

CALL FOR GREATER UNITY J.A.C.L. Pledges Full Support to Federal Government

By SABURO KIDO, National President

The fatal words which will spell the doom for the Japanese communities on the Pacific Coast are expected momentarily. There have been sufficient indications to make us expect the worst, and the decision to order evacuation of all Japanese from the coast to the interior may be released through the press even before this message gets to our readers.

We have carried on a good fight, to the best of our ability, to safeguard the welfare of our citizens and to give assurances that the Nisei citizens, in the overwhelming main, are loyal and patriotic Americans. Despite our efforts, however, the tide of public opinion has been too strong, although numerous Caucasian friends have given us splendid support and encouragement. These sympathizers have been truly a pillar of strength for those of us who gradually came to realize what the inevitable outcome was going to be.

Instead of harboring bitterness in our hearts, we are most grateful for the confidence our Caucasian friends have reposed in us in our hour of trial. We will surely demonstrate that their trust in us are fully warranted, and that our Nisei citizens are capable of taking their full share of responsibility in the crucial fight to defeat the enemies of our country at home and abroad.

Our chapters have responded nobly during the past few weeks for the swift execution of our JACL programs, although many in the hinterland areas were slow to realize the gravity of the situation. They thought that only the chapters along the coast line faced difficulties consequent to the war situation. They now know, however, how public sentiment may change overnight, and this situation is going to prevail wherever the Japanese reside today. Our only regret is that we were not able to achieve sooner the organizations we now have perfected.

By hard experience, we have come to realize the strength that lies in unity. Our National Headquarters is giving substance to this unity of efforts. It acts as clearing house for information, as well as the focal point for Americans.

Although we have experienced setbacks in some of our activities, all is not yet lost. Wherever we go, whatever we do, we must keep up our courage. We must determine to endure all privation or persecution without bitterness, without malice, and with a gift of tolerance. We must keep faith in our government and in ourselves. We have the future to look forward to, not only for our own sake, but for our families and for our children.

Undoubtedly the membership of our organization, as well as their friends and parents, will be scattered to the four corners of this nation. The one tie which will bind them together will be the JACL. This means that our organization will have to redouble its efforts.

The need for unity will be now more than ever necessary. The reconstruction work that will have to be carried on requires a national organization to act as spokesman and leader for our Japanese Americans. These citizens cannot afford to roam undirected, leaderless and without a program, in this hour of confusion, misapprehensions, and racial misunderstandings. We must have leadership that is fearless and patriotic, with a true understanding not only of the plight of our citizenry but also of the forces which bring about such a situation.

The JACL, with its vast membership and unquestioned prestige in the Japanese communities, is the only organization capable of lending such a leadership among the Japanese Americans at this time. The National Headquarters pledges itself to be worthy of the support of our members, and to keep on with its work. We ask our members, in turn, for greater co-operation.

As the only national representative body of loyal Americans of Japanese extraction, the Japanese American Citizens League and its 20,000 members have cooperated and will continue to cooperate wholeheartedly in all matters integral to national security.

We realize that it was the necessity of military expediency which forced the Army to order the eventual evacuation of all Japanese, aliens and citizens alike, from the military areas designated in the proclamation today.

Stressing our complete loyalty to the United States, we trust that the classification of Americans of Japanese lineage in the same category as "enemy aliens" was impelled by motives of military necessity and that no racial discrimination is implied.

Collaborate in Resettlement

The facilities of our organization are at the disposal of military and civil authorities and we hope that the evacuation process can be completed with minimum hardships to all concerned. To this end, we hope that the American-born Japanese will be given an opportunity to collaborate in the work and planning of resettlement.

New Restrictions Designed to Guard Strategic Western Coast Against Dangers of Enemy Espionage - DeWitt

Army Defines Regulations Affecting Japanese Aliens and Nisei; Complete Text of Public Proclamation Released

Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California. Public Proclamation No. 1 March 2, 1942

TO: The people within the States of Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington, and the Public Generally.

Whereas, by virtue of orders issued by the War Department on December 11, 1941, that portion of the United States lying within the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona and the Territory of Alaska has been established as the Western defense command and designated as a theatre of operations under my command; and

Whereas, by Executive Order No. 9066, dated February 19, 1942, the President of the United States authorized and directed the Secretary of War and the military commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any such designated commander deems such action necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places, and of such extent as he or the appropriate military commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate military commander may impose in his discretion; and

Whereas, the Secretary of War on February 20, 1942, designated the undersigned as the military commander to carry out the duties and

responsibilities imposed by said Executive Order for that portion of the United States embraced in the Western defense command; and

Whereas, the Western defense command embraces the entire Pacific coast of the United States which, by its geographical location is particularly subject to attack, to attempted invasion by the armed forces of nations with which the United States is now at war, and in connection therewith, is subject to espionage and acts of sabotage, thereby requiring the adoption of military measures necessary to establish safeguards against such enemy operations;

Now, therefore, I, J. L. DeWitt, Lieutenant General, U.S. Army, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States and by the Secretary of War and my powers and prerogatives as commanding general of the Western defense command, do hereby declare that:

1.—The present situation requires as a matter of military necessity the establishment in the territory embraced by the Western defense command of military areas and zones thereof as defined in Exhibit 1, hereto attached, and as generally shown on the map attached hereto and marked Exhibit 2.

2.—Military areas Nos. 1 and 2, as particularly described and generally shown hereinafter and in Exhibits 1 and 2 hereto, are hereby designated and established.

3.—Within military areas Nos. 1 and 2 there are established Zone A-1, lying wholly within military area No. 1; Zones A-2 to A-99, in-

clusive, some of which are in military area No. 1, and the others in military area No. 2; and Zone B, comprising all that part of military area No. 1 not included within Zones A-1 to A-99, inclusive; all as more particularly described and defined and generally shown hereinafter and in Exhibits 1 and 2.

Military area No. 2 comprises all that part of the states of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona which is not included within military area No. 1, and is shown on the map (Exhibit 2) as an unshaded area.

4.—Such persons or classes of persons as the situation may require will by subsequent proclamation be excluded from all of military area No. 1 and also from such of those zones herein described as Zones A-2 to A-99, inclusive, as are within military area No. 2.

Certain persons or classes of persons who are by subsequent proclamation excluded from the zones last above mentioned may be permitted, under certain regulations and restrictions to be hereafter prescribed, to enter upon or remain within Zone B.

The designation of military area No. 2 as such does not contemplate any prohibition or regulation of restriction except with respect to the zones established therein.

5.—Any Japanese, German or Italian alien, or any person of Japanese ancestry now resident in military

area No. 1 who changes his place of habitual residence is hereby required to obtain and execute a "Change of Residence Notice" at any United States postoffice within the states of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona. Such notice must be executed at any such postoffice not more than five nor less than one day prior to any such change of residence. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to affect the existing regulations of the U.S. Attorney General which require aliens of enemy nationalities to obtain travel permits from U.S. Attorneys and to notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Commissioner of Immigration of any change in permanent address.

6.—The designation of prohibited and restricted areas within the Western defense command by the Attorney General of the United States under the proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, and the instructions, rules and regulations prescribed by him with respect to such prohibited and restricted areas, are hereby adopted and continued in full force and effect.

The duty and responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with respect to the investigation of alleged acts of espionage and sabotage are not altered by this proclamation.

J. L. DeWitt
Lieutenant General,
U. S. Army.

7.—Persons in military area No. 1 who are apprehended daily by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence services.

"Evacuation from military areas will be a continuing process." General DeWitt declared. "Persons in classes 2 and 3 will be required by future orders to leave certain critical points within the military areas first. These areas will be defined and announced shortly."

After exclusion has been completed around the most strategic area, a gradual program of exclusion from the remainder of military area No. 1 will be developed.

The General stated that German and Italian aliens would be next on the list for evacuation, but they probably would not be affected until after the Japanese have been removed.

He said that German and Italian aliens of 70 years of age or over would not be required to move even when individually suspected, and that families, including parents, wives, children, sisters and brothers, of Germans and Italians in the armed forces would not be moved unless for some specific reason.

Specifically directing his comments toward predictions of immediate mass evacuation from Pacific coastal areas, General DeWitt said:

"Immediate compulsory mass evacuation of all Japanese and other aliens from the Pacific coast is impracticable."

"Eventually, orders will be issued requiring all Japanese including those who are American-born, to vacate all of military area No. 1."

"Those Japanese and other aliens who move into the interior out of this area now will gain considerable advantage and in all probability will not again be disturbed."

Description of Prohibited Zone A-1

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All that portion of military area No. 1 lying westerly and southerly of a certain line extending generally in a southerly and easterly direction from the northern boundary of the United States to the boundary between the states of Arizona and New Mexico, said line being particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the point in the state of Washington north of Sumas, Washington, where the International Boundary line between Canada and the United States intersects the westerly line of Washington state highway No. 1-A;

Thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of Washington state highway No. 1-A through Nooksack, Deming, Sedro Woolley, McMurray, Arlington, Hartford, Michigan, Washington, to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of U.S. Highway No. 10-A at or near Snohomish, Washington;

Thence in a southeasterly direction along the westerly and southerly line of U.S. Highway No. 10-A to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of Washington state highway No. 15-B at or near Monroe, Washington; thence southerly along the westerly line of Washington state highway No. 15-B to the point where the same intersects the southerly line of U.S. Highway No. 10 at or near Fall City, Washington;

Thence westerly along the southerly line of U.S. Highway No. 10 to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of the paved and improved road running in a southerly direction from Issaquah through Walsh, Ravensdale, to Black Diamond, Washington; thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of said road to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Washington state highway No. 5 at or near Black Diamond, Washington;

Thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of Washington state highway No. 5 to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of Washington state highway No. 5-E at or near Buckley, Washington; thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of Washington state highway No. 5-E through Kapowsin to the point approximately 6 miles west of Kapowsin where the same intersects the westerly line of Washington state highway No. 5; thence southerly along the westerly line of Washington state highway No. 5-J approximately 9 miles east of McKenna, Washington; thence in a westerly direction along the northerly line of Washington state highway No. 5-J through McKenna to the point at or near Yelm, Washington, where the same intersects the northerly line projected

of Washington state highway No. 5-H;

Thence in a southwesterly direction along the westerly line of Washington state highway No. 5-H to the point where the same projected intersects the westerly line of U.S. Highway No. 99 at or near Tenino, Washington; thence southerly along the westerly line of U.S. Highway No. 99 to the point, approximately 13 miles north of Vancouver, Washington, where the same intersects the southerly line projected of Washington state highway No. 1-S;

Thence easterly along the southerly line of Washington state highway No. 1-S a distance of approximately 6 miles to the point east of Battleground, Washington; where the same intersects the westerly line of Washington state highway No. 1-U; thence southerly along the westerly line of Washington state highway No. 1-U to the point at or near Orchards, Washington, where the same intersects the southerly line of Washington state highway No. 8-A;

Thence in an easterly and southerly direction along the westerly line of Washington state highway No. 8-A to the point at or near Camas, Washington, where the same intersects the southerly line of Washington state highway No. 8 (U.S. Highway No. 30); thence southerly along a line projected across the Columbia river to the point in Fairview, Oregon, where the southerly line of U.S. Highway No. 30 intersects the westerly line of the paved road running southerly from Fairview to Gresham, Oregon; thence southerly along the westerly line of said Fairview-Gresham paved road to the point in Gresham where the same intersects the southerly line of Oregon state highway No. 50;

Thence easterly along the southerly line of Oregon state highway No. 50, approximately one-tenth of one mile to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of the improved bituminous-surfaced road running southerly from Gresham through Schiller to an intersection with Oregon state highway No. 212, approximately one mile east of Damascus; thence southerly along the westerly line of said improved road through Schiller to the point approximately one mile east of Damascus where the same intersects the northerly line of Oregon state highway No. 212;

Thence westerly along the northerly line of Oregon state highway No. 212 to the point approximately one mile south of Clackamas where the same intersects the westerly line of Oregon state highway No. 213; thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Oregon state highway No. 213 to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of U.S. Highway No. 215;

Thence northerly along the northerly line of Oregon state highway No. 215 to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of U.S. Highway No. 99-E; thence southerly along the westerly line of U.S. Highway No. 99-E to the point

where the same intersects the northerly side of the Willamette river bridge in Oregon City; thence northwesterly along the northerly side of the said bridge across the Willamette river to the point where the same projected intersects the northerly line of Oregon state highway No. 244 to the point approximately two miles west of Tualatin, where the same intersects the westerly line of U.S. Highway No. 99-W;

Thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of U.S. Highway No. 99-W to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of U.S. Highway No. 99 at the junction of U.S. Highways No. 99-W and No. 99-E in the vicinity of Junction City, Oregon; thence southerly along the westerly line of U.S. Highway No. 99 to the point where the same intersects the city limits of the city of Eugene, Oregon; thence in a northerly, easterly and southerly direction along the said city limits to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of U.S. Highway No. 99 southeast of Eugene, Oregon;

Thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of U.S. Highway No. 99 to the point at or near O'Brien, Oregon, approximately 6 miles north of the Oregon-California state line where the same intersects the southerly line of an improved and unimproved road running in an easterly and southerly direction past Takilma, Oregon, to Happy Camp, California; thence along the southerly and westerly line of said improved and unimproved road to the point at or near Happy Camp, California, where the same intersects the westerly line of California state highway No. 99;

Thence southerly along the westerly line of California state highway No. 99 to the point at or near Weitchpec, California, where the same intersects the westerly line of California state highway No. T-98; thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of California state highway No. T-98 to the point at or near Willow Creek, California, where the same intersects the southerly and westerly line of U.S. highway No. 299;

Thence in a southeasterly direction along the southerly and southerly line of U.S. Highway No. 299 to the point where the same crosses the south fork of the Trinity river in the vicinity of Salyer, California; thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of the south fork of the Trinity river to the point in the vicinity of Forest Glen, California, where the same intersects the northerly line of California state highway No. 36;

Thence in a westerly direction along the northerly line of California state highway No. 36 to the point at or near Mad River (Kuntz) where the same intersects the westerly line projected of the unimproved road running in a southerly direction from Mad River (Kuntz) through Seven Cedars, Lake Mountain, to Covelo, California; thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of the said unimproved road to the point at or near Covelo where the same intersects the northerly line of the improved road running through Covelo to Dos Rios, California;

Thence in a westerly direction along the northerly line of the improved road running through Covelo to Dos Rios, California, where the same intersects the westerly line of the improved road running through Covelo to Dos Rios, California;

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After exclusion has been completed around the most strategic area, a gradual program of exclusion from the remainder of military area No. 1 will be developed.

