



Manzanar Nisei Send Petition To President Asking Overseas War Combat Duty, Says Nash

Manager Cites Action as Evidence of Loyalty Of Citizen Japanese; Lauds Morale of WRA Center Residents; Ford's Charges Refuted



Second Front

As the demand for a second front grew in the United States and England, there was the possibility this week that the Nipponese aggressor would open a second front for the Axis in Siberia. Japan's crack Kwantung Army was poised on the southern banks of the "river of history", the churning Amur. To lead the unique Kwantung segment of the Japanese Army in the war that may come this summer in northern Asia, Tokyo's militarists have already dispatched Gen. Yamashita, the conqueror of Malaya and Singapore to Manchuria. All was quiet this week along the Amur, and all was quiet on the disputed border between the Kwantung Army's Manchukuo and Soviet Mongolia. But it was an uneasy quiet, a lull before a developing storm. There still was, to be sure, a scrap of paper between the bristling bayonets of the Japanese Army and the red banner legions of the Soviet General, Grigory Stern. That scrap of paper was called the Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact. But everyone knew that the Japanese warmakers would not let a scrap of paper stand in the way of their attempt for realization of still another dream of conquest, the occupation of Soviet Siberia as far east as Lake Baikal and the blunting of Vladivostak, the Soviet dagger which still points at the heart of Japan. Meanwhile, Russia, adhering to the non-aggression pact was determined not to do anything which the Japanese would seize upon as provocation. But, as it has been since 1928, the Soviet armies were ready for the attack which they have known would someday come, which may come before the moon is full again.

The battle for Asia continued this week on many fronts. In the southern Pacific the Japanese were stalled in their land drive in New Guinea for Port Moresby. In Burma Japanese armies were bogged down until the monsoon season had spent its fury of wind and rain but a political battle went on inside India in which Washington, London and Tokyo were vitally interested. This was the struggle for Indian independence led by the almost legendary Mohandas Ghandi. This week the inscrutable Mr. Ghandi was pushing his demand for immediate independence for India's 300 million harder and ever. In China the hard-hitting armies of Chiang Kai-shek were hitting back at the Japanese in the still-free coastal provinces of Free China, thwarting the Nipponese attempt to win complete control of China's main arteries of communication and an all-land route from Fusan on the Korean coast to Saigon in Indo-China. And in the mists of the Aleutians, the U. S. Navy reported that "not more than" 10,000 Japanese had already landed and were digging in on three of the farthest western islands of Attu, Aggatu and Kiska.

In the U. S. President Roosevelt was studying the case of the eight Nazi saboteurs. Congress was in virtual recess, with most of the congressmen at home mending political fences and preparing for the fall political wars. Many an isolationist, up for election, was struggling to cover his pre-Pearl Harbor tracks. Still in the congressional hopper were several bills affecting U. S. nisei—among them

(Continued on page 5)

SAN FRANCISCO — A number of Japanese at the WRA relocation center at Manzanar, Calif., want to fight overseas with U. S. forces, Roy Nash, director of the Manzanar project, told the Commonwealth Club in a speech Friday.

Nash said that a number of American-born Japanese at the center had signed a petition to President Roosevelt and had sent it last week, asking that they be allowed to fight on the European front.

Nash cited the petition as evidence of the loyalty, he said, many of the Japanese had for the United States.

Nash told the interested San Francisco audience that the men and women at the center were putting in a 44-hour work week, buying war bonds and stamps, growing victory gardens, reading newspapers, listening to the radio, playing baseball, dancing the rhumba and suffering from athletes' foot.

He said 65 percent of the residents were American citizens. Manzanar, he said, has become a typical American city of 10,000 people.

Speaking on "Manzanar from the Inside", Nash cited excellent morale, industry and pride in the country of his birth or adoption as typifying the attitude of the average citizen or alien Japanese now at the War Relocation Authority's Manzanar center.

Nash said that already 500 American-born Japanese are turning out 500 camouflage nets for the Army each day.

He also said that plans for a factory which will supply clothing for all relocation centers in the west are under way and that 300 women are enrolled in sewing classes.

Exhaustive synthetic rubber experiments on the guayule plant are being made under a Japanese scientist, formerly of Caltech, the Commonwealth club was informed.

The Manzanar director said that hundreds of American-born Japanese at the center have petitioned to be allowed to volunteer for Army service on the European front. He said that the leader of the movement was Tokutaro "Tokie" Slocum, Japanese sergeant in the A. E. F. in the first World War who fought in Sergeant York's regiment.

Describing conditions prevailing at Manzanar, Nash said:

"These people are being given every freedom consistent with military necessity . . . freedom of the press, freedom to criticize, freedom to receive news, to write and receive uncensored mail, to listen to long-wave radio and freedom of religion."

They have these liberties and others—but within limits—Nash noted. They cannot leave Man-

(Continued on page 7)

Kanai Returned To Coast; Will Face Trial

SAN FRANCISCO — Lincoln Seiichi Kanai, 33, former secretary of the Japanese branch of the YMCA in San Francisco, was returned to this city from Wisconsin Saturday on a charge of leaving Military Area No. 1 without permission.

In custody of a U. S. Marshal here he wrote an elaborate statement contending that no Japanese with American citizenship should be treated differently from any other citizen.

Kanai was arrested by FBI agents while attending a YMCA conference in Wisconsin. He was arraigned in a Milwaukee federal court and his removal to San Francisco was ordered.

Army Announces New Evacuee Movements to Idaho, Wyoming

Tulare Center Evacuees Bound For Gila River

Movement to Sacaton Project Disclosed by Manager Aanonson

TULARE, Calif. — Preliminary arrangements are now being made for the movement of Japanese evacuees now at the Tulare assembly center to the War Relocation Authority's Gila River project in Arizona, forty miles southeast of Phoenix, Arizona.

Announcement of the movement, which is expected to take place later this month, was made by Nils Aanonson, popular manager of the Tulare center through a special "Extra" edition of the Tulare News.

Tulare residents, who hail mainly from San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties, will join evacuees from the Turlock assembly center and from the Sanger area in Fresno county at the Gila River project.

It was stated that, according to advance reports, the climate at the new project, which is located at Sacaton on the Pima Indian reservation, is considered to be very healthy.

The entire center will be moved in units of 500 and it will take ten days to complete evacuation.

The evacuees will go by train to Casa Grande where they will be met by chartered busses for the trip to Sacaton.

Hinshaw Urges Bill to Ban Japan Language

WASHINGTON—Rep. Hinshaw, R., California, has introduced a bill to prohibit in the interest of national defense, the operation of certain foreign language schools in the United States.

His bill defined such schools as one conducted in any current language other than English or other language commonly used by the inhabitants of the state, territory or possession for the purpose of "propagandizing or indoctrinating" the pupils with the ideology or culture of any race or foreign country.

The move was interpreted as a renewed effort to suppress Japanese language schools in the United States and is the third of similar bills now pending.

Urges Release of Evacuee Japanese

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—A resolution urging the release of west coast Japanese from "mass internment" was passed after considerable opposition last week by 2000 members of the International Disciples of Christ in convention here.

The resolution contended that internment is unfair to the Japanese because no such action has been taken against Germans and Italians in the United States.

Nisei FBI Agent Holds Class In Jiu-Jitsu for Hawaii Girls

HONOLULU—Though it's not usual in the line of work for FBI men, Federal agent R. T. Kami is now instructing an all-women jiu jitsu class at the Honolulu YMBA, according to a story by Betty MacDonald, NEA staff correspondent.

The girls, numbering 50, organized the class with an eye to self protection in case the island was invaded by the Japanese—

Pvt. Yamamoto, USA Doesn't Like Japan's Admiral Yamamoto

Private Shiroshi Yamamoto of the United States Army doesn't like his namesake, Admiral Yamamoto, commander of the combined fleets of the Japanese Navy.

The American-born Japanese soldier was one of those featured on the NBC's "Army Hour" broadcast on Sunday, July 19. He told his story to the ten million and more Americans, civilians and soldiers, who weekly tune in on the Army's own program.

Speaking from his post at Ft. Riley, Kansas, Private Yamamoto of the U. S. said in essence that his name might be Yamamoto but anyone who thought he sympathized with Admiral Yamamoto was crazy. He voiced his confidence in an American victory.

Private Yamamoto was one of three U. S. enlisted men who were featured on the broadcast. The other two were Sgt. Louis Hitler of Fort Knox and Pvt. Fred Mussolini of Buckley field, Colorado, who threw some choice cracks at their Axis dictator namesakes.

Form Religious Council to Aid Nisei Relocation

Resettlement Work Will Be Carried on By Church Leaders

NEW YORK — In order to cooperate with the employment division of the War Relocation Authority in the individual and family WRA centers and the relocation of west coast Japanese evacuees in communities outside the western defense command, a National Religious Council for War Relocation was formed in New York City last week.

The Council at present consists of all Christian denominations. At the next meeting of the Council, representatives of Catholic and Jewish groups will be invited.

Rev. John Thomas of the American Baptist Home Mission Society is the temporary chairman of the Council.

Mike Masaoka, national secretary and field executive of the JACL, assisted in the formation of the Council.

Japanese Girl Found Hiding in Milpitas

SAN JOSE — A 22-year old Japanese girl was found by sheriff's officials living near Milpitas last week.

Acting on an anonymous tip, Sheriff Emig and undersheriff Graham went to a ranch on Landiss avenue and brought the girl, Midori Murokita, into custody to await federal charges.

Camp Harmony Residents to Go To Minidoka

Pomona Center Will Be Moved to WRA Project Near Cody

SAN FRANCISCO—Opening of two additional Relocation Centers to quarter evacuated Pacific Coast Japanese for the duration of the war, and schedules for the transfer to them of approximately 12,500 evacuees from two temporary Assembly Centers in coastal states, were announced Wednesday by Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

The new Relocation Centers, for which plans were announced several weeks ago and which have been under construction by the Army, are known as the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, near Cody, Wyoming, and the Minidoka Relocation Center, near Eden, Idaho.

Approximately 5,300 Japanese now at the Pomona Assembly Center, the Los Angeles County (California) Fair Grounds, will be transferred to the Heart Mountain Center, and approximately 7,200 now at the Puyallup Assembly Center, a fair grounds adjacent to Seattle and Tacoma, (Washington) will be relocated at the Minidoka Center in Idaho. Both assembly centers are scheduled to be closed when the transfer is completed. Movements Start August 9

The movements will start on or about August 9th from both Pomona and Puyallup Assembly Centers and be completed as soon as practicable, with not more than 600 evacuees from either location being entrained daily.

The Puyallup operation is covered by Transfer Order No. 10 of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, and provides for the inauguration of the movement on or about August 9, with an advance contingent of approximately 200. On or about August 15 the transfer of the remaining 7,000 will begin to the Minidoka Center. The Puyallup Center population is composed mainly of evacuees from Seattle, and some from Pierce county, Washington.

The Pomona operation is covered by Transfer Order No. 11, and provides for movement of an advance contingent of approximately 300 on or about August 9, and the balance of 5,000 beginning on or about August 15 to the Heart Mountain Center. The Pomona Assembly Center population is composed largely of evacuees from portions of the city of Los Angeles, with about 700 from San Francisco. Minidoka to House 10,000

The Minidoka Relocation Center is located near Eden, Jerome County, Southern Idaho, about 15 miles east of Twin Falls and 150 miles southeast of Boise, and comprises 68,000 acres of public lands, and when completed will quarter about 10,000 evacuees. Principal crops of the area are sugar beets, potatoes, beans, onions and hay crops.

The Heart Mountain Center is located on the banks of the Shoshone River, 13 miles northwest of Cody, Wyoming. It consists of 27,800 acres of irrigation lands at an elevation of 4,600 feet in an area adaptable to production of sugar beets, grain, beans, potatoes and seed peas. Truck gardening will be confined to subsistence for the center. Work possibilities include leveling and clearing of land, graveling of roads and completion of an irrigation system. When completed the capacity will be 10,000 persons.

The Relocation Centers will be under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority, an independent Federal agency created for the purpose of operating the inland centers.

Arizona Commissioners Oppose Free Fishing for Evacuees

Suggestion Made in Letter from Federal Forestry Official

PHOENIX, Ariz. — The state fish and game commission last week made preparations to vigorously protest a proposal to grant the 20,000 or more Japanese evacuees to be located on the Colorado River WRA project at Poston hunting and fishing privileges without charge on the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

One official said that the Japanese would have to pay the regular non-resident's fee of \$25 for citizens and \$75 for aliens.

