

Federal Court Throws Out Native Sons' Suit

PACIFIC CITIZEN



VOL. 15; NO. 6.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1942.

Price: Five Cents



Chee Lai!

China, first of the United Nations to feel the aggressor's sword, this week entered the sixth year of her war with Japan. Five full and blood-soaked years ago a volley of shots touched off a war in which already upwards of 5,000,000 men have been killed. Those shots at Loukuochiao are still ringing throughout the world. With those shots the Japanese warlords who had come to power through assassination and terrorism sounded their challenge to the status quo of Asia and of the world. That challenge has not gone unanswered, either by the Chinese who are still fighting, or by the rest of the United Nations who have now sworn that peace shall not come to China until the invader has been banished from the ancient earth of the land of dragons.

This week, the beginning of the sixth year of the Sino-Japanese front of the world war for freedom, China's position is grave. Her life line, the Burma Road, has been cut. Japan has undertaken a large-scale offensive against the great trunk railways which have remained in Chinese hands. The United Nations must divert supplies to two other seriously threatened fronts, Egypt in the Middle East and Russia.

For the 300,000 Japanese under the American flag, for all Asiatic Americans, China's resistance to the mechanized Japanese invader is of great importance. So long as China's millions fight, this war will not be perverted into the kind of senseless butchery of a race war which Hearst, the yellow press and American race purists like U. S. Webb and the Native Sons would welcome.

In the United States War Secretary Stimson and Navy Secretary Knox joined in the first joint order of the day of the war. Stimson and Knox hailed China's struggle and promised that American armed forces would fight until the Japanese were "expelled from every food of Chinese soil." Claire Chennault's "Flying Tigers," now a regular part of the U. S. Army air force, was already this week in action over occupied China, challenging the air superiority that the Japanese had enjoyed for the first five years of the war.

As the eight Nazi would-be saboteurs, seized by an alert FBI in the most dramatic domestic story of the war, faced a military court in Washington, the FBI launched a nation-wide drive to put the German-American Bund "out of business." The Bund has been a breeding ground of pro-fascist activity in America.

Wednesday morning papers carried the story that the Nazis had severed the Soviet rail link between Moscow and the Caucasus and Hitler's all-out assault on the Russian front was believed aimed at driving a spearhead to the Volga and the Caspian Gulf. The Russian situation was deemed more serious than since the Nazis were hammering at the gates of Moscow last fall.

However the Middle Eastern front looked better as Rommel's drive on Alexandria was believed checked, temporarily at least. British Imperials had stopped the German armored divisions fifty miles from the Nile valley. Rommel was believed to be awaiting reinforcements before attempting another drive in the battle of the desert.

Olson Asks Army to Halt Evacuation!

Webb to Carry Anti-Nisei Fight To High Court

U. S. Judge Dismisses Attempt to Disfranchise Asiatic Americans

SAN FRANCISCO—The suit of the Native Sons to bar persons of Japanese ancestry from voting was thrown out of federal court last Thursday.

The action had been brought by U. S. Webb, former state Attorney General, as the legal representative of John T. Regan, grand secretary of the Native Sons of the Golden West, to force Cameron King, registrar of voters in San Francisco county, to eliminate the names of those of Japanese blood from voting lists.

Federal Judge St. Sure, in a memo and an order Thursday, dismissed the action.

"The case is exceptional," Judge St. Sure wrote, "because the sole question it presents to this court is one which has been definitely decided by the Supreme Court of the United States."

Judge St. Sure assessed the costs of the action against Regan, who brought the action as a taxpayer.

Judge St. Sure added that the question "Is a person of Japanese race born within the United States a citizen?" had been decided on three different occasions by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Judge St. Sure noted:

"Counsel for the plaintiff frankly stated that he was asking this court to overrule the leading case of the United States vs. Wong Kim Ark, supra, because he believed the decision was erroneous. Since the decision was rendered it has been twice cited with approval by the Supreme Court in Morrison vs. California, supra, and Perkins vs. Elg, supra. In the Morrison case Justice Cardozo, speaking for the court, said:

"A person of the Japanese race is a citizen of the United States if he was born in the United States."

In the Perkins case, Chief Justice Hughes delivering the opinion, it was held a child born here of alien parentage becomes a citizen of the United States.

"It is unnecessary to discuss the arguments of counsel. In my opinion the law is settled by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court just alluded to, and the action will be dismissed with costs to the defendant."

Webb announced that he would carry the fight to ban Japanese Americans from voting and ultimately from American citizenship to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Native Sons, a patriotic or-

Tent Cities Will House Canadian Japanese Evacuees

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Tent cities will spring up adjacent to British Columbia interior towns now occupied by Japanese evacuees from the Pacific Coast defense zone.

The B. C. Security Commission said this week that 1,000 tents have been acquired by the government to be erected in evacuation centers to hasten the removal of an estimated 7,500 Japanese now in Vancouver and at Hastings Park.

Construction of permanent housing facilities will be rushed during the summer months to replace the tent cities in communities where the Japanese can be self-supporting.

WCCA Plays Cupid to Chinese-Japanese Pair

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Through arrangements made by the WCCA, Ernest Wong, a San Francisco Chinese, and Miyo Joan Kobuchi, an American-born Japanese girl, now at the Santa Anita assembly center, will be married shortly, it was announced here Tuesday.

Permission has been granted for the nisei girl to leave the center to be married to the Chinese youth.

Army Imposes Ban on Aliens In Center Posts

Only Citizens May Hold Elective Offices, According to Order

Restrictions against the participation of alien Japanese in the self-government bodies of WCCA assembly centers have been issued by the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

It is understood that the new orders affect the assembly centers at Puyallup, Portland, Tanforan, Stockton, Turlock, Merced, Fresno, Tulare, Santa Anita and Pomona.

The orders will prevent alien Japanese from holding any elective office in any assembly center.

The regulations also stipulate that aliens are not authorized to vote for elective members of advisory committees in connection with the self-government of any assembly center.

No alien will be appointed to any advisory committee or subcommittee of a self-governing organization or agency in any assembly center.

The orders were effective on July 1.

California Ready to Act If Nisei Released, Says Warren

To Supervise Citizen Japanese, Indicates State Attorney General

SAN FRANCISCO — Attorney General Earl Warren indicated last week that the State of California was ready to take action in the event a federal court test case results in the release of Fred T. Korematsu, 23-year old former shipyard worker, who is charged with being in a zone prohibited to persons of Japanese ancestry.

The American Civil Liberties Union is defending Korematsu on the ground that his exclusion from the area is a denial of his rights as an American citizen.

Warren said that the state was ready to "supervise" activities of Japanese Americans in the event Korematsu is released.

Korematsu is now in federal civilian custody.

SAN FRANCISCO — The office of State Attorney General Earl Warren last week intervened in the "test case" of Fred T. Korematsu, charged with regaining illegally in an area from which Japanese had been evacuated.

Herbert E. Wing, deputy under Warren, appeared before Federal Judge Welsh and was granted permission to enter the case as a "friend of the court."

Wing, representing Warren, was

California Governor Voices Belief in Loyalty of Vast Majority of State Japanese

Accedes to Request of San Joaquin Valley Farmers for Japanese Help in Meeting Severe Labor Shortage and Saving Crops

By KEN TASHIRO

FRESNO — Acting on the request of San Joaquin valley fruit and vegetable growers, California's Governor Olson is asking the western defense command, the WCCA and the WRA for the suspension of the present evacuation of Japanese from central California's military area No. 2 until the entire situation is given a new hearing, according to word received here Wednesday morning.

"It is obvious that tens of millions of dollars of food may be lost if the evacuation program continues in Zone 2," it was stated here.

The Governor is believed to have been convinced by San Joaquin

Award Contracts For Constructing Colorado Center

Total Cost of Work Will Be 'Less Than 5 Millions', Says Army

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. — Contract awards totaling "under five million dollars" for work on the new Japanese relocation center being built near Lamar, Colo., were announced by the district office of U. S. Army engineers here.

A contract of "less than three million dollars" for temporary buildings in Prowers county, site of the new camp in southeastern Colorado, was awarded to Lambie, Moss, Little and James of Amarillo, Texas.

Two awards of "less than a million dollars" each were made to the P and E Construction company of Houston and to the Foley Electric company of Dodge City, Kan. They call for the construction of a utility system and electrical distribution systems at the center.

Lt. Gen. DeWitt Wednesday denied Governor Olson's request for a suspension of evacuation until the whole situation received a new hearing.

General DeWitt said that evacuation was a matter of "military necessity" and that "military necessity" still existed.

Governor Olson had hoped to release Japanese in California assembly centers for work on farms.

valley farm interests that the use of Japanese offers the only certain relief to the serious farm labor shortage.

Olson: Japanese Loyal to U. S. Governor Olson is quoted to have said in his request for the suspension of the present evacuation program:

"If any of us thought for a minute that there would be danger of sabotage from fifth columnists, we wouldn't ask the military to sanction any change in the present program of moving Japanese out of central California."

"I am convinced that the vast majority of Japanese are loyal to the United States as are their 5,000 sons and brothers in the U. S. Army."

"We must be realistic about it."

Governor Olson has made public statements during the past week that the use of Japanese labor offered the only certain solution to California's grave farm labor problem.

The Governor told the press that efforts to obtain farm workers from Mexico could not be consummated in time for this year's harvest.

Meeting with the Governor were spokesmen from Fresno and Tulare counties. They were told, however, by Frank L. Buckner of the U. S. employment service and by the Governor that unity of opinion among agricultural interests must be established before there can be much hope of obtaining a fundamental change of the defense command with the use of Japanese workers in the so-called free zones of the state.

Estimates made at the conference place the number of employable Japanese in Fresno and Tulare county, in assembly centers and living on farms at 18,000.

Governor Olson said that it was obvious that these people could be used under close supervision without danger to national safety.

Pressure Behind Evacuation

According to expressions from many Central California citizens, evacuation of Military Area No. 2 was not contemplated by the military but was brought about by political pressure from certain groups, especially cattle interests which prevailed upon the Governor to ask for the evacuation of all Japanese from California.

(Editorial comment on Page 4.)

Evacuee Drowns In Kings River

DEL REY, Calif. — Search was pressed Wednesday for the body of S. Kawamoto, 59, alien Japanese who evacuated to central California from Monterey last spring, who drowned while swimming in the Kings river at Reedley on July 5.

The drowning of the former Monterey Japanese was unobserved but was believed to have occurred about 2:30 p. m. on Sunday.

He is survived by his wife, Tishimo, and two sons and two daughters. A son, Casev, and the daughters, Sally and Jean, are residing with the mother in Selma.

Another son, Kazuo, is attending the Army's intelligence school at Savage, Minnesota.

Visalia Japanese Taken Into Custody

VISALIA — Tatsuo Hayamo, alien Japanese resident of Visalia, has been arrested by immigration officers and lodged in the county jail.

Army Orders Release of Utah Nisei Held for Curfew Violation

Tanforan Artists Show Paintings At Mills College

SAN FRANCISCO — The country's newest art school—the Tanforan Assembly Center art school under Chiura Obata—is holding its first public exhibit this week at Mills College in Oakland in conjunction with the current Institute of International Relations Conference.

Obata, noted artist and long a member of the faculty of the University of California, organized the school which now has 600 students who range in age from 8 years to 67.

Among the exhibitors at Mills are artists—like Mine Okuba and Tom Yamamoto—who used to win praise in many peacetime exhibits in the Bay area.

Nisei Fisherman Wins Anti-Trust Suit in Court

Awarded More Than \$15,000 Damages by S. F. Federal Court

SAN FRANCISCO — A fishing crew of U. S. Japanese residents, including six alien Japanese, was awarded more than \$15,000 damages last week in federal court when a suit charging Monterey Sardine Industries, Inc., with monopoly in the Monterey bay sardine fishing industry was decided in their favor.

It was believed to be the first time since December 7 that alien Japanese had won a money judgment in federal court, according to court attaches. In June a San Diego county court awarded a favorable verdict and awarded damages to alien Japanese in a suit arising over an auto accident and establishing the right of alien Japanese to use of the courts.

Federal Judge James Alger Fee of Portland, sitting pro tem, awarded the judgment to Frank Manaka of San Pedro, an American-born Japanese, and his crew of six aliens and four citizens of Japanese extraction and to the owner of the boat, Mate Bakovich.

Manaka, now a resident of Utah, won the suit charging the Monterey Sardine Industries, Inc., and thirteen association members with violation of anti-trust laws. Manaka alleged that the Monterey Sardine company prevented his crew from operating its fishing boat in San Francisco bay under terms of a contract with the Del Mar Canning company.

