Crow and the Ku Klux Klan. The strange fruit of its lynching hangs on its bare, scorched trees. And anyone who has traveled in the south remembers the sharp 'color line' that is drawn, the special sections in the trains and trolleys, the separate waiting rooms for 'colored,' separate hotels and restaurants. Although the Japanese will be for the most part, under government supervision, their impact upon this southern land cannot but leave its imprint.

The south has long been dominated by the industrial north which has purchased its cotton and its tobacco. The fortunes of southern states rose and fell with these two major crops. In recent years there has been a steady growth of industrialization, especially as great industries moved south to take advantage of its raw, cheap supply of human labor. But the south has been, and is, primarily an agrarian empire. So the country will watch with interest as west coast Japanese bring their brands of intensive diversified agriculture to the "one-crop" south. The economic implications of the relocation of the Japanese in the south may also be great.

*Nisei in Honolulu*

Our quote of the week comes from Drew Pearson and Robert Allen's "Washington Merry-Go-Round":

"Navy men returning from duty with the Pacific fleet relate this amusing tale about a colored mess boy on a destroyer:

"The ship arrived at Pearl Harbor after an arduous cruise, and the mess boy was one of the first ashore. He headed for Honolulu, planning a big day, but was not prepared for the surprise in store for him.

"A large number of the members of the Hawaiian home guard are loyal Japanese natives of the islands. The mess boy hadn't been told about this. So he was greatly startled when he beheld two armed and helmeted Japanese guardsmen patrolling the Honolulu business section.

"He made a bee-line back to his ship and rushed to the commanding officer, pop-eyed and breathless.

"What's happened to you, Sam?" asked the puzzled officer.

"Captain," gasped the mess boy, "We done arrived too late. The Japs was got Honolulu."

What we like about this story, of course, is that it shows that Hawaiian nisei are actively participating in the defense of their island homes.

*Tests Court's Verdict*

A Supreme Court decision, handed down 44 years ago, is challenged today by the two suits filed in Federal District Court at San Francisco in May which seek to prevent registered American voters of Japanese descent from voting in San Francisco and Alameda counties.

The suits, entered by James Fisk of the American Legion and John Regan of the Native Sons, charge that Japanese born in the United States of alien parents ineligible to citizenship are claimed as citizens by the government of Japan, and, for this reason, cannot be regarded as United States citizens and electors of the state of California.

According to the American Civil Liberties Union these injunction suits challenge the 6-2 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1898, in the case of the U. S. vs. Wong Kim Ark. The Supreme Court interpreted the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment which reads, "All persons . . . born in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States," stating that "the amendment includes the children born within the territory of the United States . . . of whatever race or color, domiciled in the United States."

*Nisei USA*  
by LARRY TAJIRI

The military dictatorship which today rules Japan was not something which was instituted overnight. It grew insidiously as the people of the nation surrendered one civil right after another. It fattened on murder and terrorism. The list of Premiers and public statesmen who resisted the warlords and who were assassinated is long and clotted with the blood of innocents. In the end the people were intimidated and lost the dignity of free men and became cogs in a giant machine for conquest.

There was a time when the people of Japan enjoyed a comparative democracy. The press, the representatives in the Diet, were free to criticize the government. Labor was organizing and men and women went on strike for better conditions and picketed and demonstrated. Art and literature flourished, as they invariably do, in an atmosphere of freedom. Manhood suffrage had been won and women were talking of universal suffrage. The common, ordinary people of Japan were achieving a new dignity. The schools and universities were free to teach the ideas the whole world had to offer. Great artists, musicians, educators and scientists came from every part of the world to give of their talents and to learn in return.

All this threatened the ambitions of the fanatic nationalists who sought to impose their authority upon their people and upon the myriad peoples of the great Asiatic continent. These men compounded a sterile doctrine, steeped in mysticism, and went forth to systematically crush the democratic ambitions of their own people. That they were able to succeed is a tragedy which has visited death on their own nationals, on thousands of Filipinos and on millions of Chinese. It is a tragedy which has not played out its last act. It is a tragedy felt today by the Japanese in the United States. It is a trag-

edy felt by the entire human race.

Not all the Japanese in Japan acceded to the demands of the men Franklin Roosevelt has called "the lords of slaughter." Many fought back—and hard. Thousands were jailed — though accurate figures are not available (some say the number is upwards of 100,000). Many were "converted" and released. Hundreds remained in the dank prisons to rot and to die. Other incorrigible believers in freedom have been farmed to concentration camps in Manchuria. Still others who believed in a Japan free of militaristic despots escaped the "kempetai" and made their way to China, to America, to Europe. On these men and on the men in the prisons of Japan must rest the hopes of a free world for a free Japan.

Some time ago — after Pearl Harbor — a group of American citizen Japanese were approached with a proposal, then being considered, for a campaign for Imperial Restoration in Japan. The men who proposed this movement no doubt realistically remembered that the only two successful Japanese "revolutions" were those which "restored" the right of the Emperor and overthrew the Shoguns of that day. These were the Taika and Meiji Restorations.

But the U. S. nisei, as believers in a democratic America and a democratic world, cannot and will not participate in any program of monarchical restoration. And the U. S. nisei have no allegiance or ties to Japan which would compel them to take part in any such program. Their only interest in Japan is that of free men everywhere — that liberty and equality will prevail among the Japanese people as it must among all the peoples of the earth. These are the war aims of America as announced by Vice President Wallace and Sumner Welles. These are war aims to which Americans with Japanese faces can heartily subscribe.

**WASHINGTON LETTER**

**Freedom from Prejudice**

Americans must avoid developing a "Hitler-like contempt for other groups and creeds and races," said Justice James F. Byrnes of the United States Supreme Court in a recent address before the Illinois State Bar Association.

"You will realize better than others," the Justice told his audience, "that a solemn obligation rests upon you to see that the loyal in your midst are not subject to persecution. . . . Only in this way can we prove ourselves worthy of the unity we desire and require to succeed."

Like the recent speeches of Vice President Wallace and Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Justice Brynes' address stressed the importance of fair treatment for all peoples. "We want no trial by ax-men instead of juries," he said. "We know the meaning of equal justice under law. We know the blessings of liberty. To preserve these we will give our all."

**International Loot**  
One of Hitler's frequent themes was the injustice of the Versailles treaty which, he claimed, had bled Germany white. Yet under the Young plan the amount which Germany was finally asked to pay amounted to only half a billion dollars. This amount is chicken-feed when compared with Hitler's demands of conquered Europe. The Nazis now exact four and a half billion dollars annually from occupied Europe, according to a survey of the economic aspects of German military occupation published by the Foreign Policy Association.

The military conquest "has been accompanied not only by wholesale confiscation of everything of immediate use to the German war machine, but also by the application of an entirely new system of invisible and permanent looting."

Germany's method is to impose so-called occupation costs on the conquered countries, and then with this money, to buy up all major industries. The vanquished countries have thus been saddled with the cost of the war which was waged against them.

The report points out, however, that as the workers and farmers of

Europe realize that they are being forced to produce goods for a market in which they can buy nothing, they will slow down their work—as indeed they are already doing.

Japan meanwhile, posing as the champion of Oriental peoples, is playing about the same game in Asia, except that instead of extracting occupation costs from a population which could not pay, she has grabbed outright the lands and factories and natural resources of the conquered areas.

Japan does not say much about her economic looting, but once in a while information leaks out. Shigemasa Funda, for example, as chief adviser to the Japanese military administration in Malaya and Sumatra, has made the following statement: "I think that the international public loan bonds issued after the outbreak of the China incident (Japan's name for the unwarranted attack on China) will be fully realized with the various properties of the enemy nations in our control." Perhaps this outspoken acknowledgment of international banditry — promising to take the properties of one nation to pay back the folks at home — is one way of making the home folks feel better about the deprivations they must suffer as a result of the war. It is not likely to inspire confidence in the conquered peoples, nor to make them feel better about the "co-prosperity sphere."

**World at Press Time**

(Continued from page 1)

Chungking called for an immediate United Nations offensive in the Pacific in order that the increasing pressure on China could be eased. Japanese columns Wednesday morning were reported eighty miles from a juncture. Loss of the railway would peril China's ability to resist the invader.

**Back in Washington President**  
Roosevelt appointed Elmer Davis as the new head of the office of war information, coordinating all of the government's many information agencies. The House passed a measure which would assure that dependents of men in the armed forces would be supported.