The proposal had been made by William Zimmerman, Jr., Washington, D. C., assistant commissioner of the division of forestry and grazing, to Henry Welsh, chairman of the Colorado River Indian Reservation Tribal Council.

Non-Indian citizens of Arizona are charged a fee of \$5 for hunting and fishing privileges on the reservation. Under Mr. Zimmerman's proposal, the evacuees would be required to pay the fee only for trapping.

"This office is giving careful consideration to the conservation of fish and game resources on the Colorado River Indian Reservation during the occupation by evacuees," Mr. Zimmerman wrote to Welsh. "Since these people have been necessarily moved to the reservation as a war measure, involving considerable sacrifice of personal freedom and economy, it would appear improper to apply to them the same fish and game ordinances as the council has enacted for non-Indian citizens who are free agents. A fee of \$5 is now required of such citizens before they may fish on the reservation.

"In order to protect natural resources for use by the Indians after the war and at the same time provide for the evacuees, we earnestly recommend that the tribal council enact a special fish and game ordinance applicable to evacuees only."

Mr. Zimmerman incorporated the proposed ordinance in his letter.

To Consider Student Relocation Plans at New York Meeting

NEW YORK — The program for relocating evacuee west coast Japanese students in colleges and universities outside the western defense command is expected to be resolved at a meeting of the Japanese American Student Relocation Council on Monday afternoon, August 10, in New York City.

Mike Masaoka, special representative of the national JACL and a member of the board of the Student Relocation Council, will attend the meeting.

JACL Officials Hold Preliminary Meet

TULE LAKE—Present and past officers of the various JACL chapters at Tule Lake were to meet last Thursday night to discuss the future program of the Citizens League.

Military Regulations Relaxed as Family Attends Seattle Funeral

SEATTLE — The Army relaxed its wartime regulations last week to permit a family of seven Japanese to come to Seattle, from where all Japanese were ordered evacuated in May from the Puyallup assembly center to bury a loved one.

The services were for a daughter of the family, Shibuye Kimura, 22, who died last week at the Riverton Sanitarium after a long illness.

The mourners, attired in black, made the trip in a Red Cross ambulance, accompanied by a guard.

They left the vehicle a block away from the Butterworth Chapel. They got out and gazed around them. Perhaps they were a little homesick for Seattle and had a feeling of being alone. In all the city there were no members of their race on the streets.

The sad-eyed family walked slowly toward the chapel. They

Newsreel Shows Nisei Soldiers Training for War

American-born Japanese soldiers in the U. S. Army, training for war service against Japan and her Axis allies, are featured in a newsreel clip now being shown in U. S. theatres.

A newsreel story of the Wyoming relocation center near Cody is also being unreeled this month before U. S. theatre audiences. The newsreel shows construction work on the Wyoming project which will shortly house 10,000 evacuees from the west coast.

FBI Arrests Organizer of Pro-Japan Ring

De Guzman Charged With Recruiting Non-Japanese Group

NEW YORK — The presence in the United States of a non-Japanese band assertedly recruited by Japan's terroristic Black Dragon Society was disclosed by the federal bureau of investigation last week-end with the announcement of the arrest of an alleged organizer of the group, which claimed 100,000 members.

The prisoner, Mimo de Guzman, 42, a Filipino, of Washington, D. C. was described by the FBI as an active figure in a drive to form a fifth column among Negroes in America.

P. E. Foxworth, head of the FBI division in the New York area, said that one of the stated purposes of the group—"the Pacific movement in the Eastern world"—was to assist the Japanese military in an invasion of the United States.

Foxworth said that De Guzman, who served in the U. S. Navy from 1918 to 1930 and who had been dishonorably discharged from the coast guard, had a long criminal record and was wanted in Washington for violation of the postal laws. He was arrested on a draft charge.

Organized Fifth Column
Foxworth said that De Guzman had informed his recruits that the "Japanese will supply you with rifles when the time for invasion comes but to buy and store all firearms . . ."

The FBI agent quoted De Guzman as saying that before 1938 he had organized branches of the movement in St. Louis, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and New York and that a "Japanese army major", Sotohashi Takahashi, had formed others in Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

Takahashi was believed to have been interned by federal officials at the outset of the war.

Foxworth said that De Guzman had gotten his start in 1938 and had prowled the country since that time "doing the bidding of Japanese agents."

Last Evacuation Orders Issued In California

Movement to Arizona Relocation Centers to End on August 7

FRESNO, Calif. — The evacuation of the last group of Japanese not in an assembly or relocation center in California began last August 2 when military authorities began the removal to Arizona relocation centers of 5,979 aliens and citizens of Japanese race in Fresno and Tulare counties.

This movement, which will continue through August 7, will result in the clearing of all Japanese from the two counties, except those now in the Fresno and Tulare assembly centers. The Tulare center residents will begin their movement shortly to the Gila River region. No announcement has been made as yet as to the ultimate destination of the Fresno center people.

According to Willard S. Marsh, manager of the Wartime Civil Control Administration in Fresno county, 500 Japanese left Sanger on Sunday, August 2, for Casa Grande, Arizona, from where they will be taken in chartered busses to Sacaton. The Sanger group will be taken on Southern Pacific trains.

"Each train is carrying 500 evacuees until the entire group has moved out of the areas in the two counties," said Marsh.

Reedley Evacuation Started.

Evacuation of Japanese from Reedley and Visalia began on Monday over the Santa Fe Railroad. Trains left Reedley Monday and Wednesday and the last train will leave the town on Friday. Trains left Visalia on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and the last train will leave on Friday. Both Reedley and Visalia groups will be taken to the Colorado River Relocation Area at Poston, Arizona.

The Sanger civil control station registered 2,982 individuals representing 748 families, while at Reedley 339 families and 1,273 persons were enrolled. Visalia registered 1,724.

Districts from which Japanese are being evacuated include Orange Cove, Sanger, Parlier, Reedley, Oroosi and Dinuba and parts of Selma, Fowler, Kingsburg and Visalia.

Marsh said medical examiners found most of the Japanese in good health and that only a few individuals will be left in hospitals, including several convalescents and expectant mothers. He said those remaining in the hospitals will be moved to Arizona centers when they are able to travel.

Most Owners Leased Lands
"Most of the Japanese owning agricultural property are leasing rather than selling their land," said Marsh. "They all express hope some day after the war they may be able to return and farm the land."

He said negotiations had been completed between Japanese land owners and neighboring ranchers to harvest the crops on a share basis, especially the vineyardists and fruit growers.

Hundreds of Japanese are reported to have purchased table model radios without short wave circuits which they are taking along with them to their new quarters in Arizona.

A number of Japanese watermelon patches in the Reedley and Kingsburg district are being harvested by Chinese and Filipino workers who took over the properties under lease when the original evacuation orders were issued.

Japanese Evacuees Retain Obligations, Court in L. A. Rules

LOS ANGELES — The fact that a person of Japanese race has been removed to an assembly or relocation center does not relieve him from his legal obligations, a Los Angeles court ruled last week.

Superior Judge Ben R. Ragain decided last week that Y. Oshiro, now in the Pomona assembly center, still has the power to sublease a hotel he leased two years earlier.

Oshiro was the defendant in a suit instituted by trustees of the estate of the late Anna B. Brown, seeking to collect \$175 a month rent.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Repercussions on Hot Climate Comment

Poston, Ariz.

The tale of the tragic arrival of the residents of the Salinas Assembly Center carried in this column brought forth repercussions from the Tulare Assembly Center where people of Pasadena, Santa Maria Valley and other coastal regions are located. Objections were lodged with us that we were hoping they would be sent to Arizona. This thought was not in our mind. We mentioned Fresno and Tulare Assembly Centers merely as examples. It could have been Turlock, Merced or Pinedale.

We believed that if anyone was to be sent to a hot climate, then it should have been those who had been conditioned to a certain degree in Central California. If it were possible, we wish that everyone could be evacuated to a climate similar to that of the coastal region of California. But since this is impossible, the humane thing would be to select those accustomed to heat to come to a hot climate. For instance, if these in the Tanforan Assembly were to be relocated in Arizona, it would be suicidal because they would not be able to withstand the heat. It would be far worse than the Salinas tragedy.

The fortunate thing about the Salinas affair was that there were no deaths resulting from the heat prostrations. Several have died subsequently but the causes are not traceable to the heat.

Assimilation Again Raised as Issue

The charge that the Japanese are unassimilable has once again become the popular excuse for the special treatment of all persons of Japanese ancestry. Immediately prior to the outbreak of war, this cry was more or less becoming a weak argument because of the progress the citizens of Japanese ancestry were making in various fields.

We have been amused with the word, "assimilation." In most instances, those who use this argument do not know the full import of the meaning of the word itself. Do they mean "biological assimilation"? If so, how could they expect such a thing when the laws of most of the western states prohibit intermarriages. We have been surprised at the number of mixed marriages despite the prohibitions of the law. We wonder what the result would have been if the bars were down and intermarriages had been encouraged as a step towards assimilation.

Also, this question of "cultural assimilation" intrigues us. There is no doubt that the barrier of "aliens ineligible to citizenship" has been the stumbling block, as far as the first generation was concerned. This mistake in denying them the privilege of becoming naturalized citizens is being recognized today.

Schools Have Done Splendid Job

To level the same charges against the citizens seems to raise the efficiency of the public school system itself.

We believe the schools have done a splendid job in Americanization projects. There is no doubt that everyone attending the educational institutions have come under its influence. Viewed in this light, we doubt if the charge of unassimilability is tenable.

The number of those going to Japan has been grossly exaggerated. A visit of a few weeks or months would not make any serious impression upon a juvenile mind. Those who were raised and educated in Japan are a small percentage of the 80,000 or so American-borns in this country.

The largest number of citizens were born and raised in this country exclusively. Most of them do not understand the Japanese language. Proof of this was evidenced when the various governmental agencies wanted citizens with a working knowledge of the Japanese language. Most of the help had to come from those who had gone to Japan.

The accusation of "unassimilability" has been an excuse heretofore. But what is going to happen

to the growing generations of citizens if they are going to be confined in these isolated relocation centers for any length of time? Most of the third generation have no dual citizenship. And about 70% of the second generation owe allegiance only to the United States.

If special attention is not paid to the education of the young citizens of these camps, the U. S. government must be held responsible for bringing about a situation where "unassimilability" may become an actual fact. We believe the authorities must not be swayed by the prejudices of race mongers, but must consider the welfare of the growing citizens as of paramount importance.

A Note on Our 'Fair Weather' Friends

Whenever we have the time to have "bull sessions", we comment upon the number and experiences we have had with our "fair weather friends." Some had "suki-yaki" with us in the good old days preceding the war. And since such fact had been a matter of record, they were afraid of being suspected. The protestations of friendship and understanding made when conditions were normal were cast aside. Saving of their skins and hides and jobs were their primary interest. Thus we see letters written to the Tolan Committee which are amusing as well as surprising.

Those who have been brave enough to retain their Japanese friends have our greatest admiration and respect. Now we know the culls and the true friends. When all the excitement engendered by the rumors of sabotage and fifth column activities at Pearl Harbor have been exposed as falsehoods, people will realize the grave injustice that has been inflicted which were based upon unfounded stories. Those "fair weather friends" must be having moments of remorse that they were too hasty in renouncing their long standing friends. And those who had the courage to stand by us must be happy that their faith and confidence was not misplaced.

Second Front Asked by Nisei In U. S. Centers

Editorials in Two Camp Newspapers Call For Allied Offensive

American-born Japanese "by the hundreds" are signing a petition to President Roosevelt asking for the immediate opening of a "second front", an editorial in the July 29 issue of the Manzanar Free Press, official publication of the Manzanar WRA relocation center, indicates.

"Victory for the democratic forces will mean that the foundations of the peace will be built on the ideals for which we are fighting," the Free Press said.

The newspaper added: "True, behind barbed wire fences, ours seems a voice in the wilderness, yet the voice in the wilderness issues a cry which millions of freedom loving peoples are sounding on the political fronts of the Allied Nations and among underground movements of conquered territories: 'Open the Second Front Now—for Victory.'"

Second front talk also appears in an editorial in the Pacemaker, twice-weekly publication of the Santa Anita assembly center, temporary home of 18,000 evacuee Japanese.

The Pacemaker's editorial notes: "That the evacuees are in accord with the views voiced by American leaders is an indication that, in spite of being denied active participation in the total war against fascism, they are not unaware of the war and all that America's victory means.

"It is America's victory we want—without delay."