Judge Fee, however, immediately referred the case to U. S. Attorney Frank Hennessy and the Treasury Department and the alien property custodian to prevent a single penny of that money getting into the hands of alien Japanese, the San Francisco Chronicle stated.

It was indicated that Judge Fee's decision in awarding claims to "enemy aliens" would affect other cases now awaiting trial.

Reelection Ordered At Tulare Center

TULARE — In order to comply with the latest orders from the western defense command, a special election for three councilmen has been ordered at the Tulare assembly center.

The election will fill the vacancies left by the disqualification of three councilmen because of that fact that they are aliens.

In the coming election only citizens will be allowed to vote and all candidates must be citizens.

Nisei Couple Held In Military Area 2

SONORA, Calif. — Sheriff Dambacher said last week he was holding a Mr. and Mrs. Harno Iwataki, aged 29 and 27, natives of San Francisco for FBI action.

They were said to have been found traveling in the area which is in Military Area 2.

No Charges Will Be Filed Against Church Picnic Party, Report

Twenty-five boys and young men of Japanese ancestry and two alien Japanese who had been detained by Salt Lake authorities overnight Friday were released last Saturday noon on orders from the western defense command in San Francisco after being charged with violation of curfew and other restrictions by passing through a military prohibited zone after 8 p. m. on their return from a church picnic.

Twenty-four girls who were members of the Japanese Christian Church party were released at 2 a. m. Saturday on their own recognition.

It was stated that no charges would be filed against the 49 citizens and two aliens.

Many others who had attended the picnic at Black Rock beach on the shores of the Great Salt Lake had gone home before the 8 p. m. curfew imposed in the prohibited military zones. It was explained that Black Rock Beach is adjacent to the Garfield smelter plant which is a prohibited zone and that the highway between Black Rock beach and Salt Lake City passes through two other prohibited areas.

Authorities said that the group could have avoided arrest had they remained on the beach until 6 a. m. when the curfew is lifted.

Members of the party said that their predicament was the result of a mixup since they had been of the opinion that leaders of the party had obtained a permit for the group to pass through the prohibited zone during curfew hours.

FBI investigators searched cars and members of the party but stated that they found no contraband articles.

The male members of the party were held by authorities until orders from San Francisco provided for their release.

Japanese Hail Independence Day At WRA Centers

Some 28,000 Japanese at the War Relocation Authority's three relocation centers at Manzanar, Tulelake and Poston, Ariz., observed the Fourth of July with appropriate ceremonies.

As the sun rose over the mesas bordering the Colorado River Valley, 8500 at the Poston center gathered for flag-raising ceremonies and for a patriotic address by Wade Head, the project director.

This ceremony was followed by the planting of the Founders' Grove of 40 mulberry trees purchased by the evacuees as a contribution to the landscaping of the center. In the evening the evacuees participated in a water pagant commemorating the completion of the main irrigation canal to the relocation city.

Nearly 10,000 evacuees at the Tulelake center gathered for flag-raising ceremonies by the Boy Scout troop which has already been organized there. Athletic and entertainment programs filled out the day.

Similar ceremonies and events marked the day at Manzanar.

Chinese Gardener Not Guilty in Fight

SAN JOSE — Because he wasn't Japanese and because he had no criminal record, Mah Sing, a Chinese gardener, was freed by Police Judge O'Connor last week on a charge of disturbing the peace.

The other person involved in the brawl, Willis Newland, 32, was fined \$10 and five days in jail.

Newland was alleged to have picked a fight with Sing because he thought he was Japanese.

Nisei Girl, Wife Of Filipino, Held

SAN JOSE — Ida Esteban, 22, California-born Japanese wife of a Filipino, is being held in Santa Clara county jail on charges of remaining in a prohibited zone in violation of army orders.

She was arrested last week in her husband's farm home near Sunnyvale.

UC Gold Medalist Leaves Tulelake for St. Louis Classes

BERKELEY, Calif. — Harvey Itano, this year's medalist at the University of California, was released from Tulelake on July 4 in order to enroll in the St. Louis University Medical School in St. Louis, Mo. The summer semester opened on June 15th. This is the first time that the University has permitted a student to enroll late.

American Born Japanese Teach At Navy School

Many Nisei on Staff Of Intelligence School At Colorado University

Information was released in Boulder, Colo., last week about the Japanese language school which has just moved there from Berkeley, where it was carried on for several months under a "no publicity" order.

On the teaching staff of the language school, which is training men of the United States Navy, are several American-born Japanese instructors. Many of the Japanese were on the staff of the school when it was being conducted on the University of California campus in Berkeley. These nisei instructors received temporary exemptions from the evacuation order.

Several Japanese have been added to the teaching staff since the school was moved to Boulder.

According to Captain L. F. Welch, professor of naval science and tactics at the University of Colorado, sixty carefully selected naval enlisted men are enrollees in the school and facilities are being readied to accommodate a total of 150. Five were graduated before the school, described as a long-range institute of Japanese studies to increase the navy's potential licks at its Far East enemy, left Berkeley.

Miss Florence Walne, head of the Japanese department at the University of California, is the school's director. She was born in Nagasaki, Japan, but has not been in that country since 1931.

Two Japanese Held For Alleged Violations By California Police

DEL REY — Two central California Japanese were arrested by local authorities and turned over to the FBI during the past week.

Nayao Kinemura, 53, of Visalia, 35 years a resident in the U. S., was arrested by Visalia police for asserted violation of curfew.

N. Okamoto, Porterville, charged by local deputies for allegedly plowing up his crop on the eve of evacuation.

Veterans Council Urges Future Ban On U. S. Japanese

SACRAMENTO — Announcing their support of the action taken by the Native Sons of the Golden West in their legal suit challenging the citizenship of persons of Japanese race, the Golden Poppy Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars stated "we believe that the policy in permitting Japanese to live in this country should be changed."

"All persons of Japanese ancestry should be excluded from American citizenship," J. T. Edwards, adjutant of the Golden Poppy Council, said.

"Let us make America safe for Americans," he added.

Alien Japanese Hid Along River to Escape Evacuation

STOCKTON — Authorities this week considered the case of S. Torosu, 69, an alien Japanese laborer, after he had been discovered hiding along the San Joaquin River.

Torosu had been in hiding for a month, living on fish he had caught with a crude spear and on stolen vegetables.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

First Exclusion Orders for Zone 2

The first exclusion orders for Zone 2 of Central California followed closely those covering the 20 counties of Northern California. Lindsay District of Tulare County and Fresno City and Clovis District of Fresno County have been ordered to go to the Colorado River Project, more commonly known as Parker Dam and officially as Poston, Arizona. When this center is completed, it will be one of the largest cities of Arizona.

According to information available, Poston is on an Indian Reservation like some of the other relocation centers. The irrigation project was started in 1860 but has not been finished, for the Indians did not move into this reservation. The canal has been brought into the relocation center; so now the water is abundant.

The torrid heat of Arizona climbs to heights which are not dreamed of by Californians, excepting those in the Imperial Valley. At times the temperature has climbed to 118 degrees inside; 138 degrees outside in the shade; and 150 degrees four inches from the ground.

Our Bay Region friends would shrink with dismay if they were told that they were going into this hot region. A little conditioning, however, can bring about changes. Human beings are great at adapting themselves to new conditions. It is the only way in which one can survive.

Those in Central California have received excellent conditioning during the hot spell of last week when they had five days of 110 degrees. After this siege, 100 degrees seemed to be cool and 80 degrees cold. Of course we must admit that the outposts of civilization may not have the luxuries we have at our command to alleviate the tortures from the heat. But today we are positive that we can withstand heat. While we moan, groan and perspire, the day passes by and the evening brings relief.

This evacuation business is without question a great adventure. It will have its humorous side if we don't take life too seriously in all its aspects. Unless we maintain our normal balance, we are going to be lost souls.

Fresno Assembly Center Visited

The other day, we visited our Past National President Doctor T. T. Yatabe at the Fresno Assembly Center. He is the chairman of the Council which assists the administration of the 5000 residents. This was our first experience in any assembly center. We were glad we had the opportunity since it prepared us for our new home since the housing facilities are to be the same in the beginning at the relocation centers. We hope the cramped condition will be only temporary.

Together with the lack of facilities, which is to be expected under the circumstances, the lack of privacy impressed us. We sincerely hope that some improvement will be made in the relocation centers. Otherwise some strange human beings will be coming out of the reservations who will not bring any credit to this great nation.

Nisei Leaders Must Look Toward Future

Instead of looking into the past, the leaders and every serious thinking resident of the assembly and relocation centers should give thought to the vital problem of how to create an ideal community. We must make the best out of this situation. The philosophy of a fatalist may give the greatest comfort. The conduct and attitude of the older group will influence the upbringing of the growing generation.

The confinement in these relocation centers surely is not going to be permanent. This makes it doubly important that we guide those in their teens to understand the problem. The difficulty must be fully appreciated.

For instance, when we were leaving Berkeley, our daughter came home from school with autographs of her Caucasian schoolmates and asked, "Daddy, why must we leave

our home?" We simply told her, "As good citizens, we must obey the wishes of our government. We are asked to go and so we are going to obey." She seemed to be satisfied with my answer.

Education of Young Great Responsibility

When we discussed this problem with a friend who had a daughter eleven years of age, he said that she went a step further by asking, "Daddy, why do we have to leave when the German and Italian people do not have to leave?" The father was unable to reply without plunging himself into deeper waters.

The responsibility and duties of those who will be entrusted with the education of the youngsters will be a grave one. They can mould these young citizens to face the morrow with a light heart, taking this evacuation in stride, simply as one chapter in their life. We should have understanding educators who can give courage and confidence to these growing citizens so that they can take their place in society once peace is restored without any warped conception of life.

The necessities of war have created this situation. We sincerely hope the American people and the government will come to have a clear picture of the implications of this dislocation so that the readjustment will be made and handled properly. That the task is a delicate one is to put it mildly. But it can be done.

Censorship of Mail, News Unfortunate

Censoring of mail, censoring of center news, and other developments make us feel concerned about the future relationship of the administration and the residents. We have come through the tragedies of a mass evacuation. If possible, we must avert a greater tragedy. The government authorities, including the army, must have patience and a sympathetic approach with an understanding of the feelings of the residents. This is particularly applicable to the case of the citizens.

Even though mistakes are made, we believe the rights of the residents should not be curtailed. Time will enable the people to make the proper adjustments. After all, this is an entirely new experience for all and therefore the authorities in charge must exercise the greatest patience. An excuse of authority simply creates resentment which results in greater stringency and the vicious circle will not end until we have a virtual prison for innocent men, women and children.

The good morale of the centers will be evidenced by the degree of cooperation which can be maintained. We saw what good management can do at the Fresno Center. Of course, it has the reputation of being one of the best, which is a credit to the administration and the Japanese leaders.

Our views may change when we actually become a member of one of these centers. But looking from the outside, we cannot help but feel that successful projects which would be the pride and joy of all concerned is possible. We shall soon find out when we locate ourselves in the very near future. We hope we can retain confidence in ourselves and make some contribution towards making the relocation experiment a success.

UC Frosh Pitcher Awarded Sweater, Class Numerals

BERKELEY, Calif. — Kaneto Arita, one of the pitchers on Harry Kingman's Freshman baseball team at the University of California, received a pleasant surprise recently when informed that he had been awarded his class numerals and a sweater. Due to evacuation orders Arita had left the team in the middle of the season and the award came to him as a complete surprise. His teammates remembered him at the close of the season by sending him an autographed baseball. He is at Poston, Arizona.

Southern Zone 2 Residents Ordered to Arizona

Army Exclusion Proclamation Clears State

Gen. DeWitt Issues Orders Affecting All Of Japanese Ancestry

SAN FRANCISCO — Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt moved into Southern California July 3 with the Army's program to exclude all persons of Japanese ancestry from the state of California when he issued Civilian Exclusion Orders 103 and 104 affecting portions of Tulare and Fresno counties, all of Inyo county and that portion of Kern County in Military Area No. 2.

The bulk of southern California was cleared by June 6, when the last Japanese from Military Area No. 1 were moved to Assembly and Relocation Centers.

Together with orders 100, 101 and 102 issued June 20, the new orders virtually complete Japanese evacuation within the state with the exception of northern San Bernardino county a small area surrounding Fresno in Fresno county; northern Tulare county and the Assembly and Relocation Centers already established under military control. The Assembly Centers are being emptied of Japanese as fast as the Relocation Centers are prepared for occupancy.

