

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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U. S. Court Asked To Ban Nisei Citizens

Report Nisei To See Combat Duty Shortly

Conduct Before, After December 7 Lauded in Report

HONOLULU — U. S. Army headquarters in Hawaii said Saturday that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry "had established an enviable record for efficiency and devotion to duty and that their conduct before, during and since the attack on Pearl Harbor had been exemplary," the Associated Press reported.

The Army announced that American Japanese who had been mustered into the Army in Hawaii in the last two years have been sent to the mainland and are in training at Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis., preparing for action on one of the war's many battlefronts.

(Meanwhile, an order cancelling all calls to service of American-born Japanese which was made effective after the evacuation of west coast Japanese was still in effect, according to inquiries in Salt Lake City. American Japanese who have been classified as "I-A" are being reclassified into deferred ratings).

(A large number of American-born Japanese from the western states are also in training in mid-western and southern states. In Washington last week Congress was told by a Army official that the United States Army has in its ranks "three or four thousand" citizen Japanese. The statement was made by Maj.-General J. T. McNarney who told Rep. David Terry of Arkansas that Japanese Americans "were subject to the draft just like anybody else.")

Army authorities in Hawaii said that U. S.-born Japanese would be assigned to combat duty on fronts other than the Pacific warfront because it was believed that they could serve their country best in that way.

The officers said that physical similarity between these troops and men of the Japanese Army would constitute a military hazard in case of contact in the Pacific area.

American soldiers of Japanese blood gave their lives with Americans of other racial strains in their gallant defense of Hawaii against Japanese treachery on December 7.

Chief Justice Stone Expresses Interest In Evacuee Problems

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, called on Chief Justice Harlan Stone of the Supreme Court last week.

The Chief Justice expressed deep interest in the problems incidental to evacuation and to the citizenship and civil rights questions involved.

Methodists Protest Japanese Evacuation From West Coast

STOCKTON, Cal. — A resolution protesting the mass evacuation of Japanese from the west coast was adopted last week by the California Methodist church at the close of its annual conference.

The conference viewed the wholesale movement of Japanese as "racial discrimination." It urged "selective evacuation" through an individual judging of cases.

Tanforan Mess Worker Purchases \$1900 War Bonds

TANFORAN--Bill Kochiyama, 21-year old mess hall worker at Tanforan, was \$2,000 richer last week.

The money was left him through the will of a former stage and screen star for whom his father had worked twenty years.

Young Kochiyama paid the inheritance tax and then put the remaining \$1900 into War Bonds.

Kochiyama came from New York City in 1940 to attend the University of California.

House Group Approves Fund For Relocation

70 Million Dollars Appropriated for WRA Centers for Japanese

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The House Appropriations Committee Monday approved a \$70,000,000 allotment for the War Relocation Authority for the year starting July 1, as members of the Committee were informed how the federal government hopes to set up eleven self-supporting communities populated by approximately 130,000 Japanese.

The appropriation was requested by President Roosevelt in a special memorandum to Congress.

Relocation of the Japanese, about two-thirds of whom are American citizens, involves "questions" (Continued on page 7)

Six Japanese Face Prison Over Santa Anita 'Trouble'

Charge Group Held Secret Meeting at Santa Anita Center

LOS ANGELES — Six Japanese aliens have been evacuated from the Santa Anita Assembly Center and have been placed in the custody of internment camp authorities. Ultimately they will appear before hearing boards for the purpose of determining whether they shall be interned for the duration of the war.

In addition to the six aliens, five Japanese American citizens, also residents of the center, are being interrogated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation preparatory to prosecution in the Federal Court for violation of Federal Statutes.

The apprehension and prosecution of these persons of Japanese ancestry were made at the request of Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, Commanding Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

Authority for the internment of these aliens, and the prosecution of the citizens—the first action of its kind since the Japanese were evacuated from Military Area, No. 1, on the Pacific Coast—is based on a telegram signed by Attorney General Biddle, dated May 27, 1942, in which United States district attorneys in the eight states comprising the Western Defense Command, are authorized to apprehend, and intern, or prosecute, on request of the Commanding General of this area, these Japanese who for cause should not be allowed to remain in the Assembly Centers, or any other aliens, or citizens, in the Commanding General's area of command.

Briefly, the story behind the in-

'Fascistic' Attempt Threatens Democratic Rights of Persons Of Asiatic Ancestry in America

Just Like 'Mein Kampf', Attorney from National Lawyers' Guild Tells Federal Judge In Comment on Argument Presented by Webb

SAN FRANCISCO—The right of Japanese and other persons of Asiatic ancestry to hold American citizenship was attacked in Federal Court in San Francisco last week in a legal action aimed at disenfranchising 180,000 Americans of Japanese race in the continental United States and Hawaii.

In a bitter Hitlerite attack against the right of Asiatics to hold American citizenship, U. S. Webb, former Attorney General of California and long a leader of movements for restrictive

Grievances Will Be Ironed Out At Santa Anita

SANTA ANITA — Camouflage net workers at Santa Anita were assured that legitimate grievances will be ironed out in a talk by H. Russell Amory, Center manager.

He pointed out that the suddenness of the order was responsible in part for inconveniences caused to date.

A WRA hearing board met with Center representatives, who suggested various projects to be set up in the relocation centers.

Suggestions offered included agriculture, production of hand-carved and hand-painted articles, and vocational schools.

Among Santa Anita visitors last week was Carey McWilliams, California commissioner of Immigration and Housing and author of "Factories in the Field" and "Ill Fares the Land."

Complaints Issued By Army Against Five Citizens

LOS ANGELES — Complaints accusing six Japanese internees of conspiring to create a troublesome situation at the Santa Anita reception center were filed with the federal grand jury recently by United States Attorney William Fleet Palmer.

Charged with conspiring to violate laws governing the orderly conduct of Japanese at the center were Jotaro Ban, Masaru Kawada, Ernest Kinzo Wakayama and Dr. Kaname Takahashi.

Ban, Shuji Fujii and Shuji Matsui were accused of interfering with the peace of the center by conspiring to circulate a petition demanding publication of a Japanese language newspaper.

The six, facing prison terms if convicted, were expected to be summoned before the grand jury before the end of the week.

Five other Japanese reportedly were removed from the center by authorities for conducting a Japanese language meeting in violation of army regulations. They are Tozobura Sashihara, "mayor" of the Santa Anita camp; Torimatsu Sato, Morey Kazuichi Asanuma, Frank Juki Yoshimoto and Morio Sera.

terment proceedings, according to the WCCA, is:

Military orders forbid secret meetings within the centers. They also forbid the use of any but the English language in meetings within the centers. Several days ago, in direct violation of these (Continued on page 7)

measures against resident Japanese, told the Federal Court that only "whites" and American Negroes were eligible for citizenship.

Webb appeared on behalf of John T. Regan, secretary of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and urged Judge St. Sure to decide a test case contrary to a United States Supreme Court decision of 44 years ago.

Webb Filed Two Suits

A similar suit has been filed by Webb in Alameda county for James Fisk, representing the American Legion. Defendants in the suits which seek to strike out the names of registered American citizen Japanese from voting rolls in Alameda and San Francisco counties, are the registrars in the respective counties.

Webb described the decision of the Supreme Court in the Wong Kim Ark case of 1898, upholding the right of citizenship of a Chinese born in this country, as "one of the most injurious and unfortunate decisions" ever handed down by the court.

Webb based his one-hour argument generally on the thesis that our naturalization laws and also the Fourteenth Amendment were meant to bar from citizenship persons other than the "whites", except for the American Negro.

Would Citizenize Chinese

He said later, however, that once the Japanese and other Asiatics were disenfranchised, that Congress should "pass an act citizenizing all Chinese born in the United States." This suggestion was made by Webb after opposing counsel had accused him of advocating "fascist principles" in the midst of "democratic war."

Appearing as a "friend of the court", Charles R. Garry, representing the National Lawyers' Guild, an organization of progressive attorneys, asked:

"What would our Allies think if we came out today and said, 'only those are Americans who are whites?'"

Webb then referred to "China's noble struggle" and said Congress "in a fortnight" could enact legislation giving the American-born Chinese citizenship. (American-born Chinese, of course, are already accepted as citizens under (Continued on page 3)

Wife of Chinese Sent to Tanforan

SAN FRANCISCO — Mrs. Liwa Chew, 32, U. S.-born Japanese wife of an Oakland Chinese, who told federal court that she "hated Japanese and all they stand for" was sent to the Tanforan assembly center and placed on a year's probation last week by Federal Judge St. Sure.

She was charged with remaining in an area restricted to persons of Japanese race.

Mother of two children, Mrs. Chew was arrested two weeks ago in a downtown Oakland hotel.

The front-page story of the week was the battle for Egypt. The United Nations front in the Middle East was in imminent peril. By Wednesday axis armored columns had plunged past El Daba, only 100 miles west of the strategic base of Alexandria which guards the vital Suez Canal. The British Eighth Army was massing to make a firm stand before Alexandria. As Marshal Rommel's mechanized monsters sped through the desert dust, hopes of a second front in Europe this year grew fainter.

Sevastopol was a continuing story. The Soviet Crimean base still held out, but the Moscow press dropped its first hints that the gallant defense of the Black Sea fortress might be forced to capitulate before overwhelming enemy forces. On the central Russian front the battle of Kursk, 200 miles south of Moscow, raged unabated as Nazi tanks and infantry failed to crack the Red Army line. The Kursk offensive looked like the prelude to the long - expected all-out drive by Adolf Hitler in Russia.

A veil of mystery still obscured the situation in the Aleutians. The Japanese appeared to be widening their footholds on two of the westernmost islands of the Alutian group, blunting the U. S. dagger which points at Japan's home islands. A Tokyo report, recorded in the U. S., claimed that Japanese soldiers had even brought seed potatoes to plant on the rocky, craggy islands. The U. S. Navy said that operations were continuing.

The alert FBI nabbed eight Nazi saboteurs, especially trained in a school for sabotage in Berlin, who were landed by German U-boats on Atlantic beaches in New York state and Florida. Congress, meanwhile, speedily approved the 42 billion-dollar war costs bill. In New York state election talk grew more fervid and there was a move to draft Wendell Willkie to run on the Republican ticket against gang-buster Tom Dewey. In California the lineup was Governor Olson against Attorney General Earl Warren in the November finals, with neither major party candidate facing an important opponent in the primaries.

The nation was searching cellars and attics for used rubber in the scrap rubber campaign. Having left everything behind when they evacuated their homes, Japanese at the Tulare assembly center initiated a campaign to write caretakers of evacuated property to give rubber to the war drive. In the basement of the Civic (formerly Miyako) hotel in Los Angeles 'one-time Lil' Tokyo, the new hotel manager found 200 Japanese rubber sandals, turned them over to the drive. Also at the active Tulare center, the center paper, the News, started a drive for wooden clogs to save on rubber consumption.

In New York the American Civil Liberties Union issued its annual report and listed the evacuation of west coast Japanese "without examination of their loyalty and without distinction between aliens and citizens" as No. 1 among items classified as "unfavorable" to civil liberties in the U. S.

In a little Arizona town a young Oriental woman, dressed in slacks and carrying a portable radio, was apprehended by authorities who claimed that she was Japanese and that her radio contained a concealed camera. A phone call to San Francisco cleared up the tangle. The young woman was the sister of the Chinese Consul-General. . . . In San Jose Mah Sing, 59, struck out with his fists when mistaken for a Japanese by a San Jose resident.

First Evacuation Orders Issued for Zone 2

Japanese Will Go Directly To Tule Relocation Center

Gen. DeWitt's Order Covers Twenty Counties In Eastern California

SAN FRANCISCO—Initial movement of Japanese from the California portion of Military Area No. 2, into a Relocation Center for the duration of the war, will take place Thursday, July 9, when the first of three Civilian Exclusion Orders, issued today by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, become effective.

The three orders, Nos. 100, 101, and 102, affect some 1800 persons of Japanese ancestry living in Military Area No. 2 north of the Madera-Fresno and Mono-Inyo county lines and embrace 20 northern California counties.

Posting of the areas began June 30 and all movement will be completed and the Japanese located in the Tule Lake Relocation Center at Newell, in Modoc County, California, by noon of Saturday, July 13. Travel from the various Civil Control Stations is scheduled for July 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Direct to Relocation Centers

Movement of the Japanese from Military Area No. 2, will differ from these procedure followed in evacuating Area No. 1 in that the evacuees will be taken directly to Relocation Centers instead of to temporary Assembly Centers. This will eliminate one operation and tend to speed up the program. It also will allow the evacuees to take more belongings with them.

