

PACIFIC CITIZEN



VOL. 15; NO. 7.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1942.

Price: Five Cents

U. S. Army Trains Thousand Nisei Soldiers for Overseas Duty as 'All-Japanese' Unit



Despite Kentucky's Representative May's declaration last week that the war would be over in 1942 or 1943, most U. S. military strategists expect a long, hard pull. They believe that the Axis powers will hold the offensive throughout most of 1942 and that the tide will turn in 1943. And this week, the Axis held the offensive in the war's most critical spot — the battle for Russia. Nazi columns moving forward in Hitler's big offensive of the year which was making Marshal Rommel's sensational gains in the Egyptian theater a mere side-show performance. At press time the news was grave from the Soviet front with reports that the Germans were threatening to engulf objectives from the Caucasus rim to Moscow. Immediately periled was the industrial city of Stalingrad in the Don basin and the battle was continuing in the streets of Voronezh.

There was more cheerful news from Egypt where Rommel's mechanized desert forces were still stalled on the approaches to Alexandria. Australian desert troops, veterans of Libyan fighting, repulsed the latest axis drive aimed at gaining the strategic ridge at Tel el Eisa. On the China front Chungking reported that Japanese columns which have been plunging southward through the heart of fertile Chekiang have reached Wenchow on the coast. On other fronts in the China fighting, Chungking reported that a series of Japanese thrusts had been hurled back with severe losses sustained by the enemy.

The summer Aleutian mist still veiled the situation in the western Aleutians as the Japanese radio claimed that the Nipponese forces were entrenching themselves on Kiska and Attu islands. Military strategists wondered whether the prime motive for the Japanese activity in the Aleutians was to cut the U. S.-Soviet communications line in the North Pacific, presaging a Japanese attack on Siberia, or to establish land bases for bombing raids on the western U. S. coast.

The Army announced the relocation of evacuee Japanese in the Turlock assembly center at the new WRA community in the Gila River valley 40 miles southeast of Phoenix. As relocation centers were springing up out of desert dust and sand in Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado and on potentially valuable cutover land in the Mississippi bottomlands in Arkansas, the eventual resettlement of the 80,000 evacuees still in the assembly centers drew closer. The question asked in all the centers was: Where are we going?

Behind closed doors, the trial of the eight Nazi saboteurs progressed in Washington, as the FBI was busy rounding up confederates of the professional wreckers. The nation's capital also seethed with a congressional fight over farm prices and over Leon Henderson's OPA which is waging an all-out war against the deadliest of enemies, inflation.

The Navy reported that the Japanese had lost the services of 20 warships in the battle for Midway, including four aircraft carriers and two heavy cruisers which were sunk. The four carriers which went down were listed as the Kaga, Akagi, Soryu and Hiryu.

'All Anxious to Get At Axis', Reports U. S. Japanese Soldier

DENVER—More than one thousand U. S. Army soldiers of Japanese ancestry, most of them transferred from training posts in the Hawaiian Islands, are now undergoing a conditioning process at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin prior to their shipment to the European or African fronts as an "all-nisei" combat unit, according to an article to a Denver newspaper by Corporal H. Ashida from the Army camp.

These American-born Japanese soldiers won high praise from the U. S. Army in Hawaii three weeks ago when an Army statement lauded their "enviable record for efficiency and devotion to duty" and said that their conduct before, during and after December 7 had been "exemplary."

The Army statement, issued at Honolulu, also indicated that these American Japanese would see action shortly.

Corporal Ashida's report to the Denver paper stated that "all the men are anxious to get at the Axis."

Although most of the Japanese are from Hawaii, some hail from intermountain and Pacific Coast states.

WRA Locates Industries at Evacuee Center

Furniture Factory Allocated to Tulelake Relocation Community

Industrial enterprises will be established at the War Relocation Authority's centers at Manzanar, Tulelake and Poston within coming weeks, according to information from E. L. Stancliff, manager of the WRA's industrial division.

The WRA is already building a garment factory at Manzanar to produce clothing for the evacuees and regular industrial power machinery is being installed.

A furniture factory has been allocated to the Tulelake center which will produce equipment for the relocation centers.

These factories are not expected to produce goods for general public consumption but will supply the needs of the relocation centers and will fill orders from agencies supplying the American armed forces.

The Army also has camouflage net projects in operation at the Santa Anita WCCA center and at Manzanar with more than 3000 American-born Japanese working on the war projects at the present time.

The WRA is considering various other industrial enterprises for the relocation centers and it is hoped that within a short time the centers will be completely self-sufficient.

Among the enterprises considered are projects for the production of food for evacuee dinner tables—such as noodles, miso and soy bean sauce.

Four Japanese Face U. S. Indictments in Santa Anita Incident

LOS ANGELES—Four Japanese interned at the Santa Anita assembly center were placed under federal indictment on a charge of conspiracy to violate orderly conduct laws of the center, the United Press stated here.

Masaru Kuwada, Jotaro Ban, Ernest Wakavama and Kaname Takahashi were arrested on June 25 and charged with "continually stirring up trouble."

Nisei Loyalty to U. S. Stressed By WRA Official in Congress

Japanese Vendor Sells Ice Cream At Saboteurs' Trial

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Japanese ice cream vendor, Kobie Yamane, 70, is making a profitable business out of the trial of the eight Nazi saboteurs.

Pushing his ice cream cart to points where crowds are heavy, the aged Japanese, a long-time resident of the national capital, has been doing rushing business from the hundreds of persons who have sought to get a glimpse of the Nazi saboteurs now on trial before a military court.

Yamane usually takes his cart in front of the Justice Department building.

Wakayama Case Tests 'Freezing' Of U. S. Citizens

LOS ANGELES—A test of the military order "freezing" American citizens of Japanese ancestry still on the Pacific Coast will be made by the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union in the defense of Mrs. Toki Wakayama, born in Fruitland, California, and now held at the Santa Anita Assembly center at Arcadia, Calif.

The Union will file a petition for writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Mrs. Wakayama, who is being held under Public Proclamation No. 4, prohibiting "all alien Japanese and persons of Japanese ancestry" from leaving Military Area No. 1.

Attorneys for the Civil Liberties Union will argue that the order is "unreasonable class legislation" and denies the right to a hearing, besides abridging other guarantees of the Bill of Rights.

Colorado Center To Be Located on Famous Ranch

LAMAR, Colo.—In a few weeks nearly 10,000 Japanese evacuees from the Pacific Coast will build new homes on one of the most famous of western cattle ranches—the old XY ranch near Lamar in southern Colorado in the Arkansas river valley.

The 2500-acre ranch — from whose herds Fred Harvey supplied the steaks for his railroad restaurants all over the west — is the site of one of the War Relocation Authority's centers for evacuees.

The XY has been known as one of the richest ranches in Colorado. It was founded by Harvey in 1889. Japanese will raise sugar beets, melons, peas, beans and other crops on the property.

Nisei Girl Postpones Wedding To Chinese Until End of War

ARCADIA, Calif. — Pretty Mio Jean Ikebuchi Saturday cancelled her wedding to Leonard Won, San Francisco Chinese, because, the United Press reported, she feared that he might be mistreated on his honeymoon at the Santa Anita assembly center where she is "interned."

The 20-year old Japanese girl said that although she and Won had loved each other long before the war, she was giving him up because he would be the lone Chinese among thousands of Japanese at Santa Anita.

"Most of the Japanese are loyal, but some of them might make

Eisenhower Confident U.S. Will Aid Evacuees Return to Normal Stations After End of Conflict

Testimony Given at House Committee Hearing On WRA's Request for 70 Million Dollar Fund; Cooperation of Evacuee Groups Praised Highly

Confidence that the government will aid west coast Japanese evacuees to return to their normal stations in life after the war was expressed by Milton S. Eisenhower, then director of the War Relocation Authority, when he testified on June 15 before the House sub-committee on appropriations in Washington.

Eisenhower, who has been transferred to the post of deputy director of the Office of War Information, told the congressmen that the government had assumed "what seems to me to be a

Seattle Japanese Girl Becomes Nun

SEATTLE — A Japanese girl whose family is "interned" at Camp Harmony in Puyallup has entered the novitiate at Maryknoll, New York, the mother-house of the Maryknoll Sisters.

She is Sister Mary Stephanie, known in Seattle as Helen Nakagawa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Fukuya Nakagawa.

Sister Mary Stephanie will wear the white veil of the novice for two years before becoming a nun.

She is one of the first American-born Japanese girls to take the vows.

Nisei Girl Files Suit, Charging Illegal Detention

Sacramento Girl Seeks Right to Leave WRA Relocation Center

SAN FRANCISCO — Claiming that she is being detained illegally at a war relocation center in violation of her rights as an American citizen, Mitsue Endo, formerly of Sacramento, has filed a suit in federal court to obtain her release from the WRA center at Tulelake where she is now residing.

Miss Endo, charged through her attorney, that she has been deprived of her property rights and that she has been the victim of unjust discrimination. She stated that she has a brother in the U. S. Army and that whereas if she were of Italian or German descent that fact would have exempted her from the Army exclusion orders.

She is a former employe of the California state department of employment.