The General stated that German and Italian aliens would be next on the list for evacuation, but they probably would not be affected until after the Japanese have been removed.

He said that German and Italian aliens of 70 years of age or over would not be required to move even when individually suspected, and that families, including parents, wives, children, sisters and brothers, of Germans and Italians in the armed forces would not be moved unless for some specific reason.

Specifically directing his comments toward predictions of immediate mass evacuation from Pacific coastal areas, General DeWitt said:

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"Eventually, orders will be issued requiring all Japanese including those who are American-born, to vacate all of military area No. 1."

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DO NOT ACT HASTILY

Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary, reiterated the advice given to all Japanese not to give away or sell their property at ridiculously low prices in order to liquidate their assets.

There is no need to become panicky about evacuation, or any other governmental move. Articles such as household fixtures and farm equipment will be hard to replace and most expensive to obtain later.

Be calm and do not act hastily. Await final government orders before assuming the initiative in getting rid of your property.

Perhaps it may not be necessary to sell them, for the government may make other arrangements as to their disposal, custody or transportation to new locations.

THE Pacific Citizen

Volume 14

March 1, 1942

Number 163

WEST HALF OF WASHINGTON, OREGON, CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN ARIZONA DESIGNATED AS MILITARY AREAS

Proclamation Merely Sets Prohibited Region; Future Rulings to Order Gradual Evacuation

Acting under an Executive order directing designated military commanders to prescribe "military areas" from which any and all persons may be excluded, Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, issued proclamation No. 1 from his headquarters, establishing military area No. 1—including approximately the west half of Washington, Oregon, and California, and the south half of Arizona—from which "such persons or classes of persons as the situation may require will by subsequent proclamation be excluded."

All portions of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona not included in military area No. 1 are embraced in military area No. 2. Persons in the same category can be excluded from certain portions of this second area.

General DeWitt's proclamation establishes the military areas. It does not order any evacuations.

"The Government is fully aware," the General said, "of the problems involved, particularly with respect to property, resettlement and relocation of those groups to be affected. Since the issuance of the Executive order, all aspects of the various problems have been subjected to careful study by appropriate agencies of the Federal government."

Plans are being developed to minimize economic dislocation and the sacrifice of property rights. Military necessity is the most vital consideration but the fullest attention is being given the effect upon individual and property rights.

The proclamation also imposes restrictions on persons within the military areas announced. Any Japanese, German or Italian alien, or person of Japanese lineage changing his place of habitual residence either from one place to another within the military area, or by leaving the area, is required to register the change.

Post offices have been designated as the places where this registration will be made. General DeWitt said arrangements were being made to have registration forms issued these offices as rapidly as facilities permit.

In speaking of his proclamation, the General indicated that future proclamations forthcoming shortly would affect five classes of people. These are:

- Class 1, all persons who are suspected of espionage, sabotage, fifth-column or other subversive activity;
- Class 2, Japanese aliens;
- Class 3, American-born persons of Japanese lineage;
- Class 4, German aliens;
- Class 5, Italian aliens.

Persons in class 1 are being apprehended daily by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence services.

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After exclusion has been completed around the most strategic area, a gradual program of exclusion from the remainder of military area No. 1 will be developed.

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"Immediate Compulsory Evacuation Of All Japanese Impracticable"

(Continued from Page 1)

city limits to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of U. S. Highway No. 99 south of Fresno; thence southerly along the westerly line of U. S. Highway No. 99 to the point where the same intersects the southerly line of California State Highway No. 198 west of Visalia, California; thence in an easterly direction along the southerly line of California State Highway No. 198 to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of California State Highway No. 65 approximately 2 miles north of Exeter, California; thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of California State Highway No. 65 to the point at or near Duro, California, where the same intersects the southerly line of a paved road running easterly from Duro to Fountain Springs;

Thence easterly along the southerly line of said road to the point at or near Fountain Springs where the same intersects the westerly line of the paved road running in a southeasterly direction from Fountain Springs to Glennville; thence along the westerly line of road from Fountain Springs to the point at or near Glennville, where the same intersects a paved and improved road running east from Glennville past Kern County Park to the intersection of the paved road between Isabella and Kernville at a point south of Kernville, California; thence along the southerly line of said road to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of the paved road between Isabella and Kernville, California, about 1 mile south of Kernville; thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of said road to the point at or near Isabella, California, where the same intersects the southerly line of California State Highway No. 178;

Thence in an easterly direction along the southerly line of California State Highway No. 178 through Walker Pass to the point where the same intersects the easterly line of U. S. Highway No. 6 at Freeman, California; thence in a northeasterly direction along the easterly line of U. S. Highway No. 6 to the point, approximately 3 miles north of Freeman, where the same intersects the south side of the paved road running in an easterly direction from U. S. Highway No. 6 to Inyokern, California; thence along the southerly line of said road to the point at or near Inyokern where the same intersects the westerly line of U. S. Highway No. 395; thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of U. S. Highway No. 395 to the point where the same intersects the southerly line of U. S. Highway No. 466 approximately 3 miles east of Kramer, California;

Thence along the southerly line of U. S. Highway No. 466 to the point where the same intersects the southerly line of U. S. Highway No. 66 at or near Barstow, California; thence in an easterly direction along the southerly line of U. S. Highway No. 66 across the Colorado River to the point at or near Topock, Arizona, where the same intersects the southerly line of the improved road running from Topock in an easterly direction to Yucca, Arizona; thence along the southerly line of said road to the point at or near Signal, Arizona, where the same intersects the easterly line of the unimproved road running in a northeasterly direction of Wikieup, Arizona;

Thence in a northeasterly direction along the easterly line of said road to the point, approximately 16 miles northeast of Signal, Arizona, where the same intersects the southerly line of the improved road running from said intersection through Hillside to Congress Junction, Arizona; thence along the westerly line of said road to the point at or near Congress Junction, where the same intersects the westerly line of U. S. Highway No. 89; thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of U. S. Highway No. 89 to the point where the same intersects the city limits of the city of Phoenix, Arizona; thence in an easterly and southerly direction along said city limits to the point where the same intersects the southerly line of U. S. Highway No. 80-89 east of Phoenix, Arizona;

Thence easterly along the southerly line of U. S. Highway No. 80-89 to the intersection with the southerly line of U. S. Highway No. 60-70 at or near Florence Junction, Arizona; thence easterly along the southerly line of U. S. Highway No. 60-70 to the intersection of easterly line of U. S. Highway No. 60 projected and southerly line of U. S. Highway No. 70; thence easterly along the southerly line of U. S. Highway No. 70 to the Arizona-New Mexico State Line; thence south along the Arizona-New Mexico State Line to the International Boundary between the United States and Mexico; thence westerly along said International Boundary Line and International Boundary Line extended to a point in the Pacific Ocean 3 miles seaward of the Continental Limits of the United States;

Thence northwesterly across the Gulf of California to a point in the Pacific Ocean 3 miles southwest of China Point, San Clemente Island; thence northwesterly along the southeast and southwest shore of San Clemente Island parallel to and at a distance of 3 miles westerly therefrom to a point in the Pacific Ocean 3 miles southwest of the southwesterly extremity of San Nicholas Island; thence northwesterly to a point in the Pacific Ocean 3 miles west of Pt. Bennett, San Miguel Island; thence northwesterly to a point in the Pacific Ocean 3 miles west of Pt. Arguello; thence generally northwest paralleling the shore at a distance 3 miles seaward therefrom to a point in the Pacific Ocean 3 miles west of Pigeon Point;

Thence northwesterly to a point in the Pacific Ocean 3 miles west of the most westerly extremity of the Farallon Islands; thence generally north along a line 3 miles seaward of the shore line from Pt. Reyes to a point in the Pacific Ocean northwest of Tatoosh Island, Washington, where the 3 mile limit intersects the International Boundary Line between Canada and the United States, extended; thence along said International Boundary Line extended and International Boundary Line through the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Haro Strait, Strait of Georgia and easterly to the point of beginning.

COMMITTEE OF FAIR PLAY URGES JUST TREATMENT

The Committee of National Security and Fair Play, direct successor of the Northern California Committee on Fair Play for Citizens and Aliens of Japanese Ancestry, has issued a statement Tuesday through Galen M. Fisher, secretary of the committee.

The committee, now headed by Dr. Henry M. Grady, includes many prominent civic, religious leaders and educators.

The statement on the President's proclamation and the present California situation is as follows:

"As a group of citizens concerned first and foremost with winning the war, we welcome the President's proclamation of February 20, placing all residents in vital military areas under the control of the secretary of war and the military commanders.

We believe that the extreme gravity of the situation justifies this drastic step. And as Californians, we accept it as a wise solution of the vexed problem of handling enemy aliens and dangerous citizens.

Freedom of speech is still unimpaired, and we are glad to know that national government authorities, including the military, desire constructive, non-partisan criticisms and suggestions. In that spirit, we venture to offer a few suggestions to them and to our fellow-citizens.

Evacuation Steps. Let the actual care of evacuated persons be committed at heretofore to civilian governmental agencies experienced in matters of social welfare.

Let the removal of aliens and citizens be kept at the minimum consistent with military necessity and national security. The uprooting of alien Japanese and Italian farmers living outside vital military areas obviously would reduce production of food essential to winning the war, and the indiscriminate removal of citizens of alien parentage might convert predominantly loyal or harmless citizens into desperate fifth-columnists.

The problem of providing permanent homes for the evacuated per-

sons cannot be solved by government agencies without the cooperation of local officials and private citizens.

Thus far, the 9,000 evacuees are reported, for the most part, to have found only temporary homes. In some communities, the entry of Japanese refugees has been resented to the point that long resident Japanese have been warned not to harbor them.

There appear to be only three methods of caring for the evacuees: either allow them to settle where they can work freely and produce; or set up supervised work projects; or support them in whole or in part at public expense. If they are to find places to settle down and become self-supporting, then some interior communities in California must or in other states must allow them to settle.

This may seem to certain communities like demanding a heavy sacrifice, but without various kinds of sacrifice we cannot hope to win the war. If we mean it when we glibly agree to bear any necessary hardship, then perhaps communities as well as individuals will have to accept this as one of the inescapable sacrifices.

The integrity of our nation and all the liberties guaranteed by it are at stake. It is a national fight, and only the government should call the signals. In the spirit of the President's proclamation it behooves us all—public officials and private citizens alike—to set up no impediments in the way of the military and other Federal authorities, and to place ourselves at their command.

Engaged as we are in a life and death struggle to preserve our hard-won democratic heritage, we should be traitors if we flouted democratic principles of justice and humanity in our treatment of either alien or citizens, even under the stress of war.

We therefore appeal to our official representatives, municipal, county, state and national, and to our fellow citizens of whatever origin, to maintain order under law and the respect for persons summed up in the words "fair play."

Nisei Loyal, Joe Palooka Salutes Members in Army



Due to the efforts of William Hosokawa, secretary of the Seattle JACL emergency defense council, Ham Fisher, creator of "Joe Palooka," drew a cartoon saluting the Nisei soldiers of Japanese descent in the United States army as "loyal and faithful Americans."

The Seattle Times carried the picture with the following caption: "A salute from Joe Palooka to the soldiers of Japanese descent in the United States army, loyal and faithful Americans, and another salute to the vast number of other loyal Americans, the Nisei, who are as bitterly angry at the brutal Nazi Japan as their fellow Americans, and whose one wish is victory for America and her allies."

Lack of Information Regarding True Status of California Farmers Held Hindrance in Investigations

Surveys Indicate Japanese in State Grow Up to 40 Per Cent of Vegetables; Agricultural Expert Reviews Situation

The prominence of Japanese farmers in California in the actions which status has become evident in the developments of the last several weeks. Need is greatly apparent that a truer picture of Japanese agriculture in California is necessary to present to government officials now concerned with possible evacuation plans.

As compiled by Nobumitsu Takahashi, agricultural coordinator for the Northern California District Council of the JACL, the following may be judged as facts available to-date on the agricultural situation in the state.

As is evident, more information is greatly needed and immediately. Various recent surveys indicate that Japanese farmers in California produce up to 40 per cent of the State's vegetables. In many sections along the coast, they are in virtual control of vegetable production. It is believed that close to 75 per cent of the State's wholesale vegetable industry is controlled by the Japanese.

In tomato production, Japanese produce approximately half of the total tomato acreage in California, while this State alone produces about one-fourth of the national total pack. In some of the more important tomato producing areas, Japanese farmers occupy thousands of acres for production of canning and market tomatoes. Thus it is clear that any step to prevent these Japanese farmers from producing may cause serious disruption of California production goals for tomatoes.

Recently Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, made this statement: "As a Nation at war in the world struggle against aggression, we must keep on increasing our total food production from the record levels we have already reached this year. Every effort should be made in the case of canned tomatoes and canned peas even to exceed the goals as a safeguard against any contingency. These two canned vegetables are especially and urgently needed for next year in building the health and strength of our civil and military forces as well as meeting the requirements of our friends abroad fighting for democracy's cause."