Evacuees will be allowed to take personal belongings, bedding, linen and necessary household items with them, providing the total weight of such items does not exceed 150 pounds for adults and 75 pounds for children under 12 years of age.

Heavy household furniture may be stored at the evacuee's expense pending delivery to a Relocation Center later and smaller items may be shipped also at the expense of evacuees to the center by parcel post or railway express.

Civilian Exclusion Order No. 103 affects approximately 1000 persons living in that portion of Fresno County officially described as:

"All that portion of the County of Fresno, State of California, lying within Military Area 2.

A responsible member of each family and each individual living alone will report to the Civil Control Station in the Clovis Union High school gymnasium, corner Fifth and Baron streets, Clovis, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., Wednesday, July 8, or Thursday, July 9. Evacuees will be transported to the Colorado River Relocation Center on Monday, July 13; Tuesday, July 14, Wednesday, July 15, and Thursday, July 16, with 250 persons affected each day.

Civilian Exclusion Order No. 104 affects approximately 750 persons living in those portions of Inyo, Kern and Tulare counties officially described as "all of the County of Inyo, State of California, and all those portions of the Counties of Tulare and Kern, State of California, within Military Area 2.

A responsible member of each family and each individual living alone will report to the Civil Control Station in the Lincoln Junior High School, corner of Howard and Hermosa streets, Lindsay, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Wednesday, July 8, and Thursday, July 9. Evacuees will be transported to the Colorado River Relocation Center on Monday, July 13, Tuesday, July 14, and Wednesday, July 15, with 250 persons affected each day.

Japanese included in the orders issued June 30, by General DeWitt, will be moved to the Tule Lake Relocation Center in Modoc County, Northern California. Those under Order No. 100 will move Thursday, July 9, those under Order 101, Saturday, July 11, and those under Order 102, Friday, July 10, and Sunday, July 12.

Student Relocation Council Expands Berkeley Offices

BERKELEY, Calif. — The Student Relocation Council which has had its headquarters this summer at the University of California Y. M. C. A. in Berkeley is expanding its working personnel to such an extent that it is moving to larger quarters at 2538 Channing Way, Berkeley.

A Message From the National President

U. S. Nisei Must Raise Funds to Fight Threats to Civil Liberties

Life in the assembly or relocation centers should make everyone think about our position today and what the future has in store for us. It must be obvious to all of us that our greatest shortcoming was the fact that we American citizens of Japanese ancestry, were not strongly organized. After attending one of the JACL meetings in San Francisco, Albion Ross, the foreign news editor of the San Francisco Chronicle is reported to have said, "If trouble comes, the Japanese-Americans are going to suffer because they are not fully organized and powerful enough to combat any tide of hatred which may be launched against them."

Today we are witnessing attacks being launched against our fundamental rights as citizens. Test cases have been filed in the Federal Court to have the decision which guaranteed us our citizenship rights reviewed. Some are claiming that because there were dissenting opinions in the famous U. S. versus Wong Kim Ark case, decided in 1898, it is possible that there may be a different interpretation of the provision in the fourteenth Amendment which declares that all persons born within the jurisdiction of the United States are American citizens.

Also a movement has been launched to pass a constitutional amendment to deny citizenship to all children of Japanese parentage. What is to become of the children of Japanese-Americans? The children would have no country because they would not be American citizens.

From time to time questions regarding our civil rights are bound to arise. If we desire to preserve them to be enjoyed once the present conflict is over, we may have to fight for them.

In whatever we try to accomplish, we must have unity of purpose and funds. The National JACL had only a few thousand dollars when hostilities started on December 7, 1941. Even today the National Headquarters' members are sacrificing their time and effort at subsistence pay only.

Unless funds are made available, we shall have the same shortcomings. It is all right to depend upon our friends. However, unless we are willing to stand up for our rights, it is going to create the impression that we are indifferent to our future.

"Heaven helps him who helps himself." Our past experience should drive home the message of the importance of organized unity of purpose. Even though we may be in different assembly or relocation centers or in the "free zone," any curtailment of our rights affects all. We must do everything possible to prevent further encroachment.

The Native Sons have raised \$1000 and the Native Daughters, a similar amount to launch the movements to deprive us and our children of our citizenship rights. Are we going to do anything to defend what we have so that we may resume our role as citizens once the war is over?

We must do everything possible ourselves and then ask our friends to give us a helping hand. If we cherish our rights, we should be willing to raise funds and fight against these insidious forces which are fostering race hatred in this country.

Saburo Kido
National President,
Japanese American Citizens League.

Civil Liberties Union Filed Brief in Native Sons Case

Action Called Assault On Human Rights by Attorney for ACLU

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Urging the dismissal of the pending federal court suit seeking to deprive American-born Japanese of citizenship and the privilege of voting, Attorney Wayne M. Collins last week filed a brief as "friend of the court" on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union.

"Those who instituted this action," complained the Union in its brief, "have chosen a strange time in which to launch an assault on cherished constitutional rights. The attack is the embodiment of intolerance toward minorities within our midst who are god and loyal citizens and an affront to our allies of other races and other creeds."

The Union argued that General Webb, in contending for a "white" America "is over a century and a half too late." The Fourteenth Amendment and the cases decided under it by the Supreme Court have consistently upheld the citizenship of persons of colored races born in the United States. And, even so far as naturalization is concerned, the United States Congress broke its policy of limiting naturalization only to "whites" by allowing foreign-born colored peo-

ples, including Japanese, who served in our armed forces during the World War to be admitted to citizenship.

The Union maintained that the plaintiff's case was built on a fiction because "The 'white' race is a product of the imagination. What plaintiff's counsel has done is obvious. He has confused the word 'white' with the word 'Aryan' as understood in modern Germany under Nazi rule. . . . It is known that no European blood has been entirely free of Mongol, Hindu, Egyptian, Arabic and Slav blood infiltration. Those who would claim purity of blood must trace their genealogy back to the Neanderthal man, thence to the suspected ape-like ancestor of man and then bridge the enormous gap through aeons to a particular lowly amoeba to which the word 'white' would lack significance.

"It is only a voice alien to America that would deprive unfortunate citizens of Japanese extraction of their voting privilege," said the Union. "Those who are actually responsible for instigating this assault on human rights and constitutional privileges are true to their type. They fish in troubled waters. They exhibit the typical courage of the opportunists — they kick the weak, the helpless and the prostrate."

Answering the contention in the

ACLU to Fight Evacuation Tests to U. S. Supreme Court

ACLU Protests Stewart Bill to Intern Citizens

'Concentration Camp' Measure Considered Soon by U. S. Senate

LOS ANGELES — The favorable report of the Senate Committee on Immigration of the Stewart "concentration camp" bill giving the Secretary of War power to intern all American citizens of Japanese ancestry has brought sharp protests from the American Civil Liberties Union, according to the Southern California branch of the ACLU.

The ACLU, with national headquarters in New York, has asserted that the bill is "not only unconstitutional but that the committee's report is based on errors of fact."

In a letter to Senator Richard B. Russell, chairman of the Committee on Immigration, the Union said that "it seems evident that if it is constitutional to intern American-born citizens of Japanese extraction, it is also constitutional to intern any American citizens, whatever their origin."

"Your committee attempts to set up a justification for so treating Japanese-Americans on the ground that they are considered to be citizens of Japan, regardless of place of birth, if their fathers are Japanese. Your committee goes on to say 'there is no such thing as a Japanese not being a subject of the Emperor of Japan.'

"Reference to Japanese law will show that an act adopted in 1924 releases from Japanese citizenship any child born abroad subsequent to that date and not registered within fourteen days at the Japanese consulate. That disposes of the Committee's argument as to all except registered births since 1924.

"Your Committee also states that 'since 1790 no Japanese has been eligible for citizenship of the United States.' This is incorrect. Congress especially provided that Japanese veterans in the American forces during the World War might become naturalized, and large numbers took advantage of that special legislation.

"From a practical viewpoint since the entire Japanese population of the United States residing in the Pacific Coast area has been interned by order of the Secretary of War, there is no reason whatever for this additional legislation. . . . Such dangers as were contemplated have been met.

"In the absence of any showing of practical necessity and in the face of grave constitutional questions, we are urging that the bill be defeated."

The bill is pending on the Senate calendar for action shortly.

petition that "dual citizenship" is a waiver of citizenship in the United States, the Union pointed out that the Supreme Court has held otherwise. Moreover, "in 1924 the Diet of Japan adopted an Act releasing from Japanese citizenship any child born abroad subsequent to its passage and not registered within 14 days thereafter at a Japanese consulate."

The Fifteenth Amendment, prohibiting abridgement of the right to vote "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude" was advanced by the Union as "a conclusive barrier set up against the precise thing the plaintiff attempts to do herein."

Finally the suit was denounced "as an unwarranted and unjustified attack on constitutional rights. It is not based upon an appeal to reason but to prejudice. It springs from a hate that was the product of a past age which was nourished on inflammatory literature and yellow journalism. We have no doubt that this Court will adhere with characteristic courage and fidelity to the constitution and to the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court which are applicable to the issues herein."

Civil Liberties Union Sponsors Three Suits On Legality of Order

NEW YORK — The American Civil Liberties Union will fight the west coast "test cases," questioning the legality of curfew, evacuation and subsequent orders affecting American citizen Japanese, but not affecting any other American citizen, to the Supreme Court "if necessary," according to information received by Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL who has been in New York for the past two weeks.

Masaoka conferred with officials of the ACLU on the entire picture of the American-born Japanese and their civil liberties.

According to the ACLU, the status of the "test cases" now pending are:

Korematsu case, San Francisco. Fred T. Korematsu, charged with violation of the civilian exclusion order. Filed June 12. Hearing on demurrer, July 13. Clarence E. Rust, Oakland, attorney in fact.

Hirabayashi case, Seattle. Gordon Hirabayashi, charged with violation of civilian exclusion order. Filed July 1. Demurrer filed June 10. Hearing not set. Frank L. Walters, Seattle, attorney in fact.

Wakayama case, Los Angeles. Ernest Wakayama and wife, Toki, seeking writ of habeas corpus for release from Santa Anita assembly center. Brief to be filed. A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles, attorney in fact.

Yasui case, Portland. Min Yasui, charged with violation of curfew regulations. At trial June 12, Federal Judge Fee appointed four of the leading legal firms in Portland to file briefs as "friends of the court." Middle of July set as deadline for the filing of the briefs.

The ACLU is directly involved in the first three cases and will appear in the Yasui case as a "friend of the court."

ACLU Files Briefs

In the case of the Native Sons of the Golden West against Cameron King, registrar for San Francisco county, in which the Native Sons questioned the rights of all persons except "whites" and "Negroes" to American citizenship and franchise, the ACLU appeared as a "friend of the court" and filed a brief defending the rights of the American-born Japanese and other Asiatic Americans to citizenship and the right of franchise.

A brief was filed in the San Francisco case by attorney Wayne M. Collins as a "friend of the court," representing the ACLU.

A brief was also filed in the Alameda county absentee ballot case, also brought to court by the Native Sons.

The Civil Liberties Union has also issued its annual report, entitled "The Bill of Rights in War," in which the evacuation of the Japanese without examination of their loyalty and without distinction between citizens and aliens was put forth as first among the items which the ACLU deemed as "unfavorable" to civil liberties.

In the main, however, the ACLU's report noted that the government and people of the United States demonstrated a "remarkable wartime tolerance" in the six months following the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor.

Department Heads Donate Clothing for Baby at Pinedale

From the Pinedale Logger

PINEDALE — Tiny June Otsuka, Pinedale's first baby, will not need clothes for some time to come, thanks to the kindness and thoughtfulness of seven department heads at this Center.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Otsuka's two-week old daughter has now a complete outfit, even down to the last safety pin, and she can gayly bounce around in her mother's arms, confident that her clothes are "the latest thing."

The donors were Fred P. Hauck, George King, Donald H. McQueen, Al C. Johns, Fank L. Brault, Daniel G. Roberts and William H. Wel-

PACIFIC CITIZEN



Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

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

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

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

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRIManaging Editor

EDITORIALS: Evacuee Labor

The California farm labor situation must be a source of embarrassment to the authorities concerned.

Continual pressure from farm interests for the evacuation of all the Japanese and the statements of law enforcement officers that they could not guarantee public safety as long as Japanese remained in their midst had much to do with the Army's order for the evacuation of Military Area 2.

