



Authorities Lift Martial Law Which Followed Disturbance At Santa Anita Assembly Center



Offensive. . . .

As the clamor for a second front in Europe grew—from the scorched earth of Russia to the mines and mills of the U. S. A. and embattled Britain—American forces moved against Japan's front line of "unsinkable aircraft carriers", the Solomon Islands in the south Pacific. Reports this week from liveliest of the Pacific war sectors were terse, gave little information other than that the battle was continuing and that U. S. marines had made landings in the Tulagi sector and were meeting resistance. One thing was certain, however. The United Nations had seized the offensive and were striking back hard against Japan's widening arc of Pacific defenses and jumping-off points.

Palace Prisoner . . .

Meanwhile, the Swedish liner Gripsholm, carrying men and women who know more about Japan and occupied Asia than any other group of people in the free world, docked at friendly Rio de Janeiro this week. Once again, the United Press scored an important news beat on conditions inside Japan. The U. P., as a result of weeks of preparation by its African staff, had scooped the world's other newsgathering agencies on the stories of Japanese police brutality when the repatriated newsmen first arrived at Laurence Marques in East Africa to be exchanged for Japanese newsmen who had been stationed in North and South America. On board the Gripsholm—returning to America—were a group of Japanese, American-born Japanese. But the main news was the stories crack correspondents like U. P.'s Robert Bellaire, manager of the agency's Tokyo bureau, had to tell of the tense days preceding and following the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Today the Japanese Emperor is a virtual palace prisoner, Bellaire wrote in a story filed from Brazil. General Hideki Tojo, the one they call "kamisori"—the Razor—and a man few trust but many fear, is trying to establish a personal dictatorship in Japan. Tojo realizes that he is unpopular with the masses, said Bellaire, and travels about with a strong bodyguard because he fears assassination. But he is making open attempts to win over the people and dreams of being the first shogun since Tokugawa. Tojo's picture appears daily in Tokyo's highly censored press and he is shown fondling babies, talking with young students, assisting old women across the street. "The Razor" calls himself the "Man of the Hour" and he even takes to the unprecedented practice (for any Army man) of appearing in civilian garb.

Tojo and his brother lords of slaughter have succeeded in isolating the Emperor, denying him even access to the daily papers and has cut him off from even his own conservative advisers. All of the Emperor's court functions have been suspended. The Emperor today is a mere puppet in the hands of the ambitious men of military Japan.

Bellaire believes that much of Tojo's power is the result of Japan's spectacular early successes and a serious defeat may wreck his ambitions. That is one reason why the Japanese people have not yet been told the true stories of the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway.

Two Hundred M.P.'s Called Inside Center To Quell Demonstration

LOS ANGELES — Two hundred military police were called inside the Japanese assembly center at Santa Anita last Tuesday to quell a disturbance, the Wartime Civil Control Administration disclosed last Saturday.

One of the evacuees, suspected of being an informer, according to the Associated Press story, was reportedly set upon and badly beaten by a huge crowd of Japanese. He was rescued by the soldiers and taken to a hospital.

The WCCA statement on the affair follows:

"After being stationed within the Japanese assembly center at Santa Anita for three days, the result of a disturbance, accented by an assault upon an evacuee of Japanese and Korean ancestry, Tuesday afternoon, military police were withdrawn Friday evening.

"The assault upon the evacuee occurred during the routine inspection by interior police. Suspected of being an informer, the evacuee was set upon by several hundred other evacuees.

"A milling crowd of 2000 Japanese gathered almost at once. The military police stationed outside the center were summoned. Some 200 were ordered in. The beaten evacuee, badly but not seriously hurt, was rescued by the soldiers and removed to a hospital.

"The Santa Anita center contains a total population of almost 19,000 evacuees, evacuated from military area No. 1, of the Pacific coast."

Hawaii Official Jailed on Illegal Flag Charge

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sanji Abe, Republican territorial Senator from the First District on the island of Hawaii and of Japanese ancestry, was charged formally last week with illegal possession of the Japanese flag.

The charge, filed under the general orders of the military governor, is subject to review by the Provost Marshal before trial in a Provost Court. Senator Abe, who is 47 years of age, was arrested Saturday.

Abe, who served for 22 years with the Hilo police, was elected to the Hawaiian Senate in November, 1940, and gave up his dual citizenship the same month.

He served in the United States Army during World War I and is president of the Society of American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry.

Rowalt Named Deputy Chief Of Relocation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Designation of Elmer M. Rowalt as Deputy Director of the War Relocation Authority, which has direct charge of the relocation of 115,000 evacuated west coast Japanese in inland communities, was announced last week by Dillon S. Myer, Director.

Mr. Rowalt has been serving as Assistant to the Director.

He succeeds Col. Erle F. Cress, who has served as Deputy Director of the WRA since the establishment of the agency by order of President Roosevelt last March.

Manzanar Firemen Put Out Blaze Outside Center

MANZANAR, Calif. — This War Relocation community's American born Japanese firemen under Fire Chief Ralph Feil are busy contradicting Rep. Leland Ford's statement that the Manzanar community "threatened" the power lines and water supplies of the Owens Valley and the city of Los Angeles.

Rep. Ford, head of the evacuation subcommittee of the Pacific coast congressional delegation, made the statement after a recent visit to Manzanar and to nearby Owens Valley communities.