Recently the California Farm Bureau Federation stated that Japanese farmers operate about 194,000 acres of vegetable land out of a state total of 532,000 acres. By using these figures alone for purpose of comparison, Japanese farmers of California produce more commercial vegetables by total acreage and total production, than the truck farmers in any state in the Union with the exception of Texas. Total value of commercial vegetables produced by the Japanese in California far exceeds that of any state in the nation.

It is true that as a group the Japanese farmers constitute an important part of California's agricultural industry. If the production of this state is to be maintained, it should enable Japanese farmers to continue producing the food needed for this nation during the war emergency. More than ever, the service of every Japanese farmer is needed.

Many chapters have written in inquiring as to whether individuals had to take out insurance to cover their goods from loss by fire or theft when these goods are being held by Federal authorities. The United States Attorney's office advises that all radios, firearms, cameras, etc., which are held in custody by authorities of the Federal government need no personal insurance, for the government is responsible for their safe return in a reasonable condition and is liable for all damages caused by its negligence.

Chapters Begin to Distribute Oath, Identity Forms

Chapters have already begun action on the distribution of the certificates of identification. San Francisco is holding its registration for the cards this week. Dr. George Baba is in charge.

Mt. View members were given the opportunity to have pictures taken last week.

MASAOKA: JACL WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S REGULATIONS

Attorney General Earl Warren and Regional Federal Coordinator Clark Address Hearings on Alien Evacuation

Though opposed to mass or voluntary evacuation, the Nisei are willing have followed the outbreak of war and the lack of a true picture of their cooperation with Federal orders, National JACL Secretary Mike Masaoaka declared before the Tolan congressional committee hearings which convened in San Francisco on February 21 and 23.

National Meeting

As the Pacific Citizen goes to press, members of the National Board and National Council are enmeshed in the most important meeting in the history of the Japanese American Citizens League.

Our leaders are now busily engaged in looking after the welfare of Japanese located in areas prohibited and restricted by the Federal government. Instructed to be ready to convene on a week's notice, the call to meet found all ready to take the helm, to lead their people through to a calmer era.

Galen Fisher Advises Against Mass Removal

"Removal of persons of any race or nationality should be confined to such as special investigation shows to be dangerous or decidedly suspicious," Galen M. Fisher declared at the hearing of the Tolan committee in San Francisco on Feb. 23.

As our paramount aim is to win the war and maintain national security, any measures for control of either aliens or citizens would hinder, not help, the attainment of these ends, Fisher added.

Fisher, a native of Oakland, California, is advisor to the Institute of Pacific Relations, a research associate in the Department of Political Science at the University of California and secretary of the Northern California Committee on Fair Play for Citizens and Aliens of Japanese Ancestry.

The huge numbers involved make sweeping evacuation impracticable, Fisher stated.

He continued: "No definite plans have been made by any government department for settling or supervising large numbers of evacuees. The most specific plan I have heard is that proposed by several Japanese American citizens, graduates in ag-

In event of evacuation, he continued, the Japanese wish federal aid and protection and a definite resettlement plan. Faith in the loyalty of his fellow Nisei concluded Masaoaka's statement.

Highlights of the two-day meeting in San Francisco were the appearances of Attorney General Earl Warren on the first day and Thomas C. Clark, regional federal coordinator of alien control, on the second day.

Warren testified that the American-born Japanese constituted a fifth-column menace on the coast. He revealed that Japanese own land completely surrounding important aircraft factories in southern California. Aliens have so located themselves by having this property registered in the names of their American-born children, the official stated. Clark made plain that "no mass evacuation" was intended. He intimated that California aliens who are not interned will remain within the state instead of going elsewhere. "I think California can take care of the problem if the military authorities decide what areas are to be evacuated," Clark stated.

An extension of the restricted and prohibited zones is anticipated shortly, Clark said. Some citizens, in addition to aliens, will be affected, it was understood.

iculture, for establishing farm co-operatives. But that would require huge government loans to accommodate the 50,000 rural Japanese resident population and would not care for the many city dwellers who are unsuited to agriculture.

"Some two-thirds—over 60,000—of the Japanese in California are American citizens. Very few of them are dangerous. The few who are found to be dangerous can be interned, without disturbing the large majority."

"Several thousand citizens of Japanese parentage are serving in our armed forces. Keeping their morale high is desirable for military efficiency; but to evacuate their families, or even their alien parents alone, would impair their morale and breed disaffection among the whole body of Japanese American citizens."

"Any organized and extensive fifth-column activity by residents of Japanese stock would presumably have to be led by experienced alien Japanese. Most of the natural (Continued on Page 5)

STATEMENT of the JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

Before the House Defense Migration Committee of the Congress of the United States Sitting in San Francisco, California February 21 and 23, 1942

Honorable John H. Tolan, Presiding

On behalf of the twenty thousand American citizen members of the sixty-two chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League in some three hundred communities throughout the United States, I wish to thank the Tolan Committee for the opportunity given me to appear at this hearing. The fair and impartial presentation of all aspects of a problem is a democratic procedure which we deeply appreciate. That this procedure is being followed in the present matter, which is of particularly vital significance to us, we look upon as a heartening demonstration of the American tradition of fair play.

We have been invited by you to make clear our stand regarding the proposed evacuation of all Japanese from the West Coast. When the President's recent executive order was issued, we welcomed it as definitely centralizing and coordinating defense efforts relative to the evacuation problem. Later interpretations of the order, however, seem to indicate that it is aimed primarily at the Japanese, American citizens as well as alien nationals. As your committee continues its investigation in this and subsequent hearings, we hope and trust that you will recommend to the proper authorities that no undue discrimination be shown to American citizens of Japanese descent.

Our frank and reasoned opinion on the matter of evacuation revolves around certain considerations of which we feel both your committee and the general public should be apprised. With any policy of evacuation definitely arising from reasons of military necessity and national safety, we are in complete agreement. As American citizens, we cannot and should not take any other stand. But, also, as American citizens believing in the integrity of our citizenship, we feel that any evacuation enforced on grounds violating that integrity should be opposed.

If, in the judgment of military and federal authorities, evacuation of Japanese residents from the West Coast is a primary step toward assuring the safety of this nation, we will have no hesitation in complying with the necessities implicit in that judgment. But, if, on the other hand, such evacuation is primarily a measure whose surface urgency cloaks the desires of political or other pressure groups who want us to leave merely from motives of self-interest, we feel that we have every right to protest and to demand equitable judgment on our merits as American citizens.

In any case, we feel that the whole problem of evacuation, once its necessity is militarily established, should be met strictly according to that need. Only those areas, in which strategic and military considerations make the removal of Japanese residents necessary, should be evacuated. Regarding policy and procedure in such areas, we submit the following recommendations:

1. That the actual evacuation from designated areas be conducted by military authorities in a manner which is consistent with the requirements of national defense, human welfare, and constructive community relations in the future;
2. That, in view of the alarming developments in Tulare County and other communities against incoming Japanese evacuees all plans for voluntary evacuations be discouraged;
3. That transportation, food and shelter be provided for all evacuees from prohibited areas, as provided in the Presidential order;
4. That thoroughly competent, responsible, and bonded property custodians be appointed and their services made available immediately to all Japanese whose business and property interests are affected by orders and regulations;
5. That all problems incidental to resettlement be administered by a special board created for this purpose under the direction of the Federal Security Agencies;
6. That the resettlement of evacuees from prohibited areas should be within the state in which they now reside;
7. That ample protection against mob violence be given to the evacuated.

(Continued on Page 5)

WAIT FOR ORDERS!

National Headquarters is advising one and all not to be panicky regarding this matter of evacuation. Unless a program is arranged in advance, no one will feel secure because of the possibility of being forced to move from one place to another.

Tales about Japanese dumping their personal belongings, have come to the attention of the Congressional Committee, and other government agencies. Every effort is being made to coordinate matters so that adequate protection will be given to the property rights of those forced to evacuate.

To move to another state where the Japanese are enjoying friendly relationship with the public-at-large is to create new trouble. This would be unfair for those already residing in that district.

If we have to evacuate, it is the inevitable. But wait for the orders to come from the proper authorities. Under no circumstances should anyone become panic-stricken.

Plans are being made. And until such time, remain where you are. Don't dump your personal belongings at a sacrifice.

League Finds Ally in State CIO Head During Tolan Committee Hearing In San Francisco; Statement Given

The Japanese cause found an ally in Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the California State Industrial Union Council of the CIO, before the Tolan House Committee on Interstate Migration in San Francisco on Feb. 23. He stated:

"The attitude of the California State Industrial Union Council on the establishment of restrictions governing the movements and work of aliens' of enemy nationality stems from the basic policies of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which is committed to the speedy and successful prosecution of the war. The tenets of this policy is the belief that democracy can wage an all-out war against the Axis powers, and that the forces generated by a system of free government can and will triumph over fascism."

"As labor union members we recognize the urgent need for discipline, responsibility and loyalty by all the people in support of their government in the conduct of the war. Labor organizations, perhaps more than other civic bodies, know the danger and inadequacies of individual action in times of crisis. Consequently, we support the reorganization of matters dealing with sabotage and espionage to the proper federal agencies. Regulation of Axis aliens is regarded in the same light."

"To say there is no danger of fifth column activity by espionage and sabotage is to ignore criminally one of the most important lessons of this

war. The collapse of many of the European countries is attributable in large part to the activities of enemy agents who assisted the Axis powers by espionage, fifth column work and sabotage during moments of great crisis. There are no facts to indicate this country will be immune to this type of attack."

"The California State Industrial Union Council endorses and supports a policy of vigorous precautions against fifth column activity. We urge a diligent, energetic campaign by federal and military authorities to ferret out the enemy agents within our boundaries. We pledge our cooperation and assistance to this end."

Democratic Principles Upheld "When the first restrictions on movements and work of aliens of enemy nationality were issued, the California CIO officially stated:

"Because we are a democratic, liberty-loving nation, because our labor unions have been the most militant crusaders for the rights of all Americans, citizens and non-citizens, we regret any hardships which the nation's crisis must inflict on these aliens of Axis extraction and their families. Yet it is for these very reasons that we must support the measures necessary to protect American freedom and what is left of world democracy against the tyrants and butchers of Tokyo, Berlin and Rome. Firmness must be matched with fairness, vigilance (Continued on Page 5)

Headquarters Reassures Chapters After Issuance of Presidential Proclamation Affecting Japanese

National Headquarters sought to reassure aliens and citizens following the issuance of the President's proclamation authorizing the secretary of war to take control of certain areas of the United States and to exclude from such areas "any or all persons."

The President's order did not specify the military areas to be prescribed by the secretary of war, leaving it to the latter's discretion and that of his military commanders. The order authorizes transportation, food and shelter for persons excluded from military areas.

The designation of military areas will supersede prohibited and restricted areas previously defined by the attorney general on the West Coast. However, any Army issues its particular instructions, the regulations previously issued by the attorney general's office remain in force.

This means that all persons living in the restricted areas must obey the curfew and other regulations. The requirements concerning travel permits are still in force.

National Headquarters instructed various regions to wire them in case of threat of violence and refusal of the local police or sheriff to cooperate. National Headquarters will contact the United States Marshal for immediate action.

Following is the text of the statement issued by National Headquarters to the press:

"We have just issued a statement to our 60 chapters in 500 communities throughout the United States regarding the President's latest executive order directing the Secretary of War and his military commanders to remove any and all aliens and citizens from any region or areas which may be designated important to the National Defense."

"We have instructed them to continue cooperating with our government in whatever action it may deem necessary for the public welfare, just as we have consistently urged the Japanese nationals to cooperate with our government in the past."

"We have advised our 20,000 members not to become overly alarmed and panicky. It is difficult for us to conceive that our government with its vaunted heritage of democratic ideals would break down the equality that has always existed between its citizens, and discriminate against one bloc of them."

"We trust that the sacrifices which all of us may be called upon to make will create a greater and more unified America than we have won the war."

By Saburo Kido, National President
By Mike Masaoaka, National Secretary
Japanese American Citizens League

Following is the text of the statement issued by National Headquarters to the press:

"First come, first served." With the announcement that only those chapters which have completed their membership drives will receive their forms for both the oath of allegiance and certificates of identification, campaigns in various regions took on new impetus.

Sufficient forms will be distributed upon the basis of the registered membership. National Headquarters announced recently.

In order to aid the chapters in securing the oaths and distributing the certificates of identification, the Headquarters recently issued a special manual giving directions for the facilities required.

All chapters were requested to appoint a chairman for the registration drive, preferably one of the vice-presidents, to head a committee for the work.

All applicants will be required to sign an oath of allegiance before a Notary Public in addition to the certificate of identification. One copy will be returned to the National Headquarters while another will be given to the individual who may have it recorded by the county clerk. This procedure as well as the sworn statement before the Notary Public will cost a small sum.

The certificates of identification require a description of the individual such as height, weight and birthday and provides space for a print of the right index finger as well as a 2 x 2 inch photograph.

The other side of the certificate contains a copy of the Japanese American Creed and the following oath:

"I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I do hereby forego and repudiate any other allegiance which I know or believe to have held heretofore; and that I take these obligations freely, without any mental reservations whatsoever or purpose of evasion. So help me God."

Individual members will carry the certificate of identification for their own protection.

The oath also requires fingerprints as well as photographs.

The only cost to the JACL member will be the notary fee and the photographs.

The oath of allegiance was prepared by the National Headquarters to solve the problem of dual citizenship.

National Headquarters replied that such identification cards and oaths are not considered official by the government in answer to several queries. However, officials have commended the move.

