



Tobruk had fallen but Sevastopol still held. U. S. bombers entered the battle of the Libyan desert and the United Nations showed their determination to hold the middle east. The Nazis were massing on the desert and on Crete and the main stage of the theater of war was held by the battle of Egypt. Meanwhile, the battle for the Aleutians was veiled in the mysteries of fog and bad water. Admiral King said that the "battle was continuing" and the Navy communicated that the Japanese were "digging in" at Kiska island in the western Aleutians, only 585 miles from the great U. S. base at Dutch Harbor on Unalaska.

An enemy submarine, presumably Japanese, poked its nose out of the Pacific off Vancouver island and peppered Estevan point for a half-hour. Twenty-four hours later on Sunday night an enemy U-boat, also believed Japanese, fired nine shells at the northern Oregon coast, but did no known damage. Radio Tokyo quickly announced that the entire U. S. west coast was "panic-stricken." The shelling evidently was salve for the bruised hindside of Nipponese warlords who had really seen some "panic" when "Jimmy" Doolittle's boys had paid a visit over Tokyo that day in May.

General Delos Emmons warned the people of Hawaii against being lulled into any "false sense of security" by the great U. S. air and navy victory off Midway Island and advised that civilians engaged in non-essential work evacuate to the U. S. mainland. The General did not specify whether he intended that Hawaiian Japanese should evacuate if they were in non-essential work.

Soviet Russia marked the first anniversary of Germany's unprovoked invasion of her territory on June 22. The Red Army and the Soviet people affirmed their determination to fight until the fascist invaders had been crushed. On the Soviet's Pacific front an uneasy peace still lurked over frontiers bristling with bayonets and punctuated with anti-aircraft batteries. In some quarters the Japanese landings on the unprotected western Aleutians was interpreted as the first phase of a Japanese attack on Soviet Siberia.

In the White House Britain's bulldoggy Winston Churchill, faced with a serious government crisis at home over the Tobruk debacle, conferred with Franklin Roosevelt on subjects believed associated with the establishment of a second front in Europe. But meanwhile, the sharp Nazi gains in the Libyan front bode ill for the immediate establishment of a large-scale offensive in western Europe.

Closer to home the Japanese in California's Military Area 2 were packing up, awaiting Army orders to start for assembly centers. The farm labor shortage was still acute in many western states, although in eastern Oregon and southern Idaho the arrival of Japanese evacuee farm workers had saved much of the sugar beet crop.

The two suits, filed in San Francisco and Oakland, challenging the right of American-born Japanese to vote in San Francisco and Alameda county elections, received their first hearing last week in San Francisco in the federal court of Judge St. Sure. The contesting parties reached an agreement of facts. On June 26 the case will come up again at which time a Japanese will be added to the case as the second defendant, the first being S. F. Registrar Cameron King.

Senators Rap 'Concentration Camp' Bill

WRA Policies Unaffected By Change, Belief

Eisenhower Takes Post in New Office Of War Information

WASHINGTON — Milton S. Eisenhower, director of the War Relocation Authority, has been appointed to a new important war post as deputy director in charge of administrative matters of the newly created office of War Information by President Roosevelt, it was learned here this week.

He has been succeeded as WRA director by Dillon S. Myer, former assistant administrator of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment administration of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Eisenhower, who had been charged as WRA director with the relocation of 112,000 west coast Japanese evacuees, is believed already at work in his new post as a coordinator of the government's wartime information services. He is directly under Elmer Davis, chief of the Office of War Information, who was appointed last week. It was felt that wartime urgency prompted the appointment of Mr. Eisenhower to his new post. Considered 'Great Choice'

Mr. Myer is considered a "great choice" by Washington officials for the heavy task of resettling west coast evacuees in new inland communities.

Elmer Rowalt, assistant director to Eisenhower, will be retained.

It was believed that the WRA's policy of resettlement would not be affected by the change in management.

Mike Masaoka and George Inagaki, special JACL representatives in Washington, conferred with Myer Monday afternoon.

The new WRA director is expected to make an inspection trip to the west coast within a few days. Announcement of any definite policies by the WRA will probably be withheld until the new director has conferred with his staff at the San Francisco regional office and has visited relocation centers.

Utah Relocation Center Planned Near Abraham

A new relocation center for Japanese evacuated from the Pacific coast will be established in the Abraham area, Millard county, Utah, about 125 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, according to an announcement this week from Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding the western defense command and Fourth Army.

The center will accommodate 10,000 evacuees and construction will get away immediately by a private contractor under supervision of army engineers.

Volunteer evacuees from the west coast have resettled in Millard county near the new project during the past two months and are now farming several hundred acres of sugar beets in the Abraham and Delta areas of Millard county.

Six Japanese Aliens Arrested By FBI, Report

LOS ANGELES — Six Japanese aliens faced possible internment for the duration Wednesday because they allegedly held secret meetings conducted in the Japanese language at the Santa Anita assembly center.

The aliens were arrested by the FBI and removed from the center, according to the WCCA.

Manzanar Chief Motors 1500 Miles to Check Work Conditions

To assure himself that 129 volunteer workers who left Manzanar relocation center in California to help meet southern Idaho's drastic labor shortage in the sugar beet fields were working under good conditions and receiving decent treatment, Roy Nash, director of the WRA Manzanar project, made a long, dusty 1500-mile trip by automobile last weekend.

He was accompanied by two members of his WRA staff at Manzanar, Ray Best, chief of transportation and supply, and Bob and by Ted Akahoshi, member of Brown, head of public relations, the resident Japanese staff at Manzanar.

Japanese workers from Manzanar were among more than 500 who volunteered from west coast evacuation centers to go to southern Idaho to thin sugar beets. J. G. Beeson of the U. S. employment

service reported last week that the coming of Japanese volunteers had "helped save Idaho's \$16,000,000 sugar beet crop."

Nash said that Manzanar Japanese, working in fields near Rupert, Idaho, were being housed in a Farm Security Administration migratory workers' camp. He said that they would be moved soon to better accommodations at an abandoned CCC camp.

Akahoshi pronounced that working conditions were "satisfactory."

He said that tears brimmed in the eyes of many of the volunteer beet workers when they learned that the director of Manzanar's community of 10,000 had come all the way from California to inspect their conditions because he had been concerned over their welfare. He said Nash and his staff left Idaho with the heartfelt good wishes of the volunteers from Manzanar.

Native Daughters Seek Ban On Citizenship for Nisei

Resolution Passed At Oakland Meeting; Funds Appropriated

OAKLAND — Bringing their four-day convention to a close last week, the Native Daughters of the Golden West passed a resolution asking appointment of a five-member committee to draft and sponsor an amendment to the constitution of the United States to exclude from citizenship all persons of Japanese ancestry.

The resolution was similar to that passed by the Native Sons of the Golden West at their convention at Hobergs, California, last month.

The Native Daughters appropriated \$1,000 to match an equal fund set aside by the Native Sons to finance the anti-Japanese program.

Copies of the resolution were sent to President Roosevelt, Attorney General Biddle and Governor Olson, Lieutenant-Governor Patterson and Attorney General Warren of California.

Attorney General Warren was the main speaker at the Victory luncheon of the Native Daughters.

The resolution stated that the action to take away citizenship from persons of Japanese race was necessary "for our future security and the security of our children and their children."

800 Citizens Stage 'Strike' At Santa Anita

SANTA ANITA — Eight hundred American citizen Japanese who stopped work on an assembly center project in a protest demonstration were reported back at work this week at the WCCA assembly center here.

The United Press said that there were no clear-cut explanation of the "sit-down strike" although some sources said it was reportedly in protest over the serving of sauerkraut for dinner.

Army authorities were investigating the situation, it was stated.

Santa Anita now houses about 18,500 persons of Japanese race and is the biggest of the assembly centers.

Senator Stewart Would Intern All Japanese

Action on Measure Delayed Following Vigorous Protests

WASHINGTON — Vigorous protests from both Republican and Democratic senators this week held up senate action on a measure authorizing the secretary of war to place any and all Japanese in concentration camps for the duration of the war.

Senator Stewart, D., Tennessee, floor manager of the broad-termed measure reported favorably by the senate immigration committee, according to Associated Press, agreed to the delay after Senators Ball, R., Minnesota; Murdock, D., Utah; Taft, R., Ohio, and Clark, D., Idaho, said that constitutional question and a supreme court decision were directly involved.

Sen. Ball, pointing out that 100,000 Japanese born in this country were citizens, told the senate that if it agreed to "putting 100,000 American citizens in concentration camps without hearings or anything else," the next step might rival actions of the totalitarian countries. (There are approximately 180,000 American citizens of Japanese race in the continental United States and Hawaii).

Stewart conceded that some War and Justice department officials said they now had ample authority to restrain enemy aliens. He also agreed that the proposed measure reversed an old supreme court decision that children born in the United States of Japanese parents were citizens.

Clark said that American citizen Japanese were now helping solve a drastic labor shortage in western sugar beet areas and suggested that the proposed legislation might cause them to cease cooperation.

Murdock said that the present Japanese relocation program was operating successfully and the proposed measure "would invite trouble."

Wickard Says Japanese Labor May Be Utilized

WASHINGTON — Secretary Wickard said last week that the U. S. Department of Agriculture was considering plans to use Japanese evacuated from the West Coast to meet farm-labor shortages in the interior.

Wickard said that whether these plans work out will depend largely on the attitude of various state governments toward Japanese.

Wickard said also that the government might have to pay for the transportation of migrant workers from one crop area to another.

Denver Japanese Sentenced to Death For Murder of Wife

DENVER, Colo. — George Honda, Denver Japanese, who sought unsuccessfully to have his murder trial postponed because he feared anti-Japanese sentiment would not allow him a fair trial, was last Saturday night sentenced to die in Colorado's lethal gas chamber for the bread knife murder of his wife.

Honda murdered his American-born Japanese wife in a Denver hotel lobby last March.

Japanese in Uniforms Startle Bystanders on Chicago Streets

CHICAGO — Six Japanese walking through Chicago's downtown section gave some timid bystanders a temporary shock—but it was all O. K.

They were in United States Army uniforms. All are Americans from the west coast and have been in the army a year. They are at Camp Grant, Illinois, with many other American-born Japanese and came to Chicago to spend a three-day furlough.

James Ito, 25, of Portland, Ore.,

told an International News Service reporter:

"All we ask is a chance to prove we are good and true Americans. We would like best of all to drop a bomb on Tokyo."

With Ito were Kiyoshi Takahashi, 24, and Roy Yokohama of Sacramento, Calif.; Stanley Kishiyama, 26, and Arthur Yamashita, 25, both of Pocatello, Ida.; and Byrd Kumataka, 27, of Parlier, Calif.

(Kumataka was president of the Parlier JACL at the time he was inducted in 1941.)

National Committee Prepares Relocation of Nisei Students

Clarence Pickett Names Executive Committee to Handle Education Program

PHILADELPHIA — Administrative machinery for the relocation of American Japanese students in inland colleges and universities has been set up and a definite program is expected to be announced shortly.

Commissioned by M. S. Eisenhower, as director of the War Relocation Authority, a National Japanese American Student Relocation Council has been organized by Clarence Pickett of the American Friends Service.

Will Formulate Policy

The national executive committee of the Student Relocation Council will formulate policy. The eastern committee will work on college openings and the financial program, while the western committee will continue student contacts and will assemble and coordinate data.

It is believed that the committee has agreed that the program will include all of the group "eligible for advanced training," which will embrace graduate students and high school graduates, as well as transfers from west coast colleges and universities. The committee will also endeavor to place Japanese Americans who are not in assembly or relocation centers.

Summer Classes Possibility

The committee has recommended all students now in centers who have on their own initiative secured a college which is willing to register them for summer classes should be permitted to apply for permits immediately to leave the centers.

It was understood that all persons interested in the student relocation program should contact either the national offices, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, or the executive secretary in the region from which they have been evacuated.

Dr. Robert Barstow, national executive secretary of the Student Relocation Council, is now on the west coast conferring with his aides and western committee members.

The next meeting of the national executive committee is scheduled for July 8 in New York city. Mike Masaoka Named

One American-born Japanese, Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, has been named to the national executive committee by Pickett.

John Nason, president of Swarthmore University, is chairman of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council's executive committee. Other members are Reed Cary and David Hinshaw of the American Friends Service Committee; John Thomas of the Baptist Home Missions Council; A. Rowland Elliot of the National YMCA; E. Fay Campbell of American Colleges and Universities association; Eleanor French of the National YWCA; Dr. Carl Ackerman, head of the Columbia University Pulitzer School of Journalism; Paul Bristed of the Student Volunteer Movement; and, Mike Masaoka of the JACL. Dr. Robert Barstow is executive secretary.

Naomi Binford is associate secretary. John H. Provisce of the War Relocation Authority and Bess Goodeykootz of the U. S. Department of Education are consultants. Further additions will also be made to this committee, it was stated.

Joe Conard of 2031 Baker Street, San Francisco, is chairman of the west coast committee and also executive secretary of the Northern California regional committee. Dean Bob O'Brien of the University of Washington is executive secretary of the Pacific Northwest Committee. Mrs. Marion Reith of the YWCA, Los Angeles, is executive secretary of the Southern California committee.