Recently 45 evacuee Japanese at the Tanforan assembly center addressed a letter to President Roosevelt asking for the opening of a second front offensive.

Life Goes On at Tule Lake WRA Center



In many ways life goes on as usual for Japanese evacuees from various sections of the Pacific Coast who have been gathered at the Tule Lake relocation center of the War Relocation Authority at Newell in Modoc county, California. Left, above, Shinkichi Kiyono, 56, evacuee from Longview, Wash., is using a smoothing plane he won as first award in a furniture making contest conducted among the center's residents; top, right, registered nurse Kiyoko Kobayashi carries the first baby born in the center, Newell Kazuo Noda, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Noda, formerly of Florin, Calif. The lower picture is a general view of Store No. 1 at Tule Lake. — Official photos from the War Relocation Authority, courtesy of the Sacramento Bee.

WPB Will Investigate Any Discrimination Against Nisei

Fair Play Group Contributes to Test Case Fund

Meeting in Fresno Discusses Rights of Citizen Evacuees

FRESNO — Approximately 100 members of the National Committee on National Security and Fair Play from six Fresno county communities contributed \$50 to be used in aiding the fight to test the validity of the detention of American citizens of Japanese ancestry in assembly and relocation centers, the Fresno Bee reported last week.

The money was contributed at a meeting held in the YWCA building with Dr. Hubert Phillips of Fresno State college presiding.

The fund will be used to aid Mitsuye Endo, American-born Japanese, in the action she filed in San Francisco recently to test General DeWitt's order detaining citizens of Japanese ancestry as well as Japanese aliens.

The group adopted a resolution urging citizen Japanese be permitted to leave the assembly centers to resettle except in cases where the government has filed specific charges against individuals in the civil courts.

In another resolution they approved the general policies of the War Relocation Authority, but urged the work contract be liberalized, contending the contract's present provisions are too stringent.

Dr. Galen Fisher of Orinda, secretary of the Fair Play group, was the main speaker at the meeting. Dr. Fisher recently returned to California after a trip to Washington.

Fair Play committees of Fresno, Fowler, Selma, Clovis, Reedley and Parlier were represented at the meeting.

Any assistance of discrimination in employment because of race, creed or national origin will be investigated by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Hito Okada, representative of the national JAACL office, was told by B. B. Bescher, minorities representative of the War Production Board, in conferences held in Salt Lake City recently with U. S. Employment Service officials.

The WPB official indicated that his office was already investigating at least one case of discrimination against an American-born Japanese.

A regular procedure has been set up for the handling of these cases.

Any case of discrimination against American citizen Japanese should be reported to the national JAACL office in Salt Lake City, according to Okada. Steps will then be taken to place the case before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Any discrimination practiced against loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry is a blow struck in behalf of the Axis warlords, Okada said.

Japanese Soldiers, Opposing Aggression, Hold China Meeting

CHUNGKING—First open expression of hitherto hidden sentiment in the Japanese army against Nippon's war of aggression will be expressed at a "congress of anti-emperor soldiers" in Yen-an, the New China Daily News reported last week.

More than 50 delegates from 18 Japanese Army units on the Asiatic continent have arrived in Yen-an, headquarters of the Chinese Communist party, the paper said and 20 more delegates representing other Japanese Army units are expected, the paper said.

Army Denies Rumors Alien Curfew Relaxed

SAN FRANCISCO—Rumors of relaxation of curfew regulations as affecting aliens on the West Coast are categorically denied by Colonel Karl R. Bendetson, assistant chief of staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

"There has been no change in the terms of the original proclamation as issued over the signature of Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army," declared Colonel Bendetson today (Wednesday). "Various organizations and groups are circulating such rumors. They have no information."

"The proclamation makes it clear that all alien Germans, and all alien Italians shall be within their places of residence between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m., and at all other times all such persons shall be only at their places of residence or employment, or traveling between those places, or within a distance of not more than five miles from their place of residence."

'Battle of Dearborn' Airs Issue Of Relocation of Nisei Citizens

Church Groups Led Fight for Japanese Evacuee Relocation

DETROIT, Mich.—The "battle of Dearborn", in which four "Japanese invaders" were routed from the city under a blistering barrage of epithets aimed their way by anti-democratic forces, was a closed story this week.

The "Japanese invaders" will not come to Dearborn, to live in the city Henry Ford built.

But repercussions of the "battle of Dearborn" reverberated in church and liberal circles in Michigan and throughout the country.

In New York City the daily newspaper PM called Dearborn a "Nazi-minded" city.

The whole story of the Dearborn affair ran something like this:

Dearborn church groups, particularly the Mt. Olivet Community Methodist Church, one of the oldest religious groups in Dearborn, had proposed to resettle four Americans of Japanese ancestry in Dearborn for the summer. These young Americans were to go to a work camp operated by the Mt. Olivet church in Dearborn each summer. However, plans for their resettlement in Dearborn were dropped when the church cancelled its plans for the work camp this summer because all its young people were occupied with other things.

However, Rev. Owen Geer of Mt. Olivet led the fight to obtain permission for the evacuees to come to Dearborn as a matter of principle, although actual plans for their coming had been dropped.

Under the procedure for resettlement of citizen Japanese from the west coast in communities outside the western defense command, it is necessary to obtain the approval of the police authorities of the community. The Dearborn Safety Commission which called an open meeting on July 20 to discuss the situation has authority over the police department and was the municipal body which would have had to approve the coming of the Japanese Americans to the city.

Rev. Geer outlined the situation: "A lot of church groups all over the country are doing what they can to help these young people at the request of the churches they attended on the west coast."

"Our church corresponded with four young people—two sisters, Dorothy and May Shirakawa, who are in their early twenties; their brother, Ernest, 18 and a junior at the University of California named Kenneth Murase, who led his class last year. The girls wanted secretarial jobs and Murase wanted to attend Wayne University in Detroit."

"There is nothing unusual about it. Albion College, I know, is taking two such students."

"Because our camp was abandoned, we dropped our attempts in all cases except that of Murase."

"The matter came up before the commission when California authorities wrote to them asking their attitude on the proposal to bring the four to Dearborn. Actually the matter was all over at that time."

Commenting on the July 20 meeting of the Dearborn Safety Commission, the Detroit News said:

"The hearing aired for the first time in Michigan an issue which is coming to the fore nationally—whether American citizens whose parents were Japanese can be taken from the government's internment camps in the west and resettled to live as normal a life as is possible under war conditions."

Champion of the church groups' fighting for the American rights of these citizen evacuees was Dearborn's Rev. Geer. His stand was supported at the hearing by Dr. T. T. Brumbaugh, secretary of the Detroit Council of Churches. Dr. Brumbaugh said "these people are American citizens. The United States government has no intention of abridging the American constitution by interning them for the duration. The War Relocation Authority has been given the task of sifting the 100,000 Japanese and persons of Japanese descent and releasing those believed should be released."

"No one would be released for resettlement without the approval of the War Department. The board of my church has authorized me to take a stand. As for

Sale of Sugar To Evacuees in Centers Illegal

FRESNO — Sugar sales to Japanese evacuees at the Fresno assembly center were banned this week.

It was declared that evacuees with sugar ration cards had been purchasing sugar by mail from Fresno stores.

Fred Kurz, OPA district manager, said that the situation was being investigated and pointed out that federal rationing regulations require that persons who are in residence at public institutions for ten days or more must turn in their ration books.

Al M. King of the state rationing headquarters ruled that sugar sales to evacuees were illegal and ordered that they be cancelled immediately.

A bulletin has been issued by Fresno county retailers advising merchants of the ruling.

E. P. Pulliam, manager of the Fresno center, indicated that he was taking steps to collect all sugar ration books from evacuees in the center. He indicated that center residents were issued a sufficient quantity of sugar.

Manzanar Stages Bond Buying Race

MANZANAR, Calif. — The Japanese evacuee city of Manzanar recently staged a U. S. war bond buying contest with the nearby town of Bishop in Owens Valley.

Director Nash of Manzanar said that Bishop won the contest only because "the government was three months behind on its payments to Manzanar."

myself, I would feel that if this kind of thing were done to my Christian brothers who have done nothing to us and I did not raise a finger to right the wrong, I should consider that I had failed as a minister."

Veterans' organizations in Dearborn led the fight before and at the hearing in Dearborn Municipal Court to repel this "invasion" of Japanese.

George R. Bishoff, commander of the Fort Dearborn Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, notified newspapers that veterans groups would be represented at the meeting to "vigorously oppose" the plan.

"We don't believe Dearborn should have any Japanese element because of our war factories. These Japanese are supposed to be American-born but that doesn't alter the situation. Japanese are treacherous and we don't believe they should be near our war plants."

At the hearing arguments against resettlement ranged from rational protests to some which verged on hysteria.

One Legionnaire shouted: "We want no Japs near our war plants. Let's settle this once and for all."

There were many statements of a similar nature. Others, less calm, included that of Walter Emig, commander of the Allied Veterans' Council of Dearborn, who suggested the four "be forced to wear big buttons reading 'I am a Jap' if they do come."

Mrs. Grace Chaffee, head of the Mon's club, was applauded when she said: "I appreciate fully the stand the church has taken. The church has to fight for good as they see it. But our boys' lives have been disrupted and are endangered. I do not feel this is the time to bring Japs to Dearborn."

The hearing was attended by more than 300 persons.

The New York newspaper PM summed up the "battle of Dearborn" in an editorial comment, saying:

"... There are in every community elements that 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 Americans 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."

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League

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

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

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

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

LARRY TAJIRIManaging Editor

EDITORIALS:

The WRA

Before the end of August the major portion of the program of wartime civilian relocation will have passed from the Wartime Civil Control Administration to the War Relocation Authority, a civil agency organized especially for the huge job of relocating the 115,000 west coast Japanese evacuees for the duration of the war. Before the end of this month more than one-half of the evacuees will be located at permanent relocation centers—at Manzanar, Tule Lake, Poston, Sacaton, Minidoka and Heart Mountain. Other centers, in central Utah, Arkansas and Colorado, will be opened for evacuees as soon as construction is completed and it is expected that all west coast assembly centers will have been cleared before the first frost.

The difficult, many-sided task which faces the War Relocation Authority today is something unprecedented in American history. The ramifications of this entire problem extend far beyond the personal destinies of 115,000 people. Evacuation is a test of democracy and relocation its crucible.

In the five months since its organization by presidential order, the War Relocation Authority under Milton Eisenhower and Dillon Myer, its present director, has approached the problem with sincerity and determination. The WRA has shown that it will not forget the human rights of the evacuees, that under existing conditions it will do the best job that can possibly be done. The present augurs well for the future.

To do the best job possible, the WRA needs the confidence, the support and the goodwill of the evacuees in its relocation centers. Because this present program has no parallel in the American past, WRA officials have had no precedent to guide them. A plan which must deal with 115,000 men, women, children and infants cannot be drawn by a draughtsman and executed from a set of cold blueprints. It is human to err—but it is significant that in its five months of operation the WRA has made no serious mistakes.

The relocation program has been hampered by wartime material shortages and by transportation difficulties because of the isolation of some of the centers from the main lines of communication. But it is increasingly apparent that the WRA is winning the confidence, the support and the goodwill of the aliens and citizens in its centers now in operation.

By its approach to the problem the WRA is dispelling the stigma of the concentration camp which has been attached by press and public to its program of concentrated relocation. Last week it announced its procedure for the individual relocation of citizens in communities outside the western defense command.

It has been suggested that such a program would have an adverse effect on relocation centers, in that many of their skilled and trained citizens would depart for individual employment. But it must be stressed that individual relocation, especially from a post-war standpoint, is as important as any program for concentrated relocation. For all the evacuees must one day be individually relocated. It is hoped that in time this procedure for individual relocation will be extended to include all persons of proven loyalty to the United States.

Aside from its relationship to the evacuees, the WRA also stands before the bar of public opinion. The hearty cooperation of the evacuees with the program of the WRA can help the agency weather any storm which may be created by selfish private interests or by publicity-seeking politicians. Humming indus-

The Pacific Citizen

This editorial is inspired by a communication from one of the assembly centers which implies a threat on the part of an official to ban the Pacific Citizen in the centers which are under military jurisdiction. The threat apparently stems from the fact that we have been, in these columns, outspoken in the defense of the American rights of the citizens who are now behind barbed wire.

Although we are concerned by any such threat, we know that it does not reflect the attitude of center officials generally, nor of the military authorities in charge of evacuation. We know that freedom of journalistic expression, though sometimes abused, was dearly won for this nation in the blood of the American Revolution and is being defended in the blood of this twentieth century war for freedom. It is only in totalitarian countries that newspapers are banned and editors banished for the honest expression of honest opinion.

We believe that the most important issue in America today is that of winning the war against the twin tyrants of fascism and enslavement. We will never consciously act in any way to obstruct that victory which must be won if freedom and decency are to continue to walk this earth.

We believe that, in our particular position, second to that victory is the defense of the American rights of citizens of Japanese ancestry—or any ancestry.

We are opposed to discrimination and prejudice.

We are opposed to fascism and to all fascists and the practitioners, whether foreign or native, of the racial theories of fascism, and we will continue to fight them to the best of our ability.

We ask for the common lot of all Americans—the blood, the sweat and struggle of a nation at war—and for a common share in the fruits of a democratic victory.

We ask for the common lot of all American fighting men for our thousands of soldiers of Japanese ancestry and for their right to defend the nation in combat.

We ask for treatment consistent with America's tradition and concept of democracy for the evacuees now in relocation and assembly centers.

We ask that it be remembered that these persons are permanent residents of America, by birth or adoption, that they are accused of no disloyalty and that the majority of them are citizens of the United States.

We are proud of the role our country has taken of world leadership in the struggle of the earth's free peoples against darkness and degradation.

In these columns—we will continue to call them as we see them.

Asia's New Order

No rational person in these United States has had any illusions about the "new order for east Asia," as proclaimed by the Tokyo warmakers.

Today the people of occupied Asia are discovering what the "new order" will do to the face of eastern Asia. Areas which were formerly under Dutch or British rule will "be destined to a regime of military occupation." Because of the spirit of independence of their populations, Burma and the Philippines will get a semblance of autonomy under native quislings but the less fortunate areas under the conqueror's heel will feel the full weight of the "new order." These areas, according to Rome radio, will be divided into three major regions.

The Axis radio says that these areas will be ruled by a "rigid military hierarchy." This is the "new order" in east Asia.

tries and green fields of cultivated land and the splendid morale which the evacuees are already demonstrating under difficult conditions can be an effective answer to this type of destructive criticism.

The first five months can only point the way. It is not enough time to evaluate the work of any federal agency or the progress of the program of civilian relocation. One year from today we will have a more complete story. If the direction of the first five months is any guide, however, that answer will be one of credit to the evacuees, citizens and aliens, and to the War Relocation Authority.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The people of Japan had surrendered to the military fascists long before Pearl Harbor. But on the day after the attack upon the United States, the Tokyo warmakers mopped up whatever was left of the moderate elements which did not wholly support their program of war against the world.

"Never in Japanese history had Japanese prisons held so many foreigners and so many Japanese intellectuals and liberals as in the days following the outbreak of war," writes an American newspaperman, returning from a Tokyo prison in the recent exchange of American and Japanese diplomats and journalists.

Even "Butch" Konoye, Princeton-educated son of the former Premier, Prince Konoye, was jailed.

December 7 was "der tag" for the fanatic nationalists of Nippon. December 7 also ended an era in Japan's modern history, a near-century of westernized progress which was opened on the Beach of Kurihama on July 14, 1853, when Commodore Mathew Perry, U. S. N., met the Lord of Toda and gave him President Fillmore's letter to the Emperor.

Japan's rocket-like rise to a position among the world's powers was unparalleled in the history of nations. The twentieth century saw Japan functioning as a limited democracy, operating with a system of parliamentary government patterned on the democratic processes of the United States and Britain.

That limited democracy failed to meet the test and the people of Japan are today mere vassals of an authoritarian state.

Japan's form of democracy collapsed because the people under its constitution did not have final authority. The constitution which Prince Ito prepared and which the Emperor gave to the nation was never a people's document. Under it the people's representation in government, the Imperial Diet, was a mere appendage, a vermiform appendix. The tail was never strong enough to wag the dog. Under Prince Ito's constitution the military and naval services had direct access to the throne, were never responsible to the people.

Representatives of liberal people's movements fought Prince Ito and his constitution but lost. Their defeat was the

death of Japanese democracy, though the corpse lay rotting for four decades and was not finally interred until December 7.

Japan plunged into a series of imperialistic wars. Her militarists annexed Korea and established a foothold in Manchuria. Before most of the U. S. nisei were born, the pattern for conquest in Asia had already been set.

Japan grew in wealth and power but the majority of the people did not benefit. Wealth and power remained in the hands of great merchant trusts, the growing military machine, in the court circles and the Imperial Treasury. Japan's people received few of the benefits of their labor. In the late twenties people's movements were again revived by intellectuals, liberals and the rank and file leaders of the working people. Manhood suffrage had finally been won and the Diet threatened to become more than a glorified debating society. Labor unions were organized and strikes and picket lines brought a higher standard of living for Nippon's industrial workers. The men and interests which thrived on economic and military exploitation struck back. Japan's moderate leadership was overthrown by terrorism and assassination. Red scares liquidated progressive movements in the blood of their leaders.

On November 18, 1931, the Japanese warlords fired the first shot in the second World War at Mukden in Manchuria.

Opposition to war was stifled and a program of vigorous suppression of all democratic elements began. On February 26, 1936, open military rebellion flared in Tokyo and the fascists were securely in the saddle.

Today there is no semblance of a people's movement in Japan. The people have been reduced to the status of mere flesh and blood components of a giant machine for conquest. Only a smashing defeat of the Japanese war machine can free the people of Japan.

Today the Japanese nation is ruled by men who condone butchery and starvation as weapons of national policy. But the words of a people's leader of Japan who fought the constitution prepared by Prince Ito should give these militarists pause.

Shot by a political assassin, he said: "Men like me will die. But freedom will never die!"

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Consider the Hairy Ainu

Politicians and other U. S. Jap-baiters who have been beating the drum for an all-White and Negro, non-Japanese United States after the war may find a technical stumbling block in anthropologists.

Scientists consider the Ainu, inhabiting the northern islands of Japan, a white race of early Caucasian or proto-Nordic stock. These people lived in close proximity with the Japanese for a good many generations, and there has been not inconsiderable inter-marriage between these peoples.

The Ainu is among the most hairy of men. The Japanese, like the rest of the Mongol race, are supposed to be almost beardless. But there are, in every WCCA and WRA center, dozens and dozens of Japanese men who can raise luxurious black beards which might be considered proof of the presence of Ainu blood.

In fact scientists have asserted that the Japanese, contrary to their divine origin claim, are of a highly mixed stock descendant of Mongols, Malays, Polynesians, Ainu, et al.

All of which some day in the unpredictable future, may evolve down to the point where the ability or inability to raise a beard may determine whether a Nisei is eligible for American citizenship or not.

The alleged Japanese lack of adaptability to a new set of circumstances, and the penchant for sticking to custom seems to reveal itself in various center mess halls. We have reference to the order in which food is eaten. Let's take breakfast for example. There is grapefruit, hot cereal, om-

lette and toast on the menu. Customarily one would consume the food in that order, except that one would eat toast together with the eggs.

In nine out of ten cases it seems the same order is adhered to in center mess halls regardless of the fact that the food is served cafeteria style and not apt to be piping hot by the time one gets to his table.

The tenth individual eats his breakfast in this order: omelette and toast, cereal, and fruit last. The advantage of this order is that one has reasonable chance to eat his hot dishes while they're still warm which, after all, is the most logical time to consume them.

But, perhaps, in view of the general absence of the table niceties known as etiquette, it might be better to stick even to this tiny remnant of conventionality.

A Washington state American Legion big-wig is quoted as saying: "If the aliens (Japanese) who owe loyalty to their emperor are removed it will give the American born Japanese a chance to develop a feeling of true patriotism toward the United States."

Few Nisei will agree with him for they have developed a high sense of patriotism toward this country regardless of the position of the aliens.

He is also reported to have said, "aliens have proved they cannot be trusted." Anyone who knows the record of Japanese aliens knows this statement to be untrue.

This, however, reflects the opinions of a sizeable portion of the public, most of it uninformed. The

(Continued on page 5)

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

Reversal of Evacuation Order Unlikely

Liberal friends of the Americans of Japanese ancestry are urging the President to set up civilian hearing boards to permit the return of citizens and loyal Japanese aliens to their homes and businesses in the restricted areas of the West coast.

It is unlikely for the President to reverse the executive order, making it possible for the Japanese, both citizens and aliens alike, to return to the California farms and cities.

Since the evacuation was deemed a military necessity by General DeWitt in his answer to Governor Olson's plan to permit the Japanese to work on the California farms, whatever protests the liberal elements may make will have very little effect in revising the whole evacuation program.

The arbitrary evacuation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry is unjust and, technically speaking, unconstitutional. With the evacuation movements nearly completed in all vital west coast areas, however, the most important problems confronting the interned Japanese Americans now are the making of satisfactory readjustments for ourselves in a post war America, particularly through improving conditions in the relocation and assembly centers and establishing better relations with the outside public.

The American Civil Liberties Union is earnestly attempting to prove through court procedure that the entire evacuation program instituted through the executive order is unconstitutional. However, unconstitutional the evacuation program may be deemed by the courts, the liberals must remember that the Army authorities may establish martial law in the restricted areas should the courts permit the Japanese to return to their Pacific Coast homes. Regardless of how mild a form of martial law is instituted, it will restrict the people's freedoms. To free a small minority group in this country, the liberal elements can easily bring restrictions upon the remaining population which is many times the number now temporarily deprived of freedom of movement and action.

The setting up of civilian hearing boards to permit the release of interned Japanese Americans may give the interned American citizens the privileges of other Americans. On the other hand, the civilian hearing boards may not give the Japanese Americans fair judgment in deciding their loyalty, depending on who are chosen to render the decision.

The civilian hearing boards are not the answer in retracting the injustices brought about by the evacuation movement. Justice can only be brought about by releasing the citizens of Japanese ancestry from the concentration camps. Why should American citizens appear before hearing boards to determine their loyalty. If other American citizens, not of Japanese ancestry, must appear before the hearing boards, then the American born Japanese should comply in doing likewise.

In England, for instance, the enemy aliens are not interned in concentration camps unless they are convicted or considered dangerous to the country. Enemy aliens, of course, must register with the government and they are under probation for a limited time. When they have proven themselves loyal they are given an opportunity to participate in the war effort.

Aside from the unconstitutional aspects of the evacuation move-

Maryland College Officials to Start Course at Poston

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — College-age, Japanese at the Colorado River relocation project at Poston, Arizona, are going to get a taste of the best in English literature.

Officials at St. John's College, home of the classic method of college education which has been watched by educators all over the country, said last week that Raymond Wilburn, assistant dean, and Mrs. Wilburn had left for Poston to organize several "100 great books" seminars.

The St. John's College curriculum calls for the reading of 100 great books, ranging from Homer and Plato through Euclid, Shakespeare, Kant, Darwin and others.

The Wilburns will advise the relocation authorities on the system.

ment, the American citizens of Japanese ancestry are given no preferential treatment to enemy aliens in the matter of deciding their loyalty to their own country. Because they have physical characteristics similar to the enemy, with out the slightest consideration for their citizenship rights, they are interned for the duration, because thus far the inland states have been hostile to their relocation program.

There could be no better way for the United States, in my opinion, to gain the aid of millions of colored people throughout the world and particularly in the Americas than by showing trust in the resident Japanese and letting them out of the relocation and assembly centers and returning them to their homes. In America's decision to set apart a racial minority, such as the Americans of Japanese descent, in the concentration camps, the faith of multitudinous peoples, whose color of their skins happens not to be white is shattered and their one dismal picture is that the Caucasian group still plans to retain control of the destinies of mankind, in spite of the fact that they have given solemn assurances time and again that they are helping in saving democracy for humanity.

I do not wish to belittle the constant and untiring efforts of the liberal Americans defending the rights of the American-born Japanese. If the hearing boards are the only solution to determine the loyalty of the American-born and alien Japanese, then we say heartily to the American people: It's the best solution; give us the opportunity to appear before the civilian hearing boards composed of liberal, unbiased Americans.

Ann Nisei Says: Nisei Ingenuity Comes to Fore At Centers

Part III

Nisei ingenuity has come to the fore in recent weeks as products from rugs to furniture to rideable planes have come out of ends of lumber, of discarded tin cans, of scraps of metal and cloth.

In Santa Anita girl camouflage net workers save the tie strings of discarded gauze, masks and make rugs of them. This is the sort of salvage lesson we can all heed.

As your household materials wear out, save them to make useable, attractive things.