A PLEA FOR SANITY IN TREATMENT OF JAPANESE

Chester Rowell, Columnist, Warns California Against Dangers of Tampering With Civil Rights; Disastrous to All, He Declares

A plea for sanity and reason in the treatment of Japanese aliens was voiced through the column of Chester Rowell, writer in the San Francisco Chronicle. He warns that tampering with civil rights "would be indubitably disastrous" and is not "only against all law, morals and justice, but against our own interests."

His article follows:

"Come, now; let us reason together"—and that should mean "reason"—regarding this outcry for some sort of "martial law" for California, under which all persons, citizens or aliens, who look like Japanese, shall be deported from the State and interned or put to involuntary servitude in Colorado or some other State which does not want them, all in the name of the constitution and equal institutions of the United States.

"How many of the people of California have any such notion there is no way of finding out, except that, so far, there has been little or no popular manifestation of it. But the California delegation in Congress and the Mayor and the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles have been quoted as voicing just this demand. And there are others who grow derisive if anybody mentions the constitution or laws of the United States in this connection. They imagine they are saying something to the point when they remind us, quite correctly, that there are no corresponding legal or constitutional rights in Japan."

"However, they do recognize that, since there is no constitutional way of doing an unconstitutional thing, their purpose could only be accomplished by somehow suspending the constitution. So they propose that General DeWitt proclaim martial law for California (and presumably for Colorado) applying to persons of Japanese race alone, so that, if he then commits any illegal act against these persons, they will thereby have been deprived of legal remedy."

"We need not debate whether General DeWitt would have power, just on his own, to suspend civil rights in California (and Colorado) since, obviously, he wouldn't do it anyway without authorization from Washington. But we should at least realize what martial law would mean if we had it."

"It would mean the suspension of the civil rights, not merely of citizens of Japanese ancestry, but of everybody. Older residents of San Francisco will recall that, for a brief time after the great disaster of 1906, nobody had any rights that General Funston was bound to respect. Even the most sacred 'personal liberties' were gone. You could not cook your own food in your own kitchen. The saloons were not only closed, but nailed shut. There was no way to get a drink except by burglary and anyone attempting that was liable to be shot. Outlanders from San Jose or Sacramento, as well as San Francisco citizens, were liable to be set to piling bricks without pay and without their consent, unless they were doing something else more useful. And we all liked it, because it was visibly necessary and applied to all of us. But this time the demand is that it apply only to a certain few of us, set apart, not by their conduct but by their complexions and features."

"If this is what we want, we must go the whole way and accept the whole consequences. And we should begin with Hawaii, where there are more Japanese than anywhere else and where some of them have already been demonstrated to be dangerous fifth columnists. We should deport them all to California, though we have not one-tenth enough ships to do it, and from here to Colorado, where there is nothing for them to do and nobody wants them. We should thereby disrupt a large part of the industrial and agricultural life of the islands, where the Japanese are the largest single group. Hawaii, if anywhere, is the place to do it. And nobody in Hawaii has proposed that."

"We should also at once remove from our army every person of Japanese race who has enlisted or been conscripted into it. If a person of Japanese race is presumptively disloyal in civil life, he would be still more dangerously so in the army. And we should notify our native citizen Japanese, whom we have trained in American schools to the American ideals of loyalty which most of them profess, that their race is a permanent bar to their acceptance in American life. And we should insist that none of them therefore accept our invitation to become disloyal."

"These not only are the logical conclusions, but would be the practical results. And they would be indubitably disastrous. They are not only against all law, morals and justice, but against our own interests."

"These of us who still have functioning heads should keep them. Others, including Congressmen, Mayors and Chambers of Commerce, should leave their thinking to those who will think it through."

"On the real fifth-column menace, the FBI is operating, and the army, if necessary, will do its part. Less than 1 per cent of the Japanese in the State have been found, so far, subject even to suspicion. These, and as many more as necessary, will be dealt with, some of them doubtless with that individual justice which is inescapable in war. But for the rest, we should leave it to the Federal authorities, whose action, right or wrong, we will have to accept."

Fresno Women Aid Red Cross



Women of the Fresno unit of the Red Cross sponsored by the Fresno American Loyalty League succeeded in turning in 139 pairs of boys' pants, 36 convalescent robes and 25 knitted sweaters after a month's work.

The work shown above consti-

tutes about 3,000 working hours by the women and girls of Fresno. All women's organizations of Fresno have consolidated into one group, comprising more than 300 women with 100 available sewing machines.

Pictured above are members of

the executive committee of the Fresno Red Cross unit. They are: left to right—Fusa Morita, General Chairman Elsa Okonogi, Mrs. Tochi Kamikawa and Chisaku Suda. (Photo Courtesy of Rafe Shimp)

Nisei Face Double Responsibility Of Clarifying Own Stand as Well as Aiding in Plight of Elders - Yatabe

"We have a difficult task ahead of us and it demands that you and I accept this challenge in such a manner that no stone is unturned and that there may be no question of our loyalty to this country of ours," writes Dr. T. T. Yatabe, past national president, in a bulletin issued by the American Loyalty League of Fresno, California.

Dr. Yatabe has again taken the helm of his local chapter to steer the members through a trying time. His message, one directed to all loyal Americans, follows:

"These past two months have been trying and painful. As days go by, we will find still more trying days as we have already witnessed. We are going through a period that will either make or break our group. My solemn plea to you, our members, is to roll up your sleeves and meet the situations as they come with courage and stoicism. Let us not give up because things are tough. The tougher they get, the harder must you pitch in; that is the American way."

"You have a double responsibility: to help strengthen and clarify our status and also to see that our parents do not break down. They look to us for guidance now and it behooves you as their children to make them as comfortable as possible. They gave their all to make you what you are today; giving up a lot of ease and luxuries which they may have had if it were not for you. This, of all times, is not the moment for a lot of our young Americans to get 'cocky' and think only of themselves. This is the time our older generation needs a helping hand. You are citizens and

your parents are aliens, but that does not mean you should treat them like enemies. Realize also that your parents have been a great contributing factor in the agricultural development of this great state of ours."

"The many restrictions that have fallen on our older generation have also affected you to a certain extent. Don't 'crab' about them, but take it like a loyal American. We are at war. How long it will last, your guess is as good as mine. Be thankful that you are an American. 'The privileges we enjoy cannot be purchased; but in order to be retained they must be deserved. It is a heritage not to be squandered or dissipated, but to be passed on to those who follow us, not only untarnished but freighted with more meaning and potency."

"Each and every one of us has an active part in the program of national defense and it is our duty to render some useful service and grasp every opportunity to be so. If and when you are selected as an active participant in our armed forces, more power and honor to you. All honor to those who labor in the fields or on the ranches producing such products as will be necessary for our national defense."

"This means that all of us must realize that we are at war and every effort should be made to stop waste and change our altogether easygoing civilian habits. The inconveniences and possibly the privations we meet should be met philosophically as a contribution to a victorious conclusion of the struggle."

"Remember that those in the armed forces are taking it; so why can't we?"

behind the newsfront

by Kay Nishida

The radio, unknown in the World War I as a medium for dissemination of information and entertainment to the masses, has now been mobilized to the war effort in our current fight against the totalitarian enemies. The radio is just as much a weapon as tanks and guns, and its proper use can exert tremendous influence in building up sound morale and unity on the home-front.

Aside from the news broadcasts, which are generous in quantity, a great source of influence over public opinion is the legion of commentators, some of whom are both astute and enlightening. One of the most discerning of them, and perhaps the most influential, is Raymond Gram Swing, Mutual's coast-to-coast commentator. A journalist of wide and long experience, he is rated high as an appraiser of world events because, unlike some of the others, he has the courage to evaluate the bad as well as the good news in their true proportion. This is manifestly a difficult feat to do in this time of emotional tension when the public is all for easy optimism and rosy pictures.

As the war will no doubt be a long one, anything that tends to steel the public for greater and more tremendous war effort will be a national asset. The bland optimism of the early days of the war, when some thought the conflict would be over in a matter of months, has now happily disappeared. So great are the potential resources of this country, both in the quality and quantity of our fighting men and in the productive capacity of this nation, that there need be no fear as to the final outcome. However, wars are not won by wishful thinking, but by hard effort, by labor and sweat and sacrifice. Our radio commentators are a valuable factor in stirring up patriotic will to victory.

H. V. Kaltenborn, who first came into limelight during the Munich conference some years ago, may be regarded as the dean of American journalistic world, and his personal knowledge of the men who direct world affairs gives added authenticity to his commentaries. He is associated with the NBC.

There are two news commentators from Los Angeles who deserve mention. One is Upton Close, formerly professor at University of Washington. He is classed as an expert on Far Eastern problems, and has written a number of books on men and events in Asia.

The other is Bill Henry, also a journalist, whose familiar voice announcing "By the Way" ushers in a period of informal discussion on the events of the day. He is an omnivorous commentator, treating all manner of subjects in his own affable way.

Of the San Francisco commentators, John B. Hughes is the one to achieve national prominence. He now broadcasts from Los Angeles.

Of late, William Winter has achieved considerable notice, due partly to the prolific amount of his broadcasts. In San Francisco he is heard over KFO daily except Saturday and Sunday. He deals almost exclusively with summation and interpretation of the military news.

Some of the others heard on the Pacific coast are Boake Carter, who is a veteran of both the radio and the newspaper; Cedric Foster, a scholarly voice broadcasting from Boston; Nelson Pringle, who has a 15-minute period under the sponsorship of a well-known gasoline firm.

Aside from these commentators, there are news correspondents giving reports from all parts of the world on direct broadcasts. These reports are highly paid, and live adventurous lives roving about the hot spots of the world. One of them described the bombing of Manila during the first few days of the war; another was cut off from Singapore broadcast because of some disagreement with the British high command there. Mutual has a regular correspondent in Batavia.

The reporters broadcasting from Washington include Baughage, Elmer Davis and Raymond Clapper— all efficient men. But the most familiar among them is Fulton Lewis, Jr., of the Mutual network, whose "Top of the News from Washington" probably has more listeners than any other news broadcast in the United States.

Offices to Aid Jobless

As evacuation of restricted areas continues, the problem of employment for the Issei becomes a pressing one. Aliens in need of work or advice or help have been advised to report to the nearest local office of the United States Employment Service for information.

A list of the addresses of these offices for various regions where aliens are affected is given below:

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
Office Address
Monterey 266 Pearl Street
Palo Alto 441 Emerson St.
Paso Robles 720-14th Street
Salinas 7 Nativity St.
San Jose 393 S. 2nd Street
San Luis Obispo 967 Ocos St.
Santa Cruz 23 Front St.
Watsonville 21 W. Lake Ave.

Alameda 1536 Park Street
Berkeley 2439-63 Shattuck Ave.
Hayward 963-67 C Street
Napa 1033 Combs Street
Oakland 12th and Oak Sts.
Pittsburg 480 Black Diamond St.
Richmond 601 Nevin Street
Vallejo 515 Marin Street

Eureka 239 G Street
San Francisco 1690 Mission St.
San Francisco 154 Sansome St.
San Mateo 15 B Street
San Rafael 1357 Fourth St.
Santa Rosa 501 Third St.
U.S. San Francisco 215 Linden Ave.
Ukiah 181 Smith Street
Bishop 124 S. Main Street
Fresno 2146 Invo St.
Hanford 311 N. Dwyer Street
Lodi 125 N. Stockton St.
Madera 114 N. F Street
Merced 622 19th Street
Modesto 720 10th Street

Red Bluff 347 Oak St.
Redding 1407 California St.
Sacramento 1330 J Street
Susanville 800 Lassen Street
Fort Bragg 415 Main Street

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Office Address
El Centro 540 State Street
Indio 720 State Highway
Ontario 219 N. Sultana Ave.
Redlands 14 E. Vine St.
Riverside 3469 Main Street
San Bernardino 352 Court Street
San Diego 1165 Front Street
Santa Ana 501 W. Fifth St.

Culver City 9343 Culver Blvd.
Huntington Park 6906-10 Pac. Blvd.
Inglewood 319 E. Hillcrest
Long Beach 416 Pine Ave.
Los Angeles 1100 S. Flower St.
San Pedro 362 W. Seventh St.
Santa Monica 1558 Fifth St.
Torrance 2300 Carson St.
Wilmington 638 Avalon Blvd.

Alhambra 27 E. Valley Blvd.
Burbank 131 E. Magnolia Blvd.
Covina 100 N. Citrus Ave.
Glendale 207 W. Colorado Blvd.
Hollywood 1050 N. Orange Drive
Pasadena 745 E. Green Street
Pomona 145 W. Fifth Ave.
San Fernando 132 N. Macay St.
Van Nuys 14329 Sylvan Street
Whittier 214 W. Philadelphia St.

Bakersfield 1300-18 Street
Santa Barbara 22 E. Victoria St.
Santa Maria 310 W. Main St.
Ventura 53 S. California St.

