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Role of Japanese Americans In Meeting War Manpower Problems Discussed in Denver

JACL Representatives Meet With Officials Of War Manpower Commission; Housing Need Seen as Deterrent to Urban Employment

Problems involved in the use of Japanese American meeting the manpower crisis in the intermountain region discussed in Denver, Colorado, Monday when representatives of the Japanese American Citizens League met with regional officials of the War Manpower Commission.

John R. McCusker, regional director for the WMC in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, indicated the interest of the Manpower Commission in the present unutilized skills of thousands of evacuees in the relocation communities.

The JACL representatives, Mike Masaoka, Joe Masaoka and Larry Tajiri, declared that the Japanese Americans sought no special privileges and only wanted to realize the right of all Americans to work in the common defense. They stressed that the employment problems faced by the Japanese Americans were similar to those affecting other racial minority groups. The JACL officials declared their opposition to employment on a segregated basis, declaring that such tactics in the past by employer groups had pitted race against race.

Clarifies Freezing Order

Mr. McCusker clarified the recent manpower regulations which would "freeze" workers in certain essential industries, including agriculture, logging and mining. He declared that Japanese Americans would have the same status as all other Americans under the agreement which provides that the highest capabilities of the worker would be recognized.

Harold Choate, head of the new Denver field office of the War Relocation Authority, outlined the WRA's program for resettlement of loyal evacuees and indicated that the WRA would cooperate with the Manpower Commission and the U. S. Employment Service in placing evacuees in employment of a permanent nature.

The housing situation, especially in Denver, Salt Lake, Ogden and other urban areas, was discussed and the shortage of housing units was pointed out as a deterrent to any large-scale industrial employment of the evacuees in those areas.

Ask Opportunities

Mike Masaoka stressed that evacuees should be given an opportunity to utilize their skills and training in work which would be important to the war effort, rather than to place the evacuees in menial positions.

The largest employer of evacuee labor, however, will be the sugar beet industry, it was indicated. Mr. Choate estimated that more than 9,000 evacuees had participated in the agricultural harvest during 1942.

Attitude Reversed

John Gross, deputy director of the regional WMC, pointed out that the use of evacuee labor in the agricultural field during 1942 had resulted in the past twelve months of a drastic reversal in the attitude of the various inland western states and of local communities to the employment of Japanese Americans.

Among those who attended the conference, held at the War Manpower Commission's office in Denver were:

John R. McCusker, regional director of the War Manpower Commission; John E. Gross, WMC deputy director; Roy West, WMC Colorado area director; Barron B. Beshoar, WMC minority representative; Harold Clinite, farm placement director of the WMC; Harry Tibbs, WMC director of regional clearance; Frank Johnson, director of regional operations of the WMC; Clifford Noxon, director of regional training; Curley Wilson, of the Social Security Board; Harold Choate, WRA field representative in the Denver region; Tak Terasaki, Denver; and Mike Masaoka, Joe Masaoka and Larry Tajiri of the National JACL, Salt Lake City.

Civil Service Will Reemploy Evacuee Group

Several Thousand May Qualify For Government Jobs, Officials Believe

WASHINGTON — The Civil Service Commission has agreed to a War Relocation Authority plan for putting Americans of Japanese Ancestry into government civil service jobs, the Scripps Howard Newspaper Alliance reported Monday.

It was reported that tentative arrangements provide both civil service and FBI examinations, employment only in areas approved by military authorities and assignment to work of a non-confidential nature.

WRA officials expect several thousand citizens of Japanese ancestry in the relocation camps to qualify.

The WRA meanwhile announced Tuesday that evacuees may take government civil service examinations in the centers.

It was also reported here that there were many hundreds of qualified citizens with federal and state civil service ratings in the relocation centers.

Visits to Evacuated Areas For Volunteers Defined by Official

RIVERS, Arizona — Contrary to previous announcement, nisei inductees will not be permitted to visit evacuated areas without escorts, except in special cases, according to a statement made here by Colonel W. P. Scobey, executive officer to the Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy.

Colonel Scobey stated, according to the Gila News-Courier, that permission will be granted inductees only to visit WRA centers, or to visit members of immediate families reported as near death, or to attend the funeral in case of death.

An earlier announcement which had provided a more liberal granting of permits to inductees was said to have resulted through an error in teletype communications.

Wartime Civil Control Agency Dissolved by Lt. Gen. DeWitt

WCCA Supervised Mass Evacuation of Persons Of Japanese Ancestry

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The wartime civil control administration, which supervised the evacuation of 110,422 persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast, was dissolved Monday, according to an announcement made by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command.

Created March 11, last year, by General DeWitt as an operating

Senate Group to Recommend Segregation in WRA Centers

Poston Editorial Lauds JACL's Fight for Nisei

POSTON, Ariz.—Recent action of the Japanese American Citizens League in entering the suit of the Native Sons of the Golden West as a "friend of court" was lauded here in an editorial appearing March 6 in the Poston Press Chronicle.

The editorial declared that "despite the numerous unjustified charges laid at its door, every loyal American citizen of Japanese ancestry and their parents should be grateful for the continued existence of this all-American organization. Although acutely limited by the lack of support from those in whose behalf it is endeavoring to function and its consequent insufficiency of funds, the JACL is continually striving to assist in paving the way for the future security of all Japanese loyal to this nation."

Army Boosts Hawaii's Quota For New Unit

2600 To Be Inducted For Service in New U. S. Combat Team

HONOLULU, T. H. — More than 2500 volunteers of Japanese ancestry will be inducted into the United States army from Hawaii, instead of the original 1500 called for on January 28, to serve in the special Japanese American combat team for active service in the European war theatre, the headquarters of the army's Hawaiian department announced Wednesday.

The new quota for the territory was set at 2600. Additional inductees for this combat regiment will be drawn from a pool of 9507 Americans of Japanese ancestry who volunteered during February.

Granada Center Raises War Fund In Red Cross Drive

AMACHE, Colo. — The Granada relocation center raised \$1794.93 as its contribution to the Red Cross War fund, reports the Granada Pioneer.

Of this amount, \$1254.76 came from the evacuees and \$540.17 from the appointive staff, according to John O. Moore, head of the center's fund drive.

Among the center blocks, 8K raised the largest sum, \$60.35, while the education department led the appointive staff with \$166.

Subcommittee Urges Speeding Depopulation of Centers to Avoid New "Indian Problem"

McGEHEE, Ark. — An early end to the War Relocation Authority centers to prevent another "Indian problem" in the United States was urged by a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs committee following a visit to the WRA center at Rohwer Saturday afternoon, according to the Arkansas Gazette.

The subcommittee, headed by Senator A. B. Chandler, (D., Ky.), revealed that it would recommend that the loyal residents of the centers must first be segregated from the disloyal and,

subsequently, that all loyal American born residents be placed in the armed services and all disloyal residents be placed in concentration camps.

"This not only will cut down the cost to the government but will prevent the continuation of what could turn out to be another permanent government bureau which I am sure the people of Arkansas do not want," Chandler declared.

In this manner, the Senator also said, it would not be necessary to continue supervision of the Japanese after the war is won. Unless the centers are abolished, he predicted, there would be another "Indian problem" on the hands of the government, forcing the government to take care of the residents after the war.

Regarding the Selective Service and manpower registration recently conducted at the centers, the Senator declared that the results revealed that 20 per cent were found disloyal at the Rohwer center.

Senator Chandler and Senator James E. Murray (D., Mont.), another member of the subcommittee, said that they found the administrators and supervisors of the centers were doing a "good job" as far as carrying out WRA regulations was concerned, but that they felt the guard system was inadequate.

The two senators were accompanied on their tour by George W. Malone, special consultant of the committee. After spending several hours at the Rohwer center, they returned here to question members of the American Legion and residents of Southeast Arkansas.

Senator Murray Reveals Tenor Of Investigation

Specific Charges Now Considered by Senate Committee Disclosed

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Prior to leaving here last week with Senator A. B. Chandler (D., Ky.) to conduct an inquiry at the War Relocation Authority centers at Rohwer and Jerome, Senator James W. Murray (D., Mon.) revealed for the first time the specific charges being investigated by their subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, according to the Arkansas Gazette.

In an interview with the Gazette, Senator Murray declared:

"Administrators of the centers are generally honest in their effort to carry out policies laid down to them. But there is a question as to the soundness of those policies, such as the principle of supervision. This includes:

"1. A policy of allowing the inmates to go and come as they please. Certainly they have every opportunity to escape under such conditions.

"2. Governmental efforts to treat the Japanese more generously than our own people."

"But I will withhold criticism until our investigation is completed," the Senator added.

Senator Murray also revealed that United States District Attorney Sam Rorex of Little Rock may co-operate in the inquiry, but explained that Rorex hardly would initiate an investigation of a federal bureau's activities without instructions from the Department of Justice.

Story of the Week

Collier's Editorial Lauds War Department's AJ Unit

The War Department was highly lauded by the Collier's Weekly, in an editorial in the March 13 issue, for its move to create a combat team of nisei soldiers.

"We got the old familiar 'That's the stuff!' kick out of this piece of news — a renewal of the conviction that American democracy can do such things and get away with them gloriously, because of its power to attract and hold the loyalty of all manner of people," the editorial said. "In opening the Army to the Nisei, we think the War Department did its best single day's work in months."

Confidence was expressed, also, in the ability of the nisei, the editorial declaring:

"It seems beyond dispute to us that this is the right way to handle them after. We feel confident, too, that these men will become tough and valiant fighters for the country of their parents' adoption. Judging from our boys' experiences with the Jap soldiers on New Guinea and Guadalcanal, we can well afford

to turn some Japanese-descended fighting talent against the original Japs."

In beginning its editorial, the magazine explained:

"Nisei is a word which up to now is known to few Americans east of the Pacific West, but which we have a notion will be well and favorably known to all of us before the war is over. A Nisei is an American-born citizen whose parents were Japanese.

"There are a large number of Nisei in the Far West. Most of them are as loyal to the United States as any other group of Americans. Until recently, however, they were not eligible for service in our Armed Forces in this war with Japan and its Axis partners.

"About a month ago, Secretary of War Stimson announced that Nisei from then on would be accepted for training in special units, including infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel, and would see actual fighting service in due course.

Rep. Marcantonio Introduces Bill to Grant Naturalization Right to 'Ineligible Alien' Group

Would Amend Nationality Act of 1940, Establish Equality of Asiatics

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill that would grant right of citizenship to issei and others of Oriental descent has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Vito Marcantonio, of the American Labor Party of New York City.

This bill, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, is intended to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 and reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 303 of the Nationality Act of 1940, approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1142, 8 U. S. C. 703), be, and hereby is, amended by striking out the said section and enacting a new section replacing it to read as follows:

"The right of a person to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of race, color, creed or national origin."

The following comment was made on this bill this week by the Japanese American Committee for Democracy:

"The bill means, in short, that all Orientals would have the right to become naturalized citizens of the United States.

"The passage of this bill will establish the equality of the Asiatic people with all other people, thus providing a fundamental basis for ending discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin.

"It will for the first time recognize the Asiatic people in America as part of the whole American people and will lead to their full integration into the national life of our country and its war effort, strengthening national unity and our all-out production program for victory.

"It will strike a tremendous blow at the Axis and against Axis propaganda by discarding a false and arbitrary differentiation between people of different races, and proving that America is engaged in a real people's war for a peace based on true democracy."