# A Nisei Viewpoint Move to Take Away Citizenship Smells Just Like Hitlerism

By TOM HIRASHIMA,  
President Santa Barbara JACL  
"Ban On Citizenship For All  
Japs Urged" reads a headline.  
"Native Sons of the Golden West  
in Convention at Hobergs, May 21,  
voted to prosecute a suit challeng-  
ing the U. S. citizenship of Japa-  
nese born in this country and  
launched a plan to sponsor a con-  
stitutional amendment to prohibit  
citizenship to anyone of Japanese  
ancestry," reads the story under  
the above headline.

And we Americans of Japanese  
ancestry, most of who are now be-  
hind the barb-wire believed or were  
led to believe that this is a war for  
the preservation of human rights  
and dignities, for justice and equal-  
ity and for the establishment of  
universal peace. We were asked to  
show our loyalty to the U. S. by  
co-operating fully with our govern-  
ment in the great problem of eua-  
cuating over 100,000 persons from  
their homes and businesses and  
friends of long standing to a life  
of severeness and bare necessities.  
We have co-operated 100 percent  
as reported by those who rep-  
resented our government in hand-  
ling the many phases of this great  
human problem. Although feeling  
the many injustices of being forced  
to leave our homes, our studies, our  
work, and our friends we have ac-  
cepted our fate of living in "exile"  
for the duration of the war without  
bitterness and with remarkably  
high morale: We accepted the eua-  
cuation in this admirable manner  
because we believed that it was our  
way to show our loyalty to the U.  
S. and that it was our contribution  
to our country's war effort. We  
stand firmly in the belief that we  
have kept good faith with our gov-  
ernment.

## Smells Like Hitlerism

We also stand in the belief that  
individuals and organizations such  
as the Native Sons of the Golden  
West have lost faith with us. Now  
that we have cooperated fully with  
our government in placing our-  
selves behind the barb-wire, the  
Native Sons initiates a movement  
to take away our citizenship. This  
action smells like a thing of Hitler-  
ism.

For what good reason is such  
an unprecedented move initi-  
ated? Have we proved unworthy  
of our American citizenship? We  
challenge those who cry for our  
"blood" to show just cause that  
we, because of our race, are not  
fit to inherit U. S. citizenship.

We also charge that those who  
would take away our citizenship  
as being not only un-American but  
6th columnists, and that they play  
the game of Berlin and Tokyo.  
While our country faces one of the  
most—if not the most critical peri-  
od in its great history and when  
every ounce of energy and every  
minute of time is needed and  
should be applied in the fight to  
preserve our country, the Native  
Sons initiates a movement which  
not only adds nothing to winning  
the war, but which will bring about  
the loss of our energy which other-  
wise could be directed to aiding in  
the war effort.

Not only does it violate the very  
principles for which we are fight-  
ing, but it fans racial hatred,  
breeds disunity, and sabotages the  
morale and the good spirit of a  
group of people, who though now  
handicapped are yet desirous of  
contributing to our nation's efforts  
to win the war. Such a great loss  
on our part would also be a loss  
to our nation. And we are in no  
position to assume losses—of any  
kind or any amount. Discretion  
would rule that if such a move-  
ment was to be initiated that it be  
done after the war is won. And  
we should like to suggest in the in-  
terest of our country, that the  
large sum of money appropriated  
by the Native Sons and the addi-  
tional amounts to be used in "eua-  
cating" the American people to  
take away our citizenship be used  
to purchase Government Bonds and  
that the energy of the Native Sons  
be utilized in activities more direct-  
ly concerned with the winning of  
the war. Under the conditions,  
perhaps we can be excused for  
questioning the motives and patri-  
otism of those who would take  
away our citizenship.

## What We Are Fighting For

We think that not only have  
those who would take away our  
citizenship lost faith with us, but  
more important, with the American  
boys of various races, creeds, and

colors, who have sacrificed their  
lives on the altar of freedom in  
Wake, in Bataan, in Corregidor,  
and in other holes of hell. What  
did these boys fight and die for?  
Surely not for the sort of thing the  
Native Sons propose to do.

An important thing to take  
into consideration before pushing  
too far the effort to take away  
our citizenship is that not all of  
us are behind the barb-wire. Sev-  
eral thousands of us are in the  
U. S. Army. Does the Native  
Sons of the Golden West propose  
to take away their citizenship?

I have two brothers, both of  
whom are in the U. S. Army. The  
last letter received from one of  
them reads in part:

"It looks like my period of  
grace is up; it's the real thing  
now. I can't tell you where I'm  
going, but it will be a month or  
two before you hear from me so  
don't worry about me.

"I look forward to it and real-  
ize that I represent many thou-  
sands of Japanese Americans  
who didn't get the chance to  
prove what unquestionable Amer-  
icans they are."

Knowing the nature of his posi-  
tion in the army, I know that he  
will prove of special service to our  
country in this war against Japan.  
If he should be fortunate and re-  
turn home alive after the war is  
over, does the Native Sons of the  
Golden West propose to take away  
his U. S. citizenship? What do  
the Native Sons think he has been  
training and studying hard in the  
army for for one and a half years  
and what do its members think he  
is willing to fight and die for?

## Injustice of Proposal Shown

There is another important as-  
pect to this question. If such an  
action is to be taken against us  
for the sole reason that we are at  
war with Japan, and that a few of  
us are not loyal to the U. S., then  
why not take away the citizenship  
of those of German and Italian  
ancestry for the same reason. The  
injustice of the proposed action  
against us is clearly shown by the  
inconsistency of it.

And if citizenship of those of  
Japanese ancestry can be taken  
away today for whatever reason or  
reasons the would-be takers have,  
what is to prevent the taking away  
tomorrow of the citizenship of other  
minority groups in this country  
—of the Negroes, the Chinese, the  
Filipinos, the Mexican, etc.? Those  
who would take away our citizen-  
ship wear the iron boots of Fasc-  
ism and tread on ground which  
threatens the rights of every indi-  
vidual in this country, including  
themselves.

And what part has an action  
such as this one initiated by the  
Native Sons in the world of a  
better tomorrow which all good  
men in every nation of the earth  
are visualizing and working to-  
wards in spite of the hell which  
reigns on earth today?

## Behind the Barb-wire

Life behind the barb-wire cannot  
be said to be pleasant or healthy  
for our minds and bodies and it is  
enough to bear without the threat  
of the loss of our most priceless  
possession — that of U. S. citizen-  
ship, being added to it. The feel-  
ing of uncertainty of our future in  
this great country, the feeling that  
we are an unwanted people, and  
the threat of the loss of our citi-  
zenship makes for an unhealthy  
state in that it is conducive to the  
breeding of resentfulness and bit-  
terness and the loss of faith in our  
country and principles for which it  
stands. We are earnestly endeavor-  
ing, with the full cooperation of  
our government, to make of this  
great human story of ours one  
which is the opposite of that told  
of another historical group of Amer-  
icans which underwent an experi-  
ence somewhat like ours as told in  
"The Grapes of Wrath."

For the most part there is no  
bitterness, but bewilderment. We  
wonder what our future status in  
this country will be after the war,  
and to most of us, at best it does  
not look encouraging. In bewilder-  
ment we pray that a "Lincoln" will  
arise from the ranks of the Ameri-  
can people who will champion our  
cause because it is an American  
cause, and to whom we can look for  
guidance and encouragement in our  
hours of darkness.

# Nisei Woman: Beauty Shops For Centers

Women will stand limited rations,  
they will bear up like Spartans  
under extra work, but take away  
their beauty shops and they will  
be heard.

Certainly the lack of hairdressing  
facilities at the camps constitutes  
a crying need, but not necessarily  
one that cannot be overcome.  
Nisei women will find themselves  
setting their own hair, but they  
will also find they can become  
quite adept at it.

And with the shortage of hair-  
pins and metal curlers, though we  
may even have to resort to using  
kid curlers, we remember from way  
back that the softest curls we ever  
saw were those set by just those  
kid curlers.

And a lot of Nisei husbands  
would be relieved, we imagine, to  
find their wives no longer coming  
to breakfast with those awful  
metal contraptions perched all over  
their heads like enormous silver  
insects.

However, the most pressing  
problem is the problem of prolong-  
ing the life of your present per-  
manent.

Doubtless the relocation centers  
will eventually be well-equipped as  
to beauty needs, but till then, you  
will want to keep your permanent  
looking as new as possible.