Judge Roche commented that "this was a very important case" and suggested that he desired additional time to consider it. The case was to have been heard on July 14.

Nisei Girl Postpones Wedding To Chinese Until End of War

trouble. I love Leonard too much to allow him to figure in anything that might prove painful or embarrassing to him," she said.

The couple applied for a license in Pasadena Monday, announcing that they would be married Saturday and that Won would spend his honeymoon in the center.

Won, dejected, said he "understands," and will wait until the war is over.

(In a previous report on this story the Pacific Citizen mistakenly reported the name of the girl as Miyo Joan Kobuchi of San Francisco, instead of Mio Jean Ikebuchi To Miss Kobuchi, our apologies.)

moral responsibility to aid the evacuees, many of whom are perfectly loyal American citizens."

Asked by Rep. Cannon of Missouri, chairman of the committee, if there was any suggestion that the Japanese evacuees should be sent to Japan after the war, Eisenhower noted that the "question comes up from time to time."

Believes Nisei Majority Loyal

"I can only give a personal opinion," he told the committee, noting that he had studied the problem about three months. "I would say that from 80 to 85 percent of the Nisei, who are American-born citizens of Japanese descent and who have never been out of the United States, are loyal to the United States. They have attended only American schools with other American children. They know no other way. Many of them are in the American Army and Navy. Most of them can speak no other language but ours. They are thoroughly Americanized."

Eisenhower also expressed his belief that 50 percent of the "Issei . . . are passively loyal to the United States."

He added that he did not know what percentage of the Kibei were loyal to the United States but added that "some Kibei apparently dislike Japan intensely."

Mr. Eisenhower was questioned at length on the various phases of the War Relocation Committee's activity by members of the committee at the hearing on the WRA's request for \$70,000,000 to carry out its work for the fiscal year.

The House sub-committee later approved the \$70,000,000 appropriation.

Evacuees' Cooperation Praised

Asked by Rep. Woodrum of Virginia about the attitude of evacuees generally toward evacuation, Eisenhower replied:

"Remarkably cooperative. For example, the Japanese-American citizens have an organization called the Japanese American Citizens League, and it has carried on a most vigorous educational program among the total population, urging 100 percent cooperation.

"In fact, I just cannot say things too favorable about the way they have cooperated under the most adverse circumstances."

Eisenhower also stressed that there would be "utmost freedom of movement" for the evacuees inside the relocation areas.

"We want them to take the highest possible degree of responsibility for their affairs — governmental, social and economic, and to enjoy full religious freedom and freedom of speech; they may obtain all newspapers and magazines and listen to the radios. In fact, within the center areas we should like to have as normal an American life as possible," he added.

Touching on the citizenship status of the majority of the evacuees, Eisenhower said that "one of the most significant facts about this whole war migration is the

(Continued on page 7)

Turlock Center Residents Will Be Relocated in Gila River Area

Movement Ordered by Army to New Sacaton Community in Arizona

SAN FRANCISCO — Another step in speeding the movement inland of Japanese from strategic Pacific Coast areas, and the opening of a new permanent Relocation Project in Arizona to quarter the evacuees for the duration of the war, was announced Wednesday by the Army.

Beginning Saturday, July 18, 1942, approximately 3,575 Japanese, evacuated from various California counties to the temporary Assembly Center at Turlock, Stanislaus County, California, will be moved to the Gila River Relocation Project near Sacaton, Arizona, fifty miles southeast of Phoenix.

The new transfer order was announced by Colonel Karl R. Bendtsen, Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, and chief of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, by authority of Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. The movement will be the first to the Gila River Project.

Under the order, an advance detachment of approximately 475 will begin movement from Turlock to their new home July 18. The remaining population of the Turlock Center, approximately 3,100, will be moved to Arizona beginning July 25 at the rate of 500 a day under present plans.

Another transfer movement, previously announced, will begin Wednesday, July 15, 1942, when the first group out of approximately 4000 evacuees now quartered at the Pinedale Assembly Center, six miles north of Fresno, will start for the Tule Lake Relocation Project in Modoc County, extreme Northern California, and continue in group transfers until the movement is completed. An additional 750 Japanese at Pinedale will move to the Colorado River Relocation Project near Parker, Arizona, July 21.

Japanese to be transferred from Turlock to the Gila River Project were evacuated between May 1 and June 1 from various California counties, approximately as follows: all of Solano county, 750; portions of Alameda, Contra Costa and San Joaquin counties, 1350; a portion of the city of Los Angeles, 775; and a portion of Sacramento county, 475. Those affected by the transfer from Pinedale are largely from Sacramento, El Dorado, and Amador counties, California.

The Gila River Relocation Project, which will have a capacity of 15,000 evacuees when filled, is located on approximately 16,000 acres of government-owned land of the Gila River Indian Reservation that can be turned to production of vegetables and other specialty crops. Reports indicate a growing season of 300 days per year, and it is planned to operate food processing plants. The site is located at an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level.

Three Japanese Held In Marysville for Curfew Violation

MARYSVILLE, Calif. — Three Japanese, two citizens and one alien were arrested last night in a Marysville restaurant after patrons objected to their presence and called police.

They were held for FBI investigation by police who said that they violated curfew regulations.

Bookings at the police station showed that two of the Japanese are natives of Washington state, Seiro and Eiro Marioka, 24 and 26 years of age. The third Japanese is Seichi Oki, 44, a resident of Marysville for the last ten years.

Placer County's Removal Completed As Japanese Depart

AUBURN, Calif. — Evacuation of Japanese from Placer county was completed Sunday night when the last trainload left Lincoln for the Tulelake center.

Officials here said that the departure of 800 during the weekend and 2000 other Japanese during May from Zone 1 had made the problem of harvesting the area's deciduous fruit crop more acute.

First Evacuee Group Arrives to Occupy New Arizona Center

CASA GRANDE, Ariz. — The first group of Japanese evacuees from the west coast arrived this week to occupy the new WRA relocation center on the Pima Indian Reservation at Sacaton.

The first group numbered 175 as an advance unit. Next week other groups will arrive until the total first unit of 5000 will have settled into the camp. As soon as the second and third camps are completed they will be populated by units of around 5000 each.

Work hours at the camp have been shortened by one hour, owing to the intense heat of the past few days. This will be in effect for the months of July and August.

Mild Measles Epidemic Costs Life of Child

Six Year Old Boy Dies of Illness at North Portland Center

PORTLAND, Ore. — Death of a 6-year old Japanese boy in a measles epidemic in the North Portland assembly center was announced Sunday.

Dead was Akira Shimura, Yaki-ma, Wash.

Captain E. C. Drescher, U. S. public health officer in charge, said that the epidemic was of "mild proportions". Twenty-two new cases have been reported out of 3368 Japanese at the center.

He said that there was no hysteria and that Japanese are co-operating "perfectly" with public health instructions.

Eight Ex-Salinan J. C. Nisei Students Now in U. S. Army

SALINAS — Eight former American-born Japanese students at Salinas Junior College are now with the armed forces of the United States, according to a list appearing in the Salinas Californian this week.

Two nisei, Michel Kamimoto and Abe Fuji, are in the U. S. Army Air Corps.

The others are enlisted in the regular army. They are Ichiro Hayashi, Keiji Futamase, Saburo Takeshita, C. Shikuma, T. Shimotsuka and Casey Kawamoto. Kawamoto is attending the Army's intelligence school at Savage, Wisconsin.

Salinas once entertained more than 500 nisei soldiers at one time when American-born Japanese were in training at nearby Army camps.

Ten Santa Anitans Freed on Disturbing Peace Complaint

ARCADIA, Calif. — Ten of eleven residents of the Santa Anita assembly center who were charged with disturbing the peace were released last Friday by Judge John Sturgeon in the Monrovia township justice court, according to the Santa Anita Pacemaker.

Thomas Kawasaki was sentenced to 30 days in the county jail.

Judge Sturgeon warned the eleven that they must obey all constituted authorities in the center.

Manzanar Limits Are Extended Into Foothills

MANZANAR — Manzanar boundaries are now extended to include fields and creeks surrounding former limits, it was reported by the Manzanar Free Press.

Picnics and outings may now be held at any time by the residents, as the new boundaries extend four miles into the foothills.

Swimming and fishing are still prohibited, according to assistant project director Ned Campbell.

Relocation Group Opens Regional Denver Office

Joseph Smart Will Supervise Activities In Rockies Region

WASHINGTON — Joseph H. Smart has been appointed regional director of the War Relocation Authority, to supervise relocation centers in the Rocky Mountain and Great Plains area which will be the wartime homes of Japanese Americans evacuated by the Army from the strategic military areas of the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Smart's appointment was announced today at Washington headquarters of the War Relocation Authority. For the past seven years he has been on the staff of the Farm Security Administration, holding positions of increasing responsibility in that agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A native of Ogden, Utah, former student at the University of Utah and resident of Utah and Colorado until 1932, Mr. Smart has a wide familiarity with the agriculture, climate, and other conditions which must be considered in the relocation of thousands of persons in the areas of low rainfall.