Mechanics Group Wants to Deport All U. S. Japanese

SAN JOSE — Members of the California state council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics adopted a resolution at their convention here last week asking the government to deport all Japanese from the United States after the war.

The resolution also asked that all Japanese, American or foreign-born, be barred from citizenship.

Tanforan High Opens Summer School Session

TANFORAN — Tanforan High school opened Monday, June 15, with approximately 1000 students in attendance.

Classes will be conducted on a lecture and discussion basis, due to the lack of facilities, announced Henry Tani, in charge of the high school program.

Faculty heads of departments include: Hiro Katayama, English; Shozo Tsuchida, social science and history; Elko Hosoi, mathematics; Frances Kimura, sciences; and Vernon Ichisaka, agriculture.

One out of every five Tanforan residents is now employed, according to statistics released by Fred Craig, head timekeeper.

This does not include volunteers, who are largely in recreation and education.

Fifty-four interviewers will survey occupational skills and aptitudes of local residents to determine their availability for industrial projects in the relocation areas.

The survey is being made at the request of the W. R. A.

The California State library in Sacramento will issue any desired books to local residents through the Center library, it was announced by Librarian Kiyoko Hoshiga. Only fiction and medical books will not be available.

Curfew Charge Filed Against Three Nisei

Three American-born Japanese from Colorado denied guilt Saturday in federal district court at Salt Lake City on charges of violating the wartime alien curfew and restricted military zone regulations.

The three were identified on court records as Kawame Sugimoto, his wife, Hisami, and William Minoru Iwami. They were taken into custody about 4 a. m. Thursday on U. S. highway 91, within the prohibited military zone established around the Army ordnance depot near Ogden, Utah.

FBI agents filed information accusing the trio of violating the 8 p. m.-6 a. m. alien curfew regulation which is in effect inside the prohibited areas, and in addition other rulings prohibiting persons of Japanese ancestry from being within a military zone.

Date for the trial was not set. It was believed their cases will probably be heard during the fall term of the court. Judge Tillman D. Johnson released the defendants on recognizance.

Coroner's Jury Holds Inquest Into Death of Gardener

SALINAS — An inquest into the death of Tetsugiro Kashino, 49, Watsonville Japanese gardener, who was found shot in front of a Gonzales pool room on January 31, this year, was held last week by Coroner J. A. Cornett.

The jury returned a verdict of "death by gunshot wounds in the neck, said by shots fired by a person unknown to the jury."

Kashino died within a few minutes after his body was found on the street. Deputy Sheriff Penn Pihl testified. Officers have investigated the case for weeks but have found no witnesses to the slaying, although several heard the shots.

Charles Laughton Gives Art Supplies

MANZANAR — Charles Laughton, screen star, and Paul T. Frankl, Beverly Hills interior decorator, this week presented art supplies to Masaki Ichien of this center for use in the art department, reports the Manzanar Free Press.

Both Laughton and Frankl are personal friends of Ichien, who is woodcraft supervisor at Manzanar.

Two Evacuation Center Schools Open This Fall

SANTA BARBARA — Schools for approximately 6000 evacuated Japanese children will open about September 1 at the Manzanar and Tulelake relocation centers.

That was the announcement of Dr. Curtis W. Warren, Santa Barbara superintendent of schools and State Board of Education representative for the establishment of evacuated education.

Some American citizens of Japanese race will be employed as teachers, Dr. Warren said, but at the regular wage paid other internes. Remainder of the instructors will be certified under California requirements and paid from \$1600 to \$1800 annually. He estimated that Tulelake will have 3800 pupils and a teaching staff of 170; Manzanar, 2200 pupils and a staff of 110.

Classes will be set up from nursery through high school but on an advanced educational plan—already tried in some California schools—of a seven-year elementary and five-year high school.

Dr. Warren said it was hoped that the January legislative session would make the schools part of the state system, receiving funds in the same proportion as other schools, with a portion of the expense borne by the federal government.

Subject to approval of the State Board of Education, Dr. Warren listed Mrs. Lucy Wilcox Adams, educational recreation director for the War Relocation Authority, as head of personnel.

Schoolhouse Planning Official Visits Two Relocation Centers

SACRAMENTO — Dr. Charles Bursch, chief of the state division of schoolhouse planning, made a two-day inspection of the Tulelake relocation center last week to determine what facilities may be made available for the education of evacuee children.

Bursch, whose committee already has surveyed conditions at the Manzanar center, visited Tulelake Monday and Tuesday.

NISEI WIFE OF CHINESE IS ARRESTED

SAN FRANCISCO — Federal authorities here last week revealed the arrest of the American Japanese wife of an American-born Chinese in Oakland. She is Mrs. Liwa Yakai Chew, 32, who was taken into custody for being in an area from which Japanese had been excluded.

Mrs. Chew said that she "would rather die than be sent to a Japanese assembly center." She said that her sentiments had "always been with the Chinese."

The attractive wife of Joe Chew pleading guilty before Federal Judge St. Sure.

She wept copiously and asked: "What is to become of my two children?"

Under a policy carried out in similar cases by military authorities are not exempted from the exclusion orders and have been sent to Japanese assembly centers.

Judge St. Sure continued the case until June 26 for sentencing.

Seattle Japanese Faces Sixteen-Day Term for Violation

SEATTLE — Genshi F. Nishimura, who has been serving as kitchen foreman at Camp Harmony, was sentenced last week by Federal Judge Lloyd L. Black to sixteen days in the Kings County jail.

Nishimura pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with violating the curfew on Japanese.

In a letter asking leniency for the defendant, George Takigawa, operations manager for Area D at Camp Harmony, and former vice-president of the C. I. O.'s Alaska Cannery Workers, said Nishimura was in charge of a crew of 152 pot washers, dish washers, vegetable men and cleaning and salvage details, and has been doing an excellent job.

Judge Black said that in sentencing Nishimura he was taking into account the fact that the defendant already has been in jail for ten days.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Want Nipponese Remain for Harvest

A campaign is on in the Fresno County area to permit the Japanese to remain until the grape season is over.

The shortage of farm laborers is prompting this move, and there seems to be little doubt about the seriousness of the situation. American farmers who had heretofore refused to hire Japanese help are being compelled to change their stand. It is only natural when farm products are bringing such good prices. Wages, too, are going up. The general prevailing scale has gone up to 45c an hour, and is 50c in many instances.

A strange situation will be created if the evacuation should be delayed for three or four months. The Japanese farmers who sold their crops have promised to look after the ranches until they leave, have expected to be ordered out in a month or so.

They will have to continue working without pay as long as they remain on the ranch at their own expense. The same is true of those who liquidated their businesses.

On the other hand, those who are expecting to hire others or share in the net profits after expenses are paid, are hoping that the order will be delayed as long as possible.

A compromise might be the happy solution—to permit those who are ready to go be the vanguard, and those who desire to remain, work until the harvest season is over.

Arizona May Become Truck Crop Center

Someone stated, "Give the Japanese land, and they will make things grow where others have failed."

Of course the Japanese farmers are not miracle men. But it is true that they have developed spots in California where no others could—on the shifting sand dunes of Livingston, the hayfields of Florin and many other spots in California. They have introduced new crops, enriching communities with greater income and higher land value.

In the same manner, Arizona, which is going to have the largest relocation center and acreage for farming, is going to become one of the most important agricultural states of the Union by the time this war is over. We predict that within two years, Arizona will be shipping farm products into California and will be competing in the Eastern markets with the variety of crops the Japanese have been raising in California.

There is going to be howling about cheap Japanese labor and so forth, because the Japanese, through their efficient management and experience, together with their love of the soil are going to cut the cost of production and thereby undersell the California farmers.

Every state which is going to have Japanese relocation centers is going to see new crops and greater incomes from the lands to be developed by the Japanese. Table tomatoes, celery, and all the products which require "stoop labor" are going to increase in price because of the scarcity. This is going to be more noticeable next year when the white farmers will have to start from the beginning instead of buying the crops already planted and ready for harvesting.

The Japanese have a glorious opportunity of showing how much they can contribute to the campaign of "Food for Victory".

Have Confidence In WRA Administration

The War Relocation Authority is going to do a good job in the relocation settlements of Japanese if politics are kept out. We have had the opportunity of meeting and discussing various matters with Milton Eisenhower, the director, and we have also talked with E. R. Fryer, Colonel Cress, and the staff members of the W. R. A. office in San Francisco. They are sympathetic and understanding. We have absolute confidence in their good faith.

Sniping has already started against the W. R. A. Agitation to keep the management of the relo-

cation centers in the hands of the army instead of civilian officials has been launched.

We believe that once the Japanese become familiar with the program of the WRA, they will be inspired to give their best to make the projects successful. The morale is going to be much improved, once the relocation centers get underway.

If, however, politics should interfere with the administration, there is going to be lowering of morale. It would be a tragedy for the Japanese, especially the citizens, if they cannot have sympathetic and understanding officials.

In order that the WRA officials can help the Japanese, everyone must cooperate. If we can make the projects go "over the top", no one can dispute the work of the administration.

Medical Centers of Primary Importance

The medical centers to be established in the centers are of primary importance for the health and safety of the residents. Too many complaints have been received about the lack of facilities and medicine. This may have been the case because of the proximity of county hospitals, but it nevertheless is true that supplies have not been adequate, thus compelling some of the doctors to draw upon their private stock to help patients. The dentists have met the same situation.

As it is, if this war or the confinement of the Japanese should last for any number of years, the change of climate, food and living conditions is expected to produce a high mortality rate among the first generation.

Their age alone would produce such a situation under normal conditions, but evacuation is accelerating their deaths.

To give them a fighting chance to come out alive, we believe the medical centers and the staffs should be given the best of everything.

Just as the food complaints have decreased with the passage of time, we hope that complaints about the medical centers will decrease, too, with the improvement of these centers.

No Longer Afraid Of Desert Heat

When evacuation problems were discussed in the initial stages, we had ideas which have changed radically with time. We were afraid of the heat.

When Arizona was mentioned, we felt as if we were to receive a sentence of death if we were to be sent there. The reported temperatures of 120 to 130 degrees were too high even to think about. It reminded us about the stories of Imperial Valley where, we were told, eggs can be fried by dropping on the hot sand during the summer months.

Today we are getting used to the hot climate. To our amazement we are no longer afraid of Arizona. In fact, we are inclined to favor the hot, dry weather to the snows. For one thing, our children seem to have improved in health since coming to this warm belt in central California.

Reports from Poston, Arizona, where a colony is already in the making, state that the weather is not bad, excepting for the dust and wind. For the people who have been living in the foggy belt of the coastal region, it may be intolerable, but those from Southern California and so accustomed to summers of over 100 degrees do not seem to be bothered.

Another thing is the getting out of California. Naturally we desire to remain close to our homes, but if we are destined to go to other states, we shall have to make up our minds to make the best of it. With a changed outlook, even Arkansas does not faze us. We are beginning to look forward to a trip to a distant state, since we might not have been able to afford such luxury at our own cost.

The burning desire we have now is to make good wherever we are sent. It is a challenge which will make or break the Japanese in this country. Regardless of the hardships or privations which we have to undergo, we must succeed. And we can, if we all pull together with the WRA.

Japanese From Missoula May Work in Beets

WASHINGTON—Senator Murray, D., Montana, said last week that immigration officials had granted permission for employment of Japanese released from government camps as agricultural workers, including sugar beet labor.

(Japanese referred to in this report are aliens who were interned by the Department of Justice after the outbreak of war and who have been paroled after their cases were presented before enemy alien hearing boards.)

Sen. Murray said that Japanese released at Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, and Fort Missoula, Montana, would be used in beet fields near Sidney, Montana. It is believed that they will be paid prevailing wages.

G. N. Wells, president of the Montana-Dakota Beet Growers' Association had appealed to Murray for aid in solving a labor shortage.

"Immigration Commissioner Lemuel B. Schofield advised me Saturday that the Japanese being released from temporary custody may be engaged in work in Montana beet fields through U. S. employment service representatives," Sen. Murray said.

Sen. Murray hoped that a large crew of workers released from the two enemy alien internment centers could be obtained to help solve the present labor shortage problem.

Two JACL Leaders Explain Stand on Evacuation Issue

NEW YORK CITY—Defending the JACL's stand on the West Coast Japanese evacuation, Mike Masaoka and George Inagaki, JACL representatives, met with a group of critical N. Y. nisei, last Wednesday evening, June 17, at the Japanese Methodist church.

Mr. Masaoka outlined the growth and functions of the JACL, the stand of the JACL before and after December 7th, and its present work. He spoke of the hardships of evacuation, of conditions in the assembly centers, of adjustments in the relocation places and of the possibilities of student relocation.

The New Yorkers were of the opinion that they would like to profit from the experience of the JACL in order to prevent any evacuation of the Japanese on the East coast.

Attending the meeting were: Rev. and Mrs. A. S. Akamatsu, Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Suzuki, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ellis, Dr. Hachiro Yuasa, LeRoy Kajiwaru, Henry Masuda, Mary Nagatoshi, Yurino Takayoshi, Isao Okajima, Tommy Komuro, Osamu Shimizu, Ken Furuya, Akira Hayashi, Ichiro Shirato, George Furiya, Tooru Kanazawa, Ferd Okada, Toge Fujihiro, Hatsuye Yamasaki, and Paul Abe.