We suggest, therefore, the fol-  
lowing four-point program for  
hair beauty:

## DAILY BRUSHING

1. Daily brushing. Don't be  
afraid that brushing will kill your  
permanent. It will prolong its life,  
keep your hair and scalp in good  
condition, and keep your hair  
glistening with life.

2. Weekly set. Shampoo your  
hair before setting it, using an oil  
shampoo if necessary. An occa-  
sional oil treatment will be of  
help if you live in a hot climate, as  
most of you do. For the oil treat-  
ment, rub hot oil (olive, castor oil)  
into your scalp. Wring out towels  
in very hot water and wrap tight-  
ly around your head. This "steaming"  
is what does the trick. Finally,  
wash your hair well, and be  
extra careful to rinse enough to  
get every bit of soap out of your  
hair.

In setting your hair, use pin  
curls, if you can. If your perma-  
nent is new, you can probably  
make fairly loose curls, using more  
strands to the curl. However, if  
your permanent is getting old, be  
sure to make tight curls, using  
only a small amount of hair. A  
new permanent can be set without  
a lotion of any kind. Just set your  
hair when it is still a little damp.  
For faster results, use curlers.

## GOT A PENCIL?

You can even set your hair with  
a pencil, if you're really in a hur-  
ry. Just wind your hair, strand  
by strand, over a thick pencil, pull  
off each curl carefully, and set in  
place with one or two bobby pins.

You will also want to pat a little  
hair oil over your hair. Best way  
to apply oil, of course, is by spray-  
ing it, but that isn't really neces-  
sary. But be sure not to use too  
much oil, for it catches and holds  
dust.

3. Protection of your hair in  
hot climates. Use hair oil and hot  
oil shampoos as suggested above,  
to keep your hair protected, but  
don't expect that this is enough  
care, particularly in such camps as  
Manzanar and Poston.

Keep a bright kerchief tied over  
your head, under your chin if  
you're in the sun a lot. A kerchief  
is much better than a turban, in  
that it allows for circulation of air.

An occasional scalp treatment  
will help keep your hair in good  
condition. Try to do this every  
time you wash your hair. Go over  
your whole scalp carefully with  
your finger tips, rubbing well.

## EXPERIMENT WITH STYLES

4. Change of hair styles as nec-  
essary. As your hair grows long-  
er and your permanent gets weak-  
er, you'll probably find yourself  
changing your hairstyle to fit your  
own needs.

Even though hairstyles these  
days tend to be short, you'll prob-  
ably wear yours on the long side.  
Experiment occasionally, and don't  
be afraid to use hair ribbons to  
keep your hair in place.

A modified page-boy bob is  
usually becoming, and you will find  
it well-adapted to hair of medium  
length and permanents no longer  
new.

A simple style would be to tie

# From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

## Three Days Out of Hongkong . . .

Three days out of Hongkong, on  
the wind-swept boat deck of a lum-  
bering U. S. Army transport, there  
took place a conversation whose  
full significance none of the partici-  
pants could have realized at the  
time.

It was only a month and a half  
before Pearl Harbor, but none had  
thought war on the Pacific so im-  
minent. The talk was on the Sino-  
Japanese war, and those taking  
part were four Nisei and six or  
seven young Chinese.

The Nisei were homeward-bound,  
fleeing the gathering war clouds,  
but not so sure that there would  
indeed come to pass what they had  
feared since childhood — war be-  
tween America and Japan.

All but one of the Chinese was  
on the ocean for the first time.  
America too was their destination  
but they sailed for a grimmer pur-  
pose. They were part of a larger  
group of Chinese student pilots,  
mechanics, navigators and radio  
technicians to be trained with U. S.  
Army Corps personnel. Then they  
would go home to fight the Japa-  
nese invader.

The Nisei had boarded at  
Shanghai, the Chinese at Hong-  
kong two days later. It had taken  
three more days for the ice to be  
broken between these two groups  
of youths whose identity the  
Caucasian passengers had diffi-  
culty distinguishing.

Strangely enough that first con-  
versation was not about war, but  
of peace. They spoke of the little  
people, the men and women and  
children of the Chinese and Japa-  
nese Middletowns who knew not  
why they must fight.

Those Chinese youths were wiser  
beyond their years. One was half-  
Russian, a hawk-like individual  
with burning eyes who could speak  
English, Russian, Mandarin and  
Cantonese.

Another had lived ten years in  
Manchuria under Japanese rule,  
had studied in Tokyo on a scholar-  
ship provided by the Manchoukuo  
State Department of Railways,  
who spoke Japanese better than  
most Nisei. But he too landed in  
Kunming and Chungking, to join  
the struggling Chinese air force.

A third came from Shanghai,  
where he had lived four years un-  
der Japanese domination. His  
mother and sisters were still there,  
but he had slipped into the interior  
to join his country's defenders.

"Why must we fight?" they all  
asked. Not one of that group of  
perhaps 100 Chinese looked the  
dare-devil, vagabond type. Rather,  
they were a grave, studious and in-  
telligent collection of promising in-  
dividuals from the length and  
breadth of sprawling China, deeply  
impressed with the purpose of  
their mission.

Those boys had never known  
democracy, liberty or the luxury  
of freedom as we Nisei had. But  
they talked of war and the peace  
that would follow. And although  
they did not say it, we knew they  
were ready to give their lives if  
that were their part in the con-  
flict.

The Nisei at that time couldn't  
help but feel how cloistered, how  
unaware of the world about them  
they had been. But now they too  
are being tested.

# Stimson Says Nisei Citizen Rights Be Respected by U. S.

(Continued from page 1)

sensitive key points of our vital  
defense becameat onceimperative,  
not only for the safety of our coun-  
try but for their own protection.  
The number of these persons was  
so large, amounting to over 115-  
000, individual action which would  
afford adequate protection either  
to them or to us, was impossible in  
the emergency.

"At the outset, an opportunity  
was given toall who were willing  
to move voluntarily, to go wher-  
ever they wished, providd only  
that they left the neighborhood of  
the dangerous spots. This policy  
had to be abandoned, however, be-  
cause of the opposition of the au-  
thorities and citizens of the inter-  
ior states into which these people  
desired to move, and we had to su-  
percede it by subsequent action in  
which the protection of the Army  
itself could be thrown around the  
persons who were moving.

"We have made every effort to  
handle this thorny problem with  
the utmost care and humanity, and  
as a matter of fact, it has been  
very ably handled by General De-  
Witt, the Commander of our  
forces on the West Coast. The con-  
duct of General DeWitt and of the  
officers working under him has  
wonthe approval of all good Amer-  
ican citizens in that neighborhood,  
and the evacuees themselves have  
expressed their appreciation of the  
consideration and care which has  
been shown them. Every reason-  
able effort has been made to pro-  
tect them and their property and  
to provide forthem an opportunity  
for useful employment as well as  
suitable recreation. I can assure  
you that weare alert to protect  
these people from exploitation of  
any kind.

"Whether it will be possible later  
to deal with the evacuees on an  
individual basis is open to great  
doubt. The evacuation once accom-  
plished is not easily undone. It is,  
however, the desire of all of us to  
hold down to an absolute minimum  
any interference with the liberties  
of individuals. We are not unmin-  
dful of the fact that the majority  
of those evacuated are American  
citizens."

all your hair in back with a ribbon  
and wear your front hair piled  
up in little curls.

The feather bob, in which the  
hair is cut three inches from the  
scalp all over the head and curled  
closely, is tops now in fashion, but  
requires frequent permanents and  
even more frequent trimming to be  
practical.

# Quotes: Comments From Center Papers

## Pacemaker

"Tanfo's Tote nags us with com-  
plaints that we are horn-blowers,  
and it plaintively recalls 'that  
Jericho's walls crumbled to the ac-  
companiment of brass'. But sages  
at Tanforan should know that  
when Joshua blew a hot lick on his  
battered trumpet, it was the walls  
of Jericho which couldn't take it.  
And thus ends the lesson for to-  
day."—Eddie Shimano, energetical-  
ly defending his rear in his column  
"Win, Place and Show" in the  
Santa Anita Pacemaker.

"We might as well say that an  
informal poll taken in the Pacea-  
maker office last week rated the  
Manzanar Free Press the best in  
news coverage; the Tulare News  
'Grapevine', the best column; and  
an unmentionable paper, the most  
illiterate."—Shimano again in the  
Pacemaker.