In addition to the linens, toilet articles and clothing allowed on the evacuation orders for Area No. 1, the Japanese from Area No. 2, will be allowed to take personal property and essentials for house-keeping, but not to exceed 150 pounds in weight for adults and 75 pounds for children under 12 years of age. Heavy household items, such as refrigerators, washing machines, pianos and heavy furniture will be stored temporarily, with shipment to the relocation center at a later date. Smaller items of personal property may be shipped by the evacuees at their own expense, by parcel post or express.

Covers Thirteen Counties

The orders cover 13 counties which were partially evacuated when Military Area No. 1 was cleared of Japanese; and 7 counties which lie entirely in Area No. 2. The counties partially within each area include Butte, Tehama, Shasta, Mariposa, Siskiyou, Yuba, Sutter, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Madera in Area No. 1. Entirely in Area No. 2 are Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Alpine and Mono Counties.

The number of Japanese at the Newell Center will be lifted to more than 11,000 when the three orders are completed. This includes the original movements of over 2000 made when Area No. 1 was evacuated and the transfer of approximately 4800 from the Sacramento Assembly Center and 2500 from the Marysville Assembly Center. Tule Lake will accommodate 16,000 persons.

Civilian Exclusion Order No. 100 affects approximately 350 persons living in that portion of California officially described as:

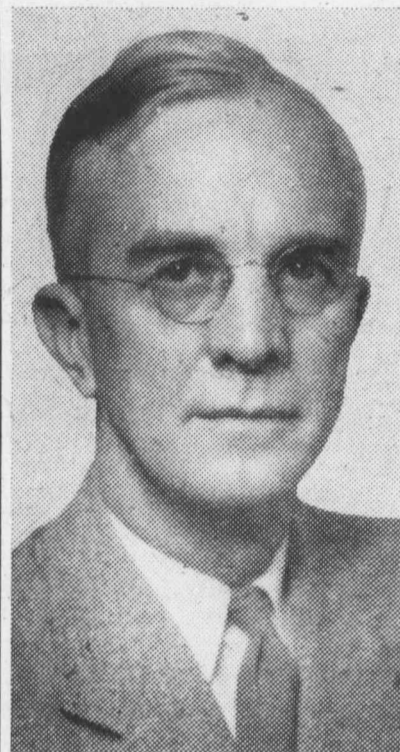
All of the Counties of Modoc, Lassen and Plumas, State of California, and all those portions of the Counties of Butte, Tehama, Shasta and Siskiyou, State of California, lying within Military Area 2.

A responsible member of each family, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station at 509 Main Street, Chico, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., Saturday, July 5. Evacuees will be transported to the Tule Lake Relocation Center on Thursday, July 13.

Civilian Exclusion Order No. 101 affects approximately 500 persons living in the counties of Sierra and Nevada and those portions of the counties of Yuba and Sutter lying easterly of the westerly line of U. S. Highway No. 99E.

A responsible member of each family, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control

New WRA Chief



DILLON S. MYER, new WRA director, has taken over the huge task of relocating 112,000 Japanese evacuees from the west coast in new inland communities.

Dillon Myer, New WRA Head, Has Long Public Service Record

Dillon S. Myer, who succeeded M. S. Eisenhower on June 17 as Director of the War Relocation Authority, has a long background of both State and Federal public service.

Mr. Myer comes to the WRA from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Since December, 1941, he has been Assistant Administrator of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, and since March 16 has served in the capacity of Acting Administrator.

For more than six years prior to assuming his responsibilities with the ACAA, Mr. Myer was with the Soil Conservation Service, first as Chief of the Cooperative Relations and Planning Division and later as Assistant Chief of the Service. During most of 1934 and the early months of 1935 he was with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as Chief of the Compliance Section and as Assistant Chief of the Program Planning Division.

A native of Nebraska, Ohio, and a graduate of Ohio State University in agriculture in 1914, Mr. Myer entered the field of agricultural education and program administration almost immediately after receiving his degree, and has remained in that field the major part of his life. After serving for four years with the State Extension Service of Indiana and two years as county agent for Franklin Coun-

ty, Ohio, he was appointed Supervisor of the Ohio Extension Service in 1922 and held that post until he joined the Federal service in 1934. During this period, however, he obtained a leave of absence in order to study at Columbia University where he received a Master of Arts degree in 1926.

As Director of the War Relocation Authority, Mr. Myer plans to continue along the policy lines already laid down until further experience indicates the need for changes. It is expected that he will visit the Pacific Coast region in the near future to confer with regional staff members and inspect some of the relocation centers.

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A responsible member of each family, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station, Municipal Auditorium, Lincoln, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., Sunday, July 5 or Monday, July 6. Evacuees will be transported to the Tule Lake Relocation Center on Saturday, July 11.

Nisei Architect Plans Lake Park At Coast Center

TANFORAN—A lake-park with playground, grove, rock gardens, children's playground and bosque promenade has been planned by Roy Watanabe, architect.

The project will be located at North Lake, and is scheduled for completion by late July.

Watanabe, graduate of the University of California in 1936, is in the landscaping department of the division of Works and Maintenance. Thirty men are working under him in this department.

Also planned by Watanabe and his workers are a six-hole "pitch and putt" golf course.

Boise Red Cross Receives Check From American Japanese

BOISE, Idaho — The Boise chapter of the American Red Cross received a check last week that it regarded as something out of the ordinary. The money was collected by the Boise Valley chapter of the JACL.

The check was signed by Masa Nakamura, treasurer.

"We accept it with thanks," said C. G. Bowden, president of the Red Cross chapter, "and in appreciation of the fact that there are in our community loyal American citizens who may be of Japanese race."

Nisei Will Miss M. S. Eisenhower

The first hint that Milton S. Eisenhower was no longer head of the WRA came through last week's issue of the U. S. News which carried an item about his appointment as deputy director under Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information. Then our National Secretary Mike Masaoka wrote from New York that he was returning to Washington, D. C. to interview the new director of WRA, Dillon S. Myer.

This was a distinct disappointment to us since we had come to place absolute confidence in Eisenhower. We knew that the Japanese had their welfare entrusted in the hands of a man who was sincere and who really understood their position from his own observations and experience in the last World War. He was not only an idealist but also realist enough to recognize the problems which had to be overcome. His many years in Washington enabled him to have a clear picture of the relationship between the general public and Congress on the one hand and the Japanese in the camps on the other side.

We shall miss him. The more we learn about him, the greater do we realize our loss. But we are happy for him because the new job means a promotion to him. It means a more important role for him in this nation's all our war against the Axis powers. The problem of giving out information had become so entangled that it had become necessary to have a house-cleaning. To have him appointed to this task shows the high esteem with which he is held by the President and officialdom in Washington.

Congratulations, Mr. Eisenhower! May you go on to greater responsibilities in serving the country. We know you have the ability and the qualifications. At the same time, we ask that you keep a spot in your heart for us who were to be under your direction and supervision for the duration of the war. We hope you will continue to keep your interest in our welfare and give a helping hand wherever possible for we shall need good friends like you more than ever as the months and years go by.

'Ku Kluxers' Threaten Nisei Citizenship

The Ku Kluxers of the Pacific Coast, those who are doing their utmost to fan race hatred when this nation needs national unity to successfully prosecute this titanic struggle, now want to deprive the American-born Japanese of their citizenship rights. The test cases filed against the Alameda County and San Francisco registrar of voters are to obtain a review of the U. S. Supreme Court decision which recognized the American citizenship of a Chinese born in this country. Also, there is a movement to pass a constitutional amendment whereby those of Japanese ancestry will not be recognized as American citizens even if born in this country.

If the U. S. Supreme Court for his sincerity, ability, and courage.

"In our first few contacts with him, he has been most courteous and kind. He has demonstrated that he is vitally interested in our welfare; concerned over our future as American citizens; and mindful of the great sacrifices made by the evacuees as their contribution to the national war effort. He has pledged himself and his staff to carry on in the same spirit as that which motivated the former director, and I am confident that he will succeed.

"I personally believe that Mr. Myer merits our confidence and trust—and that he will justify that confidence and trust in his administration of the WRA. In soliciting your support for him, may I once again express the thought that the greater our cooperation with him and his Authority, the greater will be the benefits accruing to us."

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

should reverse the case of U. S. vs. Wong Kim Ark, decided in 1878, then not only will those of Japanese ancestry be effected but also those of Chinese as well as all others of Oriental descent. We doubt if citizenship rights which have come to be so universally recognized in this country will be changed regardless of the personal views and opinions of the judges. We, however, cannot be complacent and do nothing.

Also, if a constitutional amendment should be passed, it would create chaos in that the children of American citizens of Japanese ancestry would be people without a country. Ordinarily they would be recognized as American citizens if their parents were American citizens. But if they are not to be considered as American citizens even if their parents are, then to what country will they belong?

We do not believe the Nisei should be nonchalant about this matter. It is time that they wake up to the seriousness of the situation confronting them.

Should Not Delay Move to Relocation

Three words popular with us these days are, "assembly," "reception" and "relocation," ever since evacuation became a reality. We have consistently tried to avoid the use of the term, "concentration camp." The American newspapers and public, however, are beginning to call the assembly centers "concentration camps." To an unbiased onlooker, this may sound natural. This impression is strengthened in the minds of those who have visited their friends in the assembly centers.

The existing situation has been accepted as unavoidable because of the lack of relocation centers. But the longer this condition is permitted to continue, the greater will be the depressed feeling among the citizens in the centers. We are hoping that the army will make an extra effort to expedite the construction of the housing facilities for the new homes in the inland states, so that the transfer to the WRA will be hastened.

We do not believe that the movement to the relocation centers should be delayed because of the shortage of labor in California. If the Japanese must be evacuated from Zone 2 because of military necessity, it is just as important that those who are in the assembly centers be moved out. Otherwise the position would become inconsistent. To compel them to work on the neighboring farms during the daytime and march back to the centers in the evening smatters too much as if these citizens are prisoners. We do not believe this is the spirit and intent of the evacuation movement as far as we are concerned. We have confidence that the army will not tolerate or impose such humiliating treatment. Let the Japanese farmers in Zone 2 remain if any labor is desired.

Japanese Beginning, End of Evacuation

General DeWitt has lifted the ban on the Italian and German aliens as far as "prohibited and restricted zones" are concerned. They will be required to comply with curfew, residence and travel restrictions as heretofore.

There were those who desired to see the day when all "enemy aliens" would be evacuated. Agitation is going on constantly toward this objective. We have been hoping that such a day would come. We had seen the tragedy of Japanese being uprooted; their lifetime work crushed asunder; and their fortunes depreciated or lost. And we did not want such misfortune to be visited upon other innocent victims of war.

Nothing can restore the Japanese to their former status. Evacuation is now a "fait accompli." We have to look forward to rehabilitation and resettlement. Our salvation lies in the relocation centers for the duration of the war.

To have others suffer the same fate will not benefit the Japanese of this country. We believe it is better that we be the beginning and the end of this so-called "mass exaction."

Charge Attempt to 'Railroad' Senate 'Concentration Camp' Bill

Would Permit Internment of All U. S. Nisei

Action by Senators Delays Consideration Of Stewart Measure

WASHINGTON, D. C.— A bill which would have enabled the Secretary of War to take into custody and intern in concentration camps every American citizen of Japanese race in the United States or in our possessions would have slipped through the United States Senate last week but for objections raised by Senator Abe Murdock, D., Utah, and Senators Ball, Minnesota, and Taft, R., Ohio.

As it is, Senator Stewart, D., Tennessee, threatened to move consideration of the bill at the first opportunity.

The Washington bureau of the Salt Lake Tribune commented:

"This legislation, which would give to the Secretary of War authority to impound every American-born Japanese either in the continental United States or in any of our insular possessions, admittedly would defy a decision of the U. S. supreme court of 50 years ago, which held that an American-born Japanese is an American citizen, and, as pointed out in debate, would pave the way to the seizing of other American-born citizens of German, Italian or other foreign antecedents provided their forebears came from any country with which the United States is at war."

The Tribune bureau noted that "the remarkable thing about the Stewart bill is that only one member of the cabinet was asked for an opinion, the attorney general, and he strongly recommended that the bill be not passed. The opinion of the secretary of war, who would enforce the bill if it should pass, was not even asked."