Two relocation centers thus far have been chosen which will come under Mr. Smart's supervision. These are to be located in Prowers County, near Granada, Colorado, where 8,000 Japanese evacuees will be established; and in the vicinity of the Heart Mountain, near Cody, Wyoming, in Park County, where 10,000 will live and work.

The two areas, of 10,000 acres and 46,000 acres respectively, were purchased by the Army and basic housing is being constructed under Army supervision. When the housing is ready, the new residents will move in and those who desire to do so will enlist in a Work Corps.

In both areas, the first work of the evacuees will be to improve and extend irrigation systems already in existence, and prepare the land for crop production. The land in both projects is suited to the production of sugar beets, alfalfa, beans and a number of other crops; so the residents of the two Relocation Centers will produce a portion of their own food, and a surplus of some foods which can be consumed at other relocation centers or used to augment the nation's supply of food and livestock feed.

Mr. Smart's headquarters will be in Denver.

States Have No Right to Bar Citizens, Says Governor Carr

Besieged With Requests From Japanese for Permission to Enter

DENVER, Colo. — Governor Ralph Carr declared here last week that states do not possess the power to pass on the admissibility of Japanese evacuees from west coast areas, and the federal government alone must perform that function.

Governor Carr said that no governor "has the right to deny any American citizen or any person living within the country legally the right to enter or to reside in or to cross his state."

The governor expressed deep concern in a letter to Major Herman P. Goebel, Jr., chief of the regulatory section of the WCCA, over the recent federal order which establishes as one of the conditions of a transfer of Japanese from the west coast to Colorado the requirement that the governor should agree to their reception into his state.

He said that as a result of this order, he had been besieged with requests that he write approving letters permitting Japanese, most of them relatives of Colorado residents, to enter his state.

Governor Carr added:

"When this question of the transfer of alien enemies from the west coast first arose, I made clear the policy of Colorado, and announced that if the president or the army determined, as a war measure, that enemy aliens should be removed from the west coast, Colorado would cooperate in every way and receive them.

"Throughout the time since the evacuation order, it has been the unvarying policy of the govern-

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Hate Mongers May Have New Fuel

The reports of deaths, marriages and births in the various assembly and relocation centers provide interesting reading. We predict that if this camp life continues for any length of time for the young Nisei, the race mongers are going to find another angle for ranting. We are going to hear once again about the prolific birth rate, "those Japs who breed like rabbits, and thereby overrun this country." The last laugh most likely will be on those pseudo-patriots who saw their life dream come true when mass evacuation of Japanese on the Pacific Coast became a reality and when a large majority were placed under army supervision.

Instead of diminishing in number, the Japanese population undoubtedly will increase in Continental United States because of this new life. When one studies the question without bias, there is nothing to be alarmed about in the expected higher birth rate. In the natural course of events, the American born Japanese were entering the period when more and more were reaching marriageable age. Furthermore, a large number had not entered into matrimony because of economic and other complicated handicaps, such as family responsibilities.

Because of military necessity, the government has chosen to look after these citizens in exchange for the sacrifice of their civil rights for the duration of the war. Thus the worry about earning a livelihood has been eliminated. The vocational problems, such as we are accustomed to discussing in the good old pre-war days, have been shelved temporarily. All the restraining factors which hindered marriage and having children are gone now, with the exception of one; that is, to find the life partner.

Moral, Humanitarian Issues Raised

The Japanese pioneers came to this land of "milk and honey" as contract laborers, students, and seekers of new life. The men came alone in most instances. As they settled down, they found that they either would have to return to Ja-

pan to find their wives or to find some other means since there were few women of their own race in this country. The result was the so-called "picture bride system." Photos of the prospective groom were sent back to the home country and those of the prospective bride sent here. Final arrangements were consummated through proxy marriage which is not entirely strange to the Occident since other European nationalities have practiced them.

With traveling restrictions imposed upon the Nisei at the present time, the problem of finding a life partner will become a grave problem unless one is fortunate to find the right party in his own center. Will another "picture bride system" be inaugurated to encourage marriage? Grave moral and humanitarian considerations make this question of great importance to the administrators of the various centers.

For those who are engaged already, it appears that opportunities for marriage are being granted. This is a very healthy indication that the regulations will devise some means to alleviate the heartaches of the young Nisei.

California Faces Farm Labor Shortage

The serious problem of the shortage of farm labor is being created by the draft and by the higher pay in the national defense industries. Also the problem is regional in that the migration tends towards the districts where the pay is good. For instance, the Mexican workers are moving to the San Jose district because they have been informed that the pay is 65c an hour or more whereas in Central California it is 45c to 55c. Even the Japanese farms which are busily harvesting tomatoes and cucumbers prior to the evacuation are becoming short-handed.

A higher pay is inevitable. Some ranches have paid \$1 an hour to harvest their plums. It will not be surprising to see the day come when the wage scale will reach this level in order to retain the workers.

Another factor which will force farm pay to go higher will be the unionization of the farm workers of California. If it is true that the California farmers participated in the agitation for the evacuation of Japanese because they desired to eliminate competition and also to control the lands, they will pay the price for their short-sightedness. While farm prices are high, the farmers will be able to afford good wages; but trouble is going to be inevitable when the market does not hold up.

Centers Should Be Self-Supporting

Manufacturing and other types of work are going to be provided the residents of the relocation centers. In this connection, we are wondering what the pay scale is going to be. Definitely, it will be an exploitation of the labor of unfortunate people if the standard of \$8, \$12, and \$16 is to be used for assembly center workers and \$12, \$16 and \$19 for relocation center workers for the production of goods which are not to be used in the centers.

Unless there is sufficient inducement, one cannot expect a man who has been receiving \$5 to \$10 a day on the outside to do the same type of work for the scale which seems to have been set in the centers. Accusation of lack of cooperation may be levied, but one cannot blame the evacuees.

Also it was reported in the press that the Tule Lake Relocation Center was not going to produce anything in competition with the farms of that district. If this program should be carried out for the various centers, the full man-power will not be utilized. Regardless of the competition, we believe the centers must be given the opportunity to raise similar crops in order to become self-supporting and obtain income from sales in the general market. This is necessary in order that the residents have income with which to improve their surroundings and indulge a little in the luxuries of life, instead of having merely the necessities.

ment that it controlled the conduct of these persons and their movements.

"Recently the government determined to build a reception center near Granada, on the Arkansas river in Colorado, and the permission or approval of the state and the governor was not asked.

"I do not feel that conditions have changed the slightest, nor have I changed my policy."

Visalia Farmer Absolved of Charge Of Plowing Up Crop

VISALIA, Calif. — N. Okamoto, local farmer, who was charged by authorities with having plowed up his crop prior to evacuation was freed this week after a hearing.

Represented by the law firm of Bradley and Bradley of Visalia, the defendant was able to prove to the satisfaction of federal authorities that he was not guilty of sabotage and that the crops he was accused of plowing up were of no value.

Kilsoo Haan Suggests Korean Labor for California Harvest

WASHINGTON — A plea that Korean laborers be permitted to emigrate from Mexico and Cuba to the agricultural fields of Florida and California for the duration of the war to help meeting the growing farm labor shortage was made in Washington this week by Kilsoo Haan, Washington representative of the Sino-Korean Peoples League.

Production Is Key to Future of 'Industrial' Manzanar

Food, Guayule, Garment Projects Under Way at WRA Center as Many New Industries Planned

Manzanar, U. S. A., the 'test tube' of the war relocation program is rapidly becoming a self-sufficient, busy community of 10,000 Japanese evacuees.

As in all of wartime America, 'production' is the key to Manzanar's future. And production has already been undertaken of food, guayule for rubber, nursery propagation of seeds and necessary clothing.

A report recently submitted by Fred Tayama and Joe Ito of the project research bureau outlines the sum of Manzanar's results to date in production and paints a busy future for the people of Manzanar in contemplated projects which range from candy-making to cosmetics and cattle-raising.

Farming of vegetables, the maintenance of Manzanar's long-neglected orchards, experiments in guayule and the inauguration of a sewing project have marked the WRA center's production efforts to date.

Projects which have already been submitted and are now awaiting official approval include shoe repairing, shoyu (soy sauce) manufacture, fruit and vegetable dehydration, silk culture, dairy farming, a community laundry, in addition to the maintenance of a rabbit farm, a hog ranch, bee culture, chicken farming, and a fish project. Candy-making and bean sprouts culture and miso sauce manufacture are also ready to start soon.

"Made in Manzanar"

Among the contemplated projects are the manufacture of soap, toys, 'San Pan Hats' to withstand the desert heat of the relocation centers, bakery goods, cosmetics and yarn projects. Also suggested are herb production for medicine, a willow industry, a turkey farm and cattle raising. In order to save on rubber and leather, two war necessities, the manufacture of wooden clogs is also contemplated.

Goods 'made in Manzanar' will soon be shipped to other relocation centers in exchange for goods to be grown and produced at other centers.

A garment factory, utilizing regular power machinery, will soon be set up in Manzanar to produce clothes for the evacuees in all the relocation centers.

These projects are in addition to the Army's special war program for the production of camouflage netting on which more than 1000 American citizens are now employed.