Statement to Senate Group Warns Danger of Abandoning Evacuees to Axis Propaganda

Ex-Hawaiians at Poston Say Government Must Distinguish Between Japanese of Militaristic Japan and Loyal Group in Relocation Centers

WASHINGTON—Delegate Joseph R. Farrington of Hawaii recently presented to the special senate military affairs subcommittee which is investigating the Japanese relocation problem a statement of five former Hawaii residents, now on the administrative staff at the Poston WRA center, describing their position on the evacuee resettlement question.

All have spent six months or more at Poston. They are Arthur L. Harris, Miles E. Cary, Edith Cary, Nell Findley and George J. Peavey.

Their statement, submitted to the subcommittee which has been investigating conditions in war relocation centers, warned that "too little effort" had been made to distinguish between Japanese of "militaristic Japan" and loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

"The effect upon the latter and upon a large part of the rest of our population has been deplorable," they said. "It is our opinion that the Office of War Information should embark upon a comprehensive program to combat anti-Japanese American propaganda by race egoists who cloak their fascist prejudices in wartime patriotism."

The Hawaii group contended that present efforts in some states to deprive all people of Japanese ancestry of American citizenship, to deny them land ownership and

Canadian Paper Opposes Move to Deport Japanese

In Canada, as well as in the United States, newspaper writers are reported as rising to oppose movements to deport residents of Japanese descent to Japan.

The New Canadian weekly this week quoted Elmore Philpot as writing in the Canadian News Herald:

"It is so easy in the midst of war, to advocate such things as the deportation to Japan of all Canadian residents of Japanese racial origin. But it is worth looking at all sides of this question. Such a policy would only work in one of the two ways: Either it would have to be done on a basis of sheer brute force — which would compel Asia to take back yellow people; or else it would have to be based on agreement to make Asia-for-the-Asiatics.

"If the white man is willing to get out of all the lands except America and Europe he can keep on talking about mass deportation of all Japs.

"But he could take no more certain step to make the Yellow Peril of which the Kaiser talked, a certainty. Nor, indeed, could Japan win in a hundred years as great a victory as that foolish move would confer upon her in supposed defeat. For Japan's wildest dream was Asia for the Asiatics."

Pottery Project Plans Dropped at Heart Mountain

CODY, Wyoming—Plans for a pottery factory at this center have been dropped, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel. However, a program for training in the various processes of ceramics is being organized by the adult education department.

Poston Will Have Printed Newspaper

POSTON, Ariz. — Poston, the largest of the WRA relocation centers, will soon have its own printed newspaper, replacing the present mimeographed daily, according to Kenneth K. Hirose, promotion manager of the Chronicle.

Only three centers at present have printed papers, the Manzanar Free Press, the Heart Mountain Sentinel and the Minidoka Irrigator. Poston, however, will be the first to have a newspaper edited and published completely within the center. A linotype and necessary printing equipment are now being installed, according to Hirose.

JACL's Fight for Nisei Told By Masaoka

National Secretary Speaks at Mass Meet In Denver, Colorado

DENVER, Colo.—The role of the Japanese American Citizens League as an organization fighting for the common interests of all loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry was told by Mike M. Masaoka, National JACL secretary, at a public meeting at the Methodist church, California and 25th street, on Sunday, March 14.

Masaoka told the capacity audience of 250 nisei of the work of the JACL since the beginning of the war. He explained organizational policies and pictured the Citizens League as a liberal force fighting on many fronts to protect and insure the future of loyal Japanese Americans.

He called for unity among Japanese Americans and lashed out at "carping critics" who, he declared, seek to destroy the one national organization which today represents the nisei.

Masaoka pledged that the JACL would carry on its legal fight for the protection of nisei rights and indicated that the organization would enter court cases affecting those rights and privileges.

He spoke of his faith in the War Department's sincerity in its formation of a special Japanese American combat team and declared that he saw in the proposed army unit the strongest force for assuring the future welfare of Japanese Americans. Masaoka, one of the first to volunteer for the army unit, declared: "I am willing to stake my life on that faith."

Larry Tajiri spoke briefly, thanking the people of the Denver area for their support of the Pacific Citizen. George Nakagawa was chairman of the meeting.

On Sunday evening Masaoka addressed a meeting of young Buddhists at the Denver temple, discussing the present-day responsibilities of Japanese Americans.

Fort Lupton JACL Group Hears Talk By Mike Masaoka

FORT LUPTON, Colo.—Speaking on the present-day responsibilities of Americans of Japanese ancestry, Mike M. Masaoka, national JACL secretary, addressed a meeting of the Fort Lupton JACL chapter at the Junior Chamber of Commerce building Monday.

More than 100 JACL members and their friends attended the meeting.

Masaoka warned that the nisei group must achieve a greater degree of unity and political consciousness in order to combat the "race-baiters" and bigots who now seek to divest the American-born Japanese of citizenship and other rights.

Floyd Koshio, the chapter president, was chairman.

Evacuee Group Will Investigate Farming

RIVERS, Arizona — Ten residents, who are former sugar beet growers from various sections of California, will make an investigation tour of the Rocky Mountain area for rent and share-crop possibilities, according to the Gila News-Courier.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Leave Clearances Slow to Arrive

Complaints continue to roll in that leave clearances are slow to arrive. Charges have been made that some projects have not paid attention to the applications for FBI clearances and have left them in the files for months. All these matters have come to the notice of the WRA in Washington. It is admitted that the bottleneck has been more in the main headquarters than any other place. But with an increased personnel, things are going to be expedited. This will be particularly true once the registration for the volunteering and war manpower is completed.

Jobs are becoming more and more abundant. The WRA field offices are doing a splendid job in opening up new opportunities. The reports being received from various relocated friends and from a survey made by Earl Tanbara of the St. Paul JACL office, who recently visited Detroit and Chicago, indicate that better type of work is now being offered the Nisei. In the beginning, manual work, such as farm helpers, or domestic work were most numerous. Now, however, research chemists, accountants, welders, mechanics and other skilled workers are being solicited. Soon national defense plants may open their doors. The employers are awaiting the "go" signal.

Those desiring to relocate in the free zone have been discouraged because their friends who had applied months ago have not been receiving their clearances. But when the machinery starts rolling, it will be more encouraging. Field promotional work has advanced so rapidly that today there are more requests for workers than applicants.

Every day new faces show up at the JACL headquarters on their way to eastern points. This is a good sign. There is no doubt in my mind that we are going to have ten "Japanese Indian" reservations as a result of this mass evacuation if the evacuees are not relocated during this war emergency when the shortage of manpower gives them the opportunity of finding jobs.

Visit to Topaz Like Going Home

A visit to Topaz to attend the funeral services of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Ken Harada, gave me the feeling of one returning to his own hometown. As soon as my friends learned that I had arrived, they came to call on me. And everywhere I went, there were familiar faces. It was good to meet old friends of years standing once again.

The first words were inquiries about my health and regret about the "little accident" I had in Poston. I learned that rumors had been spread about my being killed. It piqued my ego when I learned that my minister friends had remembered me in their prayer meetings.

Inasmuch as Topaz had been quiet and most law abiding, I was asked to relate in detail how I was hurt. Also the various other assaults and troubles seemed to have been revelations. The boast was made that Topaz had been free from such incidents. And I was glad to hear about it. At the same time, I warned the Issei leaders especially that every precaution must be taken because over-confidence may spring a surprise. The San Francisco Bay Region residents have been conservative; they have not been temperamental; they have not gone in for ballyhoo; they have been peaceful and law abiding; they have little community trouble; and many other factors were brought out to evidence the fact that Topaz will continue to maintain its reputation as one of the best relocation centers. But the seeds are there because of the abnormal conditions created by the evacuation.

Dust Storm Just As Bad as Poston's

The housing facilities at Topaz are far superior to those of Poston. The double walls, ceilings, closets, linoleums on the floors, beds and many other items were noticeable. Since this was the last center to be built, and since it was in a cold zone, housing had been given

greater attention. The barracks at Poston seem to be similar to the housing at the Tanforan Assembly center.

The advantage that the residents of Poston have is that they have a wider space to roam around. They have no fence around their camp with watch towers. Topaz is located in a desert without any trees. Sagebrush is the only vegetation at the present although there are plans for farming. There are no mesquite, greasewood, or ironwood trees. The mountains surrounding the relocation center are not as close as those of Poston.

The dust storm which greeted me was just as bad as the ones we used to have at Poston. It obstructed visibility and seeped into the homes.

The one fear that Californians had about snow countries was the low temperature. But when we actually go through snow storms and cold weather, we find that it is not unbearable. This should give the Nisei courage to go to the Middle West even though we read about temperature falling below zero.

Jerome Hunts Attackers of Two Leaders

Project Officials Seek Identity of 'Hoodlums'; Injuries Reported Slight

DERMOTT, Ark.—Identity of a gang of "hoodlums" at the Jerome relocation center who attacked Dr. T. T. Yatabe, past national president of the JACL, and Rev. John M. Yamazaki of Los Angeles on March 6 was being sought by project authorities this week.

Project Director Paul Taylor said "one or two small groups of unknown residents" were responsible for the attacks. He described the injuries as "slight."

Cause of the assault had not been determined, Taylor said, although the two men had been subjected to threats during their residence in west coast assembly centers. He attributed the attack to a small minority of "hoodlums."

"It has been common knowledge that such trouble-makers were among the center's residents," Taylor said. "The center's internal security organization hopes that in a short time the guilty persons will be identified and dealt with in the courts."

Insofar as he could determine, Taylor continued, there was no connection between the beatings and general registration being conducted to determine eligibility for army service or outside employment.

"About 200 men came in Saturday to ask further details of the registration system," Taylor said. "However, I do not believe the two events are connected."

Dr. Yatabe, a dentist formerly of Fresno, Calif., has addressed groups in Little Rock and in towns near the center.

Investigations Into Beatings of Evacuees Being Continued, Report

DENSON, Ark. — Chief J. B. Cook, head of the internal security section, has announced that investigations to find the persons who recently assaulted Dr. T. Y. Yatabe and the Rev. John M. Yamazaki are being continued, according to the Denson Tribune.

The two victims of the attack were reported to have recovered from the slight injuries inflicted upon them, the Tribune said.

Poston III Plans Opening of Net Factory Soon

POSTON, Ariz.—Opening of the Poston III camouflage net factory was seen as a possibility this week when a representative of the contractors conferred with the camouflage committee of the Unit III council and the Fair Practice chairman on March 4.

A special meeting of the council was called early this week to discuss division of the factory earnings.

Utah Passes Modified Bill Against Aliens

Governor Maw Signs Substitute Measure Aimed at Japanese

Governor Herbert B. Maw, on Tuesday, signed S.B. 216, the new alien land law passed by the Utah legislature to replace S.B. 5, which was vetoed by the governor.

The new bill prohibits aliens ineligible for U. S. citizenship from owning real property or entering into long leaseholds on real property in Utah, but one-year leases are specifically permitted. In vetoing the first bill, Governor Maw had declared:

"It is so broad it would prohibit Japanese aliens in war relocation centers from cultivating and occupying land. . . . To make it impossible for them to work and harvest our crops during the emergency. . . . make a serious situation worse."

The Utah legislature last week passed another anti-alien property bill, S. B. 216, as a substitute to S. B. 5, which was vetoed recently by the governor.

The state senate gave unanimous consent to the introduction of the new bill on March 8, and the lower house voted its approval on March 21.