Report Government Seeking Books for Evacuee Education

SACRAMENTO—The federal government is seeking donations of all types of textbooks for the education of Japanese children in relocation and assembly centers in California.

Aubrey A. Douglas, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, conferred last week with a representative of the WCCA on means of obtaining the books.

Douglas said he recommended that local school districts be requested to turn over "obsolete and worn books for use in the camps."

He said steps are being taken to provide the Japanese children with informal education this summer prior to the opening of formal classes this fall.

He declared approximately one-half of the 70,000 Japanese in California centers are of junior college age or younger.

Owens Publisher Speaks on Relocation

PALO ALTO—George W. Savage, of the Lone Pine Progress-Citizen spoke at the opening session of the fifth annual California Editors' conference at Stanford University on the subject "What's Happening to the Evacuated Japs at Manzanar?"

ACLU Posts Bond in Nisei Test Case

SAN FRANCISCO—The American Civil Liberties Union last week posted \$1000 bond for the release of Fred T. Korematsu, 23, a native of San Leandro, Calif., who was scheduled to enter a plea of failure to comply with military area exclusion orders before Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh.

Ernest Besig, Northern California director of the ACLU, said that his organization wish to use Korematsu's case to test the citizenship rights of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Federal attorneys charge that Korematsu, who was employed as a shipyard worker before December but who lost his job because of his ancestry, underwent a plastic surgery operation and posed as a "Spanish-Hawaiian" in order to escape evacuation.

West's Latest Boom Town Has Name--Newell

SAN FRANCISCO—California's newest "boom town"—which in a few short weeks will be the largest city in California's northern border counties—had a name this week.

It will be called Newell, Modoc county, just south of the Oregon border.

Its present population is near 10,000. In a few weeks it will be 16,000. It of its residents, with the exception of a few administrative officials, are Japanese evacuated from the west coast zone.

The wartime community, formerly called the Tulelake relocation center, was named after Frederick Haynes Newell, first chief engineer of the U. S. Reclamation Service.

A War Relocations Authority spokesman said that "Newell was one of the early pioneers in the movement to conserve the water resources of the western states, and to use them through irrigation to broaden the basis of life in the arid regions of western America."

He added: "It is appropriate, therefore, that this new community for evacuees from the coastal regions, located on the Klamath reclamation project should bear his name."

At Newell, in the reclaimed bed of Tule Lake, the virgin acres will be used to grow potatoes, beets, barley, onions, carrots and other truck crops.

The WRA is organizing Japanese in all its new relocation centers to reclaim arid lands throughout the west.

Walerga Evacuees Moved to Permanent Homes at Newell

SACRAMENTO—Movement of Walerga Assembly Center's 5,000 Japanese to the wartime relocation area at Newell, Modoc county, California, was completed on June 24.

Prospective Buyers 'Squeeze' Japanese in Military Area 2

VISALIA—With evacuation orders believed imminent for Japanese in California's Military Area No. 2, the Visalia Times-Delta last week noted a "hurrying and scurrying" as Japanese residents prepared for removal orders.

The newspaper noted that many prospective buyers of goods from the prospective evacuees were "putting the squeeze" on the Japanese.

The Times-Delta added: "Japanese merchants are disposing of their stocks and in many instances renting their places of business. Truck farmers and others are making hasty arrangements for an early exit and attempting to salvage crops now being harvested."

"In the main the potential evacuees are calm, but in some instances there are cases of itters. One Japanese farmer who only this year undertook a sizable farming operation, bought thousands of dol-

Five Council Seats Filled at Tanfo Election

Close Races Mark Voting at San Bruno Assembly Center

TANFORAN—With 80 percent of the eligible voters going to the polls, Japanese at the Tanforan assembly center elected a five-man center council in the election held last week.

The Tanforan Totalizer, center publication, commented that the election resulted in the naming of a completely new council since none of the incumbent members of the former temporary group are retained.

The results of the election were (winning candidates in capitals):

Precinct 1: TOSHIMI OGAWA, 484; Tad Fujita, 155; Yoshio Katayama, 85; and Saburo Matsumoto, 1.

Precinct 2: ERNEST IYAMA, 392; Hachiro Yuasa, 188; Henry Takahashi, 124; and Kiyoji Kanehara, 5.

Precinct 3: FRANK YAMASAKI, 237; Toshio Suzuki, 236; Motomi Yokomizo, 177; and Robert Iki, 151.

Precinct 4: ALBERT KOSAKURA, 302; David Tatsuno, 300; Frank Tsukamoto, 32; Roy Kaneko, 6.

Precinct 5: VERNON ICHISAKA, 489; James Nishimura, 313; Tamotsu Sakai, 199; Keitaro Tsukamoto, 114; and Saiki Muneno, 3.

Ogawa was formerly a San Francisco art store manager and was active in the San Francisco JACL chapter. Yamasaki is a San Francisco hotelman. Iiyama was deputy county clerk in the city of Oakland under civil service and was also president of the Oakland Young Democrats. Kosakura was formerly a Berkeley grocer. Ichisaka, until evacuation, was on the managing board of the Pacific Citizen and is president of the Washington Township JACL.

Salinas Residents Begin Movement to Arizona WRA Center

SALINAS—Evacuation of Japanese from the Salinas assembly center to the Colorado River relocation area at Poston, Arizona, started this week.

Three official groups were in charge of the evacuation processes. The Wartime Civil Control Administration was in charge from the center to the gate. The Army took over the gate to the train and the War Relocation Authority was in charge of actual transportation from Salinas to Parker, Arizona.

Two hours loading time was arranged.

Japanese property at the Monterey street warehouse will probably be shipped shortly to the residents at the relocation center, although no announcements have been made as yet regarding the stored goods.

Persons under medical care are being removed from the center to the county hospital until they recuperate sufficiently to make the trip east. Infirmary equipment is being shipped to Arizona.

Prospective Buyers 'Squeeze' Japanese in Military Area 2

lars worth of tractors and other farming machinery, disposed of it all so hastily that he scarcely realized a dime a dollar on his investment.

"A white farmer in the southern part of the county who has struggled along with a mere 20 acres suddenly found his holdings expanded ten times. His Japanese neighbor, a large land operator, simply turned over all his lands and all his equipment "for the duration" and "made the white man beneficiary without any obligation whatever."

"Prospective buyers of small merchandising establishments are putting the "squeeze" on Japanese owners, records in the state office here reveal. It is the plan of would-be purchasers to hammer down the price to a giveaway figure before closing the deal. The same has been true in the sale and purchase of furniture, automobiles and other things the Japanese cannot take into concentration camps."

Post-War Council Resolution Asks Exemption for U. S. Nisei

New York Japanese Group Opposes Thomas Resolution But Council Passes It By Close Voice Vote at Evacuation Meeting

NEW YORK—Mike M. Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, declared last Thursday at a meeting of the Post-War World Council called to discuss the question of Japanese evacuation that "we are a test of democracy."

Masaoka was quoted by the New York Times as saying in reference to the Japanese evacuation on the west coast that "if they can do that to one group, they can do that to other groups."

The meeting was held at the Russell Sage Foundation and was attended by twenty social welfare, religious and similar organizations.

The New York Times in a report of the meeting said that Norman Thomas, chairman of the executive committee of the Post-War World Council, met violent opposition from the Japanese American Committee for Democracy, an organization of New York alien and citizen Japanese when he attempted to obtain passage of a resolution advocating that American citizen Japanese be exempted from all military orders. The resolution was finally adopted by a close voice vote.

The resolution was described by the Times as recommending that both military and civil authorities keep the evacuation "within its present geographical bounds." It further asked that "after evacuation the entire matter of assembly and resettlement be taken from military authority and put into civilian control through Federal bureaus, and that a process be carried out as a necessary change in residence only and not as military internment of unaccused persons in concentration camps, as present trends indicate it may become."

Thirdly, the resolution asked that American citizens of Japanese ancestry be exempted from all orders and that boards of hearing be established so that both alien and citizen may appear and have their cases heard. It ended with the recommendation "that every effort be made to see that these temporary shelters . . . shall not through any cause be permitted to become even semi-permanent."

Miss Teru Masumoto, who represented the Japanese American Committee for Democracy of New York, offered a resolution in opposition to that presented by Norman Thomas. The JACD resolution was narrowly defeated. This resolution differed from the one adopted in proclaiming "as loyal Americans we support every measure that will help insure victory for the United Nations, despite any personal hardships or sacrifices."

It further said that military considerations made necessary the West Coast evacuations and as such was a contribution to victory.

The resolution recommended that "this conference commend to the attention of the nation the thousands upon thousands of loyal Americans of Japanese descent both citizen and non-citizen, who are completely ignoring their own personal interests for the sake of the war effort and are cooperating fully with the government's war relocation program."

Other speakers at the conference included C. Read Cary of the American Friends Service Committee who described conditions in the evacuation centers in California and said they differ only slightly from the concentration camps abroad. "We are doing exactly the same thing as in Germany," he declared.

The New York Times also reported that Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, discussed the legal effects of mass evacuation. He said that the excuse of military necessity should not be tolerated.

Baldwin also asked: "Why didn't Mayor LaGuardia permit Japanese Americans to parade last Saturday—a parade in support of the democratic tradition?"

The parade referred to was the "New York at War" parade from which an organization representation of Japanese Americans was barred by Mayor LaGuardia's Committee on grounds that such action was necessary for their own protection.

Returns to Capital



MIKE MASAOKA, National JACL Secretary, is this week back in Washington to continue conferences with WRA officials.

New York Group Calls Conference On Evacuation

NEW YORK—Evacuation of west Coast Japanese was the subject of a special conference called by the Post-War Council of New York City last week at the Russell Sage Foundation.

Norman Thomas was the chairman and the speakers were Reed Cary of the American Friends Service Committee, Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union and Mike Masaoka of the JACL.

Thomas, in introducing the subject, declared that the evacuation of the Japanese was the "greatest blow ever struck against civil liberties in the United States." He explained that all persons should be interested in this problem because of one of the following reasons: humanitarian, discrimination of races, and civil liberties.

"Intolerable Conditions" Told

Cary told of "intolerable conditions" in the assembly centers and likened them to concentration camps in Europe, with the exception that those in charge did not want to treat the people inhumanely.

Masaoka developed the theme that the conditions in the assembly centers should arouse at least the humanitarian sympathies of every person. He noted that this situation might aid axis propagandists in their claim that this is a "race war" if discrimination was carried out against a single racial group. He stressed that if the civil liberties of one group could be so summarily dealt with, such action might establish a dangerous precedent for other minority groups.

Hopes Relocation Centers Better

Masaoka lauded the Army and the War Relocation Authority for doing a splendid job in the carrying out of evacuation but declared that no agency could hope to move so many people in so little time without many mistakes, hardships and bad conditions. He expressed the hope that the relocation centers would be a definite improvement over the assembly centers.

Roger Baldwin told of the various court cases now pending on the west coast in which the American Civil Liberties Union was interested. He mentioned the suits of special-interest groups in California which challenge the citizenship rights of American-born Japanese and said that "even if it took so long to decide these cases that they would have no practical effect, that as a matter of principle they must be fought all the way to the Supreme Court, if necessary."

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LARRY TAJIRI Managing Editor

EDITORIALS:

Manzanar, U. S. A.

There is no truth in the report, widely publicized, that "morale at Manzanar is at the lowest ebb since the Japanese left their homes." A report from what we consider an authoritative source shows the reverse to be true. Morale at Manzanar has improved greatly during the past week and indications are that under the present WRA management morale will continue to improve.

Before Roy Nash and the WRA took over the Manzanar center on June 1, morale was at a low ebb. A "concentration camp" atmosphere prevailed which never should have existed — for the 9720 residents of Manzanar community are persons unaccused of any crime, with little in common save racial origin. The center newspaper, the Manzanar Free Press, was heavily censored. As one of its editors commented: "The only thing free about it was the price." There was overcrowding in the barracks and heavy restrictions upon movement even in the camp area itself. The residents were confined to a district one mile square, although the Manzanar project embraces a region of 6000 acres. One 22-year-old youth was shot by a military guard when he crossed an arbitrary line in search of waste wood to build some shelves. These are some of the conditions which existed before the War Relocation Authority took over Manzanar and these are some of the conditions which the present critics of the WRA in California wish to revisit upon the people of Manzanar.

There are ways to gauge the morale of Manzanar's people. Last week the Family Relations and information bureaus reported fewer complaints. Conversations of the rank and file residents indicated a favorable trend with "less griping and grouching." There was comment on improved mess hall service. Increased interest and activity were shown in the "victory" gardens. Camouflage net production showed a boost. Work department heads reported a general improvement in the attitude of workers.

There were certain concrete factors in this improvement of morale. The first cash allowance to Manzanar's workers who had seen not one cent in pay in nearly three months was a definite factor. This cash advance was issued in the form of scrip good on the community canteen and general store. Housing congestion was relieved and approximately 500 persons were moved to new quarters, taking the pressure off that problem. Educational facilities were initiated for school-age children. Additional organized recreation was inaugurated with a "community sing" and a recorded "symphony under the stars." The popularity of the new WRA administrators was an additional reason.