The production division at Manzanar has been operating under the WRA since June 1 when H. R. McConnell replaced J. R. Harrison as superintendent of the production division. Aiji Hashii was retained as production director despite the change in management. The industrial and agricultural departments were, however, split into different divisions.

Radishes First Crop

Initial planting of seeds in Manzanar's food program started last May 16 after 30 days of intensive work by a crew of 40 workers who cleared sagebrush and dug irrigation ditches, preparing 100 acres of land and eight miles of irrigation ditches. Six fields now grow food for Manzanar's tables with 126 acres under cultivation. Vegetables in production include corn, cucumbers, radishes, carrots, beets, turnips, pumpkins, tomatoes, melons, onions and potatoes.

June 18 was a 'red letter' day when Manzanar's first crop, radishes, were picked. Twelve crates in all were distributed to the mess halls.

More than a generation ago Manzanar was the center of one of California's thriving orchard industries. A combination of factors, including the loss of water to the city of Los Angeles, and the opening of new areas to orchard production, spelled the death knell to Manzanar's fruit industry. But there remained approximately 50 acres of fruit-bearing trees within the boundaries of the Manzanar relocation center. On March 27, under the supervision of Frank Cummings and Takeo Shima, a crew of 40 men started reclaiming

the long-untended orchards. By June 1 nearly 40 acres had been cleaned and pruned and ditches were prepared for irrigation. At the present time a crew of 20 men is maintained for the upkeep of the orchards.

Guayule Aids War Effort

Of importance to America's war program are Manzanar's experiments in guayule production. Nursery experiments with the guayule plant, an emergency source of rubber, were begun on April 13. The project was first introduced to the center by Dr. Emerson of Caltech. At the present time there are 190,000 seedlings planted in nineteen different varieties of guayule. Fifteen of these varieties are to be used as seeds in the near future. In Manzanar's 'victory gardens' 700 experimental seedlings have been planted for experimental purposes. All the seedlings used are imported from Salinas, San Diego and Texas.

On June 1 the U. S. Forestry department formally took over the guayule project under the WRA. At present three American Japanese chemists, two propagators and seventeen skilled nurserymen are on the guayule project.

Propagating Nursery Project

Under Joe Kishi's supervision, a crew of nine started a propagating nursery on May 18 at Manzanar. All necessary seed material for the camp will be taken care of by his division. At present there are 5000 locust tree plant seedlings and 38 different varieties of bush, shrubs, trees and plants in the lath house. Plans have tentatively been approved for a half-acre plot and a glass hot-house.

The sewing project was inaugurated on May 13. The first order to this department, which employs many of Manzanar's women and will in time give employment to many more, was for 50 dozen ladies shower curtains. These were completed by hand by June 1, since the required power machinery had not arrived. Other products turned out by this project to date include 16 dozen childrens' nursery aprons, 3 dozen camouflage work aprons, and 3 dozen camouflage foremen arm bands. Patterns have been drafted and cut for women and childrens' underwear, dresses and hats and for men's shirts and shorts. To date, under the supervision of Mrs. Taya Jow, the foreman, and Aiko Miyoshi, chief designer, seven experienced operators are employed.

Montana Seeks Evacuee Labor

BUTTE, Mont.—Any prejudice against the acceptance of Japanese evacuees from Pacific Coast areas is being overcome by a growing need for farm laborers.

A survey disclosed that Montana farmers were willing to accept alien Japanese workers to meet the shortage.

Because there are few defense industries in Montana, there has been a large exodus of population to other states and this fact has reduced the potential supply of farm labor greatly.

Many Japanese evacuees are already working in Montana, although the majority are American citizens. A group from the Puyallup assembly center is located around Chinook, while a group of voluntary evacuees from California is working in the sugar beet field around Gerryowen, near the site of Custer's famous last stand in the Little Horn Valley.

Olson Plan to Release Japanese For Work Becomes State Issue

Nisei Soldier on Duty at Undisclosed Base in Pacific

DENVER — Pvt. Tom Iбата, an American-born Japanese in the U. S. Army, is now stationed at an undisclosed air base somewhere in the Pacific.

His sister, Nellie, recently received word from him. Pvt. Iбата said: "With the cooperation of everyone we will be sure to win this war."

War Department Denies Bid for Evacuee Labor

Puyallup Valley Farm Operators Sought to Release Nipponese

PUYALLUP, Wash. — Puyallup valley farmers, who had hoped to receive permission to have Japanese women and children released from the Japanese assembly center in Puyallup to pick berries and garden truck under guard, were refused such help by the War Department in Washington, D. C., it was learned last Friday.

The appeal went to the War Department through the Washington state congressional delegation after Lt. Gen. DeWitt had denied the request.

A telegram was received from Sen. Mon Wallgren's office that the War Department had refused to countermand Gen. DeWitt's decision. It was stated that plans have been made for the movement of the Japanese from the Puyallup center and that these plans would not be altered.

A wire was sent to the congressmen from the Farmer's Union of Puyallup which was also signed by the mayors of Puyallup and Tacoma.

FBI Arrests Nisei Wife of Filipino

SAN FRANCISCO—FBI agents arrested Ida K. Esteban, American-born Japanese wife of a Filipino farmer, in San Jose last week and brought her to San Francisco on charges of violating the military order for evacuation of Japanese.

The girl was picked up by deputies at her Sunnyside home two weeks ago.

Mrs. Esteban was charged with being in a military restricted area in an information filed in the court of Federal Judge Michael Roche last Friday.

At the woman's own request she was taken immediately to the assembly center at Tanforan. She wept in court as she told Judge Roche:

"I want to get this over right away. I know I have to go to camp. But I still say I do not like the Japanese race. Under the law I am an American."

Alien Land Law Changes Sought

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. — "The Alien Land Act of 1920 is weak in a number of particulars and should be amended," John P. Fitzgerald, district attorney of Santa Clara county, said at a Kiwanis club luncheon here last week. Fitzgerald said that the California District Attorneys association, following a suggestion from State Attorney General Warren, had made a study of the defects of the act and would propose remedial legislation to the state legislature.

He said Warren had called a meeting of all district attorneys after Pearl Harbor.

The Alien Land act bars ownership of land to Japanese and other aliens ineligible to American citizenship.

Governor Subjected to Bitter Criticism From Republican Opponents

Governor Olson's proposal to use Japanese evacuee labor released from assembly centers to meet the state's farm labor shortage became an issue in California's bitter gubernatorial political campaign this week.

Opponents of Governor Olson and supporters of Republican Earl Warren indicated that they would use Olson's request for the release of the Japanese as a campaign weapon.

Justus Craemer, Republican leader and president of the State Railroad Commission, decried Olson's proposal Monday as "typical of an administration without the most elementary comprehension of the seriousness of the war emergency in California."

In a formal statement, in which he advocated Warren's election, Craemer said:

"General DeWitt himself has had to refuse this demand of the Governor for release of the Japs. To me, it is incomprehensible that any man could hold office for Governor of this State as long as Olson has held it and still be blind to a situation that is evident to every loyal and thinking Californian."

"One of the most splendid operations of our Army, in cooperation with a vigilant FBI, has been to round up Japs in time and put them where they can do no harm."

"I have no doubt whatever that the Federal authorities in California performed a most timely and valuable service in their amazingly fast and thorough handling of the Japanese alien menace. To permit the Governor of California, or any other man, to undo their work is unthinkable."

Meanwhile, Olson was subjected to bitter criticism from Dr. John Lechner, head of the Americanism Education League, who spoke on the Japanese evacuation situation to a large crowd in Los Angeles last Sunday, and from Bill Hardy, a veterans' leader, for his proposal to release Japanese from the assembly centers.

Dr. Lechner coupled his criticism of Olson with a violent attack on American-born Japanese.

Governor Olson Turned Down by General DeWitt

Sought Release of Japanese Workers For Work on Farms

SAN FRANCISCO — An appeal from California's farmers for the "release" of Japanese in assembly centers for use as farm workers was turned down last week by Lt. Gen. DeWitt.

Gov. Olson, who transmitted the wishes of the state agriculturists to the western defense command, quoted General DeWitt as saying that the Army did not propose to consider any relaxation of wartime restrictions on evacuated Japanese or to consider any change in the Army's program of clearing persons of Japanese descent from California.

Olson, who issued a statement expressing his belief in the loyalty of a 'vast majority of the Japanese,' conferred with Army officials in San Francisco last Wednesday.

The Governor had also asked for the suspension of the Army's whole program of evacuation until the entire situation received a new hearing.

He added that General DeWitt contended the use of evacuated Japanese as farm workers "would require an entire change of a program which had been adopted as military necessity."

"His command takes the position it still it a necessity to carry out the program, and a conference on the subject would be unavailing to bring about a change," Olson said.

Olson added that the elimination of the possibility of using Japanese emphasized the fact "that all we can do is keep exploring every source of labor supply with the hope that as we approach the latter part of August, there will be enough workers to avoid a loss of crops."

He said that plans to import Mexican workers were in the hands of Washington officials, but indicated that he held out little hope for the use of Mexicans in harvest this season.

Olson has also asked the Chinese consul to survey the possibility of importing Chinese from Cuba or Mexico.