Now, however, many of these same farm interests are just as loud in their demands for Japanese labor — as long as this labor is under proper supervision and guard. In fact, Governor Olson, acceding to these demands — just as he acceded to the demands for evacuation — has met this week with the western defense command in order to obtain the "release" or "parole" of Japanese from evacuee assembly centers.

The whole situation in the California valleys seems to boil down to these two facts:

1. California farm interests sought the evacuation of Japanese, many of whom were competitive farm owners, operators or tenants. Only a small portion of the Japanese before evacuation could be classed as migratory farm workers.

2. With evacuation accomplished and the Japanese removed as competitive farm operators, these same interests now welcome them back as a convenient supply of migratory labor which could be forced to work under close supervision and which would be unable, because of circumstances and prevailing public sentiment, to ask for better conditions or for higher wages.

If, as Governor Olson claims, there is a serious shortage of farm labor in California something must be done, and done quickly, to assure that California's harvest will not be endangered. Food is as vital to the prosecution of a war as bullets. The American Army, as well as those of the other United Nations, must be assured of ample supplies of food as well as guns. The men on the production lines at home must be fed. Crops cannot be allowed to rot for want of harvest labor. (Although it is a matter of record that in late May at a meeting with Governor Olson at which time the evacuation of Japanese from the rest of California was urged, representatives of Tulare county farmers said that "many of my fellow-ranchers would rather have their crops rot than have Japanese help in harvesting them). If the evacuee Japanese are the only ready and available source of labor for the harvest, an equitable program should be arranged for the recruiting and use of this labor supply. The Governor in referring to the Japanese has repeatedly called them "enemy aliens." He should remember that two-thirds of them are American citizens and that he is dealing in generalities if he considers that "every Jap is a farm worker." The WRA has indicated that only 25 per cent of the evacuee Japanese were directly connected with farm production before evacuation.

It is the Governor's responsibility that the rights of these American citizens are protected should they volunteer for farm work—as some one thousand evacuee Japanese have already volunteered for work in the sugar beet fields of the intermountain west. These volunteers should not be subjected to slave labor conditions in any form, lest such conditions be the negation of that democracy which we fight to defend and extend.

Evacuee labor should not be used in any way in competition with other farm workers in order to depress the prevailing wage rate. They should be recruited as volunteers through the regular channels of the U. S. Employment Service with ample precautions for decent

Censored!

A point which cannot be overstressed is that the 75,000 citizen Americans of Japanese extraction are persons unaccused of any disloyalty.

This week we learn that censorship has been instituted on personal letters written at the WRA's Tulelake relocation center in California. We have received letters from Tulelake which have been opened and marked "censored". Other American citizens have received letters from Tulelake which have been opened, censored and the "offending" portions cut out.

This is perhaps the first instance in the history of our country that letters written by American citizens to other Americans within the United States have been officially censored. As such, it is an unwarranted intrusion on the personal liberties of Americans who have not been charged with any crime and whose confinement in a relocation center is the result only of their racial descent.

During wartime the censorship of incoming and outgoing foreign mail is justified because information which can be of "aid and comfort to the enemy" must not reach its destination. The censorship of the mail of potentially dangerous enemy aliens in internment camps is similarly justified. But even in wartime the United States has not instituted censorship of domestic mail.

Yet this is what is happening at Tulelake. Mail of American citizens, written to other Americans in America, is being opened and censored.

Since these people have already submitted to confinement and segregation in a relocation center, this censorship cannot be directed at the suppression of military information. If this is true, then there is only one other interpretation for the highhanded action of the authorities at Tulelake. That is, that this censorship aims to conceal certain conditions at the relocation center.

We have written in these columns in weeks past of our faith in the War Relocation Authority and in its administrative officials. We know that Milton S. Eisenhower has outlined a fine, liberal program for the relocation of the evacuated west coast Japanese and that Dillon S. Myer will carry forward that program.

The fact that no censorship has been instituted at either Manzanar or Poston, the WRA's two other functioning centers, leads to the conclusion that this censorship is the responsibility of the officials at the Tulelake center.

We trust that the War Relocation Authority will take immediate steps to see that this un-American practice is stopped.

The citizen Japanese are not "prisoners of war", nor are they "hostages", and they must not be treated as such.

Judicial Speed

Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure showed praiseworthy speed and clarity in dismissing the suit on behalf of the Native Sons to disenfranchise all but whites and Negroes as citizens by right of birth. Any suit stirring race prejudices is ill-timed. In denying argument that the U. S. Supreme Court erred on a point in deciding the issue when similarly raised before, Judge St. Sure ruled that the Supreme Court meant what it said about the Fourteenth Amendment meaning what it says. Prompt disposal removes this suit as a pending irritation. — Editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle of July 3.

housing and working conditions and a guarantee of the prevailing wage scale.

It should also be remembered that the energies of all evacuees are urgently needed for the hundred and one tasks facing the Japanese at the relocation centers which have been established mostly on wild, undeveloped land. The sweat and toil of able-bodied evacuees is necessary to build livable relocation communities, to reclaim land, and to plant and harvest crops of their own.

The Army, the WRA and the Governor should determine which is more in the national interest — the establishment of these relocation centers or the harvesting of these endangered crops.

If the crops come first, it is logical to assume that this need for their labor will exist for the duration of the war. And if these evacuees are to work on these farms, they should be allowed to stay in these same farm communities—under democratic conditions—for the duration.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The U. S. Army last week issued a statement praising the "enviable record for efficiency and devotion to duty" of American-born Japanese soldiers and predicted that many would soon see combat duty against the axis enemy.

There are more than 4,000 citizen Japanese today in the U. S. Army. These are the front-line fighters, Japanese who will carry the fight for democracy to foreign soil.

But here in America, literally behind the scenes, and in many other parts of the world are other persons of Japanese race who are actively fighting fascism and Japanese militarism. It is true that the numbers are but a mere handful compared to the legions that Tojo and Yamashita can throw into battle—but the numbers will grow and will some day obliterate the men who live by blood and oppression. These Japanese who fight for and believe in those beautiful intangibles, democracy, decency, truth and freedom, will some day get their message and their courage across to waiting thousands in Asia.

They want no cut-and-dried peace, concocted by suave diplomats in long conference rooms, nor no stalemate between gladiators. They want a peace which will assure the common man the liberty, opportunity and security to which each is entitled. They want a peace like that envisioned by Vice President Wallace, an idealists' peace, perhaps, but something to live and fight for.

Many of these behind-the-scenes fighters are American-born Japanese who have enrolled in this war for love of democracy and hate of fascism. They do work for which no medals are given. Hard, routine work, most of it. They work in the FCC's radio listening posts, checking on Radio Tokyo. Others are engaged in propaganda analysis, translation work, or one of the other myriad sidelines of modern war. Many teach Japanese in schools to navy and army men who will one day contact the foe in Asia. There are said to be thirty instructors, mostly nisei, in the Navy's school at Boulder, Colorado.

There are also "alien" Japanese in America who are active behind-the-scenes fighters. Some like Yasuo Kuniyoshi have established their names in their professions or fields of endeavor. Others are anonymous people, working quietly

without publicity toward the common goal. Some are refugees from the terror of Japan's secret police—or the anger of the militarists, like one liberal Japanese, somewhere in America today, who could conceivably head the first government of a democratic Japan. He escaped the Black Dragon killers and the other assassins of totalitarianism and found succor and haven in America.

Kuniyoshi, one of America's best known artists, draws caricatures of the Japanese militarists and writes propaganda material for the Donovan office, America's counter-propaganda bureau. Haru Matsui, who wrote "The Restless Wave," also writes for Colonel Donovan. Others set type for propaganda leaflets, will some day set the type for the leaflets which U. S. bombers may drop over Tokyo.

These civilian fighters against the Tokyo militarists are not in the United States alone. Some are in China, helping the Chinese in their war for survival on the home soil of Asia. A magazine, published in Chungking by a group of anti-fascist Japanese, led by the writer, Wataru Kaji, has been received in the United States. These Japanese, few in number, have rendered valuable assistance to China's long struggle for freedom.

In Mexico, Seki Sano, a political refugee from Japan, recently directed and produced the Mexican Theatre of Arts' dramatization of the sinking of the ship, Potrero de Llano, at an anti-axis demonstration in Mexico City.

There are several anti-fascist Japanese in a Berlin prison and in a Nazi concentration camp.

There was Jack Shirai who gave his blood and his body for democracy four years before Pearl Harbor.

There was a domestic Japanese radio broadcast some months ago which declared that 48 American-born Japanese had been jailed in Tokyo. There has been no report since as to the fate of these American citizens.

There is that story of the Northern California nisei who was shot to death by a firing squad in Tokyo because he incurred the displeasure of the warlords.

All of these and more, the Japanese who have fought and are fighting the totalitarian terror, will grow and grow in number until they will some day overwhelm those who live by the sword.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Reflections on Anti-Typhoid Shots

Every evacuee at some time or other in the not distant past has experienced the dubious pleasure of a series of anti-typhoid injections.

Some come through the ordeal without so much as a swelling, but even the strongest of men may be confined to bed for a day or two with chills, fever, backache and headache. As one embryo medico explained ever so cheerfully as he jabbed his needle into my arm, some people even go blind temporarily from the effects of the shot.

To the vast majority of the evacuees this sort of immunization is a new sensation, but not so to the millions of common folk in the Far East. Almost everywhere on the Asiatic mainland, and especially in those areas under Japanese domination, a certificate of typhoid immunization is as necessary as a passport.

In fact Japanese travelers in Occupied China carry their certificates for cholera and typhoid with their most important papers for the Japanese gendarme follows his orders religiously. Not even the most impressive of name cards will release one from the gendarme's clutches if one does not have the proper credentials.

The penalty for failing to have one's papers is being lined up at some roadside medical station and getting the customary three American doses in a single oversized shot, usually with the same needle that punctured the reeking epidermis of a ricksha coolie only a moment earlier.

There are some amusing and tragic stories about these diseases and efforts to control them. One is about the coolie with a stronger

business than medical sense. Realizing that these certificates were valuable, and that they could be acquired simply by enduring a little pin-prick in the arm, he got in line time and again to collect as many certificates as possible. Finally, before he could amass anything like a fortune from selling these certificates, he collapsed in the roadway.

Then there is the tale of the local medicine men who warned all the natives not to subject themselves to injections. It was just a dirty trick by the invading Japanese to render everyone unable to produce children, they said. In a land where many children are a blessing, this was strong anti-injection propaganda.

In Hongkong there was a love-lorn youth who jumped into the bay near a sewer outlet to commit suicide. He was fished out of the water in time, but soon afterwards he died of cholera contracted from the water he had swallowed.

In Shanghai a gang was found printing counterfeit certificate forms available to anyone for a price. The Japanese gendarmerie without further ado rounded up the ringleaders and executed them via the firing squad. This action received editorial approval from a leading American-owned newspaper because of the obvious danger from a horde of individuals escaping immunization with these false certificates. While it was severe, the newspaper said, it was necessary to make an example of the case because of the magnitude of the danger involved.

All of which makes us thankful that injections in the U. S. A. are merely precautionary and not an absolute necessity.

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

Criticism of WRA Is Jab at Residents

Whether the Japanese of Manzanar knew it or not, the editorial in the Inyo Independent, published at Lone Pine, ten miles away from the relocation center, criticizing the WRA center administration policy, was a jab at the Japanese residents. Project Director Roy Nash, of course, was the center of the editorial attack, but an attack upon the project director would eventually affect the Japanese residents, insofar as the WRA is making an effort to liberalize the policy of camp administration.

The Inyo Independent, whose resident owner is George Savage, speaks more or less for the people of Inyo county. It is a matter of plain logic for George Savage to look after the interests of his people.

We do not know the issues involved in the dispute between the Inyo Independent and Roy Nash. We do not know why George Savage, the editor, dislikes Roy Nash and WRA. We do not know that an unpleasant disagreement exists.

Many of the charges made by the Inyo Independent were rather trivial and in no way reflected the general policy of the WRA center administration. The WRA, as represented by Roy Nash, is making, frankly speaking, definite progress in helping the Japanese evacuees attain satisfactory readjustment to a change of living conditions with limited freedom of movement and action.

The Inyo Independent believes "wholeheartedly that the administration of the Japanese, in all centers, should be under the direct charge of the United States Army, with an agency like the WCCA which is answerable to the Army."

We who live in the relocation center cannot appreciate the Inyo Independent's editorial suggestion. Our choice is the WRA. A civilian administration is far more humane in its relation to the people than the army can ever be. We do not regret the change of administration from the WCCA to the WRA.