NORTHERN NEVADA
Office Address
Fallon City Hall
Loveock Court House
Reno 255 S. Virginia St.
Winnemucca 137 Bridge Street
Elko 521 Idaho Street

Dunsmuir 901 Sacramento Ave.
Grass Valley 111 S. Auburn St.
Marysville 321 C Street
Oroville 1944 Bird Street
Placerville 596 Main Street
Quincy King Building
Red Bluff 347 Oak St.
Redding 1407 California St.
Sacramento 1330 J Street
Susanville 800 Lassen Street
Fort Bragg 415 Main Street

SOUTHERN NEVADA
Office Address
Las Vegas 115 S. Fourth St.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
Office Address
Aberdeen 500 E. Wishkah St.
Bellingham 1143 State Street
Bremerton 650 Fourth St.
Chehalis 804 Market Street
Colville 161 E. First Ave.
Ellensburg 305 North Main St.
Everett 1801 Hewitt Ave.
Longview 1436 Commerce Ave.
Mt. Vernon 309 Kincaid Street
Olympia 522 Capitol Way
Port Angeles 110 N. Lincoln St.
Raymond 408 First Street
Seattle 522 Fourth Avenue
Spokane 309 S. Howard St.
Tacoma 112 S. Twelfth St.
Vancouver 400 Washington St.
Wenatchee 138 S. Wenatchee Ave.
Yakima 212 W. Alder St.
Yakima 101 S. First Street

STATE OF OREGON
Office Address
Albany 106 First Street
Astoria 14th & Duane Sts.
Baker 2029 Court Street
Bend County Courthouse
Coquille 357 Jefferson St.
Cottage Grove 922 Main St.
Eugene 34 W. Sixth Ave.
Hermiston Main Street
Hood River Hood River Hotel Bldg.
Klamath Falls 242 Main Street
La Grande 111 Fir Street
Lebanon 858 Second Street
Marshfield 156 Curtis Ave.
Medford 740 Third St.
Medford 45 North Fir Street
Ontario Mann Building
Oregon City Rm. 8, Courthouse
Pendleton 301 S. E. Court St.
Portland 1130 S. W. Stark St.
Roseburg Courthouse
Salem 710 Ferry Street
The Dalles 118 E. Second St.
Tillamook Municipal Bldg.
Toledo 178 Main Street

Traveling Regulations

According to the latest information regarding traveling by aliens, the Federal Government has released specific regulations regarding the conduct of Japanese nationals.

These regulations affect all aliens of the age of 14 years or older who are or are native citizens or subjects of Japan; and all aliens of the age of 14 years or older who at present are stateless but who at the time at which they became stateless were citizens or subjects of Japan.

TRAVEL WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMISSION

An alien of enemy nationality subject to regulations in this part is hereby granted general permission to travel as follows:

(1) Travel within a community. An alien of enemy nationality may travel or move about within the limits of the municipality, town, village, locality, or urban or rural community in which he resides or in which he has his regular place of business, from place to place, and in such manner as will permit him to engage in the activities usual in his community. The limits of such community shall not necessarily be fixed by boundaries of municipalities, counties, states or judicial districts, but shall include in each case the metropolitan area or other community area in which the alien resides or has his regular place of business and shall include all that area generally thought of as constituting a greater city or metropolitan district or an urban or rural community.

(2) Commuting to business. An alien of enemy nationality may commute between his home and his regular place of business.

(3) Travel to places of worship, schools, or Government agencies. An alien of enemy nationality may travel between his home and any place of worship, or the school, college, or institution of learning at which he may be in regular attendance, or between his home and any Federal, State, or local government agency with which he may be required by such agency to transact business.

(4) Foreign travel. An alien of enemy nationality may complete a trip to or from a place out of the United States, provided however, that such alien complies with all regulations governing such foreign travel.

OCCASIONAL TRAVEL OR TRIPS

An alien of enemy nationality shall not travel or make trips to or from any locality to another except as herein provided:

The alien of enemy nationality shall file in writing with the U.S. Attorney of the district of his residence, a statement setting forth the particulars hereinafter enumerated. Such statement shall be filed, together with at least two copies (and any additional copies required by the United States Attorney) with the United States Attorney at least 7 days prior to the intended departure except that the United States Attorney may, in exceptional cases and in the exercise of his discretion, waive all or any part of such 7 days' notice.

Such statement and copies shall be prepared and filed personally by the alien desiring to make such trip at the office of such United States Attorney or at such place as he shall designate, except that, because of the distance between the place of residence of the alien and the office of the United States Attorney or other good and sufficient reason, the United States Attorney may permit such statement and copies together with a self-addressed stamped envelope to be mailed to him so as to be received at least 7 days prior to the intended commencement of the trip.

Such statement and copies shall be made out upon forms to be prescribed by the Attorney General or in the absence thereof by the United States Attorney and shall contain the following information:

(1) The name of alien of enemy nationality;

(2) The home address of the alien of enemy nationality and the telephone number, if any, of such place of residence;

(3) The business address, if any, of such alien of enemy nationality and the telephone number, if any, of such place of business;

(4) The alien enemy certificate of identification number of such alien of enemy nationality after it is obtained;

(5) A detailed statement of the purpose for which the trip is to be made and the persons to be visited;

(6) The proposed intermediate and final destinations of the trip;

(7) The intended date of departure;

(8) The intended date of return;

(9) The address or addresses at which the alien of enemy nationality intends to be found while he is away from his permanent address;

(10) The route to be followed to and from the point of destination; and

(11) The common carrier or other means of transportation which the alien of enemy nationality intends to use.

The United States Attorney shall retain the original of such statements in his files and shall forward copies thereof to the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and shall require of the FBI for any facts indicating that the particular alien of enemy nationality would in any manner endanger the national security.

If, after such inquiry to the FBI, and such further investigation as

(1) The name of alien of enemy nationality;

(2) The home address of the alien of enemy nationality and the telephone number, if any, of such place of residence;

(3) The business address, if any, of such alien of enemy nationality and the telephone number, if any, of such place of business;

(4) The alien enemy certificate of identification number of such alien of enemy nationality after it is obtained;

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Possession of Radios Allowed In Some Cases

Relaxation of the restrictions against the possession of short-wave radio receiving sets and cameras provides that these articles may be kept by aliens providing that they are proved necessary to their livelihood and do not endanger national security.

The alien shall make a written application, stating his name, certificate of identification number after it is obtained, residence, business address, the specific equipment or, if that is impracticable, the specific classes of equipment, with respect to which he desires to obtain permission, the reason for which such permission is desired, the respect in which the equipment is needed for his earning a livelihood, and the length of time during which he has earned his livelihood in such manner.

Where granted, such permission shall be in writing, issued from the offices of the United States Attorneys.

The above procedure also holds in the cases of aliens wishing to regain firearms.

Aliens who have failed to comply with regulations requiring the immediate deposit of prohibited articles must submit to the United States Attorney for the district in which he resides or is present, a statement in writing of the facts of and the reasons for such failure.

The United States Attorney may authorize release of deposited articles as follows:

Articles the deposit of which was not required by the Presidential proclamations and the regulations thereunder:

Radio receiving sets, capable of being modified to be a non-prohibited article if the United States Attorney is satisfied that the modification will be carried out and will in fact render the set a non-prohibited article;

An alien enemy who has secured such permission to travel may thereafter travel in accordance with the terms of such permission, provided that before he makes any particular trip he shall notify the United States Attorney who issued such permission in writing and by mail, of the designation, the route to be followed, the carrier to be employed, and the date of the commencement of the trip. If the intended journey will include intermediate destinations or stop-overs the full particulars as to each trip or part thereof must be included. Such information must be sufficient so that at all times the United States Attorney may know the whereabouts of such alien.

Washing Tips To Conserve Nylon Hosiery

Towel Roll Among Recommendations To Hasten Drying

Nylon stockings look so sheer and delicate it would seem that they must demand a different washing technique to keep their original loveliness. And in these days when stockings are so definitely in the "precious treasure" class, every woman wants to be sure she knows exactly the correct way of washing them.

It's really good news, then, to learn that the appearance of delicacy in nylon stockings is deceptive and actually nylon has great strength and durability. So, in general, you can follow the same method in washing your nylon hose that you do in washing silk stockings.

There's only one special point with nylon. Nylon has a particular ability of shedding water instead of absorbing it, so all nylon stockings should be rolled in a towel for a minute before being hung to dry. If they're not, they will continue to drip for quite a while.

That towel roll is a good idea for all your stockings, silk or nylon, because it will blot up excess moisture and hasten drying. As for the actual washing, of course, you don't have to be told that stockings should be washed after every wearing. Perspiration and soil tend to weaken fibers, quite apart from the all-important question of personal cleanliness. Another point is that stockings worn a second time without washing do not fit so trimly.

The first requisite for proper washing is to use lukewarm water of an even temperature for both washing and rinsing. Make thick sudsy lather with mild soapflakes, and submerge the stockings. Never wring or twist stockings, but press the suds through the fibers, particularly at the foot.

Follow the dunking in soap suds with at least two rinses. Then squeeze out the water without twisting the stockings and, as we said, roll them for a moment in a clean Turkish towel. Then hang to dry, away from direct heat. If you are hanging them with pins, hang

NO MAN'S LAND DISHES FAVORED IN JACL CIRCLES . . . SPAGHETTI, MEAT LOAF, RICE RING

edited by hatsumi hirao and mikiko hayashida

SPAGHETTI
By Mrs. Mine Kido
Ingredients:
1/4 lb. spaghetti
1 onion—chopped
1 green pepper—chopped
1 quart tomato
1 can corn (whole kernel corn, vacuum packed)
3 or 4 stalks of celery—chopped fine
One-third to 1/2 lb. cheese—chopped, salt to taste
Method
Boil spaghetti. Wash and drain. Brown meat in deep pan. Add chopped onions to meat and cook. Add pepper and celery. Then cook gently for few minutes. Add tomato and corn. Then add the spaghetti. Add seasoning to taste. When sauce is thoroughly absorbed, add chopped cheese.

MEAT LOAF
By Mrs. Sallie Dean Yamada (Oakland Chapter)
Ingredients:
1 1/2 lbs. lean beef, ground
1/4 lb. pork sausage
3 slices fresh bread, broken in small pieces
1/4 cup milk
1 onion, minced
1 T. salt
1/4 t. pepper
1 T. catsup
2 T. Worcestershire sauce
1 T. sherry wine
Method
Mix meats lightly but thoroughly with bread, milk, onions and seasonings; pack into loaf pan, 8x4x3 in. Bake in moderately hot oven (357 degree F.) about 45 minutes. Approximate yield: 6 portions.

GREEN RICE RING
By Missy Watanabe (Oakland Chapter)
Ingredients:
1/4 cup rice, boiled
1/4 bunch green onion, cut up fine
1/4 cup parsley, chopped fine
3 eggs, beaten separately
1/4 cup grated (American) cheese
1/4 cube melted butter

by the feet, as that is the heaviest part of the stocking. Otherwise, hang them one-third over the line or rod.

1/4 t. salt
1/4 cup top milk
When you serve that left-over turkey—creamed—try a green rice ring.

Method
Combine all ingredients: mix thoroughly. Butter the ring and sprinkle fine bread crumbs around the sides and bottom of ring (this facilitates the taking out of the ring and helps to keep the ring from breaking as it is taken out of the pan; also, it adds a lovely, golden touch to the green rice ring). Place the rice ring in another pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven (300 degree F.) for 45 minutes.

Serve the creamed dish in the center of this green rice ring. Adding a bit of cooking sherry to the creamed dish will enhance the flavor greatly.

BANANA CAKE
By Emily Yagyu (Alameda Chapter)
Ingredients:
2 cups sifted cake flour
1/4 t. baking powder
1/4 t. salt
1/4 t. soda

Method
Sift together the flour, baking powder, soda and salt. Add to mashed banana. Rub the shortening to a creamy consistency with the back of a spoon. Stir the sugar, 1/2 tablespoon at a time, into the shortening and continue stirring after each addition until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Add flour mixture, alternately with combined milk and banana, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Stir in flavoring. Pour into greased layer cake pans and bake in a moderate oven (375 degree F.) about 30 minutes or until cake is done. Cool. Put cool layers together with whipped cream and sliced banana. Spread whipped cream over top of cake and garnish with sliced banana. Makes two 8-inch layers.

Banish
Not laughter from your heart,
For you may need its lightest touch.
Its frailest word to keep
Your dream.

The wind
And raindrops speak
Of restless things in ebbing
Whispers, in fading
Afterthoughts.

The wind
Is a call that must
Not be denied, and yet the rain,
The rain,
With gentle peace for
Wayward dust!

And, hark,
I would give to you
For lack of words or songs
The liquid notes of
A lark.

1/4 cup sour milk
1 cup mashed banana
1/4 cup shortening
1/4 cup sugar
2 eggs, well beaten
1 t. vanilla
1 cup heavy cream, whipped and sweetened
3 bananas, sliced
Method
Sift together the flour, baking powder, soda and salt. Add to mashed banana. Rub the shortening to a creamy consistency with the back of a spoon. Stir the sugar, 1/2 tablespoon at a time, into the shortening and continue stirring after each addition until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Add flour mixture, alternately with combined milk and banana, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Stir in flavoring. Pour into greased layer cake pans and bake in a moderate oven (375 degree F.) about 30 minutes or until cake is done. Cool. Put cool layers together with whipped cream and sliced banana. Spread whipped cream over top of cake and garnish with sliced banana. Makes two 8-inch layers.

Stockpiles of Food for Peace



Here is what the U.S. Department of Agriculture means when it urges farmers to help produce "stockpiles of food for use after the war." The upper picture shows barrels of dried milk, just as good a year from now as today. The lower picture shows a warehouse filled with huge drums of cheese, even better with aging. These farm products, plus condensed milk, dried milk, cured pork, and canned meat and vegetables, constitute the stockpiles of defense food.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR FARMERS IN FILING INCOME TAX RETURNS

In the past, the majority of Japanese farmers have regarded the problem of income tax with a great deal of indifference and carelessness. It is safe to assert that a large number of them who were legally required to file their returns neglected to do so. Unfamiliarity with the income tax laws and procedures might have been partly responsible for the failure of many Japanese farmers to file their returns.

This year the income tax returns of Japanese farmers will be subject to close scrutiny by the Treasury Department. Every effort should be made to file true and correct returns. The Treasury Department has several ways of checking their income through information which it requires from canneries and other sources where the Japanese farmers have been carrying on regular business transactions.

Because of the lowered personal exemptions this year, practically every Japanese farmer will be required to file his income tax return. Many thousands who, in the past, have not had to pay taxes, must do so this year. A large majority of them, however, is totally unfamiliar with the income tax laws and the preparation of income tax statements. This presents a serious problem, both for the Japanese farmers and the government.