S. B. 216, introduced by Sen. Alonzo Hopkins, who also sponsored S. B. 5, was described as a "toned-down" substitute. While prohibiting aliens ineligible to citizenship from owning real property or entering into long leaseholds on real property in Utah, it would specifically permit one-year leases.

Governor Herbert Maw vetoed the first bill on the grounds that, in addition to alien Japanese, it affected aliens of Chinese, Filipino and Hindu nationality who are allies of the United States; and in that the bill could prevent alien Japanese from leasing land or working or cultivating it and even prevent them from contributing in any way to the state's farm labor needs.

Evacuee Hit During Argument Reported In Serious Condition

CODY, Wyoming — Pete Masao Yamate, 41, who was struck on the head with a steel carpenter's square wielded by Wasuke Terada, 44, in a scuffle reportedly resulting from a love triangle, was reported at the week-end to be still in a serious condition at the hospital, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Terada, who was recently divorced from his wife, Takeko, went with his brother, Teruyoshi, to Yamate's home Thursday, March 5, to discuss family affairs. There, it is said, a heated argument ensued and in a scuffle which followed Terada picked up the square and struck Yamate.

Terada is held in the custody of the center police department, pending trial in the local court the latter part of this month.

Seven Men Arrested For Disturbing Peace

AMACHE, Colo. — Seven men were arrested Sunday evening on a charge of disturbing the peace and were taken before the justice of peace at Lamar, reports the Granadan Pioneer.

The ringleader was fined \$5 and cost and sentenced to five days in jail. Five others were also fined \$5 each, but two of them refused to pay and were left in the Lamar jail, the Pioneer said.

Volunteers For Army To Get Indefinite Leaves, Says Officer

NEWELL, Calif. — Loren Huycke, leaves officer, has announced that volunteers for the combat team will be granted indefinite leaves regardless of whether they are accepted or not by the Army, reports the Tulean Dispatch.

The Dispatch said that Huycke's report was based on administration instruction No. 22 (revised), supplement No. 3.

Many Nisei Soldiers Now on Active Duty in Combat Zones, According to Overseas Reports

Japanese Americans Sent Into Pacific Theater Of War Realize Momentous Role They Are Playing, Declares Soldier at MIS Language School

A noticeable number of nisei soldiers are now in combat service on overseas fronts, as indicated by letters received from these soldiers, according to Pfc. Alex Yorichi, who is at the Military Intelligence School at Camp Savage, Minn.

In a letter to the Pacific Citizen, Pfc. Yorichi wrote this week: "It sure makes us feel good when we or our friends receive a letter or a V-mail from a nisei soldier already on the battle fronts doing combat duty. It makes us realize that it's a definite fact now that nisei are fighting and have been fighting for the United States for some time—stationed from chilly Alaska southward to the South Seas and Australia, and even in North Africa.

"(Nisei who volunteered for the nisei combat unit at Camp Shelby will not fight in the Pacific theatre of operations, as the head of the recruiting party at Manzanar has publicly announced that the outfit will most likely be sent to the European fronts.)

"Nisei who were sent to the Pacific battle fronts know the momentous role they are playing and the stakes at hand; they are also fighting for the cause of the nisei and the issei.

"From reliable sources we have learned that nisei in the Pacific area have been doing an exceptionally fine work and that the commanding general of a certain battle sector and his aides made a visit to an island and personally commended each nisei in the combat unit. This is the sort of news

we have been awaiting for a long time!

"In one instance, a nisei has been recommended by his CO for a commission.

"These letters from the war zones have been censored in places, but we can visualize a general picture when they write:

" . . . we have no lights, no showers."

" . . . eat only canned food."

" . . . we're on a high hill of this island 'somewhere in the Pacific!'"

" . . . the snipers are a nuisance, and they are just as bad marksmen as they have been reported to be."

" . . . people out here speak only (censored)."

" . . . had a feast when we opened captured Japanese canned foods — canned sushi, kai, takuwan, umeboshi, yokan, dried soba, and other things; we also have 30 kegs of shoyu."

"Some of these letters mentioned chance meetings with other nisei soldiers, and among the names were familiar ones, including former Pacific Coast nisei with whom we went to school, attended conferences, were members of the same union, and so forth.

"Most of these letters were written about two to three months ago; one was pen-dated Dec. 30, 1942, while another was as late as Feb. 16, 1943.

"Now we shall read more thoroughly the press and weeklies' accounts of military operations in New Guinea, New Caledonia, Australia, Guadalcanal, Alaska, and Africa, because we know that nisei are there, fighting for us!"

State Department Cautions California Personnel Board Against Nisei Discrimination

Had Discharged 224 Japanese Americans on Basis of Race Ancestry

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The State personnel board, which has acted to remove nisei employees from State civil service, has been cautioned by the U. S. State Department to "take no action which would be inconsistent with policy toward loyal Americans of alien parentage," according to the Associated Press.

The board last year discharged seventy-four civil service employees of Japanese ancestry and the board of equalization fired an additional thirteen. About 150 probationary and temporary workers were dismissed. Most of the employees, now in relocation centers, have requested hearings.

In a letter to the personnel board, G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State, advised the members to obtain an opinion from the War Relocation Authority for an opinion regarding the civil service cases.

Shaw forwarded a White House letter to the War Department, dated Feb. 1, in which the President expressed his views on citizens of Japanese ancestry. "No loyal citizen of the United States, President Roosevelt wrote, should be denied the right to 'exercise responsibilities of his citizenship,' regardless of ancestry.

The personnel board arranged a conference with the state attorney general's office to discuss possible action in the light of the State Department's letter.

American Friends Plan Gifts for Center Babies

RIVERS, Ariz. — Gifts for newborn babies in the WRA centers will be sent by many persons in the country as an expression of fellowship, if the names are forwarded to the Clothing Committee of the American Friends, reports the Gila News-Courier.

Two Hundred To Aid Relocation Of Evacuee Group

CODY, Wyoming — Some 200 persons will be working eventually to find employment and help resettle evacuees under present WRA plans, according to Malcolm E. Pitts, successor to Joseph H. Smart as regional director.

In his first official visit to this center last week, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel, Pitts declared that a number of WRA projects designed to push resettlement are still in the formative stages.

Word has been received here from Thomas W. Holland, national chief of the WRA employment division, that five new relocation offices have been opened in Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Chicago and Cleveland.

Use of Evacuee Labor in Sugar Beet Fields Contemplated

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Representatives of the War Manpower Commission and of the sugar beet industry last week took up the question of large-scale use of Mexican and evacuee Japanese labor to harvest the country's sugar beet crop this spring and summer.

F. W. Hunter, chief of the agriculture division of the WMC, said the program contemplated use of Mexican labor under a tentative agreement with the government and employment of evacuees from war relocation camps, but that the details had not been worked out.

The conferences were attended by about 50 representatives of the beet industry and by officials of the U. S. employment service, Department of Agriculture and the WRA.

West Coast Committee Sends "Open Letter" to Legislators On Discriminatory Race Laws

Employers, Professionals, Educators, Trade Unionists Represented on New Coastwide Group Dedicated to Fair Play For Loyal Americans

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — An open letter urging a "spirit of high statesmanship dealing with problems of racial minorities was sent this week to every member of the California State Legislature by the newly organized Pacific Coast Committee on American

Principles and Fair Play, according to an announcement made by the committee.

The letter, the announcement said, "calls upon and urges the legislators to decide measures proposing race discrimination, especially those directed against Americans of Japanese ancestry, in a spirit of high statesmanship, avoiding haste, and with a clear look at our future relations with all Oriental peoples."

Further in this regard, the announcement declared that the committee believed:

"1—That attacks upon the rights of any minority tend to undermine the rights of the majority.

"2—That attempts to deprive any law-abiding citizen of his citizenship because of racial descent are contrary to fundamental American principles and jeopardize the citizenship of others.

"3—That legislation to deprive Americans of Japanese descent of any of their legal rights would set a precedent for depriving other racial groups of their rights, and would weaken the confidence of our Allies, particularly those in Asia and Latin America, in the sincerity of our professions to be fighting for the rights of all peoples.

"4—That it is un-American to penalize persons of Japanese descent in the United States solely for the crimes of the government and military caste of Japan."

The Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, formed recently in San Francisco, is sponsored by prominent citizens of the community and has a wide range of membership that includes employers, financiers, professional men and women, church people and trade unionists.

"Recognizing that in times of acute stress people are led easily into the advocacy of extreme and even dangerous measures which in calmer days would find little support, and that safeguards must be taken, we have formed this Committee on American Principles and Fair Play," the open letter to the legislators declared.

"Our purpose is to support the principles enunciated in the Constitution, and to that end to maintain unimpaired the liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights," the letter continued. "As a West Coast body the Committee recognizes its distinctive obligation, for the protection of all of us, to defend the liberties of law-abiding persons of Oriental ancestry."

Similar groups of citizens opposed to discriminatory legislation against Americans of Japanese ancestry are forming in Central and Southern California, according to the committee, and "hope to be of assistance to the government in maintaining in the public mind a clear and farsighted view which will prove a constructive force in post-war reconstruction."

The honorary chairman of the committee is Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California. The advisory board is comprised of Maurice E. Harrison, chairman, and David P. Barrows, Benjamin W. Black, Allen C. Blaisdell, Monroe E. Deutsch, Ralph T. Fisher, Frank S. Gaines, Henry F. Grady, Gerald H. Hager, J. Hugh Jackson, Will C. James, George G. Kidwell, Harry L. Kingman, Tully C. Knowles, Robert E. Leet, Philip N. McCombs, Mrs. Alfred McLaughlin, Mrs. Robert McWilliams, Robert A. Millikan, Richard M. Neustadt, Aurelia H. Reinhardt, Chester H. Rowell, Joseph S. Thompson, August Vollmer, Ray Lyman Wilbur, C. C. Young.

The chairman of the committee is Arthur Cushman McGiffert, and the executive secretary is Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, with offices at 2207 Union Street, Berkeley, California.

Other members of the executive committee are Dr. Mary Lyman, Irving F. Reichert, Paul S. Taylor, vice-chairmen; Harry S. Scott, treasurer; Galen M. Fisher, assistant treasurer; and Mrs. Wallace Alexander, Leila Anderson, Mrs. Nina E. Bancroft, Bartley C. Crum, Mrs. Ruth Meads Fisher, Alfred J. Lundberg, Richard R. Perkins, John T. Wagner, George Wilson. The committee headquarters is: Room 203, 465 California Street, San Francisco.

Induction Date Set Back for Combat Team

Nisei Reserve Officers Being Called Up For Service With Unit

WASHINGTON — The induction date for volunteers for the army's new Japanese American combat team has been delayed at least ten days, it was reported here this week.

Induction of the volunteers will not start until after March 25, it was stated.

Army physical examinations will be held at the Poston, Gila River, Manzanar, Tule Lake, Minidoka and Topaz centers, while volunteers at Heart Mountain, Granada, Jerome and Rohwer will receive their examinations at their local selective service boards.

Volunteers on the mainland outside the relocation centers will be reclassified into 1-A as soon as the War Department "screens" their applications. The papers will be returned to their local boards which will induct them in the first quota through regular channels.

Japanese American reserve officers are now being called up for service with the new combat team, it was reported. The reserve officers have been restored to the active list and to their ranks, it was stated.

According to reports here the Minidoka, Poston and Granada centers were credited with having the best response in regard to volunteers for the new combat team.

Suyetomi Given Year in Prison For Violation

Evacuee From Topaz Returned to Home In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Morris Eugene Suyetomi, 31, has been sentenced by Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure to a year in jail for violating army regulations excluding residents of Japanese ancestry from Coast areas, according to the Associated Press.