Whatever the outside opinion may be concerning the operation of the Manzanar center, we residents at the center regard the attack by the leading Inyo county newspaper as detrimental to us in a roundabout way.

As a matter of fact, the WRA and Roy Nash sometimes make mistakes. The WRA being run by human beings, it is liable to err. It cannot be perfect. But we are willing to accept the blunders as long as the liberal policies gradually replace the old, intolerable and unsympathetic administrative setup.

The Inyo Independent also says that the WRA presents a "social service approach" to the Japanese problems. Does the Inyo Independent consider the social service approach as Un-American?

Mr. Savage must be reminded that two-thirds of the residents of Manzanar are American citizens. He is ignoring the fact that the people within the center must be treated with respect. Every resident of Manzanar has already made great sacrifices. A little freedom of movement and action as has been given by the WRA does not hurt anyone, not even the county and people of Inyo, and Americans on the outside should look at the camp problems with a broader outlook.

Chester Rowell Says:

Suit to Ban Japanese From Citizenship Tests Democracy

By CHESTER ROWELL

In the S. F. Chronicle

There is much more than law in these efforts to deprive native-born Japanese of citizenship; while conferring it on even alien-born Chinese. There is the test of ourselves, whether we shall repeat in this war what we now know to have been the blunders of the last war. And there is the exceedingly practical question what sort of American residents we are going to find these Japanese, after the war, if meanwhile we do our best to make them bad ones. This will apply to Germans and Italians if we decide to evacuate and segregate them, as we have done with the Japanese.

Legally, the question will settle itself. The courts will decide on the technical question raised by former Attorney General U. S. Webb on behalf of the Native Sons. Since the Supreme Court has already once decided it, contrary to Mr. Webb's contention, and the language of the constitution is clear, that part will presumably soon be over. And the other movement, for an amendment to the constitution denying to the Japanese on racial grounds the rights which it would secure to Chinese and Negroes, is a process slow enough to give us time to cool off. Incidentally, Mr. Webb should brush up on his ethnology. He would preserve the citizenship of Negroes but deny it to "Hottentots." To what race, pray, do Hottentots belong?

The logical question is even more untenable. If war is the criterion, Germans and Italians and their descendants should have their citizenship revoked and black Dravid-

ians should be eligible. Or, if race is to be the standard, Chinese are racially as distinguishable as Japanese, and Negroes are more so. By the one rule, Wendell Willkie would be excluded because his grandfather was German. By the other, the prize graduate of this year's class at the University of California would be excluded, because his father was Japanese. Neither makes sense.

Much more vital is the practical question: What sort of American residents, whether as citizens or non-citizens, are these Japanese going to be after the war if meanwhile we do our best to make them bad ones? The same question arises in still higher degree, because it has no racial aspect, if the plan is carried out to evacuate and segregate German or Italian aliens, as we have done with Japanese both aliens and citizens.

Potentially, there are at least as many German or Italian fifth columnists as there are Japanese, and they could be more dangerous because you can not tell them apart by the looks. And if the dragnet policy is to be applied to these, as it has been to the Japanese, it would have to include the citizens also. The most dangerous of all, the German Bundists, are all American citizens. And the Italians who, justly or unjustly, have been most loudly accused of Fascist learning are also citizens, some of them native born. Nobody is proposing anything quite so wholesale as this, but if it were applied only to aliens it would pile up a resentment which would not be good for the unity of America.

As to the Japanese, the army has decided to take this risk, and

Vagaries

Jobs for Nisei . . .

Straws in the wind: The job situation for U. S. nisei looks better than at any time in recent months. Possibilities of jobs for nisei in non-strategic war industries are being considered. If public opinion is not antagonistic, the United States Employment Service may be expected to place many nisei in work for which they are trained but from which they have been discouraged. Meanwhile, the Fair Employment Practices division of the War Production Board is looking into several cases of asserted discrimination against Japanese and may take some action soon. It has been suggested that government services look into the large reservoir of trained clerical workers among the U. S. nisei. Hundreds of nisei girls with federal, state and municipal civil service ratings are now either unemployed because of evacuation or are doing other types of work at a time when there is a crying need for typists, filing clerks, stenographers and other office workers in the war industries and in Washington. In Washington, according to government sources, the need is so great that qualifications have been reduced to the minimum. There is no reason why non-Japanese office workers now employed by federal bureaus not connected directly with the prosecution of the war should not be transferred to more vital war work and American-born Japanese workers substituted. It is a fact that many government bureaus, not directly connected with war, are moving, or have already moved, from Washington to inland cities.

Change in Attitude . . .

One reason for a noticeable change in public attitude toward Japanese workers in several inland states is the way volunteer beet field workers from the west coast have pitched in to help save the sugar beet crop. More than 1,500 are working in eastern Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. . . . One of the largest hotels in the inland west, which was faced with a serious labor shortage when workers were drafted into the Army or quit to take more lucrative wartime employment, has placed some thirty nisei on its staff as cooks, clerks, janitors, maid and elevator operator. . . . In a small Iowa town, meanwhile, two local civic organizations, the Rotary and the Legion, successfully fought off demands of some of the town's citizens that four American-born Japanese, employed as chick sexers, be discharged. . . . In Salt Lake City, Denver and many other western towns there are four domestic jobs offered for every available girl. But here again, nisei girls are working in homes who have training in office work or in trades which could, and should, be utilized at a time when America needs every bit of its available manpower.

all of us, the Japanese included, have accepted it as a military order, whether we personally agreed with it or not. It is important not to increase this risk by adding the Germans and Italians to it. Certainly it should not be applied en masse to the "stateless" refugees from Germany. And, even as to the Japanese, we should not make it worse by imposing or threatening to impose still further discriminations on them.

These Japanese, in any case, are going to remain in America. Most of the non-citizens are old, and have spent most of their lives in America. The citizens were born here, and except for the minority of "Kibei," who went to Japan for their education, they know no other country. Legally we would have no authority to deport them without the consent of Japan; or, if we forced them on a conquered Japan, their resentment at that injustice could make them more dangerous to us, in Japan, than they would ever be in America, under decent treatment. Racially, they are not a large problem; we have a hundred times as many Negroes. And culturally they will be whatever our treatment makes them. We should not conspire against ourselves.

The whole thing simply does not make sense. And it can be dangerous. It is better to think it over now than later.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Army Ferrying Service Circles Globe

Although public attention is more likely to be centered on such air activity as the mass bombing of Cologne or Bremen, a flight service equally vital is being performed by the American Army's ferrying command. The chief of that command, Brigadier General Harold L. George, has recently revealed some interesting facts and stories about the work of his unit.

The ferrying command was organized a year ago to fly bombers from American factories to the British Isles. But since that time its services have expanded to cover the whole world, and to deliver planes, supplies, men and mail when and where they are needed.

The command's foreign routes alone measure one or two times the distance around the earth, while the domestic service has more pilots, planes and stations than the whole Army Air Force possessed four years ago. Many of the ferrying stations have accommodations for 100 planes, including the necessary and extensive ground crews, supplies, and facilities for repair, recreation and hospitalization.

General George revealed that on one occasion General MacArthur needed 2,000 pounds of small parts for the servicing of his planes, and

needed them in a hurry. Assembled on our Pacific Coast, the parts were flown to Australia in two and a half days. The plane which carried them spent only six hours on the ground for refueling and servicing.

When a hospital in Nome, Alaska, was destroyed by fire, the ferrying command, within thirty-six hours laid down a complete twenty-four bed hospital.

When the ferrying service to the Middle East was started, an air-drome was needed in the heart of Africa, 250 miles from any established communications. A young American engineer was set down in the wilds with half a dozen assistants and told to build runways and quarters, and to bring in gasoline from a point 250 miles away. The job was done on time. "Apparently he rounded up all the camels in Africa to bring the gasoline," the General said.

As the war progresses we are likely to hear more of the ferrying command, though much of its work will have to remain secret. Yet it is a fair guess that the problem of supply routes—the most difficult problem for the United Nations—will be solved in large part by huge American transport planes flown over every continent and ocean by American fliers.

Japanese Militarists Due for Shock

One of the worst American faults is an easy optimism in the face of danger and difficulty. That it is not entirely a fault, however, is seen from the fact that it is also the source of that spirit in which Americans get things done.

An American newspaper man who worked for several years in Tokyo and who escaped from the Philippines just before the fall of Bataan thinks that we haven't any idea what we're up against in the Orient. His name is Nat Floyd, and he believes we've been too optimistic all along the way.

"After a month in the United States, I have found my deep concern matched only by army and naval officers and a few newsmen close to military affairs," he said in a statement released by the Office of Facts and Figures. "The Japanese have more troops than we have, more ships in the Pacific and certainly more tin, sugar, magnesium and rubber. The Japanese is one of the world's most effective soldiers because he has an emotional force within him that drives him on to victory or death."

Mr. Floyd thinks, and rightly, that most of us in America have no conception of the job before us because we cannot visualize the forces we have got to overcome. Making the American people feel the gravity of the situation while all the battlefronts are still far away is indeed one of the major problems of the war effort.

Yet if Americans have underestimated the Japanese, it seems clear from Tokyo broadcasts that the Japanese war lords have underestimated us, too. At least they talk as if we were on our last legs, instead of building up the mightiest war machine the world has ever known. Many in Japan really seem to believe that we have been so softened by the comforts and advantages of a rich land as to be incapable of military effort.

Even discounting the rather pitiful propaganda intent of the broadcasts, it appears that the gentlemen who dish it out on the radio have sadly underestimated America's strength. "With enemy warships freely entering their own territorial waters," Tokyo says, "how can the U. S. hope to form a second front in Europe? Of course, it is totally impossible for the U. S. to dispatch reinforcements to Australia and New Zealand." In fact it may be rightly said that all the U. S. can do at present is to defend her own land.

The fact that a Japanese submarine dropped a few harmless shells on Vancouver Island "should have" shaken the faith of the American people in their government, Tokyo hopefully remarks, while the alleged destruction of a couple of oil tank locations in the Aleutian area is said to have put to flight all American hopes for attack.

We must not be made complacent by the ridiculousness of such claims. But there is evidence that the militarists of Japan are going to get a rude shock when they

discover that a democracy, though slow to anger, packs a terrific wallop when it makes up its mind to fight. The battles of Coral Sea and Midway, which the Japanese have been very shy of talking about, were a small sample of what is to come. But no American in his senses believes that the victory is going to be an easy one.

The Winds At Manzanar

Manzanotes

By JAMES SHINKAI

There are several kinds of winds at Manzanar. There is the north wind that blows from the north and the south wind that blows from the south. Which is not altogether too strange. The east and the west winds, however, are insignificant and do not count in the scheme of things because the high Inyo ranges and the still higher Sierra Nevada range flanking both sides of the valley throttle them before they can attain their nefarious purposes. Of the higher forms—such as tornadoes or hurricanes—fortunately, there have been none—yet.

But there is the wind that swirls down from the mountains which is colder than the icy face it kisses before it begins its journey; and the wind that swoops up from the desert, hotter than Lana Turner's passionate embrace. . . . It not only melts you; it consumes you.

And there are gentle breezes—infrequent though they may be—which are only playful, doing no damage whatever, except to the dignity of the miss or matron brave enough to hazard the wearing of the conventional skirt instead of the more expedient—though less flattering—slacks. These disclose, or rather expose, the varied color schemes of that department of wearing apparel usually clothed in secrecy.

Then there is the dust. The dust with which the farmer makes his farm; the dust in which the amateur gardener plants his seeds and then prays for the miracle; the dust, in conjunction with a little bit of water, for the kid to make mud pies; the dust which you and I track into the house to aggravate the better three-quarters.

But the dust or the wind, by itself is not disconcerting. It is the combination of the two that wreaks havoc and destruction, and make strong men cry into their beers—if only we had beers. It is when the two elements combine to scheme their mischiefs that they try the souls of men and make them break out in elegant profanity, learned in the carefree school days.