SOLUTIONS

1.—Local JACL chapters, farmers' cooperatives and associations can render real service to their farmer members and the government on this problem of income tax. Several discussion meetings can be held. A representative of Internal Revenue Bureau can be present to give advice and instruction on income tax returns.

2.—In communities where there is no farm organization of any kind, a group of farmers, by sharing the cost, can hire a competent accountant to prepare their income tax statements.

Accurate and correct statements prepared by a good accountant may mean the difference between economical preparation and one that will invoke severe penalties. In addition, he should be able to keep taxes down to the legal minimum—which may mean the saving of several dollars of tax for the individual farmer.

Under this plan, it can be readily seen that there is a tremendous amount of saving on the part of the tax payer in money, time and effort. It should also offer valuable training to the accountant.

HELPFUL HINTS

1.—Do NOT wait until the last minute to file your returns. It is wise to avoid the rush in the last few days by filing your return a few weeks before March 15th.

2.—Do NOT fill out your return with guesses — the government wants facts.

If you want to avoid penalties and possible fines, keep accurate records.

If you can't prove it, you may have to pay more tax—and perhaps even penalties. You must swear that your return is true, correct, and complete, and made in good faith, pursuant to the law.

3.—If, after you fill out your return, you find that you need not pay a tax, you MUST, nevertheless, file your return with the Collector of Internal Revenue.

4.—The Treasury Department will usually have a record of your income (through information it requires your employer and other sources to furnish it) and will watch for your return.

If you do not file, you will be called upon to explain and you may be subject to penalty.

5.—Save the memorandum or work-sheet from which your return is prepared. Also save a duplicate copy of the return which you file.

6.—In order to claim depreciation, you MUST have records showing the cost of the property and the allowance must be properly recorded in your books.

7.—Fill in all of the items and schedules on the working copy of your return if they are applicable to you. Give complete explanations of everything. It will save you a lot of trouble later when the Treasury department starts to audit.

8.—The return must be notarized before filing.

Strawberries Lead In Popularity Among Consumers

Farm census figures show that strawberries are leading other berries in the race for consumer popularity by a good length and going away, according to Harry M. Butterfield, specialist in the University of California Agricultural Extension Service.

Strawberries, says Butterfield, make up more than half of the berries grown in the nation and more than 80 per cent of those produced in the state. Raspberries rank second behind strawberries but are a poor second, making up less than 10 per cent of all berries grown.

Other berry fruits, such as the blackberry, says Butterfield, are grown on many farms but are losing their popularity on the market as a group. Only the newer varieties of blackberries, such as the Nectar, Boysen and Young have been gaining favor in the public eye during the past few years. A thornless form of Logan, Butterfield adds, may lead a comeback for this variety.

FOR FARMER INTERESTS

Fruit-Bearing Peach Trees in Two Years! Tests Succeed in Speeding Nature's Own Method

Late Black Root

Early Planting Solution to Control of Mold

Early planting is likely to prove the most satisfactory method of controlling late black root, or water mold, of sugar beet seedling until more information becomes available, according to Dr. L. D. Leach, associate professor of plant pathology in the University of California College of Agriculture.

Late black root, says Dr. Leach, is apparently most severe in late plantings following wet seasons and in soil that is acid or near neutral. Preliminary trials suggest that liming the soil is beneficial, although practical field control by this means has not yet been obtained. It has been observed, Dr. Leach says, that fields planted in January or February rarely suffer from the disease.

This new disease appeared in 1938 in the Delta region and during the past two years it caused complete loss of sugar beet stands on several hundred acres in that area. Unlike damping-off, which it resembles, late black root cannot be controlled by seed treatment.

Emphasis Now on Dessert Quality Of Fine Apples

Apple quality is getting better and better, says the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Fruit storage and transportation have improved greatly in the last 25 years, and apple growers have been able to discard many of the apples whose chief virtue was that they kept well in farm storage.

The result has been emphasis on dessert quality. Delicious, now the most widely planted apple, is delicious in flavor and texture as well as in name. Stayman Winesap and McIntosh follow closely in popularity, with McIntosh leading in the large northeastern apple belt.

The sharp shift to better quality in apples is reflected in a list of the 10 leading apple varieties of 30 years ago, compiled by Dr. J. R. Magness of the Bureau of Plant Industry. It included Baldwin, Ben Davis, Northern Spy, Winesap, Rhode Island Greening, Jonathan, Early Harvest, Pome Beauty, Wealthy, and Grimes Golden.

The current list of leading apples drops the three leaders of 30 years ago, all regarded as good keepers in ordinary storage. Only Jonathan, Winesap, Rome Beauty and Grimes Golden survive on the current list of the most popular apples. Golden Delicious in the Middle West and Cortland in the northeast are now popular in new plantings.

The total number of apple trees of bearing age in all orchards has dropped downward for several years, with tree removals exceeding plantings. But a much larger proportion of the total apple production now consists of fruit that is superior in dessert quality to that of the 1909-1913 period.

Care of Hens Needed for Good Egg Production

An egg is two-thirds water. A good hen needs about 18 gallons of water a year, and in the winter the water should be warm, says the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Farm Security Administration field workers are stressing good care of hens as basic in the country-wide campaign for more egg production. They have found that even old hands sometimes slip up on the obvious things. In winter the chicken house should have plenty of clean nests, adequate feeders, and ample water supply.

Picnic at Home Urged to Save On Family Tires

To save on tires next summer and still have the fun of family picnics, consider the possibilities of a fireplace in the backyard. A picnic at home may be even more comfortable than one in the open among the chiggers, ants, mosquitoes, ticks and flies that sometimes detract from full enjoyment of the scenery—along with nearby poison ivy. After the backyard picnic there is no long return trip to wear out precious tires.

Outdoor fireplaces have been built for a little as 30 cents, according to a U.S. Department of Agriculture bulletin on chimneys and fireplaces. This bulletin, F. B. 1849, tells how to construct both the 30-cent and more expensive type of exterior fireplaces, and also practical, attractive indoor fireplaces and soundly built chimneys. Most outdoor fireplaces can be made of materials that are not restricted—field stone or brick.

Two years' from seed seeds to fruit bearing trees

Old Mother Nature's ordinary methods of growth have been speeded up in a series of experiments with embryo culture, conducted by Dr. W. E. Lammerts of the College of Agriculture on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California.

The experiments were conducted over a five-year period by Dr. Lammerts at the Armstrong Nurseries in Ontario, California. Over 5000 cross pollinated seedlings were grown, most of which were embryo cultured.

Peach seeds were cracked and the kernels were removed. These embryos were grown in a nutrient solution of agar, sugar and Vitamin B1 for two or three weeks. When large enough to transplant, they were placed in clean, washed sand. Three weeks later they were transferred to pots and in nine months to the field.

When this routine is followed it takes approximately two years for the peach seed to become a fruit-bearing plant, points out Dr. Lammerts. It also results in a much higher percentage of germination of most peach crossed varieties.

"The significant facts about speed-up of nature's normal routine," said Dr. Lammerts, "is that the two-year breeding cycle makes it possible to study such characteristics as skin and flesh color, free or clinging pits, and chilling requirements. Accordingly, undesirable seedlings may be removed and self and back cross pollinations may be made every two years—all of which, in the long run, will mean bigger and better peaches for the consumer."

vocations and war

Latest Job Developments Along America's Military, Industrial Fronts; Women Workers Increase

America's victory program depends not only on our heroic soldiers, sailors and marines, but also on millions of factory, farm and office workers on Uncle Sam's vital "production front." In fact, the critical needs of our country's war effort reach down into the homes and lives of every one of us, whether we are in school, on the job or on the firing line.

Many occupations have been boosted as a result of the war. New industries are rising, others are dropping away, most are changing in one way or another. In brief, the latest developments and trends along the military and industrial fronts of America are given below. By "keeping posted," you will learn what those developments mean to you, your job, your future, and your country.

OH, DOCTOR!—The heavy drain on the medical profession caused, in part, by the stepped-up demand for medicals to fill all types of medical jobs offered by a nation at war, has created an acute shortage of interns in many parts of the United States.

FARM MACHINERY ON THE SKIDS!—A mammoth field of work will soon get a knockout blow from "Sluggers' priorities." That field is the making of agricultural equipment. One company in Chicago is laying off 1,800 men. In the near future, a total of 85,000 workers in the field may face unemployment.

IT TAKES MORE THAN MEN and machines to turn a victory program into a victory parade. Don't forget STENOGRAPHERS. The government now employs 100,000 "stenos," typists and secretaries—but 50,000 more are needed! Stenographers, who must be able to "take" 96 words per minute (and transcribe from notes), start at a salary of \$1,440 per year. Young persons who feel they can qualify should contact their local office of the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

GIDDAP, NAPOLEON!—Even in this streamlined age, America still has more than 10,000,000 horses. And those horses will come in mighty handy when the shortage of trucks, autos and tires really becomes acute. Groceries, laundries, baker-

A SOLDIER PUTS six pounds of food "down the hatch" every day. In one year, the Army's annual food consumption amounts to over three billion pounds. Translated into money, that food means almost \$274,000,000 in farmers' pockets. Mathematicians, please note: If one year's supply of the Army vegetables (in cans) were laid end to end it would go almost one-third the way around the world! Note also: most of these figures must now be doubled in line with plans to double the size of our Army in 1942 to 3,900,000 officers and men!

—VOCATIONAL TRENDS

after their previous examination. The passing grade for the "copying from plain copy" part of the stenography exam is still 80 per cent. Passing mark for the stenography is 70 per cent. An average of 70 per cent is required in both subjects for candidates who apply for both stenography and typing.

How many more employees does Uncle Sam plan to hire? No one knows exactly but it will be thousands, tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands. That may sound fantastic, but it's the truth nevertheless.

Two important steps were taken by the U. S. Civil Service Commission to obtain stenographers for employment in defense agencies in Washington, D.C. They were:

1. The speed of dictation on the Junior stenography has been reduced to 80 words a minute. Formerly, stenographers were required to take dictation at 90 words a minute. 2. The 30-day waiting period before a candidate who failed an examination can apply again, has been removed. Formerly, steno applicants were not permitted to file for another test until a month had passed

WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT

Lotus Seinenkai Votes All-Out Aid to Citizens League Movement

SEATTLE, Wash. — Members of the Lotus Seinenkai recently pledged all-out support to the National JACL at a recent mass meeting. The text of the resolution adopted at this time follows:

"WHEREAS, the members of the Lotus Seinenkai realize the efficient and organized efforts of the Japanese American Citizens League in its endeavor to alleviate the problems of those Americans of Japanese ancestry and parents in this state of emergency and war;

"WHEREAS, we recognize the Japanese American Citizens League as the sole voice and representative of the Nisei as well as the Issei;

"WHEREAS, members of the Lotus Seinenkai are wholeheartedly concerted in their efforts to aid this country in its program for victory and peace;

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the Lotus Seinenkai pledge their wholehearted support toward the Japanese American Citizens League."

Winning Poster in Seattle Defense Council's Contest Sent to Capitol For Consideration in Nat'l Release

SEATTLE, Wash.—A poster, depicting Axis powers pinned by a huge American bomb, has been dispatched in the name of the JACL to Washington, D.C. The work of Eddie Sato, 19, the poster was acclaimed the best in the contest recently sponsored by the Emergency Defense Council.

Sato received a \$5 defense bonds, as did Donald Makino, 30, winner in the black and white division.

The poster was sent to the poster publicity division of the Defense Savings Staff in Washington for its consideration in the national publicity campaign.

Judges included: Col. B. W. Corey, vice-chairman of the Municipal Defense Commission; William C. H. Lewis, Deputy Administrator of Defense Savings Staff; and Al J. Ruth, Chief of Staff, Division Protective Division.

S. D. C. Studies Effects of Evacuation

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Evacuation and its effects on aliens is the chief concern of the Southern District Council. Each chapter is acting as a contracting agency between needy families and a local Community Chest.

The Council is soliciting donations as well as rendering service. Members have suggested that disbanding first generation organizations make their present funds available to the relief program.

Membership Drive Now Under Way in Oakland Area

OAKLAND, Calif.—Scheduled to end on March 7, the local JACL members are now busily engaged in an intensive membership drive headed by Tad Hirota. Goal has been set at 800.

Four section committees are conducting a house-to-house canvass. The east Oakland division is headed by Fred Nomura; assisting him are Kay Hiro, Tsunemi Hiro, Hiroshi Tatsu, Hatsuhiro Hiro, Alice Kaneko and Dr. Mas Sakada.

Dr. Tad Tani is chairman of the central division and helping him are Margaret Utsumi, Betty Fujisaki, Nobuo Yorichi, Satoshi Iiyama, Shochi Asazawa and Noboru Kaita.

On the west Oakland committee are Duke Miyake, Hiroshi Yamano, Mary Louise Kuroiwa, Yuki Shiozawa, Michi Kajiwara, and Frank Tsukamoto with Amy Kajiwara as chairman.

The northern division campaign is led by Dorothy Wehara, and on her committee are Kelly Yamada, Marie Tsuji, Masami Muramoto, Haruki Kuroiwa and Sally Yamada.

Joe Oishi is handling the Richmond sector by himself.

Mt. View Reaches 250 in Current Membership Drive

MT. VIEW, Calif.—With a mark of 250 already reached and more expected in the current drive, the local JACL anticipated the largest membership in its history.

The chapter will appoint a part-time secretary. Appointments are now being accepted by the board of governors and the cabinet.

Cabinet members assisted local postal authorities in the recently completed alien registration.

Bay District Installs Heads

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Fred Tayama, chairman of the Southern District Council, aided in the installation of officers of the Bay District chapter, with the assistance of George Inagaki of Venice.

Gardenans Assist In Storing of Farm Implements

GARDENA, Calif.—Members of the local JACL chapter have been of assistance to farmers affected by the evacuation order. They have provided help in storing farm implements. The chapter also assisted aliens in filling out financial forms.