Kanai Detained in Wisconsin On Army Order Violation Charge

Work Speeded on Project in Idaho

JEROME, Idaho — Government officials recently knocked off 60 days from the construction schedule for the Japanese relocation center at Eden in southcentral Idaho, setting the date for completion at August 6, A. Coxson, project superintendent, reported Friday.

"The revised schedule has greatly increased the need for more men on the project," he declared.

The original date for completion of the unit to house 10,000 west coast Japanese was set for October 5.

About 900 men are at present employed building roads, sewers, waterlines, water tanks, warehouses, mess halls, laundries and barracks, he said. The water tanks each have a capacity of 150,000 gallons.

James Lindley Will Head New Colorado Relocation Center

DENVER, Colo. — Joseph H. Smart, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, announced the appointment of James A. Lindley, former chief engineer for the southwest division of the Soil Conservation Service, as director of the WRA relocation center in Prowers county, Colorado; near Granada.

The center, located on the old X-Y ranch in the Arkansas River Valley near the Kansas border, is expected to be ready for occupancy late in August.

Former S. F. YMCA Leader Was on 'Survey Trip' in Midwest

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A Hawaii-born Japanese was arrested at Williams Bay, Wis., by FBI agents Saturday, the first of his race to be detained in Wisconsin since Pearl Harbor.

Harry I. O'Connor, special agent in charge, said the man, Lincoln Seiichi Kanai, 33, was arrested under terms of a wartime law which prohibits any Japanese or persons of Japanese extraction from leaving Military Area 1 without permission of military authorities.

Kanai, a citizen of the United States, lived in San Francisco where he was secretary of the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association before evacuation orders cleared all Japanese persons from the city. He was at Williams Bay for a YMCA conference.

In a statement Kanai said, "Many of my friends were killed at Pearl Harbor. How could I feel anything but loyalty for the United States?"

He will be returned to San Francisco for trial, it was believed here.

Kanai said he left San Francisco June 1 to obtain opinion of public officials and social workers relative to resettlement by the government of Japanese living in the west coast war area.

After placing Kanai under \$5,000 bond, U. S. Commissioner F. E. Jenkins ordered him removed to San Francisco.

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 TAJIRI Managing Editor

EDITORIALS:

Letter to the Nisei

The Pacific Citizen, as we see it, is not just a house organ of the Japanese American Citizens League, but a newspaper for all loyal American Japanese.

Similarly, Mike Masaoka and George Inagaki, special representatives of the JACL in the eastern United States, have been working intensively in the past two months, not alone for the JACL, but in the interest of all American Japanese.

In a letter to a nisei in a west coast assembly center, Mike Masaoka recently summed up his activities and his aspirations. We think this his words bear repeating here:

"... While we are identified with the JACL tag, we are actually interested in representing all of the Japanese. When we seek the betterment of conditions, we do not seek them just for our members alone, but for all the people therein. When we fight for citizenship and civil rights, we fight not only for just our members, but for all Japanese Americans. When we struggle to provide for student relocation, we are striving to place all students and not just those belonging to our organization. Even though our work is financed by our own membership, I am confident that our organization desires to serve all before self.

"... As long as we retain the confidence of those whom we represent, you can rest assured that both George Inagaki and I will not spare ourselves in working in your behalf. We realize that all of us have a great task ahead of us—and that unless we do our work well now, our children and our children's children may be forced to pay for our lack at this time. I have a firm faith in the future of America and in the ultimate triumph of liberty and justice for all. With that conviction foremost I hereby pledge myself to you and to all Japanese Americans to do everything in power, regardless of the odds against us, to represent the Japanese Americans as well as my abilities permit and to win for us and our posterity the good will and the appreciation of the American public at large for our significant contribution to the war effort today."

Rankin of Mississippi

Representative Rankin of Mississippi need not take any back talk from anyone regarding his consistency. He has a long record of reactionary, anti-alien and anti-Semitic activity and has been called the "most bitter anti-Negro individual in the Congress."

When the possibility of evacuating Japanese from the west coast was a matter of congressional discussion, Representative Rankin, who has probably never met an American Japanese in his life, really gave forth with some highflown oratory. "Once a Jap, always a Jap," he thundered and called for concentration camps for all persons of Japanese race in America. Representative Rankin even went further by reading into the Congressional Record an appeal to segregate "all Japs" by sexes in "concentration camps" so they wouldn't breed "more Japs."

Representative Rankin, who hates Jews, Negroes and Japs, must warm the cockles of whatever Hitler uses for a heart with his race-baiting and appeals to prejudice.

What makes Representative Rankin newsworthy at the moment is that he is now calling for the labeling of all plasma in the Red Cross blood banks so that Negro and Japanese blood will not contaminate persons of other races, although it is an indisputable medical fact that there is no difference in the blood of human beings—no difference, in fact, between the blood of John Rankin of Mississippi and one of U. S. Webb's Hottentots.

In fact, Representative Rankin may be in-

Recognizing Citizens

One of the criticisms which has been made of the assembly and relocation centers is that there has been no distinction established between aliens and citizens.

We are glad to learn, therefore, that the authorities are not wholly unmindful of the fact that two-thirds of the "internees" are American citizens. One of the latest orders from the western defense command restricts elective offices to citizen Japanese. This order is effective, of course, only in the assembly centers which are under military authority but it will do much to bolster the morale of citizen Japanese, many of whom had felt that they had virtually forfeited all citizenship rights once they were behind the barbed wire.

We think that this recognition of citizenship will do much to foster a healthier atmosphere in the centers and will provide an effective answer to those few who have attempted to spread a feeling of defeatism and futility among the citizen Japanese on the basis of the treatment accorded them.

We hope that the War Relocation Authority will follow the lead of the Wartime Civil Control Administration in extending a similar recognition to citizen Japanese.

Nisei Girl Typists

In war-busy Washington there is today a shortage of girl typists, clerks and stenographers. The necessity is apparent when federal bureaus publicize that requirements have been lowered for typists, that "dates" are available, that efforts are being made to better housing conditions. New agencies, spawned by the war, need girl office-workers.

In the assembly and relocation centers of the west, which are the temporary and permanent homes for 115,000 Japanese evacuees, there are 1500 or more trained girl typists, clerks and stenographers, the majority of whom have civil service ratings. A percentage of these girls are employed in administrative offices in the evacuee centers but the majority of them are either idle for lack of work or are working in fields for which they have had little training. In the inland west are several hundred others, some of whom are working on farms while others are in domestic work. At a time when the nation needs the energies of every ounce of its manpower, this seems to us to be a wholly unnecessary waste of trained personnel.

Since a natural hesitancy may exist in the employment of a large group of persons of Japanese extraction, no matter how loyal, in work directly involved with the prosecution of the war, one way to utilize this reservoir of trained workers would be to use them in certain non-vital government work (during the past months many government bureaus engaged in non-vital work have been moved out of Washington and reestablished in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities) and to transfer the girls now engaged by these bureaus to Washington to help meet the shortage of office workers there.

An employment program of this character will be of immeasurable value in boosting the morale of Americans of Japanese race in the assembly and relocation centers.

Censorship Discontinued

For the record: Censorship on outgoing mail at the Tullake WRA relocation center in California was discontinued last week. According to information received here, the practice of censoring was not authorized by the War Relocation Authority which has maintained that relocated Japanese will live as normal a life as possible under wartime conditions. The War Relocation Authority's approach to the evacuee resettlement problem is stressed in Milton Eisenhower's recent testimony to a congressional committee: "I wish to emphasize that the evacuees are not prisoners of war or internees. The relocation centers are not concentration camps or internment camps."

Interested to know that on Dec. 7 when the Japanese warmakers launched their treacherous attack on Hawaii, scores of Hawaiian Japanese stood in line with Americans of all races to give their blood so that American soldiers and civilians who were injured during that dastardly attack could live to fight another day against the forces of totalitarianism.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

We left Washington one night in February on the train for New Orleans. We crossed a river and we were in Virginia, remembering a quiet peaceful Sunday a year before when we had visited Mt. Vernon, had watched a placid Potomac flowing through a land that was still to know the pain of Pearl Harbor or the heartache of Bataan.

The train slipped down the Virginia valleys, past sleeping villages and past defense boom towns roaring with the 24-hour shift and the hum of machinery. The train moved into the Carolinas, pausing briefly at towns which sounded like words from a Lucky Strike commercial, tobacco towns with slums lining the railroad tracks.

We were in the south, the deep south of race problems and economic woes, of Gene Talmadge and the ghost of Huey Long, of Jim Crow and lynchings. (Did you read in the papers last week of the lynching at Texarkana? A lynching is mob rule and race lust and the acrid smell of burning human flesh.)

We had breakfast in Atlanta as the train moved on, past cut-over land, tired land, wornout land, one-crop land, past the houses some people live in and shouldn't have to. On a train ride you always see the backsides of towns, the eyesores and slums. America isn't just New York and California and the Ford factory at River Rouge. America is the south and the north and the east and the west. America is Chinatown in San Francisco with the shuttered stores from which Japanese have evacuated. America is desert and plain, black and white, hill and mountain. America is a train moving through Georgia and Mississippi on a February afternoon.