"WANTED: A name to replace  
the News-Letter.

"This paper still aims to bid for  
the distinction of being the liveli-  
est and best-looking sheet to come  
off an evacuated mimeograph. The  
first step is to get a name with  
zip, zing and zazzmatazz.

"Answer this call, Give us that  
name. Then we'll make the Santa  
Anita Pacemaker really gallop."—  
request in the Camp Harmony  
(Puyallup, Wash.) News-Letter.

"Cut off from free contact with  
the outside public, we will find that  
the effects of spreading false  
rumors will work a great hardship  
upon the Center people who are al-  
ready beset with enough worries  
and inconveniences."—Editorial in  
El Joaquin (Stockton Assembly  
Center).

"Do you go for pies like I go for  
pies, especially apple pies? All  
week now I've been waiting for a  
taste of pie, after they told me  
about the pie feast at Mess C. But  
so far no soap (or pie?) I'm not  
saying anything you understand,  
but this is a hint. Goodpie, now."  
—Ayako Noguchi in "Pineknob  
Portrait" in the "Grapevine"  
(Fresno Assembly Center).

"Ours may be a voice crying in  
the desert wilderness, but let it be  
a creative voice of true Americans,  
conducting on our own front the  
same essential fight for democra-  
cy." — Editorial in the Manzanar  
Free Press, outlining the paper's  
new policy under WRA manage-  
ment.

## CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

### OUR THANKS

this week goes to our old standby, Sim Tegasaki, now doing business at Visalia, California, for his timely donation of \$50.00, earmarked for Mike Masaoka's trip . . . news of latest developments in government and nisei circles back east appear elsewhere.

### YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED

in some addresses of our National Board members—Saburo Kido, Rt. 2, Box 134-A, Visalia, California; Ken Matsumoto, care Mayor Jewelry Co., 5th & Vine Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; James Sugioka, 1231 Locust St., Denver, Colorado; Hito Okada, 415 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah; Tom Shimasaki, Rt. 1, Box 550, Lindsay, California; Fred Tayama, 6-11-3, Manzanar R. C., California; Tom Iseri, D5-59, Camp Harmony, Puyallup, Washington; Bill Yamauchi, care Jake Phillip, Springville, Utah; Dr. T. T. Yatabe, E-11-2, Fresno A. C., Fresno, California; James Sakamoto, Camp Harmony, Puyallup, Washington; Walter Tsukamoto, 1-26D, Walerga A. C., Sacramento, California . . . this shows well over half of our national officers either in camp or "frozen" in California zone 2 and, incidentally, over 90 per cent of our chapter presidents are now in centers carrying on for the good of their fellow citizens and older folks—all attesting to the fact that JACL officers chose to remain behind to do their part in arranging for maximum efficiency and minimum hardship in the evacuation procedure . . . this brings us down to the greater responsibility borne by the staff here in Salt Lake City and the "Pacific Citizen" as the guardians of civil rights and democratic principles in the relocation of the Japanese-citizen and alien alike . . . to this we pledge our all.

### ABSENTEE BALLOTING

investigated by this office on behalf of the San Diego Chapter brings forth this statement from Lex Lord, Registrar of Voters of the County of San Diego—"At this date (June 12) the Election Code of California still prevails and this office is governed thereby. A signed request from each voter must reach this office between August 5 and August 20. By return mail we will send an official ballot and full instructions for the voting thereof." . . . signifying our belief and faith in democracy, we must extend every effort to continue exercising our rights to the limit . . . we strongly urge every evacuee citizen of voting age to apply immediately to his County Clerk to obtain clarification of his absentee voting right and procedure, then without fail follow those instructions to the letter . . . when there are groups and interests that would wrest from us our civil liberties and even our citizenship, we must act to protect our rights and the first step is to fulfill every duty and make use of every privilege.

### AGAIN A REMINDER

if you are moving or being transferred anywhere, be sure to send us your change of address . . . assuming that your "Pacific Citizen" assessment of 25c was paid through your chapter earlier this year, and you haven't remitted to us the balance of \$1.75, your subscription will expire as of July 1, 1942 . . . if you have sent in your \$1.75 or do so by July 1, 1942, your subscription is good until July 1, 1943.

### IN NEW YORK

this week are Mike Masaoka, national secretary, and assistant George Inagaki, making calls on various national organizations interested in our problems. But their mailing address is still Washington, D. C., where they will return Sunday—care K. J. Murata, Apt. 303, 2138 California St., N.W.

### WE CLOSE WITH THANKS

this time for cherries sent to us by Tom Yego, our old friend from Newcastle . . . we didn't know whether you were dead or alive, Tom, and this is certainly a lovely way of letting us know that you are still in your familiar tramping grounds . . . fruits are rather slow in revealing their shining faces at the foot of the Wasatch and it's certainly good to taste such luscious cherries.

## From the Christian Century

# OUR JAPANESE REFUGEES

## Galen M. Fisher Tells the Story of West Coast Conditions Which Promoted the Greatest Migration in American History

By GALEN M. FISHER

The uprooting of 60,000 Americans of Japanese parentage from our western seaboard is for them an ordeal of personal suffering. It is also a test of their ability to rise above resentment and to maintain faith in their America and ours. For white Americans, it is a testing by fire of devotion to the letter and spirit of the above antipathy toward persons of Japanese race. For white Christians, it is a challenge to demonstrate that Christian brotherhood transcends blood and skin color.

The presidential proclamation of February 20, 1942, authorized the secretary of war and the military commanders designated by him to "prescribe military areas . . . from which any or all persons may be excluded." Martial Law was not invoked, but presumably the Supreme Court would validate the proclamation on the ground that it was within the powers of the president as commander-in-chief of the armed forces in time of war and national emergency. However, the fifth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution specifically provide that neither the nation nor the states shall "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The presidential proclamation could have been executed without violating this provision. There have been no hearings nor other "due process of law" for the Japanese evacuees.

One must sympathize with the army, especially after the grievous losses at Pearl Harbor. Their task of the defense of the Pacific coast is huge and difficult. But the army had no right in law to order the compulsory evacuation of 60,000 American citizens, on the basis of their racial character, without any pretense of judicial hearings. Its action smacks of branding a racial group as "second-class citizens" and sets a dangerous precedent. Someone will at once ask: "Did not the proof of fifth column activity by Japanese-American citizens in Hawaii on December give the army ample warrant for taking drastic steps? Must it not protect the country against a possible body-blow even at the cost of suspending normal constitutional rights?"

### No Sabotage in Honolulu

The irony of this argument was thrown into glaring relief on March 20, when the mainland press carried this startling cablegram, sent on March 14 by Honolulu Chief of Police Gabrielson to the Tolan Congressional Defense Migration Committee: "Pursuant request Delegate King, advise you there were no acts of sabotage in city and county of Honolulu December 7, nor have there been any reported to police department since that date. Police department had charge of traffic on Pearl Harbor road from Pearl Harbor to Honolulu shortly after bombing started with several officers on duty there. There was no deliberate blocking of traffic during December 7 or following that date by unauthorized persons."

The president of the Honolulu chamber of commerce and the chairman of the Honolulu Citizens Council wired jointly to delegate King this additional information, in refutation of an equally false rumor: "Upon consultation with chief of police and heads of army and navy informed that to date there has been no single instance of Japanese truckdrivers or other truckdrivers running machines into U. S. planes on the ground, of Japanese or others disabling automobiles of army and navy officers, or of Japanese or others throwing furniture into the streets to block army and navy officers."

### Uncomfortable Questions

These telegrams raise uncomfortable questions: Why did not Roberts report include such a declaration? Why did the secretary of war and the commander of the Fourth Army, who ordered the evacuation, allow the universally accepted rumors of Japanese fifth column activity at Pearl Harbor to go without denial, unless they likewise were in the dark, which seems incredible? Did the censorship at Honolulu prevent the truth refuting this damaging charge from getting to the mainland public by either wire or post? And finally, why did not more of us supposedly propaganda-proof citizens take the rumors with many grains

of salt and insist on impartial proof?