Suyetomi, who was given leave from the WRA center at Topaz, Utah, on Jan. 12 to accept a job in Salt Lake City, left that city in mid-February and came to San Francisco where he found employment as a warehouseman at a steel plant here under the name of Eugene Sutomi.

While working at this job and residing at 1640 Fillmore street, Suyetomi was arrested by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

On being questioned, Suyetomi told Judge St. Sure that he was probably not a Japanese. He said that he was a foundling and was raised in an orphanage in Los Angeles, that his mother was "white" and that he "had been told" that his father was Japanese, but "I don't feel like a Jap."

"I tried to get in the Army in Salt Lake City," he also said. "They didn't pay any attention to me. I came here and got a job, instead. I hate all Japs. I won't live with them."

He also added, "I won't go back to a relocation center and live with them. I'd rather go to prison." Before setting sentence, Judge St. Sure referred the case to Federal Probation Officer Charles H. Upton for the checking of his ancestry and work record.

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LARRY TAJIRIEDITOR

EDITORIALS:

One Year of the WRA

Even government agencies have birthdays and this week the War Relocation Authority was one year of age. Twelve months ago today the WRA was created by President Roosevelt's executive order to take charge of the individual relocation of more than 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who had been excluded by military pronouncement from the potential west coast combat zone.

Then, as now, the army regarded the relocation of these evacuees as primarily a social problem to be administered by a civilian agency. And once the military job of moving the evacuees from their homes to temporary assembly centers had been accomplished, the army turned over the entire problem to the newly-created WRA, a part of the wartime Office for Emergency Management.

Neither in the President's executive order, nor in the original program of the WRA as conceived by Milton S. Eisenhower, then its national director, was there any provision for the permanent detention of the evacuees. The WRA's job at the time of its creation was individual resettlement. It was only after the first expressions of hostility from inland states, with the exception of Colorado, toward the acceptance of the evacuees that the WRA began to shift position. After a meeting in Salt Lake City with governors and their representatives from ten western states, at which time vigorous opposition to the evacuees was expressed, Mr. Eisenhower and the WRA embarked on its program for relocation centers to provide work and shelter for the evacuee group. It may be said that public opinion, as indicated by the western governors in Salt Lake City, precluded any plan for individual relocation and forced the WRA to build isolated barrack communities for concentrated relocation.

In the year since that time public opinion has again drastically changed and now permits the WRA to swing back to its original program of individual relocation outside the centers.

Dillon S. Myer, the present national director, succeeded Mr. Eisenhower, now deputy director of OWI, in June, 1942. Mr. Myer has, since that time, proven himself an able administrator and one able to cope with the complex problems arising from the artificial situation of evacuation and racial segregation.

Whatever minor criticisms may be made of the WRA and its operation of the evacuee centers, it cannot be gainsaid that the agency has been alive to its responsibilities, humane in its approach and democratic in its treatment.

This week the WRA, one year after its creation by presidential order, is placing its stress on its main and most important task, the rapid dissolution of the centers and the returning of evacuees to normal life in American communities.

It appears that the WRA's present policy calls for segregation of all disloyal elements for the duration and the rapid release of all persons whose loyalty to America is unquestioned. The WRA was not responsible for evacuation but has done its best to ameliorate the harsh hangovers from sudden expulsion and segregation. WRA policies today make sense and appear to be both wise and humane.

Fair Play for the Nisei

Despite the increasing clamor from political and economic pressure groups in California for more of the type of agitation that resulted finally in evacuation, it is heartening to note that these persons themselves, by the very resolutions they pass and the acts they propose, have set into motion those persons they have most reason to fear — the thinking, fighting, active elements in the state.

Recently formed was the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play. It is headed by Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California. Other officers and members include active and representative leaders of finance, the professions, the church and labor.

These are the people who recognize first the concrete dangers behind unconstitutional acts directed against a minority race. In the absence of the nisei from the Pacific coast they have taken upon themselves the fight for the nisei's right to equality with Americans of all other racial ancestries.

It is a sorry thing that loud outcries against a minority's rights upon racial grounds can, if loud enough, and repeated often enough, take on a semblance of truth. It is a sorry thing that a legislature in a free country can seriously consider bills that are in themselves un-American and unconstitutional. And it is a sorry thing that economic czars can pressure a state into acceptance of such bills.

It was with such tactics that Huey Long swung into power in Louisiana. And it was with such tactics that Hitler became, from a fanatic, ridiculed, and ludicrous figure the most feared man in Europe.

The men and women who formed the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play know that there can be no compromise with Hitlerian tactics, either here or abroad.

The WCCA Passes

Lt. Gen. DeWitt's action dissolving the Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA) this week is further indication of the military's disinterest in any proposal which will dump the war relocation program back into the lap of the army. Although the Wallgren bill is now being considered by the special senate sub-committee headed by Senator A. B. Chandler of Kentucky, the War Department has indicated that it does not want the added burden of a civilian relocation program.

Except for fantastic rumors of "tile bathrooms" and vague charges of "pampering" and "coddling" of the evacuees, there have been no substantiated charges of any mismanagement of the relocation problem by the civilian War Relocation Authority. It is interesting to note that the demands for military control of the centers and the wild charges of "luxuries" for the evacuees have, in the main, originated from those same pressure groups which led the hue and cry for evacuation. These groups, in seeking army control of the relocation projects, hope to make the centers into permanent detention camps for the evacuees.

We do not believe that the senators on the special committee, once they are fully apprised of the facts and have personally visited some of the barrack communities, will become a party to the reactionary baiting against the War Relocation Authority.

The Propaganda Front

Appeals to a prodemocratic minority in Japan will be useless for some time to come because no real tradition of democracy as we know it exists in Japan. Propaganda emphasizing the hardships of war will be equally ineffective, because the Japanese are used to hardships and find them challenging rather than discouraging. On the other hand, Japan's superstitions and its characteristic fear of ridicule may be used to good advantage if our propagandists understand the Japanese mind well enough. Some of the best talent for this sort of psychological warfare is still lying fallow in the Japanese relocation camps in the western states.—
From The Nation Magazine.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Negro and Evacuation

In Los Angeles last week Hugh MacBeth, an outstanding Negro attorney, defended the rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry in a public discussion. One of the other participants represented the hysterical Aryanism of the Native Sons, while another was Clyde Shoemaker, the assistant U. S. attorney in Los Angeles who wants all 'Japs' shipped to Japan.

In California, and throughout the nation, the American Negro is deeply concerned over the implications of the Japanese evacuation of 1942 and its subsequent abridgement of constitutional guarantees for 70,000 Americans. The Negro press has given more than passing mention of the evacuation situation and trenchant comment has appeared in columns written by George Schuyler of the Pittsburgh Courier and other outstanding Negro writers. The Crisis, official magazine of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) published last fall one of the sharpest and most outspoken articles on the treatment of Japanese Americans.

Recent discussions in the New Republic on the Negro in America mention the interest of the Negro in the treatment of another non-white minority, the Japanese Americans. The mass exclusion of the nisei and their parents and their detention in the relocation centers during 1942 is, of course, nothing compared to what the Negro has endured in the past two centuries. The great scientist, George Washington Carver, who died recently, was born in slavery and to many another Negro the fetters of bondage are still living memory.

The New Republic article hints that some of the "trouble" down in the Arkansas relocation centers may be traced to attempts of the local white population to treat the evacuees as "yellow Negroes." One so-called "riot" developed when a white truck driver demanded the right of way. A Negro in the deep south, with the threat of a lynch mob ever present, would have given way but the nisei refused to be intimidated. The writer notes that the attitude of these evacuees who refuse to submit to Jim Crow tactics has impressed the local white residents. It would also go without question that the willingness of these evacuee Japanese Americans to fight the southern color line is being watched by Negro Americans.

The struggle of free men for world freedom rages from the beaches of New Guinea to the sands of Tunisia and the plains of Russia. It is waged against a "colored" enemy, the Japanese, in the Pacific, and against an Aryan enemy in Africa and Europe. The war for liberty is waged by men of color, by Chinese, by Filipinos and by Free French colonials, as well as by members of the Caucasian race. Some of the Soviet soldiers who turned back the Nazis at Stalingrad were Orientals from Turkestan. Of the four leaders of the United Nations, Roosevelt and Churchill are Caucasians but Chiang Kai-shek is Chinese and Stalin, born in Tiflis in Asia Minor, has said: "I, too, am an Oriental."

Similarly, the war for freedom within America, waged today by victims of a marginal democracy, is being fought by Japanese Americans and by Negroes, by Italian Americans and by Jews, by the children of Central European immigrants who came to America only a generation ago and who have faced racial as well as religious discrimination. Prejudice whether below the Mason-Dixon line or on the sun-kissed Sierran slopes, is just one part of the whole. And the war against prejudice, the fight for equal rights, cannot be won unless it is won for all, for Negro Americans as well as for Japanese Americans.

They are Negrophobes in Congress, the Senator Reynolds and the Congressman Rankins, who are at the same time the bitterest critics of the Japanese Americans, the men who use race as the only yardstick for loyalty, the men who shame America. And those "sun-kist patriots" of the western coast who today inveigh against the nisei on the ground of racial ancestry and demand the deportation of

Japanese Americans as a racially incompatible group, who may tomorrow turn their hate on the Negro or the Jew.

One reaction to World War I was the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan whose nightshirted terrorists rode against the Negro, the Jew, the Catholic, the trade unionists alike. There is little to choose between the fundamental 'master race' theories of the Klan and of the Native Sons of 1943, except that the Native Sons have burned no crosses on the hills. There is little to choose, indeed, between the Ku Klux Klan and the storm troopers of Adolf Hitler.

The interest of Negro leadership in the Japanese American question stems from a common hope for a truly democratic America. For the American Negro well knows that the rampant racism of west coast race-baiters would not stop at the mere deportation of 126,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans. He knows that what happened on the west coast can happen anywhere. He knows that no American, whatever his color or ancestry, is safe as long as these forces flourish.

It was no mistake that a Negro attorney rose in Los Angeles last week to defend the American rights of citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Vagaries

Army Attitude

The Wallgren bill to return jurisdiction of war relocation centers to the army is the springboard for the recent airing of relocation center problems in Phoenix, with Senator A. B. "Happy" Chandler of Kentucky as chairman. Senator Chandler may hold other hearings on the subject. . . . It has been indicated that the War Department doesn't want to take over the management of the relocation camps, that the army considers the operation of the centers a strictly civilian and social problem and not a military matter. . . . The army has not been responsible for the suggestion that the handling of the evacuees be turned over to the military. The demand has come from political and economic pressure groups. * * * *

Phoenix Hearing

Two articulate groups were heard at the Phoenix hearing. The religious group, including representatives of various faiths and of organizations with religious inspiration, spoke out for fair treatment of the evacuees, while the other group, representing the Arizona farm bloc, opposed post-war resettlement of persons of Japanese ancestry in Arizona. A correspondent who attended the hearings declared that the religious representatives spoke out clearly and well on behalf of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry. * * * *

Identity

A nisei evacuee walked into one of Denver's swankiest hotels the other day and registered. He found himself greeted with more than the usual cordiality. Clerks, bellhops and other employees were extremely solicitous of his welfare. The nisei was puzzled. It was only later that he found out that a special Chinese government mission had arrived in Denver that same day and had registered at the hotel. He had been mistaken for a member of the Chinese group. * * * *

Resettlement

Resettlement notes: Robert Hosokawa, formerly of the documentation section at Minidoka, and his wife Yoshi are now living in Kansas City where Bob is working on the copy desk of a suburban weekly newspaper, the Inter-City News. Roku Sugahara and his wife Viola recently left Denver for Little Rock where Roku was taking a job with a newspaper. He is now in New Orleans working in a real estate firm. . . . Ken Tashiro, former editor of the Gila News-Courier, arrived in Cincinnati this week where he will be relocated.