Arriving at the New Orleans station you can see the signs "White Waiting Room," "Colored Waiting Room." You can see Jim Crow cars and buses and you can see segregation. This isn't a condition peculiar to New Orleans, the story is the same, in varying degrees, in all the other cities of

the south. And perhaps it's wrong to just blame the south for it.

Racial discrimination, like venereal disease, is an ugly subject, shunned by most people as a topic of conversation. But Surgeon-General Parran of the U. S. has driven social diseases into the open and the country is a lot healthier for it today. And perhaps racial discrimination as it exists today should be dragged out into the sunlight and examined. This war we fight today is, in one way, against racial discrimination the world over. We don't like the way Hitler has treated the Jews and we don't like his superman talk, his Aryan superiority. We don't like the way the Japanese militarists go bellowing through Asia with their own branch of superiority propaganda. The western nations went in heavily for imperialism and colonial expansion, but imperialism is a dead duck and people don't like to be colonized any more. The imperialists had their own brand of race castes and superiority nonsense.

We know race discrimination had something to do with what hit the Japanese on the west coast after Pearl Harbor. It wasn't something which fermented overnight. And we won't know until the war is over and we gain a bit of historical perspective, just how much it had to do with evacuation and concentrated relocation. We aren't questioning 'military necessity' and we won't. In fact we won't do anything consciously which may, in any way, obstruct the prosecution of the war. Yet we know discrimination existed before the war on jobs, in housing, in a myriad other ways.

Fundamental changes, such that of racial attitudes, take time. But some day we hope to pull into the New Orleans station on a train from Washington (if they still have trains then) and not see those Jim Crow signs. After all, white, brown or black, we're all Americans. We're fighting today for a common cause and we're fighting the biggest race-baiter of them all, Adolf Hitler.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Not From a Chuckleheaded Crackpot

"... they are not of an assimilable race and that they are strangers to our customs, our way of life and that it is utterly folly to expect the Japanese viewpoint to become American. He points out that the people of the United States generally cannot realize the harm that has already resulted from the presence of Japanese on the Pacific coast and adds that if they are permitted to live at large among us the possibility for disaster cannot be reckoned."

These words report the opinion, not of a chuckleheaded crackpot, but of a supposedly responsible attorney general of one of the western states where Japanese residents have established an admirable record for citizenship, industry and public spirit for more than a quarter of a century.

The words are quoted from a congressional report presented by Senator Stewart regarding a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to take into custody all persons of Japanese race.

The editor of the Pacific Citizen has assailed the bill vigorously and well. Americans could take no stand other than to protest such an action.

But the point that intrigues those of us who were born and grew up as Americans, who were taught to live the American way of life, is how Americans in public life can betray so shamelessly the principles they are pledged to defend and for which they are supposed to stand.

"... if they (the Japanese) are permitted to live at large among

us the possibility for disaster cannot be reckoned!"

What sort of alarmist talk is this and how villainous that 1-1000th portion of the population of the United States made up of Japanese has become in the last few months.

The Japanese have lived "at large" in almost every state in the Union for almost a generation now without dire results. In fact they contributed mightily to the development and wealth of great sections of the west and played a role no less proportionate than any other racial group in creating the America of today.

Within the past decade anti-alien land legislation came up in the state whose attorney general now makes these unfounded charges regarding the Japanese. At that time legislator after legislator got up to denounce the Filipino element against whom the legislation was directed, and not a word was said publicly against the Japanese. This is in the record.

Thus has it been with the Chinese, the Jews, the Negroes, the Catholics and other minority groups. Each in their turn have been attacked. Right now the particular victim is the Japanese.

Surely it is un-American to kick a man when he is down, but that is exactly what is taking place. Yet it is still more un-American to give up when the going seems tough.

Thinking Americans cannot stand by and watch their fascist-minded politicians victimize a minority group, for America's majority is made up of many minorities. The persecution of one group easily can become the persecution of others.

We paraphrase scripture, what availeth it a nation to win democratic principles for the world when it loseth them at home.

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

Japanese and the Farm Labor Shortage

Governor Culbert L. Olson on July 3 informed the people of California that unless a sufficient supply of agricultural labor is obtained immediately, he may be forced to ask for the use of interned Japanese to harvest needed crops.

Before evacuation got under way, when pressure was on to kick the Japanese out, many prominent farmers declared they would "rather see crops rot than employ Japanese to harvest them."

Food is a vital necessity for victory; it is a recognized fact that food will not only win the war; it will write the peace. If the men on Bataan and Corregidor had plenty of food and enough ammunition, they would be fighting yet.

When food shortages become pressing, no farmer could be called patriotic who let his crops rot. Hence interned Japanese labor must be "called back" to help in the war effort.

Governor Olson once insisted evacuation was absolutely necessary because, while it was "possible" to detect spies and saboteurs of Caucasian extraction, it was "impossible" to spot a "disloyal Japanese." He now admits Japanese evacuation did not help solve California's agricultural program.

On the contrary, it aggravated a situation in which the state already faced a serious farm labor shortage.

Japanese evacuees, two-thirds of them native-born U. S. citizens who regard themselves only as Americans, now find themselves in a rather sad predicament. They underwent virtual confiscation of their business, were compelled to sell their possessions for a song, had to leave their homes. After being kicked around and treated as enemy aliens, they are now asked by a Governor who clamored for their ouster, to return to farms they vacated—because their labor is so badly needed.

This is no time, of course, to argue the relative merits of Governor Olson's proposition. We are at war. First of all, our duty is to our country. Internment, concentration camps, sacrifices cannot—and must not—shake our faith in her. To win the war, the nation must have food and food the Japanese, both alien and citizen, can supply with their labor.

But we do believe firmly that justice ought to prevail at all times. The treatment now accorded citizens of the United States falls short of justice.

The governor of the sovereign state of California is quoted: "Even all of us who feel so resentful to the possibility of having enemy aliens among us, over whom surveillance must be continually exercised, may find it a duty in the war effort to accept the placement of Japanese labor in our fields."

Well, who's more resentful—those who were kicked out of their farms and homes, dispossessed of practically everything—or those who must receive them back to civilization?

The attitude of the majority of Americans toward American-Japanese is merely emotional hatred, fanned by a desire to picture the Japanese as brutal and untrustworthy, seeing no difference at all between those who were born and brought up as Americans—and those with whom our soldiers are now engaged in deadly struggle.

If the American people wish to retain the loyalty of the resident Japanese, both citizens and aliens, the only enlightened thing to do would be to reverse their antagonistic attitude, have faith in them in a reciprocal manner.

It is hard for the internee, especially the citizen, to wholeheartedly support the thesis, as one Caucasian camp manager said: "We are in Manzanar for the duration of the war. Possibly for several years."

With most western states facing agricultural labor shortages, the Japanese people cannot be kept in relocation centers doing nothing substantial, for a number of years. This is a burden on the government. Besides, the Japanese were told, time and again, that relocation centers were not "concentration camps," but places to relocate them in the interior states.

The Japanese, I am sure, will not object to returning to California farms to aid in harvesting crops. But certainly they cannot go back if the people who know them will not trust and accept them as part and parcel of the community to which they once belonged.

Hearing Boards for U. S. Citizen Japanese Advocated By Fertig

LOS ANGELES — Because the danger in evacuation lies in "alienating the loyalties of these Japanese and our other minorities in turn," Fred Fertig, Los Angeles young people's worker, offered a two-point solution to the problem in his talk during a round table discussion over Radio KFAC on June 28.

Discussing the problem, "What Effect Will Mass Evacuation Have on Evacuees and America Itself?" Fertig declared that hearing boards should be set up for citizens and aliens to permit their release after establishment of good faith; that the country should uphold the War Relocation Authority in a plan for progressive social, economic, American life of those released by the boards.

Deep Devotion to America

"It has been hard, very hard, for the Japanese in this country to be

good citizens. The alien Japanese, like the alien Chinese and Indian, has been refused citizenship through the Oriental Exclusion Act. There was little in this affront to his sense of human dignity to encourage his learning the language or taking part in this nation's civic affairs. Yet, strange thing, great numbers of these alien Japanese grew a deep devotion to America," declared Mr. Fertig.

"These are the kind of people we are evacuating. That being so, we must guarantee that the evacuation and resettlement program be carried out with a purpose to preserving the civil rights and human values of these fellow Americans. . . . But pressure groups and private interests now seek to take advantage of the position of the Japanese. They object to their receiving any social conveniences in (Continued on page 7)

Center Press

Celebrate Fourth With Big Issues

Center newspapers went "all out" in presenting Fourth of July editions for their readers.

Most ambitious issue was that of the Pinedale Logger. Sixteen pages in all, its first ten pages were printed on green paper, its last six, mostly sports, on regulation white.

It featured "Message to the Axis," by George H. King, service director, and "Shuichi Fukui, American," the story of a native Japanese who became "an American by the hard way."

Logger editor is G. T. Watanabe, with Suma Tsuboi associate editor. Tulare News

Cover of the week was by the Tulare News, with a three-color mimeograph job featuring the drawing of a Revolutionary minute man against a background of the preamble to the United States Constitution.