Bill Was 'Railroaded'

Senator Murdock, on learning the manner in which the bill had been "railroaded" on to the senate calendar, took the floor in opposition. "All the information I have been able to obtain with respect to the relocation of persons of Japanese descent" he said, "is that it is proceeding very satisfactorily, and that the American citizens of Japanese descent are acquiescing in the program, and going into the camps wherever they are established, without any objection, without any protests, and without any adverse exhibition of any kind."

"I think we are treading on very dangerous ground when we pass a bill of this kind, when, in my opinion, there is no necessity for it, and when no request has been made for it by responsible executive heads."

Senator Ball said that if the senate agreed, to "putting 100,000 American citizens into concentration camps without hearings or anything else" the next step might rival actions of totalitarian countries.

Senator Clark of Idaho, whose state is using Japanese workers rather extensively in the beet fields this year, joined with the others in protest.

Japanese Looting Conquered Areas, Say U. S. Officials

WASHINGTON — The Office of War Information said last week that foreign radio broadcasts monitored here "showed clearly" that "Japan is systematically looting the occupied areas and forcing its culture and economic controls on the subjugated people."

The OWI announcement said in part:

"From Burma to occupied China, Japanese armies are followed by propagandists, bankers, industrialists, merchants and a small army of specially-trained civil servants who rule the newly acquired lands and exploit the resources for the benefit of Tokyo."

"To give a semblance of self-rule, natives are selected and set up as puppet officials, such as the despised Wang Ching Wei, puppet head of the Japanese-controlled Chinese State."

Is This Democracy, Senator Stewart?

An attempt was made in Washington last week to 'railroad' a vicious, un-American bill through the United State Senate. That bill (S. 2293) would have authorized 'concentration camps' for America's 180,000 citizens of Japanese descent.

The fact that the attempt to 'stampede' this 'concentration camp' bill through the Senate failed, implements our faith in American democracy. Our grateful appreciation goes out to those Senators who took the floor and blocked this un-American attempt. Yet we know that these Senators did not act specifically in the defense of the rights of a single small minority. We know that they acted in the defense of the rights of all Americans, for an un-American act endangers the rights of all.

It is a reflection also that the four Senators who delayed the Senate's consideration of the Stewart bill hail from all walks of political life. Sen. Ball is a Republican who has consistently supported Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy. Sen. Taft is a Republican leader who has opposed Mr. Roosevelt on many issues. Sen. Murdock is a Democrat and a New Dealer. Sen. Clark is a Democrat and an 'isolationist'. Yet these four men who have rarely agreed, in a group, on policy joined together on a Monday afternoon in the Senate to defend the future of 180,000 American-born Japanese and to defend the future of 130,000,000 Americans.

We do not know what motives impelled Sen. Stewart to adopt the tactic of 'railroading' this bill through the Senate. We do not know what reasons, aside from political considerations and plain orneriness, motivated Sen. Stewart to write this bill at all. Surely he must have known that 70,000 American citizen Japanese unaccused of any disloyalty are already in virtual confinement in west coast centers. And if he has read the Tolson Committee's report he would have known that there was no basis of fact for the accusations of sabotage by resident Japanese in Hawaii on Dec. 7.

And we would like to ask why the War Department, which would enforce this bill, was not consulted at all. And why not a single American-born Japanese, who are the ones affected by the bill, was not called as a witness before the House immigration committee by Sen. Stewart although numerous so-called 'patriotic' organizations with only hearsay knowledge of conditions on the west coast and of the American Japanese were called to testify and their testimony included in the record.

Is this democracy, Sen. Stewart?

Native Sons Begin Legal Fight To Strip Nisei of Citizenship

(Continued from page 1)

the Supreme Court decision of 1898 to which Webb objects).

Ninety Voted in Election

The specific purpose of the hearing was a suit against Cameron King, registrar of voters in San Francisco county, to strike from the election rolls the names of 90 American-born Japanese who voted by mail in the recent municipal bond elections.

The action is being defended by Walter Dold, assistant city attorney.

Dold cited a statement by the late Justice Benjamin Cardozo of the U. S. Supreme Court in a more recent case, *Morrison vs. California*, in which Justice Cardozo stated that "a person of the Japanese race is a citizen of the United States if he was born in the United States."

Webb told the court: "The legal question is 'is a member of the Japanese race, born in the United States, a citizen of the United States?' And, I may say, that raises other questions than the Japanese."

"It involves the citizenship and right to citizenship of all peoples and all races who do not fall within the characterization of 'description of white people.'"

The purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment, ratified in 1868, was, said Webb, to enfranchise the Negro. Webb's contention was that it "citizenizes all persons born in the United States of parents who are eligible to citizenship," a point, which if upheld, he added, would limit citizenship to the White race except for the American Negro.

Excludes All Asiatics

"It excludes the Chinese, the Japanese, Hindus, Hottentots and the islanders of the Pacific," Webb expanded, in disagreement with any contention that the amendment would make citizenship possible for "all persons born in the United States of parents ineligible to citizenship."

The amendment itself reads that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citi-

zens of the United States and the State wherein they reside."

Only 'Whites' in Revolution

Harking back to the very beginning of the nation, Webb said that, except where American Indians were involved, only white persons were present at Bunker Hill, Lexington, Valley Forge and in the drafting of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

He noted that, though modified twelve times between 1790 and 1870, the naturalization law, "like the Rock of Gibraltar" retained the term "white persons" as a limiting factor.

If only white persons can be naturalized, he argued, should children of ineligible aliens automatically be admitted to citizenship?

Dold answered Webb by saying that Webb's arguments had come too late, "the law has been established." Dold then quoted both the Wong Kim Ark decision and the statement by Justice Cardozo.

Compared to 'Mein Kampf'

A second representative of the Lawyers' Guild, Harold Sawyer, told Judge St. Sure:

"If you had taken the authorities cited by General Webb and changed the word 'white' to Aryan you would have had the same language as in Hitler's 'Mein Kampf.' Any attack on the right to be a citizen is not democratic. We are fighting a democratic war and cannot adopt fascist principles."

The suit was filed by the Native Sons supported by their companion organization, the Native Daughters) as the first step in their campaign to take away the citizenship of American-born Japanese. The Native Sons have announced that they are willing to take their case to the Supreme Court. At their recent conventions both the Natives Sons and Daughters contributed \$1000 apiece to start a fund toward disenfranchising the citizen Japanese.

The Native Sons is restricted in membership to persons born in California. There is a Chinese branch of the organization in San Francisco.

THE STEWART BILL

CUSTODY OF JAPANESE RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on Immigration, submitted the following REPORT

The Committee on Immigration, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2293) to provide for taking into custody certain persons who are citizens or subjects of, or owe allegiance to, any nation or country with which the United States is at war, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The primary purpose of the bill is to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to take into custody and restrain, to the extent deemed necessary in the interest of the national defense, during the present war, persons of the Japanese race, regardless of the place of their birth.

A BILL To provide for the taking into custody, during the continuation of the existing war between the United States and Japan, of any or all Japanese residing in or found in the United States.

Whereas all Japanese born in the United States are considered, under the laws of Japan, to be citizens or subjects of and to owe allegiance to Japan; and

Whereas Japanese are of a race or nationality ineligible to become naturalized citizens of the United States: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the continuation of the existing war between the United States and Japan, the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to take into custody and restrain, to the extent deemed by him to be necessary, any and all Japanese persons residing in or found in the United States regardless of whether or not said Japanese were born in the United States.

SEC. 2. (a) Any person taken into custody, under the authority of this Act, may be released from custody whenever the Secretary of War believes that such release will not be inimical to the interests of the national defense or to the welfare of the United States.

(b) The Secretary of War may require, as a condition to any such release, that such person report personally at such times and places, to such military authorities, as the Secretary of War shall designate.

(c) The Secretary of War is authorized to utilize the services of the armed forces of the United States to enforce the provisions of this Act.

During the hearings held on the bill, a representative of the Department of Justice testified that in 8 of our Western States alone there are 47,972 Japanese who were not born in the United States. Such States and the number indicated at the time of the hearings to be residing in each are as follows: Arizona, 218; California, 38,171; Idaho, 443; Montana, 257; Nevada, 254; Oregon, 1,767; Utah, 923; Washington, 5,939.

The number of Japanese who were born in the United States is about 100,000. In Hawaii there are about an equal number. The unrestrained presence within this country of persons of that race, whether or not born in the United States, constitutes, at this time, a serious menace to the war efforts of the United States.

Under the authority of section 4067 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, alien enemies 14 years of age and upward are "liable to be apprehended, restrained, and removed." The President is authorized to direct the manner and degree of the restraint to which such aliens shall be subject and upon what conditions their continued residence within the United States shall be permitted.

Under the authority of such section, the President issued a proclamation on December 8, 1941, setting forth the conduct to be observed by all Japanese aliens of the age of 14 years or upward residing or found within the United States or within any territories in any way subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and charging the Attorney General and the Secretary of War with certain duties in respect thereto. Such proclamation can be found in the Federal Register for December 10, 1941, (6 F. R. 6321).

By reason of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *United States v. Wong Kim Ark* (169 U. S. 649 (1898)), the Department of Justice is of the opinion that the descriptive words

used in such proclamation, and in the statute, under the authority of which the proclamation was issued, i. e., "natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the Empire of Japan," do not include Japanese born in the United States.

In that respect, your committee direct the attention of the Senate to the fact that, under the laws of Japan, a Japanese is considered to be a citizen or subject of the Empire of Japan, regardless of the place of his birth if his father is Japanese, unless by his own voluntary act he acquires a foreign nationality and renounces Japanese nationality; and, in any case, a male of 17 years of age or upward, regardless of the place of his birth, does not lose Japanese nationality or citizenship unless he has completed active service in the Japanese Army or Navy or unless he is under no obligation to serve in such forces. There is no such thing as a Japanese not being a subject of the Emperor of Japan.

Your committee interpret the Japanese law to virtually mean that, regardless of the place of birth, at least all male persons of the Japanese race are considered to be citizens or subjects of the Empire of Japan.

Under the naturalization laws of the United States in existence since the year 1790, no Japanese has been eligible for naturalization as a citizen of the United States; and, therefore a Japanese cannot acquire United States citizenship by his own voluntary act. The act of March 26, 1790 (1 Stat. 103), limited naturalization to free, white persons. Such act was modified by the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Stat. 254), 2 years after the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, to include "aliens of African nativity, and to persons of African descent" (sec. 2067 of the Revised Statutes). By section 303 of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1138), the privilege of naturalization was extended to "descendants of the races indigenous to the Western Hemisphere."

The only manner in which a Japanese may acquire United States citizenship, under the prevailing interpretation of the fourteenth amendment to our Constitution, is by what is frequently referred to as the "accident of birth" in a place over which the United States exercises jurisdiction.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the *Wong Kim Ark* case, previously referred to, sustains the point of view that a Japanese born in the United States, of parents who cannot themselves be naturalized, is a native-born citizen of the United States. The decision of the Supreme Court was that, except for certain exceptions not here applicable, all persons born in the United States are citizens of the United States, regardless of the race of nationality of their parents and the status of such parents in this country—residents of the United States merely by sufferance.

Mr. Chief Justice Fuller wrote a dissenting opinion in the case which was concurred in by Mr. Justice Harlan.

Your committee believes the dissenting opinion presents convincing arguments and it also believes that should the matter again be presented to the Supreme Court in a proper case, the dissenting opinion in the *Wong Kim Ark* case might become the majority opinion in the new case.

The portion of the fourteenth (Continued on page 6)

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LARRY TAJIRI Managing Editor

EDITORIALS:

Is U. S. Webb a Fascist?

It would be simple to denounce Mr. U. S. Webb, legalistic hachetman for the Native Sons and Daughters of California and former state Attorney-General, as a fascist.

His own words, his appeal to Federal Court in San Francisco last week to deny citizenship now and forever to all Asiatics, are enough to damn him as a believer in the racial doctrines of Adolf Hitler. As the representative of the National Lawyers' Guild told Federal Judge St. Sure: "If you had taken the authorities cited by General Webb and changed the word 'white' to Aryan you would have had the same language as in Hitler's Mein Kampf."

But Mr. Webb would be the first to deny that he is a fascist. He would probably say that he, and the people he represents, are Americans—the only real Americans—believing in a nation ruled by a 'superior race' of 'whites' (or Aryans).

If you have ever read the detestable lies of Hitler's parrot, Goebbels, that, Mr. Webb, is the Nazi party line!