### If the Truth Had Been Known

The pity of it all is that the whole situation as to evacuation might have been radically changed if the truth had been generally known. One of the main arguments given by the army for removing all persons of Japanese race from the coast was to protect them from the grave danger of mob violence. That danger was real. It arose in part from well-founded reports that Japanese official espionage had been going on in both Hawaii and the mainland. But it arose even more from popular swallowing of the now discredited rumors of sabotage by civilian Japanese at Honolulu and Pearl Harbor. In defense of the army, it may properly be said that it is not their business to deny false rumors or to guide public opinion. But if the army is thus absolved from blame, then all the greater blame attaches to those federal civilian authorities who, if they knew the truth about the alleged sabotage, did not promptly make it known and thus allay the anti-Japanese hysteria which swept over the Pacific coast and went far to give the army a plausible justification for indiscriminate evacuation.

But the chain of evil causation goes much farther back. It includes the long record of anti-Oriental discrimination, especially in California. We and our fathers have sown dragon's teeth for sixty years. I am not denying that Chinese and Japanese immigration should have been controlled, but it should have been done equitably, as by the application of the quota to them as to all other peoples. As has been said in the New Republic: "After the passage of the immigration act of 1924 a statesman-like policy would have made it possible for all resident Japanese to become citizens (and the same observation also applies to the Chinese and Filipinos). Having permitted those people to enter the country, we should have made the best of the situation by making it possible for those who were then residing here to become American citizens if they so desired."

As in a Greek tragedy, the sad denouement which has now come upon us is the nemesis of a chain of evil deeds.

High officials in Washington have recently complained that the limited number of protests against indiscriminate evacuation that had reached them from California had been drowned out by the raucous chorus in favor of it. Consequently they say they were forced to yield against their own better judgment. Unfortunately, there is truth in this complaint. To be sure, vigorous appeals for "selective evacuation," at least for citizen Japanese, were made by groups of eminent white citizens, notably by the Committee on National Security and Fair Play, headed by former Assistant Secretary of State Henry F. Grady, General David P. Barrows and prominent representatives of education, labor, religion, industry, and law. Chester Rowell, California's most noted columnist, repeatedly argued for selective evacuation of both aliens and citizen Japanese.

### Why Protests Were No Louder

But it is also true that the mass of intelligent people in the churches and outside kept still, not because they favored indiscriminate evacuation, but apparently because they could hardly conceive that the authorities would adopt it. In support of their confidence in a temperate policy they had the precedent of Hawaii where, despite all the then accepted rumors of fifth columnists and the preponderance of the Japanese population, neither the army nor white civilians had made any move toward placing all Japanese in concentration camps, and only a frac-

tion of one per cent had been interned. Furthermore, pronouncements appealing for fair play and democratic treatment of all Japanese residents had been made by the President, Attorney General Biddle, Governor Olsen and other high officials. What wonder that hosts of liberty-loving citizens hardly dreamed that the army would actually yield to the clamor of the extremists!

### Alas! they guessed wrong.

The extremists, led by Japanese-baiters like Heast, by irresponsible radio commentators and by politicians bent on catering to mass prejudices, were joined by business interests eager to crowd out Japanese rivals, as well as by honest patriots who believed every Japanese was a fifth columnist. The demand for unconditional and immediate evacuation was no doubt congenial to the military mind, which must reduce risks and wants to wash its hands of civilian problems. It is accustomed to handle men as mechanical units, rather than as bundles of democratic self-determination. So on the very day—March 3—that the Committee on National Security and Fair Play issued its release warning that "the indiscriminate removal of citizens of alien parentage might convert predominantly loyal or harmless citizens into desperate fifth columnists," General De Witt issued his "Proclamation No. 1, and the supplementary orders for sweeping evacuation.

The die was cast. Yet even then, influential groups persisted in urging General De Witt to appoint hearing boards as a means of differentiating between loyal and disloyal or suspicious citizen Japanese. They argued that expulsion of any citizen bloc on the basis of racial origin would violate the principles for which America professes to be fighting, would drive loyal American citizens of Japanese descent to desperation and disloyalty and would play into the hands of Japan by giving her authentic support for her claims to be the protector of all colored races against the persecuting and arrogant white nations.

What of the effect of the total evacuation order on the Japanese? The older generation, for the most part, have suffered in stoical silence. Although all of them have lived in America for from twenty to fifty years, and many have longed to become citizens, our naturalization laws have denied them that privilege and mean-minded Americans have strewn their path with thorns. That there were potential fifth columnists among them is hardly open to doubt, as the arrest of over 2,000 by the FBI attests, although no widespread plot has been uncovered. It would not be strange if most of the Japan-born still felt a strong attachment to their fatherland. Yet theirs seems to be a divided loyalty, for thousands have been proud to see their American sons enter our armed forces.

The Nisei, citizen born, have shown divers reactions. Some have felt humiliated and despondent at having their loyalty impugned. Others have resolved to accept evacuation as their peculiar sacrifice for their country and to emulate the American pioneers who wrested success from adversity.

### Atrocities Committed Against Japanese

Since December 7 there have been all too many atrocities committed against innocent Japanese by bullies or misguided pseudo-patriots. The curtains and blinds of Japanese homes are generally drawn. Uncertainty and gloom are the dominant mood. The prospect of evacuation is blighting careers, reducing prosperous families to poverty, forcing abandonment of farms and businesses into which has gone the unstinted toil of decades. For very many of them all this suffering is entirely vicarious, on behalf of a Japan whose policies they condemn. It would be easy to compile a volume of heart-rending stories. It must suffice to tell only one.

Hideo Murata was an alien Japanese who had lived in the town of Pismo Beach, near San Luis Obispo, for twenty years. As a veteran of the A. E. F. in the first World War, he had been given an

"Honorary Citizenship Certificate from Monterey County," signed by the county supervisors. This he kept as his most treasured possession. On the certificate were engraved these words: "Monterey County presents this testimony of heartfelt gratitude . . . her honor and respect for your loyal and splendid service to the country in the Great World War. Our Flag was assailed and you gallantly took up its defense." When Murata heard reports that he was to be evacuated he was incredulous, so he sought light from his old friend the sheriff. To his dismay, the sheriff said that no exceptions were to be allowed. Murata thereupon went to a local hotel, paid for his room in advance, and next morning was found lying dead in his bed. He had taken strychnine. In his pocket they found the certificate, with its official seal.

### Few Foresaw Confusion

The crowd demanded evacuation, and got it, but few people foresaw the confusion that the action would produce and no one did anything about it in advance. I would be the first to pay tribute to the conscientiousness and high-mindedness of all army officers and the federal officials whom I have recently been meeting, but this business of tearing 100,000 people from their homes and resettling them is complex and vast. It is not properly a military problem, but one in social engineering and political dynamics. In fact, military training unfits more than it fits men to solve it. It must therefore be a relief to the army, as it is to the rest of us, that the administration of the moving and resettlement of the evacuees has been given to civilian officials from the social security, agriculture and justice departments.

Looking back over the confusion of the last few weeks, I presume the army would agree with the social engineer that the cart got before the horse. It was a case of leap first and then look. Possibly it was unescapable under war conditions. Certainly it caused grief to the Japanese victims and chagrin to many citizens. Some of the Japanese in panic sold their property to sharks for a song. When the army, with the best of intentions, said that it favored voluntary resettlement, some Japanese rushed eastward only to run afoul of exclusion sentiment and threats of bodily harm. If the proclamation of evacuation could have been deferred until the blueprint of the resettlement program, including the custody of property, had been drawn, it would have prevented endless trouble and hardship. Failure to do this has weakened the confidence of the Japanese in the justice and efficiency of our government.

### Voluntary Efforts Fail

With characteristic self-reliance, the Japanese have eagerly supported all sorts of proposals for resettlement "on their own." Several of the Christians have backed a scheme for establishing a cooperative farm colony which has been zealously promoted by a number of Christian Nisei graduates in agriculture, medicine and economics. But despite all their efforts and the encouragement of federal agricultural officials, they have thus far failed to find any large suitable site. Either water has been lacking or vital military plants were near, or the white inhabitants objected to Japanese settlers. Utah seemed to offer the most eligible sites, but even there protests against a "Japanese invasion" arose.

One of the worst fiascos happened in southern California. The Maryknoll Fathers conceived the excellent idea of compiling an occupational census of adult Japanese to be used as an aid to intelligent resettlement. Some 23,000 persons signed up—practically the entire adult population. I understand that the fathers had given no assurance of immediate placement, but quite naturally many of the signers were ready to grasp at any straw and accepted roseate rumors as solid fact. When the truth became known that the fathers had no definite plans for employment or resettlement, the jolt was severe. Hope turned to cynicism. Another factor that has depressed the spirit of the Japanese in southern California is that they now realize how much of the recent furor for total evacuation was worked up by ambitious politicians, notably by one man who wanted to make the anti-Japanese gitation, stepladder to the governorship.