It is when the wind blows the dust so thick that I expended all my energy washing somebody else's face without even realizing my mistake until I had returned to my barracks that I begin to voice my disgust.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

GATHERING MOMENTUM

is the PC Drive, as witnessed by the following comments: (from Camp Harmony)—"please send me 50 more subscription books for the P.C. . . . we have made plans to put on a drive to aid our national organ so we would like to have the same sent to us right away"—signed Clarence T. Arai, president, Seattle JACL . . . (from Portland A.C.)—"it (P.C.) helps to correlate our thinking—be sure to give us truth and not propaganda"—signed Newton K. Uyesugi, president, Portland Chapter . . . (from Tanforan)—"this is to let you know that our opinion of the PC has jumped 300% and we feel it worth pushing"—signed Henry Tan, S. F. Chapter . . . "comments here at Tanforan on our new paper are very good—keep up the good work! San Mateo Chapter expects to start a drive for subscribers soon and I believe we will be successful"—signed Hideo Kariya, president . . . (from Tulare A.C.)—"many compliments are voiced for our paper—I am confident we will have good results when we get our subscription drive underway"—signed Nobu T. Kawai, president, Pasadena Chapter.

WE ARE STILL

awaiting new addresses from chapter officials transferred from Salinas center to Poston . . . also addresses of Stanislaus-Merced and Lodi chapter leaders, presumably at Merced center . . . please let us hear from you.

WITH REGRET

we learn of James Sugioka's resignation as executive secretary . . . Good luck, Jimmy, in your new field as a missionary! . . . we know you will do as much, or perhaps more, for greater understanding between Caucasian Americans and Japanese Americans . . . President Kido is now considering the nomination of a successor for approval by the board.

A FAIR DEAL

in the sale of automobiles by evacuees at centers, particularly Manzanar, is being sought with the WRA and the Federal Reserve Bank through the efforts of Mike Masaoka at Washington . . . this is one of the many minor but nevertheless important problems being tackled by our eastern representatives.

THE KINDNESS

and generosity of Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Murata of Washington, D. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Suzuki of New York City in providing housing and temporary office space for our representatives, as well as other vital assistance, deserve the wholehearted thanks of national headquarters and all our members . . . in terms of expenses saved by Mike Masaoka and George Inagaki, this would run into a formidable sum.

BELATED ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

to Ayako Nagahisa at Santa Anita for her donation of \$3.00 in postage stamps for our efforts in locating a lost friend (stamps are certainly useful in our daily work) . . . and to Fred Wada of Keetley "Food for Freedom", who generously contributed \$100 for current national headquarters' expenses . . . many thanks, Fred, and the best of luck and success in your wonderful efforts.

TO ENSURE DELIVERY

of the PC throughout evacuation or transfer from assembly to permanent centers, please make certain that you notify us of your change of address immediately you reach your destination. . . .

SPECIAL REQUEST

to chapter officials at Pinedale . . . since your center is being divided between Tulare and Poston, next week's issue of the PC will not be forwarded until we receive your new addresses and the number of subscribers at the new location . . . we must have your cooperation to serve our members.

Eleven Alien Women Arrive on Coast

SAN FRANCISCO — Five alien Japanese women and six women of German race were being held this week at the Immigration Service's detention station at Sharp Park, San Francisco.

Japanese Farmers Experiment With Tea in California

SELMA, Calif. — The ingenious and industrious Japanese farmers of the San Joaquin Valley are gradually vanishing under evacuation orders, but the result of their labors will remain for some time yet.

On the Bailey Harrison ranch at Manning and McCall Avenues, east of here, it is, of all things, tea.

Japanese Cultivate Ranch

Harrison leased his eleven acre ranch to a group of Japanese, who planted three and one half acres of strawberries, all kinds of vegetables, taro root, peanuts, popcorn and Japanese tea. Appropriately enough, the peanuts and popcorn are growing side by side. Harrison says all he needs now is a soft drink stand and a good baseball game.

The Japanese planted the tea last Spring and the stand is showing

promise of a bountiful harvest. In view of the impending shortage of tea because of the loss of the usual oriental supply, the tea experiment is being watched with interest not only by Harrison but also by agriculture officials. If the experiment indicates tea culture is feasible in the San Joaquin Valley, it may presage a new and profitable crop in California.

Evacuation Order Looms

It is anticipated the days of the Japanese now residing east of Highway 99 are numbered, so Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have promised them they will take good care of the peanuts, popcorn and tea and keep them especially advised on the progress of the tea experiment.

If all goes well, Mrs. Harrison says, she may have a tea social some time this coming Fall, serving an aromatic brew from the Harrison garden.

Stockton Paper Issues Patriotic July 4th Number

STOCKTON—A red, white and blue July 4th issue of El Joaquin greeted Stockton Assembly center residents last weekend.

Dedicated to "the continuance of American democracy and the furtherance of its principles," its first page was given over to the Center's Fourth of July program, a special holiday drawing, and the dedication.

El Joaquin is co-edited by Barry Saiki and Patti Okura, and has been one of the better center newspapers.

Stockton Assembly center food is good in quality and variety, but should be increased in quantity, according to a mess committee report submitted last week to L. C. Shaffer, director of mess and lodging.

Other recommendations made by the committee included the use of better quality rice, increase in the use of eggs and miso, and the serving of mackerel and sea bass rather than salmon and sole.

The mess committee is composed of block representatives and the Advisory board members, who first met with center chefs and compiled the opinion of residents. The report was requested by Shaffer.

Special Mid-Morning Snacks Promised Aged at Tulare

TULARE—Special mid-morning and mid-afternoon snacks will be given all Tulare residents over 65, it was announced by the Mess and Lodging Division of the center. The food will be specially chosen for nutrition and will include such items as beef bouillon, beef tea extract and chocolate flavored malted milk.

Family-Style Meals For Stockton Center

STOCKTON—Stockton center is now experimenting with family-style service at meals in four mess-halls.

At present children 6 years and younger and their mothers are eating family-style at messes 1, 4, 7, and 9.

That this system would soon be in use for everyone was indicated by the Director of Mess and Lodging, L. C. Shaffer.

New York Federation Elects Jack Hata As New Chairman

NEW YORK — The New York Japanese Young People's Christian Federation elected Jack Hata chairman at the close of the Sixth Annual Federation conference.

Fujio Saito was elected vice-chairman and treasurer, and Kiyu Murakami was elected secretary.

\$10 donation for the Students Relocation Program and another \$10 donation for medical supplies for the evacuee centers were voted at the last Executive meeting.

Nisei in Manhattan

By TOGE FUJIIHARA

New York City, N. Y.

Miss Chiye Iwamoto and Mr. Henry Yamada will be united in marriage at the Riverside church on July 11. The Rev. A. S. Akamatsu will officiate.

Miss Iwamoto will be given away by her brother Harry Iwamoto, and Mrs. Mitsu Fujiihara will be her matron of honor. Mr. David Komuro will act as best man for Mr. Yamada.

Miss Iwamoto is formerly of San Francisco. Mr. Yamada is a former Seattleite. He is a well-known commercial artist connected with the Dell Publishing Co. of this city.

When Seattleite meets Seattleite, they talk of the hills, the trees, the greenness and the things they miss back home. Civil Service workers from Washington, D. C., formerly from the Pacific Northwest, visiting their Seattle friends in New York were Ida Murata, May Tanbara, Ida Nakamura, Stella Horiuchi and Dorothy Okazaki.

Private Ken Nakano, former JACD chairman, now at Fort Dix, visited his former haunts to aid in the USO drive. Private first class Bob Ishibashi, formerly of Los Angeles and now at Boiling Field, Va., wandered about the city looking for rice and sukiyaki.

Now in New York are Joe Shinoda, his wife Dr. Megumi Shinoda, and their two children. Also in this city are Dr. Makoto Yamaguchi and his wife and son Richard. George Horiuchi, formerly of Los Angeles, is a new arrival coming from Minneapolis.

Pomona Residents Celebrate Holiday With Entertainment

POMONA—Pomona Center celebrated the Fourth with a full day of entertainment and sports.

An Issei program was held from 7 to 9 p. m., while Nisei held their program from 9 to 11 p. m.

Races, judo, sumo and an All-Star vs. Valley Sportsmen ball game were featured throughout the day.

Basic training in medical science for Center Hospital nurses was started last week with Dr. Morton Kimura in charge, reports the Pomona Center News.

Daily one-hour lectures in the various branches of medicine will be given by Center doctors.

Over 250 students now study sewing in five sewing classes held here, and many prospective students have been turned away.

Instructors are Masako Sugihara and Anee Iwamoto.

Possibility that another class will be started shortly to accommodate those unable to register was expressed by Miss Sugihara.

The Los Angeles Gideon Society were to present Gideon Bibles to center residents at a dedicatory service July 5 at 2 p. m.

Walter A. Buchanan, president of the Society and Cecil Kettle, president of the Pasadena chapter, were at the services.

The Children in the Centers Should Not Be Subjected to 'Concentration' Atmosphere

Pre-school and first-grade children react instinctively to their surroundings. Because of this, it is important to provide them with colorful surroundings with no suggestion of the bareness and bleakness of the barrack and the camp.

These next few years will be important ones in the formation of young personalities. It is imperative that as much suggestion as possible of the "concentration camp" be eliminated from their lives.

Since their reactions to physical surroundings is as important to their development as their reactions to atmosphere, try to supply them with color and gaiety.

One method is by planning a regular play and workroom for them. This room ought to be exclusively for their use, designed especially for children, and decorated to appeal to the child mind.

Decorating such a room ought not be a difficult task. In the camps there are many who will volunteer their labor, many who have had training in art and would be only too glad to use it. Doubtless some of the vocational and art class students in your particular camp will be glad to include the designing of playroom equipment and decorating of the room in their class projects.

SIMPLICITY IMPORTANT

The room, the furniture and the decorations should be simple as possible. Furniture should be kept down to a minimum, but it should be sturdy.

The room can be decorated simply and yet be colorful. It can be original without being gaudy and flamboyant.

Fabrics used should be washable, such as gingham or muslin.

The furniture is of first importance. You must provide child-height tables and chairs. Perhaps there are already some in use at your camp. Ordinary height tables can, of course, be cut down to size. If you do not have children's chairs, have a few low benches made. Children love them. Be sure all the furniture is well sanded and then painted or stained.

You might use bright yellow tables and blue chairs and benches. Even a motley collection of furniture will seem related if they are painted to match. Or try just staining the tables and chairs and introduce your color elsewhere in the room. If you have a few artists available, you might try oil-painted decorations for the chairs.

Be sure to have plenty of bookcases and shelves around the room. Low shelves along one wall would be nice. Again, paint them to match or contrast with the other furniture.

If there is money available for the floor, inlaid linoleum would be your best bet, since it is colorful and yet wears so well. However, unless you are in a relocation center, it probably wouldn't be practical. A couple of coats of good floor paint in a basic color—blue, perhaps, will be as good a solution as any to this problem.

The walls should be painted or kalsomined. Use any good background color that will go with your furniture. Light blue is soothing, as is green. Pale yellow, cream and white are always good background colors.

ORIGINALITY

If you keep your furniture simple, the walls provide a good chance to introduce ingenuity and color. Any artist would jump at the chance to do a mural along one wall. Think how a child would be fascinated by a gay carnival or circus scene, with a merry-go-round and its dappled horses.

Or you could have the ceiling painted bright blue with hundreds of silver stars pasted or painted on. This last idea isn't recommended if the ceiling is too low, for a dark-colored ceiling tends to make it seem lower.

Draperies are a good way of adding color to your room. Bright plaid or big-checked gingham is a good fabric. Unbleached muslin might be used with bright appliques of flowers. Percale and Indian head are colorful and washable.

You will probably want to have pictures and other decorative notes in the room. Of course you can get all the pictures you need from

the magazines. Mount them on wide sheets of paper.

A group of pictures of different sizes can be made to seem related if mounted on the same size, same color mounting sheets. Try placing a group of pictures together as one unit, as four in a row, or in pairs. It is important to place these pictures to be seen from child-height-eyes.

Children will feel more at home and happier in a room in which they feel they have aided in the decorating. So be sure to encourage them when they want to hang their own bright drawings on the walls. Try to supply a specific place for their work.

Ideas for room decoration will come to you as you work. Feel uninhibited as you decorate. The bright colors, the gay decorations will be stimulating, and you'll probably find yourself overflowing with new ideas.

SUGGESTED SCHEMES

Red-white-and-blue room: White walls, one wall blue. Floor dark blue. White tables, red chairs. Decorative screens striped in red and white. Red and white checked valance on windows, white net curtains. Wastebaskets blue with silver or yellow stars. Bookcases and shelves white, with inner walls painted bright blue.

Carnival room: Wall white; floor dark green. Carnival mural on one wall. Tables and benches in natural color wood, with varnish coat.

'Magna Carta' for Manzanar Ready For Approval

MANZANAR — Manzanar observed the Fourth of July with a two-day celebration that included mass picnics, a Queen contest, an all-star game, entertainment, and a dance.