The edition was dedicated to General Douglas MacArthur, and featured the story of his life by Kimiko Kodani.

Editor of the Tulare News is Brownie Furutani. El Joaquin

Mimeographed in red and blue was the entire July 4 issue of El Joaquin, Stockton Assembly center newspaper.

Other center papers carried patriotic drawings and cartoons, ran editorials on democracy and patriotism.

Vagaries

Voluntary Relocation

Straws in the wind: The WPA may shortly announce a plan by which voluntary evacuees now in the intermountain region may enter relocation centers in the state in which they now reside. However, it must be stressed that this plan will be entirely voluntary and will be aimed to provide for those who have not established themselves satisfactorily in their new locations. . . . Winchell last week broke the story of the arrest of a nisei in Wisconsin on the charge of violation of the Army's civilian exclusion order. . . . Federal investigators also checked the story about two alleged Japanese "saboteurs" who attempted to rent rooms in a small Ohio town near a war plant. . . . Several American citizen Japanese are now being employed in clearing and preparing land for a military installation in a western state.

There's a Difference

U. S. newspapers, to read their stories, are still having a hard time differentiating between a relocation center and an alien enemy internment camps. . . . East coast nisei may organize a new civic group soon, something on the lines of a JAACL. . . . The national student relocation has hit some slight snags, but all authorities concerned hope that everything will be ironed out soon so that none of the prospective nisei collegians will miss their fall classes. . . . Many U. S. magazines, particularly those sponsored by religious groups, are planning articles on many phases of the evacuation situation. . . . Japanese sugar beet workers, who are credited with having saved much of the intermountain area's beet sugar crop, are now shifting to other lines of harvest work, picking fruits and vegetables. Later they will again move back into the beet sugar fields to work at 'topping' beets.

Friction

A certain amount of friction between citizen Japanese and their parents is reported over self-government in some of the centers. Evidence of this friction may have been partially responsible for the WCCA's order restricting all elective offices in the assembly centers to citizens. . . . The Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union is expanding its personnel and its work in order to meet the growing needs of the war crisis.

Legal Action

Although the American Legion in California has been one of the

WASHINGTON LETTER

The War for Interdependence

In China the Fourth of July was marked by the transfer of the heroic American Volunteer Group of fliers to the regular service of the United States Air Force. The crews celebrated their new status by blasting major Japanese airdromes around Hankow and Nanchang and shooting down five enemy planes over Henyang in Hunan Province. Results achieved over a 500-mile sky front were reported excellent.

Throughout the United States war workers celebrated Independence Day by staying at their jobs to build up the armed strength with which America's fighting forces throughout the world could smash back at the enemy. One steel rolling mill reported a run of 25 per cent of theoretical capacity. In Texas the bombing of military objectives of a miniature Tokyo laid out in scraps of wood impressed observers with the accuracy of American pilots and bombardiers.

In occupied Europe the Fourth of July was recognized by clandestine broadsheets and by a recognition that "the American phase of the war" is at hand. Preparations were under way to celebrate with increased resistance France's traditional day of independence, July 14, which Petain has refused to proclaim. Acts of sabotage became so frequent in occupied France that underground newspapers were issued in the form of communiques, describing the activities of various "sectors".

"French Front, Eastern Sector: Factories employing 15,000 men and women ceased work following destruction of the main power sta-

tion. The workers themselves have joined our organization. A garage containing thirty gasoline trucks has been burned to the ground. Some members of our organization, aided by peasants, set fire to several wagons of straw requisitioned by the enemy. Gasoline used to ignite the straw was stolen from a Germany military depot. A bomb was thrown at a German barracks and several officers were killed."

The significance of American planes and pilots in China gains points if it is seen in the light of a recent speech by Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah. Addressing the American Institute of Architects Senator Thomas (who lived for several years in Japan) declared that the white man's domination over the great masses of population in the so-called "backward" nations had been broken. When peace comes there will be a new world of free nations and racial independence, he said.

"That which made the world of the last 400 years is gone," he said. "The white man's spread over the earth, the techniques by which he has exploited what he called backward peoples and which to the white men became great fundamental motives for action, are things of the past. . . The unity of the British Commonwealth is proving itself to be of much more worth than the forced unity of the British Empire. The valiant way in which the Filipino has been fighting side by side with the American proves the strength of that unity which springs from understand-

New Phase of 'White Man's Burden'

The old phrase, "the white man's burden," somewhat tarnished with use, takes on a new significance when one recognizes that the processes of history have now brought the democratic states of the world up against the responsibility of freeing the nations which have been economically subject to them. In the Orient particularly the victory of the United Nations is bound to result in freeing from imperialistic ties the most populous countries of the world.

Resistance to a force far more dangerous than the worst brand of imperialism has finally given a common cause to the former imperial powers and to the countries where they had held special benefits.

More Self-Government for Porto Rico

Another straw in the wind is the proposal to extend a larger measure of self-government to the people of Porto Rico. At present the Porto Ricans elect their own Legislature, but the Governor is appointed by the President. It is now proposed to allow them to elect their own Governor as soon as the war is over.

The step may be taken as a hint to other colonial powers to take similar steps. It is clearly a

move to implement the policy of assuring freedom to the peoples of the world who formerly existed under imperial rule. President Roosevelt has neglected no opportunity to make clear his view that the principles of the Atlantic Charter should apply to the world at large. Porto Rico was acquired by the United States in 1898, at the same time as the Philippines, yet it has not received the same promise of self-government which made excellent fighters of the Filipinos. The new proposal may come partly from the lesson the Filipinos have taught us—that a free man fights best, and partly from a desire to show the way to other colonial powers.

Taken together with the other news of the week, it gives evidence of the world to come. When an American Air Force fights for China and an Indian Nationalist Leader recognizes the right of foreign troops to defend India, the common purpose grows clearer. Clearer, too, is the promise of a fair end to the struggle, now that men have learned how impossible it is for them to fight aggression except as brothers.

The establishing of the United Air Force in China makes this fact clear. A recent statement of Mohandas Gandhi makes it even clearer.

In his weekly paper, Harijan, Mr. Gandhi recently stated that the presence of British and American troops in India was both acceptable and necessary. This change of position shows that Mr. Gandhi too has recognized the fact that the United Nations offer the only hope of freedom in a world where a force worse than the old imperialism has been let loose.

"If we have confidence in ourselves we need neither fear nor suspect the presence of Allied troops," he writes.

Committee on Coast Evacuation Problem Preparing Pamphlet

NEW YORK — A pamphlet discussing the constitutional and legal questions involved of the evacuation of Japanese from the west coast is being prepared by the Continuing Committee of the Conference on the Japanese Evacuation Problem of the Post War World Council, according to Mary W. Hillier, secretary of the Council. The pamphlet will be written by Norman Thomas.

Warren Rules Evacuees Can't Vote in County

Citizens in Evacuee Center Do Not Acquire Voting Residence

SAN FRANCISCO — Attorney General Earl Warren ruled this week that evacuated Japanese Americans cannot vote in the county in which they now reside.

Warren said that Japanese "moved under compulsion do not acquire a voting residence in the county to which they have been removed."

Such citizens of Japanese extraction, however, may cast their ballot by absentee vote if they are registered in their home county.

Stockton Center Manager Leaves for New Mexican Post

STOCKTON — Stockton Center manager H. Mundell will be replaced by Assistant Manager Nicholson from July 16, it was reported here by El Joaquin.

Mundell will return to his former position as State Director of Employment for the WPA in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

"Your cooperation has greatly lessened my duties in the administration of the affairs of the Center, and in turn you have been repaid by more general freedom of action in the absence of necessary rules and regulations," he said in a statement given to El Joaquin.

Hearing Boards Suggested by Fertig

(Continued from page 5) the Centers, they want them for slave labor, and they propose to deport citizen and alien Japanese alike after the war."

Fearful for Minority Rights
On the effect of evacuation on America, Fertig declared: "What is America but Negroes, Italians, Jews, Irish and Japanese — all Americans—seeking to blend their various cultures into a creative economic and political whole. But war aggravates race tensions, and the unselective detention of a total racial group makes our other racial minorities fearful for their rights

"As a good Anglo-Saxon American remarked, 'We haven't done this to 125,000 Japanese, but to 130,000,000 Americans.'"

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

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.