Valley Civic Girls Knit for Red Cross

AUBURN, Wash.—Valley Civic League girls are now busily engaged in knitting for the Red Cross under the instruction of Mrs. J. Y. Sumura.

Nat'l Projects

Special Affidavits To Prove Loyalty

In order to aid JACL members who may need special affidavits as to their status and loyalty, National Headquarters prepared a form for their convenience.

The affidavit requires the signer to repudiate before a notary public any and all other citizenships which he may knowingly or unknowingly have held heretofore, to condemn Japan's actions and to cooperate in the successful promotion of the war against the axis powers, to swear that he has never taken an oath of allegiance to any other government other than the United States of America or knowingly and with malice aforethought been disloyal to the United States, and to pledge his allegiance to the United States of America and "uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies."

Kibei Requested To Aid in Survey

In response to the requests of the National JACL Headquarters, Kibei of regions throughout the country cooperated in a survey designed to clarify the status of all persons who have returned from Japan in the past five years or who have spent more than five years in Japan.

Not only was the project designed to protect the interests of Kibei, but National Headquarters also hoped to aid the government in its Americanism work.

The survey was entirely voluntary on the part of the Kibei and included such information as purpose of trips to Japan, total number of years spent in Japan, education, both in America and Japan, religion, military experience, hobbies, organization membership in the past five years, and dual citizenship.

Delano Pushes Sales of Bonds In Community

One of Newest Chapters Opens Active Program

DELANO, Calif.—One of the newest chapters to join the national body, the local league has already opened an office, employed Ben Yabuno as full-time secretary, and induced every family in the city to contribute to the purchase of defense stamps and bonds.

The officers of the chapter are: George Nagatani, pres.; Sadao Yokaki, 1st vice-pres.; Hiroshi Sato, 2nd vice-pres.; Dr. Saburo Okamura, 3rd vice-pres.; May Misono, cor. sec.; Nobu Misono, rec. sec.; Joe Katano, treas. The board of trustees include: Henry Yashihira, Masao Yano and Noboru Takaki.

-- LETTER FORUM --

In Defense of Cause of Nisei . . .

A Los Angeles Nisei ably pleaded the cause of American citizens of Japanese ancestry to Congressman Leland Ford recently. Congressman Ford had advocated the internment of all members of the Japanese race in the United States.

In response to a letter of protest from Mrs. Charlotte D. Susu-Mago, the Congressman urged loyal Japanese Americans to make the sacrifice of living in zones designated by the government with the balance of the Japanese.

In reply, Mrs. Susu-Mago wrote: "Please be fair. You have proposed internment all members of the Japanese race, and they include American citizens of second, third and in some cases fourth generation. But nowhere have I seen a suggestion from you that first, second and third generation Germans and Italians be interned. Are you being entirely fair, Mr. Ford, in suggesting that all members of one race, though no more dangerous than similar members of German and Italian American groups, be put in concentration camps?"

"You use the word 'contribution.' Let me list some of the 'contributions' the Japanese here are already making.

"They are doing Red Cross work in quantities far out of proportion to their numbers.

"They are buying defense bonds far out proportion both to their numerical strength and the state of their finances, considering the reverses they have suffered since December 7.

"The older generation has been thrown out of work, their shops closed, their money for a time entirely withheld from them, and many have had professional licenses rescinded.

"The younger generation upon whom the burden for the support of their parents and families has suddenly been thrust, have also in many cases been cut off from work, both by the closing of their elders' shops, and through suspicion and prejudice of Caucasian employees.

"And in spite of this, the Nisei have enlisted in great numbers in the army, and are represented there, in proportion to the Japanese population, in ratio of two to one of Caucasian soldiers.

"And, also in spite of discrimination, persecution, threats, insults, loss of position and concern for parents, many of whom have been interned already, the Nisei are still better Americans than some who were born with white skins. For

Representatives Of JACL to Carry Special Credential

As a precautionary measure against imposters using the JACL name for their own purposes, the JACL will hereafter issue special identification cards to representatives.

Serving as a protection for the public-at-large, the cards will bear the name of the bearer, as well as official capacity and dates of his tenure of office to prevent his using his credentials beyond that time. At the suggestion of National Headquarters, local chapters will adopt such measures.

They say, "This is not the real America—that person who insulted me is only suffering from hysteria. I am still proud of being an American."

I want . . . FIGHTING DOLLARS



"America must be strong. Every man and woman must contribute their strength to the strength of America at war."

Some are carrying guns—some are flying planes—some are giving their blood on ships at sea.

YOU on the home front must buy those guns—those planes—those ships. That must be your contribution to freedom under fire! BUY DEFENSE STAMPS AND BONDS TODAY—buy them with every penny you have to spare!

The Pacific Citizen

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

Editorial and Business Offices
1823 Webster Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Subscription: \$1.00 Year

Entered as second class matter at the post office at San Francisco, California, published monthly, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Board of Directors: Takeo Nogaki, Seattle, chair. Ken Utsunomiya, Santa Maria; Kay Terashima, Salt Lake City, Utah; Dr. George Takahashi, Sacramento; Vernon Ichisaka, Irvington.

Editor: Evelyn Kikumura
Circulation Manager: Agnes Inouye
Deadline for Material: 10th of Each Month
Subscription to non-members: \$1.00
Single Copies: 10 cents

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Congressional Committee had a surprise when they witnessed James Omura, the publisher of the Current Life, take the stand and testify against the JACL and its leadership. It may have been a grand gesture for a magazine with a circulation of 500 more or less, but it certainly did not do the Japanese, especially the Nisei, any good. The tragedy of the whole thing is that simply because one puny publisher desired to make a show of himself, all the American citizens of Japanese ancestry are affected.

All chapters are requested to keep a close tab on their membership. Anyone moving to new locality should leave his forwarding address with his chapter and contact the headquarters of the chapter in his new district.

Anyone going on a long trip should drop a daily line to National Headquarters or to his chapter.

As the immediate future grows more uncertain, we can only remember that confidence in ourselves and courage to face adversity will surmount the difficult times to come.

Troubled days are ahead. Among the duties of American citizens of Japanese ancestry will be the reassurance and aid of our parent generation which is bewildered by the swift developments of the last few weeks.

Another need which is paramount is the immediate accumulation of facts about the Japanese in America by leaders of each community. These facts are necessary to plead the case of both Issei and Nisei residents of America. They will aid in writing the future of the Japanese.

The lack of accurate information has never been so apparent as today when fact-finding committees demand immediate and exact answers to queries. The fate of many may depend on prompt action.

The drive to accumulate accurate information has already begun in California among both rural and urban groups. Upon each depends the success of the other.

The time has come when every one may take active part in projects which will directly or indirectly affect the welfare of every Japanese in the United States. This is not the time for idle watchers; this is the time to pitch in!

Due to the confusion resulting from evacuation of restricted areas, the circulation department has been faced with a deluge of returned papers from persons who have "left no forwarding address."

Prompt notification upon the part of the chapter will save the Pacific Citizen office needless expenditure.

Another source of confusion has been the influx of new membership lists at this time. Despite a check on both the old and new lists, oftentimes two papers are sent to one person. This is due to the fact that the addition of a middle name is the original, as well as a change in address, is a matter of confusion.

The circulation department hopes to clear up this matter after this month when all new membership lists are due. Until then, the Pacific Citizen is sent to both old and new members. After March, only the new members will receive the publication.

These chapters which fail to turn in their membership lists will not receive the Pacific Citizen after this month.

Both membership lists and the assessments of 25 cents per member for the Pacific Citizen and 10 cents for each 1942 membership cards are due immediately.

All are due at National Headquarters, 2021 Bush Street, San Francisco, California.

Address all news and contributions to the Pacific Citizen at 1823 Webster Street, San Francisco. The publication's office remains at the same address as that of the national president, Saburo Kido.

Members who change their addresses or note any mistakes in papers sent are requested to notify the circulation manager, Miss Agnes Inouye, at the Pacific Citizen office.

Prompt notification will eliminate costly mistakes and will expedite speedy and accurate delivery.

Statement to Tolan Committee

(Continued from Page 2)

ences both in transit and in the new communities to which they are assigned;

8. That effort be made to provide suitable and productive work for all evacuees;

9. That resettlement aims be directed toward the restoration, as far as possible, of normal community life in the future when we have won the war;

10. That competent tribunals be created to deal with the so-called "hardship cases" and that "flexible policies" be applicable to such cases.

Although these suggestions seem to include only the Japanese, may I urge that these same recommendations be adapted to the needs of other nationals and citizens who may be similarly affected.

I now make an earnest plea that you seriously consider and recognize our American citizenship status which we have been taught to cherish as our most priceless heritage.

At this hearing, we Americans of Japanese descent have been accused of being disloyal to these United States. As an American citizen, I resent these accusations and deny their validity.

We American-born Japanese are fighting militarist Japan today with our total energies. Four thousand of us are with the armed forces of the United States, the remainder on the home front in the battle of production. We ask a chance to prove to the rest of the American people what we ourselves already know: That we are loyal to the country of our birth and that we will fight to the death to defend it against any and all aggressors.

We think, feel, act like Americans. We, too, remember Pearl Harbor and know that our right to live as free men in a free nation is in peril as long as the brutal forces of enslavement walk the earth. We know that the Axis aggressors must be crushed and we are anxious to participate fully in that struggle.

The history of our group speaks for itself. It stands favorable comparison with that of any other group of second generation Americans. There is reliable authority to show that the proportion of delinquency and crime within our ranks is negligible. Throughout the long years of the depression, we have been able to stay off the relief rolls better, by far, than any other group. These are but two of the many examples which might be cited as proof of our civic responsibility and pride.

In this emergency, as in the past, we are not asking for special privileges or concessions. We ask only for the opportunity and the right of sharing the common lot of all Americans, whether it be in peace or in war.

This is the American way for which our boys are fighting.

Respectfully submitted,

Mike M. Masaka (signed)

MIKE M. MASAKA

National Secretary and Field Executive

Japanese American Citizens League

CIO Head Advises Humane Treatment During Course of Evacuation, Offers Recommendations to Avoid Suffering

(Continued from Page 2)

with good sense. The CIO will support all the actions necessary for a democratic victory; it will be on guard to see that all these actions actually strengthen democracy and contribute to victory."

"We assumed that the exclusion of aliens of enemy nationality from specified military areas was based upon information in the hands of the government and performed as part of a general program against fifth column danger. Almost immediately following the initial moves against aliens of enemy nationality came a widespread campaign demanding the removal from coastal areas of all Japanese, whether alien or born in this country. The old flames of racial suspicion were fanned to full blaze. Publicity seekers spouted ill-considered and villanous epithets against the Japanese born in this country. The Hearst press found new field for its rantings about the 'yellow menace.' Politicians saw a good occasion to garner publicity. Soon the wolf-pack was in full cry."

Triumph of Hysteria

"Let it be said that within this state there was heard but one voice of reason and understanding. It came from second generation Japanese, some of them members of our unions. They proposed the evacuation of all Japanese, both alien and citizen. Their proposal did not come from agreement with those who were leading the pack. It rose out of a realization that the forces of hysteria and vigilantism had won out over reason and government."

"It is well that the federal government has stepped into this situation, because the problem is national in scope and because there has been convincing demonstration that state and local authorities are not qualified to act in this matter. Most of our state and local officials, rather than standing as bastions of justice and equal protection under law, have joined the hue and cry against the Japanese native born. In the light of these developments no choice remained for the thousands of loyal Americans of Japanese parentage but to agree to general evacuation. To remain was to invite lawlessness and mob violence, to become a source of constant irritation."

"As some of these Japanese express it: 'We want to leave. Perhaps that is the greatest contribution we can make right now to the war. Maybe people will settle down to fighting the enemy instead of us, and go after the real fifth columnists.' At this reading, these men and their families stand ready to comply with all recommendations and regulations established by the federal government. All they ask is fair treatment and a chance to show their loyalty and devotion to our nation by contributing to and participating in the war effort."

'A Dark Page'

"This entire episode of hysteria and mob-act against the native-born Japanese will form a dark page of American history. It may well appear as one of the great victories won by the Axis powers. Surely it is a battle won by those isolationist and America First committee forces who have labored since the outbreak of hostilities to convert this into a war against the yellow menace." They won this round. All of us who failed to speak in time contributed to this victory of the isolationist fifth column in America."

"The words of Woodrow Wilson bear repetition: 'Are we preserving freedom in this land of ours, the hope of all the earth? Have we, inheritors of this continent and of the ideals to which the fathers consecrated it, — have we maintained them, realizing them, as each generation must, anew? Are we, in the consciousness that the life of man is pledged to higher levels here than elsewhere, striving still to bear aloft the standards of liberty and hope; or, disillusioned and defeated, are we feeling the disgrace of having had a free field in which to do new things and of not having done them?'"

"The answer must be, I am sure, that we have been in a fair way of failure—a tragic failure. And we stand in danger of utter failure yet, except we fulfill speedily the determination we have reached, to deal with the new and subtle tyrannies according to their deserts. Don't deceive yourselves for a moment as to the power of the great interests which now dominate our development. They are so great that it is almost an open question whether the government of the United States can dominate them or not. Go one step further, make their organized power permanent, and it may be too late to turn back. The roads diverge at the point where we stand."

"Yes, the roads diverge at the point where we stand. Shall the persecution and hounding of the Japanese be the mark of our future policy? Shall we follow in the footsteps of Hearst and turn our war effort into an illusory battle against the 'yellow menace'? Shall we desert our allies of the United Nations and desert the cause to which we have dedicated our work and our lives, the obliteration of world fascism? Shall the persecution of minorities rise in place of the standard of democracy?"

Index of Future?

"If our treatment of the Japanese becomes the index of the future we can readily foresee the course of America. Hitler and Mussolini will not hesitate to sacrifice the Italians and Germans in this country if it suits their policy of total war. New incidents will occur in which Americans of Italian and German descent are involved. Then the fifth column in America will demand the evacuation of all Germans and Italians."

"And this is not the end. What are the other European nations that are

cooperating with the Axis powers, some of which have declared war upon us? Austria, Rumania, Hungary, Finland, Bulgaria, Denmark—right down the list of fascist satellite states. If we do not call a halt—and call it now—America will be a nation divided against itself. It will be an armed camp with half the population guarding the other half."

"No matter how great our resources, no matter how strong our manpower, this country of ours can never withstand the pressure of internal conflict arising out of this policy of hunting down saboteurs and spies by race, nationality or creed."

Great Need Is Unity

"During a period of hysteria there are always those who think they can save their own skins by joining in the persecution of another minority group. When it comes their turn to be kicked around it is too late to reconsider."

"The great need of America is the unity of its people. Much damage has already been done to this unity by such practices as discrimination against Negroes and minority groups, the refusal of office holders to drop their political bias and work for the general welfare and the rejection by employers of all offers of labor cooperation. If to these is to be added policy of demarcation of Americans by race and nationality, national unity will be nothing but a tragically empty phrase."

"The American emerged from a crucible into which had been poured people from all nations of the world. We are a nation of nationalities. Our system of government rests upon the civil liberties and freedom of all races, creeds and colors within our boundaries. Out of the unity of these people has sprung our system of government. The inscription on the State of Liberty is as much a part of our American tradition as the Constitution and the Bill of Rights:

'Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses, yearning to breathe free,

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore, Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me: I lift the lamp beside the golden door.'

"We think it is a sacred obligation of all government officials, whether city, state or federal, to join in a right-thinking effort to put an end to this growing tide of hysteria against our foreign-born and the descendants of foreign-born."

"If this is not done the consequences that will accrue are now visible in outline."

Dangers Outlined

"First, a growing campaign to side-track the war effort of this nation from an all-out fight against fascism, whether it be the Rome, Berlin or Tokyo brand, to a war against the so-called 'yellow menace.' If this effort of the Hearst press and fifth columnists is successful, America will fall prey to the well-known policy of fascist nations: divide the anti-fascists of the world and pick them off one by one. America will then either fall in turn or be forced to deal with the Nazis on their own terms. This may be part of the negotiated peace plans of America First or Hearst, but it is not part of the pattern of life of the American people or their government."

"Second, if this campaign against racial and national minorities continues, the people of America will be thrown off guard in their fight against the espionage and sabotage conducted by many other groups. They will be given the impression that security lies in the evacuation of the Japanese and thereby fall prey to the activities of other dangerous elements. Time may well show that among those who yell most loudly for the evacuation and hounding of the Japanese are fifth column elements who are quietly going about the work under the smoke screen of protective hysteria."

"Third, discrimination against races and nationalities will ultimately end in race riots, national antagonisms, bitterness and hatred. An ill-considered policy will convert loyal Americans into fifth columnists. The nation will be divided against itself, exhausted in internal wrangling."

"We make the following recommendations:

Anti-Sabotage and Anti-Espionage

"1.—The CIO stands ready and willing to give its full cooperation to the proper federal agencies in their efforts to detect sabotage and espionage and provide safeguards against these dangers."

"2.—We believe the efforts of the federal government should not be based on making distinctions by race, nationality, or citizenship. We favor a campaign that will detect sabotage no matter its source and from which there will be no immunity by virtue of wealth, political connections or position in society."

"3.—We support the exclusion of aliens of enemy nationality from restricted military and strategic areas. We favor the speedy establishment of governmental machinery to provide for fair hearings and examination to expedite the segregation of anti-fascist from fascist elements."

The Japanese Question

"1.—We recognize this problem falls within Federal jurisdiction and believe the Federal government and military authorities should assume full responsibility in providing adequate safeguards for the Japanese, both alien and citizen."

"2.—We urge protection of personal property and real property from seizure. It must be the obligation of the Federal government to prevent land grabbing, raiding of homes or racketeering at the expense of the Japanese and other

BIDDLE AIDE ASKS FAITH IN GOVT

Duty of All to Combat Hysteria, Rumor-Mongering

James Rowe, Jr., assistant to the Attorney General Francis Biddle, addressed a plea to citizens and aliens alike to have faith in their government and its present methods. In a recent radio address, Rowe stated:

"To date the Department of Justice is satisfied with the general conduct of alien enemies. Most of them understand what is required of them and promptly comply with our regulations. They realize that the restrictions are no reflection on the loyalty of the majority of them. They understand that there has not been any time to separate the sheep from the goats and that for the sake of protecting the nation from the few disloyal aliens, a great many innocent persons faithful to the principles of our democracy must be inconvenienced."

"The restrictions placed on the conduct of alien enemies by the Department of Justice are necessary wartime precautions. They are a form of national insurance against sabotage and other subversive activities. They are not, in any sense, to be regarded as persecution measures. No honest believer in our democratic form of government wants to persecute anyone. We should only be taking a page from the Nazi bible, Mein Kampf, if we started to persecute any section of our population."

"The Department of Justice has dealt and will continue to deal severely with alien enemies who do not obey its regulations. We can be and are just as tough as the situation warrants. We know, however, that such law-breakers constitute a small minority of the entire alien enemy population in the United States. The great majority of them are a loyal section of our population and are alien enemies only in the technical sense that they were born in countries with which we are now at war."

"To all of you who are citizens, let me emphasize once more the need for your continued cooperation in all matters relating to our national safety. The Department of Justice is handling alien enemies who fall to obey the law or who are considered dangerous. That is its job. It is your job to keep level-headed and combat fear, hysteria and rumor-mongering. By doing that you will be engendering a spirit of national unity which no one can ever break."

L. A. Citizens Band to Form United Front

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — To be better able to cooperate with proper government authorities, the Los Angeles JACL joined other organizations of the city to form the United Citizens Federation coordinating council in a rally in Maryknoll Center recently.

The huge mass meeting drew the attendance of 1,500 Nisei, largest Nisei assembly of its kind ever held locally. Many were turned away due to lack of seating space. These young people stood outside and heard the various speakers through a public address system.

Carey McWilliams, chief of the Division of Immigration and Housing, advised the groups at their initial meeting.

Chapters of the 10 chapters of the Southern District Council of the JACL were urged to submit reports on conditions in their respective localities to the Federation.

In addition to the JACL chapter, 17 organizations were represented at the rally. The sum of \$382 was donated at this time to aid in the organization's work.

San Jose Official Aids in Filing of Income Tax Returns

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Starting March 2, Dan Izu, chapter secretary of the San Jose JACL, began aiding those who have not yet filed their income tax reports, which are due on March 15.

allens who are evacuated by military order.

"3.—The government should be responsible for providing humane treatment in the course of evacuation and for the settling of Japanese where they can perform useful work for the nation. Under no circumstances should families be broken up. This may be accomplished through the establishment of cooperative farms or placing the Japanese in various industries. It is most important that Japanese, particularly the second generation Japanese Americans, be given the fullest opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty to this nation in the performance of useful work."

"4.—No concentration camps or forced labor should be imposed upon Japanese or other aliens. Following their removal from military and strategic areas, tribunals should provide for examination and an opportunity to establish loyalty. These Japanese who are enemy agents, or where there is reasonable doubt of their loyalty, should be interned and others should be accorded full civil liberties, the right of movement outside restricted areas, and the right to work and perform service to this country."

"5.—The Federal government should assume the obligation of fair treatment and protection against vigilantism for the Japanese aliens and citizens following their evacuation and resettlement in other parts of the country."

Seattle Joins "Buy a Bomber" Drive



Officers of the Seattle JACL are shown tabulating subscriptions of defense bonds showered upon the "Buy a Boeing Bomber"

drive sponsored by the Seattle Japanese through the JACL office. Shown from left to right are: George Minato, Thomas I. Moto-

saka, Junko Hamada, league's secretary, and Clarence Aral, president. (Photo by Seattle Post-Intelligencer)

FARMERS' FUTURE AT STAKE

Survey Conducted To Gain Truer Rural Picture

The immediate need in the clarification of the status of farmers in California lay behind a survey conducted under the auspices of Nobumitsu Takahashi, agricultural coordinator of the Northern California District Council.

"There is a lack of information and much misunderstanding concerning the true Japanese agricultural situation in the state," Takahashi stated.

"Such information as we have secured will be valuable to the National JACL, to the Japanese farmers themselves, the government and hearings of such government agencies as the House Defense Migration Committee."

Conducted over the short period of 10 days, the survey just ended will aid in determining the future status of the farmers, it was hoped.

The questionnaire blanks were issued not only in Northern California chapters, but also to Southern Californians.

The questionnaire asked for such information as: types of crops grown, farm acreage, average yield per acre, number of farms reporting, number of Nisei and Issei operating as owners, tenants, farm managers, foremen, farm laborers, and other occupations in agriculture, and the names of six prominent Nisei farmers in the community.

Upon recommendation of Takahashi, all chapters in California were also urged to set up an agricultural committee composed of three or four of the most progressive farm leaders familiar with the problems of the community.

This committee will cooperate with the various agricultural agencies established in the county. The immediate task of the group should be to gain an accurate picture of the Japanese farmers in its region.

Each chapter has been asked to prepare a list of outstanding Nisei farmers, with their addresses and type of farming carried on by them. If chapters have not yet done so, they are reminded to do so by March 7.

Deadline for Property Forms Now March 14

Japanese aliens secured extension of time to March 14 to file their property reports on Form TFR-300, Series J. The extension was due to the inability of many to secure sufficient blanks at their banks.

All nationals of Japan whose total property value exceeds \$1,000 are required to report. All property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States is affected.

Yen deposits payable in Japan need not be reported because such assets are not payable here and therefore do not come under the jurisdiction of the United States. Securities held here in the United States, even though issued by the Japanese government, are considered property subject to jurisdiction of the United States and should be so reported.

Husbands and wives may file joint reports if they hold all reportable property jointly. Both the names should be shown and both should sign the affidavit.

The value of the property refers to the market value on the opening of business as of the reportable date, or the estimated market value for the property.

In case a national is interned and the Federal Reserve Bank has all his books, such person should correspond with relatives or other persons and obtain the information required by the report.

—Buy U. S. Defense Bonds—

Kibei "Ready, Willing to Sacrifice Lives to Help Win Victory" for U.S., Says Letter Addressed to L. A. Mayor

In reply to doubts expressed by Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles, a Kibei citizen of that city stoutly defended the loyalty of his fellow Japanese Americans in a letter published by the Daily Bruin, UCLA students' paper.

Through his secretary, Mayor Bowron stated that he had read the letter with great interest and that he appreciated fully the very difficult position in which many loyal citizens find themselves. He assured the Kibei that he was grateful for the courage and faith expressed by these citizens.

The letter to the mayor explained the background of the Kibei, declaring that these young people had been sent back to Japan for training through no choice of their own but to aid the financial burden of their parents. The writer of the letter described the trying time following his return to America, the strange language and people. He continued:

"After five years in American schools, including high school, junior college and university, I had come to feel that I should stay here all my life and become a good American citizen. So I joined the local Japanese American Citizens League and participated in many social and civic activities in and out of the Japanese community. I had come to know many Kibei boys during my school days and naturally we got together to form a Kibei division within the JACL organization. That was when, about five years ago, we started an Americanization movement among Kibei boys and girls."

"Some of us who have graduated from colleges and universities in this country became leaders of the organization to guide and educate those who have had little experience in learning the American way of life since they returned here for financial or other reasons. We sponsored lecture courses in English language or forums on the Constitution of the United States."

"Yours very sincerely,

"A Kibei Citizen."

Fisher Points to Services Already Rendered to Nation by Citizens of Japanese Ancestry, Commends Work

(Continued from Page 2)

leaders have already been detained and others can be without evacuating the thousands of rank and file Japanese.

"Harsh treatment of the Japanese residents will give the military rulers of Japan the finest sort of propaganda to support their claim to be the 'protectors and deliverers of the colored races of Asia from the arrogant and race-biased white nations.' The Nazis have already made much of our mistreatment of the Negro. If we violate in any degree the equal rights of our fellow citizens of Japanese stock, we mock our pretensions of fighting to defend democracy."

"Since we are confident of win-

Dr. Uyesugi to Head Portland J. A. C. L. Chapter

PORTLAND, Ore. — Dr. Newton K. Uyesugi was elected president of the Portland JACL for the second consecutive year in an election held recently.

Others chosen were: John Ito, vice-pres.; Rose Katagiri, asst. vice-pres.; Tom Kobayashi, treasurer; Sumi Kobayashi, corres. sec.; Sumiye Kogiso, rec. sec.; Mamoru Wakasugi, board delegate.

ning the war, the Japanese residents are a possible menace to our national security only during the war. Upon the coming of peace, we shall presumably wish them to continue as heretofore to take their place in our general life. If, however, we isolate them and give them cause to resent unnecessary discriminations imposed during the war, then they will not fit smoothly into our national life, but will present another acute race problem."

"Our citizens of Japanese parentage are just as trustworthy now as they were a few weeks ago when Governor Olson and other publicists paid tribute to their loyalty and civic devotion. Has the setback given to the Allied arms by the military machine of Japan made our political leaders in state, county and municipality, play the bully, and turn against our Japanese citizens as scapegoats for the remote crimes, in Japan, whom our Japanese American citizens have repeatedly denounced?"

"In connection with the whole question of citizens of Japanese stock, I wish to testify to the great service to our nation already rendered by the Japanese American Citizens League. It is the only inclusive organization touching the Nisei and it can be of great value in maintaining their undivided loyalty to the United States."