Picnics were held on both the 4th and 5th, with races, entertainment and refreshments.

The Manzanar Magna Carta, re-drafted constitution for the 10,000 residents of this center, will soon be before the regional WRA office for final approval.

Sixty-six children now occupy the white, pine-paneled rooms of the Children's Village.

Its occupants, formerly from the Los Angeles Shonien and Maryknoll Orphanage, numbered 41 till the arrival last week of twenty-five children from the San Francisco Salvation Army Orphanage.

Santa Anita's Fete Fourth With Mammoth Entertainment Program

SANTA ANITA — A mammoth Fourth of July celebration, Anita Funita, was scheduled for last weekend at this center.

Festivities opened Friday evening with a ceremony and talent show.

Events for the weekend included a baby parade, handicraft exhibit, and special sports events.

Draft registration ended June 30 with 733 registrants, it was reported by the Santa Anita Pacemaker.

Center-grown vegetables will soon be on Santa Anita tables, it was predicted here, with planting completed on several acres of radishes, carrots, beets, Chinese lettuce and romaine.

Nine additional acres will soon be planted with spinach, according to William R. Towle, utility officer.

Approximately 30 workers are handling the agricultural project in the track infield.

Construction on Utah Relocation Center Pushed

Will Accommodate Ten Thousand From West Coast States

SAN FRANCISCO — Construction work on the latest War Relocation Center for Japanese evacuees from Pacific Coast Assembly Centers should be completed within 60 days, after which 10,000 persons will be moved to the Delta, Utah, site, it was announced by the Army recently.

Contracts for the construction of the physical properties on the 20,000 acres site will be let by the United States Army Engineers, Salt Lake City, and work rushed to completion.

The area, located 7½ miles west and three miles north of Delta, Millard County, Utah, lies in the famous alfalfa region of Utah, approximately 125 miles by airline from Salt Lake City, in an area where a large portion of the hay consumed in the intermountain country is raised. Lying at an altitude of 4700 feet the tract is practically all capable of being farmed with the exception of a few rocky promontories.

At the present time alfalfa, sugar beets and grain are being raised in that area on the 9760 acres of land owned by private interest. This land, together with the 8840 acres owned by Millard County will be purchased by the government. The balance of the 20,000 acres, 1400 acres, is in the public domain.

Ample water is available for the complete development of the area and a considerable system of irrigation ditches and laterals are already in, needing only repairs to be ready for use. Water will be supplied by the Abraham and Deseret Water Company, one of the early irrigation ditches to draw water from the Sevier River.

The tract is within 2½ miles of a branch line of the Union Pacific Railroad and rails are available for a spur to the area. Power is also available.

Following the construction of the physical properties the 20,000 acres will be turned to the War Relocation Authority which will administer it for the balance of the war. It is expected that a valuable addition to the permanent agricultural wealth of the State of Utah will result from the intensive cultivation of the area.

N. Y. Church Group Elects Officers

NEW YORK — The Young Peoples' Society of the Japanese Methodist church of New York elected the following officers for the coming year: Marie Morisawa, president; Tats Hasegawa, vice-president; Nellie Kanzaki, treasurer; Mitsu Fujihira, secretary; and Tiyo Taki, federation representative.

Home Nursing Course Given At Fresno Center

FRESNO — A course in home nursing and first-aid will be open to 25 women, it was announced at Fresno center last week.

The course is under the sponsorship of Grace Myers, public health nurse.

Regular meetings of the class will be held on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.

"Open House" was scheduled to be held July 7 by the Fresno Grapevine staff.

The office underwent extensive building and face-lifting operations last week by the Work's Staff. Table fixtures and partitions were completed by Ben Yoshida, Masayoshi Goto and Noboru Arimura. Ben Jinkawa supplied the plans, and Mas Harano provided the furniture.

Thirty-four singers, dancers and musicians presented the "Starlight Serenade," a musical extravaganza at the Center Bowl last week.

Director - player Juichi Kamikawa coached the players.

Boy Scouts of this center will lead in the rubber salvage drive, according to Shunkichi Ego, district commissioner of the Scouts.

Six Japanese Women Sent to California Internment Camp

SEATTLE — Held as potential dangerous enemy aliens, six Japanese alien women and two Germans, left Seattle last week for a women's internment camp near San Francisco.

One Japanese woman was accompanied by two boys, about eight and five years of age. Each boy wore an overseas cap bearing the words "Seward, Alaska," indicating the group may have been evacuated from Alaska.

County Officials Support Move to Get Japanese Workers

FRESNO — Support for the proposed use of Japanese farm labor in San Joaquin valley harvests came from Tulare, Fresno and Merced counties last weekend.

A resolution adopted by olive growers and processors of central California at a Lindsay meeting urged the Tulare county board of supervisors to investigate the plan. Fresno county land owners, at a meeting in Fresno, also advocate the employment of the Japanese to relieve the labor shortage.

Sheriff N. L. Cornell of Merced county signed a petition asking the western defense command to release Japanese from assembly centers for farm work, with farmers providing the necessary guards.

First Baby Born At Tulalake Center Is Named Newell

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. — The first baby born in the war relocation authority's Tulalake project has been named Newell Kazuo Noda. The child was born last Sunday in the community hospital.

The postoffice at the settlement has been designated as Newell, Calif., in honor of Frederick Hayes Newell, first chief engineer of the U. S. Reclamation Service.

Federal Court Dismisses Suit

(Continued from page 1)
ganization with membership limited to persons born in California, recently adopted a resolution asking that steps be taken to disenfranchise persons of Japanese blood, regardless of whether they were born in this country. The Native Sons appropriated a sum of \$1,000 to begin the campaign and the sum was met by another \$1,000 donated by their sister organization, the Native Daughters.

The campaign was accelerated by public statements by District Attorney Hoyt of Alameda county that all Americans of Japanese extraction be barred from citizenship.

In arguing in favor of the exclusion of this group from citizenship, Webb contended that this nation's constitution was written exclusively for "white people," and that the only exception was when a constitutional amendment — the 14th — was adopted granting citizenship to Negroes.

Idaho Nisei Home On Furlough From Army Training

NAMPA, Idaho — Pfc. Roy Yamada, stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., and Pfc. Gozu Kuroda, Camp Robinson, Ark., are now home on furlough. Both men received a 15 day leave, but Yamada was given an extension of time due to illness.

A dance, honoring the local college and high school graduates and the evacuees at the Nyssa Farm Security Migratory labor camp, will be held soon, according to George Hashitani, vice-president and social chairman of the Boise Valley JACL.

"The affair has been given the whole hearted approval of county and sugar company officials, and will be held as soon as arrangements can be made for a building that is large enough to accommodate such a large group," Hashitani said. "It is the duty of our organization to help provide social affairs for these people who are doing our county a great service," he further stated.

U. S.-Born Japanese Manages Soya Sauce Firm in Arizona

GLENDALE, Ariz. — One of the unique products of Arizona's fertile Salt River valley is — of all things — soya bean sauce.

Established by resident Japanese at Glendale, a "shoyu" factory is now producing the soya sauce which is now unobtainable from foreign sources.

According to George Tadono, American-born Japanese manager of the soya sauce firm, the industry was started by his father, Takeshi Tadono, who experimented with soya sauce manufacture for more than 14 years.

Arboga Center Now 'Ghost Town'; All Japanese Evacuated

MARYSVILLE — The Arboga center for Japanese evacuees near Marysville is now a 'ghost town' as the last of the Japanese population of 3000 entrained last week for permanent relocation at the WRA center at Tulalake in Modoc county.

Threat to Citizenship Prejudice, Predatory Motives Behind Attack on U. S. Nisei

By JOHN PITTMAN

What possible service will be rendered the Allied war effort by depriving American-born Japanese now in evacuation camps of their citizenship?

Will this speed the production of war material?

Certainly not. Will it remedy the social conditions of California farm labor which the LaFollette report called outrageous?

Certainly not. Will it improve the fighting spirit of our fighting men?

How the devil could it? Will it strengthen our ties with the colonial peoples of Asia?

Of course not. Will it strengthen the loyalty of the Japanese-Americans and render it easier for them to do their bit as part of this nation after the war?

Positively not. Will it encourage the opposition in Japan to the Tojo dictatorship to make common cause with the victims of Japanese aggression?

It will do the very opposite.

It will give the Nipponese Fascists a new weapon with which to suppress their own people and harness them to the machinery of aggression.

It will give Tojo another argument with which to convince the peoples of Asia that they have nothing to gain by supporting our cause.

It will encourage those few subversive elements among the Japanese-Americans in our evacuation camps, and provide them with more ammunition for deriding American democracy and agitating against American institutions.

HOW TO FIGHT TOJO

Moreover, so tinctured with prejudice and the predatory motive is this move to deprive Japanese-Americans of their citizenship that it cannot but raise strong doubts in the minds of other peoples who are the victims of racial persecution.

It is a continuation of the chauvinistic policies which already have brought so much misery to so many peoples.

The Japanese brand of chauvinism got going after the framers of the covenant of the League of Nations rejected the Japanese demand for a clause against racial discrimination.

The American exclusion policy enabled the Japanese Fascists to exploit the injured sensibilities of all Oriental peoples, and to pose as avengers of this injustice, as "champions of the colored peoples" of the world.

Japanese chauvinism flourished in the soil created by the whole system of institutions and ideas expressed in "The White Man's Burden."

That the Roosevelt Administration realizes this was indicated by the recent inclusion of the Philip-

(From the People's World, San Francisco)

Government to Issue Clothing to People At Pomona Center

POMONA — Government issue of clothing will be made by the Service department to all Pomona residents requesting it, according to the Pomona Center News.

Orders will be filed by the Welfare section.

A glass-enclosed nursery with air conditioning has been added to the local hospital.

Miye Uyeno of Santa Anita arrived here last week and will soon become the bride of Shyogo Iwa-

Permanent FSA Camp Planned for Eastern Oregon

NYSSA, Ore. — Bids were open recently for a permanent Farm Security labor camp here. The estimated cost of the camp is about \$125,000. This news is of vital interest to the Japanese evacuees as the camp will in all probability become their home for the duration. The camp will have individual homes for families and will have complete medical service as well as many other facilities that are provided in FSA camps of this type.

pires into the United Nations, by the speeches of Wallace and Welles, and by the Flag Day speech of President Roosevelt himself.

In his first direct appeal to the Japanese since our participation in the war, President Roosevelt said:

"We ask the Japanese people, trampled by their savage lords of slaughter, whether they would rather continue slavery and blood, or, in place of them—freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear. . . . We know the answer. They know the answer. We know that man, born to freedom in the image of God, will not forever suffer the oppressor's sword."

WHO'S AFTER WHAT?

Here is an example of what the Administration is doing to correct the injustices of the past.

It is an example of thinking that sees a pin-point beyond one's nose, that looks into the future as well as the present, that realizes the requirements for a military and political victory.

But contrast this view, if you will, with the statement of Alameda county's district attorney, Ralph Hoyt, who spoke at the so-called "Native daughters of the Golden West" convention in Oakland.

Hoyt, an old crony of Republican Earl Warren, announced the plans of the "Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West" to obtain legislation to deny American citizenship to all Japanese.

"These people who do not assimilate, who do not become Americans, who will always be a liability and a potential threat, should be denied citizenship," declared the district attorney.

You could pick his arguments to pieces with any instrument as blunt as a telegraph pole.

First, you put people in ghettos and tell your children not to play with their children. and you expect them to assimilate.

Then, when they naturally are unable to break down all the barriers erected by a chauvinistic community, you blame them for not assimilating.

To carry the argument further, you say they WILL ALWAYS BE a liability and a potential threat.

Hitler said the same thing about the Jews, and his hoodlums just killed 80,000 of them in Luthuania.

The slave-holders of the old South swore by the Bible that Negroes couldn't be assimilated into national life.

Obviously they couldn't while they were held in slave-pens.

But beneath all of this race-baiting and Aryanizing is an economic motive, such as property in slaves, or Jewish property in Europe.

What is the motive of Mr. Hoyt and the "Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West?"

Alien Enemy Control Will Be Discussed By U. S. Attorneys

U. S. district attorneys from 11 western states will attend a regional conference July 23, 24 and 25 in San Francisco, Dan B. Shields, U. S. district attorney for Utah, announced this week.

Mr. Shields said that the meet is the first regional conference ever conducted. He indicated that alien enemy control would probably be the major problem which will be discussed.

Oregon Nisei Will Be Allowed to Vote By Absentee Ballot

SALEM, Ore. — Oregon's Americans of Japanese ancestry will be allowed to vote by absentee ballot in the November general election, even though they are now in "concentration camps," the state elections division said this week.