From the Minneapolis Star-Journal: An Editorial on the U. S. Nisei

Two Japanese-American soldiers in the United States army talked, reservedly but plainly, before the Minneapolis Lions club the other noon about the present situation of American citizens of Japanese origin evacuated from the Pacific coast, and more importantly, about tangible threats to the permanent civil rights of such citizens.

An Arkansas law now prohibits persons of Japanese ancestry and their descendants from ever owning land in that state. The American Legion of California demands that all west coast Japanese, INCLUDING AMERICAN CITIZENS, be deported. A series of proposals pends among California legislators to restrict permanently the rights of Japanese citizens of the United States.

Of the 110,000 Japanese held in American "relocation" (meaning "concentration") camps, 70,000 are American citizens.

The evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast is attributed to fear of espionage and sabotage. The fear has some basis in fact. The nisei themselves (the word in Japanese means "New Lives") recognize that Japanese and Japanese-Americans are not readily distinguishable. Stories circulated freely on the west coast—and doubtless authentic in some cases—about Japanese gardeners who turned out to be imperial army officers in disguise, and Japanese fishing vessels which mysteriously hovered near American naval maneuvers, have given Californians an understandable case of the jitters.

But legitimate fear has been exaggerated by influences which ought to be recognized for exactly what they are.

The descendants of Japanese-born immigrants who first were imported to the Pacific coast as cheap labor did become competitors of Pacific coast truck farmers. The Japanese women, for example, were willing and able to spend long hours on their knees in the mud of strawberry patches for subsistence fare, enabling such families to earn and save money for the accumulation of land. Hence a California law prohibiting Japanese from owning land. The obvious recourse of the immigrants was to have their American-born children, United States citizens, own the land. Hence agitation to prevent persons of Japanese ancestry and their descendants from owning land.

The Japanese problem has raised three questions:

1. Was evacuation necessary?
2. Is it in accordance with American principles?
3. Is there any excuse for making wartime distinctions permanent?

To the first question, the war department says yes, and even if that verdict has been influenced by other than military considerations, the Japanese HAVE been evacuated and military reasons DID exist for it.

The second question is harder to answer, for the fact is that we are holding American citizens for no other reason than that of racial background. Unquestionably, our external danger justifies the holding of citizens as suspects until their cases can be investigated. That is the official explanation, and the evacuation is probably as justifiable as any other shifting of population for wartime reasons.

But as to the third question: It is dangerous and damnable business to be using the war, or to let it be used, as a pretext to strip one group of American citizens of basic civil and economic rights for the benefit of other Americans.

When we allow that to be done, we deal a blow to the civil rights not merely of one minority group, but of every one of us. We allow a precedent to be set up which can be used, next, against another group and then another and another—including, sooner or later—the group to which every one of us belongs.

The "dual citizenship" issue raised against the nisei is a red herring. Before 1924, alien Japanese were required to register their children in America with the Japanese government, but since that date it has not been done. The nisei insist that they

regard themselves solely as Americans. The oath of allegiance sworn to by members of the Japanese American Citizens League repudiates "any other allegiance (than to the Constitution of the United States of America) which I knowingly or unknowingly may have held heretofore."

One of our purposes in this war is to smash Japan completely as an aggressive power. That done, there will remain no more reason to fear a general in gardener's clothing than to see a Greek spy in a New York fruit vendor.

As for fear of the economic competition of Japanese-Americans, we can trust human nature to work among future generations of such citizens as it has among the rest of us, who descended from European immigrants. Millions of our stable, prosperous citizens who defend "the American way" are sons and grandsons of immigrants who never dreamed of a 40-hour week when they first thrust their gnarled hands into American soil. As between living like the people around them or grubbing away as their immigrant ancestors did, all human experience indicates that coming Japanese-American generations will choose the former.—From the Minneapolis Star Journal, Feb. 27.

the copy desk

The Spirit of Minidoka

Population 9,333

Major Crimes	None
Petty Cases	Two
Disloyal Activities	None
Factional Strife	None
Unreasonable Complaints	None
Breach of Trust	None
Moral Flagrancy	None
Cooperation in Civic Affairs	Excellent
Response to Food Rationing	Good
Cooperation with Administration	Excellent
Religious Endeavor	Good
Volunteers to Armed Services	Excellent

—By H. L. Stafford, Project Director, Minidoka Irrigator, March 13.

Maybe I'm wrong, but I'm going to find out for myself. I'm not going to let someone else take the rap for what I feel then sit back and wait for the answer. I guess it's just a matter of faith and some good friends on the outside. Because faith to me is a positive thing, I'm putting all my blue chips on the U. S. A. . . . in short, I've volunteered.—Fred Yamamoto in "Musings," Heart Mountain Sentinel.

WASHINGTON LETTER

A Proposal For a Free World

By Peter Wood

The two reports of the National Resources Planning Board which President Roosevelt recently sent to Congress strike so deeply at the roots of every man's hopes and interests that there can be only approval of the principles on which they are based. As the President wrote, in submitting the reports to Congress:

"We can all agree on our objectives and in our common determination that work, fair play and social security after the war is won must be firmly established for the people of the United States of America . . . We must not return to the inequities, insecurity and fears of the past, but ought to move forward toward the promise of the future."

The implications of the reports are so vast that it will be some time before they can be fully understood. Put in simplest terms, they guarantee that freedom from want which is one of the things we expect to gain from this war. The new bill of rights proposed in the report is worth quoting and re-quoting. It charts the free world of economic, educational and cultural opportunity which all men of good will look for. Its nine points are these:

- The right to work,
- The right to fair pay,
- The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care,
- The right to security, in old age, sickness, unemployment,
- The right to live in a system of free enterprise,
- The right to freedom of movement and speech,
- The right to equality before the law,
- The right to education,
- The right to rest, recreation and adventure.

This is a large order. But this is a large war, being fought for large ends. The reports of the National Resources Planning Board help us to see what those ends are.

First of all, the reports look toward the promise of a job for every able-bodied person. With this in view, they plan for an expanding economy with a national income of one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five billion dollars. They suggest joint government and private enterprises in such fields as housing, transport, airways, harbor developments, pipelines and electric power.

To insure fair pay, measures to control industrial oligarchy and to encourage small business are suggested. The right of labor to collective bargaining, and of farmers to a fair share in the expanding economy are recognized, as is

the wisdom of allowing labor a voice in management.

The reports differ from the English Beveridge Report chiefly in attacking the causes of unemployment. But like the Beveridge Report they recommend an insurance system to cover unemployment, sickness and old age as well. Two kinds of protection are planned: for most wage earners there will be social insurance. The money for this insurance will come from the worker, the employer and the Government. But for those who are not adequately protected by the insurance program there will be public assistance, the allowances to vary according to need. Funds for such assistance will come from Federal, State and local tax funds.

The need for better medical care is emphasized in the statement that the first medical examination of men called up for military service disclosed that forty per cent were unfit for general military service. The cost to the nation of poor health is indicated in the fact that on an average day (before the war) four million persons were disabled by illness — an economic loss of ten billion dollars a year. The reports recommend an improvement in medical care which will wipe out, or at least diminish, this drain on the nation's economy.

Education, now curtailed by poverty, must be extended to all children from early youth to adulthood, the reports claim. Education at the college level should be available to all youths according to their ability. Special training for men demobilized from the armed forces should be available, as well as education for adults.

The most encouraging aspect of the reports is their faith — a faith based upon carefully developed statistics — that want is not a necessary part of our environment, but that it lies in our power to produce abundance and to distribute it fairly. This, indeed, is the fact which distinguishes our civilization from every era in the past. It is a fact which men have not yet fully grasped. But the fact must be grasped in any planning for the future: for the first time in history men are living in a world which can be free of want.

It is impossible to summarize here the 721 pages which make up the two reports. Objections will certainly be raised to some of the recommendations they contain. Attempts will probably be made to discredit them. But there is no denying the principles on which they are based. One of these principles is stated thus:

"We can have work for all, and we can have much higher levels

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Resettlement: From Both Sides of the Fence

After having seen the problem of resettlement from both sides of the barbed wire fences, it is obvious that fear — fear of the unknown, fear of losing what little security they now have, fear of the problems that lie ahead — is one of the big reasons why many evacuees have been reluctant to strike out anew in some distant part of the country.

The reason for the fear is understandable, for the nisei, once so complacent in his own little circle, has taken a punish-

ing kicking around the past year. And one cannot deny that there is security and comfort of a sort in the WRA centers where such necessities as food, shelter, cash advance, clothing allowance, heat and light are provided.

For those who have struggled to make ends meet on the outside, and for others who find it easy to sit back and take it easy as government wards, there is an undeniable attraction about center life in comparison to the streamlined economy of war-time America.

But these people do not look to the future. Some day the war will end, and it will no longer be possible to live a reservation life. The opium dream of security must come to a conclusion some time. This strictly selfish view is aside from the moral obligation that every American citizen has of doing everything within his power to help his country win the war. And that is an oft-stressed story which deserves separate treatment.

We have had the fortune to do some traveling, and nowhere have we found hostility toward us because we happened to have Japanese faces. We have written about these travels at length, because we felt that those in the camps should know about these conditions.

A friend who relocated to Toledo, Ohio, has written to tell us that there is no reason for fear in that city either. Because his letter is of general interest, we are taking the privilege of quoting portions:

"Your article on St. Paul can well apply to Toledo. The people are friendly and things are very pleasant. My wife and I have had no unpleasant incidents. Nobody pays much attention to us. In fact when we walk down the street the pedestrians take one look at us and that is all.

"We found an apartment in one of the better residential sections of the city. The caretaker . . . takes the attitude that if the other tenants want to complain because we live in the same building with them they can move out. But so far I don't believe that anybody has complained. This is very pleasant for us and, I am sure, other Californians who know what segregation because of race is like, will agree.

"Living conditions are such that I think a person would be foolish if he does not accept a position paying a reasonable salary. We find that the costs of living are not sky-high as is the general conception within the project. Whether this is peculiar to Toledo I don't know, but from our limited experience I think that a person who really desires to be resettled should not hesitate in accepting a reasonable offer. And if a person is qualified he should have no trouble in finding employment.

"I might use the case of my wife as an example. She had no trouble in getting a job. She went to the U. S. Employment Service and was able to choose from among several positions. She got an interview, accepted the job, and in two days she got a raise. There seems to be very little discrimination in this city."

This isn't the only letter we have received in such optimistic one. Of course there are unpleasant incidents too, but in general our friends substantiate the views about resettlement opportunities we have formed from our limited personal observations.

of income, particularly for the lowest income groups . . . The National Resources Planning Board has repeatedly stated its conclusions, based on a careful study of American resources, that full employment and high national income are indispensable parts of the American goals for which we strive."

On Race Laws

Racial Legislation In U. S. Smacks of Nuremberg Laws

"They are uncomfortably akin to the Nuremberg laws of the Nazis."

Such is the description applied by Albert Deutch, staff writer for New York City's liberal newspaper, PM, to the race legislation that still continues to flourish in the United States, such as the anti-alien land laws passed recently by the state legislatures of Arkansas and Utah.