And what rejoicing there would be in Tokyo if the Japanese enemy, Mr. Webb, could get a copy of the transcript of your testimony in Federal Court last week. Your words would have in propaganda value the might of twenty divisions in convincing the people of China, the Philippines, Malaysia and India that Radio Tokyo's claims that this is a 'race war' are true. Your words, Mr. Webb, would replace in propaganda value the severe losses of Japanese carriers and cruisers in the Coral Sea and Midway. Your words, Mr. Webb, are paper bullets for the enemy.

You say that only 'white men' staged the Boston tea party, fought the Revolution, signed the Declaration and the Constitution. But the Revolution had at least one non-white hero, Crispus Attucks, a Negro. And the Revolution was fought, as this present war is being fought, so that all men might be free. And George Washington and Tom Jefferson and Abe Lincoln are the heroes not alone of the 'white race' but of all men.

This war today is not a race war of 'white' against 'non-whites'. In Europe white men are fighting white men and in Asia Orientals fight Orientals. It is a war to determine a way of life, whether men shall live in freedom or in slavery. Not just one group of men, Mr. Webb, but all men.

America is an amalgam of races. Her strength derives from the great and varied racial strains within her. American is a nation of refugees from Old World tyrannies. America believes in equality of opportunity, regardless of 'race, color or creed.' Americans fought one great and bloody civil war to establish the right of all her people to be free. The American way is the way of tolerance and justice and understanding.

The American way is the antithesis of Hitler's.

Yes, it would be easy to simply label Mr. Webb as a fascist. We do not believe he is and we do not believe he sympathizes with Hitler. But we do believe Mr. Webb has a mistaken conception of America and of the American way.

Neither do we believe that the entire

Washington Letter: Eastern Reactions

The attack by U. S. Senator Webb and the Native Sons of the Golden West on the right of Americans of Japanese descent to their citizenship is arousing interest in Washington and the East, particularly because it is so clearly opposed to the recent declarations of Vice President Wallace, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, and others who have spoken for the rights of all peoples regardless of race or color. The feeling of most Americans in the East is that Americans of Japanese ancestry through their submission to the necessities of evacuation have proven their loyalty in a way that more than ever demands the protection of their constitutional rights.

Keep a Personal Record

What happened to Citizen Suzuki and 70,000 other American-born Japanese in the first year of America's war for world freedom is already a chapter in American history. The facts are all there, the military proclamations, the statements of public officials, the newspaper editorials and reports, the legal whys and wherefores. Only the human side of the picture remains to be filled in. The human side must be told by the people who experienced the heart-break of evacuation, who are today living the story of relocation.

Historians need documentation. The men who will write the human picture of the greatest forced movement of people in American history will do so from the personal records of the people themselves. One of America's great writers told a group of nisei a few days before evacuation orders were issued, "When you get to your assembly and relocation centers, keep a personal day-to-day record of your experiences and your reactions." He said to keep a diary or a daily "log."

We hope that Citizen Suzuki is keeping a record of his experiences and his times.

Volunteers for Victory

Unsolicited praise of Japanese volunteers for sugar beet work in the fields of southern Idaho and eastern Oregon comes from officials of the U. S. employment service.

Japanese evacuees from the west coast assembly centers are credited with a large share in saving the important sugar beet crop in those areas.

These Japanese, many of whom were farm operators or tenants before evacuation, volunteered their services as field labor to meet the manpower shortage in the fields. They are truly "volunteers for victory" in the "food for freedom" campaign. Their efforts will make more sugar available for conversion into alcohol for explosives. Their efforts will help bring closer the inevitable victory of democracy.

membership of the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West subscribes to his flagrant attacks on American principles. The Native Sons is not the Nazi Bund. We ask them to repudiate the fascistic race policies of ex-Attorney General Webb and of that group within their membership which has sponsored this un-American program of race hatred.

It is indeed regrettable that U. S. Webb and the Native Sons have raised the race issue at this time. Our nation stands today at a point where she needs her unity most. Raising the race issue can undermine that unity.

Americans of all races are contributing their whole energies to the war effort. The war is serving to break down artificial race barriers as colored and white work side by side on the production lines. And whether Mr. Webb will concede it or not, the Japanese American is doing his part. The Army says that Japanese Americans in Hawaii were loyal before and after that terrible December 7 and that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry will take their place beside other Americans on the fighting front. Others are working in the beet fields, making camouflage nets, tending guayule plants and they want only a chance to do more.

We are confident that the "race purity" bunk which Mr. Webb advocates will not prevail in America just as we are confident that Hitler's Nazi race doctrines will not prevail throughout the world.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Nippon's military overlords set the stage for their all-out assault on the status quo of eastern Asia and Oceania by the ruthless persecution of all pro-democratic individuals. The Kempeitai, a Japanized Gestapo, raided, jailed, sometimes tortured. These secret police were especially suspicious of the nisei who were visiting, studying or working in Japan. For the nisei were a democratic force and thus potentially dangerous to the men who were welding a totalitarian state and were dreaming of world empire. The nisei knew and believed in democracy and the rights of free men and democracy was something which might one day inspire and inflame the Japanese people to overthrow their military despots.

In their aggressions outside Japan the Japanese militarists have used bullets and the sword. To seize power within Japan they utilized these same elements. Cabinet ministers and other prominent Japanese were assassinated by the gun and the saber. Party government, modeled on the western democracies, was destroyed by death and threats of death. The assassins were "patriotic" terrorists, often army and navy officers. They despised the "weakness" of the pro-democratic statesmen controlling Japan's foreign policy. They murdered Premiers Hamaguchi and Inukai, Viscount Saito, Korekiyo Takahashi, Baron Dan and others. They grew in power with every assassination. Today they rule Japan.

It is a mistake to believe that Japan entered the war as Hitler's "stooge." Tokyo's war lords have a dream of world conquest every bit as overwhelming as that conceived by the brain-guy of Berchtesgaden. True the Japanese aided Hitler by making World War II

a two-ocean war, thus diverting the war energies of the now United Nations. But Hitler by engaging the Soviet Union in a gigantic struggle in Europe, forced the U.S.S.R. to weaken its Far Eastern garrisons. As the Red Banner armies moved east on the trans-Siberian, the Tokyo warmakers decided that the time had come for the war for which they had prepared since the day the expanding economy of Nippon had first clashed with those of the powers of the west. The war to rid Asia of "white imperialism" was on and Japanese carriers launched planes against Pearl Harbor.

The record of the western powers in the Far East is one to which no participant nation can point with pride. Japan, in her dream of "Pan-Asia," has made good use of that record of colonial exploitation, of "the white man's burden." Japan has cried "Asia for the Asiatics" but her armies and air fleets have left thousands of Chinese and Filipino civilian dead.

This is no mere war of rival imperialisms, no mere contest for markets or industrial riches, although the war certainly has its economic basis. It is above all a war for freedom, as opposed to enslavement. The final decision of this war will set the future course of this world. It will decide whether the peoples of the world will, in years to come, live as vassals in a Hitlerite state ruled by certain "superior" races, or whether the peoples of the world will be the masters of their own destinies with freedom of religion, the press, the seas and freedom from want. In the world of the democracies the common people have the right to fight for a better life, a better world. And the people of the democracies are fighting to preserve that right.

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

About 70,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry are now in concentration camps on the West Coast. The plight of these people temporarily interned and denied freedom of movement and action is deplorable. Inasmuch as the avowed purpose of the United Nations is to preserve democracy throughout the world, this discrimination against American citizens because of their racial lineage does not carry out the plans and intentions of the fundamental democratic principles enunciated to combat Axis influence. To preserve democracy abroad, we are losing democracy at home.

The Memorial Day speech of Sumner Welles set forth the fact that "discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed, or color must be abolished..." Could anyone languishing in American concentration camps believe in the sincerity of the Under Secretary's words when they find themselves discriminated against, thrown in barbed wire enclosures and living in tar-paper barracks?

It is unfortunate, of course, to find that the government in many instances refer to these concentration camps as alien assembly or reception centers. When three-fourths of the people in concentration camps are American citizens, the term "alien" connotes scornful rejection of their citizenship rights. Many citizen evacuees are wondering if they are actually classified as aliens, in spite of their citizenship. The nisei, as a whole, did not resent being transferred from their homes and occupations to concentration camps as a matter of military necessity, but they do resent the common treatment they receive with aliens.

Citizens and alien Japanese are in the same camps. As one camp administrator said, "Whether you are citizen or alien, what difference does it make now that you are here. You should both cooperate to make the best out of the situation."

True, we acknowledge the fact that citizens and aliens are in the same concentration camps and face the same problems, but there should be some effort made to recognize the citizenship status of the majority of the internees.

If logic is followed in administering the camps, there is need for stressing nisei citizenship. In the camouflage net garnish work,

for example, the administration says that only citizens can be employed since the Geneva Conference agreement prohibits "prisoners of war" from being used on war effort projects.

Just what is meant by alien Japanese being "prisoners of war"? If alien Japanese are prisoners of war and they cannot be employed on camouflage nets, why are citizens being paid the same wage scale as prisoners of war and what are they doing in alien concentration camps? And why are aliens given franchise rights in self-government at concentration camps when they have no franchise rights elsewhere?

There must be a line drawn for consistency so that the rights of the citizens will be recognized even in a concentration camp.

All of us have a stake in America. We believe in the Bill of Rights and take great pride that America is composed of people of diverse ancestries alien to the country at one time. But can't this racial discrimination against us be a weapon against some other racial minority in this country?

I sometimes wonder if our government does not consider keeping our loyalty and faith in the American way?

Quotes:

Comments From Center Papers

"I don't think older girls should marry a young playboy. A man should be five years older than the woman because a man is superior. In public, a woman can't boss a man. At home it's all right."

Reply to question, "Shall Women Marry Younger Men?" a new feature in the Tanforan Totalizer.

"But our election will be significant from another, and special, standpoint. For the issei parent generation, it will be their first opportunity to participate on an equal footing with their citizen offspring in a balloting.

"For them, an initiation; for us, a renewal of a cherished and accustomed American practice."—Editorial in the Tanforan Totalizer.

An Artist Fights Fascism

Isamu Noguchi, Noted Sculptor, Casts His Lot With the Nisei

The WCCA office in San Francisco was a noisy, crowded place that afternoon of March 27. Japanese, alien and citizen, and aliens of other axis countries were trying to get permits to get out of Military Area so they could beat the deadline on travel restrictions. The queues of people extended out into the street.

The young man, slight of figure, with green eyes and dark hair, who was presenting his case to the harrassed official, added only more bewilderment to the staff.

For Isamu Noguchi did not want only to get out of the prohibited area. He wanted to be sure he would be allowed to get back in so that he might eventually go to a relocation center.

Today Isamu Noguchi is in Poston, Arizona, as director of landscaping and park planning for the Poston resettlement project. And next week his works go on exhibit at the San Francisco Museum.

Both these facts are somehow indicative of a fact so oft repeated that it has become axiomatic—that men of art are men of good will, that art knows no boundaries of race or creed.

In Noguchi this truth of the democracy of men and of art is no recently-acquired thing. He is no bandwagon artist.

In his art, his training and schooling, and even in his nationality, he has always been an example of the assimilation of races and cultures that we today call true democracy.

Father Was Poet

He was born in Los Angeles on November 17, 1904. His father was Yone Noguchi, famed early California poet. His mother was of Scotch, Irish, French, English and American Indian blood.

This cultural and racial mixture is the antithesis of all the tenets of the Axis powers. As may be expected, he has been in the forefront among the men of good will opposed to Fascism. His condemnation of aggression extends back to the Manchurian incident. He has devoted much of his time and his talent to warning against the rising menace to democracy, as in the 66-foot sculpture in Mexico, or more indirectly, the Associated Press panel in Rockefeller Center. Schooling Hybrid

His schooling has been as hybrid as his racial antecedents.

At the age of two, he was taken to Japan by his parents. There, till the age of eight, he received the usual Japanese education. He was then sent to a French Jesuit school in Yokohama. For a while he was apprenticed to a cabinet maker by a wise mother.

In 1917 his mother sent him to an experimental school in Indiana, where the boys were taught "to know by doing." The school folded up to become an army training camp. Isamu, having nowhere to go, remained there till the Armistice as a sort of mascot to the trainees. Afterwards he attended public high school in La Porte, Indiana.

After graduation, Noguchi became apprenticed for a short while to the creator of the Rushmore Memorial cliff sculptures of Washington, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. He then took a premedical course at Columbia University, for a short while deflected from his art. But in 1924, he took it up again, this time for good. He has traveled widely in Europe and Asia, as well as on this continent.