It would be impossible to deprive them of the right to vote, the division said, because voting rights of all citizens are guaranteed by the constitution.

Lights Out!

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

Reception Centers — Thanks for Your Kind Patronage

Do Not Send Any More Orders To This Address

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

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, \$2.50 for Non-Members.

Please check in this space _____

Pinedale Group Moves Soon to Relocation Areas

Center Residents Will Be Sent to Tulelake, Arizona WRA Centers

SAN FRANCISCO — Transfer of approximately 4,750 persons of Japanese ancestry from Pinedale Assembly Center near Fresno to points further inland, announced today by Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, Assistant Chief of Staff, War-time Civil Control Administration, marks further progress in the program to move evacuees from temporary assemblies to relocation projects.

Commencing July 15, approximately 4000 evacuees will be transferred from Pinedale to Tule Lake Relocation Project in Modoc County, California, with 500 persons transferred each day until the movement is completed.

On July 23, 750 evacuees of the same assembly center will be transferred to Colorado River War Relocation Center near Parker, Arizona.

The evacuees comprise two groups — those evacuated at the end of May from Sacramento, El Dorado and Amador counties to Pinedale, and six families evacuated from the city of Fresno early in May.

San Bernardino County Ordered Evacuated by Army

SAN FRANCISCO — San Bernardino was added to the rapidly growing list of California counties completely cleared of Japanese today when Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, issued Civilian Exclusion Order No. 105, affecting that portion in Military Area No. 2.

The southern portion of San Bernardino county, located in Military Area No. 1, was cleared of persons of Japanese ancestry by May 25, and the remainder of the county, in Military Area No. 2, will be freed by noon, July 18, the completion date on the new order.

The order affects approximately 55 persons living in that portion of the county officially described as: "All of that portion of the County of San Bernardino, State of California, lying within Military Area No. 2."

A responsible member of each family and each individual living alone will report to the Civil Control Station at 719 Front street, Needles, Calif., between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., Saturday, July 11. Evacuees will be moved to the Colorado River Relocation Center, near Parker, Arizona, on Wednesday, July 15.

HANASONO PHOTO STUDIO

(Formerly of San Francisco)
2163 Larimer Street
DENVER, COLORADO

YSBC Chapter Closes Office as Evacuation Near

MARYSVILLE, Calif. — The Yuba-Sutter-Butte-Colusa chapter of the JACL officially closed its office in Marysville on June 30, as evacuation orders were issued for Military Area No. 2.

Members of the YSBC chapter have been doing a considerable amount of volunteer work to assist Japanese in preparing for evacuation, according to Frank Nakamura, chapter president.

Members of the group who had not yet been evacuated left this week for Tulelake relocation center along with other Japanese in the northern half of California's zone 2.

Cooperating with the WCCA, the YSBC chapter helped those who wished to join their families already in the centers. The Yuba-Sutter Medical society also donated its services free of charge in inoculating over 500 Japanese.

Public sentiment in the district has been quite favorable to all persons of Japanese ancestry, according to Uakamura.

Dismiss State's Suit Against Land Owners

Japanese Farming Group Sells Land in Bakersfield

BAKERSFIELD — District Attorney Thomas Scott's escheat suit to confiscate for the state seventy-two acres of farm land at Bakerfield and Magunden because the owning corporation, the Farming and Produce company, includes stockholders of Japanese nationality, stands dismissed this week.

The case was dismissed without prejudice by Superior Judge Robert B. Lambert with the consent of the district attorney's office after the seventy-two acres involved had been sold by the owning corporation to Morris Laba, Bakerfield secondhand dealer, whose American citizenship was satisfactory to officials.

Deeds recorded here show the total consideration to have been \$27,500.

B. T. Kinoshita, president, and J. Kubotsu, secretary of the Farming and Produce company, signed the deeds and the bill of sale for personal property, including farm equipment.

The Japanese members now owning the land are reported to be at Parker, Ariz., and are said to have agreed to the dissolving of the farm corporation.

Meanwhile, another legal action brought by the district attorney was settled when the Ishihara family deeded a forty-acre holding in the Mojave Desert to the state. The Ishiharas, former residents of Santa Barbara, are now living in Selma.

Army Rejects Nebraska Site For Center

Sen. Butler Regrets Decision to Shelve Relocation Plans

WASHINGTON — Senator Butler, R., Nebraska, said this week that the war department had rejected temporarily the so-called Cambridge site in Nebraska for a proposed relocation center for Japanese evacuees from the west coast.

Sen. Butler said he was advised by Assistant Secretary of War J. J. McCloy that the site, located between Cambridge and Bartley, was rejected for the time being because of "excessive quantities of critical materials required to serve the project."

Butler added:

"This comes as a disappointment to our people, since the location of the center between Cambridge and Bartley would have brought a large acreage there under permanent pump irrigation and the Japanese labor could have been available for the dam and reservoir on the Cambridge irrigation project on Medicine Creek."

LeRoy Kajiware Elected Head Of Tozai Club

NEW YORK — Reorganization of the inactive Tozai Club brought together more than 50 Nisei of New York on Monday, June 29, at the Methodist church.

New officers were elected as follows: LeRoy Kajiware, president; Masahiko Tamaki, vice-president; Mary Nagatoshi, vice-president; Eiko Okajima, recording secretary; Hatsuye Yamasaki, corresponding secretary; Toge Fujihira, treasurer.

Executive board members will be Bob Furudera, Ken Furuya, Aki Hayashi, Kiyo Murakami, Yurino Takayoshi and Tiyo Taki.

A Name committee composed of Toyo Shimizu, Kiyo Murakami, and Harry Inaba was appointed by the president to look into the matter of a more suitable name for the organization.

Music Aids Nisei Working on Center Camouflage Project

MANZANAR — Music has been provided net garnishers at the Manzanar Factory through a public address system operated by Sound Technician Henry Ushijima.

The factory now has a working capacity of 1200 persons, though as yet the number employed is 482 men and women.

Marked increase in net production was noted last week with a total of 239 nets produced by 347 garnishers in one day.

A total of \$16,530 in script was paid 3531 center workers during the last two weeks of June, according to the Manzanar Free Press.

GROCERS and CENTERS!

★
If You Do Not Have
MARUSHO SHOYU
On Hand

Order Today!

★
SHOWA SHOYU
BREWING CO.

Rt. 2, Box 51
Glendale, Arizona

Governor Probes Employment Of Single Nisei in Idaho City

Fresno Chamber Rejects Resolution For Japanese Labor

FRESNO — The agricultural committee of the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce is this week on record as rejecting a suggestion by Lucius Powers, Centerville vineyardist, to petition the military authorities for permission to use Japanese workers in this year's harvest.

The committee voted to make no change in the original resolution adopted several weeks ago in which the evacuation of the Japanese was recommended as a measure against sabotage.

Powers had told the committee: "We are going to be up against it insofar as the harvest of our specialty crops is concerned if they move all the Japanese out of Fresno county."

Alien Land Law Case Continued

FRESNO — District Attorney W. C. Tupper said this week the hearing of the alien land law suit against the State Farming Company, Inc., scheduled this week in Superior Judge Conway's court, will be continued until Sept. 15.

Tupper said postponement will be stipulated by counsel for all parties in the case.

The additional time will be used to work out a possible settlement of the case. Tupper said that the attorney general has expressed a willingness to settle providing the property can be placed in the hands of persons authorized to own land in the state.

Acting for the state attorney general, Earl Warren, Tupper filed a suit to declare an escheat of 3,300 acres to the state on the ground "the actual and beneficial title" to the land was held by alien Japanese.

The true and principal owners are alleged to be K. Koda, general manager and resident of the ranch, and K. Ikeda, believed to be the owner of the State Capital Ice Company of Sacramento. Both are alleged to be aliens.

Sixth Sugar Beet Contingent Leaves Portland Center

NORTH PORTLAND — Sixth contingent of volunteer sugar beet workers from the North Portland Assembly center left here June 29 for Nyssa, Oregon, it was reported by the Evacuazette, center newspaper.

A seventh crew, scheduled to leave the following day, was delayed, following a report that the labor camp at Vale, Oregon, destination of the crew, was not yet complete.

A class in drafting under George K. Nakashima, architect and designer, will soon be launched at this center.

Nakashima, a graduate of M. I. T., has designed buildings in India and Japan.

Clovis Organizes Group to Assist Japanese Evacuees

CLOVIS, Calif. — The Clovis branch of the National Security and Fair Play Committee was organized at a meeting in the Methodist Church annex to assist Japanese aliens and Americans of Japanese descent in their evacuation to relocation centers.

The major work of the committee will be to obtain automobiles and trucks to transport persons and luggage on evacuation day. Another part of the committee's work is to obtain boxes and small trunks for carrying personal effects and larger trunks and boxes for storage purposes.

Rev. Ralph Mason Dreger was chosen chairman of the group. Organizing the group were Rev. F. V. Dabold, Mrs. Virgil Ambrosia, and Wayne Hall. Others serving on the committee are Mr. and Mrs. C. Merriman, M. Galliano, M. G. Reavis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lemmon and T. Pendergrass.

Rumors of Wholesale 'Invasion' by Japanese Prove Unfounded

NAMPA, Idaho — A group of over-excited Nampa residents felt just a wee bit silly last week. Their so-called "invasion" of Nampa by "imported Japanese workers" who were allegedly displacing local labor had boiled down to these facts:

They had created a mild furore by charging that "as many as 25 Japanese" had been imported into Nampa by the local theatres to renovate and redecorate the buildings. The fact was that only one Japanese, an American citizen, Fred Ochi of Idaho Falls, had been employed by a Nampa theatre for some art work.

Handbills entitled "Japanese Labor Imported to Nampa" appeared on the doorsteps throughout the city. The posters added that "local theatres of Nampa have imported Jap painters and decorators to renovate their buildings. If interested investigate for yourself."

Frank Larson, manager of the Fox theatre, said one young Japanese sign painter is here for a few days to do some special work in the two show houses. "This man did work for me at Idaho Falls," Larson said to the press. "He is an American citizen, absolutely loyal and reliable. He is the only Japanese working for us and he will be here a very short time. We are not renovating our buildings and we are not using a crew of Japanese as these posters charged."

Chief of Police John Wakefield said that Ochi reported to the police on his arrival here, showing his credentials.

The police said that they understood a local restaurant proprietor issued the handbills.

The issuance of the handbills created an incident which resulted in an investigation of the situation being ordered by Governor Chase Clark.

Larson later said that the Japanese sign painter had left Nampa, terminating his employment.

"He probably would have been here three or four days longer but some objection was raised and I thought it best for him to go."

"I certainly do not feel in any way at fault for giving him a few days work for which he is especially qualified, but I am bowing to whatever sentiment may exist against his employment," Larson added, stressing his belief in Ochi's loyalty.

Ochi is back in Idaho Falls where he is doing art work for the Intermountain theatres. Before coming to Idaho he was a staff artist for the Fox West Coast theatres in Palo Alto for many years and was president of the San Mateo chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League.

New York J.A.C.D. Holds Elections

NEW YORK — Janet Fukushima was elected chairman of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy for the new term in elections held here recently.

Assisting her will be Tokuji Kasai, vice chairman; Yoshitaka Takagi, executive secretary; Teru Masumoto, assistant secretary; Madeline Shimomura, recording secretary; and Isaku Kida, treasurer.

Executive board members are Lewis Suzuki, Lilyan Asai Raymond, Tooru Kanazawa, Takeshi Haga, Natalie Nakamura, Ruth Fukushima, Yasutake Taoka, Kakutaro Inouye and Toshi Ohta.

Shirrell Appointed Tulelake Director

SAN FRANCISCO — Appointment of Elmer L. Shirrell as project director of the War Relocation Authority's center for persons of Japanese ancestry at Tulelake was announced Saturday by E. R. Fryer, regional WRA director.

Since the opening of the project in May, Shirrell has been acting director except for a brief period when he was the assistant to C. E. Machford, who has since been assigned to direct the WRA relocation center on the Shoshone river, Wyoming.

Chick Sexers Wanted!

To Help in America's big "Food for Freedom" program—Big Paying Jobs Guaranteed on Completion of Instruction Course To Be Given Soon in Salt Lake City by the

UNITED CHICK SEXING ASSOCIATION INSTITUTE

Please fill in the form below for complete information. Address the Association in care of the "Pacific Citizen", 415 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Name..... Age..... Sex.....

Address.....