Deutch, writing a series of articles for the PM on race prejudice in the U. S., declares:

"Race prejudice, as I've noted before, should be a private, not a public, matter. It is ethically and politically wrong for a democracy to enshrine prejudice on its statute books."

As to the causes for these laws, Deutch points out that "the geographical distribution of these racial laws shows that they arise from local prejudices against particular minorities, not from 'natural aversions' on the part of people."

Deutch also points out that these race laws manage to fall into utterly ludicrous implications, as well as serving as the instrument of denial of full democracy to the nation and to the racial minorities concerned. This is seen to be particularly true in the case of laws on marriage, as Deutch reveals in the following instances:

"Even more shocking is the fact that at least three states of the Union bar marriages between whites and Indians. (According to Franz Boas and others there is no distinctive Indian or red race.) North Carolina forbids the marriage of whites with 'persons of Negro or Indian descent to the third generation.' Oregon bars whites from marrying persons 'more than one-half Indian.'

"It is incredible that a Vice President of the U. S. A., Charles W. Curtis, would have committed a crime in any of these three states by marrying the woman he loved, because he happened to be half-Indian. Likewise with the beloved Will Rogers, who used to boast of his Cherokee Indian descent through both parents.

"Alexander Hamilton, a Founding Father, would be committing a felony today if he married blue-blooded Elizabeth Schuyler in the state of Georgia, which bars the marriage of whites with 'all Negroes, mulattoes, mestizos and their descendants, having any ascertainable trace of either Negro or African, West Indian or Asiatic Indian blood in their veins.' Hamilton was a native of the West Indies.

"Inter-marriage between whites and Negroes is banned in 28 states. Some states classify persons who are fifteen-sixteenths white as 'Negroes.' Louisiana also forbids Negroes to marry Indians. Maryland bars marriages between Negroes and 'Malays.'

"Sixteen states still bar marriages between whites and Asiatics, including the Chinese.

"Arizona specifically prohibits the marriage of 'whites' and Hindus — an utterly ridiculous law, since Hindu applies to a religion, not to a race. Hindus, in spite of their darker skin, belong biologically to the white race. If any people have the right to call themselves 'Aryans,' it is the Hindus, whose ancient language, Sanskrit, is the mother of all Aryan tongues."

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

WITH MANY THANKS

we acknowledge this week donations from two JACL leaders who were particularly active and self-sacrificing in their efforts during the pre-evacuation days . . . one from Dale Okazaki of Poston, who was the executive secretary of the Tulare County Chapter, and the other from Nobumitsu Takahashi, former agricultural director for the national JACL organization . . . Nobu, we understand, is numbered among the volunteers from Topaz for the much-discussed Japanese American combat unit soon to start basic training at Camp Shelby, Miss. . . these expressions of support are encouraging and definitely stimulating to our morale.

* * *

JACL AMICUS CURIAE

in the case of Regan (Native Sons) vs. King, Registrar of Voters, City and County of San Francisco . . . this 84-page printed brief is now available for distribution and contains complete background material on the citizenship status of the Japanese and other minority groups as guaranteed by the Constitution and the significance of any movement at this time that would endanger the democratic concepts outlined by the first document of the land . . . the JACL brief which was presented in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals commences by explaining the interest of the League in the action of the appellant in seeking to have cancelled the citizenship of American citizens of Japanese ancestry in the City and County of San Francisco, and includes a table of authorities and references cited, as well as an appendix of names of citizens involved in the case and several important communications . . . this "friend of the court" brief may be obtained through this office at a cost of \$1.00, and if you are a 1943 member, 50c . . . thus far the appellants in this case have been unsuccessful in attaining their un-American objectives and now they have announced their attention of taking the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States . . . the JACL will, of course, pursue its policy of protecting and fighting for the rights of American citizens to be applied to all Americans.

* * *

OUR ST. PAUL

resettlement representative, Earl Tanbara, reports on a two-week trip to Detroit and Chicago and you may be interested in the following excerpts:

"Housing is most difficult in Detroit, not only for the Nisei, but for everyone concerned. Many investigations are being made in an attempt to solve the very serious problems. . . but I wouldn't recommend anyone to go to Detroit blindly. There are many technical positions for those who are trained, but for the general run I would suggest other localities.

"I called on some leads that were given to me and discovered many openings. To give you some idea, here are just a few in varied fields. Advanced chemist interested in research, office workers, restaurant help, hospital help such as painters, janitors, kitchen assistants, household workers.

"In Chicago I had a long talk with Elmer Shirrell (WRA). He has new quarters on the first floor. He was a bit glum to think that many a Nisei didn't want to come out and resettle. He had more jobs than candidates. At the AFSC office things are rolling in high gear compared to the place as it appeared to me when I visited in January. Instead of shipping clerks, stock room variety paying \$115, they are now getting in higher brackets, placing accountants, chemists, high type office help, etc. . . ."

We repeat our announcement of last week—to JACL members—if you are seeking an outside position to enable you to resettle, let us have your qualifications and references, together with your chapter affiliation and the status of your indefinite leave clearance. . . we shall extend our best efforts to secure placement.

Ann Nisei Says: Slipcovers Can Do Wonders for That Barrack Apartment

These days the uses of the slipcover are varied and far-reaching. We slipcover practically everything nowadays — beds, chairs, lampshades, and even such things as mirror and picture frames.

Of course, like everything else, this slipcover business can be overdone. But used judiciously, slipcovers can do wonders in the way of rejuvenating old furniture, or in matching two or more completely unrelated things.

In selecting material for covers, be sure you get something that's suited for the purpose and also your purposes. If you plan to wash the slipcovers yourself, you will naturally select something that will take to soap and water and also will not need washing too often.

Fabrics like gingham are extremely attractive and easy to take care of. And then, too, gingham washes like a charm and takes hard wear. Chintz is particularly good, since it sheds dust, but, of course, it doesn't give the wear that heavier fabrics do. Don't overlook the possibilities of denim, sailcloth, pique, percale and gabardine. And give a thought, at least, to the possibilities of using corduroy.

Now for the furniture. Heavy upholstered pieces like sofas and chairs are difficult, though not impossible. But most everything else can be done very easily and in short time. Perhaps you've two or four dining or kitchen chairs. Possibly they're badly scuffed, scratched or marred. Why not cover the seats, add a pleated frill, and then cover the top crosspiece? You might use a striped sateen or chintz for this.

Or if the legs are badly scratched you can make a skirt that reaches the floor. This might hang straight, without any flare or gathers, and have kickpleats at the corners.

Lampshades are easy to cover. Try something like plaid gingham or flowered chintz. You might add a ruffle to the bottom, if you want something "amusing." Or you might trim the top and bottom with cotton cord.

If yours is a regulation army cot, you might slipcover the head and footboard with material matching your spread. You'll have to start by padding the head and footboards with quilting, pads or old blankets. The rest is easy. Just make a paper pattern to fit the ends, use a strip of material to connect the two sides.

Upholstered furniture isn't easy, as we've said. A sofa takes some 10 yards of 50-inch fabric, twelve yards if you're going to cover the cushions. A chair takes from five to seven yards, depending upon the style.

To fit the chair, you pin the fabric directly to the chair, wrong side of fabric out, then cut. The next piece is pinned onto the first piece, then cut. Start with the top of the chair, bringing the material to the seat. Pin at the sides and top. If the chair has no cushion, you can bring the material on across the seat, first allowing about eight inches to be tucked into the back of the seat. Cut off at the front after pinning. Then add the front bottom piece, which goes from the edge of the seat to the floor. Then do the arms, inside and outside and across top and front. Each piece is added to the next with pins. When you fit the inner arm piece, add eight inches to allow for a tuck into the sides of the seat. Lastly you add the big back piece.

When every piece is pinned into place, you can proceed in either of two ways; baste, take off and stitch. Or the other method: mark pin marks with chalk, take off pieces and "true" the lines. Then baste and stitch. The first is the far simpler method, and if you have smoothed the material carefully onto the chair and basted carefully, you can go right ahead and stitch.

If you use a big flowery print you have to be careful about matching the print, centering the flowers, etc. So for your first try you might use a small all-over print or a plain material.

In doing sofas you proceed in much the same fashion. For the seat, however, use a lining fabric, something like muslin or sateen.

Canadian Nisei Paper Believes Dispersal May Prove Solution

Sees Little Hope For Canadian-Born Japanese
In British Columbia Until "Four Decades of
Prejudice and Hostility Are Swept Away"

Paralleling in thought the movement now being undertaken by the War Relocation Authority in the United States, it is the opinion of the New Canadian weekly that the best solution to the problems of Canada's evacuees is their widespread dispersion throughout all of Canada.

The New Canadian, published in Kaslo, British Columbia, is described as "an independent weekly organ published as a medium of expression among the people of Japanese origin in Canada."

In a recent editorial, the New Canadian pointed out that "prejudice has been crystallized into a tradition in the emotions of so many British Columbians" and that there was little hope for Canadians of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia "until four decades of prejudice and hostility are swept away."

Discussing the recent move of the Ottawa government to open employment in cutting of crown-grant timber to the Canadian Japanese, the New Canadian declared:

"But while welcoming the federal government's action as a matter of principle, and admitting that it may benefit some, we need not be enthusiastic over its prospects. Particularly so, if it is intended that very large numbers are to be placed in such employment. For the basic drawback is glaringly obvious in Victoria, openly declared hostility to the move—rationalized as it may be on the 'fire hazard that might exist.'"

"The inescapable fact of the matter is that prejudice has been crystallized into a tradition in the emotions of so many British Columbians. Hence the compromising attitude of Victoria's legislators. And as such it will continue to be the gravest handicap we will have to battle against in every effort to return to a normal way of life, either now or in the troubled post-war era ahead."

"The alternative is that widely supported now by our thinking friends — a widespread dispersion throughout the rest of Canada. Unquestionably it may be riskier and tougher than to sit in blind timidity in British Columbia now. But it offers the very real hope of a new and fresh start and the building of a firmer and happier future than any we may even remotely hope for in this province, until four decades of prejudice and hostility are swept away."

JACL Trojans Lose In Second Round of Junior AAU Tourney

After keeping up almost point for point in the first half, the Salt Lake JACL Trojans lost out, 54-35, to Tommy's Cafe outfit in the second round of the Intermountain junior AAU basketball tournament here Tuesday night.

The Trojans lost the tilt in the third quarter when the sensational play of Jimmy Cleverly, Lyman Clark and Dee Rentmeister put the winners out in front immediately and they went on to amass 19 points to cinch the game.

Cleverly and Clark led the scoring for the winners, while Jim Kaneda was top man for the Trojans with 16 points.

In the first round of the tournament, played Monday night, the Trojans won a 49-40 victory over Salt Lake Stamp, led by Kaneda's 20-point scoring.

The Buffs, another nisei team entered in the tournament, lost in the first round to the same Tommy's Cafe cagers, 44-18.

Then cover the pillows carefully. You might make a paper pattern of the top first. Cut two for each pillow. Cut also a piece that goes all around the pillow sides. Join top to bottom with this strip on three sides (all except back). Insert pillow, then stitch back piece in place. If you prefer, you can use snap in back to take the covers off for washing.

If you want your chair covers removable, leave one side of the back open to fasten with snap fasteners.