Conception of Art

Noguchi's conception of art is one of universality. It is hybrid, like the man himself, of America, Europe and Asia. He anticipates the synthesis of culture and race the he believes must eventually come to America. In a word, he is an American.

In early works, Noguchi was more the individual who protested injustice. Today he believes that social planning on a complete scale is the only solution to the injustices and shortcomings of the world. From pure sculptor he has evolved into a social planner.

Included in the exhibit are plans for the irrigation, system, landscaping and recreation departments, and the cemetery at Poston. So vast a concept of the true function of sculpture is rare. But to Noguchi, the whole earth is sculpture, and until the mass has been attended to, the details have no meaning.

To the argument that he wastes

his time on projects too vast for realization, he answers that someone must do the planning, that the world is coming into a communal era where certainly after the war, the greatest need will be for just such planning as he is now doing.

Thus it was that with the first talk of evacuation on the West coast, Noguchi was planning full-scale projects for the camps, with emphasis on the utilization of natural materials available. He points to the American Indian community, self-sufficient, and utilizing all surrounding materials. Noguchi plans to use adobe in the construction of buildings at Poston, hopes even to use it for sculpture. But with the belief that sculpture is only part of the life about it, his plans for evacuee camps included plans for making all necessary products, the growing of all needed food, the education of children, vocational instruction. Yet underlying the whole scheme was the hand of the artist, seeing proportions, recognizing the need for human development.

The Noguchi exhibit is as vast in scope as the man's own concept of art. It includes various early works, abstractions made in Paris in 1928, portrait heads, including one of George Gershwin made in 1929, the Lynched Figure.

There are his "Design for a Medical Wall," made in 1939 at the time of the World's Fair, playground equipment designed for the Hawaii Park Department, his "contour playground," designed for the New York Park Department in 1940, an onyx capitol and magnesite table made within the last few months on the West coast.

Fights Fascism

Isamu Noguchi feared this war, but to him there was one very good thing about it. At last, the forces of reaction and progress were definitely split. The force of democracy was finally to wage open war upon the forces of bigotry and greed and oppression. It would have been for him, a very personal defeat if we had fallen into the fascist line of racial bigotry.

It was against this challenge that since December 7 he has for the first time championed the cause of the Nisei.

Isamu Noguchi might have remained in the East, still a fighter in the ranks of democracy. He might today be working in a New York "studio," with Harry Hopkins, the Roosevelt advisor, sitting idly by, a reassuring presence in the room.

He might even be still a part of New York's Cafe Society. Hard to remember that only a few short months ago, he was one of several "young men about town" who launched a barge girl into New York society—with all the attendant publicity for Cafe Society doings.

Noguchi might be a free man somewhere outside of the military zone, wearing his floppy gabardine hat, leather sandals on his feet, driving about in his dusty tan station wagon. His friends number hundreds of the great and the near great. Artists, movie stars, politicians, writers — they all know him.

But for him, casting his lot with the Nisei at Poston is no sacrifice. For him it is a chance to put into effect his ideas for social planning. He can see a community grow from sand dunes to a planned and beautiful city. He will see men making use of materials about them, learning again the great wealth of the soil. He will see the Nisei working together in a cooperative society, learning not the words, but the actions of democracy.—M. T. O.

Column Heads of the Week:

"Inside Center" in the Fresno "Grapevine." . . . "Between the Barracks," Richard Itanaga in the "Grapevine."

FROM THE FRYING PAN

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Nisei Behind the Barbed Wire . . .

A hundred thousand Americans of Japanese blood and their parents are living unobtrusively behind barbed wire today as their part toward American victory in a fight to the finish against the Axis. Several thousand others, sons, brothers, husbands of those confined to camps, are bearing arms for the United States, some of them already are overseas.

A still smaller handful is behind the lines in highly specialized war work—teaching the Japanese language to intelligence officers, studying and analyzing Japanese propaganda, making use of specialized training and aptitude so that the United Nations may emerge victorious.

At the same time there is a persistent voice being heard from within this nation, representing but a small portion of its citizens and calling upon hatred, discrimination and prejudice because of race.

This is the voice of people who would disenfranchise the Nisei, who would deport everyone of Japanese descent, who would deny the right of citizenship to those not of Caucasian blood, who would rescind the civil rights of American citizens as a gesture of American patriotism.

These people are un-American. They would negate the spirit of the Constitution and disavow the efforts of great men who strove to defend it. They would deny the validity of the principles upon which President Roosevelt outlined the Atlantic charter.

They also disrupt the war effort of the United Nations. The issue of race arouses the anxiety of the millions of loyal American Negroes, one-tenth of the total manpower of the United States. They would slap the faces of the courageous Filipino and Chinese allies of America, and of the fearless Indian troops of Britain's armies.

Their voice is the voice of Hitler and the Axis who speak of chosen people and divine mandate to dominate lesser peoples. Theirs is the voice of distrust and dissension.

The Nisei are doing all in their limited power now to prove that their Americanism is no sham. Their conduct during the evacuation and in the first months of reception center life have shown all who have come in contact with them that they are co-operating with America's total war effort.

The Nisei might be able to play a greater and more important part if they had their freedom. This privilege has been denied them.

But they must realize that much of what their position will be after the war will depend on their conduct during this conflict. The battle for recognition has only started. The real battle for the Nisei may well take place in internal conflict after an armistice has been declared along the world-wide battlefronts.

For this we must be prepared. The JACL chose well when it adopted the slogan "Security Through Unity". The JACL as spokesmen for the Nisei has undertaken a task which no other group could hope to accept.

There must be no relaxation of vigilance by this organization, nor must its members cease to support their chosen leaders. Otherwise our fate will be that of a people without a country.

"Are we going to be shoved around just because we wear skirts? NO! The feminine half of the Tulare News staff is 100 per cent behind Miss Florence Hasegawa. WE-MUST HAVE a woman on the council!"—Tulare News on June 6.

"The men of the Tulare News staff take no responsibility for the defeat of the women's choice, Miss Florence Hasegawa. Although she made a fairly good showing, Miss Hasegawa failed to show. This may be attributed in part to the failure of the staff to follow up the magnificent play-up they gave their heroine."—The Tulare News, June 9.

It's the truth; the chief cause of divorce is marriage.—Richard Itanaga in "Between the Barracks," Walerga Wasp.

An Editorial:

From the San Francisco Chronicle

Whatever is the decision in the suit to disenfranchise citizens of Japanese ancestry, it is unfortunately raised at this time.

Many matters will be readjusted after the war. How, will be influenced by public opinion created by time and events now beyond calculation.

A Constitutional amendment to specifically enfranchise Chinese, or to disenfranchise Japanese, doubtless would be approved and ratified in record time. Either would be a "quickie," bad in the matter of fundamental law. It is equally bad at this time to seek legal definitions which must be inconclusive in matters bound to undergo readjustment, even if that be only an affirmation of existing formula.

It is true as Mr. Webb says, that the Declaration, and the Constitution for that matter, was written by white men. It is not true that it was exclusively "for" white men. These characters are of human, not race principles, and to suggest otherwise now is to furnish excuse for unjustified accusation that America is not true to its principles.—A front-page editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle of June 27, 1942.

Willkie Makes Strong Plea For Rights of Minority Groups

The Stork Club

BIRTHS

- To Mrs. Ed Masuoka, a son David Masaru, on June 10 at Stanislaus County hospital.
- To Mrs. Minoru Yoshida, a girl on June 13 at Fresno.
- To Mrs. Shigeru Nakamura, a girl on June 13, at Tanforan.
- To Mrs. Masayoshi, Harada, a girl on June 14, at Tanforan.
- To Mrs. Mako Yanagimachi, a boy on June 15 at Camp Harmony.
- To Mrs. Duke Miyake, a girl on June 15, at Tanforan.
- To Mrs. Hisakazu Nakagawara, a boy on June 16, at Tanforan.
- To Mrs. Rokuro Okubo, a girl on June 16, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Robert Kitajima, a boy on June 16, at Tanforan.
- To Mrs. Bill Yoshioka, a boy on June 17, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Yoshio Kawamoto, a boy on June 17, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. K. Hirata, a girl on June 17, at Stanislaus County hospital.
- To Mrs. M. Tokubo, a girl on June 17, at Turlock.
- To Mrs. Ritsuo Oishi, a boy on June 18, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. James Mayeda, a boy on June 19, at Merced.
- To Mrs. F. Kubota, a girl, Mildred Naomi, on June 20, at Turlock.
- To Mrs. Yoji Watanabe, a girl on June 20, at Tulare.
- To Mrs. Yaeko Inoda, a boy on June 22, at Manzanar.
- To Mrs. Toshio Amino, a girl, Miyoko, at Fresno.
- To Mrs. Masami Seno, a boy on June 18, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Frank Matsuura, a boy on June 19, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Zeichi Yamasaki, a girl on June 20, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Frank Izumigawa, a girl on June 20, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Takeguchi Yoshibumi, a girl on June 20, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. George Yuasa, a girl on June 22, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Mitsuo Okubo, a girl on June 22, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. George Kanemoto, a boy on June 22, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Satoshi Mikami, a girl on June 23, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Yoshio Nehira, a girl on June 19, at Tanforan.

Obituary

DEATHS

- Chiyoko Kimura, 2, on June 17 at Tanforan.
- Frank Takeuchi, 58, on June 20 at San Mateo County hospital.
- Isaburo Nakano, 63, on June 21 at Merced.
- Mrs. Naokichi Tanji, 50, on June 21 at Merced General hospital.
- Chiyeo Hashimoto, 16, on June 17, at Merced.
- Mary Magdaline Inae Kawaguchi, 43, on June 21, at Camp Harmony.
- Kakuzo Kimura, 62, on June 23, at Merced.

And Bells

MARRIAGES

- Margaret Miura to Norman Taro Satow at Merced.
- Fumiko Higurashi to Mitsuyuki

Making a strong plea for the rights of minorities, Wendell L. Willkie, writing in last week's issue of the Saturday Evening Post declared that "whenever we take away the liberties of those we hate, we are opening the way to the loss of liberty of those we love."

"Our way of living together in America is a strong but delicate fabric," he says in the article, "The Case for the Minorities," adding that "it serves as a cloak for the protection of poor and rich, of black and white, of Jew and gentile, of foreign and native born. "For God's sake, let us not tear it asunder. For no man knows, once it is destroyed, where or when man will find its protective warmth again."

Willkie says that honest discussion of the wartime menace to racial, religious and political minorities, by a forewarning of the consequences, develops a "sober public judgment that will prevent any tendency toward a repetition of such National ignominies as the Ku Klux Klan and such calamities as the series of race riots in our cities which grew out of the emotionalism of the first World War.

"The height of our civilization, it seems to me, has been reached not by our assembly lines, our inventions or any of our great factitious development, but by the ability of people of varying beliefs and different racial extractions to live side by side here in the United States with mutual understanding, respect and helpfulness," the article says.

"It has always impressed me, quite apart from any reasons of humanitarianism or justice or any sentiment regarding the protection of the weak by the strong, it is only common sense to safeguard jealously the rights of minorities. For minorities are rich assets of a democracy, assets which no totalitarian Government can afford. Dictatorship must, of necessity, fear and suppress them. But within the tolerance of a democracy, minorities are the constant source of new vigor."

"This is a democracy, and leap year or no leap year, let every day be a Sadie Hawkins day during the duration, before the termination of the war, or before the termination of you!"—From "How to Catch a Man," by Nutsko in the Pinedale Logger, June 13.

"Conscious of the fact that there is a greater reason for the promotion of good will and friendly contact between the centers than an inter-center newspaper rivalry, we heartily encourage nisei journalists to carry on!"—Ed. Jobo Nakamura, Walerga Wasp.

This paper still aimsto bid for the distinction of being the liveliest and best-looking sheet to come off an evacuated mimeograph. The first step is to get a name with zip, zing and zazzzmatazz. . . . Then we'll really make the Santa Anita PACEMAKER really gallop.—Camp Harmony News-Letter.

Yanagita on June 16, at Camp Harmony.

Mary Inada to Henry Yoshikawa on June 16, at Fresno.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

Quoting a Letter

received from the former Shizue Kawahara, executive secretary of the Eden Township Chapter, now residing in Rockford, Illinois;

"Enclosed you will find my subscription to the PACIFIC CITIZEN. Living here in Rockford, isolated from news and happenings of the Japanese, and the J.A.C.L., receiving the PACIFIC CITIZEN is heartily welcomed.

