



Michigan City Approves Hitler's Race Theories; Refuses to Admit U.S.-Born Japanese to Residence



Inside Japan

The first stories from inside Japan were being told by Americans this week from the little Portuguese port of Laurence Marques in east Africa. There, in a steaming tropical colony of one of the world's few neutral nations, American diplomats and newspapermen who had arrived on the Asama Maru and the Conte Verde were being exchanged for Japanese nationals who had been brought from New York on the Swedish liner Gripsholm. Landing at the Portuguese port after six months of internment in Japan and in occupied Asia, U. S. newsmen rushed to file their stories. By far the most complete were those from the U. P.'s Robert Bellaire who had been in Tokyo on Dec. 7.

Here are some highlights of Robert Bellaire's report on inside Japan, as carried by the United Press:

The people of Japan are enduring the limits of hardships in their daily life but their warlords' constant harping on victories keeps their morale up and they have been told that their only sea losses have been two destroyers and one small aircraft carrier. Living under rigid censorship and learning only what the warlords want them to know about the war, the Japanese follow the militarists with blind faith, believing that they will win the war with America but having no idea when or how it can be done or what will happen afterwards.

U. S. Army bombers caught the Japanese napping in their April 18 raid. Flying low over the capital which had never heard the crash of an enemy bomb, they concentrated their attack on the factories and killed an estimated 600 workers. Fires set in the Nagoya aircraft factories where Mitsubishi produces the "Zero" planes were reported to have burned for two days.

Japanese Army censors held up the last appeal for peace by President Roosevelt to the Emperor of Japan at the eleventh hour, making it impossible for Ambassador Grew to transmit the message to the Emperor before the warlords launched their attack on Pearl Harbor.

There were rumors that at least two high Army officers committed suicide because one U. S. plane flew over the Imperial Palace without, however, attempting to bomb it. Cabinet members hurried to the Palace and apologized to the Emperor immediately after he emerged from his air raid shelter.

It was rumored that when General Hideki Tojo, the warlord premier, was inspecting a Tokyo factory after the raid, a hammer was thrown at him by a worker, who blamed him for the deaths of 100 workers of the factory in the air raid. The hammer is said to have grazed Tojo's head.

Correspondent Bellaire reported that he and other U. S. newsmen in Tokyo were mistreated on several occasions when they refused to write statements which they believed the Japanese intended to use for propaganda purposes. Bellaire told of brutality by Japanese police in the treatment of Joseph Dynan of the A. P., W. R. Willis of CBS, Max Hill of the A. P. and Otto Tolischus of the New York Times. Tolischus was partly

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Dearborn Commission Rules Nisei Can't Live in City

DETROIT — The city fathers of Dearborn, Mich., have "upheld the racial theories of Adolf Hitler," writes Harold Lavine, staff correspondent of the New York daily PM in reporting the ruling of the Dearborn Safety Commission against the proposed stay here of Kenneth Murase, 21-year-old University of California student.

The story, according to Lavine, continues:

"The controversy started when the Mt. Olivet Methodist Church decide to bring to Dearborn four young Americans of Japanese descent, whom the War Department and the Department of Justice had released from West coast internment camps. The Safety Commission vetoed the idea and the Rev. Owen M. Geer, pastor of the church, asked for an open hearing, meanwhile cutting his proposed contingent of four to one, Murase.

"Three hundred Dearborn residents crowded into the hearing to protest against the church's plans. Their leader was Ralph Trotter, past commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Michigan.

"On Dec. 7," Trotter said, 'the United States was stabbed in the back by the very ancestors of these people the clergy wants to bring to Michigan.

"In all the Japanese, race prejudice will overshadow citizenship in any country."

"And Walter Emig, commander of the Allied Veterans' Council of Dearborn, declared:

"We've got enough subversive elements here in Dearborn."

"To this the Rev. Geer answered:

"These people are American citizens. The United States had no intention of abridging the Constitution by internment for the duration. . . . No one would be released for resettlement without the approval of the War Dept."

(Ed. Note: Kenny Murase's column, "Until Evacuation," appears in this issue.)

Newspaper PM Hits Nazi Mind Of Dearborn

NEW YORK — Commenting editorially on the Dearborn, Mich., case, in which Kenneth Murase, 21-year-old Nisei was refused permission to live there by the Dearborn Safety Commission, the New York newspaper PM declared:

"Immediately after Pearl Harbor, the War Dept. ordered the internment of Americans of Japanese descent living on the West coast.

"The action was unprecedented, yet necessary. And those interned accepted the disruption in their lives as gracefully, and for the most part as willingly, as other Americans have accepted the other disruptions war creates.

"No one knew where the Japanese navy might strike next, or how quickly. And no one knew how many Japanese agents might be living among these Americans of Japanese descent.

"It was for that reason and that reason alone that the War Dept. established the internment camps. And it was the War Dept.'s intention to release those interned as soon as proper investigation could be made, which is what the War Dept. is doing now.

"Unfortunately, however, there are in every community, elements which think Nazi and act Nazi and often manage to make their weight felt. That apparently, is what happened in Dearborn.

"The fact is that most Ameri-

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Citizens May Leave Relocation Centers Under New Program

Fujii, Ex-Doho Editor, Takes Government Job

NEW YORK — Shuji Fujii, editor of the Japanese anti-militarist weekly, Doho, arrived in New York last week to take up his new duties in the Japanese section of the Office of War Information.

Fujii, an American-born Japanese, was released from the Santa Anita assembly center through the efforts of Elmer Davis, chief of the Office of War Information. He will do translation work. At the time of his release Fujii was being held at the county jail in Los Angeles on the charge of distributing a petition at Santa Anita.

The nisei anti-fascist joins Lewis Suzuki, Haru Matsui and Kiyonao Okami in the Japanese section of OWI. Chuzo Tamotzu, noted New York artist, is slated to join Jun Iwamatsu in the art department of the same office. Iwamatsu, a noted painter and cartoonist in Japan, is a political refugee.

Collier's Says Native Sons Suit Stabs Democracy

Dynamites Democratic Principles, Editorial In Magazine Declares

Collier's, one of the nation's leading mass circulation weeklies, declared in an editorial this week that the suit of the Native Sons of the Golden West to disenfranchise American-born Japanese was "A Stab at Democracy."

Collier's indicated that the Native Sons' suit, if successful, would 'dynamite the democratic principles on which this nation is founded.'

The editorial declared:

"San Francisco's federal district court the other day witnessed the opening of what must surely be the most paradoxical lawsuit yet to grow out of our war excitement.

"Brought up by an organization called the Native Sons of the Golden West, the suit aimed to have the Supreme Court eventually declare that persons of Japanese descent born in the United States are not U. S. citizens. This, though the 14th Amendment to the Constitution declares that 'all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside.'

Thrown Out by Lower Court

"The lower court threw the case out, but the Native Sons, etc., swear that they will get it to the Supreme Court somehow. Whatever happens to this particular suit, it is a symptom of the times, and other attempts along the same lines will probably be made here and there.

"The suit, of course, was brought with patriotic motives. The Native Sons, etc., are worried about the Japanese problem on the West Coast—and the Japanese government, at Pearl Harbor, gave us all ample cause to worry about that problem. But the way to tackle the problem is not to ask legislatures to write laws that will dynamite the democratic principles on which this nation is founded.

"The short-range solution is the one we adopted—to ship all Japanese back from the West Coast to inland camps made as comfortable as they could be made in a hurry. The long-range solution is to go on being fair and decent to all immigrants and their descendants, so that all but a fanatic fringe of them will be loyal to this country first. . . ."

Procedure Set Up by WRA Which Will Permit Departure to Jobs Outside Defense Command

Only American-Born Japanese Who Have Never Lived, Studied in Japan Eligible to Take Advantage of Plan Announced by Government

By MIKE MASAOKA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Procedures through which individual American citizens of Japanese ancestry and their families may obtain permission to leave relocation centers to accept jobs outside the Western Defense Command were disclosed this week by Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority.

The program by which American-born Japanese can leave the centers was announced through an official instruction sent by Myer to WRA officials Tuesday.

Sanger Group To Be Relocated On Gila Project

Evacuees From Reedley, Visalia May Go To Center at Poston

DEL REY, Calif. — Three thousand citizen and alien Japanese from the area of Fresno county covered by the Army's civilian exclusion proclamation No. 106 will be relocated at the Gila River relocation center at Sacaton, Arizona, Ken Tashiro, secretary of the Del Rey office of the JACL disclosed Wednesday on information received from local WCCA authorities.

The evacuees will entrain in groups of 500 for Casa Grande, Arizona, starting August 2.

Proclamation 106 affects persons of Japanese ancestry living in the Del Rey, Sanger, Parlier, Selma, Kingsburg and Malaga districts in Fresno county. Those affected by this proclamation registered last Monday and Tuesday at Sanger.

The official total of those registered under Proclamation 106 was given as 2982, of which 1580 were males and 1402 females. There are 748 heads of families in the group which includes 53 infants of one year or less, 156 children from one to four years of age and 236 from five to eleven years of age.

Evacuees who have been receiving social security and unemployment benefits were advised to contact Arizona social security authorities upon their arrival at their destination.

Detaining at Casa Grande, the evacuees will be taken in chartered busses to Sacaton.

It was believed that evacuees from the Reedley and Visalia areas would be moved to the Colorado River relocation area at Poston, Arizona.

Arguments Continued In Korematsu Case

SAN FRANCISCO — Arguments in the case of Fred Korematsu, 23, American-born San Leandro Japanese, who is charged with being in a restricted area, were continued until August 4 when the case came up in Federal court last week.

The American Civil Liberties Union is making a test of the Korematsu case on the right of the Army to order the evacuation and internment of an American citizen without a hearing and without filing charges.

FBI Agent Takes Two Into Custody

MANZANAR — Sambei Hiraga and Kiyoshi Iwasaki, alien Japanese, were taken into custody by an FBI agent on July 15 and taken from Manzanar.

No reason was announced for the arrests.

The Western Defense Command embraces the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and Montana and the Territory of Alaska.

It was stated that permission to leave the relocation center will be granted only to American-born persons who have never lived in Japan or attended school there. Must Have Definite Job

Under the procedures set up in WRA Director Myer's instructions, an American citizen resident of a relocation center who has a definite offer of a job outside the center and outside the Western Defense Command may apply to the director of his center for a permit.

If there are dependent members in his family, the applicant must state in his application what plans have been made for taking care of those who will accompany him and for those who will remain in the relocation center.

Permission to leave the relocation center will be granted by the national director of the War Relocation Authority, Dillon S. Myer, after the latter has obtained full information as to the loyalty of the applicant and the nature of the employment offered. The national WRA director will make necessary arrangements with the prospective employer in order to insure satisfactory working conditions and will also communicate with local officials in the community where the applicant will reside.

Center Director Issues Permit

The permit to leave the relocation center will be issued by the director of the center.

Under the terms as outlined, the War Relocation Authority will provide transportation to the nearest railroad or bus station and the traveler will arrange for and pay for all other transportation required.

The WRA policy provides that each person who leaves a relocation center under an employment permit remains in the "constructive custody" of military authorities and that the national director of the WRA may revoke the permit at any time and require the person or persons affected to return to the relocation center.

It is expected that this program will be placed into effect shortly at the WRA's relocation centers which are already in operation at Manzanar, Tule Lake, Poston and Sacaton. The procedure will be available to American-born Japanese, now in WCCA assembly centers, as soon as they are relocated at a War Relocation Authority center, it was believed.

Contractor Seeks Thousand Men for Project in Idaho

JEROME, Idaho — With construction work being rushed on the Japanese relocation project at Eden, which is scheduled to be ready for occupancy on August 13, contractors have issued a call for a thousand additional workers.

Two thousand men are already employed on the construction job.

Warren Enters Endo Case as 'Friend of Court'

State Attorney General Says Suit Concerns Government of State

SAN FRANCISCO — Attorney General Earl Warren of California last week filed application with Federal Judge Roche to intervene "as a friend of the court" in the citizenship suit of Mitsuye Endo, 22-year-old American born Japanese girl, now in a relocation center at Newell, Modoc county.

Miss Endo has brought action seeking to disprove Lt. Gen. DeWitt's authority to intern her and approximately 75,000 other American born Japanese in relocation and assembly centers.

Warren based his request on grounds the suit definitely concerns the state and county governments of California.

Previously, Judge Roche had granted permission to the American Civil Liberties Union to appear in the case as "a friend of the court."