Pocket Books

Ideal For Evacuees In Relocation Camps

By Robert R. Tsuda

Allan Nevins and Henry Steele Commanger, American historians, have written a book entitled *America: The Story of a Free People*. It has been given a good deal of favorable attention by the nation's book reviewers. Published by Little, Brown and Company, it is priced at \$3.

Simultaneously, this book has been published by the Pocket Books company, pocket-size and paperback, under the title of *The Pocket History of the United States*. This is priced at 25c.

And this notation, it would seem, is as good a way as any of calling attention to the fact that the Pocket Books people are doing a nice job of bringing out noteworthy books at the really popular price of 25 cents.

Joseph E. Davies' *Mission to Moscow* is another book on the Pocket Books list, available at this price of 25 cents. As is true of all the Pocket Books issued to date, this is in complete, unabridged form.

The size is quite small, about four by six and one-fourth inches, but the type is large enough to be easily readable. The covers are attractively done and are said to be waterproof.

As well as at the regular bookstores, these Pocket Books are available at newsstands and on the magazine stands of drug stores, cigar stores and various chain stores. The address of the publishers is: Pocket Books, Inc., 1230 Sixth Avenue, Rockefeller Center, New York. The list number for the *Pocket History* is 195, and the *Davies* book is No. 203.

On the Pocket Books list are a number of noteworthy anthologies. There is the *Pocket Book of America* (No. 182). Edited by Philip Van Doren Stern, with an introduction contributed by Dorothy Thompson, its contents include:

The complete story of *The Man Without a Country*; short stories by Stephen Vincent Benet, William Faulkner, Rose Field, Mackinlay Kantor; poems by Walt Whitman, Archibald MacLeish, William Vaughn Moody, Edgar Lee Masters, Edwin Markham, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Carl Sandburg; plus articles, historic documents, an American history quiz and a complete radio play by Norman Corwin.

If these names are familiar to you, you will know that it's quite a collection. If not, this may be a nice way of becoming acquainted with them.

Another one is *The Pocket Companion* (No. 142), which has 500 pages. Its contents include:

A complete novel, H. G. Wells' *The Invisible Man*; short stories by Sinclair Lewis, Stephen Vincent Benet, Walter Edmonds, Richard Lockridge, Max Beerbohm, John Russell, Owen Johnson, Agatha Christie, Margaret Prescott Montague; an article on U. S. A. by the editors of *Fortune*; Robert Benchley's *The Treasurer's Report*.

The complete text of Pare Lorentz' long poem, *The River*; shorter verse by Christopher Morley, Louis Untermeyer, Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, John Masefield, Walt Whitman, Lewis Carroll, Francois Villon, and others; and a section of quizzes and puzzles including the famed *Information, Please*.

Anyway, you get the idea, no doubt.

There is also *The Pocket Reader* (No. 108), with a similar collection of varied reading material; and there are Pocket Books on verse, mystery stories, etiquette, vegetable gardening and other things.

Then there are a large number of mystery stories and a variety of "classics" and best-sellers. The list, in fact, is quite extensive and has an over-all character, akin to that of the Modern Library books. So if you are not already familiar with these Pocket Books, it may really be worthwhile for you to get acquainted now.

And while you're looking up



March 15

U. S. taxpayers rushed tax bureaus Monday this week as they made a full or quarterly payment on their 1942 taxes. Among them were millions of new taxpayers, making their first income tax payments under the new revised tax laws. Meanwhile Congress was dividing into party camps over new tax payment proposals, mainly the Ruml pay-as-you-go plan and the Democrats' counter-proposal, the 20 per cent withholding tax to be applied to salaries.

* * *

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was in the U. S. this week for conferences with government officials. Both he and Cordell Hull this week and last warned the public against hope for an early victory.

* * *

The fate of Kharkov was in doubt, though believed in German hands this week, as heavy fighting continued around that historic city, first lost to the enemy in October, 1941, then recaptured by the Russians this February.

Amache's Arts, Crafts Festival Draws Big Crowd

AMACHE, Colo. — The arts and crafts festival held in Terry hall recently drew about 10,000 spectators, including more than 1000 outside visitors, according to the *Granada Pioneer*.

As well as from many neighboring communities, the visitors came from such distant places as Los Angeles, Calif.; Detroit, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.; Laena, Iowa.

A representative portion of this exhibit will be shown at the Pueblo Chamber of Commerce offices next week, in conjunction with the appearance before the Chamber group of Namiko Ota, who is well known for her skill as a pianist. Namiko, who is in the ninth grade, will be accompanied by Superintendent of Education Paul J. Terry and Herbert K. Walther, junior high school principal.

Claude Settles Speaks On Nisei Question To San Jose Groups

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Speaking on the subject, "Our Friends, the Americans of Japanese Ancestry," Claude N. Settles, associate professor of sociology, has made more than twenty appearances in recent months before luncheon clubs, church groups, student conferences and study groups.

Mr. Settles spoke last week at the Willow Glen P-T. A. and also before a fraternity meeting of men now out of colleges.

Last Sunday he addressed a group at the Calvary Methodist Church.

Next week he is scheduled to speak on the same subject at the College of the Pacific in Stockton and is also expected to address the Wise Men's Club of the San Jose YMCA.

Pocatello Soldier Visits Home Town

POCATELLO, Idaho — Private Harvey Yamashita, who is stationed at Fort Hays, Ohio, arrived here last week for a 15-day furlough, visiting friends and relatives.

On his return trip to Ohio, Private Yamashita plans to visit his brother, Pfc. Arthur Yamashita, who is stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois.

these Pocket Books, you will no doubt run into other pocket-size books, at the same price of 25c, such as the *Avon* books, the *Dell* and *Mercury* mysteries.

All this seems to attest to the fact that these pocket-size, paperback books have passed the experimental stage and are now well on their way toward becoming an important part of the American publishing scene. To pocketers not very large, they are certainly a nice blessing.

Evacuees Well Received in South Dakota, Says Observer

Rundquist Will Visit Relocation Communities

Resettlement Official Leaves on Tour of Ten WRA Centers

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. — George E. Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, is leaving this city this week to visit the War Relocation Authority centers, it was announced this week.

The Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans is being sponsored by the Federal Council or the Churches of Christ in America and the Home Missions Council of North America, in cooperation with the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, and represents the participation of fourteen major denominations in the United States, according to the announcement.

Rundquist has made numerous trips to the midwest area, helping in the organization of local committees on resettlement, nine of which are now functioning in large midwestern cities. The New York address of the committee is: 297 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

First Call for Cotton Pickers Made at Gila

150 Volunteer For Harvesting Work on Arizona Farm Lands

RIVERS, Arizona — The first call for cotton pickers for the recently "freed" area, made last week, brought immediate response from 100 residents in the Butte section and from 50 more residents in the Canal section, according to the Gila News-Courier.

Wage provisions are that five cents a pound will be paid the pickers. One dollar will be deducted, 55 cents to pay for subsistence and 45 cents going to the community fund. In the event the employer provides the noon meal, 30 cents will be deducted for this, the News-Courier said.

Rivers residents participated last season in the harvesting of the Pima, or long-staple, cotton, which is considered vital to war production. This participation was made possible through a special order issued by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, at the suggestion of Secretary of War Henry Stimson.

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ROWHER, Arkansas—A report on farming opportunities offered in South Dakota to evacuees was made this week by Albert Kawasaki and Shigetaka Kobayashi, upon their return from a 4,000-mile inspection trip through South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado, according to the Rowher Outpost.

Kawasaki and Kobayashi were accompanied on this trip by Arthur Eskelson, a representative of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Beet Co.

According to the Outpost, the two men reported that South Dakota's immediate needs include about 300 to 500 straight labor men and about thirty to forty share croppers, with more to be needed later; and that about 10,000 acres are at present open to interested evacuees.

"The Japanese are well received in Dakota," the men are quoted as saying. "Politicians as well as farmers, have come to realize the benefits to be derived from the use of Japanese farmers and labor."

According to Kobayashi, the majority of Japanese farmers encountered in Dakota have prospered sufficiently to send their children through college. He also added:

"South Dakota has been settled in three immigrational waves — the Danes, the Finns and lastly the Germans and Russians. All have at one time or another encountered community resistance and prejudice. At present the German and Russian groups are the strongest economically, due to their industriousness. Since they exert a strong moral and economic influence, community sympathy is with the hard-working." Further observations made by the two men, as reported by the Outpost, were:

"The farm soil is a sandy loam and irrigation is provided by a government project. Transportation facilities are good.

"Sugar beets are the secondary business; dairy work is first. Farmers average 12 tons of sugar beets per acre with a 16 per cent sugar content. A maximum of 20 tons per acre is possible with a better use of fertilizer. At present Japanese farmers are getting from 15 to 16 tons an acre."

Knights of Pythias Ask Deportation of All Alien Japanese

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — A resolution recommending the deportation of all alien Japanese immediately after the declaration of peace was adopted at the Sacramento district convention of the Knights of Pythias, according to the Sacramento Bee.

The resolution also advocates the deportation of "any alien of any country who has not made application and proven his eligibility for citizenship within one year from the time of his arrival in the United States or any of her possessions."

The resolution calls upon the officers of the grand lodge to bring about these movements "through proper channels."

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Yoshiko Nagata, a boy on Feb. 20 in Salt Lake City.
To Mrs. Shigeru Iseri, a boy on Feb. 26 at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. Kimiyo Kodama, a girl on Mar. 2 at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Chiyoko Sugawara, a girl on Mar. 2 at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Minoru Shigetomi, a boy on Mar. 3 at Poston.
To Mrs. George Yoshii, a girl on Mar. 3 at Rohwer.
To Mrs. Hiroaki Shigemura, a girl on Mar. 4 at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. Isamu Kihara, a girl on Mar. 4 at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. Toshio Sugimoto, a boy on Mar. 4 at Poston.
To Mrs. T. Oishi, a girl on Mar. 4 at Topaz.
To Mrs. Satoru Nakai, a boy on Mar. 5 at Poston.
To Mrs. Yoshiko Yamasaki, a boy on March 5 at Topaz.
To Mrs. Satoru Akutagawa, a boy on March 5 at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. Harvard K. Yuki, a boy on Mar. 5 at Granada.
To Mrs. Ned T. Osamu, a boy on Mar. 6 at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. Takeshita, a girl on Mar. 6 at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Suzuki, a girl on Mar. 7 at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Keichi Takashima, a boy on Mar. 7 at Granada.
To Mrs. Henry Ichimura, a girl on Mar. 7 at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Kiichi Yoshida, a boy on Mar. 8 at Granada.
To Mrs. Yoshio Fuchigami, a girl on Mar. 8 at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Richard Kawasaki, a girl on March 9 at Granada.
To Mrs. George T. Sagara, a girl on March 9 at Granada.
To Mrs. Tom Matsubara, a boy on Mar. 10 at Jerome.
To Mrs. Kotaro Ige, a girl on March 9 at Rohwer.
To Mrs. Wallace Nagata, a boy on March 10 at Rohwer.
To Mrs. Kazumasa Kikawa, a boy on March 11 at Rohwer.
To Mrs. Noriko Tochioka, a boy on March 8 at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Isano Yamashita, a boy on March 9 at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Helen Hata, a girl on March 9 at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Joyce Ozeki, a boy on March 10 at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Chiyoko Matsuo, a girl on March 10 at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Henry Ichimura, a girl on March 7 at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Yoshio Fuchigami, a girl on March 8 at Tule Lake.

MARRIAGES

Ayako Kimura to Kiyoshi Wakamoto on Feb. 28 at Heart Mountain.
Bessie Matsumoto, 25, to Katsuto Takei, on March 3 at Rohwer.
Dorothy Shinozuka to Jack Otani on March 7 at Granada.
Pauline Kitsuse to Ben Yoshioka on March 6 at Granada.
Teruko Sameshima to Masato Fukumoto on March 7 at Granada.
Kazuko Sakai to Isamu Nakao on March 6 in Twin Falls, Idaho.
Taeko Takami to Teruichi Kayahara on March 8 at Minidoka.
Mitsuko Hattori to Frank Suzuki on March 8 at Granada.
Masako Kimura to Corp. Takao Okada at Minidoka.
Bessie Murakami to Charles Inouye at Heart Mountain.
Corinne Uyesugi to Dr. Terrence Toda at North Platte, Neb.
Masako Uyeno to John Sakai at Gila River.
Yoshiye Noda to Minky Kanemoto at Gila River.
Peggy Kato to Kozo Fukugai at Gila River.
Mitsue Ikezoe, 27, to Kiyotatsu Nishiura, 39, on March 8 at Rohwer.
Betty Taketa to Satoru Taoka at Tule Lake.

DEATHS

Yoshi Taketaya, 61, on Feb. 28 at Poston.
Magotaro Matsuura, 54, at Tule Lake.
Mrs. Kichiyo Hayashi, 62, on March 1 at Manzanar.
Ryozo Nakamura, 57, on March 2 at Rohwer.
Tame Harada, 5, on March 3 at Rohwer.
Hisajiro Taketa, 71, on March 4 at Tule Lake.
Kihachi Sato, 65, on March 9 at Heart Mountain.
Kurakichi Ogi on March 9 at Topaz.
Kimiko Suzuki, 45, on March 7

Loyalty Should Be Expressed In Action, Says Sen. Chandler

Would Release Loyal Evacuees

Opposes Any Plan For Permanent Reservations For Japanese Americans

TUCSON, Arizona — In announcing preliminary findings on his probe of War Relocation Authority centers, Senator A. B. Chandler (D., Ky.) declared that any plan to establish permanent reservations for evacuees in Arizona or other Western states would be unalterably opposed, according to an Associated Press report.

Chandler's program for solving the problem presented by the evacuees, following along the policy being pursued by the WRA, included the point of releasing loyal nisei from the centers to engage in "farm labor and other wartime tasks under limited surveillance of civil authorities."

In an interview with the Arizona Daily Star here, according to the Associated Press, the senator outlined the following three-point program as a solution to the problem:

1—Completion of voluntary enlistments already initiated at several camps, drafting of citizens of military age after their loyalty has been established by "screening" tests.

2—"Screening" of both alien and American born Japanese not subject to the draft, for the purpose of determining their sentiment toward the United States. Internment of those found to be disloyal and temporary return to relocation centers for others.

3—Gradual release of loyal Japanese-Americans to engage in farm labor and other wartime tasks under limited surveillance of civil authorities.

Chandler is acting in this matter as chairman of a senate military affairs subcommittee gathering data on the relocation situation pending action on senate bill 544, which provides for transfer of the War Relocation Authority responsibility to the Army.

The Senator's conclusions were based on a series of hearings held at Phoenix and during his tour of relocation centers in Arizona and California.

Comment Made During Recent Visit to WRA Center at Manzanar

MANZANAR, Calif. — Senator A. B. Chandler of Kentucky, in Manzanar last week for a two-day inspection tour, declared that loyalty to one's country should be expressed in action, not words, and pointed out that the recent opening of the new volunteer combat unit gave Japanese Americans a chance to express their loyalty in concrete form, according to the Free Press.

Chandler is a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which is now conducting a tour and investigation of the relocation centers.

"Those loyal to this country should be willing to fight for it," he was reported as saying by the Free Press. "If they are ineligible to serve in the armed forces, they should be willing to work for the country in every possible manner, in essential industry, farming, or anything else to help the country."

No comments on the investigation of the center was forthcoming from the senator, who disclosed that a preliminary hearing on the investigation would be held in Phoenix, Ariz., where he will meet with other members of the committee.

Chandler denied that he had advocated "withdrawal of citizenship from Japanese Americans," and declared he had been misquoted by a Los Angeles paper that had attributed the statement to him.

Mrs. Ken Harada Passes Away at Topaz Center

TOPAZ, Utah—Mrs. Ken Harada, 62, wife of Jukichi Harada, passed away on March 13 at this center.

She is survived by her husband and her children, Dr. M. A. Harada, Topaz; Mrs. Saburo Kido, Salt Lake City; Dr. Yoshizo Harada of Tule Lake; and Clarke, Harold and Sumi Harada of Topaz.

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Two Thousand Canadians May Work in Mills

Logging Industry May Absorb Large Number Of Evacuee Workers

VANCOUVER, B. C.—As a result of the recent Ottawa decision to lift a long-standing British Columbian regulation barring persons of oriental ancestry from employment in the cutting of crown-grant timber, general expectations among the interior lumbermen are that about 2000 Canadian Japanese will be eventually absorbed in the saw-mills and logging camps of the interior, according to Wilfred Hanbury, director of the Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

"The Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association has been working for release of Japanese for employment in the logging industry for many months, but until now legislation excluding Japanese from operations on crown-grant timber had been a stumbling block," Hanbury stated, according to the New Canadian weekly.

Hanbury further described the situation as follows:

"It is understood that several mills in the interior have been idle owing to an unprecedented manpower shortage. Now that it is possible to employ Japanese, these mills will return to their former production. Most of the interior mills are relatively small as British Columbia mills go, and they are pretty well scattered in location. None of them will individually employ more than a dozen or so Japanese.

"Army Smoker" Given at Gila For Volunteers

RIVERS, Arizona — An "Army Smoker" was given here recently for nisei residents who have volunteered for the combat team, reports the Gila News-Courier. Invitations to the affair were extended by Captain Norman Thompson, of the Army recruiting team.

Speakers at this smoker were Captain Thompson, Captain W. F. Patterson of the 319th M. P., Project Director Leroy Bennett and Bill Kajikawa, coach at the Arizona State Teacher's college at Temple.

Kajikawa volunteered for the combat team last week through Captain Thompson, at this center. At this time, he said:

"I realize it's easier for me than you to look at it this way because I have been living on the outside, but it seems to me that there is no sounder course."

At the smoker, Captain Patterson, one-time congressman and lawyer from Texas, stated that as "Teddy" Roosevelt's Roughriders did, so the new AJ combat team can capture the public imagination.

Col. Scobey Speaks At Rohwer Center

ROHWER, Ark. — Colonel W. P. Scobey, executive officer to the Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, on tour of the WRA centers in connection with the Army's recruitment of nisei for a special combat unit, spoke here recently to a delegate of block managers.

"Volunteering constitutes the symbol of loyalty and sincerity. Nothing establishes loyalty more plainly than fighting," Colonel Scobey declared, according to the Outpost.

Colonel Scobey emphasized the War Department's point that the nisei unit was not intended as a measure of segregation and that the entire plans were designed solely for the benefit of America's residents of Japanese ancestry.

Seek to Tighten Anti-Alien Law In California

Legislative Campaign Reported Under Way to Put Teeth Into Law

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — After hearing testimony to the effect that California's alien land law has been abused by alien Japanese, the state senate judiciary committee is said to be spurring legislative efforts to tighten the law, according to the Associated Press. Deputy Attorney General Sherrill Halbert, testifying recently before the senate committee on proposed legislation strengthening the alien land law, charged that alien Japanese gained control of land by "operating under the guise of legal guardians for their American born children."

Halbert also charged that properties secured in this manner were situated "near some of the most vital defense areas in the state."

All Japanese have since been evacuated, of course, but their prewar activities demonstrated the weaknesses of the alien land law, Halbert added.

Scrip Books Will Be Sold by Granada's Consumer Enterprises

AMACHE, O. — So that patronage sales may be computed more easily, scrip books will soon be sold by the Amache Consumer Enterprises, Inc., reports the Granada Pioneer.

As explained by E. H. Runcorn, associate superintendent, the new system will eliminate the use of cash register slips as a means of recording patronage sales. Patronage will be credited to the purchaser upon his purchase of the scrip book.

"A roomful of cash register slips to be counted each quarter is unthinkable; hence scrip books must be used to secure records as a basis for patronage savings," Runcorn said.

"Consumers who make cash purchases will not have patronage records; so the 'profit' of cash purchases will be subject to heavy corporation income taxes and cannot be returned to the consumer," he added.

The scrip books will be in denominations of \$2.50, \$5 and \$10, with Colorado's 2 per cent sales tax being paid by the purchaser at the time of the purchase.

Recruit Workers For Sugar Beet Fields

NEWELL, Calif. — Hoping to recruit as many as 1500 sugar beet workers from this center, E. Q. Marsing, representative of the Amalgamated Sugar Company from Nyssa, Oregon and Caldwell, Idaho, has established headquarters here at the placement office, according to the Tulean Dispatch.

Marsing, expecting to remain here from one to two months, explained that early spring work begins about the first of April and continues until July, in thinning and hoeing operations.

Nisei Soldier Captured First Japanese Prisoner of War

Col. Wilson Would Rather Command Nisei Unit Than Any Other

CODY, Wyoming—The man who was in command of Schofield Barracks in Hawaii on December 7, 1941, would rather command the projected all-nisei U. S. Army combat team than any other unit.

This man, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel, is Col. E. W. Wilson, attached to the WRA as liaison between that agency and the Army, who has had two tours of duty in the Hawaiian Islands and who was there on Pearl Harbor Day. Col. Wilson visited this center recently.

For the records, the Colonel recalled that it was a Hawaiian-born nisei national guardsman who captured the first Japanese prisoner of war. The soldier was patrolling a Hawaiian beach when he saw a Japanese leaving a beached mid-gut submarine, and promptly made the capture, the Colonel said.

With regard to registration, Colonel Wilson asserted that a man is either 100 per cent loyal, or he is disloyal. "Nisei men volunteering for the Army will be able to do a great amount of good for themselves and their people," he said.

While there are more than 5,000 nisei in the Army now, the average American doesn't realize it, he declared. But if the all-nisei unit as a combat team serving in Africa should thrust through the German lines, or even stop a German spearhead, then everybody in the country would know about it, he said.

Manzanar Couple Reports Engagement

MANZANAR, Calif. — The engagement of Miss Mari Okazaki to Sam Hohri was announced to a gathering of the immediate families and a few close friends by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fumio Okazaki, formerly of San Francisco.

Tule Lake Acts To Segregate 101 Evacuees

Detained at CCC Camp South of Main Relocation Settlement

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. — A near-by CCC camp is being used for segregation of evacuees opposed to registration for military service and for job clearance at the Tule Lake war relocation center, according to Harvey Coverley, project director.

Coverley said 101 evacuees are detained at the Tule Lake CCC camp, about eight miles south from the main evacuee settlement. The camp has not been used by the CCC for some time.

Persons at the CCC camp include evacuees who were recently arrested in connection with agitation and disturbances over the registration program. It is expected they will be moved on to another project.

Special Hearings Held at Gila River

RIVERS, Arizona — Approximately twenty issei and nisei leaders of the Gila center were called before special hearings conducted here recently by George W. Malone, special consultant to the Senate Military Affairs committee, reports the News-Courier.

The hearings were held behind closed doors and were conducted by Malone in lieu of Senator A. B. Chandler (D., Ky.), who was in Tucson.

Senator Chandler visited this center on March 13, following an open hearing he called and conducted in Phoenix.

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