"The citizens of Rockford have accepted our residence here in a very American-like attitude, and the employers are more than understanding and kind to us. Besides myself, there are five other married girls working in homes. Our husbands are soldiers stationed at Camp Grant.

"Lots of luck in your work."

Sincerely yours,
SHIZUE KARIYA."

It is good to hear from a former active Bay Regionite . . . thanks for your good wishes, Shizue, and more power to you and the others stationed at Camp Grant!

Men In Service

of the U. S. Army, as of July 1, 1942, will receive a special sub-

100% SUPPORT TO PC

"The PACIFIC CITIZEN is excellent. We are 100 per cent behind you. By giving our wholehearted support to this project, we feel that we are assuring ourselves a hearing before the American public. It is the one medium left to inform all JACL members and their friends of what is happening. We are enclosing \$225.00 as subscriptions for our Caucasian American friends of this county who are interested in our welfare. In this manner we are expecting to keep them informed of developments. Keep up your excellent work for the cause of all Nisei and Japanese in this country.

Fraternally,
Tulare County Chapter,
By Dale Okazaki, Secy."

scription rate of \$1.00 per year . . . send the PC to your brothers or friends at half rate.

A Special Service

rendered by the American Red Cross will enable you to send a 25-word message to relatives or friends in enemy territory . . . write to your county American Red Cross chapter and ask for form No. 1616, revised October, 1941. . . of course, there is no guarantee of delivery.

In the Cause of Citizenship

the voluntary services of Ida Nakamura, Shizu Aoki and Amy Sasaki of Washington, D. C., have been invaluable, according to our representatives there . . . we wish to add our thanks from Salt Lake City. . . Also to the list of volunteer workers, we gratefully add the names of Yoshiko Imai, Miyo Honda (formerly of Redwood City), and Shigeru Horio (formerly of S. F.)—all of Salt Lake City—who generously give us their spare time several days a week.

The P. C. Apologizes

for an error and agrees that "credit should fall where credit is due"

"I am writing this letter in regard to an article that was published in the PC on Thursday, June 18, 1942. In that issue it was mentioned that Mr. Ernest Leonetti was the State WCCA Manager, and that under his direction the Portland Center has become one of the best managed centers on the Coast.

"I wish to state that Mr. Emil Sandquist is the manager of the North Portland Assembly Center and it is due to his fine work that the Center is one of the best on the Pacific Coast. We find that Mr. Sandquist is a fine, just and tolerant man, and we think that credit should fall where credit is due.

"Mr. Ernest Leonetti represents the U. S. Employment Service."

Sincerely yours,
DR. NEWTON K. UYESUGI,
President,
Portland Chapter, JACL."

The Stewart Bill

(Continued from page 3)

amendment construed by the Court in such case is as follows:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

Mr. Chief Justice Fuller based his dissent upon what he believed to be the true meaning of the words "and subject to the jurisdiction thereof." It was his belief that these words had the same meaning as the words "and not subject to any foreign power" in the Civil Rights Act of 1866 (14 Stat. 27). He believed that it was the person himself who had to be completely subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and not just the place where the birth occurred.

In that respect, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller said the following:

The words "not subject to any foreign power" (in the Civil Rights Act) do not in themselves refer to mere territorial jurisdiction, for the persons referred to are persons born in the United States. All such persons are undoubtedly subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and yet the act concedes that nevertheless they may be subjected to the political jurisdiction of a foreign government. In other words, by the terms of the act all persons born in the United States, and not owing allegiance to any foreign power, are citizens.

The allegiance of children so born is not the local allegiance arising from their parents merely being domiciled in the country, and it is single and not double allegiance. Indeed double allegiance in the sense of double nationality has no place in our law, and the existence of a man without a country is not recognized.

But it is argued that the words "and not subject to any foreign power" should be construed as excepting from the operation of the statute only the children of public ministers and of aliens born during hostile occupation.

Whether the immunity of foreign ministers from local allegiance rests on the fiction of extraterritoriality or on the waiver of territorial jurisdiction by receiving them as representatives of other sovereignties, the result is the same.

They do not owe allegiance otherwise than to their own governments, and their children cannot be regarded as born within any other.

And this is true as to the children of aliens within territory in hostile occupation, who necessarily are not under the protection of, nor bound to render obedience to, the sovereign whose domains are invaded; but it is not pretended that the children of citizens of a government so situated would not become its citizens at their birth, as the permanent allegiance of their parents would not be severed by the mere fact of the enemy's possession.

If the act of 1866 had not contained the words, "and not subject to any foreign power," the children neither of public ministers nor of aliens in territory in hostile occupation would have been included within its terms on any proper construction, for their birth would not have subjected them to ties of allegiance, whether local and temporary, or general and permanent.

There was no necessity as to them for the insertion of the words although they were embraced by them.

But there were others in respect of whom the exception was needed, namely, the children, remaining subject to a foreign power by virtue of the tie of permanent allegiance, which they had not severed by formal adjuration nor equivalent conduct, and some of whom were not permitted to do so if they would.

And it was to prevent the acquisition of citizenship by the children of such aliens merely by birth within the geographical limits of the United States that the words were inserted.

Two months after the statute was enacted, on June 16, 1866, the fourteenth amendment was proposed, and declared ratified July 28, 1868. The first clause of the first section reads: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United

States and of the State wherein they reside.' The act was passed and the amendment proposed by the same Congress, and it is not open to reasonable doubt that the "subject to the jurisdiction thereof" in the amendment were used as synonymous with the words "and not subject to any foreign power" of the act.

The jurists and statesmen referred to in the majority opinion, notably Senator Trumbull and Reverdy Johnson, concurred in that view, Senator Trumbull saying: "What do we mean by 'subject to the jurisdiction of the United States'? Not owing allegiance to anybody else; that is what it means." And Senator Johnson: "Now, all that this amendment provides is that all persons born within the United States and not subject to some foreign power—for that no doubt is the meaning of the committee who have brought the matter before us—shall be considered as citizens of the United States" (Congressional Globe, 1st sess., 39th Cong., 2893 et seq. (169 U. S. 649, 720-722)).

Not, I take it, that the children of aliens, whose parents have not only renounced their allegiance to their native country, but are forbidden by its system of government as well as by its positive laws from doing so, and are not permitted to acquire another citizenship by the laws of the country into which they come, must necessarily remain themselves subject to the same sovereignty as their parents, and cannot, in the nature of things, be, any more than their parents, completely subject to the jurisdiction of such other country (169 U. S. 649, 725).

*** is it not the proper construction that all persons born in the United States of parents permanently residing here and susceptible of becoming citizens, and not prevented therefrom by treaty or statute, are citizens, and not otherwise?

It is not to be admitted that the children of persons so situated become citizens by the accident of birth. On the contrary, I am of opinion that the President and Senate by treaty, and the Congress by naturalization, have the power, notwithstanding the fourteenth amendment, to prescribe that all persons of a particular race, or their children, cannot become citizens, and that it results that the consent to allow such persons to come into and reside within our geographical limits does not carry with it the imposition of citizenship upon children born to them while in this country under such consent, in spite of treaty and statute.

In other words, the fourteenth amendment does not exclude from citizenship by birth children born in the United States of parents permanently located therein, and who might themselves become citizens; nor, on the other hand, does it arbitrarily make citizens of children born in the United States of parents who, according to the will of their native government and of this Government, are and must remain aliens (-69 U. S. 649, 731-732).

Your committee believes that the arguments presented by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller are unanswerable and hopes that in some manner the enactment by the Congress of S. 2293 may bring about a redetermination of the status of Japanese born in the United States.

On the same day on which S. 2293 was introduced in the Senate, February 19, 1942, the President issued Executive Order No. 9066, which authorized and directed the Secretary of War and certain military commanders to prescribe military areas, in such places and of such extent as should be determined, from which any or all persons may be excluded or removed. Such order also authorizes the use of Federal troops to enforce the restrictions applicable to each military area so prescribed. (See the Federal Register for February 25, 1942, 7 F. R. 1407).

Under the authority of such order, certain designated military commanders apparently are now restricting the activities to a certain extent of all persons, whether they be citizens or aliens, residing in or near such areas. A repre-

Evacuee Volunteers Praised For Work in Oregon Fields

Appreciation Noted At Special Meeting Held at Farm Camp

By HOWARD FUJII

NYSSA, Ore.—Appreciation of the excellent work done in the sugar beet fields of Malheur County by the Japanese evacuees was expressed to them by Ernest Leonetti, state administrator of the WCCA (War-time Civil Control Administration), and R. G. Larsen, manager of the Nyssa factory of the Amalgamated Sugar company, last night at a special meeting held here at the "camp without a fence."

Regulations and problems were discussed by Leonetti, after which he answered questions, many of which concerned future work in the area by moving to farms and of bringing out other members of their families to this region.

During the past two weeks approximately 50 persons from the camp have moved to farms in the county and many others are expected to do so within the next few weeks.

Since its inception, the Nyssa camp has been self-governing. Henry Kato, Gresham, Ore., is chairman of the camp council. Other members of the council are Jack Ouchida, Gresham, vice-chairman; Mary Doi, Gresham, secretary; and Keino Saito, Gresham; Tugy Itow, Gaston; Sumis Sakai, Toppenish, Wn.; Masato (Spud) Yamamoto, Toppenish, Wn.; and Roy Hirai, Toppenish, Wn., council members. Tugy Itow is chairman of police and sanitation, supervising a squad of eight officers.

representative of the Department of Justice testified at the hearings on S. 2293 that, in his opinion, the power of the Secretary of War to exercise the authority granted by such order is clear, avoids any question of constitutionality, and makes the enactment of S. 2293 not only unnecessary but undesirable.

Your committee believes that the subject matter is of such great importance to the welfare of the country as a whole that legislation dealing directly with the status of Japanese born in the United States to the extent covered by S. 2293 is quite proper at this time and the passage of such bill is earnestly recommended.

It is proper to state that while the Attorney General's office does not express an opinion on the constitutional question raised by S. 2293 it is said by a representative of the Department that the Attorney General feels that the bill does raise a serious constitutional question in that the right of habeas corpus might be denied American citizens if Japanese-American born are to be detained. It should also be pointed out in this report that several witnesses expressed the opinion that the act is, as a war measure, constitutional.

This bill, S. 2293, has the endorsement of many patriotic organizations who sent witnesses to testify at the hearings held before the subcommittee. The organizations endorsing the bill and urging its passage are: The American Coalition, which is an organization whose board of directors consist of representatives of over 100 patriotic societies in the United States—Captain John B. Trevor, whose address is Southern Building, Washington, D. C., represented this American Coalition and testified before the subcommittee and called attention to House Document No. 600, the Sixty-eighth Congress, second session, which was a document prepared by him in 1924 dealing with the Japanese Exclusion Act and is a digest of several thousand pages of testimony taken before the House Committee at that time; the American Legion represented by Mr. Francis M. Sullivan, acting director of the national legislative committee of the American Legion, whose address is Washington, D. C., and Indianapolis, Ind. The national council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, which was represented by Mr. James L. Wilmeth of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Wilmeth also took occasion to point out that his organization had long opposed dual citizenship and also pointed out particularly the absurd situation that results from allowing

George Doi, Portland, is manager of the Cooperative Canteen.

At present there are 314 evacuees at the camp which consists of 101 tent houses. According to camp officials between 200 and 225 workers go to work each day. Transportation is furnished by the sugar company and the farmers for whom they work. Workers are paid the prevailing wage, which ranges from \$9.50 to \$15.00, depending on field conditions.

Satisfaction with camp conditions is voiced by the group and is well indicated by the fact that many are asking that their families now at Portland assembly center join them here. According to Leonetti, those who return to the center for their families, will be given preference in the next group to come here. As before, transportation will be provided by the sugar company.

Much has been done by the sugar company and the United States employment service to improve the conditions at the camp. Electric lights, running water, hot and cold showers, laundry facilities, recreation hall, medical clinic with a full time nurse, and a baseball diamond have been added to what was once a seasonal transient labor camp.

According to Chairman Kato, Mamaro Wakasugi, Weiser, Idaho, formerly of Banks, Ore., Board Delegate of the Portland JACL, should be given much credit for much of the work to make the experimental camp a success. "He has worked unceasingly since the instigation of the project for our best interests, helping to give us a true picture of the conditions here, and has worked since we arrived to keep the camp morale at its peak," Kato said.

children born to parents incapable of naturalization the right of citizenship because the birth happened to occur on American soil and also pointed out that the exclusion law of 1924 keeps all Japanese out of this country; Veterans of Foreign Wars, which organization was represented by Omar B. Ketchum, whose address is Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

Further, on the question of constitutionality, several letters were received from various Governors and attorneys general of far Western States where the Japanese question is acute and most of these letters expressed the opinion that the law contemplated in S. 2293 is constitutional and each one of these letters, all of which were placed in the record at the hearings, expressed a keen desire for the early passage of legislation of this kind in the interest of national defense. A letter written by the mayor of the city of Los Angeles points to the good sense and forethought of the Australians who have kept all Japanese out of their country. The Governor of the State of Nevada also especially mentions the constitutional question and states that after a conference with the attorney general of the State of Nevada, an experienced attorney and one time district judge and later United States attorney, both he and the attorney general came to the conclusion that S. 2293 is constitutional and that it is needed as a protective measure and that he is in full accord with the policy, principle, and purposes of the bill. A like letter is written by the attorney general of that State referred to in the Governor's letter, expressing the opinion that the bill is constitutional and urging its early passage. A letter from the attorney general of the State of Washington was also placed in the record of the hearings. This letter expressed the desirability of a reversal of the Supreme Court decision in the Wong Kim Ark case, already referred to, which has given such an absurd twist to the fourteenth amendment of our Constitution. The attorney general of the State of Washington also refers to the undesirable presence of Japanese in the United States, pointing out that they are not of an assimilable race and that they are strangers to our customs, our ideals, and our way of life and that it is utterly folly to expect the Japanese viewpoint to become American. He points out that the people of the United States generally cannot fully realize the harm that has already resulted from the presence of Japanese on the Pacific coast and adds that if they are permitted to live at large among us the possibility for disaster cannot be reckoned.

Nisei Testing Evacuation Sent To County Jail

SAN FRANCISCO — As American Civil Liberties Union lawyers prepared to challenge the right of the military to arrest him, Fred T. Korematsu, 23, east bay shipyard worker, was transferred from the Tanforan assembly center to the county jail near San Bruno last week.

Korematsu was arrested on May 30 and charged with being in an area prohibited to Japanese. The government subsequently accused him of having his face "lifted" and posing as a "Spanish-Hawaiian" in order to conceal his Japanese ancestry.

The American-born Japanese was removed to the Tanforan assembly center by the Army before he had an opportunity to sign a \$1,000 bail bond furnished for him by the Civil Liberties Union last week, Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh was told.

Korematsu later refused to sign the bond since it would mean returning to Tanforan, and was restored to the custody of the U. S. marshal and the county jail.

The court fixed bail at \$2500. The hearing date was set for July 13.

House Committee Approves WRA Fund

(Continued from page 1)

of national security and the problem of enabling the evacuees to make a living, protect their health, and continue the education of their children," the committee report said. About 30,000 of the evacuees are children under 14 years, according to the report.

The report also noted that about 80,000 of the evacuees were in temporary assembly centers, while 20,000 were now in relocation centers. The permanent relocation centers will, when finally set up, have populations ranging from 7000 to 20,000. Their residents will engage in maintenance and operation of the centers and will be employed in the war relocation work corps, according to the report. Under certain conditions, private employment outside the centers will be permitted but in the main the evacuees will be required to stay within their communities for the duration of the war.

A tentative wage "allowance," worked out to enable the evacuees to buy things not furnished by the government, provides for the payment of \$12 monthly to common labor, \$16 to semi-professional and skilled workers and \$19 to professional workers and those with supervisory and management ability. Food, essential clothing, medical care, housing and education will be furnished by the government.

Community stores will be set up by the government in each center, the Japanese to operate them and government to finance the purchase of the first stock of supplies.

Lights Out!

Watch for Our New Address in a Forthcoming Issue of This Paper

Reception Centers — Thanks for Your Kind Patronage

Do Not Send Any More Orders To This Address

The MUTUAL SUPPLY COMPANY 129 No. Garden St. VISALIA, CAL.

NOTICE . . .

This is the last issue for subscribers who have been receiving the Pacific Citizen under the former 25 cent assessment system and who have not subscribed to the paper at the annual rate of \$2.00 for JACL members and \$2.50 for non-members. Beginning with the next issue, the paper will be sent only to those who have subscribed for a year. If you have not yet subscribed we urge you to do so immediately.

Placer Chapter Aids Evacuation Preparations

LINCOLN, Calif. — The Placer chapter of the JACL, one of the few active chapters left in California, is still engaged actively in community service.

Since the evacuation of Zone 1, the work of the Placer chapter has increased. Japanese in Placer county's Zone 2 have had their typhoid shots long before the notice of future evacuation was posted. Through an arrangement with Dr. L. B. Barnes, prominent local physician, it was possible for the Placer chapter to give typhoid shots to everyone in the area at minimum cost.

The Placer chapter also arranged with the local WCCA office at Lincoln for a priest, Rev. Iwao, who was in Marysville assembly center, to attend the funeral services for Teruo Daijogo who died here recently.

The Placer JACL and its officers are now busily engaged in helping the local Japanese prepare for eventual evacuation. The chapter now has two offices set up, one on the Tom Yego ranch No. 13, and also maintains an office at WCCA headquarters in Lincoln. Members and non-members are being welcomed to take advantage of the Placer chapter's facilities.

Present officers of the Placer JACL include:

Kay Takemoto, pres.; Frank Tsuda, Uichi Sunada, Shigeru Yabumoto, vice-pres.; Harry Kawahata, treas.; Bunny Nakagawa, H. M. Yego, Louis Oki, Kay Takemoto and T. M. Yego, past presidents and board members; Tom Yego, executive sec.; Fujiko Sugimoto, asst. exec. sec.

Nisei Cultivate 25 Victory Gardens At Fresno Center

FRESNO — Nisei landscapers, gardeners and laborers are now cultivating 25 victory gardens planted throughout open areas in the Fresno Assembly center, according to Everett Sasaki, director of the Works Division.

Turnips, carrots, beets, radishes and squash have been planted for use in the mess kitchens.

Landscaping of the administration buildings area with shrubbery, lawn and other plants is also being undertaken by the Works Division.

Two wading pools with sprinkler systems will be under construction soon at this Center. They will be 10 ft. by 20 ft. and 18 inches deep at the deepest end, and will be located at each end of the amphitheatre.

Nisei Working Beets Hold College Honors

RUPERT, Idaho—Two of south central Idaho's Japanese volunteer workers, here to alleviate labor shortages in sugar beet fields, know their way around in professions far removed from the not-so-delicate art of beet thinning.

They are Koji Ariyoshi, journalism graduate of University of Georgia, and Sumitaka Uchimura, who has had two years of work at Harvard law school.

Both are graduates of the University of Hawaii and took scholarships at the American institutions after impressive records in scholarship. They are American citizens by virtue of being born in Hawaii, Koji's parents having come from Japan as contract laborers on a sugar plantation.

Koji has done newspaper work for the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, but at the time war was declared was working as a stevedore at San Francisco. Both were evacuated to Manzanar relocation center in Owens valley, Calif.

"We didn't come to Idaho to make money. We felt it was the simplest way to show our patriotism—by working in the sugar beets," said Koji, spokesman for the pair. Incidentally, he is chairman of the council of the camp which now houses about 150 Japanese workers who are working on the Minidoka project.

The camp has instituted as much self-government as it can and probably will be moved to the Paul CCC camp from the migratory labor camp quarters in the near future so that it can remain during the fall season and help with summer beet hoeing and potato harvest.

Six Aliens Arrested At Santa Anita Center

(Continued from page 1)

orders, such a meeting was held. Morey Kazuichi Asanuma, 42, and born in Japan, was chairman of the gathering. The meeting was conducted in the Japanese language.

No secretary was present. No minutes were kept. Within a few hours all those who had been in attendance were in custody; and as one of them, in talking to the FBI, said about the aliens in attendance:

"You see, the people will always remain Japanese. Inasmuch as they are deprived of citizenship in the United States, they will always be citizens of Japan. In one sense of the word they are prisoners of war and, as such, their loyalty will be with Japan."

The six aliens evacuated are: Tozobura Sashihara, 42, recently elected mayor of the self-government group in the center, and organizer of the Japanese Y. M. C. A., in Los Angeles; Shuji Matsui, 47; Torimatsu Sato, 59; Frank Juki Yoshimoto, 41; Morio Sera, 42; and Morey Asanuma, 42. The five Japanese who are citizens are: Shuji Fujii, 32; Masaro Kuwada, 41; Ernest Wakayama, 45; Jotero Ban, 42; Dr. Kaname Takahashi, 38.

Tulare Residents Join Campaign To Salvage Rubber

TULARE — Tulare Center residents have joined the nation-wide scrap rubber campaign, according to the Tulare News.

Many residents have written to caretakers of their property back home to hunt out all rubber articles for contribution to the campaign.

Tadashi Tokuyama, former Oxnard produce manager, reported that he has instructed his neighbor to donate old truck tires weighing several hundred pounds, which were stored in his neighbor's home.

A rubber saving plan, in which wooden clogs will substitute for shoes, was launched by the Tulare News as an offshoot of the scrap rubber campaign.

It was pointed out that the use of clogs will conserve rubber soles and heels.

California Japanese Hangs Self in Home As Evacuation Nears

AUBURN, Calif.—Worry over imminent evacuation was believed a contributing cause for the suicide of a 38-year-old Gold Hill Japanese, T. Daijogo. He was found dead by his wife upon her return from a business trip to Lincoln on June 23.

Investigation indicated death was due to strangulation caused when the man hanged himself after sending his wife and two children to Lincoln. Cononer Francis West of Placer county, announced no inquest was necessary.

Funeral services were held on June 24 at the family home. The body was cremated in Sacramento.

The wife, Mrs. Kinuyo Daijogo, and two children, Yako and Masami, survive.

Recreation Plans Issued at Pinedale

PINEDALE — A complete recreational program has been planned for Pinedale Center, according to the Pinedale Logger.

The program was issued last week by Carl R. Bengston, recreational director.

One barrack in each block will house all indoor activities.

Classes planned include adult education courses, nursery and kindergarten classes.

Sports, education and library facilities are other features of the program.

Pinedale Payday Nets Seven Cents For Surprised Nisei

PINEDALE — Payday came for Pinedale residents on July 26.

But to one Nisei it brought only chagrin and bewilderment.

His total paycheck amounted to 17 cents. The clerk subtracted a 10 cent fee, and the Nisei was left staring at 7 cents in cash in his hand.

FBI Arrests Alien Marysville Japanese

MARYSVILLE — Teruzi Yoshizawa, for 17 years a ranch worker in Yuba and Sutter counties, was arrested here last week by deputies on orders from the FBI.

Tulelake Farms Not to Compete With Neighbors

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—West coast Japanese evacuees at the war relocation center at Tulelake will not engage in commercial production of potatoes, it was stated here by County Agent C. A. Henderson after he inquired of WRA officials.

Henderson said he asked about potato production following expressions of concern from the agricultural committee of the Klamath county chamber of commerce and other groups. There had been fear that heavy production of potatoes on the Japanese project would unfavorably affect the market for Klamath potatoes, which at present, about equals the demand.

Henderson said he had been informed by WRA officials that an attempt will be made to grow enough potatoes for use at the Japanese settlement at Tulelake and possibly for exchange of other productions of Japanese relocation centers.

Camp Harmony Nisei Get Sheepskins at Center Exercises

CAMP HARMONY, Wash. — Garfield and Broadway High school graduates, numbering 48 and 124 respectively, received their certificates of graduation at special commencement exercises held at the Center.

Dr. Samuel E. Fleming and Superintendent Worth McClure presented the diplomas.

Other Seattle graduates received their diplomas in special exercises held the following week.

First Camp Harmony wedding was celebrated on June 18, when Miss Michiko Murakami became the bride of Yoshio Hamamoto.

Camp Harmony's Central Library opened early last week with Bill Makino as head librarian and Yoshi Hosokawa and Toshiko Baba as assistants.

All books have been divided into four groups, each of which will be rotated every three weeks between the four camp areas.

Handicraft Show Features Socks Knitted by Boy

SANTA ANITA — A handicraft show at Santa Anita Assembly center was viewed by over 3000 residents on opening day.

On exhibit were such varied articles as oil paintings and sweaters, decorative wall carvings and jeep models.

Among other items were a pair of socks knitted by a member of a boys' club.