Rugs Are Easy

Almost any kind of cloth can be used, for instance, in making braided, tied, or hooked rugs. If you don't know how to braid rugs, you can buy one of numerous gadgets that make rugs quickly and easily. Or you can always get someone to teach you how to braid cloth strips and sew them together.

Old dresses, sheets, curtains, table cloths—these are particularly good for rugs of all types.

One little gadget on the market is a sort of string holder on which you knot little strips of cloth. When you have a long strip of knotted ends, you put the whole business together into a thick, fluffy rug. This is especially good for wool and string and is good lazy-day doings.

Save Old Towels

Old towels will yield a good number of useful objects.

They can be cut up into washcloths edged with bright bias tape. You might cut one into loose gloves, palm-side double, to be used as dusting mitts.

Towels can be made into garden gloves, dust cloths, knitting bags, and carry-all bags to take to the shower. Two or three towels dyed in some bright color, would make a good-looking terry-cloth bathrobe.

Household Articles

Perhaps you've one or two cotton dresses with fullish skirts that you want to discard. The skirts will have ample material to make shoe bags for your closet. You might cover shoe trees and some coat hangers to match.

This, of course, is the time to start collecting scraps of material for warm winter quilts. If you like to do applique work, too, you'll want to save all bits of material. Incidentally, there's a minor campaign on these days to make patches fashionable. Some mothers are appliqueing animals, figures, etc. cut out of odds and ends of cloth to cover worn spots in clothes. A couple of bright yellow ducks, for instance, over the knees of denim overalls might be fun.

Heavy materials, such as in drapes, might be dyed and then used to advantage in making chair pads and cushions or re-covering chairs. If you can recover chairs and stools, (and it isn't the work you might think) save clean bur-lap bags, for they're invaluable in upholstery.

Finally, to whatever use you put discarded materials, don't let the rejuvenations look made-over. Do not expect Sis to be happy in a made-over dress if it's faded, obviously cut down, or of an unsuitable fabric. Cut it into strips for your braided rug.

Probably just at this time, very few of you have material or clothes to be discarded, as you probably started in with new fabrics, clothes and household goods as you entered the centers. But as the months go by, you will acquire additions for your scrap bags. Save everything.

Most of all, don't be ashamed of saving old materials and using them over. Everybody's doing it.

And anyway, did you read in Collier's last week that the Duchess of Kent is having HER clothes made over?

World at Presstime

(Continued from page 1)

the Stewart "concentration camp" bill and the Anderson bill to abolish citizenship rights of American-born Japanese.

The battle for Russia went on with the Red Army stiffening its resistance to the all-out Nazi drive which Hitler had ordered in an effort to win the Caucasus oil without regard for the price in human lives.

Whistling in the Dark: The Choice Today is Clear—Democracy or Fascism

By KENNY MURASE

Without going very far into the reasons why it is so, we can generally say that both you and I are pretty much in the same boat. There is very little difference in the conditions between your camp and this camp here at Poston, Arizona; the important thing is that we have both given up our freedom and our rights to be sent into one of these resettlement camps.

There is a difference, and it may be a great big difference, in how each of us looks at the situation and in how we think and act in the days to come. This is the difference that depends upon the stand we take on the question of the war. In a total war there can be no half-way measures, no reservations, no incomplete loyalties; our thinking and acting must be clear-cut—democracy or fascism, one way or the other.

Maybe I am like the little boy, who, while walking past the graveyard at night, whistles in the dark—trying to be brave and kidding himself that he isn't scared. But unlike the little boy who whistles in the dark not knowing what he is scared of and why he should be, at least I think I know what I am scared of and why. And there is no use in kidding myself.

I am scared because I have learned that a powerful hold that native American fascists have over the people. I am scared because there are too many elements who want the American people to believe that this is a race war. And I am scared because I do not think that we Nisei, as Americans are thinking and acting seriously enough to stop the native American fascists and to blow apart the theory that this is a race war.

Essentially I am scared because our thinking has been too narrow and selfish. We have thought too much in terms of ourselves as one racial minority group, ignoring the fact that we are part of a greater total America. Maybe this type of thinking has been forced upon us by discrimination, segregation, and lastly by evacuation, but I do not believe that this means we are not capable of acceptance by the great masses of American people. Acceptance, however, will take a long, tough, uphill fight—we have the history of the American Negro as one example. Maybe we have not done so bad, considering that we are only the second generation here, just laying in the groundwork for future generations of Americans, but now because of evacuation, much of our gains have been wiped out and we have to begin almost from scratch.

Before we can come out of the camps to return to the main stream of American life, and to seek a more complete acceptance, I believe there are some understandings that we must first come to. The most important of these is that we must take our stand clear—fascism or democracy. Personally, if you have done any straight, cold thinking at all, I do not see how you could come to any conclusion but a democratic victory, and no alternatives.

It is simple to say that this is a war of clashing ideologies, ignoring the complex economic factors, but I believe that the basic ideology of any nation will mean an awful lot in determining whether the individual citizen is to be sad or whether he is to be happy. So let's take fascism apart and see where it differs from democracy.

You have as the outstanding characteristic of fascism its blood-thirsty nationalism. Around this central principle, fascism builds up its program of international banditry. The nationalism of fascism, then, holds that the state is supreme, and the individual's life is meaningless unless it is dedicated to strengthening the power of the state. Under such a system, it is pretty clear that you cannot have very much of any personal liberty or freedom.

Fascism, from the inside, as you will see, by the very nature of its internal policy, involves war as its external consequence whether the fascists like it or not. The Fascist Party, in any fascist state will include along with its glowing promises the proviso that they cannot be fulfilled unless there is a huge increase in territory or world power—this, of course, means war. You cannot question the truth of

the fascist logic which teaches the absolute inevitability of war, once you agree to the fascist premise of the ultimate and sacred character of each fascist state. As for the individual human life, war and the preparation for war become duties which are gloriously noble; men must find in death and destruction the true purposes of their lives.

Briefly, then, fascism is the exact opposite and the direct negation of democracy's whole progressive movement of hope and aspiration; it strangles the creative impulses of man or else aborts them towards destructive ends—ends which are always war and bloodshed. And you can't tell me that there is any worthwhile difference in the fascism of Italy, Germany or Japan.

The more you learn about the truth of fascism, the more you will feel convinced that fascism must be completely smashed. But at the same time, to smash fascism there is the danger of having to resort to fascist tactics. The singling out of a minority racial group for internment has, I believe, fascistic streaks, but if the same long end in view is kept, that of preserving democracy, then we will still have faith and hope in the workings of American democracy.

the copy desk

OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The vital statistics of center newspapers last month recorded two deaths, one re-birth and one pregnancy.

Relocation struck down the Pine-dale Logger on July 14, Turlock center's TAC on July 17. Both had the dubious pleasure of writing their own obituaries.

Unlike most center sheets, which went through a process of evolution before settling down to a well-planned format, the Logger from the first presented a neat, well-thought-out newspaper with good make-up. Featured was the column "Saw-Dust," by Editor G. T. Watanabe. First issue appeared May 23, the last on July 14. Greatest achievement of the Logger was the 16-page Fourth of July edition.

The story of TAC started the first week in June, ended July 7, as the relocation process to Sacaton, Arizona, started for Turlock.

First casualty among center papers was the Walergra Wasp, which ceased publication in June.

Other major changes in July included the transition of the Tulean Dispatch to a daily, of the Manzanar Free Press to the printed form. The Free Press was first of the center papers to discard the mimeographed sheet.

Meanwhile the Poston Press Bulletin staff interviewed Center residents with an eye toward establishing a newspaper in that center. If the plan goes through, the paper will carry U. P. world coverage as well as camp news.

An early death was foreseen for the Tulare News, whose "extra" of July 29 announced evacuation of the center to Sacaton in August. Missed will be little Danny Onishi, paper mascot drawn by Tom Hira-shima.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

The "Business as Usual" sign was up in the offices of the Fresno Grapevine, the Evacuazette, the Camp Harmony News-Letter, the Tanforan "Totalizer", the Santa Anita Pacemaker, the Mercedian, the Pomona Center News, El Joaquin.

Meanwhile, from the Boise Valley came a new paper, JAFL Reflection, edited by Martha and Mae Yamamoto.

From the Frying Pan

(Continued from Page 4)

repatriation opportunity given evacuees, and the results of the program, could very well be publicized to let the general public know that those with real Japanese sympathies were given a chance to return to the United States and have done so.

Such an educational program, it would seem, would do the Nisei cause a considerable amount of good.

Nisei Student Suggests Native Sons Buy Bonds With Fund

MANZANAR — The suggestion that the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West use their \$2,000 fund for their campaign to ban Japanese Americans from citizenship for a "much more concrete purpose—buying defense bonds and stamps," was offered in an "Open Letter to U. S. Webb," by Hiromu Nakamura, eleventh grade student at the Manzanar Summer Session, according to a report in the Manzanar Free Press.

"Perhaps it seems unfitting that I, a minor, speak so openly. But I am an American, and I have this privilege, as provided in the Bill of Rights," wrote Hiromu.

"When you say that this nation's Constitution was written exclusively for 'white people,' you are talk-

ing in terms of democratic principles . . . Your statement is unsound—just as if you would say that homes were open for 'white' cats and not for other colored cats. Yet, can you or anyone else distinguish the soul, the inside, of a white cat from a yellow cat? Does it sound silly? But that is precisely one of your motives to ban the citizenship of Japanese Americans.

"Would you disregard the words of the President who said in his appeal to the Japanese people: 'We know the answer. They know the answer. We know that man, born to freedom in the image of God, will not forever suffer the oppressor's sword.' You must remember that the Japanese Americans were not responsible for this war."

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

THIS WEEK

we say "thank you" to Harry M. Kiyomura of Press Wireless, Inc., of Chicago, Illinois, formerly member of the Gardena Chapter; to Buddy Iwata at the Merced Assembly Center, member of the Stanislaus-Merced Chapter; and to Private Kazuo Kubota stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for their thoughtful contributions to the PACIFIC CITIZEN operating fund.

DEAR CHAPTER LEADERS:

when you secure member subscriptions to the P. C. at \$2.00, please make sure that such members are in good standing . . . we are unable to find 1942 membership record in the case of about 10% of the member subscriptions . . . please require show of membership cards when according the \$2.00 rate . . . your cooperation will be a great time and effort-saver to us.

THE DEAN OF WOMEN

of the Fresno State College, Miss Mary C. Baker, has this to say about the PACIFIC CITIZEN:

"Your paper is invaluable at this time when there is a great need for correct information which it is impossible to get from any one source. And there is some mighty fine writing in it. I am particularly impressed with its moderation in the face of provocation, coupled with candor of expression and the evidence of a high type of loyalty."

Thank you, Miss Baker, we appreciate your unreserved opinion.

REMINDER TO OUR

subscribers . . . to ensure continued regular service be sure to send us your addresses from relocation centers . . . this applies particularly to Gila River, Sacaton, and Colorado River, Poston, Arizona.

FREEDOM OF ORGANIZATION

is to be allowed at relocation centers under the WRA, according to Dillon S. Myer, Director . . . how can the JACL best serve the relocation communities? . . . will complete reorganization of chapters be necessary, or can the chapters carry on more or less as heretofore . . . will their relation to national headquarters be any different than in the past? . . . what will be their relation to chapters outside of relocation areas? . . . what type of program is best suited to prepare our people to resume their rightful place in American life when normalcy is attained? . . . and many other such questions are now being discussed and studied by the national headquarters staff here together with George Inagaki, assistant to the national secretary, who arrived from Washington, D. C., last Wednesday . . . the ideas of our national president at Poston are being received by mail, as well as those of our national secretary in the capitol city and other national board members at various relocation or assembly centers . . . an outline of the JACL program in relocation communities to coordinate with outside chapter activities should be ready for release in about two weeks.

EISENHOWER'S REPORT

before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which resulted in Congress' approval of \$70,000,000 for the WRA's functions is now a matter of public record . . . printed copies, however, are not available in number and we are now in the process of abstracting this report which gives an excellent picture of the understanding attitude and sympathetic ideas of the WRA . . . when completed each chapter president will receive a copy.

Nineteen Confirmed At Camp Harmony

PUYALLUP, Wash. — A class of 19 Japanese, all residents of Camp Harmony, were recently confirmed by the Most Rev. Gerald Shaughnessy, S. M., a bishop of the Catholic diocese of Seattle.

Among those confirmed were James Y. Sakamoto, former Seattle newspaper publisher and past national president of the JACL, and Mrs. Sakamoto's elderly parents. The parents joined the church during the past month.