The Stork Club

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Haye Someya, a boy on July 1, at Tanforan.
To Mrs. James Nakagawa, a girl on July 2, at Tanforan.
To Mrs. Nobuo Niitsuma, a girl on July 7, at Tanforan.
To Mrs. Hatsuei Iwo, a boy on July 6, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Keizo Hiramoto, a boy on July 7, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Isamu Kuwata, a girl on July 7, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Harris Shiyoa, a girl on July 7, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Hideo Satow, a girl on July 8, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Roy Minoru Kato, a boy on June 26, at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Frank Nakamoto, a girl Yoshiko, on July 2, at Merced.
To Mrs. Giichi Miyano, a boy, on July 1, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Toshiyuki Omote, a boy on July 3, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Harry Maeda, a boy on July 3, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Kenzo Morioka, a boy Norio, on July 4, at Pomona.
To Mrs. Hatsuko Onouye, a boy Victor Makoto, on July 4, at Pinedale.
To Mrs. Tokiuchi Nohara, a girl Tokiyo, on July 5, at Pomona.
To Mrs. Masateru Shimazaki, a boy on July 6, at Pomona.
To Mrs. Kenjiro Yamaga, a girl on July 6, at Pomona.
To Mrs. Kimiyuki Onoda, a girl on July 6, at Tulare.
To Mrs. Kamezo Suzuki, a girl on July 7, at Tulare.
To Mrs. Yutaka Kanemoto, a girl on July 8, at Pinedale.
To Mrs. Hachi Izumi, a girl on July 8, at Poston.
To Mrs. Fujimatsu Moriguchi, a girl on June 29, at Pinedale.
To Mrs. Bob Kushida, a girl on June 24, at the Sacramento hospital.
To Mrs. Tatsuo Saito, a girl on June 23, at Tulare.
To Mrs. Shigemi Yamaga, a girl on June 23, at Pomona.
To Mrs. Shinko Fukuda, a boy on June 30 at Tanforan.
To Mrs. Yukiko Motoyoshi, a girl on June 30 at Tanforan.
To Mrs. Jitsuzo Nakamoto, a boy on June 28 at Tanforan.
To Mrs. Nobusuke Nakanishi, a boy on June 28, at Tanforan.
To Mrs. F. Kubota, a girl Naomi, on June 20, at Turlock.
To Mrs. B. Kinoshita, a girl on June 22, at North Portland.
To Mrs. Shizuko Yoshimura, a boy on June 22, at Stockton County hospital.
To Mrs. Roy Tsuruda, a boy on June 23, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Taketaro Enomoto, a girl on June 23, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Yeiroku Miyagi, a boy on June 26, at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Margie Yoshizumi, a girl on June 26 at Manzanar.
To Mrs. David T. Sato, a boy on June 26, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Hiroshi Shibata, a boy on June 26, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Ben Kumagai, twin girls on June 29, at Santa Anita.

Obituary

DEATHS

Mrs. Fuji Sano, 61, on June 18 at Santa Anita.
Yoshitaro Kodai, 59, on June 20, at Turlock.
Rev. Paul Y. Watanabe of Los Angeles on June 21 at Los Angeles General hospital.
Harry Kitahara, 60, on June 21 at Santa Anita.
Ritsuro Ota, 51, on June 25, at Santa Anita.
Mrs. Kiyu Shirai at Santa Anita hospital.
Togoro Sonoda, 62, on June 27,

Send Japanese To Japan, Says Legion Leader

Washington Veterans Official Will Ask For State Resolution

NACHES, Wash. — A post-war "Japan for the Japanese" campaign is being urged here by Rudy Huettner, sixth district commander of the American Legion, who said that a resolution will be introduced at the American Legion convention in Seattle next month calling for the return of all alien Japanese in America to their native country at the end of the war.

"We hope the resolution will become publicized and that a national movement for removal of all alien Japanese will result," Huettner said.

The American Legion commander said that the "aliens have proved they cannot be trusted. If the aliens who owe loyalty to their emperor are removed it will give the American born Japanese a chance to develop a feeling of true patriotism toward the United States."

Huettner said that legion leaders from other valley posts were working in the campaign.

"A few days ago I listened to a short-wave broadcast from Japan by a young man and woman who said they had been educated in the United States. They claimed that when the Japanese were evacuated from the Yakima valley and from California valleys the Japanese were herded down the highway like cattle and that the women were raped by civilians and soldiers."

Poston Elections Set for July 21

POSTON — Over 100 candidates are now listed in thirty-one blocks for election to the temporary Community Council, according to a report in the Press Bulletin, official daily release of the WRA at Poston.

First elections will be held July 21, with subsequent elections to follow as new residents become settled at this center.

The Council will be authorized to make recommendations on health, welfare, law and order and other problems within the community.

Thirteen babies have been born to date at Poston.

"Lucky thirteenth" was the girl born to Mrs. Hachi Izumi, formerly of Brawley.

at Santa Maria hospital.
Tatsuei Uyeno, 62, on July 1, at Santa Anita.
Yasutaro Hirosuka, 61, on July 1, at Santa Anita.
Alvan Masaru Imada, 1, at Merced General hospital, on July 4.
Mrs. Misao Yamamoto, 46, on July 10, at Rideout hospital.
Tami Fujiwara, 49, on June 29 at San Mateo Community hospital.
Aye Uta, 56, on June 29, at San Mateo Community hospital.
Togoro Sonoda, 62, on June 27 at Santa Maria hospital.
Kazuo Miyaoka, 19, at Fresno General hospital on June 23.
Inazo Yoshioka, 68, on July 5, at Santa Anita.
Kiyoshi Nakagawa, 24, on July 8, at Santa Anita.

And Bells

MARRIAGES

Teruyo Hoshizaki to Shigemi Sugiyama, on July 6, at Tulare.

Two Salt Lake Japanese Beaten By Five Men

Two Salt Lake Japanese, Joe S. Kuzura, 72, and his son, Nobuyuki Kazura, 40, were severely beaten last Monday night by a group of men who were turned away from their hotel, the San Pedro, 509 1/2 West Second South street.

Police Monday night detained five men following the alleged attack on the two men who are employees of the hotel.

Treated at the Salt Lake police emergency hospital and later removed to Holy Cross hospital, the elder Kazura suffered a possible skull fracture and severe bruises. His son was treated for a face laceration.

The men taken into custody a few minutes after the attack were John Martinez, Ray Campos, Joe Elizondo, Ben Gabalden and Andrew Martinez. Police said two of the men carried knives with blades of illegal length.

Evacuees Eligible For Benefits from Old Age Insurance

Persons evacuated from military areas are eligible for old age and survivors' insurance, according to the recent decision of the Social Security Board.

Records reveal that a considerable number of evacuees have become eligible for payments within the last few months, while many who were receiving payments before evacuation are not now getting checks because their addresses are unknown.

All persons in either group should apply immediately to the nearest Social Security Board office.

Aliens as well as citizens are entitled to social security payments, provided they were employed in an industry covered by the Social Security Act.

Ex-Tanforan Bar Becomes Library

TANFORAN — The former grandstand bar at Tanforan now dispenses wisdom instead of Juleps, according to the Tanforan Totalizer, reporting the conversion of the bar into a library and storeroom.

Tanforites can now register for free correspondence courses in such subjects as history, auto mechanics, blue printing, drafting, psychology, and vocation guidance.

Courses will be given by the California State Department of Education.

With seven Centerites reporting, the verdict on "Should nisei marry now?" in the Totalizer's feature, "Your Opinion, Please!" was four positives Ayes, one cautious "Yes, but," and two noes.

"How can we tell if a girl can cook or do housework or what they would look like in a dress?" was the plaint of Sam Yanagizawa, 20, single.

Use of Japanese May Alleviate Labor Shortage

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The present acute shortage of farm labor may be alleviated by the use of Japanese aliens in farm work in the western states, it was reported here last week.

The Department of Agriculture, in conjunction with the United States Employment Service, is now studying plans to recruit alien Japanese labor.

Before these alien Japanese can be employed on farms, the governor of each state must guarantee protection and the employment service must certify that citizen workers are not being displaced by the use of aliens, according to the present plan.

Officials here cite a shortage of citrus, fruit and vegetable labor on the west coast.

WRA Official Says U. S. Nisei Loyal

(Continued from page 1)
fact that two-thirds of the persons evacuated are American citizens." Hoped for Freedom of Citizens
"I personally wish it were possible for at least the American citizens once removed from the coastal zone, to be free to go anywhere in the United States to seek means of making a living for themselves and their families—the same as other American citizens," he told the committee.

He explained, however, that voluntary evacuation which was underway for some time "ran into serious difficulties, indicated we would have had turmoil and possibly bloodshed on our hands had it been permitted to continue. I deplore the fact but it is a fact. I think it is going to be possible, under a most careful type of management, for at least the American citizens, and perhaps others after careful examination, to engage in private employment during seasons of the year when labor is short in the Intermountain states."

The WRA's \$70,000,000 appropriation, which President Roosevelt requested that Congress pass in a memo to the House committee on appropriation, includes funds for the construction and maintenance of relocation centers, land subjugation and other reclamation work, medical services, schools, and education, food, clothing, loans to community services, cash allowances for evacuees to purchase articles not supplied by the government, and the operation of the WRA's administrative machinery. The WRA estimates that a total of 70,000 evacuees will be employed in the relocation centers.

Statue of Liberty Float Wins Merced Parade Honors

MERCED — The Statue of Liberty float entered by Ward H won first prize at the Merced Fourth of July parade.

School children, departments and wards participated in the parade.

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
MemberJACL 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.....

WANTED...
10,000 SUPPORTERS
to subscribe to the
PACIFIC CITIZEN
\$2.00 Per Year-Member; \$2.50 Non-Member
Apply to Your Chapter Leader
Or Send Your Subscription Direct to
JACL NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
Managers
PACIFIC CITIZEN SUPPORTERS DRIVE
415 Beason Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah

