

PACIFIC CITIZEN



VOL. 16; NO. 17.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1943.

Price: Five Cents

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Release of Loyal Nisei

National JACL to File Briefs In Evacuation Test Cases Before U. S. Supreme Court

A. L. Wirin, Special JACL Counsel, Will Take Part in Oral Argument in Yasui, Hirabayashi Cases; Hearings Reportedly Set For May 10

The National Japanese American Citizens League will file briefs as a "friend of court" in the evacuation test cases which will be heard by the United States Supreme Court on May 10, Saburo Kido, national president, declared in Salt Lake City Thursday.

A. L. Wirin, noted Los Angeles civil liberties attorney and special counsel for the JACL, will participate in oral argument before the Supreme Court in the Hirabayashi and Yasui test cases. He is now en route to New York City to confer with the attorneys for Hirabayashi and Yasui and with Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary, and Roger Baldwin, national director of the American Liberties Union, on the preparation of the JACL's "friend of court" brief.

Wirin, who is also Southern California counsel for the ACLU, will represent the civil liberties group who are also filing a "friend of court" brief before the Supreme Court in the Korematsu case, as well as the Yasui and Hirabayashi cases. All three cases were certified to the Supreme Court by the Ninth District Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

The JACL brief will be signed by Wirin, Kido and by Hugh McBeth, noted Angeles Negro attorney, and others.

Wirin, as the JACL's counsel, appeared recently before the Ninth District Court of Appeals in the Regans Native Sons case and before the California Appellate Court in the Oshiro case, which tests the contractual property obligations of evacuees.

It was also announced that Wirin will make an oral argument in the Korematsu case on a technical question whether the order placing Korematsu on probation in the San Francisco district court is an appealable order. Fred Korematsu of Oakland, Calif., had been arraigned on a charge of not complying with the military evacuation order. He had been given five years' probation by the federal court in San Francisco.

In the Hirabayashi case, Gordon Hirabayashi, a student at the University of Washington, had refused to comply with evacuation orders to provide a legal test of the military proclamations. His case has been carried on through the organization of the Gordon Hirabayashi Defense Committee in Seattle by Caucasian Americans interested in obtaining a determination of the legality of the evacuation orders as affecting citizens of Japanese ancestry. Hirabayashi had been sentenced to a jail term by the lower court. Completing the serving of his jail sentence, he is now in resettlement work for the American Friends Service Committee. Frank Walters of Seattle is the attorney for Hirabayashi.

Minoru Yasui of Hood River, Ore., is testing the constitutionality of the military proclamation for a curfew in the west coast military area against American citizens of Japanese ancestry. He is at present in the Multnomah county jail in Portland, Ore., serving a jail sentence of one year. Yasui, a graduate of the University of Oregon, was a reserve officer in the United States army and volunteered for active service on December 8, 1942. His attorney is E. F. Bernard of Portland.

Alien Deportation Urged By Pierce

EUGENE, Ore. — Deportation of alien Japanese after the war was urged in a speech here by Walter M. Pierce, former Oregon governor and congressman, on April 20.

California Legislature Asked to Investigate Return of Evacuees

SACRAMENTO—Legislative investigation of the prospective return to California of former residents of Japanese ancestry now held in relocation centers was requested in the state senate on April 24 by Senator Hugh P. Donnelly of Stanislaus county.

Donnelly asked that three members from each house be appointed to conduct the inquiry following adjournment of the current session. Donnelly's resolution, SJR 45, carries a \$5000 expense appropriation.

Move to Modify Chinese Exclusion Act Gets Backing

WASHINGTON — A strong movement was reported under way this week in the house committee on immigration and naturalization this week to modify the Chinese exclusion act with eight bills on the subject tentatively set for consideration on May 5.

Rep. Samuel Dickstein, Democrat, New York, chairman of the committee, said representatives of the state department and other government agencies would be heard in executive session and public hearings would follow.

The general intent of the various bills, Dickstein said, was to eliminate the "racial discrimination" against Chinese as an ally which is contained in the 1924 statute closing entry to the United States of both Chinese and Japanese.

Senator Murray Favors Releasing Evacuees For Work

WASHINGTON—Senator James E. Murray, Democrat, Montana, who recently returned from an inspection tour of war relocation centers, said Tuesday that the United States cannot afford to keep 106,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans in idleness.

He declared in a national broadcast that all of the evacuees cleared by the FBI should be released for work outside the relocation centers.

Leupp Camp To Be Used in Segregation

Segregation of "troublesome" evacuees in the war relocation centers is being carried out by the War Relocation Authority, it was indicated this week in a dispatch published in the Phoenix, Ariz., Republic, which stated that a new relocation camp would be established at Leupp, Ariz.

It was reported in a story from Window Rock, Ariz., that Navajo Service officials had received definite word that the War Department has decided to accept the offer of the use of the Leupp properties for a segregation camp.

The school and hospital at Leupp were closed last year by the Indian service as an economy measure.

Work is already in progress at Leupp to convert the facilities of school and hospital into a camp. The Republic's dispatch said that two score evacuees had already arrived to help with the work. It is planned to provide for 300 ultimately.

The project is being operated by the War Relocation Authority, it was stated.

The Republic said that the inmates would be "American-born Japanese who have proved troublesome and unwilling to adapt themselves in other camps."

These men will be placed under strict military guard, with their liberties strictly curtailed.

Nisei Form Invaluable Element In U. S. Population, Declares Ambassador Grew in Speech

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — Americans of Japanese ancestry are "an invaluable element in our population," Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Tokyo, declared in an address at the Union college's commencement Monday. He praised "the contributions of loyal Americans of Japanese origin."

Discussing Japanese Americans, Grew said: "I welcome their presence and regret the bitter necessity

of imposing on a trustworthy and loyal majority of nisei the restraints which are made needful by the bad behavior and evil repute of a minority."

Grew said that Japan's militarists must be crushed, not only to save the United States, but to free the Japanese people from bondage.

Grew, now a special assistant to Secretary of State Hull, said "the Japanese people themselves have become the slaves of their own army, gendarmerie and police."

"The only hope Japan can have for freedom is the hope held out by the armed forces of the United Nations," he concluded.

Friends Group Plans To Open Hostel in Cincinnati Area

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The American Friends Service Committee, which is aiding the program of resettling loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry in the midwest by establishing hostels to house newly arrived persons from relocation centers, will open a hostel in Cincinnati shortly, according to the Post.

Rev. Burton S. Hill, pastor of the Friends Church in Cincinnati, said that the hostel would be opened at Oak and Winslow streets "within two weeks."

First Lady Visits Gila River Center, Finds No Evidence of Coddling of Evacuees by WRA

Meets With Community Leaders at Arizona War Relocation Project During Full Day's Visit; Residents Not Pampered Though Not Mistreated

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt visited her first war relocation center on April 24 and came away impressed with the amount of work the 15,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry are doing at Rivers to support themselves, the Associated Press said.

Outside Jobs Advocated by Mrs. Roosevelt

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — After visiting the War Relocation Authority at Rivers, Ariz., it is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's belief that the sooner the evacuees are taken out of camps, the better it will be, according to an interview reported by the L. A. Times.

The President's wife said she had been getting many letters about conditions in the centers. Some of the letters asserted that conditions in the centers were outrageous, something like concentration camps in Nazi Germany. Others said the evacuees were being pampered.

So Mrs. Roosevelt went to the Gila River center to see for herself; and the investigation, she said, showed that the truth is somewhere between.

Mrs. Roosevelt spent the whole day Friday, April 2, at the Gila River center, from 8:0 a. m. to 7 p. m. She talked with scores of the center's residents and was interviewed by a reporter from the center newspaper.

She summarized her impressions as follows, as reported by the Times:

"The sooner we get the young Japanese out of these camps the better. Otherwise, if we don't look out we will create another Indian problem. I think it is bad to institutionalize anybody. I wonder if we didn't go too far that way with the Indian.

"Of course the citizen Japanese in these camps should be checked carefully, but then I think they should be put to work at locations where they are welcomed and where government officials are willing they should be.

"The 13,000 to 15,000 people living in the camp are living in conditions that certainly are not luxurious as some report. Neither can it be said that they are not decent, though I wouldn't like to live that way. They are in barracks something like those we built for migratory workers. There are no partitions and they have rigged up canvas and matting to give each family some privacy.

"They work hard, that is sure. Some are farming, and others are on a job I am not able to describe. On this job the supervisors told me they had worked so well it would be done in less than half the time originally estimated."

California Senate Passes Foreign Language Press Bill

SACRAMENTO — The Quinn bill, SB 273, providing that axis language newspapers must supply English translations of published articles to district attorneys won senate approval Saturday.

The Humboldt county senator's bill also provides that other foreign language papers must supply translations of articles upon request.

"I saw no pampering or coddling," Mrs. Roosevelt declared. "The Japanese themselves operate their own 7,000-acre farm, maintain schools and two factories. They deserve a great deal of credit."

The first lady said she held a closed conference with several evacuees.

"They made no complaints," she said. "The only thing they asked for is a cooler that is needed at the hospital."

"Their greatest interest seemed to be if it would be safe for them to return to their homes." Most of the evacuees in the Gila River center at Rivers are from California.

When asked what she thought should be done after the war with the evacuees of Japanese ancestry, Mrs. Roosevelt replied:

"I think we are learning a great deal from this experience. "It is not sound for minority groups to be centralized in certain localities."

She explained that many of the evacuees had been farmers who specialized in growing certain crops. "Now they are learning rounded farming and learning to support themselves."

"We brought immigrants into this country when they were needed and they settled in the communities where they were needed. Often times these immigrants never learned the English language. In other words, there was no planning of our immigration. After the war perhaps there should be."

Nisei Soldiers Answer Tokyo Warmakers

Combat Team Troops Buy \$100,000 Worth Of U. S. War Bonds

WASHINGTON — American soldiers of Japanese ancestry at Camp Shelby, Miss., went to war against the Axis last week, although most of them will not complete their combat training for actual battle with this country's enemies for many months to come.

Japanese American soldiers at Camp Shelby, members of the army's new combat team which is preparing for European service, bought \$100,000 worth of war bonds in two days last week after learning of the executions in Tokyo of American airmen, the War Department announced.

The purchase represented the better part of a month's pay for the 3000 Japanese Americans now in training at Camp Shelby.

California Senate Passes Bill Barring Aliens From Fishing

SACRAMENTO — The senate Friday gave final approval to the Erwin bill, AB407, barring an alien of Japanese ancestry from receiving a fishing license or a corporation if the officers and directors are alien Japanese, or if the majority of each class of stockholders are alien Japanese.

WRA Removes Nisei Farmers From Marengo After Protests

Resentment Abates As Plan to Use Sixteen In Area Cancelled

CHICAGO—The Chicago Sun reported on Tuesday, April 27, that public resentment among townspeople of Marengo, Ill., over the arrival of three Japanese Americans in the community to work as truck gardeners abated Monday with the announcement of the War Relocation Authority that the newcomers would be removed temporarily pending further discussion of the problem.

Previously, officials of the Curtiss Candy Co., which operates the farms on which the Japanese Americans were working, had said they would seek permission of the WRA for such action. Company spokesmen also cancelled arrangements for the importation of 13 other Japanese Americans.

Ira Latimer, executive director in Chicago of the Civil Liberties Committee, described the situation as "deplorable," and said he would recommend an investigation at a meeting of the organization's board of directors. Any threats of mob violence, he said, undermine civil rights.

Shirrell said that some Japanese Americans are employed in the Chicago area, including warplant workers, farm labor, domestic help and professional workers.

"These three youths," he said, "are American citizens; they are University of California boys and excellent farmers."

Chief of Police Paul Carr of Marengo said the decision of the War Relocation Authority should "pretty well solve the matter."

MARENGO, ILL. — Resentment against 3 Japanese Americans, brought into the Marengo community to work as truck gardeners, flared into the open on Saturday, April 24, when the bearded father of a soldier son, killed in the Pacific, said he would start circulation of a petition demanding ouster of the newcomers, the Chicago Sun reported.

Ray McAndrews, a restaurant owner whose son, Don, went down with a bomber on Dec. 26, warned that unless the Japanese Americans were removed "hell would be a poppin'."

Chief of Police Paul Carr said he would extend police protection to the Japanese Americans "if they ask for it." He pointed out that 300 boys from the community were in the armed forces.

"I hope there won't be any trouble. Public feeling is pretty high," Carr said.

Marengo is a town of 2,034 population, 64 miles northwest of Chicago in McHenry county.

The Japanese Americans, college-trained and native born, were employed through the government's war relocation program to work as truck gardeners for the Curtiss Candy Co., which owns large farms near Marengo. Carr and Mayor W. L. Miller of Marengo planned conferences with company officials.

During the first week in the community, the Japanese Americans have visited Marengo only in small groups.

"There is less chance of trouble that way, instead of the entire group coming to town at once," Carr said.

War Relocation Authority officials who have been apprised of the situation declared that members of the group, most of whom came from California, have been rigidly investigated, including inquiry as to their conduct in evacuation centers.

Induction Starts For Volunteers

CODY, Wyo. — Induction for Heart Mountain's volunteers for the nisei combat team was scheduled to start Monday, April 26, beginning with a contingent of seven men, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel. Inductees from this center are joining others from the Powell board and traveling with them to Fort Warren at Cheyenne.

Joe Carroll, employment chief, revealed that it will be possible for other volunteers to report together if they desire. However, the next induction group from Powell is not scheduled to leave until May 23, and efforts are being made to permit the Heart Mountain contingent to leave earlier.

An Editorial: They Are Americans, Too!

We hope the residents of Marengo, Ill., will reconsider the attitude which has caused the local Curtiss Candy Co. to cancel jobs there for 16 Americans of Japanese descent.

It is easy to see how the citizens of Marengo, aroused by the wanton slaying of American airmen in Japan, permitted their emotions to sway them. But they should remember that this is not a racial war—and that these American-born Japanese, whose loyalty to this country has been checked and rechecked, are good citizens.

Before being freed from internment camps on the West coast these people undergo intensive inquiry by the War Relocation Authority. Their characters, personalities, work records and patriotism are carefully scrutinized, then checked against the files of the Federal Bureau of investigation.

The situation at Marengo is the result of a lack of understanding of the real status of our native-born Japanese. Wider acquaintance with the government's relocation program will help us realize, whether we live in Marengo or Chicago or elsewhere, that in time of labor shortage it is shortsighted to raise barriers against American citizens whose loyalty is vouched for by our own government. — (From an editorial in the Chicago, Ill., Sun of April 27, 1943.)

Evacuees Surprised To Find Townspeople Object to Presence

CHICAGO, ILL.—Three Japanese American farmers rested on a farm near Marengo yesterday, the April 26 issue of the Chicago Tribune related, after a week of cutting seed potatoes for planting, hoping that the community would accept them as American citizens and fellow farmers despite their recent release from an evacuation camp for west coast Japanese.

They were surprised to learn that Marengo citizens had objected to their presence, as reported Saturday by Mayor W. L. Miller.

"We were assured by War Relocation Authority representatives that the community would accept us," said Earl Ishino, 24 years old. "We would not want to stay in any neighborhood unless we felt we were welcome as American citizens and fellow farmers."

Ishino said he had been rejected when he tried to enlist in the intelligence division of the United States army because he could not speak Japanese well enough to pass the tests. Many American-born Japanese, including friends of his, are in that branch of the service, Ishino said.

Ishino and his companions, Atsusa Sakuma, 27, and his brother, 21, are the vanguard of a group of 16 Japanese American evacuees who will work this summer on truck gardens on 2200 acres being developed by the Curtiss Candy company on Route 20 west of Marengo.

The remainder of the group, including four married couples, will arrive this week. They will be quartered in a barn being remodeled as a dormitory, and in adjacent farmhouses.

The three young men are the American-born sons of Japanese immigrants who settled on the west coast more than 30 years ago. Ishino operated a 290-acre asparagus farm near Sacramento, Cal., prior to his detention, and the Sakuma brothers raised strawberries on 100 acres at Mt. Vernon, Wash.

The young men were so busy last week that they had read no papers and heard no radio programs, so they had not heard of the execution of some of the American fliers who had bombed Tokyo. "That is terrible," said Atsusa Sakuma. "I would hate to think of the fate of some of our Japanese American friends in the American army if they are captured."

"Pacific Citizen" Editorial Is Quoted by OWI Director in Broadcast on U. S. Networks

Elmer Davis Declares in Radio Talk on Tokyo Executions That "Japanese Americans Feel Just the Same About Outrage" as Other Americans

Reviewing the American reaction to the execution of United States airmen by the Japanese government, Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, quoted a "Pacific Citizen" editorial as typical of American newspaper comment in his weekly broadcast last Friday evening, April 23, over the NBC, CBS and Blue Networks and on Saturday over the Mutual system.

After reading a portion of the "Pacific Citizen" editorial, Mr. Davis said:

"It shows that American citizens of Japanese ancestry who have grown up in this country and absorbed the American faith in freedom and democracy feel just the same about this outrage as do all other American citizens."

The OWI director also noted that 3000 soldiers of Japanese ancestry at Camp Shelby, Miss., turned out on the day following the announcement of the Tokyo executions and put the better part of a month's pay into war bonds.

In his weekly review of the news, carried on all the major U. S. networks, Mr. Davis commented:

"The public announcement this week by the Japanese government that it had murdered some of our pilots captured in the Tokyo raid was certainly no surprise to anybody in Asia, where the behavior of the Japanese government and army is well known by this time. Nor was it surprising that the Japanese, in their note to our government, declared that this murder—which they chose to call an execution—was inspired by a lofty conception of morality. That is the way they think, the military gangsters who now rule Japan. And that is the way many, perhaps most, of their people have learned to think, since the civilized and moderate men who were prominent in Japanese public life in times past were murdered or driven into retirement."

Yet men who know the far east well say that a good many of the Japanese people have not learned to hate Americans as much as their government wants them to, and that one purpose of this condemnation of American aviators by a Japanese court may have been to try to convince the Japanese public of American wickedness. Possibly, too, they may have hoped to provoke our government into a threat of reprisals on Japanese prisoners, which would have discouraged Japanese troops from letting themselves be taken prisoner.

If that was the purpose of this atrocity, it failed. The War Department promptly announced that every officer of the Japanese government who had participated in these diabolical crimes would be held responsible and brought to justice. That word "participates" could take in a lot of them.

Meanwhile, the assassinations have had no effect in this country except to produce universally a grimmer determination to fight through to complete victory—a determination that seems to be felt by American citizens of all sorts. Let me read you some extracts from one newspaper editorial: "We know today the nature of the brutal enemy we face across the Pacific, and this knowledge should serve to intensify our efforts to achieve a speedy and complete victory. The American people will not brook a negotiated end to this war. There can be no

peace with murderers. We must and will gain the unconditional surrender of our axis enemies. The enemy will give no quarter, and the salvation of our way of life rests only on complete and irrevocable military victory."

Those passages come from a Salt Lake City newspaper called the Pacific Citizen, the organ of the Japanese-American Citizens League.

It shows that American citizens of Japanese ancestry who have grown up in this country and absorbed the American faith in freedom and democracy feel just the same about this outrage as do all other American citizens. At Camp Shelby in Mississippi there are three thousand American soldiers of Japanese ancestry. Yesterday they turned out and put the better part of a month's pay into war bonds, to show what they thought of this performance in Tokyo. Thousands of other Americans of Japanese blood, from Hawaii and from the relocation camps in the west, are now being inducted into the army—all of them tested and known for their loyalty to this country, and all of them just as eager to avenge this sort of behavior as are any other Americans.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Events Prove Need For Organized Effort

Lieutenant General John DeWitt must have clarified the atmosphere for most evacuees as to who was really responsible for the Japanese evacuation from the Pacific coast. The JACL was being given credit for this act by many Japanese in the relocation centers. The Dies Committee first came out and claimed the credit, and now the general claims he was responsible. It was natural for the embittered ones to find a scapegoat and to select someone from their group. The honors conferred upon the JACL caused further disunity amongst the Japanese. The charge was difficult to answer because it was a whispering campaign.

Now that the question has been answered through the blast of "A Jap's a Jap" and various other remarks, those who have chosen to give this country their sole loyalty should be realistic in facing the future. Events have proven that whatever happens in the relocation centers affect the nisei and issei as a whole even though they may be in the "free zone," and vice versa. In other words, the problem concerns all.

A mistake was made in the pre-war days. Many who were fortunate in having Caucasian friends thought they were secure as long as they kept up their contacts. Mass evacuation proved otherwise. When hysteria is on, individuals do not count. It is only when sanity returns that each case will be given consideration. Viewed in this light, the salvation lies in all working toward the same goal. No matter how individualistic the background may be, there must be a realization of the value of organized effort.

Nisei Must Spread Gospel of Loyalty

Every evacuee who resettles in a new region should consider himself a missionary with a message about the true position of the Japanese in this country. Depending upon the good will he is able to create, opportunities will develop for others. The haircut, the clothes worn, mannerism and every other phase pertaining to his appearance and conduct creates an impression which reflects upon the group as a whole. There is no escaping the fact that everyone who is living in the "free zone" already or who comes out from the relocation centers is "Exhibit A," whereby the American public bases its judgment. Thus, the individual cannot be a free agent even if he should desire to be one.

The great battle on the home front for all nisei who are casting

House to Hold Hearings on Jackson Plans

Washington Legislator Seeks Investigation of "Japanese Problem"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Henry Jackson (D., Wash.) has been assured by Representative Sabbath, chairman of the house rules committee, that hearings will be granted in mid-May on Jackson's resolution to investigate "the Japanese problem," according to D. Harold McGrath, in a dispatch to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. If the committee approves, Jackson will head the investigation committee.

According to McGrath, Jackson introduced his resolution on February 23 and for some time was unable to move it through the maze of congressional routine, but with attention focused on the problem by statements from Lieutenant General John DeWitt of the Western Defense Command, protesting rumored return of Japanese Americans to the Pacific coast, congressional leaders are ready to act.

Jackson feels that the entire problem, not only the present, but the future status of Japanese and Japanese Americans, should be investigated by congress and legislation adopted, if necessary.

It is reported that he believes that there are large numbers of Japanese Americans who have declared dual allegiance and that these should be deported after the war, but that undoubtedly a majority are real Americans.

their lot with Uncle Sam is to spread the gospel of their loyalty to the four corners of this nation. The skeptics in California are hopeless. It is time that we realize this fact. They are either race baiters because they have to make a living on it or are so soaked with antipathy that their judgment is warped. On the other hand, the nisei must realize that California and the rest of the Pacific coast states are not America itself. The true voice of the people is being heard in Washington, D. C. The result is the gradual brightening of the future through a better understanding of the problem. The friendly hand being extended through the churches, the student relocation council, national leaders, the War Department and numerous organizations has given the nisei a new hope and faith in the real America.

While in the relocation centers, it was not uncommon to hear people talk about depending upon outside friends for this and that. Somehow the impression created was that too great a reliance was being placed on others without the initiative to carry on the battle while securing support simultaneously.

Coast Race-Baiters Must Be Combated

If all the evacuees, both in the relocation centers and in the free zone, work toward the same goal of convincing the American public of our sincerity, the quicker results will be attained. It is a tremendous task, but not an impossible one. More than ever before, effective public relations work is necessary. This is one of the best means of defeating the malicious race-baiters who are taking such delight in causing human misery even if their victims are their own fellow Americans, the only difference being racial ancestry.

One government official has made the following observation: "The individual evacuee is more interested in his own welfare than in his fellows, and he is not willing to combine with his colleagues for their mutual benefit."

This is nothing new to those who have been in close touch with nisei activities and movement. Even in the gravest emergency facing them, the same indifference persists. The tragic events of the evacuation have not made them analyze the basic causes. The past is past. Already the chapter regarding assembly and relocation centers has been written. Now a new phase is opening up. By taking advantage of the situation, there is no doubt that the nisei's position in this country can be improved far beyond expectation.

Fire Demolishes Mess Hall, Barrack At Poston Center

POSTON, Ariz. — Mess hall 44 and barrack 14 at the Poston relocation center were destroyed by fire Saturday, April 17, according to the Poston Chronicle.

The Unit 1 fire engine was disabled at the scene of the fire, and the blaze was finally checked by the fire departments of Units 2 and 3.

Total loss of the structures was estimated at \$8000. Barrack 14 was occupied by the drama guild.

Pasadena Committee to Strive To Maintain Civil, Economic Rights of Japanese Americans

Southern Californians Vote to Affiliate With Fair Play Committee

PASADENA, Calif. — The Pasadena Committee for Fair Play, meeting in a large group at the public library recently, voted to affiliate with the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play and to pursue a course of striving to maintain civil and economic rights of American citizens of Japanese descent, according to the Pasadena Post.

Beliefs of the committee were stated as follows:

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 the military caste of Japan.

Elected chairman for the Pasadena chapter was Whitney B. Wright. Other officers chosen were Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, first vice chairman; Lowell McAdam, second vice chairman, and William C. Burton, secretary-treasurer, who will maintain an office at his home, 989 South El Molino avenue.

Mrs. Willard J. Stone, retiring chairman, and William C. Carr, retiring secretary, were thanked for their efforts in building the local committee, which was organized prior to the evacuation.

Chief speaker of the evening was Dr. Remsen D. Bird, president of Occidental college, who stated that "there are subtle, psychological currents coming from our enemy and trying to disunite us. In making group after group in this country the scapegoat in this situation, we are behaving just like the Nazis and degenerating the power that makes us great."

Dr. Bird said that there are undoubtedly some spies and disloyal Americans among the evacuees, but pointed out that many are loyal American citizens, ready to give up their lives for democracy.

"Japan has done a dreadful thing and it was important that Japanese be removed from this area of hazard. I hope when Japan is defeated and unconditionally defeated, that Japanese Americans will be allowed to return to their former status.

"The good neighbor policy should not consist of the phrases, but it should be one of receiving and giving courtesy and decent brotherhood among all peoples," Dr. Bird concluded.

Mrs. Stone reported that the committee had co-operated in many ways with military authorities in carrying out the evacuation in Pasadena. She added that the group was working against legislation now under consideration in state and federal legislative committees to disenfranchise Japanese Americans.

One of these bills in the state legislature, she said, would keep

Poston Youth Drowns In Colorado River

POSTON, Ariz.—Masao Kajioka, 24, drowned while swimming in the Colorado river on Sunday, April 18, reports the Poston Chronicle.

His body was recovered two hours after the drowning by a searching party sent out by the Unit 3 police.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kajioka; two brothers, Shizu and Tomio, and his sisters, Fusaye, Miyoko and Mrs. Harada.

Denver Post's Charges Denied At WRA Center

Project Director Says Amount of Food on Hand "Not Excessive"

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Answering charges published in the Denver Post of "food hoarding" at the Heart Mountain relocation center, Guy Robertson, project director at the WRA camp, declared Monday that a food inventory of \$251,333.51 on April 16 at the project was "not excessive."

"In view of the camp's monthly consumption of approximately \$120,000, this inventory is not excessive," he declared.

Robertson issued the statement shortly after Duncan Mills, assistant national director of the WRA, and Regional Director Malcolm Pitts arrived to investigate the Post's charges of food hoarding at the camp.

Mills said he was investigating charges by Earl A. Best, former assistant steward at the center, that large quantities of foodstuffs were hidden in attics and elsewhere in the camp.

"There is no food loss and no waste," Robertson declared. "All OPA food-rationing regulations have been and will be strictly observed."

The Post's charges were included in a series of articles by Jack Carberry, a writer for the Denver newspaper, attacking the administration at Heart Mountain.

Denver Post Says Evacuees 'Pampered'

DENVER, Colo. — The Denver Post charged Saturday that evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the west coast are being "petted and feasted" at the Heart Mountain relocation center.

The Post has published several attacks recently on the war relocation program and also stirred up a literary tempest over the appearance of a Japanese American girl as a guest speaker at a recent luncheon of the Colorado Authors League.

persons of Japanese descent "from owning, occupying or using land in California, and another would not allow them to will property to descendants. A bill under discussion in Washington would revoke citizenship."

Dr. Wesley G. Nicholson, associate pastor of Neighborhood Church, praised the army, federal government and War Relocation Authority officials for their "intelligent, wise and humane actions in safeguarding the rights of Japanese American citizens."

temper of the American public; (3) loyal and disloyal Japanese are not distinguishable; (4) agricultural and industrial war workers could not be expected to cooperate if called upon to work with evacuees; to allow nisei to attend our colleges would be unjust and inequitable; (6) evacuees should be placed in areas removed from the Pacific coast and under control and supervision of the army."

Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to the legislature and to congress.

Senator Stewart Revives Bill To Intern Japanese Americans

Korematsu Test Case Certified To High Court

WASHINGTON — Another case testing the constitutionality of the military order for evacuation of the entire population of Japanese ancestry from the west coast was certified last week to the United States Supreme Court by the Ninth District Circuit Court of Appeals.

The case is that of Fred Korematsu of Oakland, Calif., who was convicted last year for refusing to obey the evacuation order and who was placed on a five-year probation. The certification was on the technical question as to whether the lower court could pass on the appeal of a defendant who had not been fined or imprisoned.

The court denied without comment the request of Wayne M. Collins, counsel for the Northern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, representing Korematsu, that the whole record be set up so that the Supreme Court could pass on the constitutionality of the evacuation order in this as well as the cases of Gordon Hirabayashi and Minoru Yasui.

U. S. Japanese Condemn Tokyo Executions

OWI Beams Comments Of Issei, Nisei On Killing of Airmen

SAN FRANCISCO — The overseas branch of the Office of War Information beamed to Japan by short wave radio on April 24 comments of several Japanese and Japanese Americans expressing horror, resentment and sadness at the execution of fliers who raided Tokyo a year ago this month.

An "issei" Japanese, a prominent publisher and editor of a Japanese newspaper, was quoted as terminating the executions "a detestable crime against humanity" and accusing the military of bringing shame on residents of Japan "who would be horrified and indignant . . . if they knew all the facts."

A businessman of Japanese ancestry, the OWI told listeners in Nippon, said he believed he was expressing "the sentiments of the majority of Japanese living in America today" in being "shocked beyond words to learn of the outrage."

Another businessman was quoted as saying "the Japan today is not the respected Japan which I left years ago to make a living in America."

"My fellow Japanese here in America . . . pray that . . . the militarists will be brought to their deserving end . . . so that once more the name of the Japanese empire . . . will be an honored one." The OWI said identity of those providing statements for the broadcast was not disclosed because of the danger of reprisals against relatives and friends in Japan.

Cave-in Kills Granada Youth

Basement of Abandoned School Project Is Scene of Tragedy

GRANADA, Colo. — Funeral services were held Monday for Paul Takemura, 14-year-old Japanese American evacuee who was killed on April 23 in a cave-in in a basement originally dug for what was to have been a school for him and other west coast evacuees.

The child was crushed to death after he and other youngsters dug a cave into one wall of the abandoned basement.

Construction on the school building was halted last winter after protests in Washington by Senator Ed Johnson of Colorado against the expenditure of more than a quarter of a million dollars to provide modern school buildings for children of Japanese evacuated from the west coast defense areas.

Speech in Congress Follows Upon Announcement of Japan Execution of Tokyo Raiders

Oregon Grange Leader Opposes Return of Evacuees

PORTLAND, Ore. — Proposals to return loyal citizens of Japanese descent to the Pacific Northwest to alleviate a shortage of farm labor were criticized by Morton Tompkins, master of the Oregon State Grange.

Tompkins said, "What little increase in food the evacuees may make possible would be far outweighed by the menace to our security."

Evacuee Return Plan Discussed In Washington

Chamber of Commerce Official Non-Committal On Question, Report

WASHINGTON—Leonard Read, general manager of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, said last week he had discussed with Assistant Secretary of War McCloy the question of returning persons of Japanese ancestry in relocation camps to the West coast cities.

Read told reporters, according to A. P., the discussion was an informative one and did "not necessarily mean that we are protesting such action." No commitments were made, he added.

Frank P. Doherty, president of the Los Angeles chamber, is expected to join Read in Washington next week in further conferences pertaining to the returning of evacuees.

Evacuee Given Divorce By San Jose Court

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Superior Judge M. G. Del Mutolo last week granted a divorce to a former Gilroy American of Japanese ancestry now stationed at the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Ariz.

It was reported to be the first such action taken in superior court here since persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated.

The divorce separates Peter Saiichi Fujimoto, 38, former Gilroy service station operator, from Glynda Jessie Fujimoto, a woman of Caucasian ancestry whom he married in Vancouver, Wash., in 1937.

The divorce, which was uncontested, was based on a formal deposition made by Fujimoto, and a corroborative witness, Taro Umeda, April 1, in the project attorney's office at Poston.

Mrs. Fujimoto left her husband in Gilroy in February of 1942 and refused his requests to have her accompany him to camp.

Tokyo Executions Denounced In Heart Mountain Newspaper

CODY, Wyo. — The United Press reported that a "scathing denunciation" of the Japanese action in executing American fliers was carried in the lead editorial of the Heart Mountain Sentinel, official newspaper of the war relocation center near here.

The editorial, published in the Sentinel Saturday, was written by Bill Hosokawa, one of the more than 10,000 citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry who are living at Heart Mountain following their evacuation from the west coast.

Hosokawa pointed out that hundreds of citizens of Japanese ancestry who volunteered for service

WASHINGTON — Senator Tom Stewart, D., Tenn., demanded in the senate Thursday that the courts review the citizenship status of Americans of Japanese ancestry and deprive them of the protection of the 14th amendment to the constitution, which defines citizenship.

He called for immediate passage of his bill to place all persons of Japanese ancestry in this country in custody. He added that he hoped congress ultimately would "take away every right of citizenship these people have."

The bill, introduced February 25, is still in committee.

"They cannot and never will be honest," Stewart said in a senate speech. "The execution of those American airmen confirms that statement. They are unworthy of the rights of citizens."

Senator Stewart first proposed his bill in 1942 and reintroduced it in the present congress.

In a speech in which he condemned the execution of American aviators by the Japanese government, Stewart said:

"I say that where there is one drop of Japanese blood that there is absolute Japanese treachery. I hope to God that the United States will enact legislation which will take away from these yellow devils their right of claim of citizenship in a country which boasts of its patriotism and of the liberties that it enjoys.

"I do not believe there stands today upon the face of free soil of the United States of America one single solitary Jap, one single solitary person with Japanese blood in his veins, but what there stands a man who will stab you in the back. Show me a Jap and I will show you a person completely full of treachery and deception."

Senator Stewart said he "applauded and endorsed" the words of Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt that "a Jap's a Jap. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not."

The United Press commented that "demands for rescinding the citizenship of Japanese Americans today followed anger over the executions of some of the Doolittle aviators in Japan." The U. P. notes that a California case, Regan vs. King, appealed to the Supreme Court, may test the high court's decision in the Wong Kim Ark case of 1897. The Regan case is being pushed by the California Joint Immigration committee, the U. P. said.

Prof. Chiura Obata Undergoes Operation In Salt Lake City

Prof. Chiura Obata, head of the Topaz Art School, was in Salt Lake City this week where he underwent an eye operation at the L. D. S. hospital on Monday, April 26.

He was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Induction of Nisei Into Army Opposed by San Mateo Board

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. — The San Mateo county board of supervisors has adopted a resolution opposing induction of nisei into U. S. armed forces, or their release from relocation centers, as "inimical" to the best interests of the country, according to the Redwood City Tribune.

The resolution opposed such action on the following grounds:

(1) It would increase the danger of sabotage on the west coast; (2) would be detrimental to the nisei themselves because of the

temper of the American public; (3) loyal and disloyal Japanese are not distinguishable; (4) agricultural and industrial war workers could not be expected to cooperate if called upon to work with evacuees; to allow nisei to attend our colleges would be unjust and inequitable; (6) evacuees should be placed in areas removed from the Pacific coast and under control and supervision of the army."

Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to the legislature and to congress.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building, Phone 5-6501

Washington Office: P. O. Box 1721, Washington, D. C.

Saburo Kido, National President, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Subscription Rates: JAACL members, \$2.00 year. Non-members, \$2.50 year.

Application pending for entry as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Missionary in Congress

A missionary has come from China "to convert our heathen Congressmen," a New York newspaper reported recently. He is Dr. Walter Judd, a Minnesota Republican who is serving his first term in Congress after 15 years in China as a medical missionary.

Congressman Judd's first major speech in Congress was an appeal to the American people to use their wits as well as guns in fighting the Japanese enemy in the Pacific. He advocated a "new deal" in our attitudes and relations with the Asiatic peoples of the great Pacific basin.

Having worked in China from 1925 to 1939, Dr. Judd listened to the "Asia for Asiatics" propaganda of the Japanese and watched its effect upon Oriental peoples. And he found that the Tokyo propagandists were capitalizing on the "Hitlerian racial nonsense" of American immigration laws and he asks that Congress take racial bias out of our present laws.

Worth several divisions of soldiers to the Tokyo warlords in the psychological war for Asia are American immigration laws which prohibit the entry of aliens of Asiatic ancestry, although allowing all other peoples the right to enter on a quota basis. Repeal of these exclusion acts, proposed in a bill written by Dr. Judd, would not result in a flood of Oriental immigration. If the Orientals are placed on an equal basis with Europeans and others, the quota for Chinese immigrants would be only 105 a year. One hundred would be the maximum number of Indians admitted. Any talk of immigration quotas for Japanese is purely academic as long as there is war but 185 Japanese would be theoretically eligible for entry under the quota.

The Judd bill is not the only piece of proposed legislation which seeks to repeal all or part of the immigration exclusion laws. The Kennedy and Magnuson bills propose to repeal these laws for Chinese alone. However, if America is truly interested in rectifying injustices in our immigration laws and hopes to nullify a powerful weapon now in the hands of the Japanese militarists, the Judd bill appears to be most worthy of support since it strikes at the basic injustices of our immigration legislation.

On Answering Gen. DeWitt

It was only natural that Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt's ill-timed and ill-chosen words of April 13, "a Jap's a Jap . . . it doesn't matter if he's an American citizen or not"—evoked an instant protest from newspapers in the war relocation centers. The all-inclusive attack upon "even those who are loyal," in the words of General DeWitt, would hardly have gone by unanswered.

It is a natural impulse to reply in kind to such attacks. That the relocation newspapers were reasoning and temperate in their replies was to the credit of the evacuee papers and their editors.

General DeWitt's words, which were immediately endorsed by California's race hatred bloc and by such exponents of racial tolerance and American unity as Senator Stewart and Representative Rankin, were recognized by most nisei as the expression of an individual and not as representing the attitude of this country's army. That army has shown time and again that its

Mrs. Roosevelt Investigates

This week, in interviews at Phoenix and at Los Angeles, America's first lady reported to the nation on the war relocation of Japanese American evacuees. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said that she had been getting many letters about conditions in the relocation camps. Some of the letters likened the WRA centers to concentration camps in Hitler's Germany. Other letters claimed that the evacuees were living in luxury. So Mrs. Roosevelt decided to see for herself. She visited a typical camp, the Gila River center in Arizona, and her investigation showed that the truth was somewhere in between the wide range of the indignation of her correspondents.

The Los Angeles Times summed up Mrs. Roosevelt's impressions of relocation camp life in a single headline: "First Lady Says Nisei Should Leave Camps." In fact, the President's wife made it even more imperative. She said that the "sooner they are taken out of the camps, the better."

The visit of Mrs. Roosevelt to Gila River should also clear the air of wild, unsupported charges that the evacuees were being "pampered and coddled" by a benevolent bureaucracy. These indictments have even resounded of late in the halls of Congress where it seems to be open season on any any all alphabetical agencies, the WRA not excepted. Anyone cognizant with evacuee relocation and the administration of the problem by the War Relocation Authority knows how fantastic these charges are. Mrs. Roosevelt, after inspecting a WRA center, has declared definitely that she found no evidence of "pampering or coddling."

Mrs. Roosevelt, in her Phoenix interview, presented an implied hope for the future. She indicated her opinion that a contributing factor to evacuation was this country's policy of unplanned immigration. America wanted immigrants as a supply of necessary labor and got them. These immigrant groups settled in large numbers in areas where they were needed. The Little Tokyos and the Chinatowns on the west coast were a direct result of unplanned immigration. In other parts of the country are other ingrown, inbred, racial communities—Little Italys, the Mexicantowns and the Yorkvilles.

In Phoenix Mrs. Roosevelt expressed the hope that after the war this nation may be able to plan its immigration. Since so many of our present racial minority problems, particularly those of non-Caucasian Americans, spring from a lack of planning in immigration, perhaps even before the war is over we can institute a program for the solution of our basic minority problems. The present WRA program for the dispersal of evacuees over a wide area is a step in that direction as far as Japanese Americans are concerned.

Racial discrimination and race conflict are saboteurs which serve to undermine the full capacity of our national war effort. Steps should be taken to give them the treatment saboteurs deserve.

"Secretary Ickes does well to take the initiative in employing Americans of Japanese ancestry. As a member of the Cabinet, his example will focus attention on a problem that calls for sensible solution. The United States is bringing into the country hundreds of Bahama Islanders to work in the fields of Florida and other Southern states. It is moving Southern negroes into Northern states. It is taking families from West Virginia and is placing them in camps in Connecticut to form a pool of farm labor. From the Ozarks families are being moved to better ground; from Mexico labor is coming into the Southwest. Why keep in idleness thousands of American citizens merely because their parents or grandparents came originally from Japan? Their labor is needed, and as American citizens, not charged with any crime, surely they have rights."—(From an Editorial in the Hartford, Conn., Times of April 23, 1943.)

faith in Japanese Americans has become stronger, not weaker, since evacuation.

Name calling and hysteria are rampant in times such as these. But they are ugly weapons to which men of temperance and good judgment need not stoop when they have truth on their side.

Though at times it seems that reason and logic are of little use against flagrant racial bias and unreasoning hatred, the nisei need not demean themselves by the use of these same tactics.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Canada's Nisei Evacuees

Japanese Americans in the continental United States have developed a certain insular approach to their present problems and quite often forget, when discussing their situation, that there are more nisei outside than inside the boundaries of the 48 states. The figure so often quoted is that there are some 75,000 nisei in America. The fact is, of course, that there are 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry in the Territory of Hawaii, and these Japanese Americans are affected equally by the vicious Stewart bill, which would intern all persons of Japanese ancestry, and by the Native Sons' court action to revoke their citizenship privileges.

Few nisei in the mainland war relocation centers also realize that some 20,000 fellow North Americans of Japanese ancestry have suffered the indignities of racial evacuation and today face the problem of outside resettlement. These 20,000 North Americans are the Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated by government order from a 100-mile strip along the coast of British Columbia. They live today in "interior housing projects" in the ghost towns of the Canadian Rockies. The largest of these Canadian relocation centers, Siocan City, has some 5000 of these evacuees.

Canada's mass evacuation of Japanese and Japanese Canadians was geared to the military evacuation of the United States west coast. The general patterns are amazing in their parallels. Before the empire of Japan attacked the United States and Great Britain, persons of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia were engaged in fishing, farming and in the retail trades in urban areas. They were successful in these enterprises and wielded as economic influence far greater than their actual numbers, approximately 25,000 in British Columbia's population of 750,000 would indicate.

British Columbia has been, in many ways, the "California" of the Dominion of Canada. Like the fabulous "golden state," British Columbia has dictated the nation's policies on Oriental immigration, although Canada had a small quota for Japanese immigrants and the aliens of Japanese ancestry were able to become naturalized citizens of the Dominion. But British Columbia had a long record of agitation by provincial pressure groups against persons of Oriental ancestry, and the Japanese immigrants and their children were subjected to both social and economic discrimination.

The same similarities which exist between the average American and the average Canadian and make difficult any attempt to differentiate between them also hold true between the nisei of the United States and Canada. Both are products of similar educational systems, listen to the same radio programs, read the same magazines and see the same movies. They share a common belief in democracy and a common faith in the integrity of their respective nations. They speak the same language and read the same books.

After December 7, 1941, political and economic pressure groups, similar to those which were active in the western American states "south of the border," began advocating the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry. In Canadian military minds there existed without a doubt an apprehension of an imminent enemy invasion. Following the United States order for the evacuation of all of Japanese ancestry from the west coast, a parallel order was issued in Canada. With Canadian evacuation an accomplished fact, it is only a matter of conjecture whether Canada would have carried through this mass migration if the United States had not adopted such a policy.

The Canadian evacuees were removed first to an assembly center at Hastings Park in Vancouver, while the interior relocation projects were being prepared. Like mushroom growth these resettlement cities sprang up out of the ruins of old lumber and mining towns deep in the interior of British Columbia. The war-made migrants were moved in while these projects were under construction.

Meanwhile, most of the single, able-bodied men were sent out on road construction and other public projects, while family groups occupied the reawakened ghost towns.

From what information is available on Canadian evacuation, it appears that these "housing projects," although not as well-constructed or as well-supervised as the American relocation centers, provide a far more normal form of family and community living. Although these housing projects are overcrowded an attempt was made to provide single family units. And there has been no information to indicate that these new war towns are fenced in with barbed wire nor policed by a ny companies of military police. The abject isolation of these intermountain relocation cities probably precludes any necessity for either barbed wire or a military patrol. There seems to be less the atmosphere of a concentration camp and more the spirit of a western frontier community, with all the major and minor inconveniences of pioneer life. Nor has it been said that the Japanese Canadian evacuees were "interned." They were excluded from the coastal defense area and sent to relocation projects in the interior.

Not all of the Japanese Canadians were moved to these relocation areas. Many voluntary evacuees left the coast before the promulgation of the evacuation orders and resettled in the great prairie lands of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba which face similar highland prairies of Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota across the invisible and unfortified international boundary. Many went to work on sugar beet farms which were facing an acute shortage of labor. A few score of these nisei, mostly young women, went to the great eastern Canadian cities of Montreal and Toronto, mostly for domestic work.

There is evidence that Canada's handling of its relocation program is following closely upon measures taken by the War Relocation Authority in the United States. Current emphasis is being placed on outside resettlement for Japanese Canadians in the midwest, in the provinces which face Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio across the Great Lakes. A group of Canadian nisei are already in timber work deep in the Ontario bush. Last fall evacuee workers helped save the sugar beet crop in the Chatham area not far from Detroit.

The recruiting of Japanese American volunteers into the United States and the formation of a special combat team has had its reverberations in British Columbia, where the pressure groups which advocated evacuation are now calling for the deportation of all Canadians of Japanese blood after the war. The Vancouver Province, a leading B. C. daily, commented recently:

"This item of news (on Japanese Americans in the United States Army) makes a useful commentary upon a certain assumption which has gained considerable support among our own people here in British Columbia. It is the assumption that somehow the settlement of our own Oriental problem must rest upon the uncompromising repatriation of all our Japanese Canadians to Japan.

"It is evident . . . that such an assumption forms no part of the policy of the United States with reference to the future of their people of Japanese origin, the United States is not going to take thousands of men of Japanese race into its armed forces in this war, only to deport them to Japan when the war is over.

"It would profit us here in Canada to remind ourselves that what the United States does about its Japanese is inevitably bound to affect very greatly what we do about ours."

Japanese Canadians are fortunate in having a well-edited weekly newspaper, "The New Canadian," which is perhaps the only source of available information on Canada's evacuation and relocation. Like the "Pacific Citizen" which was moved out of San Francisco (Continued on page 6).

Vagaries

Nisei Draft . . .

Indications are that reinstatement of selective service is on the way for U. S. nisei but it may be a matter of months, instead of weeks . . . Senator Tom Stewart of Tennessee timed his latest demand for the internment of all U. S. persons of Japanese ancestry to hit the papers the day after the announcement of the Tokyo executions. The Chicago Tribune, the country's most violent anti-administration daily, gave the Stewart story the lead position on the front page . . . An interesting article to be published in a forthcoming issue of "Common Sense" magazine is "What Is the White Race?" by the noted semanticist, S. I. Hayakawa of Chicago. The article argues that anti-Semitism and hatred of "little yellow devils" as principally a matter of word trouble. Hayakawa's "Language in Action" was a Book-of-the-Month club selection and a national best seller.

Golden Boy . . .

Probably the best nisei boxer to don gloves in recent years passed through Salt Lake City recently. He is "Homicide Hal" Hoshino who came out of Pendleton, Oregon, to become one of the best featherweights in America. Hoshino fought for the last time just before evacuation. He is now farming at Pendleton. Recently he gave his gloves to boxers at the Minidoka relocation center . . . One of the most vicious attacks against the U. S. nisei was made on April 17 by Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi in a speech reprinted in the Congressional Record under the title, "Our Japanese Peril." One of Congressman Rankin's charges is that the Manzanar riot of December, 1942, was staged on purpose in order to "fool" the American people into believing there were evacuees loyal to America.

Propaganda . . .

Police and other officials in California were being reminded this week that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are now allowed in the evacuated area . . . Recent indications show a revived interest by U. S. propagandists in the use of nisei and issei loyal to the United States in combatting Japanese propaganda, particularly via the radio waves. Incidentally, U. S. broadcasters believe that Japanese language broadcasts beamed to Nippon on KGEI and KWID are being heard in the Japanese islands despite extreme penalties imposed by the Tokyo government on persons found in possession of short wave radio sets. However, U. S. officials do not believe that American broadcasts to Japan will be really effective until medium-wave stations can be set up within broadcast range of Japan.

Inductee . . .

Phillip Schaffer, assistant project director at Minidoka, will leave the Hunt center soon on a four weeks' leave from WRA to attend the army's school on military government. He has been commissioned with the rank of captain. . . . Although it was previously reported that George Utsunomiya of Murray, Utah, was the first mainland nisei to be inducted into the army's Japanese American combat team, word from Idaho indicates that George Kagawa of Rexburg, formerly a resident of Los Angeles, should rate the honor. Kagawa was inducted at Fort Douglas, Utah, on April 2. . . . Henry Fujita Jr. of Topaz is one of America's outstanding flycasters. He was outstanding in competition in San Francisco. In recent weeks, Fujita has been helping the war effort through his own specialty. He recently completed four dozen trout flies and donated them to men in the U. S. armed forces.

With 3000 members of the army's nisei combat team located in the deep, deep south, there has been some concern expressed about race friction and "Jap Crow." However, present reports are that Japanese American soldiers are accepted by the residents of near-by towns. However, housing conditions at Hattiesburg, Miss., (pop. 18,000) and other near-by towns are so overcrowded that nisei soldiers are reportedly being advised not to send for their wives.

Noted Church Leader Urges Nisei to Leave WRA Centers

"The real solid substantial American will welcome the relocation of the Japanese Americans," E. Stanley Jones, world-renowned Christian statesman and author, writes in a letter received by the Pacific Citizen last week.

Dr. Jones, in the letter, urged Japanese Americans in the war relocation centers to leave the camps for individual resettlement.

The author of such books as "Abundant Living" and "Christ on the Indian Road," writes:

"As you know, I am deeply interested in the Japanese Americans in the relocation camps. I am particularly interested in their resettlement across the country. I have a great opportunity, traveling as I do, to judge concerning the sentiment of the country. I believe that the sentiment is now changing in regard to the relocation of Japanese Americans. It is now decidedly growing in favor of this being done.

"Many Japanese Americans would probably hesitate to leave the shelter of the camps and come out to be relocated. I can understand the hesitation, but I do not believe that it is now justified. The heart of America is sound, and where it is informed it is sympathetic toward the relocation of those who are loyal to this country. Of course, there is a fringe of people who would oppose it, but they are only a fringe. The real solid, substantial American will welcome the relocation of the Japanese.

"For instance, here in Cincinnati the war relocation authorities had

front-page statements in the newspapers about relocation plans. The reaction was nothing but favorable. . . . They have more jobs now than they have persons to fill them.

"I was in the city of Denver about a year ago, when feeling was running high, for it was the first days of the war. In a mass meeting a young Japanese American girl was put up to sing. I wondered what would happen. When she sat down a wave of applause swept the audience, although it was a religious meeting and there was supposed to be no applause. The temper of the meeting was sympathetic and understanding. I think this will be increasing as the American people see this matter in its true perspective.

"I'm sure that by your spirit you will win your way into the heart of America. I, therefore, trust that you will trust America. I know it won't be easy after what has happened, but I believe it's the way out."

Dr. Jones is the author of an article in the April, 1943, issue of the "World Call." The article is titled "The Churches Must Act," and declares that the resettlement of Japanese Americans is a challenge to Christians to do their part.

"My prediction is that these Japanese American Christians are going to add a new chapter to Christian living in America, and are going to enrich the moral and spiritual life of this country. They have already done this to those close to them," Dr. Jones declares in the article.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Geography Makes No Difference to Fascists

By PETER WOOD

How to hit the enemy where it hurts and what to expect of him when he is hit was clearly revealed last week in the release of the story of the bombing of Tokyo and the disclosure by the President that some of the American fliers had been executed by the Japs.

The murder of the American aviators should surprise no American, for it is of a piece with Pearl Harbor. More than that, the Chinese, who underwent the rape of Nanking at the hands of the master race of the Pacific long before Pearl Harbor, know that the fascists anywhere destroy human beings as ruthlessly as a boot does ants. In calling upon Nanking to surrender, General Iwano Matsui, Japanese commander in chief, proclaimed, "though harsh and relentless to those who resist, the Japanese troops are kind and generous to non-combatants." Twenty-four hours after the Japanese entry into Nanking the same commander allowed his incoming troops complete license for a full month. In that time murder, arson, looting, brutality of all kinds, rape of women and children took place on a scale and with a ferocity unknown in modern history.

Geography makes no difference in fascists. The Germans in Europe and the Japs in Asia are of one piece, and they shall go on murdering men in and out of uniform, their own people as well as their enemies, so long as they remain undefeated.

That defeat is guaranteed, however, by such exploits as Jimmy Doolittle's flight over Tokyo, the full details of which are now known. Perhaps the most startling detail of the raid, unknown heretofore, is the small number of planes involved. Sixteen B-25s took off from the American aircraft carrier, Hornet, 800 miles east of Tokyo. The flight was sent off earlier than planned due to encounters with three Japanese patrol boats, and the 80 members of the crews knew when they took off from the plunging deck of the carrier that their chances of surviving were small. They pushed on, came in over Japan, 15 feet off the sea, and struck military targets at high noon in Tokyo.

Two of Doolittle's fliers last week gave an angry retort to the ludicrous Japanese charges that the pilots machine-gunned civilians and bombed non-military targets.

One of the fliers, Captain Ted Lawson, 26, of Los Angeles, told a press conference of flying low over a Japanese carrier in Tokyo harbor. All members of the crew began crying "let's drop an egg on her," he said, but he proceeded to

his objective—two machine works and a steel smelter a little south of Tokyo.

No planes were on the carrier's deck, there was no sign of life aboard and destruction would have been comparatively easy. However, the fliers all had been specifically instructed by Major General James H. Doolittle, then a lieutenant colonel, to bomb only their assigned targets, he declared.

A similar story of passing by a legitimate military objective was told by Captain Harold R. Watson, 27, Hartford, Conn., who said he flew over a Japanese airport with two twin-engined bombers and a group of pursuit planes lined up on the field.

"It would have been a fine target," he asserted.

Max Hill, former Associated Press chief of bureau in Tokyo, was in a Tokyo prison at the time of the raid. After he was taken to an internment camp in June, a Japanese friend whispered to him:

"Many of the people were killed by machine-gun bullets from our own planes. They were shooting down at one of the bombers and the bullets sprayed a schoolyard."

Like all fascists, the Japanese warlords disclosed a complete lack of comprehension of how freemen respond when they put American fliers to death. Alongside Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that these "diabolical crimes" would make America more determined than ever to "blot out the shameless militarism of Japan," came promise of new and heavier air attacks on the Japanese homeland—America's answer to the execution of captured United States fliers and enemy statements that future raiders would meet a similar fate.

Survivors of the highly successful Tokyo assault, shocked and angered at the "murder in cold blood" of their comrades, predicted more raids on Japan, and expressed a desire to take part in them.

At allied headquarters in North Africa, Major General James H. (Jimmy) Doolittle, leader of the raid a year ago, declared that we must defeat Japan "and everything her warlords stand for, utterly and completely."

"This can only be accomplished by striking at the heart of Japan itself," he said. "We started it last year. Soon our bombers will be there again—not with last year's limited effort, but in a devastating attack that will continue until the Japanese empire crumbles and they beg for mercy."

Doolittle said that several of the men who were with him in the bombing of Tokyo on April 18,

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Executions Reveal Nature of Warlords

To anyone who is acquainted with the psychology of the Japanese militarist, the action of the Tokyo warlords in executing an unannounced number of captured American fliers is not difficult to understand. There is something feudal, even primitive, about their evaluation of human life, and their views as to what constitutes courage and morale.

There is little doubt that the purpose of the warlords who ordered the executions were twofold:

1. To try to intimidate other Americans and thereby forestall new attacks on the Japanese homeland.
2. To revive flagging national morale.

In the years just preceding the outbreak of war those of us in the Far East could see increasing efforts by the military and their satellites to put over the idea that western civilization was effete, that all westerners, especially Americans, were rapidly becoming morally degenerate, that Americans were soft and weak.

What those militarists did not take in consideration was that while American civilization aspired to make life more comfortable and pleasant for the common man, the American as an individual is able to leave all that behind when necessary, and convert himself into a first class fighting man with an abundance of fearless courage. The Japanese militarist could not understand that their legions do not have a world monopoly on guts.

It is not unlikely that many who wear Japan's military gold braid half expected the U. S. to fold up after Pearl Harbor, and the British to quit after the fall of Singapore and Burma. They should have learned differently.

It is the same psychology that leads the warlords to believe an act of wanton cruelty will create fear and prevent other Americans from daring to bomb Tokyo again. And no doubt much of Tokyo's high strategy is based on war-weary Americans calling for a negotiated peace with Japan after Hitler's fall in Europe.

An analysis of how barbarism can revive national morale is more difficult, but here again the obtuse Japanese military mind proceeds on a premise unintelligible to the western mind.

I have talked with more than one Japanese soldier who told of the summary execution of Chinese prisoners. In these cases the commanding officer, often no higher than a first lieutenant, names a man at random from the ranks and orders him to dispatch the prisoner. The Chinese stoically expect the worst, for it is on the records that such executions are practiced by both sides.

These soldiers explain that the officers order the executions "in order to make us used to bloodshed, and hardened to killing." And yet these very same soldiers say in private that they are deathly afraid that they may be called upon the next time to kill a prisoner in cold blood. Others say they could not eat for days after witnessing such an execution.

In some respects the Japanese male is as sentimental as a woman, easily moved to tears, easily impressed by tenderness and beauty. Perhaps it is these traits that the militarists are trying to eradicate to bring the national morale to bestial, lustful fighting pitch.

Those who know Japan will understand that such actions as directed against those prisoners are repulsive to the great mass of the common people, and would evoke protest if the truth were known and they did not fear to speak their minds. But the undistorted truth, no doubt, is not known, and the common man of Japan has not been able to speak his mind now for many years.

If the Four Freedoms are to be made safe and available for the little man all over the world when this war is ended, there must be complete destruction of the perversions of the Japanese military mind which hearken back to the grim, feudal code of the samurai.

Unfortunately for the little man of Japan, the acts of his masters are making it more certain than ever that the hates of this war will live for years to come and delay the period of trust, understanding and friendship.

the copy desk

Center Press

The center press lost no time in commenting upon the testimony of Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general, Western Defense Command, given before a House Naval Subcommittee in San Francisco on April 13.

To his statements, "A Jap's a Jap. They are a dangerous element, whether loyal or not," the Heart Mountain Sentinel replied by quoting President Franklin D. Roosevelt's letter of February 1 to Secretary of War Henry Stimson:

"The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race and ancestry."

The Irrigator

The Minidoka Irrigator decried the untimely words of DeWitt, declared that protests would come from "the thousand Japanese Americans who have volunteered to serve as front-line shooting fighters in the same army to which the general belongs, and from the five thousand who are already in uniform. . . . General DeWitt is a thoroughly efficient and capable military commander, as the evacuees well know—but as a commentator on Japanese American loyalty, he is something less than admirable. It shouldn't be necessary, but somebody ought to tell the general that most Americans accept the word of the President that this war is being fought for the Four Freedoms and is not a race war."

Topaz Times

On re-entering the main stream of American life, we must be determined not to let our minds dwell idly on the injustices we may have been forced to endure in the past. To permit ourselves individually to slide into the stagnum of deleterious mental attitudes will incapacitate us as an entire group from attaining that rightful place in American society which we have for so long been seeking. Although we have been confined in these evacuation centers, we as loyal Americans must face and take on our share—and more, if necessary—of the responsibilities of our citizenship.—The Topaz Times.

News-Courier

Fearing the regrowth of Little Tokyos, this time in the midwest and other parts of the country to which evacuees are going, the Gila River News-Courier urged that the nisei guard against a re-creation of the California problem of segregated Japanese localities.

"What the evacuees are doing is again to concentrate themselves in limited areas; again they are creating the stage for isolation from the main current of American life."

1942, are now with him in North Africa, and added:

"They, and I am sure the Tokyo boys who are in other theatres, all want to be on the next raid over Japan. If we are so fortunate, we will drop each bomb in memory of our murdered comrades.

"Our bombs will not miss their mark!"

Like the occupied peoples of Europe's answer to hangmen, firing squads and the Gestapo, the Americans will return to Japan again and again until this menace to man is destroyed.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS in response to our brochure, "What We're Fighting For," are continuing to arrive in our daily mail . . . last week there was a total of about \$85 which we overlooked reporting and this week thus far we have received donations to total \$65 . . . incidentally, a second edition of "What We're Fighting For" is just off the press . . . if you have any interested friends to whom we might send this pamphlet, please let us have their names and addresses.

CALLING MIMEOGRAPHS, in storage or otherwise lying idle . . . do you have any standard mimeographing machines that national headquarters could borrow for the use of our regional offices? . . . if you do, please drop us a line, giving the make and model number and present whereabouts . . . we shall be glad to pay reasonable shipping costs and to guarantee that your machine will be given the best of care and handling . . . with our expanding resettlement program, it will facilitate our work in Denver, St. Paul, Chicago and Washington if we could have the use of any available mimeographing machines . . . let's hear from you.

THE REPRINTS

of "Democracy Corrects Its Own Mistakes," by Larry Tajiri, appearing in the April edition of Asia and the Americas, has been delayed in being shipped to us by the publishers . . . so, if you have placed an order for this article, together with McEvoy's "Our 110,000 New Boarders" from March "Reader's Digest," please bear with us until we can fill your order . . . you will recall that the set of two reprints is available at 10 cents and we are still accepting orders.

To the Editor:

A. L. WIRIN PENS ADDITIONAL NOTE ON JUDGE DENMAN

Editor, The Pacific Citizen,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

In the issue of the Pacific Citizen for April 8, I wrote an extended and caustic criticism of the dissenting opinion by Judge William Denman, of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, in the exclusion cases affecting American citizens of Japanese ancestry, now pending before the United States Supreme Court.

Upon reflection, in fairness to Judge Denman, whose reputation as a fine and liberal Judge I do not question, the following additional note should be made:

The emphasis of Judge Denman's opinion is that the primary constitutional issue is, "one of classification of Japanese descended citizens from other citizens descended from aliens of countries with which we are at war. The validity of such a classification is entirely a question of fact . . ." Emphasis too, appears in Judge Denman's opinion that General DeWitt, as an administrator of whatever war powers are created by the Constitution, had a special duty to guard the Pacific Coast from danger from spies or saboteurs; and that it was the primary duty of General DeWitt, as administrator of the war power to draw inferences from conditions existing in the war-threatened area of the Pacific Coast — inferences with which the courts might disagree, however. Thus General DeWitt, in drawing inferences might arrive at the opinion that the unfortunate and regrettable discriminations against Japanese might "have created a real and present danger" so as in the opinion of General DeWitt, to warrant the exclusion orders.

Fortunately all the issues are now in the United States Supreme Court; and the highest court in the land will soon have the final say — subject of course to the last word upon the subject to be spoken by the "court of public opinion."

A. L. WIRIN.

Attempt to Revoke Citizenship Of Nisei Scored by Attorney

Ann Nisei Says:

Oilcloth is Now a Decorator's Item; Has Many Uses

A fabric it might pay to look into when you start spring decorating is oilcloth. Once oilcloth found its only use as a covering for the old kitchen table. But these days it's found in the best of rooms.

The main reason for the resurgence of oilcloth is, of course, that the manufacturers have turned out hundreds of new, modern patterns in bright, pretty colors. Housewives have found that it is easy to clean, needs no washing, and wears well. Moreover, it's inexpensive and can be changed whenever desired for just a few pennies.

Even in texture, these days, oilcloth is entirely new. You can find quilt-textured oilcloths that are less bound to crack and peel. Moreover, they're more like fabrics and so can be used for curtains, etc. But probably the main usefulness of oilcloth lies in its ease in handling when being made up. It needs no hemming. You just cut it. We like to use pinking shears to give a nice finished effect. Perhaps you can use scalloped edges.

If you haven't thought of using oilcloth, here are a few of the many ways you'll find it handy: for curtains, valances, window shades; to cover bookcases, desks, screens; to substitute for wallpaper, to cover a small section of your wall to set it off from the rest of the room; to cover lampshades, trays, books, coffee tables; to make tablecloths, mats, chair pads; for worktables, counters, cupboards; to make shoe bags, hat boxes, garment bags.

In other words, you can do almost anything with oilcloth that you can do with cloth, wallpaper or paint. And it's easier to handle, quicker and neater, and inexpensive, to boot.

Just for a starter, try a few of these easy-to-make things.

Table mats: One yard of plaid oilcloth 36 inches wide will cut into six 12 by 18-inch table mats. We like pinking shears for cutting. Or perhaps you'd prefer pale blue oilcloth, or a floral print.

Shoe bag: One and a fourth yards of 36-inch oilcloth will make a shoe bag. Using pinking shears, cut the following pieces from your material: One piece 32 inches by 17 inches; three pieces 7½ by 33 inches. The big piece forms the body, the long pieces the pockets.

Each of the three long pieces will be folded into four pockets. Each single pocket will be 4½ inches wide with a 1-inch deep pleat at each side, and will be 7½ inches in length.

Take each long piece and mark into four equal sections. Then divide each section as follows: Two inches, 4¼ inches, 2 inches. The 4¼-inch section is the top of the pocket, the 2-inch sections form 1-inch deep pleats at each side. Make folds as indicated. The four pocket tops will be next to each other with the pleats of one forming a box pleat with the pleat of the next. Baste down.

Take one of the folded sections, place at bottom of big body piece. Stitch at sides, across bottom and in between pocket sections. (At the sides be sure not to stitch down face of pocket.)

Allow two inches at top of this section and lay down next layer of pockets, stitch as you did the first. Do same with third section. Fold under half-inch pleat at top, sew in metal rings at ends and in middle for hanging shoe bag to wall.

Remaking a table: If you have an old table you can convert into a table for your youngsters, you can do it readily with oilcloth. Saw down legs to desired height. Cover table top with bright plaid oilcloth. Paint legs in one of the oilcloth colors. While you're at this, you might use the same cloth and make chairpads. Or cover two wooden boxes for seats.

Handy hint: If you need extra storage space, you might consider the following: Make a hinged lid for any wooden packing case. Cover with oilcloth. Make two flat pillows for top. This can be used as a seat, but it will also hold extra blankets, linens, etc.

If you've any scraps of oilcloth

Clarence Rust Speaks On KLX; Discrimination Against Nisei Attacked

OAKLAND, Calif. — In a recent broadcast over station KLX, Clarence E. Rust, Oakland attorney, scored the philosophy of groups desiring to take away U. S. citizenship from the nisei.

He termed it a "philosophy of pigment" and as being founded on the belief that "virtue and vice, intelligence and stupidity, have a direct relationship to the color of the skin."

The attorney declared that, since the nisei were so insignificant in number, their rights could be violated with "all physical impunity."

"But," he added, "do not think you have settled the problem because of this; you have settled nothing, not even your own safety."

Discriminations against the nisei are providing the Japanese militarists with good propaganda material and weakening the faith of our Far Eastern allies in our war aims, the attorney pointed out.

He quoted Wendell Wilkie as saying, "The people of the East know what their war aims are, but in view of some of our actions they are beginning to wonder if those aims are also ours."

He also quoted Pearl Buck as observing: "The people of Asia are further from us today than they ever have been. They are realizing soberly that they must find salvation in themselves and not with us. All of Asia now knows and acknowledges, and so must we, if we are honest, that the principles of human equality and freedom may have nothing to do with our victory in this war. Certain people of Asia are now coming to believe that for them the victory will have nothing to do with freedom or equality."

Rust declared that this tendency toward separation was dangerous. He said he was trying to emphasize that "mankind cannot be divided; you cannot split him up into races and still have a whole man. Try it and you will get only a festering sore of inflamed and contending parts. Belief in the superiority of races is a method of inflating the egos of little minds."

"If the idea of these advocates which we are discussing today is permitted to prevail," he continued, "then I warn that the world is headed for another war, in comparison with which this war will seem a sham battle."

Further stressing the need for unity and the indivisible nature of freedom, the attorney pointed out that "every violation of the rights of a minority jeopardizes the rights of all."

He concluded, quoting from his testimony before the Tolan committee, that "if we are to begin a program which amounts to persecution of sections of our citizenry, because of their race or origin, then Hitlerism has already won America, though the Nazi army is 4,000 miles away."

Nisei USA

(Continued from page 4).

by evacuation and transplanted in Salt Lake City, "The New Canadian" is published today in exile at Kaslo in eastern British Columbia, a small town not far from the Idaho border.

"The New Canadian" is deeply interested in the situation of United States citizens of Japanese ancestry and recognizes that the future of loyal Japanese Canadians is interrelated with that of the nisei "south of the border." U. S. nisei would do well to look northward at the Canadians with Japanese faces who share a common belief with them in a democratic world and a democratic victory.

left after making anything, try one of the following: Cover a paper carton to make a waste paper basket. Make potholders and hot-plate mats. Strip old glass jars, put a three-inch strip around them, scalloped, of oilcloth; paint name of substance to be put in. This will make a "set" of any miscellaneous bottles. Good for coffee, flour, salt, etc.

TOPAZ Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA

TO THE TUNE OF "OH, COLUMBIA" Central Utah's largest city has as its theme song the refrain:

"Oh Topaz, the gem of the desert, The home of the Bay Region Japanese . . ."

IN CONTRAST TO MANZANAR drab Topaz center is livened by no bit of greenery from lawns or trees. Too much alkali in the soil, say residents. As a result, the farm project is a few miles away where soil analyses have proven more favorable. According to Vernon Ichisaka, foreman of the Agricultural Division and former editor of the Pacific Citizen, this season's plantings of vegetables and melons will amply supply the center's produce requirements.

A HERMIT'S LIFE is Kay Shikano's, who with his family lives in a ranch house several miles away from the center. Out there in the solitary desert range this former dirt farmer has become a cattleman. He and his apprentices corral, and rope, and de-horn the project cattle. They brand the white-faced herefords with the center's official brand of "U.S." Former city slicker nisei are here learning the fine points of cattle raising with a post-war view to engaging in this industry. Pride of the Agricultural Project are their porkers, which reportedly have supplied center tables with the April ration of meat.

LINCOLNESQUE Chas. F. Ernst is the genial project director with likeable C. Hughes as his assistant and Lorne Bell as Chief of the Community Services Division. Tsune Baba, as chairman of the Community Council, heads the legislative government. Kay Nishida is historian. Frank T. Yamasaki is leader of the Block Managers. Co-editors of the Topaz Times, the center's mimeographed newspaper, are Harumi Kawahara and Dan Ota. George Shimamoto, architect who designed and built San Francisco's Yamato hotel, is foreman of the Public Works division.

Kay Hirao, Oakland JACL prexy and his wife Alice gaze fondly at their two-month-old baby; serious Ernest Takanashi is always busy; smiling Dave Tatsuno, San Francisco chapter president is delighted with his work in the clothing department of the Consumer Enterprise; dynamic Toby Ogawa is also an executive in the Consumer Enterprise; James Hirano is a Block Manager and community leader; Henry Tani, former executive secretary of the San Francisco JACL, is the accommodating junior administrative assistant in the education department.

INDIAN LORE has become the pastime of many residents in their search for arrowheads and spearheads. Specimen collections of obsidian and flint have become competitive; Blackfoot and Ute and Pueblo stone points are identified. The numerous Indian arrowheads found in this area attest to the evidence that less than a hundred years ago this dusty desert once teemed with bird and game life. Happy hunting grounds of Indian tribes must have once fringed Sevier lake, now shrunk to a fraction of its former size. Collectors have also fossils of the beginnings of animate life, relics of ages ago. These are Trilobites, an inch long sea lice that must have cavorted in the primeval seas here.

V CARDS, certifying the holder to be a volunteer to the Japanese American combat team, entitle the impatient would-be soldiers to numerous privileges, such as visiting nearby Delta without other formalities. Sparkplug of the local contingent is John Yoshino, who is planning a service flag and who has issued a well received booklet on Topaz volunteers. His brother, Joe Yoshino, is a volunteer, who has had several offers of \$300 to \$500 monthly from his marine engineers union. Joe is the father of a two-month-old daughter, Diana.

UN Sung HEROES of the evacuation and relocation centers are the doctors and nurses. Men

Manzaar PTA May Seek to Join Congress

FRESNO, Calif. — There has been "informal discussion" of the question of admitting seven groups of parents and teachers at the Manzaar relocation center to membership as units in the California Congress of Parents and Teachers, according to Mrs. Edward T. Hale, state president of the organization.

Mrs. Hale said no formal request for membership has been presented so far as she knows, according to the Associated Press. She added that the National Congress of Parents and Teachers has been asked to "co-operate" with the Manzaar groups, and that "no action was taken" when the matter came to the attention of the National Congress.

When asked whether granting of membership to the Manzaar groups would be opposed, Mrs. Hale replied, "I should imagine it would be."

Nisei Girl Gets Job in Cincinnati Office of WRA

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Miss Elva Shinozaki, 26, secretary in the War Relocation Authority's office in Cincinnati, is a "perfect secretary," according to her boss, G. Raymond Booth, the Cincinnati Post reported recently.

Miss Shinozaki, the Post said, is the first Japanese American to be relocated in Cincinnati under the new WRA resettlement program. It was reported that five or six others have come to Cincinnati since to accept positions offered by Cincinnati people.

In addition to the nisei girl's qualifications as a secretary, Mr. Booth said that, moreover, he is sure of her loyalty to the United States.

"In your case," Mr. Booth told a Post reporter, "I assume you're a loyal American. In Elva's case, I have proof. We assume nothing in relocating Japanese Americans. We prove they're good citizens before we relocate them."

Chicago Woman Gets Divorce From Japanese

CHICAGO — On her plea that she didn't wish to be married to a Japanese, particularly after the President's announcement of the Tokyo executions, Mrs. Augusta Ozaki, 67, of Chicago was granted a divorce last week by Judge Joseph Sabath in Superior court.

The decree was against Frank J. Ozaki. Judge Sabath ordered alimony of \$30 a month.

and women of this healing profession have turned aside from tempting financial offers elsewhere to minister to the ailing and sick. For \$19 monthly, all have labored more than they ever have in their private practices. Many, forgetful of self, have strained themselves to the breaking point by the constant demands upon them. Miss Masaye Mori, surgical nurse at Topaz hospital, was uncomplaining and unremitting in her work. Today, she lies a nervous breakdown invalid, the result of overwork. But even abed, today as always, she is gracious and smiling.

MAJOR EFFORT of the five JACL offices will be in aiding the relocation of evacuees. This is the message we bring to those within the centers. As a means of bettering public relations, we urge our friends to solicit the Caucasian personnel of the center, both administrative and educational, for Pacific Citizen subscriptions. After reading, we encourage them to mail it to friends elsewhere. We suggest every relocatee with indefinite leave to be on the mailing list of this paper. Nowhere else can they turn for coverage of the ten centers—no other publication devotes itself exclusively to the Japanese American problem.

Canadians May Test Right of Government to Sell Property

Evacuees Hope to Take Case to Supreme Court of British Columbia

KASLO, B. C.—With property owners in the interior housing projects taking a strong stand, plans are definitely shaping for taking to the Supreme Court of British Columbia the issue of the constitutional power of the government, even in wartime, to order liquidation of evacuee-owned property, according to the New Canadian.

Co-ordinated action among owners in Kaslo, Slocan and New Denver is expected to lead to submission of the first test case on the announced intent of the secretary of state, as custodian of evacuee property, to liquidate the holdings of evacuees and to retain in trust the proceeds from the liquidation, to be issued to the evacuee owner in certain amounts "in cooperation with the British Columbia Security Commission."

The New Canadian said it is not known as yet whether goods, chattel and personal property will fall within the provisions of this policy.

If these items should be included, The Canadian continued, the number of evacuees who will be directly interested in the proceedings will be greatly increased, as it is believed that in so far as replacement value is concerned, the total value of evacuee-owned personal property far exceeds that of real estate.

Ogden JACL Group To Meet May First

OGDEN, Utah — The Ogden JACL will meet Saturday night, May 1, according to Mrs. Harold Ota, reporting secretary. The meeting will begin at 8 p. m. and will be held at the Utah Power and Light auditorium.

Anti-Alien Land Bill Sent To Gov. Warren

Engle Bill Tightens Restrictions Against Aliens in California

SACRAMENTO—The new anti-alien land bill, introduced by Senator Clair Engle, and designed to bar "Japanese and other aliens" forever from operating California farms or ranches for their own benefit and in violation of the anti-alien land law, was passed by the assembly and was sent to Governor Warren on April 22 after the senate had concurred in minor amendments.

The Engle bill provides that all aliens operating farm lands in the name of their children or wards must make annual reports of activities to the courts under whose jurisdiction they were appointed a guardian.

In introducing the bill, Engle attacked the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

One of the stiff penalties provided in the measure is a ten-year state prison term or a \$5000 fine or both.

Senate Group May Investigate Farm Equipment

Senator Downey Says Committee Interested In Evacuee Machinery

LOS ANGELES — Plans for a senatorial committee inquiry into the amount of farm machinery owned by persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from California farms were disclosed here last week by Senator Sheridan Downey, D., Calif.

Senator Downey, who as chairman of the senate subcommittee on military affairs now is concluding a hearing at San Francisco on west coast manpower problems, informed Frank M. Kramer, supervising director of the California State Department of Agriculture, that he expects to begin the hearing on the idle farm equipment this week in Los Angeles.

It was reported War Relocation Authority officials may be questioned as to why that agency reported in February that all except "a limited amount" of Japanese owned machinery on the west coast was in productive use.

American Legion officials are expected to testify at the hearing.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

- To Mrs. Satoye Nakao (41-4-D, Topaz), a girl, on March 31.
- To Mrs. Frank Shiba, a girl, on April 5, at Jerome.
- To Mrs. Roy Tanaka, a boy, on April 6, at Jerome.
- To Mrs. Kyujiro Matsumoto, a boy, on April 6, at Jerome.
- To Mrs. Tom Fujita, a boy, on April 6, at Jerome.
- To Mrs. Sheichi Minamoto, a girl, on April 6, at Jerome.
- To Mrs. Eddie Hirasuna, a girl, on April 7, at Jerome.
- To Mrs. George Nagatani, a girl, on April 7, at Jerome.
- To Mrs. Kiyoko Nakamoto (12-9-B, Topaz), a boy, on April 7.
- To Mrs. Kameno Hanamoto (37-3-B, Topaz), a boy, on April 8.
- To Mrs. Fred Hikida, a boy, on April 10, at Jerome.
- To Mrs. Yaeko Katayanagi (6-8-C, Topaz), a girl, on April 10.
- To Mrs. Izumi Yamane (34-7-E, Topaz), a girl, on April 12.
- To Mrs. Katherine Ukaki (3-9-F, Topaz), a boy, on April 12.
- To Mrs. Haru Ohono (25-11-1, Manzanar), a girl, on April 13.
- To Mrs. Haruo Yoshimoto (23-5-B, Gila River), a boy, on April 15.
- To Mrs. Tom Masao Koyama (47-2-B, Gila River), a girl on April 15.
- To Mrs. Ken Yokoyama (7K-1A, Granada), a girl, on April 15.
- To Mrs. William Uyeke (8-4-D, Rohwer), a girl, on April 15.
- To Mrs. Hiroka Nonoshita (9-10-3, Manzanar), a boy, on April 15.
- To Mrs. Tom T. Hayashida (7-11-A, Gila River), a boy, on April 16.
- To Mrs. Masao Wada (213-10-D, Poston), a boy, on April 16.
- To Mrs. Robert Hiratsuka (317-1-A, Poston), a girl, on April 16.
- To Mrs. Natsuko Honodo (32-6-4, Manzanar), a girl, on April 16.
- To Mrs. Yoriko Kono (6-2-1, Manzanar), a girl, on April 16.
- To Mrs. Florence Ando (6-8-4, Manzanar), a boy, on April 17.
- To Mrs. Harold Kushi, a girl, on April 17, at Poston.
- To Mrs. Ben T. Ono (27-8-A, Gila River), a boy, on April 18.
- To Mrs. Robert T. Uyemura (56-2-C, Gila River), a girl, on April 18.
- To Mrs. William Sato (12-G-8D, Granada), a boy, on April 18.
- To Mrs. Misao Watanuki (3-10-B, Poston), a girl, on April 18.
- To Mrs. Iwaji Uyemori (6H-8D, Granada), a boy, on April 19.
- To Mrs. Akiro Kuroda (7K-3A, Granada), a boy, on April 21.
- To Mrs. Mitsuhei Oishi, (7-2-F, Rohwer) a boy on April 15.
- To Mrs. Frank Okura, (28-6-D, Rohwer) a boy on April 16.
- To Mrs. Yoshinobu George Takiguchi, (2-11-C, Rohwer) a girl on April 17.
- To Mrs. Sanaye Kosaka, (25-9-A, Rohwer) a girl on April 20.
- To Mrs. Tokimasa Fujinaka (15-24-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on April 16.
- To Mrs. John Wallace Graham, (27-5-F, Heart Mountain) a boy on April 17.
- To Mrs. Frank Hiroshi Uyeda, (1-22-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on April 20.
- To Mrs. Genshiro Suyetsuga (3615-B, Tule Lake) a girl on April 23.

DEATHS

- Son of Mr. and Mrs. Katsuji Yamada, stillborn, on April 5, at Jerome.
- Junko Toriumi, 20, (42-5B, Topaz), on April 7, at Salt Lake City.
- Tatsugoro Moriyama, 78, on April 10, at Jerome.
- Mitschi Koda, 60, (32-14-B, Poston), on April 17.
- Masao Kajioka, 24, (305-8-D, Poston), on April 18.
- Sumi Yamamoto, 20, (7-3-E, Minidoka), on April 18.
- Matsumi Kuwano, 9 days, (48-13-D, Gila River), on April 12.
- Nobuji Shimamura (21-14-D, Gila River), on April 16.
- Mitsuyo Kawaguchi, 5-day-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Masai-chi Kawaguchi, (38-8C, Rohwer) on April 18.
- Kunihei Yoshida, 60 on April 23 at Tule Lake.
- Paul Takamura, 14, on April 23 at Granada.

MARRIAGES

- Shizue Sunada to Shigenobu Sakahara, on April 7, at Gila River.
- Esther Kohara to John Essene, on April 15, at Walla Walla, Wash.
- Peggy H. Tagami to Tom T. Egusa, on April 17, at Gila River.
- Susie Yamamoto to Paul T. Nakamura, on April 18, at Gila River.
- Shizuko Sagara to Corp. Joe Ichikawa, on April 20, at Twin Falls.
- May Kumasaka to Kiyosuke Fu-

Nisei Students at Temple U Want to Help Win U.S. Victory

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — A feature story on nisei students at the Temple university here, headlined "They Want to Fight for America," was carried on April 23 by the Philadelphia Record. One of the students, Kenny Murase, was quoted as saying, "We want to get into the war and help get it over."

The story was illustrated by a large photograph showing a group of Temple students coming out of one of the campus buildings. In this group were Teruo Hayashi, Isaac Igarashi, Toshiko Yoshida and Murase, together with Meyer Perolis, Sally Hammon, Jean Gilbert and Mary Lou Moul.

The Record said these nisei "spent eight months in internment camps, but Hayashi, Murase and Igarashi say as one: 'We'd fight just as hard against the Japanese

as against the Germans.'" All three were attending the University of California at the time of evacuation.

Murase recently won second prize in an essay contest sponsored by the Temple student paper on the subject of "What Are We Fighting For?"

All of these students were reported as being enthusiastic about the East, finding the people very friendly. Miss Yoshida, who was born in Japan, was quoted as saying she likes the Philadelphians because "they are so nice and warm to one."

Hayashi and Igarashi are living in boarding houses on the campus, while Murase is living and working in the House of Industry, 716 Catherine street. Hayashi is employed by a parking lot chain, and Igarashi is working in a campus bookstore.

Captain Kinoshita Now Serves As Member of Medical Corps

Refused to Sail For Japan With Parents When 13 Years of Age

CARLISLE, Pa.—The story of Hawaiian-born Robert Kinoshita, who refused to return to Japan with his parents and later became a captain in the United States army, was told by the "Medical Soldier" in its April 15 issue. The "Medical Soldier" is published weekly by the Harman Press, a civilian enterprise located at Harrisburg.

The story was given as follows: "In 1919 the Japanese parents of 13-year-old Robert S. Kinoshita made up their minds to return to their fatherland from Hawaii. Refusing to return with them to Japan, Kinoshita remained in Honolulu to become a 100% American and a civic-minded citizen.

"I made my choice even at that age," says Captain Robert Kinoshita, now a student with the 24th Officers' Class, "and I believe that the majority of American citizens of Japanese ancestry have never before had such an opportunity to show our loyalty in the common defense of America."

"Education under guidance of an Englishman in Hawaii prepared Captain Kinoshita for study at two universities, climaxing in a degree from the University of Nebraska school of medicine in 1934.

"Military life is nothing new to the 37-year-old medical officer. He commenced ROTC training in high school, followed it up in college, attended summer camps at Fort Kamahameha and Schofield barracks, was on the national rifle team winning the War Department Warrior of the Pacific trophy in 1926 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry reserve in 1929.

"When Pearl Harbor struck, Captain Kinoshita was on duty as a medical officer at Camp Prescott, Ore., rounding out six years as camp surgeon and assistant district surgeon with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

"Requesting immediate active duty, Captain Kinoshita was told he was on the War Department re-

jioka, at Twin Falls.

Shigemi Kubo to Yutaka Tsushima, on April 21, at Granada.

Betty Fujisaki to Minoru Kanagaki, at Lamar, Colo., on April 22.

serve pool list and could not be released.

"Undaunted, Captain Kinoshita applied for duty as a buck private, but it was still no dice.

"Because of his Japanese background and parentage, Captain Kinoshita was evacuated from the Pacific coast in May, 1942, and assigned to the Heart Mountain, Wyo., relocation center. Here again his patriotism and civic ability was noticed, and Captain Kinoshita became (1) chairman of the executive committee of the USO; (2) chairman of the advisory council of the Heart Mountain Boy Scout Council; (3) chairman of the program committee of the Committee on Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, and (4) member of the board of directors of the YMCA of Heart Mountain.

"In addition to his army civic duties, Captain Kinoshita was a CMTC examining physician, selective service physician for Douglas county, Oregon, and civil service physician for Eleventh district prior to the war."

FSA Concerned On Reaction to Tokyo Executions

PORTLAND, Ore.—U. S. Farm Security Administration officials fear that the recently disclosed executions of the Tokyo raiders may impair the labor situation in the Northwest, according to the Oregon Journal.

The Journal reported the officials as conjecturing that many evacuees may be reluctant to leave their centers to work in the canning and beet sugar sections, lest they become the object of reprisals by unthinking civilians.

However, United Press dispatches from Washington, D. C., indicate that War Relocation Authority officials hope the announcement of the executions will not prevent them from carrying through their plans, the Journal said.

It was pointed out that no evacuee may work on the outside until after he has been investigated thoroughly by government agents, and there remains no question about his loyalty to this country. Such outside working privilege is given to no evacuee about whose sentiments there is the slightest doubt.

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Coast Evacuation Endangers Other Minorities, Declares Dr. Cushman, Noted Educator

Court Should Render Clear-Cut Decision On Army Action, Is View

BOSTON, Mass. — A very dangerous situation under constitutional law exists for minority groups in the United States unless the courts render a clear-cut decision in the case of the evacuated Americans of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast.

This is the opinion held by Dr. Robert E. Cushman, head of Cornell university's department of government, according to a recent interview reported by the Christian Science Monitor.

While here in the city to deliver the Bacon Lectures on Constitutional Law at the Boston university, Dr. Cushman declared that justice may be done to these approximately 70,000 American citizens only if the courts hold that the evacuation was done solely on the grounds of acute military necessity.

He pointed out that unless the decision is clear on the west coast evacuation the same technique might be employed by certain groups in the United States to hamper the activities of other groups which may be distasteful to them.

He emphasized that religious groups, racial groups, or labor unions might be made the victims of minority persecutions unless the decision is exact upon the reasons for the military evacuation.

Dr. Cushman said the important question of martial law operating alongside of civil law which obtains on the Pacific coast should be settled in theory, he said, martial law generally suspends all civil law. He cited instances of martial and civil law operating in the same areas, however, in the case of the care of flood sufferers and other regions in which widespread disaster had occurred.

Some west coast Japanese Americans have not been found dangerous to American welfare and the carrying on of the war, he said. Virtually every American citizen of Japanese ancestry who has applied for release from the relocation centers has been granted such permission after he was thoroughly investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he added.

The government, Dr. Cushman declared, has been unable to find actual evidence of disloyalty in these citizens. Nevertheless, he continued, although the government may not have guessed right as to the potential "fifth column" danger of these citizens, it had to take the only reasonable course and order their evacuation."

Magic Valley Chapter Plans Election of Officers on May 8

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—The newly established Magic Valley JACL will hold an election meeting Saturday, May 8, here at the Idaho Power auditorium. Details of the meeting's program will be announced at a later date.

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Spinal Meningitis Cases Reported At Poston Center

POSTON, Ariz. — Three spinal meningitis cases among evacuees at the Colorado River war relocation center at Poston and a non-resident girl suffering from the dread disease are being treated at the Poston hospital, Wade Head, project director, disclosed Saturday.

Head said the evacuee cases are not critical, but that the area in which they lived has been quarantined as a safety measure.

The non-resident girl, Mary Lou Schmidt, 14, of Parker, was brought to Poston because the small community at Parker does not have adequate hospital facilities. She will be hospitalized for the 21-day danger period. Head described her condition as "serious."

Topaz Center Volunteers Will Be Inducted

First Group Receives Orders to Report at Fort Douglas, Utah

TOPAZ, Utah — Induction for Topaz volunteers for the nisei combat team is expected to get under way shortly, according to the Topaz Times.

Hillman Davies, chairman of the Millard county Selective Service Board No. 30, located at Fillmore, has revealed that papers for ten of the center's volunteers have already been properly channeled from the California draft boards, and these men will be among the first to report for induction at Fort Douglas.

These ten volunteers are Edgar Arimoto, Arthur Kitagawa, Ben Masaoka, John Morozumi, Tyler Nakayama, Walter Nakata, Ben Ogo, Bill Ogo, Joseph Yoshino and Sam Tominaga.

It is expected that other volunteers will be called in regular sequence soon after the induction of the first contingent.

It was announced also that physical qualifications for the combat team have been lowered and a re-examination of those rejected for defective vision and hearing has been granted by the War Department, following an unanimous appeal made to this effect by all of the "rejectees" at this center.

WRA Establishes District Office in Idaho Region

Three district offices of the War Relocation Authority have been established in Idaho to assist farmers and other employers wishing to employ residents of WRA centers, according to H. Rex Lee, relocation supervisor for the western states.

W. W. Palmer, former Cassia county agent, will be in charge of the Idaho Falls district, which includes Lehi, Clark, Fremont, Teton, Madison, Jefferson, eastern Custer, Butte, Bingham, Bonnevill, Power, Bannock and Caribou counties. Mr. Palmer will be in Room 1, Federal building, Idaho Falls. Edward Berman of Havre, Montana, will be Mr. Palmer's assistant and will be stationed at Pocatello.

Chester L. Mink, formerly of the Production Credit association of Twin Falls, will be in charge of the Twin Falls district which includes western Custer, Camas, Blaine, Gooding, Lincoln, Minidoka, Jerome, Twin Falls and Cassia counties. Mr. Mink's office will be at Room 14, Fidelity Bank building, Twin Falls. E. J. Palmer, former Gooding county agent will be Mr. Mink's assistant and will be stationed at Burley.

WANTED—Girl 18-20 years of age, to help in good home. Two children. Must get clearance papers. Write: Mrs. William London, 3170 Ludlow Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Huge "Victory Garden" Planted By Minidoka Center Residents

Labor Shortage Feared For Project as Many Leave For Resettlement

HUNT, Idaho — Following announcements by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the OWI to the effect that supplies of food for civilian consumers will be less in 1943 than in 1942, the residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center have cleared a huge Victory garden out of the sagebrush-covered project area.

Because a labor shortage is developing on the project as increasing numbers of evacuee residents obtain indefinite leave to work outside and resume normal lives, much of the project farm work is being done by volunteer crews of men and women, young and old, from all departments.

One afternoon recently the administrative office workers, both appointed personnel and evacuees, raked and burned sagebrush to prepare a large field for plowing.

A total of 320 acres has been cleared and cultivated to date. This acreage will be planted in vegetables to provide much of the subsistence requirements for the center this summer. The planting program includes: Bean, 30 acres; broccoli, 10; cabbage, 20; carrots, 20; sweet corn, 20; table beets, 10; lettuce, 20; peas, 25; radishes, 20; nappa, 10; rutabagas, 10; squash, 10; onions, 25; tomatoes, 10; turnips, 10, and potatoes, 70.

A crew from the center is at work repairing the Milner-Gooding canal so that water taken by the project will largely be water that otherwise would have been lost through leaks in the canal.

Girl From Center Marries Soldier at Kentucky Army Post

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Florence Shikami, formerly of the Manzanar, Calif., relocation center, was married at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, last week to Pvt. Karl Nakazawa, a soldier stationed at the army post.

After their marriage the nisei couple located in Fort Thomas at the home of a "highly reputable businessman."

The Fort Thomas family said it was "happy to give this a trial and found the young bride sweet and gentle and so very appreciative; the kind of person that we have proof we can trust. We wish no publicity for this. Others have taken in Japanese American couples in this community."

Frank M. Regan, formerly in charge of the WRA office at Helena, Montana, has been transferred to the Boise district. This district will include Adams, Valley, Washington, Payette, Gem, Boise, Canyon, Ada, Elmore and Owyhee counties in Idaho and the following Oregon counties: Malheur, Grant, Harney, Lake, Baker, eastern Jefferson, Wheeler, Crook, western Deschutes and western Klamath. Mr. Regan's office will be in Room 203 Idaho building, Boise. Gilbert L. McMillan will be his assistant and will be stationed at the Farm Security camp, Nyssa, Oregon.

Mr. Lee said the policy of the War Relocation Authority is to encourage all loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to leave relocation centers for private employment in industry and agriculture. However, before an evacuee is released to accept such employment he is thoroughly investigated, and if there is any question of his loyalty to this country, he is not permitted to leave the center.

This program of releasing evacuees has been approved by both the department of justice and the war department.

Employers wishing to obtain seasonal and short-term evacuee labor may make application through the nearest United States employment service office or the closest War Relocation Authority office. Employers wishing year-round help should apply through one of the War Relocation Authority district offices.

Nisei to Take Part in Meet On Minorities

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An "Institute on Minorities" will be held from April 30 through May 2 at the St. Paul's Baptist church here, under auspices of the Youth Committee for Democracy, in cooperation with the American Labor Education Service.

Sponsoring organizations for the institute are the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, Jewish Youth Community, Labor Education Association, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Textile Workers' Union of America.

Topics to be discussed include: "Civil Liberties and the Rights of Minorities"; "Economic Factors in Minority Problems"; "Our Government and Minorities"; "Community Participation by Minority Groups."

Two nisei, Kenneth Murase and Lafayette Noda, will be among the discussion leaders on the subject of "Economic Factors in Minority Problems."

Under the subject of "Our Government and Minorities," Homer L. Morris, secretary of the social-industrial section of the American Friends Service Committee, will discuss "Americans in Detention."

Other nationally prominent persons scheduled to participate in the discussions are: Pearl S. Buck, noted author; James B. Carey, national secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organization; Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; the Rev. John H. Hayes of the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Mark Starr, educational director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; the Rev. James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches;

Jerome Center Crews Work On Huge Canal

JEROME, Ark. — Two giant draglines working on a round-the-clock basis since last November have completed five miles of an eight-mile drainage ditch that will carry surplus waters from lands at the Jerome relocation center and adjoining tracts into Boeuf river, according to an Associated Press report. Completion of the \$223,000 drainage project will open for clearing and cultivation approximately 25,000 acres of rich gumbo swampland soil.

Project Director Paul Taylor said the big ditch would be finished by July 1. Workers from the center are clearing the last two miles of right of way. Other major ditches in the drainage project will be completed by September 1.

Most of the acreage to be drained is on the relocation project, or is a part of a tract operated by the Farm Security Administration before the evacuees moved in. A part of the acreage is privately owned.

Taylor said the evacuees had cleared about 600 acres since last November. The project will plant about 1000 acres this spring, two-thirds of it to vegetables.

Thirty varieties of vegetables are on the planting schedule, and among these several such as "gobo" and "tokinashi daikon" are new to the state. The project director said the crops would feed approximately 8500 evacuees during most of the summer months. A War Relocation Authority policy prohibits sale of any of the vegetables outside the project.

J. Raymond Walsh, national director of research and education for the CIO; H. Jerry Voorhis, member of 75th, 76th and 77th Congresses from the Twelfth district of California; William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, 1940 to January, 1943; Monroe Sweetland, director of National CIO Committee for American and Allied War Relief.

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