National Weekly Hits Rankin's Race Theories

From the Saturday Evening Post
Dated April 11, 1942
AN EDITORIAL

John Rankin, of Mississippi, chose Washington's Birthday on which to deliver a speech in the House which, so far as its basic sentiments are concerned, could have been applauded in the Reichstag. In a form adapted to American prejudices, the dean of the Mississippi delegation advocated the identical racial theories which the Nazis have applied in Europe.

Race prejudice has not been a New Deal fault, yet Mr. Rankin, an ardent New Dealer, first demanded the immediate confinement in concentration camps of all Japanese in the United States, whether or not they are American citizens. This is a point we do not dispute here; it touches the wartime security of our country, and is a question of expediency, not of permanent principle.

But the Mississippian argued further that all Japanese, simply because they are Japanese, can never become Americans. He condemned them all as "aliens in our midst," and proposed that Japanese born here, and even the children of Japanese born here should be deported at the earliest opportunity. He insisted that all Japanese merely because of their race, "are pagan in their philosophy, atheistic in their beliefs, alien in their allegiance, and antagonistic to everything for which we stand."

When he thus placed the treatment of Japanese upon purely racial grounds, Mr. Rankin disclosed his sympathy with Hitler's racial theories. In very similar words, Hitler has justified his treatment of Jews, of Poles and other Slav peoples. Hitler, too, has expressed his desire to "cleanse" Europe of races which he describes as antagonistic to everything for which Hitler's Europe stand.

What Happened in Europe

We have seen, in Europe, what happens when such racial theories once get a foothold. The American-born Japanese form an extremely small minority, creating a special category both because of our own prejudices against them and because of the close ties which an unknown number of them have kept with their racial fatherland. But once we agree that children of American-born Japanese should be deported as "aliens," then we are opening the floodgates to prejudice against other races. And who will venture to predict where, if racial prejudices govern our policy, the process of "cleansing" our country would stop?

Mr. Rankin's racial arguments apply equally to other Asiatic races. They, too, are "pagan" and "atheistic," in the sense that most of them are not Christians. This is as true of our Chinese allies as it is of our Japanese enemies. One congressman, during a recent debate in the House, described the struggle in the Pacific as a "race war." If it is, in fact, a race war, then we can hardly expect the Chinese and Filipinos to fight on our side.

In his speech Mr. Rankin declared: "This is one of the most momentous questions that has confronted our people in a thousand years (sic) and I, for one, am in favor of meeting it squarely." A sound suggestion. Now is the time, in the midst of war, to decide whether we propose to base our future policy upon racial prejudice. If we support Mr. Rankin, then Hitler will know we have more in common than either of us had suspected. The "colored" races will know they have no hope of equality under any world system which we dominate.—Saturday Evening Post.

Manzanar Girl Leaves to Marry Sweetheart in East

MANZANAR — Tomiko Kato, 21-year old resident of Manzanar since her evacuation from Terminal Island, left last Saturday for Grand Rapids, Michigan, to join her sweetheart, John Nitta.

They will be married in Lansdale, Pennsylvania, where Nitta is working as a chick sexer, according to the Manzanar Free Press.

The girl is one of the first to receive special permits from the army to leave the center to marry.

New Wartime City Rising on Sagebrush Lands of Wyoming

Railroad Spur, Oiled Highway Completed to Heart Mountain Site

CODY, Wyo. — A relocation center for approximately 10,000 evacuee Japanese from the Pacific coast is now nearing completion on the Heart Mountain reclamation project between Cody and Powell, Wyoming, and is expected to be ready for occupancy this month, according to Major J. C. Roberts, army engineer supervising the construction work.

Maj. Roberts estimated that a crew of as many as 5,000 laborers were needed to complete the work in the specified time, and said that workmen were being brought to the job from as far east as Omaha. House-to-house canvasses were conducted in Powell and Cody to find living quarters for the workmen and many are being stationed at the center where the work is going on.

The crew of men now working at the center is working 10-hour shift, seven days a week and floodlights are being used at the site so that work can proceed on a 24-hour basis.

The Wyoming relocation center is expected to be the first one to be ready for occupancy by evacuees in the intermountain area. Other projects are under construction at Granada, Colorado, Abraham, Utah, and at Eden, Idaho.

Although no official announcement has been made of the group of evacuees which the Wyoming center will accommodate, reports from California indicate that evacuees now at the Pomona assembly center in southern California may be sent to this center. It is stressed, however, that there is no official news as yet from the headquarters of the Western Defense Command as to the evacuees to be relocated in Wyoming.

Three construction companies from Kansas City, Missouri, have general charge of the construction under supervision of army engineers. They are the Hamilton Construction company, the Kansas City bridge company and the Metcalf construction company. All are working on fixed fee basis.

Oiled Highway Completed

A railroad spur and an oiled highway have been completed to the site of the relocation center which is about one mile west of the Burlington railway right of way, midway between Powell and Cody, lying at the foot of Heart Mountain. The new relocation center will be at the gateway to Yellowstone National Park.

Nails and lumber and other materials essential to the needs of the center have been frozen for the use of the government in the towns adjacent to the area, and all lumber from yards in Powell and Cody have been taken to the site.

Housing for the Japanese who will occupy the relocation center is being constructed in five-family units and the Japanese will work on the clearing of land and constructing ditches in preparing the Heart Mountain project for settlement.

Will Develop Lands

First lands of the project were to open for settlement this spring but the war necessitated the curtailment of the government's program for development of the lands and reclamation authorities announced that irrigation would not be turned on the lands until after the war, but with the relocation center located there, the War Relocation Authority will have the lands developed by the Japanese ready for settlement as soon as the war is over, and possibly before, according to Wyoming's Congressman, J. J. McIntyre.

The War Relocation Authority in Washington has announced that as soon as the construction work is finished at the center and evacuees are moved in, field crews will start leveling the land and building more canals and laterals. By fall water should be available for nearly 10,000 acres and by spring a considerable portion of that area should be worked down and ready for crop production.

Food crops raised by the evacuees, according to the WRA, will be used in their own community kitchens and surplus production will go for the food-for-freedom program. Alfalfa, sugar beets, beans, potatoes, truck crops and

To the Editor: Concern Expressed On Legion Effort To Deport Japanese

Editor
PACIFIC CITIZEN
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I was greatly concerned with the article that I read in the last issue of the Pacific Citizen in regards to the stand the American Legion is apparently going to take over the disposition of the alien Japanese after this war is over. No doubt this will include the Nisei as well as reported in one of the local newspapers.

As a member of the Rizal Post 142 of the American Legion at Seattle, Washington, I believe that a vigorous action should be taken against this movement by all thinking Americans. People who have been swept off their "thinking" feet by the war hysteria should ask themselves these questions:

"Will the Japanese Government welcome back with open arms American Citizens who have served in the United States Army and fought against Japan?"

"Will the Japanese Government regard as one of its own, Japanese parents whose sons and daughters served in the American war effort as soldiers, nurses, defense factory workers, teachers and interpreters?"

"Will the Japanese farmer want to have as his neighbor a farmer who voluntarily left an assembly center to go to the beet fields and to work against him?"

"Will the Japanese people desire in their midst thousands of people who bought hundreds of thousands of dollars of United States defense bonds and stamps to aid in the war against Japan and the Axis?"

"Will the Japanese Government consider it a wise step to have as its subjects, a hundred thousand people who have, under an order considered a military necessity, left their homes, businesses, farms, schools and sold their personal property at a great sacrifice and to be placed in concentrated areas so that suspicion could not be placed on them for any acts of sabotage or espionage while there was not yet proof of one act?"

"Will the Japanese military heads want over two hundred thousand people from the mainland and Hawaiian Islands who did not commit one act of sabotage on or after December 7, 1941 to aid them in starting war against the United States which started with their treacherous attack at Pearl Harbor?"

Through the medium of the Pacific Citizen I would like to encourage all American Japanese members of the American Legion both on the mainland and the Hawaiian Islands to write to their respective Posts defending the Issei and Nisei who have demonstrated their loyalty and cooperation and contributed generously in a material way toward the War Effort.

Very sincerely yours,
Eji Yamada,
Puyallup, Wash.

Manager H. Black Lauds Americanism Of Merced Center

MERCED — "In my short association with you, in talking and in activities, you are without fault," said Manager Harry L. Black to 1,000 Merced center residents gathered in the first Town Hall Forum to discuss, "What Should be Our Attitude Toward Evacuation?"

"There is more loyalty, there is more real Americanism than there is apt to be found in many minority groups in this country," he declared.

"Be confident and build these attitudes through these tragic times for those happier times to come."

seed peas will be raised by the evacuees, it has been stated.

Manufactured items requiring a great deal of hand labor, including products needed in the relocation areas, will be made at the center.

Vagaries

Ballerina . . .

Sono Osato, Chicago-born Irish-Japanese ballerina of the American Ballet Theater, could not accompany the U. S. dance troupe when it went to Mexico City recently for the engagement. Miss Osato was formerly with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and was featured in the leading roles of "Prodigal Son" and other ballets in New York and on tour. She left the Ballet Russe after a disagreement and later joined the Ballet Theatre. Miss Osato's father is a Chicago photographer. Her mother is the daughter of the engineer who built Australia's new capital at Canberra . . . The young dancer was denied admittance into Mexico because of her Japanese parentage.

Guayule Expert . . .

Chuzo Tamotzu, New York Japanese artist, auctioned many of his paintings for China relief years before Pearl Harbor. Today he is on the art staff of the Office of War Information's Japanese section in New York . . . A west coast Japanese who is an expert on guayule culture is doing his bit to abet the rubber stock pile of the United Nations by increasing the production of the desert plant which is an important source of rubber. In order to travel from place to place within California (inside the prohibited military area) this Japanese is taken around in an Army jeep . . . Two thousand students recently staged a demonstration at Pennsylvania State college when the school's big-wigs deferred action on the bid of two Nisei evacuee students from the University of Washington to continue their studies there.

Correction: The Ted Nakamura referred to in connection with the New Republic article is Ted Nakashima of Portland.

Inside Asia . . .

The Far East: As a result of ruthless Japanese exploitation of the International Settlement, prices there have increased up to thirty times the normal rate. Polished rice is now sold at more than \$800 in Central Reserve Bank currency a picul. Coal is \$3,000 a ton. The minimum price for a complete Chinese dinner is \$500 . . . The Shanghai "underground" is still active, according to admissions from Japanese sources. More than 1,199 "terrorists" have been arrested in Shanghai since 1940. . . Wang Ching-wei's puppet government at Nanking has decided to launch a new people's movement. The movement claims to be planned along the lines of Sun Yat-Sen's "great Asianism." But there is a joker in the deal in the person of Sakutaro Asahina, who has been named as the advisor to the movement. Asahina is vice-president of the fascist Japan Young Men's Association which is headed by the notorious Col. Kingoro Hashimoto who ordered the shelling of the U. S. S. Panay and who had a hand in the murder of Japan's anti-militarist statesmen on February 26, 1936.

Boom-Towns . . .

New cities arise in the American west today as a result of the Army's evacuation program. Poston, with a potential population of 20,000, will be the third largest city in Arizona. Only Phoenix and Tucson will be bigger in population. Sacaton will be right behind Poston with 15,000 Japanese evacuees and will claim the title of the fourth largest Arizona city. When Japanese evacuees arrive at the new WRA center on the Heart Mountain site near Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, they will constitute the citizenry of Wyoming's third largest city. The WRA center at Abraham in Utah will vie with the city of Logan as Utah's fourth largest city.

Exchange of Japanese For War Prisoners, Urged by Veterans

PORTLAND—Exchange of alien Japanese in the United States for Americans held as prisoners of war by Japan was urged last week by the Oregon department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in a telegram sent to Secretary of State Hull.

Last California 'Free Zone' Is Evacuated

Gen. DeWitt's Action Ends Movements from State's Free Zone

SAN FRANCISCO—The schedule for evacuation of the last of California's pre-war Japanese population of more than 93,000 was announced last week by Lieut. General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth army.

Under orders issued by General DeWitt, approximately 6,000 Japanese from portions of Fresno and Tulare counties lying within Military Area No. 2 will be moved to relocation centers in Arizona for the duration of the war, it was announced by Colonel Karl R. Bendetson, assistant chief of staff, Civil Affairs Division, chief of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, in direct charge of the evacuation operation.

Military Area No. 1, comprising western portions of California, Oregon, Washington, and Southern Arizona, was completely evacuated by June 7. With the new movement from California portions of Military Area No. 2, the total Japanese move by the Army from the four states will approximate one hundred thousand.