Miss Endo is represented in court by a San Francisco attorney, James Purcell. She seeks a writ of habeas corpus and her release from Tule Lake center at Newell.

San Mateo Grand Jury Inspects Camp Conditions

REDWOOD CITY, Calif.—A special committee of the San Mateo county grand jury this week visited the Tanforan assembly center to inspect sanitary conditions there.

Foreman James B. Howell of the grand jury disclosed that "there had been some complaints of a minor nature but nothing official." He said that the jury had accepted an invitation from Health Director Dr. Gans who maintains health jurisdiction over the center by agreement with the federal government, to survey conditions.

Dr. Gans said minor infractions of sanitary regulations were being corrected and that a full fledged health program was in force. Due to these measures, he said, there have been no epidemics nor serious illness among Japanese at the camp. One of the major sanitary accomplishments, he said, was an adequate sewage disposal system hooked up with the South San Francisco and San Bruno sewer lines.

Manzanar Now Has Printed Free Press

MANZANAR—First issue of the Manzanar Free Press in its new tabloid format appeared July 22.

This is the first center newspaper to break away from the mimeographed form and become a printed newspaper.

Appearing first on April 11, the Free Press gradually progressed from a four-page mimeographed bi-weekly to a tri-weekly. It carried the only Japanese section of the center newspapers.

The staff is headed by Editor Chiye Mori, Assistant Editor Dan Tsutsumi and Business Manager Joe Blamey.

Fresno Residents Contribute to Center Blood Bank

FRESNO — Fresno center residents have so far contributed 12 pints of blood for the center blood bank, according to the Fresno Grapevine.

Inception of a pickling room at this center will insure a plentiful supply of pickles for mess halls.

Now being preserved are cucumbers, turnips, cabbage and carrots.

The Fresno Center Bowl will have a new stage complete with boys' and girls' dressing rooms.

For better acoustics, the back walls will be tapered outward.

Flowers are being planted in back of the stage to form a background for the bowl.

Complete Survey of Japanese Population in New York City

By TOGE FUJIHARA

NEW YORK — A "Social Study of the Japanese Population in the Greater New York Area," a 48-page publication of the Survey Committee of this city, has just been released.

Of the total Japanese population of 1750, over 1514 individuals were reached by the survey, of whom 1020 adults over 17 were used for tabulation.

The survey shows only 260 adult Nisei, 106 men and 154 women.

Over a third of these Nisei are Eurasians. The average age of Nisei is 16.

Half of these adult Nisei are from the Middle West, the Pacific coast and Hawaii. Employment possibilities and educational facilities were the principal motives for coming to New York.

Taking the Nisei as a whole, the majority of whom are unmarried, the women outnumber the men 8 to 7. Among adult Nisei, the women outnumber the men by the still greater ratio of 3 to 2. Of the 66 adult American born Japanese who are married, there are only six all-Nisei couples.

Seventy-seven per cent of the Nisei have sought higher education beyond high school in business, technical, art, and other specialized courses. Fifty-two per cent have attended colleges and universities in various parts of the country, including such institutions as the University of Hawaii, the University of California, the University of Washington, Florida state college, Harvard and Columbia.

The employment situation among the Nisei is not as acute as is generally believed. Of the 260 Nisei in the survey, only 17 per cent were unemployed as of May, 1942. The majority of these are working in American firms. Most of the Nisei are engaged in the commercial fields, but there are many in the professional fields of engineering, teaching, law, medicine and in the skilled labor class, as the dental mechanics, machinists and laboratory technicians.

The survey reported 700 alien Japanese, whose average age was 50.5 years. Their average period of residence in this country is nearly 28 years, and at least eight men and women have lived in the United States for 50 years or longer.

Half of the Issei men are single. Of the total married Issei, 51 per cent chose Caucasian wives. Most of the Issei women are married, with about 90 per cent having Japanese husbands.

Of the total Issei Japanese, only 34 per cent are unemployed. It appears that a large percentage of this group is unemployable because of old age or illness. Of those working, most are restaurant workers and domestics.

The eight organizations jointly sponsoring and financing the survey are the New York Church Committee for Japanese Work, the Japanese Methodist Church and Institute, the Japanese Christian Association, the Japanese Christian Institute, the New York Buddhist church, the Young People's Christian Federation of New York and the Tozai club.

Order Discharging Nisei 'C.O.' Rescinded by Draft Officials

California Girl Weds Soldier in Missouri Town

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. — Private Alan T. Teranishi, 26, stationed at O'Reilly hospital in Springfield, and Lillian M. Kodama, 24, of Reedley, Calif., both American-born Japanese, were married at the county courthouse here on July 21 by County Judge Frank Wheeler with the blessing of the FBI and the county attorney's office.

Several days before the wedding Private Teranishi appeared at the sheriff's office to see if it was necessary to obtain permission to bring his sweetheart here for the wedding. The sheriff knew of no objection. FBI agents were consulted and they were of the same mind. But Private Teranishi was taking no chances.

He went to County Attorney William Collinson and got him to write a letter to Miss Kodama stating there is no Missouri law which would prohibit their marriage and residence here.

Her marriage saved Miss Kodama from having to go to an evacuation camp with her parents, the bride told county officials.

Stockton Center Prepares for First Election

STOCKTON — Stockton center took the first step toward the formation of an Advisory Council and the block representatives group by calling for candidates for the representatives' posts.

Residents were given to August 2 to file candidacy.

The election will follow on August 5.

Approve Plans For Manzanar Schools

MANZANAR — Plans for two elementary schools, a junior high and high school for Manzanar have been approved, and they will soon be under construction, according to the Manzanar Free Press.

Manzanar workers will be employed on these projects as contract labor is unavailable, due to war conditions.

SEATTLE — The American Friends Service Committee in Seattle disclosed that nationwide protests from Civilian Public Service men had resulted last week in a change of order by selective service authorities resulting in the rescinding of a discharged order issued for George Kiyoshi Yamada, a conscientious objector of Japanese descent.

Yamada who had been stationed at the Cascade Locks camps for "C. O.'s" had been ordered to evacuate to a War Relocation Authority camp.

After the many protests the selective service officials changed their order and allowed Yamada to move to an eastern Civilian Public Service camp of his own choice. He will go to Camp No. 5, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

With the support of Camp Director Mark Schrock and his fellow campers, Yamada was reported by the Pacific Cable, AFS publication in Seattle, to have explained his stand as follows:

"I cannot conscientiously comply with this evacuation order. It is a violation of civil liberties and constitutes a disregard of all decency in human beings. I feel it is my duty to affirm racial equality and all Christian principles."

Advance Unit Arrives At Relocation Center In Gila River Valley

CASA GRANDE, Ariz. — The advance unit of Japanese evacuees from the coast area in California, consisting of more than 500 men, women and children, including doctors, nurses, educators and many professional men, arrived by train in Casa Grande the first part of last week and were taken in chartered busses to the Sacaton Relocation center on the Pima Indian Reservation to Camp One.

These persons will assist in the preparation of the other camps, Camps Two and Three, for occupancy and administrative setups.

When completed the camps will house 10,000 to 15,000 Japanese who will make their home there for the duration.

The first group arrived from the assembly center at Turlock, California.

They were followed later in the week by additional groups of evacuees from Turlock.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

True Picture of Poston Conditions

Poston, Ariz.

From this "hell hole of America," we raise our voice to present a true picture of the conditions here. Congressman Leland Ford of Los Angeles, California, claims that he has seen all three relocation centers; that is, Poston, Manzanar, and Tule Lake. We understand he spent about half a day looking around Poston and slept at Parker where there is an air conditioned hotel. He reminds us of those tourists who used to visit a foreign country for one week and write about the people and conditions of that country.

We must admit that the row of flimsily built barracks may look imposing at first sight. The administration offices hum with activity and are cool because they are air conditioned and have a constant stream of cold water to refresh the thirsty souls.

But to know what is the actual condition requires at least a week's sojourn here. Then most likely, Congressman Ford will be in the midst of a sandstorm. It seems to come at least once a week, together with a rainstorm. Last Wednesday, about \$75,000 in damages was inflicted to this third largest city of Arizona. It is indeed a sight to see the storm approach. We went through one by getting stalled in a machine during the worst part. Women became hysterical when roofs were blown off the building they were in or when roofs came crashing into their doors from the neighboring building.

We would like to see Mr. Ford bring his family, especially if he has children from two months to ten years old, and let him sit in a room about 20 feet by 20 feet when the dust comes pouring in from every crack in the building. And these barracks certainly have many knot holes and crevices since they are hastily constructed edifices. We would like to see him as a father hear his little children cry for fear of the lightning and thunderstorm. We would like to see him witness his children suffering from the dust.

Dining in Mess Halls In 120 Degrees Heat

We would like to have Mr. Ford and his Pacific coast colleagues come to our mess halls on a day when it is about 120 degrees or thereabouts—and the temperature is this high every day now. Instead of enjoying his meals, he will be drenching with perspiration. Although hot food only further accentuates the heated feeling, the residents have to eat because this is the only means of surviving. There are no air coolers. Little children cannot eat because of the heat. Even the grownups lose their appetite.

It is a reflection on a civilized government that the residents have to dig into their own pockets to buy air conditioners to make life a little more tolerable. But every block consisting of up to 300 people cannot afford this luxury. This means that they will have to continue to suffer in this torrid summer heat of Arizona for another month and a half. And since this war is expected to continue for about five to six years, unless improvements are made, the residents will continue to suffer.

An Invitation To Leland Ford

We would like to see Mr. Ford and his fellow congressmen go out in the heat of 120 degrees to cut brush; or level the ground with tractors, \$12 to \$16 as his compensation. This is not for 40 hours a week, but for 48 hours. In all, everyone must work 190 hours a month, a concession of 10 hours being made from the original schedule of 200 working hours a month.

We would like to see him forced to go to work with just a bowl of mush, a slice of toast, and a cup of coffee. We would like to see him witness his children who had been accustomed to drinking a quart of milk a day go without any milk for day after day; and when fortunate, receive about one cup of fresh milk.

Here at Poston women are forced to go to latrines without partitions,

having her children sit by her side and glare at her as a curiosity or have neighbors and their children do the same thing. And women are forced to go to unpartitioned showers and have the neighbors and their children make a spectacle of her.

We would like to have Mr. Ford and his colleagues go through the experience of having the fear that perchance some day no food may come to this center because of the poor transportation facilities. Food hoarding is going on because people are afraid that they may not have anything to eat one of these days, not because they want to keep a stock of their favorite articles.

No Furniture For Barracks

We would like to see Mr. Ford come out to the barracks, called apartments by the government officials, and go through the routine of settling himself. There is not one piece of furniture. Army cots are furnished. Notice has come out that none will be replaced even if the canvas may be torn or the legs bent. We would like to see him try to keep a house when there are not even chairs, tables or any other conveniences one would have in a home in the outside world.

We would like to see him try to sleep in these barracks in the evenings. The temperature of the room does not fall below 100 degrees until about 5 a. m. in the mornings. Then everyone must report to breakfast by 7:30. Half an hour is allowed. If you should oversleep, you have nothing to eat until noontime. You cannot make up the lost sleep in the mornings since you have to report to work in order to fill your eight hours a day schedule. We would like to see how comfortable he will feel trying to sleep in a room which is 117 degrees and have from five to six share his room. The front doors cannot be opened when there is a strong breeze for fear the dust will cover everything. And so, with the agony of seeing your children suffer, you will have to make the most of it.

We would like him to do a good eight hours a day of work and come back and go to the showers. There is no hot water or cold water in the evenings because the pressure is not there. The army has been promising the pumps but they have not arrived. What was being used to accommodate 2200 people is still the only pump available for a population which has now reached over 4000.

Enemy Aliens Get Better Treatment

Enemy aliens who have been interned are receiving better treatment in their prison camps. Those who have been released and have rejoined their families have expressed their amazement at the shambles in which their kinsmen have been living. They claim that the living conditions are far superior, better foods, better quarters and so forth in the internment camps. The enemy aliens have the Spanish Embassy to watch over their welfare. Reprisals are threatened, and feared in case of mistreatment of the enemy nationals. But we, American citizens, who have no ties with any foreign country, have no place to appeal. If our government should desire to listen to the whims and vicissitudes of the politicians who are coming up for re-election or of that segment of the public which is imbued with race hatred, we have to submit unless our friends are powerful enough to improve conditions.

If Mr. Ford were to come here as a laborer, he will have ice water to quench his thirst. But Mrs. Ford and the children would have to drink the lukewarm water from the faucet since the common people have no ice or ice water. Ice cannot be purchased even at the canteens.

The administration officials are doing yeomen work under handicaps which are beyond their control. It is to be hoped that conditions will be improved as the days go by. But no one needs to conceal the true status because all the facts will come out eventually. The residents of Poston are quietly going about

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Evacuee Artist Urges War Bond Purchase



Hollywood Film Pictures U. S. Japanese as Spy Ring Leader

20th-Fox to Release
'Little Tokyo, U.S.A.'
In Theatres Shortly

'Little Tokyo, U. S. A.', a Twentieth Century-Fox production telling the story of an alleged American-born Japanese leader of an espionage ring, will be released in U. S. theatres shortly.

The film has been previewed and will be released generally shortly. (Although 'Little Tokyo, U. S. A.' pictures a spy ring headed by a U. S.-born Japanese, there has been no record of any such activity by a nisei in this country.)

After the film was tradeshow in New York, the theatrical weekly, Variety, commented:

"... 'Little Tokyo, U. S. A.' is just a moderately entertaining 'B' destined for lesser duals."

"Heading the cast are Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce and Harold Huber. Foster is the copper patrolling a beat in Los Angeles' 'Little Tokyo' and it is there that he ferrets out Jap espionage preceding Pearl Harbor; Miss Joyce strains credulity as the news broadcaster, being too much of a looker and too chic for the role, while Huber is the American-born Jap heading the espionage ring."

Others in the case are Don Douglas, Hendricks; June Duprez, Teru; George E. Stone, Kingoro; Abner Biberman, Satsuma; Charles Tannen, Marsten; Frank Orth, Jerry; Edward Soohoo, Suma; Beal Wong, Shadow; Daisey Lee, Mrs. Satsuma; Leonard Strong, Fujiama; J. Farrell MacDonald, Capt. Wade; Richard Loo, Oshima; Sen Yung, Okono; and, Melie Chang, Mrs. Okono.

The film was produced for Twentieth Century by Bryan Foy. It was directed by Otto Brower and written by George Bracker.

Four Hundred Given Release from Enemy Alien Camp, Report

BISMARCK, N. D. — Releases, transfers and paroles have reduced the population of the Japanese and German enemy alien internment camp at Fort Lincoln from 1500 to 1000.

All internees who were entitled to be heard by enemy alien hearing boards have already presented their cases but final action on some of them is pending.

Some 400 have been moved out, including a few released outright, some released on parole to work in Montana sugar beet fields, some for internment by the army and a few who have been or will be sent back to Japan through reciprocal arrangements. The 1100 remaining include 300 Germans and 800 Japanese.

Group in Idaho City Opposes Japanese Labor

NAMPA, Idaho — Opposition to unrestricted migration of Japanese farm workers into the Snake River valley was voiced last Saturday night by the Nampa Countymen's club, "unless definite assurance be given that they will be under strict supervision of the proper authorities, military or otherwise."

The Countymen's club, meeting Saturday night at Lakeview park, expressed their views in a resolution passed at their business meeting.

The resolution also stressed that the Japanese be removed from this territory after the emergency, and "only under these conditions does the club favor the importation of Japanese."

Nampa was recently the scene of an anti-Japanese demonstration when handbills were scattered throughout the city protesting the use of "crews" of Japanese for renovation work in Nampa theaters. The handbills and the resultant protest resulted in an investigation of the situation by Governor Clark. The investigation disclosed that only one Japanese, an American citizen, had been employed for several days by a Nampa theatre.

Persons of Mixed Blood May Obtain Special Exemption

Possible release from assembly centers for persons of partial Japanese blood and of mixed marriage families was indicated in a recent memorandum issued by the W. C. C. A. office in San Francisco.

All such persons may apply for release, giving the following information: Names of members of family, contemplated residence upon release, plan of self support, and help expected of the Western Defense Command Area office in regard to transportation.

Cars of Pomona Evacuees Purchased By U. S. Army, Report

POMONA — Ninety-six private cars brought to this center by evacuees, have been sold to the Army, it was reported by the Pomona Center News.

Cars were sold with the consent of the registered owners and after valuation by two competent appraisers.

These two vigorous war-bond posters, drawn by KEITH OKA (above), evacuee artist from Seattle and head of the art department at Camp Harmony, Puyallup Wash., were featured in a war-bond campaign conducted by Puyallup retailers recently. Oka's drawings were featured alongside others by Camp Harmony artists, including Sho Kaneko and Mas Tsutakawa, former U. of Washington students. A Seattle newspaper headlined its story of the exhibit "Japanese Artist Draws Tojo as Rat."

Thomas Writes Pamphlet on Evacuation

Post War Council
Issues Discussion
Of Rights Involved

NEW YORK — The Post War World Council will publish a 35-page pamphlet on "Democracy and Japanese Americans" by Norman Thomas, chairman of its executive committee, according to Mary W. Hillyer, executive director of the Council.

The pamphlet is expected to contain a review of the evacuation of citizen and alien Japanese from the west coast with a discussion of the constitutional aspects of the action in regard to American-born Japanese.

Discussing the forthcoming pamphlet, the Council's director stated:

"We believe that it will help a great deal to make America conscious of the threat to democracy in the way our government has set up a separate category for Japanese American citizens and Japanese American aliens as against other enemy aliens."

The pamphlet is the outgrowth of a special conference on the Japanese evacuation problem which was called in New York city recently by the Post War World Council and which was attended by representatives of thirty religious, liberal and social work organizations.

Fresno Meeting Discusses Civil Rights of Nisei

FRESNO — The safeguarding of civil and property rights of American citizen Japanese was the subject of a dinner meeting sponsored by the Committee on National Security and Fair Play at the Fresno YWCA.

Galen Fisher, secretary of the committee, was the principal speaker.

Rev. W. P. Rankin, chairman of the local committee, presided.

Severe Storm Lashes Poston As Roofs Torn Off Barracks

Evacuees Must Buy Non-Resident Arizona Fish, Game License

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Japanese evacuees on relocation projects in Arizona will be required to buy a \$25 non-resident hunting and fishing license, if they are citizens, or a \$75 alien license, K. C. Kartchner, state game warden, asserted Tuesday in reply to a proposal that those on the Colorado river Indian reservation be permitted to hunt and fish without charge.

Sixty-Nine Alien Japanese Ask For Repatriation

May Be Returned to Japan in Exchange For War Prisoners

PORTLAND — Sixty nine alien Japanese out of Portland assembly center's total of 4000 citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry have requested repatriation to Japan under the procedure announced recently in the relocation and assembly centers, according to N. L. Bican, manager of the Portland camp.

Repatriation could be requested by a native of Japan or by a person with dual citizenship under the program, the purpose of which would be the return of the repatriates to Japan in exchange for prisoners.

The deadline for filing applications was last Friday.

Blanks were distributed for any Japanese wishing to return to Japan, Bican said. Twenty-three single persons and 15 families comprising 46 persons turned in their blanks before the deadline.

It was stated that the applications would not bind the U. S. government to arrange such repatriation nor would it bind the signer to accept repatriation if he later changed his mind.

George Inagaki Arrives in Salt Lake

George Inagaki, special representative of the National JACL, arrived in Salt Lake City Wednesday morning on a trip which may take him to Poston for a visit with his family at the Colorado river relocation center.

Inagaki has been in New York and Washington since mid-May. He also attended conferences at Cleveland and New Orleans early in May.

He will visit Poston as soon as permission to enter the prohibited military area is cleared through the Western Defense Command.

Nisei Detained on Firecracker Charge

An 18-year-old American-born Japanese, Kenji Yamaki, of Roy, Utah, was detained for a few hours last week by the FBI on the charge of violating a military regulation banning persons of Japanese ancestry from the possession of 'explosives'.

Yamaki was later released. He was held on the charge of discharging firecrackers during Utah's pioneer days' celebration.

Relocation Center Darkened as Wiring System Is Damaged

POSTON, Ariz. — A dust storm which grew into hurricane proportions gave the more than 10,000 Japanese evacuees in the Colorado River relocation area their first taste of rampant nature during the evening of July 22.

The storm lashed the relocation city with powerful gusts of wind which jerked off some house tops, ripped off miles of tar paper and tore electric wiring off the poles, causing damage to the extent of \$75,000 in the space of a few seconds.

Poston was darkened immediately as the wind struck, giving the impression of a 'blackout.' The water supply, which is powered by electricity was shut down temporarily. However, light and water service was restored the next day through the hard work of teams of Japanese linemen.

There were no severe casualties but there were several near tragedies as sections of house-tops were torn off and blew against other houses. Many people were forced to accept their neighbors' hospitality because rain followed the windstorm, pouring through the holes in the roofs. An electrical storm accompanied the wind.

Residents of Poston had one consolation about the storm, however, since it ended a sizzling heat wave which had gripped the city for the past several weeks.

Pinedale Center Now Ghost Town

PINEDALE, Calif. — Pinedale, wartime home of 4,750 Japanese until last week, was today a 'ghost town.'

The final contingent of 446 Japanese left by special train last week for the WRA Tule Lake relocation center at Newell, Modoc county, near the Oregon border.

Others of the 4,750 have left daily during the past week, with 750 of the group going to the Colorado River relocation center in Arizona. The latter were evacuees from the areas in California, including Sacramento, El Dorado and Amador counties, along with six Fresno families who had gone to the center to make preliminary arrangements for the reception of the others.

Approximately 4,000 who have been quartered at Pinedale assembly center for the past two months were former residents of Hood River, Wasco and Sherman counties in Oregon and areas near Seattle, Wash. All these, except for 30, who volunteered for Idaho beet sugar work, were transferred to Tule Lake.

No plans have yet been announced of the transferring of the 5,000 Japanese at the Fresno assembly center.

Japanese Ministers Get Sympathy Note

LOS ANGELES — The California Synod of the Presbyterian Church in a resolution last week voiced sympathy for Japanese ministers of its faith who are now isolated in evacuation camps and assembly centers, regretting their inability to attend the current sessions.

Two Nisei Teaching Japanese Language to U. S. Army Men

PULLMAN, Wash. — Two American citizen Japanese, Yukiye Yoshihara and Benjamin Fujimoto, are making a signal contribution to America's war effort on the campus of Washington State College.

They are assisting John B. Cobb, former missionary of the Southern Methodist church in Japan since 1918 and now pastor of the Spokane Japanese church, in training men to converse in Japanese, to be interpreters and to have a

reading knowledge of Japanese newspapers.

The training is one now being offered at Washington State to nine army men from Fort Douglas in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Rev. Cobb notes that his two nisei aides are especially valuable for their help in pronunciation.

Textbooks are the chief difficulty in conducting the course, according to Rev. Cobb. Since books cannot be obtained published in Japanese script, it has been necessary to make photostatic copies of the books available for the course.

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:

Double Standard

Hawaii's Japanese met the test of loyalty on December 7.

Today Americans of Japanese extraction in Hawaii lead far more normal lives than Americans of Japanese race in the continental United States. While the west coast Japanese are confined behind the barbed wires of assembly centers or are pioneering in relocation areas, Hawaii's nisei lead lives as normal as martial law and war conditions permit.

Hawaii-born Japanese are still employed on vital war projects in America's island outpost. They still have civil service positions in federal and territorial government offices. Nisei members of the Territorial Guard aid in maintaining internal security. Japanese-operated community services serve civilians and soldiers alike.

The contrast between the treatment of persons of Japanese race in the Territory of Hawaii and in the western United States points up a double standard in the government's approach to the problem of its citizens of enemy racial extraction.

Furthermore, citizen soldiers of Japanese race from Hawaii are now in training in Wisconsin for what the Army has announced as "combat duty" on an overseas front. But nisei soldiers from the west coast are in mid-west training camps where many have been told by their superior officers they will remain for the duration.

Are the American-born Japanese from the west coast any less loyal than their brother Americans in Hawaii?

Of course, the difficulties of applying the west coast "solution" to the Japanese problem to the situation in Hawaii is quite apparent. Americans of Japanese race were a tiny minority in the west coast states, but in Hawaii they are the largest single race group. Total displacement of the Japanese in Hawaii from production and from community services would have paralyzed the fighting power of democracy's Pacific fortress. The authorities were forced to take the chance of trusting the Japanese. Hawaii's Japanese met the challenge. There has not been a single act of sabotage committed by a resident Japanese in the Hawaiian islands before, during or after Pearl Harbor, according to a vigilant FBI.

On the west coast the authorities did not take a chance on the Japanese. Citizen or alien, every person of Japanese race was ordered out of the coastal zones of Oregon and Washington, from the southern third of Arizona and from the entire state of California, from the rugged coast to the barren deserts beyond the Sierras. They were rounded up and concentrated in assembly centers awaiting the preparation of more permanent relocation centers. On the west coast the situation was confused because of the clamor for evacuation from special interest groups, from self-seeking politicians and from newspapers which had been historically opposed to the Japanese in California, notably the Hearst press and the Los Angeles Times. These forces combined to create a "war of nerves". Reports of violence against individual persons of Japanese race in California (there were some fifty cases) were followed by threats of vigilante action, race riots and lynchings.

The Army accomplished evacuation credi-

The Militarist Mind

One of the interesting things about the public utterances of Japanese officials is the way they will occasionally expose with an amazing blandness the things official propaganda has attempted to hide.

Thus Mr. Okamura, Vice Chief of the Information Board, worked himself up the other day to the statement that "individualism and democracy are being destroyed" by Japan's new order. Another spokesman for Japan's Utopia, Mr. Tojiro Arima of the Education Ministry, also joined the chorus to proclaim that "We must completely exterminate liberalism and individualism, and communism must also be watched carefully." A Professor Haruo Naagayama had announced several weeks previous that "individualism and utilitarianism must be completely eradicated from our sphere of thought."

These statements are in line with the movement which has been growing since 1929 to suppress all thought or expression running counter to the nationalist-militarist line. Until the war broke out the militarist rulers were pretty careful to pretend that it was only Communism they wanted to suppress. Any liberal tendency was promptly branded communist and as promptly strangled. But the war has taken away the necessity for such an obvious subterfuge. Riding high in the saddle, the militarist masters can now boast of their "true intentions" — to destroy all individual rights, all democracy, all freedom. Their victims, the people of Japan, are apparently expected to like it.

None but the militarist mind could so sadly underestimate a people.

Greatest Weapon

American soldiers today have the greatest weapon in the world, a weapon which more than any other may be the one to turn the tide in this global war for freedom.

It is the weapon of truth and decency, the belief in the rightness of America's fight and the fight of all the allied forces of democracy against the axis combination of death, destruction and enslavement.

American architects of a post-war world, statesmen like Wallace, Welles and Hull, have announced this nation's war aims to be the death of all oppressors and the birth of a new freedom and equality for the world. These are the ideals for which Bataan bled, for which the men on Midway and on America's thirty-two other fronts are fighting. These are the ideals which promise a new and fuller life to all the people of America and the world.

From the Nation's Press

The army is fundamentally a fighting organization. It was chosen to do the evacuating because there was a job calling for just such technique as the military branch possesses. To place the army permanently in charge would be to divert it from the one big job for which it exists — the fighting of the enemy that threatens our national security. There are other groups that can operate the evacuation centers—some better than others. But no other can be substituted for the nation's fighting forces.—Editorial in the Palo Alto (Calif.) Times, commenting on criticism against civilian operation of Japanese relocation centers.

tably, neatly and with military dispatch. Yet many a nisei today wonders why he, a person unaccused of any crime, should be in a "concentration camp." It is a wartime paradox, as paradoxical as the fact that one of the major reasons advanced at the time of evacuation was that the Japanese were to be moved to prevent the sort of sabotage which occurred at Pearl Harbor on December 7. Today it is a matter of record that there was no sabotage by resident Japanese in Hawaii.

The expressed hope that the Hawaiian approach to the problem of its resident Japanese could have applied to the situation on the west coast is only an academic one. Evacuation is accomplished and relocation is under way. Nothing short of immediate and abject surrender by Hitler and the Japanese warlords can halt the process of concentrated relocation of the majority of the evacuees. The difference in approach and handling of two similar problems, that of resident Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands and on the west coast, is something that is highlighted here—for the record.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

One night last January we were in the studio of a Japanese artist in New York. It was a cold night and snow lay on the walks and autos went slushing through it on the street. At regular intervals the elevated rumbled by the window of the little studio and conversation would cease, to be resumed again when the cars had passed.

The artist had come to America with his wife two years before. He had come because he hated the sterility of the fascism which the military overlords of his country had given his people.

They were poor when they arrived in America and for a time they "didn't have a mattress to sleep on." But they were happy in the knowledge that they were free people in a free nation. They need no longer fear the gestapo tactics of the imperial gendarmes. The artist worked and studied, soon turned out enough paintings for a one-man show in a 57th Street gallery.

In Japan he was no dilettante artist but an artist of the people. He had painted people, old men and women, young and husky workers. His wife had painted, too, and there was nothing fragile or delicate in her work. She had painted factories and machines and men at work. And together, when the die was cast and all hope gone, they had come to the fountain-head of democracy. They had come to prepare for that day, which must surely come, when the people of Japan would overthrow their modern shoguns.

The artist knew the nature of the brutal forces which today rule his country. He had fought them

and had suffered at their hands. "I was arrested and questioned many times," he recalled. "When I refused to answer, they would make me hold a chain in the air with my two hands while they beat me with their clubs."

The artist's wife was high-born, in the intricate caste system that even today prevails in Japan. Yet she had courage and faith in her views and turned her back on family ties. She fought the convention which has relegated women to a position of servility in Japan and in other countries under fascist rule.

She went to prison. Their child was born to her inside prison walls.

There are no ivory towers any more. Today the artist is as important a fighter in the battle ranks of democracy as the man with the gun or the man on the production line at home. The war for freedom is waged on many fronts.

The artist and his young wife, that night in January, told of their determination to do their share toward the ultimate victory of democracy.

Last week we heard that they were doing their part in the struggle against brutal forces. For them it is a personal fight, too. It is a fight against a system which will persecute a man for his views. It is a fight against Twentieth-century shoguns who would force a woman to have her child in prison because she believed in truth and decency and in a way of life opposed to aggression, enslavement and exploitation.

The artist is working for a government service in the front-lines of the battle of propaganda.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Repatriation Urged for Pro-Japanese

Proceedings were started in mid-July in WCCA camps with the ultimate aim to permit citizens of Japan now in this country to be repatriated.

Under this program all persons born in Japan, and Japanese born in the United States but possessing dual citizenship, are eligible to apply. It also provides for keeping immediate families together if the individuals desire.

Altogether it appears, under the circumstances to be an extremely liberal plan to provide means of going to Japan for persons of Japanese blood who desire to leave this country.

When, or in just what manner this plan will be consummated has not been announced. It is to be presumed that much will depend on the number of individuals who wish to take this opportunity of returning, or going, as the case may be, to the Japanese Empire with which we are now locked in mortal combat.

This is indeed a splendid opportunity for those whose sympathies are with Japan to go to the land of their sentiments.

Others found their families divided when war struck, some members on this shore of the Pacific the remainder on the opposite. For those who hold these family ties foremost, this is a chance to reunite them.

Undoubtedly some have discovered that the test of war has revealed that their true attachment is with Japan. A few may have been alienated from this great nation by the treatment that was accorded them in the months that followed Pearl Harbor.

In short this is the opportunity of opportunities for those who desire in their innermost souls to cast their lot in destiny with Japan. Let those in doubt, or fear, or anxiety think well and deeply, for their future and the future of their children lies in the balance.

Great Majority to Remain

The great majority, of course, will choose to remain. Thousands of Nisei are as alien to Japan as any American of European descent. They cannot claim Japanese citizenship, nor do they speak the Japanese language or understand its customs. Included in this group are those with dual citizenship, technically able to take advantage of the repatria-

tion move, but possessed of that dual citizenship only because of an action entirely beyond their knowledge or control.

For the good of this majority who have no desire whatsoever to go to Japan (indeed they would fight to the death against any move to deport them), we earnestly hope that every last individual who has the slightest doubt or fear as to the feasibility of casting his lot with the United States will take this opportunity and leave this country.

The efforts toward Americanization by the Japanese have been hindered in the past by strong foreign influences. We do not want those influences now or hereafter. Doubt has been cast on the loyalty of all alien Japanese and the Nisei because of the few whose obvious sympathies were with Japan.

We do not believe that those who are still strongly sympathetic toward Japan will hesitate about leaving. They can be of better service to their country by being in Japan, for they are without power to act against this nation while confined in camps.

We would that those who remain be loyal, without reservation to the United States, and all those who in their innermost consciences could not thus qualify, pack out bag and baggage of their own accord.

It would be better this way, both for the United States, and for the future of Americans of Japanese descent, immediately and in the long run.

World at Presstime

(Continued from page 1)

strangled and threatened with court-martial and the firing squad.

Japanese police held Alice Glube, 28-year old schoolteacher from Vian, Oklahoma, who was teaching in an Osaka school, for four months in solitary confinement on charges of espionage. Miss Glube was charged with seeking military information. She is said to have asked her students: "What is the tallest mountain in Japan?" and "What is the longest river in Japan?" The police interpreted these questions as "seeking military information" but later dropped the case for lack of evidence.

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

California's Leland Ford Plays Politics

Representative Leland M. Ford, chairman of the Japanese evacuation subcommittee of the Pacific Coast delegation, is a clever man, particularly in his efforts to gain publicity for himself at the expense of his voters by making misleading statements and charges against the War Relocation Authority.

With the primary election coming up, Representative Ford wants to be sure to inform the people of his district, before they go to the polls, that he's doing a great deal for the country besides just attending the sessions of Congress. So to justify his stand for re-election and his indispensability to the nation, he charges that the "WRA program now is going to be run as one of the 'social gain' ideas, rather than the original principle of placing these people in camps for the protection and safety of this country."

Ford does not like the idea of the WRA relaxing the restrictions of the Japanese in concentration camps. To his way of thinking, all Japanese, whether they are citizens or not, must be interned for the duration of the war in barbed-wire fenced camps.

In a statement reviewing his special committee session, Ford released this un-American utterance:

"We thought that the Japanese should not be given consideration above our own American people in this respect."

We are not sure what he means in saying "in this respect." Does he mean because "Mr. Welch, of the committee, pointed out on May 8, and cited several cases of treachery and complete unreliability."

There has not been a single instance of a person or persons of Japanese ancestry being apprehended by the authorities for sabotage. Ford takes exception in closing his mind to facts. He would rather believe that the resident Japanese are treacherous and unreliable. He has no use for truth. As a matter of fact, it seems he detests truth.

We cannot agree with Ford in his statement that "the Japanese should not be given consideration above our own American people. . . ."

Just who constitute "our own American people?"

Two-thirds of the people interned in the Pacific Coast concentration camps are American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Are they no longer American citizens because of race or color? Are they not a part, an integral part of "our own American people?"

Herbert Agar, president of Freedom House and an outstanding journalist, wrote in a recent issue of the newspaper PM:

"There is one way we could prove that we in America are at last thinking about the human race as a whole. That is by suppressing our race prejudices and race inequalities here at home. If it is too much trouble, or if it involves too much triumphing over our sins, then it is too much trouble to win Asia to our side. In that case we may find that it is too much trouble to win the war. The rantings of our race-hating Congressmen reach all across the world today, and affect the future of all men."

The reactionary, labor-hating Representative Ford must be taught that there is no hope for our democratic system unless we have a more stringent practice of democracy and a more liberal attitude toward the underprivileged within the country.

The days of race-hating politicians are numbered. Race prejudices and race inequalities are daily getting more attention by those interested in liberating the common peoples of the world. Rabble-rousers, race-mongers and die-hards should not be sent to Congress as representatives of a tolerant American people. This year, more than at any time, the American people must elect men who will support the administration's war policy. This rabid reactionary congressman does not deserve the people's support.

The sixteenth congressional district of California must be represented by a man who does not stand in favor of the few but who represents the will of the majority and exerts the proper influence in behalf of humanity in general.

Leland Ford's popularity, for a short time, was heightened by the Japanese evacuation movement. Now that the Japanese, citizens and aliens alike, have been moved to the assembly and reception centers, he is trying to find some fault with civilian relocation authorities to regain some of this lost popularity to swing himself back to his seat in Congress.

Canadian Girl Is Proud About The Way Nisei Can Take It

Wartime evacuation and relocation with its attendant hardships have not broken the spirit and morale of the U. S. nisei. They have faced the inconveniences, the dust and the barrack life of the assembly and relocation centers cheerfully.

Many U. S. nisei are not aware that young Canadians of Japanese ancestry have faced and are facing similar experiences, following the evacuation of persons of Japanese descent from a 100-mile wide coastal strip in British Columbia, a move affecting 25,000 persons.

Writing in the New Canadian (Vancouver, B. C.) last week a young Canadian girl told how she felt about the nisei and evacuation. "I'm proud of many things," she

wrote, in a column signed 'Cinderella':

"I love the way nisei lads laugh and tell jokes, and jitterbug, even when they're going through the most trying experience in their lives. They've come very close to tragedy—for nothing is so tragic as the shattering of ideals and hopes."

"I love the way the majority of nisei girls still hang tight to glamour even in the most uninteresting places—and the worst of places too. Proves that girls dress to keep up morale, not for the sake of 'snagging a mere male.'"

"I love the way the boys on the beet sugar projects and road camps take it all in their stride—writing home of the fun and the laughter and the nonsense, and nary a word

Nisei Woman: Hints on Making New Clothing From Old

Part II

Recently women's groups from one coast to the other have held demonstrations and exhibits on the use of outworn clothing and cloth articles.

Included have been such minor and major re-making miracles as the creation of children's bathrobes from worn-out automobile seat covers, baby's underclothing from shirt-ends, boys' suits from daddy's cast-off suit.

You will find that very few articles of worn-out clothing need be discarded if a little ingenuity is displayed.

For instance, you've probably noticed that you very seldom discard a dress because the fabric is worn. Often the style is a bit out-of-date. Or perhaps the seams have gotten a little weak. Or you ripped the front. By ripping the dress apart, you can very easily lay a child's pattern over it and make a completely serviceable frock, playsuit or pinafore.

Men's shirts usually wear out first at the collar and under the arms. But almost always the back and bottom ends of the shirt are in perfect condition. Children's panties, slips and undershirts can be made from these shirts, particularly from white shirts.

When dad discards his suit, you will find you can make a tailored suit or slack suit from it. The fabric used in men's suits is usually especially good. Lay a pattern over the ripped-apart pieces, making sure to stay away from seams.

Of course you can always make Junior a suit or pair of trousers from dad's suit, too. But somehow, we kinda favor making women's suits from the material, since such wonderful results can be gotten.

Once you discarded sheets that you could no longer use. Or perhaps you ripped them into dust cloths.

If the fabric isn't completely worn, as when you discard a sheet because it is badly ripped, you can make a good many things from just one sheet alone.

You can always make children's underclothes, of course. By dyeing the material (and dyeing is so easy these days) you can make lovely dresses and playsuits for girls.

Using Sweaters

One woman in New York recently showed a variety of articles made from worn-out sweaters. She made such things as infant's knit playsuit (panties with bib and straps) and boy's sweaters, knit hats and knitting bags.

She merely ripped the old knit suits and sweaters apart, then handled the pieces like cloth. That is she merely cut out her pattern on the knit material and sewed the seams together on the sewing machine. This is vastly easier, of course, than ripping apart sweaters and remaking them completely, though this can always be done. As long as the seams are tightly sewn and reinforced (perhaps by binding with tape) they will not rip apart.

Remaking Your Own Dresses

Very often you can remake your own dresses by changing them a bit, by adding a new plastron front, by combining the material from two dresses, by adding a collar and cuffs and perhaps changing the sleeves.

A good many fabrics can be dyed of course. If you want to dye a dark fabric, be sure to take out the old color first.

The point is, don't waste anything that can be re-used. Fabrics are getting scarce, dyes are getting scarce. In addition, you may find it increasingly difficult to get pure woolen fabrics. Fabrics used in last year's clothes may give as good wear as new cloth bought later on. Don't waste it.

about the long hours, the heat, the inconvenience and the hopelessness of the situations.

"I love the gentleness and kindness of the nisei toward the issei generation, despite the censure and criticism heaped upon them."

"I love the way the nisei are responding to events, keeping a sane and balanced outlook even though they know they are 'behind the eight ball' and the way nisei sisters are stepping into new occupations, wearing the pants, but reserving a back pocket for romance and tenderness and womanly

(Continued on page 7)

WASHINGTON LETTER

Summing Up Japan's Severe Naval Losses

The measure of Japan's naval losses can to some extent be taken by the fact that there has been no naval engagement in the Pacific since the crucial battle of Midway. Operations in the Aleutian area, which have gained the attention of the public more from the scantiness of the information which has been available than of world conflict, have also been expensive for Japan. If the enemy can be made to continue his present rate of pay for occupying the islands, he will lose far more than the islands are worth to him.

It now seems clear that the landings on the Outer Aleutians (700 miles into the Pacific from Unalaska, and 1200 miles beyond Nome) were intended as part of a westward movement which was ended by the thorough defeat which the Japanese navy suffered at Midway. In the larger plan, the landings were apparently to serve as flank protection.

With the major part of the naval campaign ending in disaster, the landings on Attu and Kiska saved the day for Japan's propagandists, who naturally made the most of this occupation of American soil. As possible threats to lines connecting the United States with Russia the landings have importance too. But the expense of maintaining the positions can, and will in the long run, make them more of a liability than an asset.

The cost of holding the Aleutians is one that the Japanese navy can ill afford to pay in the light of its losses since Pearl Harbor. These losses, figured on official announcements by the United Nations and Japan's own admissions, amount to 303 ships of all classes:

Battleships	1
Aircraft Carriers	6
Cruisers	20
Destroyers	28
Submarines	27
Transports	83
Merchant Ships	65
Sub Chasers	1

Troops 'Aggressive, Caggy, Smart'

As the news from North Africa indicates an increasing use of American troops and equipment, the recent report of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts on his trip to that battle area is of special interest.

The young senator spent some time under fire in the North African desert before he was ordered by the war department to return to his duties in Congress.

"I came home convinced that we have an army which can do big things—historic things," he declared. American soldiers, he stated, "volunteered for hazardous duty in the army of a nation not their own. They endured heat, blinding dust, prolonged journeys over routes without the usual aids to navigation. They lived on slim rations. There was little sleep for any of us."

"When the time came to go into action in a situation which was critical in the extreme, they stood

Minesweepers	13
Gunboats	6
Patrol Boats	4
Oilers	4
Supply Ships	12
Auxiliaries	6
Miscellaneous	27

303

The most serious loss is in aircraft carriers. Japan started the war with about ten regular carriers. The Kaga and Akagi, sunk along with two other carriers in the Midway battle, were Japan's largest ships in this classification and may have carried as many as 75 planes, which would have put them on a par with our Lexington and Saratoga. Since it was probably a new carrier, the Ryukaku, that was sunk in the Coral Sea along with another carrying 40 planes, the Aleutian landings are likely to have been supported by a small carrier, the Ryuzo, and an old one, the Hosyo.

Beside the one battleship certainly sunk, a number of others have been damaged to greater or lesser extent, and two may have failed to reach port. This would leave ten or 12 battleships still in commission.

In the cruiser class, Japan has suffered particularly heavy losses. For in addition to the 20 sunk, as many as 19 others have suffered certain or possible damage.

It would be folly to assume that the Japanese navy is broken. But the losses sustained during the seven months since Pearl Harbor have seriously diminished its fighting strength. The duties laid upon it as a result of conquest in Southeast Asia have imposed an additional heavy burden. A great reach of ocean must be patrolled, merchant ships must be protected, and armed forces supplied as far as 3500 miles from the home base. Meanwhile Allied submarines are active.

The Japanese navy, to use a homely phrase, is finding that it has bitten off more than it can chew.

Evacuated Prep Athlete Gets Medal Won by Teammate

By Hisaye Yamamoto

POSTON, Ariz.—Russell Cleary sacrificed a cherished, hard earned athletic medal that he won himself; but with a magnanimous gesture of sportsmanship, he gave his award to a Japanese pal, who he thought deserved the medal.

Ichiro Yoshimi, 18, and Russell Cleary, 19, both of Santa Ana, have known each other since the third grade. During junior high, they went separate ways, Ichiro going to Willard and earning his letter; Russell working for similar sports laurels at Julia Lathrop.

Senior high school saw them together again. Both tried out for pole vaulting, Russell always encouraging "Cheesy" (as he called Ichiro) and lauding him when he surpassed the others by clearing 11 feet. Each congratulated the other when he won his athletic award.

This year, they were looking forward to the Citrus Belt League championship meet when they could match strength with vaulters

from the other schools. But in May, just before the event, Ichiro, with his family, suddenly became a resident of Poston, Arizona (38-10-A). Instead of gripping the slim, strong bamboo pole in his hands, instead of his body soaring through air, Ichiro became a sign painter at Poston.

The other day, Ichiro came home to find a letter. It was from Russell, now a Douglas Aircraft worker. As he tore it open a piece of shiny metal attached to a yellow ribbon fell out. The inscription read that the medal was for the fourth place winner in the Citrus Belt League pole vault.

Puzzled, Ichiro read the letter. "Dear Cheesy—" it began, and after some boyish banalities came this simple paragraph. "I got fourth place in the meet with 10' 6". I am sending you this medal because you deserve it. I know you could have done just as good or better."

Today, Ichiro Yoshimi wears a bronze medal on his watch chain proudly.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

To All Registered

California voters . . . a reminder . . . between August 5 and August 20 make written application to the registrar of voters in your home county for your absentee ballot . . . you will then receive by return mail an official ballot with full instructions for voting in the primary election . . . too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of exercising our duty and right of franchise as American citizens who, in due time, will return to a normal American way of life.

In Answer

to a request from the Tulare Assembly Center . . . information about government war damage insurance to cover property in the Pacific Coast combat area was carried in our June 11 issue, page 3, column 1 . . . rates were announced to be about 10c per \$100 valuation for residences, 15c for hotels and 20 to 30c for industrial plants, etc. . . for further details address the War Damage Insurance Corporation, San Francisco, California.

Unsolicited Letters

such as the following continue to furnish added incentive to our efforts:

From the Fresno Assembly Center, July 21, 1942:

"My verbal bouquet to the editors of the PACIFIC CITIZEN for the remarkable news coverage and many inspiring articles. 'Being separated from friends and home, I find myself dependent upon the JACL organ as the only means for communication and unity for the duration.'"

"With sincere best wishes, I remain,"

(signed) AYAKO NOGUCHI
Yours truly

From Santa Anita, July 22, 1942:

"Enclosed you will find \$5.00 money order for two subscriptions to your PACIFIC CITIZEN . . . We are non-members but I happened to read your paper and found it to be the best source of outside news we have had the luck to encounter. Here's hoping you get your 10,000 supporters—you deserve it. I shall try to get as many more subscribers as I can."

"Good luck to you!"
Sincerely yours,
(signed) TAK SHIBA

Adding Force

to the P. C. Supporters Drive is the announcement from Tulare Assembly Center of a vigorous campaign, under the auspices of the "Tulare News", to secure 500 subscriptions to the PACIFIC CITIZEN . . . to date Tanforan is leading in number of subscriptions, with Merced, Tulare and Manzanar fighting for second place, followed by Camp Harmony and Santa Anita vying for third . . . from all indications, the drive has only started and Tule Lake is planning a center-wide campaign very soon so that we expect to continue being flooded with subscriptions in even greater number, which certainly won't offend us.

Open New Hospital At Manzanar Center

MANZANAR—The new \$152,000 hospital at Manzanar was open today.

Moving of the staff, equipment and patients into the new building began last week. When fully equipped, the hospital will have a capacity of 250 patients.

Clinics, dental and pharmacy offices, laboratories and surgical rooms are included in the building, as well as the general and contagious disease wards.

Each ward will have its own kitchen beside the regular hospital kitchen.

Kanai Tells Court He Stayed in S. F. After Evacuation

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Lincoln Seichi Kanai, 33, Hawaii-born Japanese and former secretary of the Japanese YMCA in San Francisco, told a Milwaukee court last week that he had stayed in San Francisco after the final evacuation date and then had left the city without permission.

Final action on the case was not taken.

Kanai was arrested by FBI men at a YMCA convention in Wisconsin.

POSTON: Evacuees Build New Life In Dust, Sweat, Heat

Being a Comprehensive Impression of Life
In a Relocation Center by a Nisei Writer

By FRANKLYN SUGIYAMA

Poston, like Gaul, is built in three distinct settlements. But unlike Gaul, Poston is in Arizona; and it is a land yet to be subjugated. The first and largest camp is located 16 miles south of Parker, 3 miles from the banks of the Colorado River. This place houses almost 10,000 evacuees. The second location, situated 3 miles farther south, accommodates 5,000. Both of these two places are now almost filled to capacity. The third site is another 3 miles south of the second location; and at the moment, it is not yet ready for occupation, but construction is being rushed.

In population, Poston will be the third largest city in Arizona, ranking behind Phoenix and Tucson. However, in area, Poston will take the first rating.

The village wags declare with scorn that the 3 colonies should be named: Roaston, Toaston and Duston, which would be more picturesque and would be more near the truth than plain Poston. One of the children had an exhibit, in a recent home made furniture display, a carving that read, "God, Don't Forget Poston." The magnificent prayer carried universal appeal.

Although the swivel chair experts have visions of an altruistic Utopia, a lush oasis, a fertile valley, a veritable Garden of Eden to replace the present sterile Sahara, the huge venture is pretty much in the questionable stage as yet. The future can prove that our gracious Uncle is sane; or that he has been deluded by an overdose of optimism in this vast undertaking.

Water Plentiful for Farms

The one prerequisite for cultivation of the desert — water — is here in abundance. A large ditch carries the water for the farms-to-be from a distance of 18 miles. Although the Colorado is close, the irrigation canal takes this long route because of engineering necessities.

The water for human use is liberal. It has to be; for the reason that everyone bloats themselves with water in a vain attempt to keep cool. The closest estimate is two or three quarts of water per person in drinks alone. Everyone showers twice or three times daily in plutocratic fashion. Hygiene and bodily comfort make "B. O." a forgotten factor.

The climate is torrid. Previous to arrival, many of the issei were complaining about the lack of hot, steam baths. But, the showers suffice. Why put additional warmth in the narrow when "ole Sol" does it effortlessly?

It's Tough on Glamour Gals

Nature in the raw is the predominating feature of the landscape; yet, it is remarkable how the vicissitudes of civilization have followed to Poston. The glamor girl finds conditions bad. They are as much out of place here as a snowball in a sandstorm. Yet, they are here. Dust, sweat and heat wreak havoc with carefully applied powder and rouge. High heels sink in the bottomless dirt while the loose sand pours into flimsy footwear creations for dainty feet. The necessity of mailing money orders is irksome. Since the highly profitable Canteen only carries a portion of one's needs, "Tears and Sawbuck, Monkey Wort" must be contacted by letter. Mail order clothes are rapidly becoming the style.

Comfort is the first demand in clothes here. Looks come second. The boys wear tee shirts, denim trousers and heavy shoes, topped off with a large hat, covering the nape of the neck. Silk stockings clad knees are a rare sight. Most of the girls are wearing bobby sox, leaving the calf bare. Some wear slacks, few wear shorts, but most of the women wear cotton frocks. The girls carry shades to ward off the sun or don a large hat, while a few of the brave wear large hankies on their head. Dress is very informal.

Man's physical disorders create their share of misery. Measles, common tooth aches, ordinary "belly aches" and broken hearts, that must have unwittingly been carried here in the baggage, are now becoming evident. But diarrhea, lurking in the water, was waiting here for the Japanese.

For those who venture forth in quest of excitement, there are the

twin hazards, dust and heat, which are as axiomatic as ham and eggs or Laurel and Hardy, to be contended with. The first peril, dust, is a stigma on Poston's unborn and non-existent Chamber of Commerce—miles and miles of unpaved streets. The second danger, heat, can be overcome by staying home, preferably by remaining in a stationary position.

Great White Way

Poston's great white way is almost a perfect dimout. Our rich Uncle, thoughtful in many ways, is niggardly in providing street lights. A puny, forlorn 150 watt globe, mounted high on a pole at each intersection, casts a feeble light. Crossing the narrow laterals full of water in darkness is hazardous, the penalty being an unexpected mud bath.

Paradoxical as it may seem, our impractical Uncle does not even bother to extinguish the lights in the warehouse section during the whole 24 hours of the day. Yet, with thrifty economy, the lights in the residential districts are regulated with the frugality of a tight fisted landlord.

The Canteens are the hubs of social, financial and gastronomical activity during the business hours. There is the thunder of 200 feet on the main Canteen floor milling around the ice cream counter, the noise of stripping paper off eskimo pies and the molar gymnastics thereof.

For some strange reason unknown to the lay mind untrained in the mystics of business, the Canteen seems to be run in a rut. When there is ice cream, that is the sole attraction, no soft drink is sold. And, vice-versa, when there is soda, ice cream is unheard of. Many have told the Canteen management, "you can't do this to me!" But it is brashly done to them. There is something "screwed" and it isn't in Denmark!

Yet the Canteen is closely attuned to the pocketbooks. They reduced the ceiling on certain merchandise when the people here protested against high prices. However, the Canteen maintains its popularity.

Here, dowagers meet dowagers, exchanging choice tid-bits of gossip. Here, elders see each other to discuss old times. Here, dates are made and broken. The Canteen is a spot that one must visit to keep abreast of times.

The single dark shadow cast on the lively gaiety at the main Canteen is the sinister presence of the police department in the next building. There the hardy minions of the law are enthroned in civic majesty, though their office furniture is of Spartan simplicity. The meagerness is not confined to the office alone—chicken wire stands between the culprits and liberty.

Traveling northward, a block, the Poston library is seen. Here, on file, many of the latest magazines may be perused. Or, if your fancy elects, there are hundreds of books. Without shame, it may be admitted, that although the books include a few discards from elsewhere, the knowledge and entertainment are still retained within the covers for the hungry.

Library Is Popular Spot

The readers, for the most part, are in the teen age but the library is a popular place. The girls still use that standby, "going to the library" as an excuse to escape the watchful maternal eye to see the "boy friend." The youthfulness is not confined to the readers alone, the librarians, too, are on the sunny side of thirty.

The skyline in this area is slightly over-Postonized. The signs above each civic structure mentioned, read as follows. Poston Community Store, Poston Police Department, Poston Free Library. Either the people are dullards, to have to

be reminded of their abode in Poston, or the Chamber of Commerce is civic conscious—take your pick.

The barbers furnish their own tools. Haircuts, sans neck shave, sans tonic may be obtained in Poston built chairs, sans the hydraulic features, for the meager sum of 20 cents. However, shaves cannot be purchased for any price. Straight razors must be taboo; besides, who ever heard of a barber stooping to a safety razor? Rather than lose professional prestige, the barbers have deafened themselves to the order, "once over lightly."

Finger Waves a Dime

The front part of the barber shop is occupied by the beauty parlor. Here, too, strictly low prices prevail. Finger waves cost a thin dime, a shampoo is assessed 15 cents.

During the period after dinner until about 11 o'clock, Poston's humanity gathers in varied pleasures. It is the busiest time for all. Swimming in the canal, judo boxing and Sumo have their following but softball over shadows every other sport. Softball has blossomed forth in leagues for all ages of boys and men while the girls indulge in the sport sparingly. Some of the major games have attracted as many as 3,000 fans while a crowd of 1,000 is common.

For the gregarious girls who do not care for softball or volleyball, there are club activities. There are a number of women's clubs, which are fast gathering momentum. Then if milady likes, there are sewing schools.

Many Dances Held

Numerous dances are held during the week ends but the heat cuts the number of dancers, not to mention the handicap of the wash board floor and the additional drawback of phonograph syncopation. The time limit for social gatherings is set at 11 o'clock for the Nisei but the Issei can continue to enjoy their "shibai" until long after that period without a grumble arising.

Talent shows are frequent and popular. Either the actors have stagnated or they have succumbed to the heat; for lately, "movies" have supplanted them. The flickers are aged, showing Deanna Durbin in her earliest successes. One of the characters in last week's show was the late Thelma Todd. These pictures are shown weekly in various sites in the camp, giving everyone an equal chance to get a stiff neck while watching. Nonetheless, the cinema rates second place in popularity behind softball.

Municipal Park Nice

The municipal park area, bordered by a creek and full of shady nooks, where many cool off during the hottest hours, is another nice spot. After dinner, tear hunting in the park is sport for the adventurous.

Time never drags. There are many things to do, so many events to see, so many places to go that everyone is kept busy. Many wish that there were more hours in a day to satiate a selfish desire to be able to do all that they desire.

The Cultures Are Not Ignored

Pleasures alone are not the fad. The fine arts are not ignored. There is an art school, a dramatic department where both acting and writing are stressed. The music institute teaches vocal and instrumental harmony. These schools have both day and night classes for the advanced and elementary students.

On the whole, life at Poston is satisfactory. Most people are contented. There is much to be done, but a start is being made. The government officials are kindly and sympathetic to the community's problems and needs. The pioneer spirit of the Japanese has been challenged. It will be met; for the people are slowly recovering from the shock of suddenly being transplanted from their California homes to this uninviting desert. They are awakening to the opportunities. More people seem to be reporting to work. Home, sweet home, on this arid waste land will soon become a reality when the evacuees put their magic touch to the good earth!

(Note on the author: Franklyn Sugiyama has done newspaper work in Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles. At the time of evacuation, he and his wife were operating a store in Los Angeles.)

Vagaries

Utah Project . . .

Evacuee west coasters, now farming in Utah's Millard county, site of the new WRA relocation center, believe that the project at Abraham will be one of the best of the centers. Construction schedules have been speeded and work is being rushed on the Abraham center which will accommodate some 10,000 evacuees. Millard county farmers, meanwhile, are hard-pressed for labor because all available workmen in the area are being recruited for work on the relocation project. As soon as the first units are ready, it is believed that the pioneer contingent of evacuees will arrive from a west coast assembly point to help with the work of preparing the center.

Nisei USO? . . .

A nisei soldier writes from Camp Joseph Robinson in Arkansas to correct the impression that the 500 to 1000 nisei soldiers in training there will be assigned to combat duty shortly. The soldier notes that, according to his superior officers, the nisei at Camp Robinson will be stationed in Arkansas for the duration of the war. (Nisei soldiers are in training, however, at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, for combat duty abroad, according to Army reports. At Camp McCoy all-nisei combat units are reported to be undergoing final conditioning.) Nisei at Camp Robinson and other army training centers in the area miss feminine companionship, according to the soldier, since the nearest nisei girls are about a thousand miles away. He wonders if the USO can do something to remedy the situation. . . . Something probably can be done in the near future since the WRA is relocating 20,000 west coast Japanese in two southeastern Arkansas counties.

Boogie-Woogie . . .

Cherryland, the biggest cafe in San Francisco's new ghost town, the Japanese business and residential section, is now a Negro night club—and one of the best. The Chronicle's Herb Caen reported the other day that Meade Lux Lewis and Albert Ammons, two of the best boogie-woogie pianists in America, took part in a 5 a. m. jam session at Cherryland . . . Add smiles: As lonely as Little Tokyo after evacuation . . . Jimmie Fidler pans "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." with the comment "Spy drummer, that's too dull to waste much time unraveling."

Oregonian . . .

The Portland Oregonian, objecting to Ted Nakamura's article in a recent issue of New Republic titled "Concentration Camp: U. S. Style" which Nakamura wrote from the Puyallup center, investigated conditions at the North Portland center and concluded that there was "little to support Nakamura's bitter complaints." The Oregonian ran a full-page story with pictures of smiling nisei as an answer to the New Republic article.

Nisei Golfer Wins

N. Y. Park Tourney; Enters City Finals

NEW YORK—Carding a sparkling 66, Ken Furuya, New York's topnotch nisei golfer, won the Van Cortlandt Park men's amateur golf championship last week to qualify for a place on Van Cortlandt park's eight-man team which will battle other city park teams at Forest Park.

The individual New York city championship will go to the golfer turning in the best score in the all-city meet. Furuya won the city title several years ago and hopes to repeat again.

Men's Clothing Issue

Will Be Available

At Poston Center

POSTON — The Clothing Department at Poston is now taking applications for men's clothing, which will be available this Saturday.

Women's and children's clothing supplies will be available soon, it was reported.

UNTIL EVACUATION

Being the Thoughts of One Nisei as He Prepares to Entrain for a Distant Camp

By KENNY MURASE

A lot of you have felt the same way—you get an awfully funny feeling, knowing that in a few days you are going to be living in a world so unbelievably strange and different. You never thought such a thing could happen to you, but it has. And you feel all tangled up inside because you do not quite see the logic of having to surrender freedom in a country that you sincerely believe is fighting for freedom. It hurts especially because you were just beginning to know what freedom really means to you, as an individual, but more so, as one of 130,000,000 other Americans who are also beginning to know the meaning of freedom.

You are upset about it but you are not mad, though there was a time when you were furious and you wanted to shout from the house-top that you thought it was an out-and-out fascist decree, and that this was America, a democracy, and you wanted to know what's the Big Idea. But now you know that evacuation is an established fact and that the time for shouting is passed. You know you have to make the best of an unfortunate situation, and so now, your main concern is just how are you going to go about it.

You begin to think first of trying to develop a healthy attitude, and when you do this, you find that you run into something basic. You start to wonder whether you can reconcile a badly shaken faith in American democracy with some of its performances which you cannot accept as being democratic. But, you ask, Is it necessary? Is it a question of reconciliation, or is it more a matter of tolerance and forbearance? You know that a nation faced by a crisis tends to become fascistic, but is it by necessity? Or is it implemented by special interest groups, sensation seekers and politicians for selfish ends? You think you know something about the background of evacuation — about California's long anti-Oriental history, activities of the Joint Immigration Committee, economic competition of the Japanese, etc.—and it helps you to understand why it was so, but it still does not ease a disturbed conscience that is trying to seek an explanation consistent with a deep-seated faith in the workings of American democracy.

You start off on another line of reasoning, and you think you are getting closer to an attitude that will keep you from turning sour and cynical. You begin to see democracy as something tremendously alive, an organic thing, composed of human beings and behaving like human beings; and therefore, imperfect and likely to take steps in the wrong direction. You see that democracy is still young,

untried and inexperienced, but always in the process of growing and growing towards higher levels of perfection. And because you realize that democracy is a process, a means toward better ends, you now see that it is not precisely the failure of democracy that produces undemocratic practices.

You know that you cannot say democracy has failed, because truthfully, we have not attained a level of democracy that can be fairly tested. You are not going to judge democracy on the basis of what you have found it to be, but rather upon the basis of what you think it is capable of. You know that we are still in the process of creating those conditions which will allow democratic practices to live freely, and only by effective use of the few democratic rights we have left can we establish these conditions. You are aware that discrimination against racial, religious and political minorities, attacks on the rights of labor, suppression of the press and radio, and all the rest of the undemocratic practices in America today are not the products of the free will of the people; but are rather the actions of powerful minorities who stand to gain economically and politically by such measures.

And you begin to wonder about the relationship of evacuation to all this, and you ask, Why was it that the liberals and the progressives and organized labor and other democratic forces were so slow in rallying to the defense of our rights? But you begin to see it all now and you know that it was because you yourself had not convincingly demonstrated your love for freedom and democratic rights, because you had taken it too much for granted, and because you yourself had never rallied to the defense of freedom and the democratic rights of labor, the Jews, the Chinese, the Negroes, the liberals and the progressives and other racial, religious and political minorities. Now you know that you have salvaged at least one bitter lesson from the ruins of your experience and that lesson is substantially that you were not aware of your relationship to American democracy and to the democratic current flowing through a small but aggressive American minority.

So, as you prepare to entrain for a distant re-settlement camp, you think you have some objectives pretty well established in your mind. You are not going to camp because of "military necessity"—you know that such a reason is groundless. You are going because groups of native American fascists were able to mislead an uninformed American public, and this partly because you yourself were uninformed and unaware of your responsibility as one integral part of the democratic process.

You are going to go into camp and resolve to study like hell—to be able to determine what is going on, to follow the trend of opinions and attitudes throughout the breadth of America, and especially in Congress, of conservatives and liberals alike, of sensation seekers and native American fascists like Martin Dies; you are going to learn to delineate the warring factors in the country, the conflicts between capital and labor, between the right and the left-wing elements, between regions of special economic interests (the farm bloc, the big business bloc, etc.)—and then, after these considerations, you are going to take an active in-

Government To Buy Cars From Evacuees

FRESNO, Calif.—Thousands of automobiles taken to assembly and relocation centers or left behind by evacuated Japanese will be purchased by the government for scrapping or conservation to military use.

The plan, involving a large number of vehicles in Fresno and the surrounding area, was disclosed last week by the Federal Reserve Bank which assumed charge of the automobiles at the time the Japanese were evacuated.

Gordon Williams, a bank representative, said that the army would wreck older models for scrap and repair the newer cars. The car owners will be paid by the bank.

Canadian Girl Is Proud of Way Nisei Can Take It

(Continued from Page 5)

dreams. (The Canadian program of evacuation differed from that in the U. S. because men and young boys were evacuated to road camps and individual farms in the Canadian interior, while many girls, women and children remained behind. However, it was announced recently that families will be reunited as soon as possible. Canadian evacuation also stresses individual relocation on private farms and projects).

"I love the proud attitude of some who, despite the fact that they're financially on the rocks, refuse to accept charity."

"I love the proud, almost resentful attitude which makes the nisei freeze up with dignity when a Oh-so patronizing creature gushes, 'Oh, we feel so much for you.' And the way they raise those chins of theirs to say, 'Oh, well, it's war isn't it.'"

"I love the new kind of laughter on the lips of nisei girls. They have caught a vivacity and depth of understanding and they laugh for the sheer sake of laughing and hide the bleakness where none may see."

"I love the straight leading with one's chin, the definiteness of opinion, the courage of convictions, which makes some nisei go forever bumping against stone walls, forever fighting against wrong, despite censure. . . ."

terest in the side that champions democratic rights.

But you know your first consideration will always be that we have a war to win. And you know whether you are thinking beets in Idaho or tending to guayule plants in Manzanar, that this is your war and you have just as much at stake as the Slav pouring ingot in a Pittsburgh steel mill, or the Mexican riding the range in Texas, the Negro picking cotton in Georgia, or the Filipino crating lettuce in California. Whatever you do, or whatever you are asked to do, you are going to respond with the conviction that you are contributing to the war effort.

As one last thought, just as you are about to leave, you earnestly hope that the forces of democracy will continue to operate in the area you are leaving behind, so that you may someday return to resume your position in a greater total America.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Takashi Matsumoto, a boy on June 21, at Camp Harmony.

To Mrs. Koichi Yata, a boy on July 1, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Yutaka Yoshioka, a boy on July 7, at Stockton.

To Mrs. James M. Motoi, a boy on July 10, at Camp Harmony.

To Mrs. Hamamoto, a son on July 10, at Turlock.

To Mrs. Masao Hayashi, a girl on July 12, at Camp Harmony.

To Mrs. Seiji Aoki, a boy on July 13, at Camp Harmony.

To Mrs. Morikichi Fukumoto, a girl Akiko, on July 14, at Poston.

To Mrs. Fred M. Nishio, a boy on July 15, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Noboru Miyasaka, a girl on July 15, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Shig Ogasawara, a girl July 15 at Camp Harmony.

To Mrs. Isao Kamada, a boy on July 15 at Camp Harmony.

To Mrs. Joe Shimada, a girl on July 16, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Takechi Kubo, a boy Tsutomu, on July 16, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Hayame, a son on July 17, at Turlock.

To Mrs. Mineo Shinoda, a girl on July 18, at Poston.

To Mrs. Toshio Okino, a boy on July 19, at Multnomah County hospital.

To Mrs. Katagiri, a girl Nobuko Joan, on July 20, in New York City.

To Mrs. Ichiro Nakahara, a girl on July 21, at Stockton.

To Mrs. Kimoto Kimura, a girl on July 21, at Tule Lake.

DEATHS

George Kenji Dairiki, 8, at Tule Lake.

Kumataro Hiraoka, 68, on July 21, at Tule Lake.

Takeji Kanemoto, 67, on July 23 at Tule Lake.

Jinsaku Saito, 57, on July 13, at Lordsburg, New Mexico.

Hisashi Nagai, 1, July 13, at Fresno County General hospital.

Hugo Katsumi Hanamura, 3-day old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hisashi Hanamura, on July 15, at Poston.

Child of Mr. and Mrs. Sansaku Sugiyama, stillborn, July 15, at Camp Harmony.

Kojiro Teranishi, 65, on July 16, at Fresno.

Masaru Torii, 21, on July 16, at Fresno County General hospital.

Sharon Matsuye Izumi, 9 days, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heiichihiro Izumi, on July 17, at Poston.

Mrs. Kikuyo Fukuda, 47, on July 18, at Tule Lake.

Enji Aramaki, 64, on July 21, at Price, Utah.

MARRIAGES

Miss Lily Miyashima to Mr. Takeshi Tanaka, on July 21, at Merced.

Salt Lake JACL Collects Records

Co-operating with the American Legion in its drive to obtain phonograph records for servicemen, the Salt Lake JACL will collect the discs at its office at 132 West First South Street, Jerry Katayama, JACL executive secretary announced.

The records will be turned over to the Legion which is currently conducting the drive in Salt Lake City.

Residents Gain Responsibilities At Manzanar

Congress of Cooperative Enterprises to Elect Governing Body Soon

MANZANAR — Active control of Manzanar affairs by its residents became greater as various self-governing bodies swung into action last week and with the proposed election this week of the Congress of Cooperative Enterprises.

Rendering its first decision, the Manzanar Judicial Committee Hearing Board last week found Ben Kishi, Kiyoji Nakamura, Hisato Endo, Sakura Niida and Sunny Shiohara guilty of assault. They had been charged with attacking Takahiko Kawamura on July 7.

Sentence was suspended by Roy Nash, project director, who warned the youths that future infractions of rules would result in more drastic action.

Co-op Congress Election

Scheduled for Thursday, July 30, is the election for representatives to the Congress of Cooperative Enterprises.

Three representatives will be selected from each of Manzanar's 36 blocks. The Congress will direct the community stores, which now consist of the canteen and department stores. Other community stores still to be established will also come under its control. The Congress will elect the board of directors directly responsible for the operation of these stores.

Block Elections

Blocks 31, 32, and 33 elected block leaders and their alternates Wednesday, July 22.

Elected were Norio Kuroyama, Block 31, with Kanetaro Nakamura, alternate; Hiroshi Neeno, Block 32, with Karl Kazunuma, alternate; and Harry Shimada, Block 33, Eddie Tsuruta, alternate.

Proposed Labor Council

Plans for the formation of a labor council for Manzanar were discussed at a meeting held July 21 by Japanese department heads.

Duty of the council would be to act as an intermediary between the administration and residents on all problems relating to labor conditions, pay, and grievances.

Timely Topics

(Continued from page 2)

with their daily chores but when men like Mr. Ford come for a few hours visit and go out into the civilized world and misrepresents conditions, it is time enough that the public be given the truth.

Poston will be a monument of Nisei and Issei initiative and industry. If equipment is provided generously, it will be a thriving, self-supporting center. But will politics and jealousy interfere with its normal development? We hope that President Roosevelt will see to it that the WRA be given full support and that all necessary equipment and materials be provided in abundance to give this new community and other relocation centers a fair chance to show what they can do.

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Managers**

PACIFIC CITIZEN SUPPORTERS DRIVE

**415 Beason Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah**

Nisei Architects Design Civic Buildings for Tule Lake Center

Schools, Auditorium, Theatre, Church Among Structures Planned

TULE LAKE—Though all building plans for Tule Lake must have Army approval before going into construction, local center architects are going ahead with plans for the creation of civic structures.

Schools, an auditorium, library, dance studio, theater, machine shops, a bakery and a community church are among buildings now being planned.

Head architect on school planning is Howard Yamagata, who is working with the following staff: Dan Toriumi, co-designer of the senior high school; George Yasui, co-designer of the junior high schools; Minoru Iwasaki, co-designer of the elementary schools; and Albert Koga, consulting engineer.

The library and auditorium will be located between the junior high schools, while nurseries will be built in conjunction with the elementary schools. These schools will be among the largest at the relocation centers, it was stated.

Non-Denominational Church Plans, already submitted to the regional office in San Francisco call for a non-denominational church designed by Oliver Noji and Woody Ichihashi.

All sects will have equal use of the church and all its facilities.

A bakery equipped not only to handle all the production of baked goods for the center but also to provide facilities for a school in baking has been planned by Tohzo Nishiseki and Harry Nakahara.

Also to be constructed are five-machine shops, for which Army-approved plans have arrived at Tule Lake, and a center theater. Engineers working on these two projects include William Hosokawa, John Tanaka and Kor Uyetake.

Newspaper PM

(Continued from page 1)

cans of Japanese descent are loyal, as are most Americans of English, Scottish, Irish, Greek, Turkish and other nationalities.

"If we're going to make ancestry the sole test of loyalty, we'll all have to banish each other.—H. E. L."

Tule Lake Stores Report Profit of Twenty-Two Percent

TULE LAKE—Tule Lake community stores made a profit of \$5,313.39 during the period between May 28 and June 30, it was reported in the Tulean Dispatch.

The profit was 22.95 percent of the gross sales.

The proceeds will be held in trust for the community and will not be used to pay any possible losses incurred by the Tule Lake project as a whole, it was said.

The Tulean Dispatch now appears daily as a two-page newspaper.

Though the change to the daily is regarded as experimental by the staff, it will be continued if satisfactory.

Dispatch circulation is now well over 3000.

Arthur Misaki, formerly of the California School of Fine Arts will head the new art classes at this center.

Classes will be held in figure drawing, still life, landscape and composition.

Portland Assembly Center Temporary, Manager Stresses

PORTLAND — The North Portland Japanese assembly center is still on a temporary basis, with no provision being made for the coming winter months, according to Nicholas Bican, center manager.

"The stock pavilion quarters already have been used longer than anticipated," Bican said. "We don't know yet where the Japanese and Japanese Americans will be sent. No plans have been made for heating the present quarters."

The center's population was augmented last week by the return of 23 workers from eastern Oregon beet fields upon the completion of their work.

Apology Asked Craemer for Olson Criticism

Farmers Act in Latest Move in Controversy On Japanese Labor

FRESNO—A public apology by Justus Craemer, president of the state railroad commission, to farm interests and to Governor Olson for a recent statement dealing with the harvest labor shortage and the suggested use of Japanese evacuees is asked in a letter sent to Craemer Saturday by the Fresno County Farm Bureau and Kernan National Farm Loan Association leaders.

Referring to a declaration made public by Craemer on July 14 that "it is a tragic thought that the governor of California has no other remedy to offer the growers of California to save their crops than to bring the Japanese back," the letter says:

Statement Based on Error.

"That statement is based on an erroneous idea. The Japanese are here in our assembly centers. We simply asked the governor to make inquiry of the army, if the farmers needed additional help, to permit the Japanese in assembly centers to assist the farmers in harvesting the crops.

"You criticize the governor for not having a more constructive program. Now, in all fairness to the agricultural interests of California, and particularly of Fresno County, if you have any other constructive remedy or solution to this problem to offer we will welcome it.

"Your indictment of Governor Olson for attempting to help agricultural interests of California is an indictment by you, for what it is worth, of the farmers of Fresno county and the agricultural interests of the state. Any criticism you have to make should be against the persons who sought an audience with the governor, requesting him to ascertain whether or not these Japanese could be released to work on the farms."

Proposals Originated by Farmers The letter said that formal proposals looking to possible use of evacuees to relieve the farm labor shortage originated at meetings of farmers in Parlier and Fresno where delegates were selected to confer with Olson.

"All of these meetings," the communication continues, "took into consideration the position of the military authorities with respect to the use of Japanese in assembly centers, as outlined in an address by Col. Bendtsen of the U. S. Army before the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco on May 20. This address was printed and has had a wide circulation among the farmers.

"It specifically states that no Japanese will be used inside the boundaries of Military Area No. 1, and the farmers of Fresno County understand that.

"It also states if the state, local and private interests ask the War Relocation Authority for evacuee labor and agree to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order, the army would not stand in the way of using these Japanese evacuees for labor upon the farms in California outside of Area No. 1. Obtained Authorities' Consent

"Fresno County farmers obtained consent of local officers, including the sheriff, the district attorney and the board of supervisors, for the use of evacuees under proper supervision.

"With these consents . . . a committee visited the governor to ascertain whether he would help the agriculturists obtain labor at the peak of the season for a period of fifteen or twenty days, in order to be able to harvest crops grown by the farmers and upon which they have expended money and labor during the past year."

Turlock Center Issues Last Paper

TURLOCK — Turlock center's "Tac," weekly newspaper, joined the growing list of the mimeographed newspapers writing "thirty" to their endeavors.

Its seventh and final issue appeared July 17, the day before Turlock center's advance work crew entrained for the Sacaton, Gila River center in Arizona.

Appearing each Friday, "Tac" was edited by Akira Marutani, managed by Emi Mori.

SECOND FRONT ASKED BY NISEI IN FDR LETTER

NEW YORK — President Roosevelt recently received a letter signed by 45 Japanese Americans at the Tanforan assembly center in San Bruno, Calif., asking for a second front, the weekly paper "In Fact" reported in its July 20 issue.

The letter sent to the President said in part:

"Because of our situation, we regret we have not been able as yet to participate in the war effort of this country in the way of production and combat . . . It is our conviction that this people's war must end in victory for the Allied Nations . . . We therefore call for an offensive—A second front now—for victory."

Utah Relocation Center School Plan Approved

Special Meeting Held In Salt Lake City to Discuss Problems

Details of an agreement to be entered into for the operation of schools at the Abraham relocation center for 10,000 west coast Japanese evacuees in Millard county were approved last week by Utah school officials and a representative of the War Relocation Authority.

It was noted that all costs in the operation of the school will be paid by the federal government, but the state department of education and the Millard county school district will be consulted in the selection of personnel and the drafting of the educational program.

Those attending the meeting at the capitol in Salt Lake City were Mrs. Lucy W. Adams, director of education and recreation for the War Relocation Authority; Charles H. Skidmore, state superintendent of public instruction; Calvin L. Rampton, assistant attorney general; Ralph H. Monroe of Scipio, president of the Millard county school board; and W. A. Paxton of Fillmore, district superintendent.

One problem yet to be solved involves state school funds, it was stated. Under the law the state must raise in the district school fund an amount equivalent to \$25 per school child and in the state equalization fund an amount equal to \$5 for each child in the state. If distributions from the funds are made to Millard county on the basis of the anticipated 2250 Japanese children in the center, the county will receive a "windfall" of more than \$60,000 a year.

U. S. Japanese Artists Eligible for Art Club Poster Competition

LOS ANGELES—The Art Directors club is not going to follow Hitler's lead by banning war posters painted by American-born Japanese artists now "interned" at Santa Anita.

The club's board of directors decided last week that the Japanese are eligible to compete for \$100, \$50 and \$25 war bonds contributed by the aircraft war production council.

"The only man who has banned art and music because of racial and religious reasons is Adolf Hitler," President Fred Kopp said, "and we don't intend to follow in his footsteps."

Seven war posters from American-born Japanese have been entered in the contest. Themes include, "A Few More Pennies for the Final Blow," "Buy War Bonds," and "Put That Oomph in Your Work."

Protestant Churches Reorganize Committee On Japanese Problems

NEW YORK—The western area Protestant Church Commission for Wartime Japanese Service has been reorganized with Dr. Frank Herron Smith as chairman, it was announced here.

Galen Fisher is the Northern California vice-chairman and C. S. Reifsnider is vice-chairman for Southern California. Ralph E. Knudsen will fill a similar position in the Pacific Northwest.

Gordan Chapman of San Francisco is secretary-treasurer.

Citizens Form New Federation At Manzanar

Improving of Center Conditions Listed Among Objectives of Group

MANZANAR, Calif. — The first public meeting of the newly-organized Manzanar Citizens Federation was held this week with Koji Ariyoshi as temporary chairman.

Foundation for the organization which has as its purposes the improvement of center conditions, education of citizens for leadership, participation in the war effort and the preparation of a post-war program for evacuees was laid at a meeting held last week by several citizen leaders.

Among those attending the meeting were Martin Tanaka, Henry Fukuhara, Tom Imai, Kiyoshi Higashi, Joe Masaoka, Togo Tanaka, Tad Uyeno, Karl Yoneda, Joe Ogu, Jimmie Oda, Fred Tayama and Rev. H. Nicholson.

Ariyoshi, the temporary chairman, is a recently returned sugar beet worker and a leader of the Labor Council of Manzanar workers at Rupert, Idaho.

Eighty Candidates Win Nominations for Tanforan Assembly

TANFORAN—Eighty candidates were nominated at precinct meetings held July 21 for 38 seats in the Tanforan Legislative Congress, for which elections were scheduled for July 28.

One Congressman was to be elected for each 200 residents.

Tanforan's first revue, "Horse's Stall and That Ain't All," gave two performances last Friday night to audiences limited to workers only.

Direction was by Torao Ichiyasu, sets by Kimio Obata. The book was written by Mike Morizono and Iwao Kawakami.

Proceeds from the Tanforan art show at Mills college amounted to \$33.25 for sales and contributions. The exhibit is now at the International House in Berkeley.

A football field, volleyball court, horseshoe pits, swings, slides and sandboxes will soon appear on a new playground at this center.

Idaho Farmers Seeking Volunteer Japanese Workers

JEROME, Idaho — Efforts to obtain a voluntary Japanese farm labor housing project, similar to approved units at Twin Falls and Rupert, was the purpose of a special five-county session at the Jerome courthouse last Saturday, according to Andrew Meeks, U. S. employment office manager at Jerome.

War board members, county commissioners and grange representatives were sent to the meeting from Lincoln, Gooding, Camas, Jerome and Blaine counties.

Farmers in the five counties seek about 500 workers from the war relocation authority.

The Wood River CCC camp facilities are available north of Shoshone, and the new relocation center now being constructed near Ede will probably be used as headquarters for the Jerome county area if the plan is successful.

Because labor shortages are approaching a crucial point, Gooding county water users are reversing the attitude expressed this spring when relocation of Japanese in the area was announced.

Chinese Mistaken For Japanese Finds His Tires Punctured

MARSHFIELD, Wis.—Philip End Hung of Merrill, Wis., wants the public to know—for the sake of his automobile tires—that he is Chinese, not Japanese. He reported that while he visited a tavern here someone apparently mistook him for a Japanese and punctured all four of his tires.

Zone Two JACL Chapters Wind Up Affairs as Evacuation Nears

DEL REY, Calif. — With evacuation imminent, officials of the Reedley, Calif., Japanese American Citizens League and the Del Rey office of the Fresno Loyalty League were this week winding up their affairs preparatory to moving to a WRA relocation center.

The past two months, since the announcement that Military Area 2 in California would be evacuated, were the busiest in the history of the JACL chapters.

To facilitate the JACL's services an office was opened early in June in Reedley by the Reedley chapter and in Del Rey by the officials of the Fresno JACL who were still in the "free zone."

The JACL chapters sponsored a mass typhoid inoculation service with Dr. Henry Kazato as the attending physician inoculating hundreds of potential evacuees in the Reedley area.

The League also assisted in evacuation preparations, arranging for the storage of cars and other belongings of the evacuees and also helped dispose of cars, furniture and household and farm equipment for those who wished to sell them.

The JACL also cooperated with the Fair Play committee in arranging for the storage of household goods in private homes.

It assisted in registration for evacuation in the Clovis district and provided transportation for people and luggage at the time of evacuation from that area.

It assisted in relocating students in schools and held a meeting with Mary C. Baker, dean of women at Fresno State, the regional representative of the National Student Relocation Council.

A truckload of vegetables was sent to the Fresno assembly center for the use of the center residents.

The JACL also helped in relocating people to other parts of the

country and sponsored a program of personal freight chartering for persons going to relocation centers.

George Ikuta headed the Reedley chapter as president. Carl Taku, president of the San Luis Obispo chapter who evacuated to the Reedley area, assisted the chapter as executive secretary.

Others who helped in the Reedley office were Masaichi Abe, Tom Matoi, George Kitahara, Kazumae Ichijui, Ruth Iwami, May Iwahashi, Yoneko Minami and Bertha Starkey.

Inoculation helpers at Reedley were Alice Wake, Tayeko Kitahata, Reiko Horii, Alice Ikuta, Thelma Sakamoto, Mitsuko Takemoto, Irene Ibara, Sumiko Matsumoto, Ruth Tanbara, Mary Yamagata and Kabuko Matoi.

Other helpers included Kelly Ishimoto, Floyd Honda, Frank Sakohira, Jimmy Kozuki, Akira Chiamori, George Abe, Robert Morishige, Masato Morishima, Chic Yamaguchi, Mats Ando, Jim Miyamoto, George Toyoda and Lester Katsura.

The Del Rey office was headed by Ken Tashiro, formerly of Los Angeles, as executive secretary. Others in the office were Howard Hatayama, Fred Hirasuna, Tom Nakamura, George Domoto, May Shirakawa, Fumiko Nagamatsu and May Miyamoto.

Inoculation helpers at Del Rey included Masako Uyeno, Kay Kumashiro, John Fujiyama, Alice Sakai, Dorothy H. Janet Miura, Maruko Miura and Toshiko Nakagawa.

Officials of the Fresno ALL, now in the Fresno assembly center, who assisted in evacuation preparations were Dr. T. T. Yatabe, Fred Yoshikawa, Bob Itanaga, Sam Nakano, Johnson Kebo, Oscar Fujii, Bill Ishida and Dr. Joe Sasaki.