The experience of the past few weeks with schemes for voluntary resettlement makes it evident that government must solve the problem. It is hoped that the spirit

(Continued on page 7)

### Japanese Refugees

(Continued from page 6)  
of voluntarism will be given as free a play as possible, and the private agencies such as the American Friends Service Committee will be asked to cooperate. But the securing of land and the devising of ways to give useful employment to the hands and heads of so many thousands is something only government can do.

#### What the Churches Can Do

Far from leaving it all to Uncle Sam, there are two things that the churches in the interior states can do, and they should lose no time in starting. They can find work for a few Japanese Christians in their own communities and they can assure such Japanese as may come to live awhile among them of fair and friendly treatment. There are perhaps 4,000 Japanese Christian families. Even if only a fourth of them were to find work, that would raise the morale of all the others. The procedure is simple.

A central executive committee has been formed at Berkeley by representatives of all the Protestant churches having work among the Japanese. It offers to act as a clearing house between the Christians who want new homes and work, and the national boards and local white churches to the eastward who are to find openings. This committee is the agent of the Commission on Aliens and Prisoners-of-war created by the Federal and Home Mission councils in New York. Local churches who find openings for Japanese should send information as to nature of work, name and address of employer, wages, living arrangements and sponsoring committee in the church to the chairman of the executive committee, Dr. F. Herron Smith, 2816 Hillegass Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branch regional committees are being formed at Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland, Oregon. Churches that are instrumental in placing a few Japanese in their towns need feel no anxiety lest the newcomers become a burden on the community. The Japanese hold an enviable record for absence of dependency and of juvenile delinquency.

It is planned by the federal resettlement authorities to establish eight reception centers for evacuees in places just east of the prohibited areas. The evacuees will be moved communally by community, so that the Japanese churches may continue to function as units under their pastors.

This evacuation is unprecedented in American history in the numbers involved and in the fact that the evacuees are all of one race. It is fraught with two-edged difficulty and significance. It may hinder or help national unity during the war. It may aggravate rather than reduce the problems of interracial assimilation after the war. It therefore behooves private citizens no less than public officials to follow every stage of the resettlement process with a cooperative hand but a critical eye. In it all, the churches may find unexpected opportunities for service.

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## Only Two Seek Repatriation at Internees Camp

### 198 'Enemy Aliens' Choose to Remain In United States

SAN FRANCISCO — Two hundred Japanese, interned at the Sharp Park camp of the U. S. immigration service for the duration of the war, were given an opportunity to ask for repatriation aboard the liner Gripsholm which was scheduled to have left New York this week to exchange interned Japanese nationals for Americans who have been held in the Far East.

Only two Japanese, a former school teacher and a laborer, applied and were permitted to leave Sharp Park for New York, according to newspaper reports.

The 198 others preferred to remain in the United States, although this meant that they would spend the duration of the war in internment.

## Fourteen Elected At Tulare Center

TULARE—Fourteen councilmen were elected in the recent elections held at Tulare Assembly center.

Six posts were still vacant, due to the pluralities in the voting, and were to be subjected to revote.

Six posts were still vacant, due to the lack of pluralities in the voting. A second election was to be held on June 11.

Voting ran high, with 71 percent of total eligible voters casting their ballots.

Nisuke Mitsumori received the highest number of votes given any candidate, polling 242 out of a possible 296 votes.

Approximately 3500 persons attended the first variety revue of the Tulare Assembly center.

## North Portland's Population Rises

NORTH PORTLAND — The North Portland Assembly center population rose close to 5000 this week as evacuees continued to come in from Yakima, Toppenish, Wapato, and Lyle.

Under the direction of Ernest Leonetti, state WCCA manager, the Portland center has become one of the best-managed centers on the coast.

An advisory board of six aid in the running of the camp, with each board member in charge of a department as follows: Frances Maeda, recreation; Mr. R. Shiiki, police and fire; Howard Nomura, mess, lodging and medical; Rev. Hayashi, education and welfare; Rev. Terakawa, publication and information; Newton Uyesugi, maintenance and personnel.

"Sun Valley Serenade," second movie sponsored by the Recreational department at Portland center was shown to approximately 2000 people, it was announced.

A semi-weekly, the Evacuazette, is Portland Center's contribution to the assembly papers.

Editor Yuji Hiromura is aided by the following staff: Ted Tsuboi, managing editor; Tokiyuki Aoki, business manager; Taka Ichikawa, news editor; exchange editor, Ume-ko Matsubu; George Hijaya, sports

## Salt Lake JACL Honors Graduates At Annual Dance

Over 100 couples attended the Graduation dance held by the Salt Lake JACL chapter on Saturday, June 9, at Memory House in Memory Grove, according to Jerry Katayama, secretary of the local chapter.

Isamu Aoki was in charge of the dance committee, aided by Tomi Asahina and Kay Terashima.

Graduating honors were Jungi Shiozaki, Brigham Young University; Ken Fukunaga, University of Idaho, Southern; Tomizo Ashina, Kimi Takeuchi, University of Utah; George Fujii, Tsutomu Stomo Ochi, Sachi J. Tamaki, John Goro Nakano, Yoshi Sato, William Torabayashi, Weber Junior College.

Toshiko Oda, L. D. S. Business college; Rose C. Kumagai, Hengers Business College; Annie Yukiko Sasaki, Holy Cross hospital; Kenji Fujikawa, Nobuo Fujikawa, Elinor Natsuka Glover; Charles Shigeo Mori, Shigemi Mori and John Kunio Tanaka, Box Elder High.

Takeki Ronald Okawa, Saburo Dick Shiba, Huddy Yutaka Tomomatsu, East High; Ruth Hisako Imada, Hisaye Kariya, Henry S. Kawa, Fumi Kikuchi, Dorothy K. Miyagishima, Ken Miyagishima, Hideo Miya, Kazuo Miya, Tomio Miyawaki, Mitsuo Morishita, Rokeuo Nakano, Masashi Nozaki, Takeshi Okawa, Emiko Okuda, Yoshi Shiba, Mitsugi Takahashi, Mary Kayoko Takasugi, Aiko Watanaabe, Tomi Yamada, Ken Yamaki, Tsutomu Yamamoto, James Yomane and Kozo Yomane, Davis High.

Kenneth Hanni, George Nishoguchi, Yukiko Shibata, Garland High; Ruri Kodama, Mari Mori, Cyprus High; Mitsuo Waki, Toshiko Hoshida and Masato Namba, Murray High; Joe Akita, David Hoki, Reiko Hagio, Sadako Matsumura, Florence Sea and Hanna Hamashirata, Granite High.

## Housing Blocks Opened to Ease Center Shortage

MANZANAR — The opening up of newly-completed housing blocks and the unfreezing of movement is expected to result shortly in relieving the overcrowded housing problem here.

Although a minimum of two couples per apartment will be maintained, movable partitions will help insure privacy. Roughly 80 square feet per individual will be allotted.

Emergency cases now on file will be given first consideration for new apartments.

Aiko Miyake, former student of Lincoln Jr. High school in Santa Monica, was awarded first prize in an essay contest sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary committee of Santa Monica.

The Manzanar Free Press announces the inauguration of a new scheme of rotating editorship with each of the three weekly issues.

Tuesday editor will be Dan Tsurutani, Mary Kitano will serve on Thursday, and Saturday will find Chiye Mori holding the editorial post.

editor; Chiseo Shoji, art editor. Its avowed purpose is to provide "an independent free press; for, to, and by the people. A press free from all — a people's publication, 'Evacuazette.'"

## Nisei in Manhattan

By TOGE FUJIHIRA  
New York City, N. Y.

Congrats to Yeichi Kuwayama, now Corporal Kuwayama of Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and to Sergeant Henry Masuoka, who has been promoted from Staff sergeant to Technical sergeant at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

Takeshi Matsuoka finished the season on the varsity tennis team of Columbia University.

Returned honeymooners are the recently-married Rev. and Mrs. Alfred S. Akamatsu, who spent a week wandering around the foothills of the Catskills.

Miss Hideko Tsuboi recently left the Big City to join her family at Camp Harmony in Washington.

The New York Journal American had a full-page spread of the Camp Harmony Assembly center in its issue of Thursday, June 4.

Mariko Mukai and Mrs. Teruko Yamasaki (Terry Hirashiki) have received notice that their scholarships at the famed Juilliard School of Music will continue for another year.

Sada Tanaka has gone to Colorado for a month's vacation to visit her family.

Wedding bells will soon ring out for Chiyeko Iwamoto, who will be the bride of Henry Yamada, well-known commercial artist. Henry Iwamoto is a recent arrival from the west to attend his sister's wedding.

Other recent arrivals are Mary and Aki Takami of Los Angeles.

## Beet Crop Saved

(Continued from page 1)

county under present plans, but doubted many more would be obtained.

A representative of the war relocation authority is to inspect labor conditions for Japanese evacuees before July 1, Beeson said, pointing out his impressions may determine whether more Japanese will be brought in.

## JAPANESE WORKERS AID UTAH SHORTAGE

Both evacuee and resident Japanese in many parts of Utah were this week working in sugar beet fields with other volunteer workers to save Utah's sugar beet crop which had been periled by a lack of thinners.

A group from the Keetley Japanese colony was working in the sugar beet fields of Spanish Fork, fifty miles from their homes.

In Davis, Weber and Box Elder counties, Japanese farm labor helped ease the shortage.

## NISEI THIN BEETS ON MONTANA FARMS

A group of fifty farm workers from Camp Harmony Japanese assembly at Puyallup, Wash., arrived in Chinook, Montana, to work in the sugar beet fields. One of the leaders of the group was Satory Sasaki, president of the Puyallup JACL.

Another group of Japanese are farming sugar beets in the Gerry-owen area.

## EVACUEES HELP AVERT COLORADO SHORTAGE

Many voluntary evacuees from the west coast, who have been residing in Denver, Colorado, for the past three months, have answered the call for sugar beet thinners in Colorado fields.

## No Visitors Edict Issued as Walerga Prepares to Move

SACRAMENTO — The No Visitors sign was ordered at Camp Walerga, Japanese assembly center, fourteen miles northeast of Sacramento, this week.

Officials at the center said that press of business preceding the start of the evacuation Monday to a permanent relocation center at Tulelake, Modoc county, makes it impossible to allow any visitors.

## THE UTAH NIPPO

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## Arboga Center To Be Vacated Before July 1

MARYSVILLE — It was announced that the Arboga assembly center near Marysville, now housing 2500 Japanese evacuees, mostly from Placer county, will be vacated by July 1.

The public relations office announced that the first contingent of 500 evacuees will be moved from the center June 24 to the relocation project near Tulelake in Modoc county. Contingents of 500 will be moved daily until the camp is emptied.

All equipment at the camp will be moved to storage in San Francisco. It was stated that future use of the assembly center has not been determined, but it definitely will not be used as an assembly point for Japanese to be evacuated from military area No. 2.

A WCCA office is now in operation in Marysville to aid Japanese in military area 2 in California to dispose of their properties.

## Timely Topics

(Continued from page 2)

ing around as usual in Central California.

Some say that the evacuees are going to be sent to relocation areas, and not to the assembly centers; that the destination is going to be Arkansas; that General DeWitt has changed his mind again and is going to withhold evacuation until the grapes have been harvested; that evacuation is going to take place within a few days; that the time is going to be within two or three weeks, and so on and so forth.

It's a great game. We are wiser now compared to six months ago. We distinctly remember saying it was ridiculous when we first heard talk of American citizens being evacuated. We know now that anything can happen under war conditions because military necessity compels all patriots to abide by orders.

If the WCCA would say definitely whether evacuation would be to a relocation area or an assembly center, the problem of packing would be easier.

There is no dumping of household furniture because everyone has been assured in advance that there will be adequate storage facilities. This certainly is different from the first hectic days of evacuation when the WCCA headquarters in San Francisco did not know what the score was.

As we look back, we believe the WCCA was trying to economize instead of placing the welfare of the evacuees first, and thereby created the panicky disposal of household goods and personal property. The situation has changed for the better today.

### Assembly Conditions Improved

Reports from the various assembly centers indicate that conditions are improving rapidly.

Everything seems to depend upon the director of the center. Some make a sham of the Japanese council which is appointed or elected.

Others show a splendid spirit of cooperation, and consequently the morale of the residents is excellent.

## John Barrymore Wills Prized Dog To Japanese Valet

HOLLYWOOD — The will of John Barrymore, filed in superior court last week, ignored his four wives, but expressed his concern over his family heirlooms and his dog.

The dog, an Afghan hound named Viola, was willed by Barrymore to Mark Nishimura, "majordomo" of the Barrymore household who had been with the actor for 15 years until he was evacuated to the Manzanar relocation center.

Nishimura was "more than just a retainer," Barrymore's friends said. The Japanese even advised the screen's "great lover" on affairs of the heart.

## Group Seeks Ban on Nationals of Axis

SAN FRANCISCO — A resolution that in the post-war period all nationals of countries now at war with the United States be excluded from this country was passed at one of the closing sessions of the 22nd encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at Santa Cruz last week.

## Keetley, Utah

## "Food for Freedom"

## West Coast Evacuees Making Utah Desert Lands Blossom



—Courtesy Salt Lake Telegram

West coast Japanese, resettled at Keetley, Utah, 6,300 feet above sea level, clear sagebrush and rocks from a field to prepare it for cultivation. At left, Fred Wada, leader of the Keetley group, and Frank M. Rivers, superintendent of the New Park mine near Keetley, show the size of rock thousands of which were taken by hand out of the ground before strawberries were planted. The Japanese are leasing a 40-acre patch from the mine company.

## Walerga Ready For Movement To New Center

WALERGA — Walerga Assembly Center's residents prepared to move this week to Tulelake Relocation Center upon orders issued suddenly by the Western Defense Command headquarters.

Present plans call for complete clearance of Walerga by July 1. The first persons will leave June 15, and the moving will proceed at the rate of 500 daily.

The Tulelake Relocation Area is twenty miles below the Oregon border and comprises 30,000 acres of land. Eventually the area will hold 10,000 evacuees.

"We do not want to leave. We want to stay," stated an editorial in the Walerga Wasp of June 6 concerning the sudden orders for the clearance of the center.

"We have grown extremely fond of Walerga, its thousand oaks, its people, its spirit," it continued.

"In the month's time we have accomplished a great deal. Baseball fields have been leveled, kindergarten now flourishes at the Oak Grove, makeshift classrooms have been improvised in dusty warehouses, and the early tinge of greens pokes its head in numerous victory gardens.

"Essentially we are beginning to think less of ourselves as individuals and more of the community as a whole. . . .

"Our outlook is not that of despair but of hope; not defeatism but that of realism. . . ."

"Business as usual," decided Walerga teachers in a meeting held June 4 to discuss the recent re-education orders to Tulelake.

Classes started in the center will be continued at the relocation area, and courses now in preparation will be ready by the time residents have transferred to Tulelake.

A registration of 290 is reported for the nisei and Kibei-Issei groups.

## Volunteers Leave Manzanar for Work In Idaho Fields

MANZANAR — Approximately 135 volunteer workers left Manzanar June 9 for Rupert, Idaho, to work for the Amalgamated Sugar corporation.

Registration has been carried on here through the U. S. Employment service.

The work is expected to last for six weeks. The volunteer workers are leaving Manzanar with the provision that they may return at the expiration of this period.

However, those wishing to remain in Idaho will be at liberty to seek other employment within the county, provided they pay \$20 a month expenses for each dependent, they have at Manzanar.

The laborers will be allowed to travel freely within the county, though they must observe an 8 o'clock curfew. They will not be under constant surveillance.

At Keetley, in Wasatch county, Utah, a group of Japanese-Americans are staking their future on 3800 acres of leased land, on their labor and on the spirit of fair play which has made the United States the world's No. 1 democracy.

The sagebrush studded land was leased from George A. Fisher, self styled mayor, chief of police and general factotum. He is former state land board secretary.

The leasers were west coast Japanese nationals and Japanese Americans who voluntarily evacuated those states before the government ordered that further evacuations be handled through regular reception centers.

Fred I. Wada, formerly of Oakland, Cal., is leader of the colony. He displayed his copy of the lease, which shows \$7500 rental is to be paid on the 3800 acres, about \$2 per acre, for the first year.

## Tractors Work Land

With six tractors operating from sunrise to after dark, Sundays included, the 90 members of the colony hope to pay off that \$7500 and show a profit for the group.

Mr. Wada is doubtful about it. "We're going to do our best," he said, "but if we make it this year there won't be anything left over for profit. Next year should be easier."

To get the picture of what is going on at the colony in Keetley, a Salt Lake Telegram staff reporter and photographer looked over activity at the Fisher ranch, located about six miles north of Heber.

They talked with men in the field, women sewing and knitting for donation to the American Red Cross, watched the black-haired children playing in the sun-baked fields in back of the Keetley settlement buildings.

## Land Choked With Sage

They took pictures showing the rolling land, choked with sagebrush, watched as the tractors uprooted brush and earth, saw the men of the colony smooth out the ground and prepare it for planting.

The soil is good, black loam. Except for higher ground on the eastern edge, it can be irrigated. Barley is being planted on the east; elsewhere peas, cabbage, lettuce, potatoes, carrots, strawberries, meadow hay. In the well-worn barns and other outbuildings pigs and chickens, plus a goat or two, are housed.

Clearing the land is a back-breaking job. The men, ranging in age from 17 to 70-plus, are working 16 to 18 hours a day, every day. "We've got to, and everybody in the colony knows it, if we're to make that \$7500 this year," Wada said.

The group is working another 40 acres three miles farther south. This land is property of the New Park Mining company, and is already under cultivation. Frank M. Rivers, superintendent, said the lease provides for the company to receive 20 per cent of the returns from the land, which has a good supply of water running down the hills from the mine.

## New Water Needed

While it has plenty of irrigation water, the 40-acre tract has no culinary water at present. There are several springs which can be developed, however, and Mr. Rivers anticipates the building of a reservoir. Strawberries and other crops are about to give results.

The company gave the colony a wooden building that was hauled down a hill and rebuilt, painted and will be a serviceable storehouse for equipment. On the roof are painted the words, "Food for Victory."

At Keetley the colony's younger men have a basketball team, captained by Kaoru Honda. It has battled 500 so far in two games with a team of Wasatch high school boys from Heber and vicinity. It and the basketball team, also captained by Kaoru, have been named the "Keetley Green Wave." Practically All Christians

Practically all members of the colony are Christians, including the few older ones who were born in Japan. So they have a Sunday school class and brief church services, with a Park City minister officiating. Services are short because the men and women must go back to work.

There's a two-story brick building, originally intended for a public schoolhouse, at Keetley. Mr. Fisher hopes to interest the war relocations authorities on the Pacific coast in making the building into a factory.

Mr. Wada says his group will

(Editor's Note: Many articles in magazines and newspapers have described the life of evacuee Japanese in west coast evacuee centers. Here is the first story of California Japanese who took General DeWitt's advice and voluntarily evacuated to the intermountain region before travel freezing orders went into effect. It is also the story of the only large private Japanese project of its type now functioning in the west. This story was printed with pictures in a full-page spread in the Salt Lake Telegram on June 6 under headlines "Japanese Stake Future on Utah Ranch Work" and "Evacuees From West Coast Till Lands to Prove Loyalty to America." It is reprinted through arrangements with the Salt Lake Telegram.)

work "for a dollar or even 50 cents a day" to make uniform buttons or whatever else the government would want, and it would help keep the colony together during nonproductive winter months.

"Most of us here are third and even fourth generation Japanese-Americans," he said. "We want to prove our loyalty to this country, which is our country, too. We don't care how hard we work, just so we prove to the people who have been good to us that we are loyal Americans."

About 30 of the original group, mostly young women, were a bit discouraged at the outlook and left for jobs as domestics. The remainder, from Oakland and other northern California points, are carrying on.

## Will Go to School

So far, they have had no trouble. From letters shown by Wada and verbal reports by Mr. Fisher, their neighbors have accepted their coming in more or less good grace. Park City and Heber officials have raised no barriers, and the 13 school-age children in the colony, their parents anticipate, will be allowed to go to school at Heber in the fall.

A few weeks ago, a stick of dynamite was found near Keetley. Rumor had it that the dynamite was "a demonstration" against the colony. But both Mr. Fisher and Mr. Wada declared the dynamite was found five days before the group arrived and was several miles south of the Fisher ranch. Mr. Wada said the colony is inspired by the Mormon pioneers, who "had a harder job than we are doing."

Besides, there's a war going on between the peoples of the United States and Japan. Thousands of Japanese, including those who are citizens by right of being born in this country, are supervised more closely by the government. The Keetley colony prefers what it is doing to whatever their less fortunate brothers and sisters will do.

There's an American flag flying atop a 30-foot pole at the Keetley junction with highway U. S. 40. On either side at the base is a freshly painted sign. It reads, on either side, "Food for Freedom." The men and women who put up the flag and the signs hope to grow tons of it.

## Scores of Hawaiian Japanese Gave Blood After Pearl Harbor

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. — Scores of Japanese stood in line with hundreds of other people of all races to give their pint of blood to the Red Cross immediately after Pearl Harbor, Frank X. McAuliffe said here on his return from Hawaii.

McAuliffe was an engineer in Hawaii. He said that "Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Hawaiians and whites" stood in line for hours waiting to give their blood.

"It was a thrilling sight to see and made me proud of our people," he added.

## One of Pioneer U. S. Japanese Dies at Puyallup Evacuee Camp

SEATTLE — One of America's pioneer Japanese, a resident under the U. S. flag for 67 years and a citizen of the United States, James Mineno, died at Camp Harmony, Puyallup, last week.

Mineno's death in Camp Harmony hospital at the age of 78 ended a saga which began 67 years ago with a shipwreck.

Mineno, father of four sons now in the U. S. Army, was evacuated on April 23 from Alaska where he had spent 52 years of his life. He left Japan when he was 11 years of age as a worker on a ship and when the ship was wrecked he had the choice of boarding a rescue vessel bound for France or another bound for the United States.

Mineno chose the U. S. destination, arriving in Boston and working in many sections of the country before coming to Washington Territory in 1886. He obtained his citizenship papers before Washington became a state and in 1890 went to Alaska.

One son, Henry, was with his father at Camp Harmony. Four others, Buddy, Frank, Jimmy and Walter, are stationed in the Army at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Mineno had not seen Henry in 17 years when they met on the evacuation ship in Seward. The boy had been adopted by a family in Wisconsin.

Mineno participated in the Klondike gold rush and his travels in Alaska took him to Nome, Point Barrow and Dawson, Yukon Territory.

## Looter of Japanese Evacuated Buildings Sentenced to Jail

SACRAMENTO — Charged with looting buildings from which Japanese residents recently were evacuated landed James Jackson, 60, in police court last week.

Jackson was found guilty of petty theft in connection with gathering odds and ends at premises at Third Street and Third Avenue and was sentenced to jail for 60 days.

## Worker Breaks Back

TULE LAKE, Calif. — Samuel Preston Moore, a worker employed in the construction of the Japanese relocation center at Tule Lake, suffered a fracture of the back in a fall from a scaffold.

## Sacramento School Graduates Get Diplomas by Mail

WALERGA — Sacramento High school graduates at Walerga assembly center received their diplomas by mail last week, according to the Walerga Wasp.

The students, numbering approximately 65, were unable to finish out the semester but received full credit.

The Walerga newspaper, the Wasp, found itself suddenly homeless last week when the building in which it had been operating was unbolted and pulled down about the still-operating staff.

A work crew, under orders from the WPA, was dismantling the building before sending it back to Sacramento.

The staff moved into Warehouse 5 from where it will publish its farewell issue.

## Filipino Confused by Japanese Script, Fails To Post New Prices

SEATTLE — Office of price administration investigators ran into a new problem here last week.

They called Frank Napanias, a Filipino, to account for not having posted ceiling prices in his grocery store.

The Filipino explained that he had just taken the store over from a Japanese and showed investigators why he could not post the ceiling prices of last March. The accounts were in Japanese.

He was advised to post the prices of his nearest competitor.

## Two-Year Sentence Imposed for Draft Law Violation

SACRAMENTO — Pete Isami Okubo, Marysville Japanese, was last week sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary on the charge of violating the selective service laws.

Okubo pleaded guilty to the charge of failing to keep his draft board informed of his address. He is a native of Hawaii and came to the continental United States as a stowaway several years ago.