Registration Completed

Registration of the last California Japanese was completed July 28 by the WCCA, aggregating 3,000 at Sanger, and 1,300 at Reedley, both in Fresno county, covering portions lying south and east of the city of Fresno, and 1,700 at Visalia covering northwestern Tulare county.

The registrants were assembled at these points, and transferred to Relocation centers in Arizona, where they will be under the jurisdiction of the war relocation authority, an independent Federal agency created for the purpose of operating relocation centers inland. This movement began on Sunday, August 2, and will end August 7, four days ahead of schedule.

Registration in the Reedley area, Fresno county was covered by Civilian Exclusion Order No. 106, and the 3,000 involved began moving from Sanger at the rate of 500 a day, last Sunday to the Gila River Relocation Center, near Sacaton, Pima County, Arizona, about 50 miles south of Phoenix.

Registration in the Reedley area Fresno county was covered by Civilian Exclusion Order No. 107, and the 1,300 involved began moving from Reedley August 3. They were transferred to the Colorado River Relocation Center near Poston, Yuma county, Arizona, half way between Yuma and Needles.

Registration in the Visalia area, Tulare county, was under Civilian Exclusion Order No. 108, and the 1,700 involved moved from Visalia at the rate of 500 a day on August 2, 4, and 6, and the remainder on August 7. They likewise went to the Colorado River Relocation Center in Arizona.

Mexico to Intern Citizens of Japan Living on Coast

MEXICO CITY — Migel Aleman minister of gubernacion, issued a decree last week requiring that all Axis citizens be cleared out of the coastal areas of Mexico and lodged in concentration camps in the federal district.

The order will apply to approximately 10,000 Germans, 5,000 Japanese and 7,000 Italians.

The order did not specify the disposition of the several thousand Mexican-born Japanese.

West Coast Chicks Will Miss Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO — The plight of the poultry industry, following the evacuation of persons of Japanese race, was told to the California senate committee which is investigating the war's effect on small business at a hearing last week.

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

Vital Statistics

MARRIAGES

Miss Beverly Yamamoto to Richard Tanemura on July 29, at Pomona.

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Frank Takahashi, a boy on July 14, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. George Nakano, a girl on July 17, at Tanforan.

To Mrs. Kiyouki Sakamoto, a girl, Julie Yachiyo, on July 17, at Pomona.

To Mrs. Tsutomu Watanabe, a boy on July 19, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Dentaro Kawamura, a girl on July 21, at Poston.

To Mrs. Asaichi S. Hieshima, a boy on July 21, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Harry Takayanagi, a girl on July 22, at Poston.

To Mrs. Edward Fujimoto, a girl on July 22, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Fred Sutow, a boy on July 23, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Joe Yamada, a son Ronald Masaichi, on July 23, at Pomona.

To Mrs. Roy Takanamachi, a boy on July 23, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Takeo Sumida, a boy on July 24, at Poston.

To Mrs. Isamu Uyeda, a girl on July 24, at Santa Anita.

To Mrs. Jack Ninomiya, a girl on July 26, at Poston.

To Mrs. Mitsuo Kaneko, a girl on July 26, at Poston.

To Mrs. Elias Hirota, a boy on July 26, at Pomona.

To Mrs. Shinobu Tani, a girl on July 26, at Tanforan.

To Mrs. Kiyomi Takata, a girl on July 27, at Pomona.

To Mrs. Thomas Inuzuka, a girl on July 27, at Tanforan.

To Mrs. Katsuo Tanabe, a girl on July 27, at Tanforan.

To Mrs. Kazuo Makine, a girl on July 27, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Henry T. Kodama, a boy on July 27, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Frank Natsuhara, a girl Sharon Chiyeko, at Tule Lake.

DEATHS

Yasuo Kamachi, 14, on July 14, at Manzanar.

Kenneth Ogura, 3, on July 14, at Manzanar.

Mrs. Koma Yotsukura, on July 14, at Manzanar.

Taikichi Kato, 62, at Poston.

Steven Yumae, 1 1/2 months, at Poston.

Toramatsu Inaba, 70, on July 21, at Santa Anita.

Rikimatsu Kawamura, 67, on July 21, at Santa Anita.

Yotaro Tominaga, 70, on July 21, at Fresno General hospital.

Kojiro Tomoyasu, 66, on July 25, at Tule.

Frank Sei Kamon, 17, on July 24, at Tule.

Otokichi Uyeno, 63, on July 27, at Poston.

Idaho Farmers Meet Over Labor Shortage

CALDWELL, Idaho—The possibility of obtaining Japanese labor to meet the serious shortage of farm workers in Canyon county was discussed at a conference of 27 community chairmen of the county here last week.

George Gochner, rural placement supervisor for Idaho, said that there was a strong likelihood that Japanese help could be obtained in the near future. He said that the U. S. employment service had requested from the War Relocation Authority that 250 Japanese families be located at the Caldwell labor camp during the harvest season and later be moved to the WRA relocation center at Eden.

Evacuees Have Self-Rule at Poston Center

Wartime City Now Third Largest in State of Arizona

By STANLEY WATANABE
POSTON, Ariz. — This wartime city, home of more than 10,000 Japanese evacuees and the third largest city in Arizona, has now been in existence for nearly three months.

Poston community now operates under a self-governing system set up under the leadership of Wade Head, project director of the WRA center, Theodore Haas, the project attorney, and John Evans, assistant director.

People from all parts of California have now been relocated at Poston, including persons from Monterey, Orange, San Diego, Santa Cruz, Los Angeles, Fresno and Tulare counties.

Residents of Poston have already elected their own Block Council and have voted by secret ballot for their own Community Council which consists of 31 residents who will enforce the laws and draw up a community constitution.

Thirteen Thousand at Poston

Ten thousand evacuees are now residing in Poston's Camp One, while three thousand are in Camp Two, which has a potential capacity of 5,000. Camp Three which will also accommodate another 5,000 is now under construction. It is expected to be ready for occupancy later this month.

Residents expect this community to progress rapidly in the months to come. One large post office has been erected and is now taking care of all incoming and outgoing mail. A large army base hospital with a bed capacity of 250 will soon be completed. The three canteens now in operation report daily sales averaging approximately \$1700 in cash sales daily.

Motion pictures are shown four times weekly in Camp One and three times weekly in Camp Two. Dances are held twice weekly.

Rental Agents for Japanese Property Owners to Register

LOS ANGELES—Rental agents for evacuated west coast Japanese must register with federal rent control authorities, Evans Haynes, director of the rent control program in the western states, declared this week.

Haynes said that many Japanese, however, did not turn their properties over to agents and were administering them by mail from their evacuation centers. He said that these Japanese would be notified of the procedure for registering at their assembly and relocation centers.

Mananar Starts Construction on Outdoor Theater

MANZANAR — Work on Manzanar's outdoor theater was underway this week as the tractor crew cleared the site just above the guayule nursery lathe house.

Capacity of the theater will be 2,000 though it will be enlarged to seat 5,000 after the original construction is completed.

The stage will be 40 by 60 feet, and will be built entirely of wood.

MANZANAR NISEI SEEK COMBAT DUTY

(Continued from page 1)

zandar and they must be within the mile-square area between 8 at night and 6 in the morning. They are also constantly under the supervision of outside guards (military police) and inside guards, an internal police system recruited from residents of the center.

In his speech in San Francisco Nash set at rest fears expressed by Representative Leland M. Ford of California that 10,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans at Manzanar War Relocation Center are so poorly policed that they will be roaming at will throughout Owens Valley, endangering water sheds and strategic installations.

Nash said that a wire fence with three strands of barb wire on top encloses Manzanar Center from the main road and as far back as necessary; seventy Japanese patrolmen, headed by five white officers, patrol inside the camp; a military police detachment sits adjacent; and that four watch towers, with searchlights fully manned, look over the grounds at all times.

Rep. Ford, chairman of the Japanese evacuation subcommittee of the Pacific coast delegation, expressed his views at Washington, D. C., recently, arguing that citizens of Owens Valley were alarmed over failure of project officers to fence the center.

Nash dispelled reports of trouble in camp, terming the morale high and spirits good. Rumors cause some confusion, he admitted. One about a food shortage caused many Manzanar Japanese to hoard sacks of rice. Another, about a serious strike at the camouflage-net project, on investigation, was found to be nothing more than a group of boys shouting through the windows, "Come on out and we'll get up a game of baseball."

Primarily, Manzanar will become industrial, according to Nash, although hundreds of acres will be cultivated for growing crops to help feed the camp. Three hundred acres are producing at present.

Two new elementary schools and a high school with an auditorium seating 1,000 persons will be constructed shortly.

A broom works and a textile works will also be built to provide jobs and to produce goods to meet needs at Manzanar and their relocation centers.

Japanese-Operated Stores Still Open in British Columbia

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Japanese clothing store operators in this city still are in business after seven months of war with Japan because goods in those stores are salable only to Japanese, Glenn W. McPherson, custodian of enemy property here, declared, last week. They will carry on until their stock is liquidated, he said.

"It is easy to see," McPherson said, answering criticism over the fact that the stores were still allowed to operate, "that nobody but a Japanese would want to buy clothes in a Japanese store."

He said that the clothes were of sizes to fit the Japanese and would not fit the average Canadian.

Harmony Youths To Build Contest Plane Models

SEATTLE — Sufficient wood, sandpaper and glue to build 500 model airplanes have been sent to Camp Harmony, Japanese assembly center at Puyallup, Wash., so that the one thousand boys and girls there may have a chance to enter the Aircraft Warning Service's model-plane contest.

The materials are being furnished through the Seattle-King county war chest, and sent at the request of the youth participation committee of the Civilian War Commission.

Models will include planes of American, Japanese and German types. Youngsters all over the state are participating. After judging and awarding of ten prizes, models will go to ground observation posts of the Aircraft Warning Service throughout western Washington. Spotters there will study the models to aid them in identifying planes overhead.

Young American-born Japanese in California assembly centers have also built model planes for aircraft warning services.

Garment Plant Will Rise Soon At Manzanar

MANZANAR — Construction of the Manzanar garment factory, which will make all types of clothes for use in the WRA centers, was scheduled to start last weekend.

The factory, to be built entirely by Japanese carpenters, will be 60 by 300 feet.

E. L. Stancliff, regional industrial director, arrived here Tuesday, July 28, with official approval from the regional office for construction of the factory.

Sawyer Appointed Principal of New Gila Center School

PHOENIX, Ariz.—W. C. Sawyer former principal of Gilbert high school, has been appointed principal for the new high school for Japanese children on the Sacaton project of the War Relocation Authority in the Gila River valley, it was announced here by Lafe Nelson, superintendent of the school.

At the same time Nelson announced the appointment of Roy H. Strickland, principal of the Buckeye Grammar school, as the principal of the project's two elementary schools. Mr. Sawyer now is in San Francisco conferring with federal authorities on teaching and discipline methods to be followed.

Mr. Nelson will move his headquarters to the project at Sacaton this week. It is planned to have teachers report for organizing the schools on September 15 and to open the schools on October 1. An enrollment of 3,000 pupils is expected.

"Neither school staff has been completely filled so far," Mr. Nelson said.

SEND US YOUR NEW ADDRESS

NAME (Last) (First) (Middle)

PRESENT ADDRESS (Street or Barrack and Unit Numbers)

Reception or Assembly Center.....

City State.....

Former Address

Member JA CL Chapter

If you wish to subscribe for the PACIFIC CITIZEN for one year \$2.00 for JA CL members, \$2.50 for Non-Members.

Please check in this space.....

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

WRA 'Apartments' Constructed In 59 Minutes Flat at Cody

CODY, Wyo. — Barracks which will house Japanese evacuees at the Heart Mountain relocation center in the sagebrush country of northwestern Wyoming were built with wartime speed, a building being constructed from foundation to roof in 59 working minutes.

There will be 456 of these "apartment houses" in the 19 square blocks of the Heart Mountain center, according to a Wide World news service reporter who recently visited the center.

The center is twelve miles north of Cody, familiar to travelers as the eastern gateway to Yellowstone National Park. This week the Army announced that residents of the Pomona assembly center will be moved in the next two weeks to Wyoming.

The Heart Mountain center, complete with a modern sewage disposal plant and a water system with a million-gallon reservoir and filtration plant, will become Wyoming's fifth largest city, five times larger than Cody itself.

The first nail on the center project was pounded on June 8. It will be ready for evacuees on August 15.

The town will also have 38 mess halls, 39 recreation buildings and 38 laundry and bath buildings, as well as 13 administrative buildings, 17 hospital group buildings, 21 warehouses and 13 structures for military police quarters.

Takahashi Free On Bond, Goes To Puyallup

SEATTLE—Thirty-eight pounds lighter and in ill health, Charles T. Takahashi, an American citizen charged with attempting to ship war materials to Japan fraudulently, was released from the county jail in Seattle, last week for transfer to Camp Harmony at Puyallup, according to the Seattle Times.

Takahashi, and an associate, Edward Y. Osawa, had been charged with shipping metal storage tanks to Shanghai. The government has charged that the shipment was meant for the Japanese army.

Takahashi won his release from the county jail after posting \$5,000 bond. The bond was reduced from \$25,000 by U. S. District Judge Black on recommendation of Gerald Shucklin, chief assistant U. S. attorney.

The pair recently went on trial before Judge Black. The jury was unable to agree upon a verdict and the case will be tried again.

The defendant had been held in county jail since December 7. He said that his health had been impaired because of lack of sunshine. Takahashi, according to the Times, said however, that he received good treatment and good food at the jail.

He also stated that Osawa would seek release within a few days.

Eighty-Seven Enemy Aliens Seized in FBI New York Raids

NEW YORK — Eighty-seven enemy aliens, including six alien Japanese, have been seized in raids in the New York area, the FBI announced Saturday.

The FBI announced that one of the Japanese, described as a leader of the Hokoku-Dan, said to be a Japanese imperial service group, had Japanese, Chinese and American maps in his possession.

Among those arrested were 66 Germans and 15 Italians.

Army Order Bans Liquor Sales to Japanese Evacuees

FRESNO — Sheriff Overholt last week announced that military authorities have imposed a ban on the sale of liquor to Japanese aliens and to citizens of Japanese descent in that portion of Fresno county where evacuation operations were under way.

The ban continued through August 7 when the evacuation would be completed.

The prohibition included wines and beer, as well as whiskey and hard liquors, Overholt said.

General DeWitt Orders Dimout On West Coast

Military Order Will Affect Area as Far As 150 Miles Inland

SAN FRANCISCO — Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt this week ordered all types of lighting extinguished or controlled along the entire Pacific Coast from Canada to Mexico, as far inland in some places as 150 miles, for the duration of the war. The proclamation announced today becomes effective August 20.

The order, issued by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army under Public Proclamation No. 10, was directed to the residents of California, Oregon, and Washington and set up a zone of restricted lighting in those three states.

The Civilian Defense Board of the Ninth Regional Office of Civilian Defense is designated in the proclamation as the primary agency to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of the order. Civil law enforcement agencies of the three coastal states are requested to assist the Civilian Defense Board in this enforcement.

The proclamation is aimed at controlling lighting which throws beams upward or is visible from the ocean in the newly established Zone of Restricted Lighting. The proclamation indicates that it is designed to protect the movement of vessels along the coast from the prying periscopes of enemy submarines, and to obscure target areas caused by bright sky reflections from cities as far inland as Sacramento and Fresno, as well as other metropolitan areas such as San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle. The present illumination from these cities, under proper conditions, is visible as far as 150 miles at sea.

Workers at Nyssa FSA Camp Start Digging Potatoes

NYSSA, Ore.—With beet hoeing nearly at an end for workers at the FSA camp here at Nyssa, a few have started on hay work or at digging potatoes.

The workers are voluntary laborers from the North Portland Assembly center.

The camp assembly tent was the scene of an informal dance held July 25.

During the last intermission, Alice Hashitani, a native of Nyssa, sang "Auld Lang Syne," accompanied on the piano by Masuko Tsubota.

Girls of this camp have formed a club, the Nyssa FSA Camp Girls.

Dancing lessons will be taught here every Wednesday. William Murphy will be the instructor.

Poston Hatchery Covers 80 Acres

POSTON—Some eighty acres at this center have been set aside for a fish hatchery, according to a report in the Poston Daily Press Bulletin.

Ponds 100 feet square will be constructed by the Fish Culture department on the arrival of equipment.

Carp will be the basic specie for training of the workers in studying the fundamentals of fish culture.

The fish will mainly be used as agricultural fertilizer.

Mrs. Henry Asai Will Join Husband At Army Camp

NORTH PORTLAND — Mrs. Henry Asai of this center left here July 30 for Camp Robinson, Arkansas, to join her husband, Corporal Asai, who is stationed there, reports the Evacuzette.

They were married in Wapato in May, shortly before evacuation. Mrs. Asai is the former Mae Iseri of Los Angeles and Wapato.

PLAYGROUND



Five young residents of Tule Lake relocation center have fun on this slide, one of the many items of playground equipment constructed by artisans at the WRA center in California.—Cut courtesy Sacramento Bee.

Tom Shimasaki Sends Farewell Message to Tulare Members

VISALIA, Calif.—As the evacuation of Japanese was being completed this week in Tulare county, Tom Shimasaki, president of the Tulare chapter of the JACL, issued a farewell message to members of the chapter in a communication released by Dale Okazaki, secretary of the chapter.

Shimasaki, who is now at the Fresno assembly center, said that in this war all Americans are undergoing sacrifices and "we Americans of Japanese ancestry are undergoing the test of proving our devotion to our country by moving to temporary homes for the duration."

"The history of the Japanese colony in this country is one that reveals countless sacrifices on the part of our parents," Shimasaki said, "and I am certain that we Nisei can win the confidence of our fellow Americans by facing all inconveniences and obstacles as did our parents in days gone by. Let us not forget that evacuation from military areas is the part we are playing in the common determination to prove that free men shall stand over the elements of drugger, enslavement and bitterness."

"To our members we officers of our chapter pledge strength for the future. We have enjoyed working with you and we hope that we may render still greater services in enhancing your welfare at resettlement centers."

"Let us have confidence in the Japanese American Citizen League as our guiding medium in the trying days to come."

Filipinos, Japanese Sign 'Peace Pact'

OGDEN Utah, — Formal peace has been declared here between Japanese and Filipinos this week. The battlefield was a bean field and the belligerents the pickers.

Police first got wind of the affair when Carl Olson, field foreman for the Ogden Canning company, walked into the sheriff's office and demanded the arrest of two John Does.

According to Olson, two Filipinos had been arguing and one hit a Japanese loader and knocked him out.

Olson finally withdrew charges and the men returned to work. The war was over.

Nisei Soldiers Visit New York On Furloughs

By TOGE FUJIHIRA

NEW YORK — Plenty of Nisei soldiers from the West coast are getting their first glimpse of the sidewalks of New York during their furloughs.

Latest uniforms seen about town were those of Private Tats Suzuki of Los Angeles, PFC Sogioka of Covina, California, and Corporal Frank Kajiwara of Portland, Ore. They returned to Camp Crowder, Missouri, after visiting Washington, D. C.

Sergeant Jerry Numata of Spokane, Washington, was in from Ft. Jackson, South Carolina. From Camp Grant, Illinois, are Corporal Peter Yamasaki of Los Angeles and PFC Aki Shigenaka of North Long Beach, Calif.

Miss Miye Fuse, ex-New Yorker, is back from the Pomona Assembly center with her mother. They were evacuated from Los Angeles and received their permits to return to New York. Mrs. Y. Mizuno and daughter of Seattle are also new arrivals, coming here after a brief stay in Helena, Montana.

Jack Hata, Methodist Church young people's leader, is planning to attend the conference of the United Christian Youths Movement under the Federation of the Churches of New York.

George Yasukochi of San Francisco has left New York to work for the Consumer's Cooperative, Inc., in Chicago.

Tule Lake Holds Education Meet With Stanford Men

TULE LAKE — Seventeen students and faculty members of the Curriculum department of Stanford University met with educational leaders of Tule Lake last week.

They discussed courses to be taught at Tule Lake when the regular fall term opens.

Meanwhile, Chief of Community Service Paul Fleming sent out a call for college graduates with some experience in teaching. Though offering no assurance that college classes would be taught, Fleming declared he wanted to make a teaching staff survey in the event such courses could be offered.

The third community store at Tule Lake opened Sunday, July 26, with a complete line of dry-goods, hardware, groceries, drugs, fresh fruits, refreshments, daily newspapers and a shoe-repair department.

In charge is Manager Lawrence Nakano.

Starting last week was a new course, "Preparation for Marriage," conducted by the Reverend Shigeo Tanabe. Discussed will be problems relating to courtship, hygiene, adjustment of personalities and birth.

Alien Japanese Slain by Sentry On Hawaiian Beach

HONOLULU — Army authorities said last week that Giichiro Uyeno, 52, an alien Japanese, had been shot and killed by a sentry on July 25 when he failed to halt when challenged and attempted to run from a beach where he had been standing.

The sentry, on patrol duty, fired seven shots, six of which hit Uyeno.

An investigation was under way, it was announced.

Kanazawa Assists Masaoka in JACL Work in Washington

NEW YORK — Tooru Kanazawa, formerly associate editor of the Japanese American Courier in Seattle, accompanied Mike Masaoka, JACL field secretary, to Washington, D. C., to assist him during the absence of George Inagaki, now in Salt Lake City.

Kanazawa has been acting as secretary to Masaoka in New York and will act in the same capacity while in Washington.

Tanforan Elects 38 Candidates To Legislature

Henry Tani Polls Highest Number of Votes at Election

TANFORAN, Calif.—The Totalizer, center weekly, reported that the 38 members of Tanforan assembly center's new legislative congress were elected last week in a quiet election marked by scarcely any disruption of daily routine.

The election, limited to citizen evacuees, drew a 69 percent response. Although women outvoted the men, 51 percent to 49 percent, only one woman candidate, Alice Sera, formerly of Alameda, was elected.

Henry Tani in Precinct 5 received the highest number of votes tallied by any of the 80 candidates for the 38 legislative posts.

Those elected were:

Precinct 1: Tad Fujita, Fred Hoshiyama, Roy Takagi, Takeo Hikoyeda, Yoshio Katayama and Min Endo.

Precinct 2: Torao Ichiyasu, Kiyoji Kanehara, Shinji Yamamoto, John Yamashita, Ichiro Akiya, Alice Sera and Henry Takahashi.

Precinct 3: Thomas Suzuki, Tony Yokomizo, James Miyake, Takashi Nishiyama, Bob Iki, Richard Towata, Thomas Okada and Mas Hirabayashi.

Precinct 4: Dave Tatsuno, Carl Hirota, Tadashi Tani, Victor Abe, Kimio Obata and Yoshiaki Moriwaki.

Precinct 5: Henry Tani, Tamotsu Sakai, Masato Maruyama, Yasuo Abiko, Kaytaro Tsukamoto, Kenji Fujii Mas Narahara, James Nishimura, Koji Murata, Frank Ogawa and Yusen Shimizu.

The oldest voter was Yonezo Suzuki, 53 years of age of Precinct 2.

Precinct 5, in order to whip up election interest, rigged up an hourly barometer near "Ciro's" (Mess 18). Some issei, mistaking it for a weather indicator, wondered that it registered only 60 at one point on what seemed to them a rather warmish day.

Bachelors at Fresno Assembly Center Now Have Game Room

By JOHN S. HIROHATA

FRESNO — A 60 by 20 foot shelter has been constructed in the bachelors' section of the Fresno Assembly center to provide them with a spacious room where they can enjoy games, such as chess, checkers, card games, and "shogi."

A 30 by 30 foot plot victory garden was planted by the Girl Scouts of Fresno center in Section B.

Those participating in the layout and planting of the garden are Patsy Nakamura, troop leader, Michi Kunishige, Brownie leader, Mariko Ikeda, Ayaako Naito, Ruth Kaneichi, Velma Yemoto, Atsuko Shimasaki, Toshi, Oui, Etsu Miki and Katherine Sasaki.

Sam Okamoto, a former leader of the Florin JACL chapter, is now residing in Lewiston, Utah.

He left Fresno center recently with a group of volunteer sugar beet workers. Until his departure, he was a member of the Auxiliary police.

Poston Will Hold Harvest Festival On August 15-16

POSTON—On the lines of a county fair, the Poston Harvest Festival on August 15 and 16 will feature an exhibit and judging of vegetables grown at this center.

A circus with sideshows will be put on in the adobe mesquite shelter by the Girls' clubs, with Sady Kitaoka as director.

Residents of Block 31 contributed an air cooler to their block kitchen workers in appreciation for their labor.

Poston streets will be paved shortly, if present plans are carried through. Ten miles of streets within the city proper will be paved and five miles each in Camps 2 and 3.