Today the Manzanar Free Press is closer to its ideal of journalistic freedom. Consequently, it is winning back the confidence of the people.

Before the advent of the WRA the so-called "democratic elections" at Manzanar were a "farce," as a nisei writer points out elsewhere in this issue. Under the WRA, however, a new procedure for the election of block leaders, Manzanar's governing body, has been announced. Heretofore the residents were permitted to nominate three candidates from which list the appointments were made by the administration. Under the new system the nominee polling the most votes is elected.

The WRA is bringing hope again to the people of Manzanar. They have faith that under the present management conditions will continue to improve, that the democratic prin-

Washington Letter: Eisenhower's New Job

The news out of Washington of most immediate interest to Japanese American this week is, of course, the resignation of Milton S. Eisenhower from the War Relocation Authority. Mr. Eisenhower's management of the Authority during the critical months of its organization, his social vision and sense of human values, were of inestimable value. The situation which he had to deal with, regrettable as it was in every respect, might have been tragically accentuated by an incompetent or indifferent Director. Mr. Eisenhower handled his job from the beginning with a full sense of its serious social implications and a determination to afford the fairest possible treatment to the hundred thousand people committed to his charge.

Many of the plans he was instrumental in preparing have yet to mature. The crowding and discomfort of the assembly centers have still to be alleviated by removal to relocation centers where evacuees will have fuller opportunity to develop community life on their own initiative. Plans still undisclosed will bear the mark of his thoughtful interest in the welfare of the evacuees.

The new Director, Mr. Dillon S. Myer, comes like Mr. Eisenhower from the Department of Agriculture. He is an experienced administrator and an expert in problems of agricultural conservation and adjustment. The policy of the War Relocation Authority will not be changed by the shift in personnel.

Mr. Eisenhower's new job as Deputy Director of the Office of War Information under Elmer Davis will bring his administrative talent to bear on the problem of reorganizing government information services and unifying the former Office of Facts and Figures, Office of Government Reports, and part of the Office for Emergency Management and Office of the Coordinator of Information. The largest and most important recent shakedown of government agencies, it calls for an administrative mind that is also widely familiar with federal agencies and practices. Those who have met or worked with Mr. Eisenhower will approve Mr. Davis's choice of an administrative officer.

4-C for Nisei

American-born Japanese, eligible for military service, were still being classified this week in "4-C", the classification of aliens ineligible for the Army.

Ten weeks ago a young American Japanese, then classified as "1-A", sold his business and his car and settled his private affairs upon notice from his draft board that he would be inducted soon. A few days before the induction date he was notified that "all Japanese calls to the service had been cancelled." He was then advised by his draft board to wait until July. This week he called his draft board and was told that he had now been reclassified as "4-C".

Thousands of nisei Americans were called into the armed services before the announcement of the evacuation of west coast Japanese. At least one nisei from the intermountain area is in Australia, fighting on a foreign front.

"I was ready and willing to go," this would-be soldier said. "I don't understand it." Neither do we.

Principles of this great nation will be fully applied and that the rights of American citizens will be recognized, for two-thirds of Manzanar's people are Americans.

Manzanar is important because the 80,000 American Japanese who are now in overcrowded assembly centers look toward Manzanar to provide a picture of how they will live in relocation centers. Manzanar is important because it is the test tube of the entire wartime civilian relocation program. And because Manzanar is important we think that it is necessary to stress that there is no truth in the published report that "morale at Manzanar is at the lowest ebb." That report was made last week at the annual meeting of California publishers by a man who criticized the WRA administration and who sought the return of WCCA authority to the Owens Valley center. The people of Manzanar can answer that criticism by their statement that they have faith in the WRA administration.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Jack Shirai was a restaurant worker in New York. He was just an ordinary, run-of-the-mill sort of a guy, working in a restaurant just to make a living. He liked to have a few beers once in a while, especially when the New York summer set in and it was hell to work in front of a stove. He had fights with his wife and then would make up afterwards and be sorry. He was the kind of a guy who makes up the strength of this country — or any country. He was the kind of a guy politicians would refer to as the "man in the street." You never would have guessed, had you known him in New York back in '36 that a year later Jack Shirai would be dead on a foreign battlefield. But you never would have guessed either a year ago that those young fellows you used to play baseball with or sit with around a poker table on a Saturday night would be dying at Bataan, Wake or on one of the hundred fronts of this global war.

Jack Shirai must have had some strange and great sort of wisdom. When Hitler and Mussolini (the little man who isn't all there any more) started ganging up on the democratic government and the free people of Spain back in the summer of 1936, a lot of free Americans, ordinary guys from the mines, the mills, the city office buildings and the waterfronts of this country didn't like what was going on. They felt that if the fascist aggressors could get away with it in Spain — or China — the time would come when all the free men of the world would find their liberty in peril.

A few thousand Americans crossed the Atlantic in steamships, cattle boats, freighters and filtered across the Pyrenees into Spain to join the international brigade of the Republican government of the Spanish people. Jack Shirai was one of these Americans. When he enlisted and they wanted to know his racial ancestry, he said that he was a "Japanese." He was the first Japanese to enlist as a soldier in this Twentieth Century struggle against tyranny. He joined several thousand other Americans of every conceivable racial strain to become a part of the Abraham Lincoln battalion.

The policy of "non-intervention" was in effect in those days and the late Mr. Chamberlain still had his umbrella parked outside the door of his office at 10 Downing Street. Although it was common knowledge that Germany and Italy were actively aiding the Franco militarists in Spain with gun, planes and men, the democratic powers declined to act. Americans bound for the Spanish front moved through France as "tourists" to a little village on the French side of the snowy Pyrenees. Here they disembarked and climbed the Pyrenees by foot to the Spanish side. One day late in 1936 Jack Shirai

found himself in Spain — quartered in a little village, waiting for a ride to the headquarters of the Lincoln battalion. Arriving at the training base, he was immediately transferred — over his vigorous protests — to the quartermaster's corps because of his experience as a cook. Jack Shirai said that he wanted to fight the fascist face to face, but they convinced him that a good cook was an integral part of any fighting force.

On Christmas Day, 1936, Jack Shirai was in Madrid. He went on an international radio broadcast with other members of his battalion. When it was his time to speak, Jack Shirai said that he spoke in the name of all Japanese who were fighting against fascism and tyranny.

In the spring the Lincoln battalion moved toward the front. A lot of young Americans had again taken up arms in the name of liberty. Jack Shirai went along — still in the field kitchen unit, although he was now ranked as assistant quartermaster. Four times that spring he went A.W.O.L. from his unit and went up to the front. He wanted to get into the thick of the battle. Finally they made him a machine-gunner. (Edwin Rolfe, who has written the history of the Lincoln battalion, calls him the "Japanese-American machine-gunner — the man with the laughing heart").

He fought in several campaigns and the summer of 1937 found him at Brunete with the battalion. It was a scorching summer, the worst in years, so hot "the rivers went dry." It was the summer when hopes still ran high. It was the summer before Ebro — when Loyalist Spain still hoped for direct aid from the democracies.

Jack Shirai manned a machine-gun at Brunete. He saw German and Italian bombers in the bright sky overhead. His machine-gun chattered and he saw the dust his bullets raised in the fascist lines across the parched brown Spanish hillside.

Jack Shirai died at Brunete, died where he wanted to die, in action behind his machine-gun. A bullet, probably "made in Germany," drilled a clean hole through his head. Yet Jack Shirai didn't really want to die, he died because he wanted the Spanish people and all the people of the earth to live in peace and in freedom.

The story of Jack Shirai ends here, but the story of Adolf Hitler goes on. Hitler went on from the shambles of Spain to overrun Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, and the Low Countries. But today the free people of the world are fighting back. Mr. Hitler's number is up.

The Japanese in America have given a Lord Hee-Hee to Radio Tokyo, but they can be proud that they have given a Jack Shirai to the world struggle against the lords of slaughter and slavery.

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

Ed. note: The following is the first of a weekly series of columns by Tad Uyeno whose "Lancer" was a feature of the Sunday edition of the L. A. Rafu Shimpō. Since this column was received from Manzanar, we have met and spoken with Roy Nash, Manzanar director, and with two members of his staff. We know that with an administrator of the calibre of Mr. Nash in charge conditions at the WRA relocation center are rapidly improving and that any and all grievances will be quickly adjusted. However, the Pacific Citizen will continue to publish articles of this type whenever we are assured of the sincerity of the writer. Criticism sincerely given is, we believe, the conscience of democracy.

As far as the outside people are concerned, the practice of a democratic government at Manzanar is a perfect system and everyone is supposed to marvel at democracy at work even in a concentration camp.

A better conception of a democracy is necessary for people within the camp to understand the true and legitimate functions of a democratic government. There has been, in the past, a great deal of talk and publicity that the Japan-

ese residents of Manzanar are having, to a greater degree, a form of self-government in which the people can decide for themselves how a camp should be run.

Already two and a half months have passed and still no definite progress in self-government has been recorded as satisfactory to the Manzanar residents. When the people first evacuated to Owens Valley, they were promised that although the evacuation itself was not democratic, the evacuees would be given a chance to institute self-government without hindrance from the camp administration.

The promises have meant exactly nothing. True, the evacuees cannot ask for impractical powers or anything that will conflict with military orders. Both the issei and the nisei recognize the fact that they must stay within military limits. Even then, there is much room for improvement for a truly democratic government at Manzanar.

For one thing, the block leaders' elections have been a farce. What the people did was to nominate three candidates for each block leadership and the administration made the final choice, selecting mostly people who "asked no ques-

(Continued on page 8)

WASHINGTON LETTER

Hornbeck Tells What Kurusu Wanted

WASHINGTON — Stanley K. Hornbeck, Far Eastern Adviser to the United States Department of State, has disclosed that what were thought to be exploratory discussions aiming at a fair resolution of Japanese and United States interests in the Far East were actually a set of "brazen demands" made by Japan on the United States and intended to get recognition for her conquests in China. According to Mr. Hornbeck, Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu and Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura intimated that refusal might cause Japan "to resort to procedures which the United States would deplore."

The negotiations to which Mr. Hornbeck referred were terminated by Japan's treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor. The revelations concerning their true nature occurred during the course of an address delivered by Mr. Hornbeck to the University of North Carolina.

After reviewing successive Axi aggression up to 1941, Mr. Hornbeck said, "In the course of our prewar relations with Japan, the Government of the United States refused to comply with brazen Japanese proposals that this country underwrite a peace settlement between Japan and China on the basis of the then existing military situation — thereby enabling Japan to impose a victor's peace upon China — and that we agree to pursue a course which would, in effect, facilitate further activities of conquest by Japan directed against Russia, against Thailand, against the Dutch, against the British, against the French, and against the Portuguese."

Mr. Hornbeck stated that this policy of expansion was the primary cause of the war between the United States and Japan.

He said further: "The essential facts regarding the Japanese diplomatic approach to the United States in 1914, and our Government's responses on the subject of an 'agreement' can be stated in a few words. Japanese spokesmen came to the United States Government and said that Japan wanted an agreement regarding the situation and problems in the western Pacific and eastern Asia. The United States Government was not asking for an agreement and, if Japan's intentions were peaceful and non-aggressive, there was no need for an agreement; but the United States wanted peace and replied that it would be glad to discuss with the Japanese government the facts of the situation and the possibility of arriving at an agreement."

"The Japanese made various proposals to which it was impossible to agree and, in making those proposals, they intimated that unless the United States agreed, Japan might resort to procedures which this country would deplore. At the same time, they asked the United States Government to indicate what would be acceptable as the provisions of an agreement and were given from time to time, finally on November 26, clear indication of United States views. The United States proposals of November 26 were in no sense whatever 'demands' and, when put forward, expressly and specifically stated that they constituted a sample of what would be sound in the opinion of the United States, as a basis for further discussion. The United States Government consistently asked that Japan refrain from the use of armed force. Meanwhile, and for a long time before November 26 — as was demonstrated on December 7 — the armed forces of Japan were preparing for an attack on the United States as Japan's alternative to an assent by 'agreement' on the part of the American Government to what Japan's spokesmen were demanding."

Mr. Hornbeck continued, "Simply stated, Japan has proceeded with a long-cherished and carefully developed program of conquest — in disregard of law, in disregard of treaties, in disregard of the rights and interests of all other nations, in disregard of any civilized standards of morality and justice — employing any and every means (Continued on page 8)

Japanese Militarists Fear Russia

Chungking reports Japanese planes streaming northward from invaded areas in Southeast Asia to Japan and Manchukuo, and the conclusion is that Japan is getting ready to attack Russia. "It is obvious that the Japanese are shifting their main weight from the south to the north," a military observer said a few days ago.

Japanese planes are moving north from the Philippines, from the Netherlands Indies, even from Burma, where every available fighting plane would seem to be needed if a major attack against India were on the way. Many Japanese troops are said to be moving to Manchukuo from Formosa, a base previously used exclusively for troops moving southward. These troops are being used to strengthen the Japanese forces along the Soviet-Mongolian border already increased to thirty-three divisions — perhaps more than half a million men.

Perhaps Japan has found India and Australia too strongly protected for invasion. And in the Axis grand strategy Tokyo's job is probably to open an Eastern front against Russia in the hope of making possible a German breakthrough in Europe. Japanese attacks in the Aleutians could be designed to protect the northern flank of an invasion of Siberia. And Japan is well aware that all her conquests in Southeast Asia are untenable so long as the Russian maritime provinces threaten her home islands.

Churchill-Roosevelt Conversations

The news which overshadowed the reorganizing of the information services was the arrival of Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the capital. The Churchill visit was to have been kept secret like that of Foreign Commissar Molotov a few weeks ago, but the story got out in London and was therefore released here.

Speculation on the content of the talks between Churchill and Roosevelt covers everything from a second front to post-war planning. But guesses that the second front would be the chief subject for discussion have been modified by the fall of Tobruk. The New York Times suggests that among

For years Japan has feared Russia more than any other potential enemy. Russia has been feared not only as a geographical threat, but as an ideological danger. For nearly fifteen years Japanese liberals have been subject to arrest and detention on the merest suspicion of harboring communistic sympathies—"dangerous thoughts" as the Japanese thought police describe them.

Discontent in Japan over the virtual rule of the country by the great family trusts and the fascist-minded military leaders turned many students and intellectuals to Marxism. Between 1928 and 1936 sixty thousand Japanese were arrested for thinking dangerously, which meant thinking clearly about the unfairnesses of the economic system and the impoverishment of the country by military expenditures. Those arrested were detained for months in a manner which American law would not tolerate. Torture of the worst sort was the rule; many lost their lives in the course of "examination."

The fear of Russia has not abated in Japan. And the recent troop movements confirm the impression that Japan will never be satisfied until she has made an all-out effort to knock Russia out of the Pacific — a task to which the militarists have been committed for years.

The important subjects for discussion are "a great opportunity and a great crisis" which have developed in the last three months. The opportunity is the mounting air strength of Britain and the United States. The crisis is the severe and prolonged counter-blockade by German submarines off our East coast and on the route to Murmansk.

The superiority of German anti-tank guns, a decisive factor in the Libyan campaign, is another likely subject for discussion. Until the United Nations can overcome the submarine menace and surpass the German anti-tank gun, no major offensive can be undertaken on the continent of Europe.

Vagaries

Evacuation Hits Hollywood Studios

Hollywood's production problems are quite complicated these days now that Japanese actors and actresses have been evacuated to inland assembly and relocation centers. Film producers, scheduling many anti-Japanese features, had hoped to use American-born Japanese in roles depicting Nipponese villains. Japanese faces were also needed for patriotic films, like "Wake Island", which shows U. S. planes in mortal combat with Japanese Zeros. So Hollywood was quite concerned with evacuation.

Chinese and Korean actors in Hollywood are in clover these days, especially with the forced departure of Japanese screen talent. Actors like Sen Yung, Keye Luke, Chester Gan, Philip Ahn and others are in demand. Gan is playing a Japanese spy in Warners "Across the Pacific", John Huston's follow-up to his memorable "Maltese Falcon". Sen Yung, usually Charlie Chan's No. 2 son, is seen in "Moonlight" as a Terminal Island Japanese fisherman, a part which would have gone to a Nisei actor had world conditions been more amiable.

Nisei actors can be seen, however, in many current films made before evacuation, including "Secret Agent of Japan" and Universal's "Black Dragons", a melodrama based on the workings of a Japanese secret society in America. Still in production at Universal is "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.", another gangster film with a Japanese spy twist. Hal Roach is also making a wartime comedy with a Japanese background.

As actors, photographers, art directors and cartoonists, the U. S. Japanese have been connected with Hollywood film-making since the days of DeMille's "Squaw Man". Equally a part of the scene were Japanese valets, chauffeurs, cooks and gardeners—and for a time no Hollywood home seemed complete without some Japanese hired help. Most famous of all these U. S. Nipponese was Sessue Hayakawa who was starred in a Thomas Ince film, "Pride of Race", way back in 1914. Hayakawa played a young Indian brave in this film which still reposes in the archives of the Modern Museum of Art. The anti-Japanese agitation in California in the early twenties and a scandal greased the way for Hayakawa, who before Hollywood fame washed dishes at the S. P. station in Los Angeles, out of American films. He later went to Paris and made several pictures, among them "The Battle" and "Yoshiwara."

Another Hollywood figure in the early twenties was Sojin Kamiyama who played Doug Fairbanks' accomplice in "The Thief of Bagdad" and who was the first Charlie Chan in "The Chinese Parrot". In the early thirties Toshia Mori appeared as a Chinese beauty in Frank Capra's first big film, "The Bitter Tea of General Yen", and was named a Wampus baby star. Miki Morita came from the New York stage to play the doctor Kobayashi in "Nagana" and stayed to appear in countless other films. Otto Yamaoka gave several interesting portrayals, including a role in "Wedding Night" in 1935. Pearl Suetomi had the leading feminin role in "Eskimo" and appeared as Lotus Long in several south seas and Mr. Moto productions.

One of Hollywood's best-known featured players was Tetsu Komai, now at the Tulare assembly center. Komai was one Hollywood's favorite Oriental characters, playing role ranging from that of a Japanese detective in "The Princess Comes Across" (a scene which was censored when the film was shown in Japan as uncomplimentary to Japan's investigators) to that of the Mongol butcher in "War Correspondent", the Chinese merchant in "Oil for the Lamps of China" and the Moro chieftain, Alipang, in "The Real Glory".

On the production side of the ledger were such figures as Eddie Imazu and Bob Kuwahara, both of MGM. Imazu, who started at Metro in 1924 as a technical adviser on the Richard Barthelmess film "Broken Blossoms", was one of the studios leading art directors. Kuwahara broke in with Walt Disney and soon became one of the

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Nisei Experience 'Trial By Fire'

"Trial by fire" may sound pretty trite these days, but that is the test all of us are going through as we live history.

Most Nisei are proving themselves worthy of the heritage of the Issei who made their way through as difficult a time as any pioneer immigrant group.

But there are those among us whose colors have been revealed by the merciless test of the times. These are the shirkers and the slackers, the whiners and the wheedlers; but the worst are the mercenary few who have sought to fatten their own purses by victimizing the less fortunate of their kind.

The officious, the dictatorial and the selfish can be taken care of, but those who exploit the sufferings of their neighbors are indeed leeches in our midst.

We have seen them since the first days of this war when it became evident that the lot of those of Japanese descent would become increasingly more difficult.

We will remember them, rather than dwell on this phase of the evacuation; it is better to look on the fine record of those many of us have regarded as "just kids." They have volunteered for the back-breaking labor, and their effort is making the lives of all evacuees just that much easier.

Anywhere that a large group of persons are fed from a common kitchen over a period of time, there is sure to be complaining about the food. This has been true in all Assembly Centers along the coast, especially where facilities were not so well-established.

These gripes about food remind me of a meal with some Japanese Army officers last summer just

behind the lines near Hangchow, Chekiang Province, recently the scene of bitter fighting for Kinkwa, Chuhsien and other vital centers.

It was a sort of special meal for reporters who were visiting the sector. We had a little rice of paste-like constituency and the color of manila paper, a few dried shrimps, a taste of duck egg omelette. And that was all in the officers' mess.

Several Issei men were fellow voyagers on a U. S. ship home from the Orient last fall. At our first breakfast they looked a little strange and unusually solemn at the breakfast table. They talked about it later.

"We were speechless," they said, "when we saw all that butter and fresh bread so nicely toasted. We didn't know what to say when we sniffed the aroma of real coffee. We felt a wave of gratitude, even on the little matter of food, that we were leaving Japan and returning to our homes in the United States."

The food situation within Japan must be infinitely worse now, even with the conquests of extensive southern areas, for war industries are demanding more and more foodstuffs as raw materials, and outside of Java the other conquered countries have little surplus food for export.

Even with tightening restrictions the American diet would astound the average Japanese.

As a widely traveled resident of one of the Assembly Centers said the other day, "They could feed a first class European concentration camp with the garbage from this place."

Ann Nisei Says: Many Active At Centers

Nisei women have responded enthusiastically to the urgent need for organization and aid in all the camps from Poston to Camp Harmony. From the contingent of secretaries who went to Manzanar with the first work crew to the last comer into camp, they fitted quickly into camp life.

They work in the centers as nurses, secretaries, librarians, teachers and social service workers. They have organized schools, libraries, nurseries, classes, and recreational activities. They run milk canteens and typewriters. They write for camp newspapers and teach knitting.

Bouquets, therefore, to MRS. AMY FURUTA, supervisor of recreation activities for children, 5-12, at Santa Anita. Five-hundred children are already enrolled for this activity.

To DR. YOSHIYE TOGASAKI and DR. MASAKO KUSAYANAGI of Manzanar, members of the physicians' staff of the Manzanar Hospital.

To INEZ NAGAI, director of education at Fresno center, managing 33 instructors and 1400 students.

To ALICE NAKANO, head nurse at North Portland. Worker at Queen Hospital, Honolulu; St. Lukes hospital, Tokyo; and Good Samaritan hospital in Portland.

To former beauty operators who now give their services free of charge in centers, among them Yuki Fukumitsu of Wagera.

To librarians everywhere, including Nori Shiba, Grace Uchida, and Fumi Noguchi of Wagera; Sumire Sugita of Tulare; Ume Sowa of Santa Anita; Yoshi Hosokawa and Toshiko Baba of Camp Harmony.

To Mrs. Miya Kikuchi, social service head at Manzanar.

To Toshi Koba, women's recreation director at Tanforan.

To dozens of other women teaching knitting, sewing and dress-making; to leaders of club groups; to the waitresses, the clerks, the stenographers, to teachers and sports leaders—a verbal bouquet.

Mickey Mouse studio's outstanding artists. He went to MGM when the studio enlarged its cartoon production. Both are at the Santa Anita center where Imazu was elected a councilman last week and Kuwahara is teaching art classes.

Quotes: Comments From Center Papers

"We are denied an active roll in this struggle, but we, Americans, join other Americans in honoring our heroes and our flag and our allies' flags."

"The American hero is our hero. The American flag is our flag." —The Santa Anita Pacemaker in an editorial on MacArthur day and Flag day.

"We're sorry to have missed the Handicraft show, which was full of things Crusoe (Robinson, not Saburo) would have been proud of." —Editor Shimano in his column "Win, Place and Show," the Pacemaker, June 12, 1942.

"Somewhere in your childhood memory, the American flag stands out vividly as a symbol of freedom and equality."

"You saluted allegiance to the American flag with your Chinese, German, Greek and Irish playmates. . . ."

"Even in this outpost of civilization, our inherent faith in democracy and respect for the flag will reach the hearts of the rest of the world as we pledge allegiance to Old Glory."—Editorial in the Manzanar Free Press, June 13, 1942.

"Through the infamous actions of usurpation maniacs comprising the Axis, we have become isolated victims of consequence. Many with an attitude of reluctance and many with the feeling of relief have been assembled in resettlement and relocation centers as government charges. . . . It is our obligation to ourselves, our fellow charges and our Government to aid in the well-functioning of this community."—Editorial in the Evacuazette, North Portland Center paper.

"Equally perfidious as Herr Goebbels' malicious misstatements about things American are the thoughtless and unreliable rumors that are being spread around the center. . . . This wave of rumorism is detrimental to the Center morale and must be stopped." —Editorial in the Pinedale Logger, June 6.

"Red Mikes, Bring Your Brig Drags!" ran a headline in El Joaquin, Stockton center newspaper. Translated, it meant, "Women haters, bring your girls!"

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

LAUNCHING

The P. C. Supporters Drive with a goal of 10,000 subscriptions, National Headquarters has forwarded this week to all chapter and district officials a supply of subscription receipt forms together with instructions . . . as the only national weekly publication of special news interest to American citizens of Japanese descent, the P. C. merits a support of at least 10,000 strong.

AN EXAMPLE

That might well be followed by other national officers is the action of one past national president is remitting two-thirds of his month's pay check in payment of his P. C. subscription for the next five years, remarking "this is just to show you how well I think of the new set-up."

JULY 1, 1942

brings the cancellation of the 25c P. C. assessment . . . thenceforth our organ will be available only on a yearly subscription basis . . . this also means that chapter treasurers will only remit the 10c membership card fee to national headquarters for new members.

ALL NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

will commence with the first issue of the month . . . if received here the first three weeks of a given month, the subscription will start with the first issue of that month; if received the fourth or last week, the subscription will begin with the first issue of the following month.

WE ARE NOT PSYCHIC

So if you've been wondering why you haven't received your PACIFIC CITIZEN, please stop wondering and send us your change of address post-haste . . . in most cases if you are in a center and haven't sent us your new address, your chapter president or other officer has received a supply for distribution to members.

ENCOURAGING

to say the least, have been the conferences held between the U. S. Employment Service and our representative, Hito Okada, re living conditions, hours, wages, etc., for evacuees now working in sugar beets and other types of agriculture in the intermountain region . . . the USES, at the behest of the WRA, is also entering all fields of endeavor on behalf of the evacuees here to secure proper employment for those with special training.

A NEW EDITION

of the Japanese American Creed and Declaration of Policy of the JACL is now available at a new low price of ten cents per dozen copies, plus mailing costs . . . let us have your orders.

STILL LOST

are the Lodi and Stanislaus-Merced Chapters . . . if these chapter officials or members are located at your center, please let us know.

Reedley JACL Opens Office to Aid in Evacuation Process

REEDLEY, Calif.—The Reedley JACL has opened an office at the Sakai residence, 14th and J Streets, in order to serve the community in whatever capacity possible as evacuation of Japanese from the area appears imminent, it was announced this week.

The Reedley chapter also urged farmers not to sell or otherwise dispose of their property at "sacrifice" prices and asked that all cases of unfair dealings be reported immediately.

All persons desirous of joining families or relatives already in the various assembly centers were asked to apply at the WCCA office at the Reedley City Hall.

The Reedley chapter also sponsored typhoid inoculations on June 12.

Fume

"Be a morale builder—show the others that we are not a detriment to our country! We are all an integral part in the building of a much greater nation—shall we face the challenge?"—Ruth Ishimine in the Turlock (Assembly Center) Fume.

The Stork Club

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Amelia Kito of Camp Harmony a boy on May 17 at Pierce County hospital in Tacoma, Washington.

To Mrs. Kiyoshi Sawa, of Camp Harmony, a girl, on May 20 at Pierce County hospital in Tacoma, Washington.

To Mrs. Shigeaki Hayashino of Turlock Assembly center, a girl, Yoshiko, on May 1 at Modesto General hospital.

To Mrs. Isamu Kubo, a boy, on June 1 at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Shiyo Yamamoto, a girl on June 1 at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Frank Nagao, a girl on June 5 at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Hiro Kusudo, a girl on June 5 at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Hiro Kuramoto, a boy on June 6 at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Nobuhiko Kamei, a girl on June 8 at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Kosaku Kishiyama, a son, Yukio, on May 21 at Pomona.

To Mrs. Seikichi Toyama, a daughter Katsuko on May 22, at Pomona.

To Mrs. Francis Higuchi, a son, Day Francis, on May 23, at Pomona.

To Mrs. Masatoshi Kadosada, a son, George, on May 24, at Pomona.

To Mrs. Koichiro Miyasaki, a son, Thomas, on May 26, at Pomona.

To Mrs. Bunjiro Nakashima, a son, Shizuo, on May 26, at Pomona.

To Mrs. E. Saito, a boy, on June 5, at North Portland.

To Mrs. Tomio Harada, a girl, Susan Reiko, on June 5, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Gunchi Tonai, a son, on June 11 at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Takeo Tagawa of Camp Harmony, a girl, on June 7, at Pierce County hospital.

To Mrs. Y. Shigeno, a girl, on June 9, at North Portland.

To Mrs. M. Otsuka of Pinedale, a girl, on June 11, at Fresno General hospital.

To Mrs. Hamada, a girl, on June 13, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Shinichiro Terao, a boy, on June 9 at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. William Martin, a girl, on June 10, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Agatsuma, a girl, Patricia Kazuko, on June 5 at Merced.

To Mrs. Iwao Maruyama, a boy on June 6 at Tanforan.

To Mrs. Shigetoshi Shigio, a boy on June 5, at Tanforan.

To Mrs. Kamekichi Uchima, a boy on June 8, at Tanforan.

Obituary

DEATHS

Naoki Mitsui, formerly of San Luis Obispo, on June 3 at Fresno.

Mrs. Tamiyo Nakamoto, 62, on June 8, at Tanforan.

Chiye Hashimoto, 16, on June 17 at Merced.

Matsukichi Sato, 67, on June 16 at Merced.

K. Tabata, 50, on June 12, at Merced.

Henry S. Matsumoto, 80, of Tacoma, at Fresno General hospital, on June 12.

Keihachi Hashimoto of El Monte, on June 8, at Manzanar.

Giichi Miyazaki at Puyallup.

Mrs. Masaya Hirasawa at Pinedale.

And Bells

MARRIAGES

Minnie Yakawa to Taichiro Yamaguchi on June 5, at Camp Harmony.

Michiko Murakami to Yoshio Hamamoto on June 18 at Camp Harmony.

Sumiko Ito to Ryoichi Horibe on June 15 at Stockton.

Helen Tsurumoto to Kazuo Sakata of Stockton center on June 9 at Stockton court house.

Tomiko Sakamoto to Kingo Tasugi, both of Santa Anita, on June 9 at Pasadena.

Tazuko Momoni to Saburo Hata-da, both of Santa Anita, on June 9 at Pasadena.

Shizuko Fukumiyo to Kiyoshi Nagai, both of Camp Harmony, on May 23 at Tacoma, Washington.

Wasp

"A center newspaper is warm, alive and human; and without doubt, plays a significant role in community life: a cornerstone of democracy in the making."—Editorial in the Walerga Wasp, now evacuating to Tule Lake.

Nisei Woman: Ingenuity Will Add to Comforts

Doubtless once in your life, at least, you put together two orange crates, papered the insides, and draped the whole business to make yourself a gay but inexpensive dressing table.

Or quite possibly at college you put four apple crates together and produced a sturdy and quite pre-entable bookcase.

You'll find yourself resorting to just such ingenious tricks at the centers in your work of making cheerful living quarters for your family.

Got a Man Handy?

If you can get your hubby or brother to tackle a shipping crate, he'll get plenty of good material out of just one, even, to make a goodlooking piece of furniture.

Perhaps you can get one of the carpenter crew to make something for you. In any case, whether you do the work yourself or have a man around to do it for you, you'll find it fun exercising your ingenuity in making something attractive and useful.

For bookcases, the apple crate is just about perfect. Clean your crates well, give them a good coat of clear varnish. It adds to the appearance, lengthens the life of the wood. Lay two crates on their sides, the other two on top.

Maybe you can get an artist friend to carve a wooden figure for the top. It would do wonders for your room.

Of course it would be perfect if you could get enough crates to line one wall with bookcases, but we can imagine it would take till the end of the war to gather that many boxes—or eat that many apples.

A far simpler way to make bookcases would be by using equal lengths of wood and bricks, (or some substitute.) Stack up a few bricks on each end on a plank, lay another plank on top, repeat if desired. It's a simple, neat method. Try a Hassock

A couple of small fruit boxes will make an effective hassock for children. Nail the two boxes together, top of one to the bottom of the other. Have bottom side up. Pad it well with cotton, kapok, old blanket material or an old quilt. Cover this top smoothly with some bright linen, percale, colored burlap, and tack in place. Add a ruffle of the same material to cover the sides, trim with cotton rope at the top of the ruffle.

If you reinforce the boxes, you can make regular adult size-adult weight hassocks. For particularly good effect, you might try using imitation leather for the seat, tacking it tightly all around the sides, and binding off with tape tacked in place.

Where you have screens, or movable partitions to separate the room into separate parts, you'll find it worth your while to decorate them to fit into the decoration of the room.

Cloth or a roll of wallpaper will make the ordinary screen a thing of beauty. Imagine how effective a screen would be, covered in paper in a bamboo pattern.

In finishing your furniture, use bright effects suitable for a mountain cabin or summer home.

Use clear varnishes on new wood—it gives a good natural effect of modern furniture.

Just for fun, you might try peasant designs—Swedish, Czechoslovakian effects. Just use your own imaginations or go by a couple of prints or pictures of Swedish-inspired rooms.

Paint a profusion of flowers over your chests. Or silly little figures and bright nosegays. Use strong colors, and don't be afraid of overdoing it.

Or go modern and even surrealistic. Paint books and vases of flowers into the backs of your bookcases. It's fun.

This is the time to let your imagination run riot. If you've always wanted to try a new color scheme, to try out burlap as a decorative fabric, to use dark green walls—this is the time to do it. You are using inexpensive materials, often scrap materials. You're fixing up a temporary home, not a permanent one. And you want to have some fun. Decorating is pure fun—but only if you forget your inhibitions and let yourself go.

Two hundred and fifty North Portland residents were among the first volunteer crew to leave for Tule Lake relocation area.

Farewell to Salinas Improvements at Center Noted As Evacuees Move to Arizona

BY HENRY H. TANDA

President, Salinas Valley JACL

We have been in the Salinas Assembly center undergoing new experiences for nearly two months. At first things were not so well organized, but today as we are almost ready to make our next move to our relocation center, everything is running smoothly through our efforts of the past month.

Many improvements have taken place since the first day. Food, work and something to occupy our time and mind were, we believe, the first things that were in the mind of the people. The majority of them had to adjust themselves to the change of food, and gradually the supplies increased; so that today the people in the Center are having food that they really enjoy.

All improvements in the mess halls and kitchens are due to the untiring efforts of L. V. Leval, chief steward, and Sidney Harris, head chef. They received cooperation from the Japanese cooks and mess hall employees, and the work has been distributed equally.

We have our own committee and representatives from the staffs of each mess hall. These meetings, plus the executive staff meeting, go far toward making everything easier for everyone concerned.

Our chief steward tells us what has been requisitioned, and our menus are made out on a cooperative basis. We have some who want American dishes, and some who prefer the Japanese dishes, but they have been well balanced.

When we read about the disturbances in the other centers from letters that we receive from our friends there, we realize how fortunate we are in having the people that we do have operating our mess halls and kitchens.

Of course we have to leave this vicinity, and we don't know if we will be welcomed back, but we sincerely hope we will. In our hearts and in our minds, we are truly American and for the United Nations' cause.

In order to show our appreciation for the efforts that these men, Mr. Leval and Mr. Harris, put forth in our behalf, we wish to make this public acknowledgment

Mercedian Appears At Valley Center

MERCED—The Mercedian, one of the later center newspapers, is now publishing weekly at the Merced Assembly center.

In charge are Managing Editor Oski Taniwaki, one-time English editor of the New World in San Francisco, and Editor Tsugime Akaki.

Four thousand Merced center residents turned out for the first talent show held in the local center under the chairmanship of C. Kamayatsu.

"Considering the fact that no auditions were given," reported the Mercedian, "the program was surprisingly well balanced."

before our departure to the new destination in the near future.

SAMPLE MENUS

Sunday, June 21

Breakfast: Half grapefruit, scrambled eggs with fried bacon, buttered toast, coffee, milk, bread and butter.

Dinner: Tomato with rice soup, roast sugar-cured ham, fresh string beans, baked potato, head lettuce with French dressing, chocolate layer cake with orange sauce, tea, milk, bread and butter.

Supper: Assorted cold cuts, rice, mixed fresh vegetable salad, sliced tomatoes with mayonnaise, American cheese, whole orange, tea, milk, bread and butter.

Monday, June 22

Breakfast: Sliced peaches on shredded wheat, hot cakes, syrup, coffee, milk, bread and butter.

Dinner: Navy bean soup, steamed frankfurters, boiled cabbage, macaroni with tomatoes, cottage pudding with lemon sauce, tea, bread and butter and jelly.

Supper: Sukiyaki, rice, celery, onion, daikon, prune whip, vanilla wafers, tea, bread and butter.

Knitting Wool At Cost Price For Evacuees

Knitting wool at lower than wholesale cost is now available to all women in relocation and assembly centers.

This special offer is made by the American Friends Service Committee, and will be of special interest to all members of knitting classes and clubs, though any woman may avail herself of this opportunity to purchase wool.

The yarn is of finest quality. Sweater wool (knitting worsted), sock wool and baby wool are offered. Needles may also be purchased from this group.

Prices will be in effect until the present supply is exhausted, and are as follows: 4-ply knitting worsted for sweaters: \$2.40 a lb.; sock wool: \$2.20 a lb.; and baby wool: \$2.20 a lb. Yarn will be sent postpaid.

Yarn samples show a wide range of colors, with the sweeter wool available in light blue, beige, orange, rust, royal blue, green and red; sock wool in maroon and grey; baby wool in pink. Other shades may be available. In ordering yarns, we suggest you give second and even third color choices.

Knitting directions will be sent upon request. One pound of wool is usually sufficient to make one sweater.

Women in California should order their wool from Mrs. Harry Haworth, 544 East Orange Grove Ave., Pasadena, California. All other orders should be sent to Eleanor Stabler Clarke, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This special offer was made through Eleanor Stabler Clarke of the Clothing Committee of the American Friends Service.

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Manzanar Nisei Doing Vital War Work on Nets

More than one thousand American-born Japanese are engaged in "vital defense work" at the WRA's Manzanar relocation center and possibilities for further participation of these evacuee citizens in war work hinge on the success of the first project, the Pacific Citizen was told Monday night.

Authorities for the statement are Roy Nash, director of the Manzanar project and Bob Brown and Ray Best of his civilian staff who made a brief stop in Salt Lake City Monday evening while enroute back to California from Idaho.

Manzanar's nisei "War workers" are at present concentrating on a camouflage net project for the U.S. Army. If this project is successfully completed to the satisfaction of military authorities, these nisei workers will get other military work of a similar nature to do.

Manzanar may also get other industrial projects shortly, these officials indicated.

They intimated that Japanese block leaders, elected by residents of Manzanar, were assuming an increasingly larger share of the total administrative burden.

Graduates Receive Diplomas in Joint Portland Ceremony

PORTLAND — Seventy-one elementary and high school graduates of Portland, Yakima, Wapato and other localities received their diplomas in joint commencement exercises at the North Portland Assembly Center.

Special awards were presented to Kazuyoshi Kawata, Tamiyo Osaka, George Murakami and Yoichi Kitayama.

Kawata received the T. T. Davis award, having been voted the outstanding senior of the Lincoln 1942 class.

Center residents prepared to celebrate "Zombie Day" on June 20 with proclamations 1 and 2 decreeing that "women will rule supreme" and announcing a whiskerino contest for all men over 16.

A new addition to the canteen is now under construction to meet the increasing demands of the Center.

Camp life has not dimmed the Nisei woman's love of clothes, as attested to by the recent Fashion Show held in Section 6.

Yakima, Wapato, Portland, Gresham and Troutdale girls participated.

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1400 Attend School Classes At Fresno Center

FRESNO — Fourteen hundred students now attend classes of the Fresno Assembly Center summer educational program.

Temporary director of education Inez Nagai is in charge. On the staff are thirty-three instructors, Tsuru Sakata, secretary, and Akimi Uyeoka, pianist.

Classes from nursery through to senior high grades are taught, as well as classes in physical education, dramatics, model airplane construction, art and woodcraft.

The Girl and Boy Scout troops of Fresno Assembly center were recognized last week by their respective organizations.

The Boy Scouts were recognized as the 11th District of the Sequoia Council.

Scoutmasters are Kiyoshi Hamanaka of Fresno and Paul Yamada, formerly of Oakland.

Elected to serve as leaders for the Girl Scouts for the coming term are Ellen Itanaka, district commissioner; Helen Sumida, 1st district vice-commissioner; Mildred Nishimoto, 2nd district vice-commissioner; and Velma Yemoto, executive secretary.

Add "interesting classes": Baton twirling, taught at Fresno Center.

TO ORGANIZE LABOR BOARD AT TULARE

TULARE — A Labor Adjustment Committee to settle labor disputes in the various departments of Tulare Assembly center will be formed soon, according to the Commissioner of Planning and Works.

Fred Ito, Giichi Nakamura, Kisa-buro Suzuki, Tsuni Noguchi and Mitsuji Oishi won the recent runoff elections held at Tulare.

Section E, electing Ito, turned out a 97.81 percent vote.

A joint meeting of Buddhists and Christians was scheduled here for June 21.

John Koyama, optometrist, has announced he will open his offices in D-4.

Koyama is originally from Santa Maria.

Laundry and dry cleaning have been added to services available in the local center.

"Mr. Tulare" will be selected June 23 in a contest sponsored by the Weightlifters Club, it was announced in the Tulare News.

"Contrary to the feminine way of judging, rugged muscles will draw the applause instead of soft, beautiful curves. The weaker sex should have a field day as far as being able to witness the cream of the masculine crop is concerned," said the News.

"Being invitational, the contest is open to anyone interested," added the News.

Headline of the week came from the News.

A story reporting a softball game between the Vegetable Chop Surey team and the Police Force was headed:

"SUEY HOOEY POLICE 15-7."

Friday and Saturday showings of the weekly talent show will be instituted at Tulare Center to accommodate the large crowds, it was announced.

Quakers Plan Drive to Aid Evacuee Group

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The American Friends Service Committee will soon institute a national campaign for books, toys, clothes and money for Japanese evacuees, it was revealed by Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the JACL.

One of the great social agencies of the country, the American Friends Service has been actively leading the campaign to relocate Nisei college and university students, and has in many other ways protected Nisei interests.

All Japanese outside the prohibited areas are urged to contribute to this drive.

All articles should be sent to the American Friends Service Committee, Pacific Coast Branch, 544 East Orange Grove Ave., Pasadena, California.

These articles should be clearly earmarked for Japanese evacuees and should be sent postage or express charges prepaid.

San Pedro Wins First Track Meet Of Nisei Evacuees

MANZANAR — The San Pedro Yogores won the first track and field meet held on the new Manzanar sandpaths, scoring 35 points in the eight competitive events. The Knights were second with 28 and the Ramblers third with nine.

The summaries:

100—Tatsumi, SP, Kitaoka, K.

Higashi, SP. Time 10.2s.

Broad jump—Tatsumi, SP, Fuji-

mori, K, Murata, SP. 20 ft. 7 1/2.

440—Mikuriya, R, Toma, SP,

Kawauchi, SP, 65.3s.

Shot put—Nomura, K, Soko, SP,

Uyemura, R. 50 ft. 6 1/2.

Hop-step-jump—Maruki, K, Fu-

jimori, K, Murata, SP. 41 ft. 6 in.

880—Takahashi, SP, Uchiya-

mada, R, Marumoto, SP. 2:24s.

High jump: Maruki, K, and

Ichien, K, tied. Ono, SP. 5 ft. 6.

220—Higashi, SP, Tatsumi, SP,

Kitaoka, K. 24s.

Popular Elections May Be Held for Stockton Leaders

STOCKTON — Possibility that an election of leaders for the Stockton Assembly center will be held here in the near future grew with the statement from Assistant Center Manager A. S. Nicholson that a popular election will be held if residents so desire.

Nicholson recommended that groups or committees draw up plans for the administrative office.

Approximately 246,000 units of articles were sold during the period up to June 10, according to El Joaquin, Center newspaper.

Newest sport at Stockton is boxing, under the direction of Bronco Ichibashi.

Among participants are Shig Takahashi, welter weight, Golden Gloves semi-finalist; Ralph Tsutsui, lightweight Golden Gloves fighter; Hawaiian Nisei Jack Maeshiro, Paki Kuwamura, Kaz Saito, Strocky Ikemura and Harry Kuwada; and Blackie Murakami, veteran fighter.

Some 1,100 persons working on various projects at the local Center will soon receive pay checks for the first month of May 10 to June 9, according to Roland Frost, Chief of Personal Accounts.

Yasumura Heads Advisory Board At Pinedale

PINEDALE — Jobu Yasumura was unanimously elected chairman of the Pinedale Advisory board in a recent meeting of the newly-formed board, which is composed of 25 block representatives chosen in the recent election.

Two meetings will be held each month by the Board. They will be open to the public.

Approximately 4,500 Pinedale residents attended the first amateur show held last week at the Pinedale B playground.

The Pinedale Center store reported a \$12,500 sale of coupons to date.

Figures given by the Pinedale Logger list the following sales: "Ice cream sales lead with \$3,700 cash intake; cigarettes, three lengths behind at \$1,025; soda pop placing third despite its long absence from the counter, at \$1,019, and candies, oranges and newspapers following."

An accompanying cartoon by Charles Nakata depicted an octopus serving as canteen clerk, with soda pop, ice cream bars in all his wildly-waving arms. The quote was: "He's the only soda jerk who can handle the trade."

Forty-three future bakers for the mess halls have applied for a baking class at Pinedale. Graduates of the class will supervise baking in the mess halls.

Kindergarteners at Pinedale, numbering over 50, are going to school daily from 8 to 3 p. m.

Two hundred and thirty-four students are now enrolled in various handicraft classes held throughout the week.

Supervisor of the courses is Yuki Katayama.

Already 119 are signed up for courses in professional sewing and pattern drafting taught by Mrs. S. Saiki, formerly head of a sewing school in Auburn.

Other courses include manual arts, charcoal and pencil drawing, advanced needlework and woodcraft.

Cooperative Plan Will Be Instituted At Manzanar Center

MANZANAR — To hasten the organization of Manzanar cooperatives, Lee Poole, supervisor of community enterprises, called for volunteers to serve on committees that will plan details of Manzanar cooperatives, the Manzanar Free Press announced recently.

Present canteen and department store profits are being held in the bank until the cooperatives are established.

Candidates will be selected for committees on constitution, finance, auditing and accounting, and merchandizing. Ted Akahoshi, Sam Hohri, Oko Murata, Matsuburo Shiozaki and Henry Tsutani will interview the candidates.

The bloom of a thousand cherry trees will someday grace the grounds at Manzanar.

F. Uyematsu of Pomona Assembly center donated the trees, which will be brought to this center for planting.

Merchandise orders worth from one to five dollars increased the buying power of this center as Manzanar became the first camp to issue these orders to project workers.

\$12,000 worth of orders was issued. The script is negotiable at the general merchandise store and the canteen.

New classes in knitting, sewing, dress making and pattern drafting have been announced at Manzanar.

Recent visitor to Manzanar was State Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. Walter Dexter, who is now working on the formation of an education system for this center.

Quote: "Manzanar's first set of sextuplets was born Wednesday night to Mrs. Mama Rabbit, owned by Marge Hosmizaki of 12-10-1." — Manzanar Free Press, June 13.

New Arkansas Relocation Site Is Announced

SAN FRANCISCO — An additional center for relocation of Japanese evacuated from military area on the Pacific Coast will be established at what is known as the Jerome site in Arkansas, Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, commanding general Western Defense Command and Fourth Army announced today.

The site consists of 10,054 acres in Drew and Chicot counties, Arkansas. It will have accommodations for approximately 10,000 evacuees.

It will be placed under the supervision of War Relocation Authority and will be protected, externally, by military police.

This is the second relocation center to be established in Arkansas, the other, near Rohwer, Desha county, in the Mississippi river bottom lands, having been announced two weeks ago.

Transfers of Japanese from Assembly Centers have already been begun to the Tule Lake permanent relocation center in Modoc county, California; and on June 28 transfer of approximately 3,600 Japanese from the Salinas Assembly Center will begin to the Colorado River Relocation Project, Arizona, a few miles south of Parker.

Santa Anitans Contribute to U. S. War Work

SANTA ANITA — Contributing to the national war effort are 1,242 Santa Anita Assembly Center residents now working on the production of camouflage nets for the army.

That the force of workers will shortly be doubled was indicated by H. R. Armory, Center manager, who announced that net production had been stepped up materially in the past week.

The Santa Anita Pacemaker staff recently announced it would volunteer its services each Saturday without pay on the net project.

Sale to date of \$5,000 worth of War bonds and \$100 in War Savings Stamps at the Santa Anita post office was announced by Postmaster Leo Mauch.

"These purchases, made by Center residents without any present source of income, was commended by observers as being indicative of the loyalty of Santa Anita residents to the United States," declared the Pacemaker.

First meeting of the newly-elected Santa Anita sectional representatives was held here last week.

The representatives were asked to make their selections for district councilmen, one of whom will be chosen as Chairman of the Santa Anita Assembly center.

A welcoming speech was made by Guy E. Wilkinson, Personnel Relations officer.

Tom Sakamoto and Seiji Matsumi won run-off elections in their respective sections.

The Starlight Serenaders, 12-piece dance band, made their debut at the weekly center dance on June 13.

Larry Kurtz has been coaching the band, coming to the center twice weekly for practice sessions.

New York Pastor, Wife Given Reception

NEW YORK CITY — More than 70 persons crowded the Japanese Methodist church of New York to welcome Rev. and Mrs. A. S. Akamatsu upon their honeymoon return Sunday afternoon, June 14th. It was the second anniversary for Rev. Akamatsu, since he took over the pastorate of the church, but this year it was more festive in spirit, because of the charming presence of Mrs. Akamatsu.

Dr. E. T. Iglehart introduced the following speakers: Dr. M. Yamaguchi, representing the church; S. Yasui, representing friends; Jack Hata, representing the Young People's Society, and Kiyo Murakami, representing the Sunday School.

Both Rev. and Mrs. Akamatsu responded in their sincere gratitude, followed by a closing prayer by Dr. Iglehart.

SEND US YOUR NEW ADDRESS

NAME _____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

PRESENT ADDRESS _____
(Street or Barrack and Unit Numbers)

Reception or Assembly Center _____

City _____ State _____

Former Address _____

Member _____ JACL Chapter _____

If you wish to subscribe for the PACIFIC CITIZEN for one year \$2.00 for JACL members, 25 cents deductible if assessment is already paid, please check in this space _____

In Common Ground Carey McWilliams Sees Social Opportunities in Evacuation

In an article recently published in "Common Ground," Carey McWilliams sees the evacuation from the West Coast as a challenge to our social resources and ability to plan for democratic objectives. "It can become an outstanding example of how democracy can convert a measure of military necessity into a program for the achievement of democratic objectives," he says.

Speaking of the basic assumptions which should govern relocation policies, Mr. McWilliams says that the government is morally obligated to assume the burden of solving problems which the evacuation has raised, and that this responsibility must extend into the post-war period.

"If we assume that the Japanese are to remain with us as citizens after the war, every precaution must be taken to protect their morale, to avoid unnecessary bitterness, to insure that the children involved are not victimized by compulsory ostracism during their most impressionable years."

The opportunity to afford to evacuees types of work for which they are specially fitted and which would contribute to the war effort is also stressed.

The War Relations Authority,

Mr. McWilliams points out, is fortunately streamlined for action. "It has broad and ample powers; it is in effect, an independent agency of government, not a bureau in an already existing department." Every element for a successful, cooperative community is present, he points out—the people and the skills, the social compulsions and economic motivation, the resources and (as a result of the war) an unlimited market.

The resettlement is seen as a unique opportunity to work out the whole problem of rural and urban reconstruction in the post-war period. Before evacuation, as Mr. McWilliams points out, "Japanese communities were precariously stabilized on a much too narrow economic base. Hence they could not provide adequate outlets for the amazing talents which many of the younger generation possess." Properly handled, the evacuation could serve a purpose of vital importance to Japanese-Americans by helping to overcome such difficulties.

"If the public can be made to realize the excellent social objectives of resettlement in relation to the war and the post-war world," the article concludes, "then I am reasonably sure the WRA is capable of doing a good job."

Volunteers From Centers Saved Oregon's Crop

PORTLAND, Ore. — Because of Japanese volunteer workers, losses in the 1942 Oregon sugar beet crop will be at the same low level as in 1941, according to a survey made by L. C. Stoll, director of the U. S. employment service here.

Stoll stated last week that 190 additional Japanese from the North Portland assembly center had volunteered for work in the beets and were taken to sugar beet areas in Malheur county.

Stoll pointed out that "this expression of loyalty is considered a vital factor in keeping the crop loss to the minimum." He praised the 190 Japanese who left last week and praised again the hundred workers who left earlier for eastern Oregon beet fields for their work in helping harvest one of Oregon's important crops.

Centerville Youth Sentenced to Year For Zone Violation

SAN FRANCISCO — John Ura, 19, former Centerville high student, was found guilty by Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure in federal district court in San Francisco last week of a charge of being in an area closed to Japanese, whether alien or American citizen.

Ura was sentenced to one year in the county jail by Judge St. Sure. The jail was not designated but Ura is now being held by federal authorities in San Francisco.

The youth was arrested in southern Alameda county on May 27 when former schoolmates reported to authorities that he had been loitering in the area. He claimed that he had come back to the area to "get his typewriter."

Ura had not gone to any of the evacuation centers but had been roaming throughout the west.

He told the court he had been helping the FBI and asked that he be permitted to enlist in the Army. Judge St. Sure disregarded his plea when the FBI reported that Ura had not helped in any way.

Conditions Improve Daily at Fresno Evacuation Center

FRESNO — The Fresno assembly center is fast becoming known as a model evacuee center, both as to civilian personnel and the morale of the residents themselves.

Living conditions and food are being improved daily.

An educational program is under way, headed by Inez Nagai, and daily classes are being held. All instructors at the present time have been recruited from the ranks of the evacuees.

A recreational program has also been started with wrestling, volleyball, boxing, tumbling, horseshoes and baseball. At the present time however, the athletic program is limited by the lack of space.

Church groups are conducting weekly services.

Talent shows have uncovered a number of clever personalities.

JACL officials are actively participating in the management of center activities.

Dr. T. T. Yatabe, former national president of the JACL, is aiding in the hospital and in serving as chairman of a five-man council chosen by the evacuees.

Other JACL officials include Bill Ishida, accountant in the works division; Johnson Kebo, aiding in the educational program; Fred Yoshizawa, recreational leader; Bob Itanaga, office clerk in the service division; Dr. Kikuo Taira, one of the two doctors in the hospital; Fred Kataoka, head receptionist for visitors; Oscar Fujii, electrician; Dr. Joe Sasaki, Boy Scout leader; George Kebo, captain of the auxiliary police; and Sam Nakano, recreational director.

Ayako Noguchi of the Kings County JACL is editor of the "Grapevine," the center newspaper.

Other active Kings county JACL officials are Tom Fugita, Jiro Omata and Tozu Domoto, recreational directors.

Hugh Kiino, president of the Florin JACL, was among the last group to arrive at the center.

Nisei Smartest In Tacoma Class

TACOMA, Wash. — Lincoln high school graduated 668 seniors here last week, but the smartest student in the class was not present.

He is George Kurose, who was awarded the \$50 Washington State college scholarship in absentia by Principal Burt Beal.

Just before the close of the graduation ceremonies, Principal Beal turned to the graduates and read them a wire he had received a few minutes before:

"Congratulations, class of 1942. Best wishes for future years." — Lincoln Japanese Students.

New Projects Contemplated For Manzanar

MANZANAR — With the formation of various contemplated projects hingeing on the success of the camouflage net project, Manzanar block leaders met with E. L. Stancliff, manager of the Industrial Division of the WRA, at an emergency meeting held June 17.

Because this work is limited to citizens only, seventy odd departments will be requested to substitute issei for nisei labor wherever possible to free the Nisei for this work.

About 1,000 workers will eventually be on the net project, which will take six months to complete.

Net workers will probably be by Captain Wallendorf of the Western Defense Command.

A teachers' training course with a position next year in the Manzanar School system is now offered college graduates with some experience in educational methods.

THE LANCER . . .

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tions" and "had no pre-conceived notions" of how their own government should function.

Not only in self-governmental affairs but in the operations of the camp, democracy seems to be merely an illusion; and people within the camp are getting disappointed. Rather than stressing efficiency, many of the jobs occupied by the nisei and even issei are mismanaged to a point of mockery. Cries of favoritism are still ringing throughout the camp.

I believe it was Andrew Jackson who abused the privileges of an office-holder and made necessary the coining of the slogan, "To the victor belongs the spoils." To some extent, it seems, the nisei in office at Manzanar are following Jackson's political tactics and dishing out jobs and favors to their own friends.

The latest favoritism cry came from young American citizens who were disappointed at the way the housing co-ordinator's office gave permission to their friends in moving to choice empty barracks while non-friends were told that no moving could be done because all were frozen in their original apartments.

Incensed at this alleged display of favoritism the dissatisfied young men took matters into their own hands and moved into new quarters without permission. The housing co-ordinators office staff threatened to evict them if they did not move out. They would not comply and they remained at their new homes and said that they were going to stay there until the army moved them by force.

Chief of Police Horton's attention was called by the dissatisfied parties and a meeting was held at which time a satisfactory solution was reached with a promise by the administration that in the future there would be no display of favoritism shown by any nisei worker or workers toward fellow residents.

New Private Project

A new privately-managed project in Utah for American Japanese is in preparation, according to Jerry J. Katayama, field secretary of the Salt Lake JACL chapter.

Katayama said that a "great opportunity" is offered for establishing homes on "productive irrigated land."

He said that further information was available at the Salt Lake JACL office, 132 West First South Street.

Evacuees to Till Rich Mississippi Bottomland Soil

WASHINGTON — Ten thousand Japanese evacuees from the west coast will drain, clear and place under cultivation 10,000 acres of "raw but rich" Mississippi delta land in Desha county, Arkansas, near Rohwer, the War Relocation Authority reported last week.

The evacuees will be moved in as soon as housing can be provided by the Army.

The Japanese will exploit a soil which is rich and capable of producing a variety of crops, with emphasis on the production of their own food, it was announced. Any production in excess of their own requirements will be devoted to wartime national needs.

Agricultural experts believe the area is capable of producing long staple cotton, alfalfa, soy beans, oats, corn and truck crops.

Virtually all the land is covered with second growth timber, much of which can be used for cross ties, staves, flooring or other lumber.

Citizenship Ban On Japanese Urged By Public Official

OAKLAND — Action to see that all Japanese, whether born in this country or elsewhere, are denied American citizenship is the "next big job" before the Native Sons and the Native Daughters of the Golden West, District Attorney Ralph E. Hoyt of Alameda county told an applauding convention group of the Native Daughters in Oakland last week.

Hoyt, a member of the Native Sons, declared, "We can all be proud that the members of this organization had the foresight to recognize many years ago the threat from the Japanese."

"There is still one more job to be done—to take steps to see that steps are taken to deny all Japanese born in this country or elsewhere the right to citizenship."

78 Persons Placed In N. Y. Japanese Employment Drive

By TOGE FUJIIHARA
NEW YORK CITY — Seventy-eight Nisei and Issei have secured employment through the New York Church committee for Japanese Work in the past three months, according to a bulletin released recently by the group.

Within the same period, 128 people have been given employment consultations.

Men who are without funds are referred to the New York City Welfare department, where a special Japanese section has been set aside at the Olive Tree Inn. At present 23 men are staying there. Daily lunches are served these men at the Toyo Kwan by the Church Committee.

The Committee has referred nine families, one woman, and eleven single men to home relief.

The Parole Division of the committee has been given increasing responsibility by the officials of Ellis Island, with 18 men being paroled to the committee under the sponsorship of Dr. Edwin Iglehart.

Headquarters of the Committee are at 150 Fifth Avenue.

Evacuee Volunteers Lick Farm Labor Shortage in Oregon

VALE, Ore. — Japanese farm laborers—133 of them—have been wading into the beet fields in the immediate vicinity of Vale and sugar beet officials hope to save most of the 2,000 acres of beets remaining to be thinned.

Most of the Japanese, majority of whom are American citizens, are experienced in beet field work. All of them have had farm experience.

They are residing, many of them with their families, at the Nyssa farm camp since their arrival from the Portland assembly center, and are brought to Vale each morning in school busses. They are being paid the regular going wage, which runs from \$10 to \$12 an acre.

Altogether officials estimate 300 Japanese have been brought to Malheur county to aid in the thinning of the sugar beets.

New Yorkers Make Survey Of Japanese

NEW YORK CITY — A survey of Nisei and Issei in New York City is presently being conducted by the Survey committee.

Over 1000 questionnaires have been returned for tabulation.

Participating organizations are: the New York Church Committee for Japanese Work, the Japanese Christian Association, the Japanese Christian Institute, the Japanese Methodist Church, the New York Buddhist Church, the Japanese American Committee for Democracy, the Tozai Club, and the Japanese Young People's Christian Federation.

Stanley Okada is serving as the executive secretary assisted by Akira Hayashi, Ken Furiya, Harry Inaba, Toge Fujihira, Bob Furudera, Tats. Miyakawa, Hiromichi Narahara, George Buto, Fujio Saito, Akira Yamazaki, and Leroy Kajiwaru.

Serving as advisors are Rev. Sojiro Shimizu, Rev. Guichi Kawamata, Rev. Alfred Akamatsu, Rev. Hozen Seki, Dr. Edwin Iglehart, Mr. Yoshitaka Takagi, Mr. S. Yasui, Mr. George Rundquist, and Miss Lois Curtice.

USO Division Organized Recently By N. Y. Japanese

NEW YORK CITY — To aid in the campaign to raise funds for the U.S.O. fund, the Japanese American division was recently organized.

Yoshitaka Takagi is acting as chairman of the campaign, aided by the following subcommittee members: Ruth Fukushima, Takeshi Haga, Tom Kume, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Tokuji Kasai, Lewis Suzuki, and Yasutake Taoka.

Of interest to local people is the fact that Miss Natalie Nakamura and Mrs. Lilyan Raymond (Lilyan Asai) are employed by the U.S.O. of New York City.

Fort Lupton JACL Honors Graduates

FORT LUPTON, Colo. — A party for Fort Lupton and Platteville high graduates was held on June 8 by the local JACL chapter of the JCC building.

Graduates honored were John Chikuma, Louise Enomoto, Masami Hayashi, Ruby Hayashi, Roy Kato, Mary Kawata, Ben Ishikawa, Harley Inouye, Alma Mitamura, Henry Sugihara and Fred Shibata, Fort Lupton; and Helen Nishimoto and Albert Watada, Platteville.

Roy Kato was the salutatorian for the class of '42 at Fort Lupton and Masami Hayashi was one of five to receive a scholarship.

Camp Harmony Residents Will Go to Tulalake

CAMP HARMONY, Wash. — Camp Harmony residents will be relocated at the Tulalake Relocation area in Northern California, according to latest Army orders covering transfer of Japanese evacuees, it was reported by the Camp Harmony News Letter.

Originally planned to house 10,000 people, the Tulalake project will be enlarged to handle 16,000 residents.

Movement will start to Tulalake on June 15 with the transfer of 4,800 from Sacramento at the rate of 500 daily. Marysville center residents will begin moving on June 24.

Other centers moving to Tulalake will be the Portland, Oregon, and Salinas centers.

No order has yet been released giving the date of Camp Harmony movement, the local WCCA office announced.

Washington Letter

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which he has been able to devise or to acquire."

Previewing Japan's pursuit of a program of conquest, Mr. Hornbeck pointed out that it was not necessary to have to rely on mere estimates to know that world domination—rather than the much talked "co-prosperity sphere"—was the aim of the Japanese war lords.

"In 1927," he said, "the authors of the Tanaka Memorial (a statement of Japanese foreign policy and the ends for which their policy was designed) wrote: 'In the future, if we are to control China, we must first crush the United States just as in the past we had to fight in the Russo-Japanese war. But in order to conquer China, we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. In order to conquer the world, we must first conquer China.' The course followed by Japan since 1927, and the utterances of not a few highly placed Japanese since, in particular 1937, have been utterly and completely in line with the concept expressed in those words."

UC's Nipponese Language School Moves to Colorado

BERKELEY, Calif. — A navy spokesman announced here that the University of California's Japanese language school will be moved this month to the University of Colorado in Boulder.

The school presently has an enrollment of sixty navy enlisted men and commissioned officers and a faculty including eight professors of Japanese nationality who fall under the evacuation ban.