Application of calcium chloride on the streets to settle dust and cool the atmosphere on hot days are proving helpful in the stable area.

The Santa Anita Pacemaker staff, newly-moved to its own building last week, was nonplussed to find its phone listing—"Paste Maker."

A twelve-piece band made its debut at Santa Anita last week at the community dance. Vocalists Yoshiko Iwashika and Bob Kinoshita appeared with the band.

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Army Lifts Ban On Enemy Aliens In Coast Zones

Restrictions Ordered By Attorney-General Abolished by Edict

SAN FRANCISCO — California agriculture and industry were given good news today when Lieut.-Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, announced the elimination of "prohibited and restricted areas within the Western Defense Command" as established several months ago by the United States Attorney General. In doing so, Lieut.-Gen. DeWitt made available several thousand Italian and German farm hands and fruit pickers for work in the fields and orchards of California, located within those former areas.

Under the orders of the Attorney General, all German and Italian aliens were prohibited from residing in or entering, nearly 100 designated areas in California. Proclamation No. 9, issued today by Lieut. Gen. DeWitt, revokes these restrictions and restores almost normal family life to thousands of Italians and Germans although it still requires compliance with the same curfew, residence and travel restrictions for all such aliens living in California.

Naturally, however, the orders do not concern restricted, or prohibited areas such as Naval or Military installations. Restrictions protecting these areas remain in effect.

Proclamation No. 9 follows:

"To the people within the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, and the public generally:

"Whereas, By Public Proclamation No. 1, dated March 2, 1942, this headquarters, there were designated and established military areas Nos. 1 and 2 and zones thereof and

"Whereas, By Public Proclamation No. 2, dated March 16, 1942, this headquarters there were designated, and established, Military Areas Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 Zones thereof, and

"Whereas, The present situation within these Military Areas and Zones requires as a matter military necessity the establishment of certain regulations pertaining to all aliens of enemy nationality within said Military Areas, and Zones thereof.

"Now, therefore, I, J. L. DeWitt, Lieutenant General U. S. Army, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States and by the Secretary of War and my powers and prerogatives as Commanding General, Western Defense Command, do hereby declare and establish the following regulations governing the conduct to be observed by all aliens of enemy nationality residing or being within Military Areas above described, or such affected portions thereof as are hereinafter mentioned:

"1. Paragraph 6 of Proclamation No. 1, this headquarters, is hereby rescinded and the prohibited and restricted areas within the Western Defense Command designated by the Attorney General of the United States under the Presidential Proclamation of December 7 and 8, 1941, and the instructions, rules and regulations prescribed by him with respect to such prohibited and restricted areas are hereby superseded and eliminated, and said prohibited and restricted areas are hereby declared henceforth to be in the same status as the respective portions of the Western Defense Command, within which they lie, and as if this supersession and elimination have been made effective prior to, or concurrently with the publication of Proclamation No. 1."

Census Undertaken Of Manzanar Group By WRA Officials

MANZANAR, Calif. — A complete legal record of every man, woman and child now residing at Manzanar relocation center is being compiled by the War Relocation Authority.

The record is being made by a personal interview with each and every person. Interviews are being conducted by a staff of forty persons recently recruited by representatives of the WRA from San Francisco.

Pioneer Japanese, 80, Succumbs At Pinedale Assembly Center

Citizen Matsumoto Has Son in Navy Of United States

On May 3, 1892, Henry S. Matsumoto took his oath of American citizenship:

"I, Henry S. Matsumoto, a native of Japan, do declare on oath that is bona fide, my intention to become a CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to all and any foreign Prince, Potentate, State and Sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly to the Emperor of Japan whose subject I am, and that I will support the Constitution and the Laws of the United States and the laws of the State of Washington. So help me God."

Last week the Pinedale Logger reported the death of this pioneer American at the age of 80.

"Matsumoto was a well known figure in his home at Tacoma, Washington," said the Logger. "His friends were legion. To both the young and old, he was known intimately as 'Henry.'"

"For almost a half century Henry sold his flowers to the people of the quiet Puget Sound city. The picture of the friendly flower dealer going about his business in his '22 Model T is a familiar one to many a Tacoman. Henry drove his faithful Model T up to the last day of his stay in Tacoma.

"Masumoto leaves behind two sons and a daughter, who are carrying out their father's faith in the Stars and Stripes. The oldest son, Henry Frederick, is a Chief Petty Officer in the United States Navy, with a service record of 32 years, 12 of which were distinguished with extra-ordinary good behavior. Louis, the second son, accompanied his father to Pinedale. Prior to his arrival here, Louis held an important position at the Tacoma-Seattle shipyard, building ships for the defense of democratic principles. A daughter, Mrs. Josephine Don MacGregor, is in the East. Her husband, with a record of 21 years in the U. S. Navy, is now on active duty somewhere on the Atlantic."

Nisei Register On Draft Day

An estimated five thousand young Americans of Japanese descent registered for the draft in the nations' fifth R-day last Tuesday.

Registration was conducted in assembly and relocation centers for evacuee Japanese, while nisei in other parts of the country went to their regular registration places.

In Salt Lake City the Salt Lake chapter of the JACL registered Americans of Japanese race at its office at 132 West First South street. More than fifty American-born Japanese registered at the JACL office.

American Loyalty League Opens Office In Del Rey Store

DEL REY, Calif. — The remaining members of the American Loyalty League of Fresno opened an office last week in the Del Rey store of I. Sakai Co. in order to assist Fresno county Japanese in their preparation for evacuation.

The Del Rey office will also cooperate with the Reedley JACL and will offer the same type of community service now available at the Reedley and Visalia offices of JACL chapters in this district.

Ken Tashiro, formerly of Los Angeles and one of the first nisei newspapers, is now assisting the ALL in public relations work.

Turlock Weekly Gets New Name

TURLOCK — TAC — (Always to the Point) is the new name of the Turlock Assembly center weekly, published by the Journal Staff.

Editor Akira heads the staff.

Three thousand persons witnessed special commencement exercises held at the Turlock center June 14, for 110 graduates.

Dr. George Hedley of Mills college spoke.

Gilroy Filipino Faces Stiff Prison Sentence For Attack

SAN JOSE — Silvestre Carpio, Gilroy Filipino, was last week sentenced to a San Quentin term of from five years to life by Superior Judge John D. Foley for first degree burglary, kidnapping and criminal assault on a Japanese girl at Gilroy last month.

Carpio pleaded guilty.

He was arrested when the licence number of his car was reported to the police by the girl.

Fresno County Farmers Seek Japanese Help

Asked Previously For Evacuation, Now Want Nipponese Workers

FRESNO — A possibility that Japanese labor may be recruited from the Pinedale and Fresno assembly centers for work on Fresno county farms east of the Yosemite and Golden State highways loomed this week when the county board of supervisors gave assurance that they had "no objection" to the use of evacuee labor following a long conference with farmers.

Chairman C. Todd Clark of the supervisors, however, recalled the insistent demands on the part of farmers upon the county defense council for the immediate evacuation of the Japanese in the eastern side of the county.

"I can't help feeling," Clark said, "that when we ask for the privilege of using this help we are going to embarrass the army authorities because we have been asking before for evacuation of the Japanese."

The farmer's committee, headed by A. J. Quist, president of the Fresno County Farm Bureau, asked for the board's action as one of the steps required to obtain the release of the Japanese from the centers for use in meeting an expected acute shortage of agricultural labor.

Other steps listed are the acquiescence of the district attorney and the approval of the governor.

Under the plan, the farmers obtaining the Japanese labor must agree to provide transportation from the assembly centers, pay the prevailing wages and comply with all labor regulations. They must give assurance that the evacuees will be returned to the centers after each day's work.

Sheriff Overhold and District Attorney Tupper joined the board in saying that they had no objections to the plan.

Quist, meanwhile, said that persons of Japanese origin residing in the east side of the valley—where evacuee labor is wanted—are to be evacuated as soon as centers can be provided.

"This means that there will be a labor shortage of 3000 in the area where they are still at liberty," Quist said.

Graduates Honored At Joint Fresno Commencement Rites

FRESNO — Graduates from 24 schools were honored at a joint graduation ceremony at the Fresno Assembly center on June 20.

Diplomas were awarded 144 students.

Haruo Kawamoto and Mary Kishiue gave special addresses to the group, which numbered over 3000.

An adult forum is a new innovation at the Fresno center.

First subject discussed was "How Can We Improve Our Center Life?"

Moderator Rev. Hideo Hashimoto acted as moderator. Panel speakers were Dr. T. T. Yatabe, W. E. Pollock, P. H. Sumida and Kiyoshi Hamanaka.

"Our Problems—What Shall We Do About Them" was the subject of the forum for the 16 to 20 year old age group.

Relax Curfew On Ogden Pea Farms, Report

OGDEN, Utah—Curfew regulations for alien and citizen Japanese living or working within prohibited military zones in the Ogden defense area have been lifted to the extent that those engaged in pea farming may take crops to vineries after nightfall, Dr. Henry D. Dixon, president of the Ogden chamber of commerce, said Monday.

Dr. Dixon said that the move was agreed to by authorities at the Ogden general depot, Ogden ordnance depot and the airport at Hill field, in order that crops may be handled after sundown so that they may not be damaged by the heat.

Curfew regulations have been imposed on both alien and citizen Japanese who live within the several military zones in the Ogden area.

It was emphasized that the relaxed order applies only to hauling of pea crops and to Japanese and Japanese Americans engaged in growing this crop. There is no other relaxation and the farmers will be allowed only to deliver crops and unload them at the nearest vinery.

Request for the order was made by the Ogden chamber of commerce as a protection to this area's important pea crop.

JACL Making Evacuee Study

In cooperation with the United States Employment Service and the War Relocation Authority, the Japanese American Citizens League is conducting a survey of working conditions and housing and sanitary conditions of Japanese evacuees from the west coast who have resettled in the state of Utah.

Questionnaire forms were mailed out by the JACL to representative evacuee groups in all parts of Utah.

The questionnaire asks whether conditions are favorable, whether housing and sanitary conditions are acceptable and whether wages are standard.

Woodland Baby Must Be Evacuated Soon

WOODLAND, Calif. — Woodland has an extra Japanese who must be evacuated soon. He is George Shimada, who was born in Yolo county hospital last week.

When Yolo Japanese were evacuated three weeks ago, Mrs. Yuki Shimada was permitted to remain until after the birth of her child. Federal authorities issued the order and will pay for the hospitalization.

Complete Movement From Arboga Center

MARYSVILLE — Movement of evacuee Japanese from the Arboga center near Marysville to the new war relocation authority center at Newell in Modoc county, California, was virtually completed this week.

Church Officials Deplore Mass Evacuation

Resolution Passed At Congregational Church Conference

DURHAM, N. H.—A resolution deploring that on the Pacific Coast, "persons of Japanese blood, citizens as well as aliens, were subjected to evacuation without any means of determining loyalty," was adopted Wednesday by the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches, in national convention here.

Representatives of the Congregational Church from west coast states described the evacuation processes in talks before the delegates.

"Every time a majority deprives a minority of its civil rights, it undermines its own liberties, and the unity and world-wide influence of the nation," the resolution said in calling upon the country to "face the deeper implications of the emergency evacuation."

The council commended "the conscientious effort of military authorities to make the process humane."

Camp Harmony Votes Confidence In Nisei Leaders

CAMP HARMONY, Wash. — Camp Harmony residents voted by a landslide its approval of and confidence in the incumbent Japanese administration staff in an election held last week.

"The vote of confidence given us by residents of Camp Harmony will pave the way toward smoother functioning at our relocation centers," said James Sakamoto, Chief Supervisor of the Japanese headquarters staff.

The voting was held to determine whether or not numerous criticisms against the staff indicated a desire for its removal. The vote was 4,065 Ayes to 1,119 No's on the question, "Please signify whether or not you have confidence in the present Japanese administration."

Although he has already made 700 pairs of "geta" for Camp Harmony residents, Toyonosuke Fujikado is getting numerous requests for more.

The geta are useful in keeping feet clean and dry in the shower rooms.

Fujikado has converted a part of his room into a workshop. He does not charge for his work.

Tsuni Noguchi Will Head Council at Tulare Center

TULARE — Tsuni Noguchi was elected temporary chairman of the Tulare Assembly center council at its first meeting.

A constitution committee headed by N. Mitsumori has already submitted a rough draft of the proposed Center Constitution. Also on the committee are Frank Sakamoto, Robert Hiramatsu, Fred Ito and James Nakamura.

Attention Nisei!

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