Recently Manzanar's firemen have served outside the relocation community on several occasions. They put out a brush fire two miles north of the center which threatened the power lines serving the valley. On two other occasions they have rushed over to the military police barracks outside Manzanar proper to answer emergency calls.

WCCA Order Bans Center Self-Government

New Regulations Set Up Advisory Groups In Assembly Centers

Evacuee self-government organizations in west coast Japanese assembly centers under the jurisdiction of the Army's Wartime Civil Control Administration were ordered dissolved last week in a general order sent to all assembly centers.

At the same time the WCCA has announced new regulations setting up "evacuee advisory committees" for the assembly centers to replace the self-government systems which had been in operation at most of the centers.

The new regulations affect the temporary assembly centers at Santa Anita, Tanforan, Fresno, Merced, Stockton, and North Portland. The Pomona and Puyallup centers will be completely evacuated within two weeks as evacuees are relocated in Wyoming and Idaho respectively.

The order does not affect relocation centers at Manzanar, Tule Lake, Poston and Sacaton which are operated by the War Relocation Authority, a civilian agency.

"No type of self-government organization is authorized in an assembly center," according to the WCCA regulations.

In most of the assembly centers the camp government was elected at first by the vote of all the adult residents. In a recent order the WCCA announced that all elective posts in self-government organizations be filled only by citizens and that only citizens could vote in the elections. This order, however, is superseded by the new regulations announced last week.

The new WCCA regulations authorize the selection of advisory committees "which have no administrative, executive or judicial power or authority but which serve as advisers to the Center manager."

The new regulations further stated:

"Immediately upon receipt of these instructions all reference on the part of the administrative staff to evacuee self-government in Assembly Centers will cease. Evacuee organizations constituted contrary to these regulations will be dissolved by the Center Manager immediately. His action will be evidenced in writing and in all cases by letter to evacuee officers concerned."

The immediate effect of the new (Continued on page 7)

Evacuees Preserve All Rights, Obligations of Citizens, Stresses WRA Solicitor in Legal Opinion

WASHINGTON—The fundamental approach of the War Relocation Authority to the rights of citizen evacuees in its relocation centers is that the evacuees "preserve all of their rights and obligations as citizens of the state where they reside, as well as the United States, excepting only those rights and obligations which military necessity requires temporarily to be curtailed."

This opinion is set forth in a legal memorandum prepared by Philip M. Glick, Solicitor of the WRA, on the question whether

Nisei Returning To America on Exchange Ship

Elaborate Precautions Will Guard Against Fifth Columnists

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil — With many nisei, American-born Japanese, and some Chinese who say they are pro-Chungking aboard the repatriation liner Gripsholm bringing American diplomats and newspapermen back from the Far East, United States authorities are taking elaborate precautions to insure that Japanese or Axis agents are not introduced into the United States.

The American-born Japanese, many of whom were employed in U. S. consular offices in the Far East, were among the repatriated group exchanged for Japanese diplomats, newsmen and officials at the little Portuguese port of Laurence Marques in East Africa more than two weeks ago. They were brought to Laurence Marques on the Japanese liner Asama Maru from Yokohama and the Italian ship Conte Verde from Shanghai.

The strenuous efforts to check the sympathies and leanings of all non-officials aboard is shown by the provision requiring passengers to list five native-born Americans who will testify to their loyalty. All passengers who are not American citizens are also being fingerprinted and extensively questioned.

The Gripsholm arrived in Rio de Janeiro on Monday.

According to a State Department list announced in June, among the Nisei aboard the Gripsholm are Jiro Arakawa of Torrance, California, and Mr. and Mrs. Chikao Hamasaki of Reno, Nevada.

Poker Proves Most Expensive Pastime

LOS ANGELES — Seven Japanese at the Japanese assembly center at the L. A. county fairgrounds in Pomona were \$50 apiece poorer this week because they indulged in "America's national national pastime."

Justice of Peace Will G. Field fined them \$100 for playing stud poker. He suspended \$50 apiece of the fine.

Salt Lake Writer Warns Against False Rumors of WRA Centers

"Watch out for a flood of rumors assaying about 90 per cent false, about the two Jap relocation centers being set up in central Utah near Delta and in southern Idaho near Twin Falls," John Bigelow, staff writer of the Salt Lake Tribune wrote in his column "On Account of the War" last Saturday.

Bigelow's column said:

"The first evacuees from the coast will move into the Minidoka (Idaho) center in a few days and already there are unfounded reports of luxuries such as tiled bathrooms at the center and high wages paid by the contractor who built the center for the army.

"Each camp will eventually house about 10,000 Japs, the majority of whom are American citizens.

the lands on which relocation areas are located be brought within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Glick has recommended that the federal government should not seek to acquire exclusive jurisdiction over relocation areas since such assertion of exclusive jurisdiction will not confer upon the United States any necessary powers and immunities not now available to it.

Mr. Glick also pointed out that exclusion of state sovereignty from the relocation area implies a corresponding loss of the rights and privileges of state citizenship among the evacuees.

The War Relocation Authority's attitude on the rights of evacuee Japanese in the relocation centers is clearly outlined in Mr. Glick's memorandum to Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority:

"The inhabitants of the relocation centers are considered by the War Relocation Authority as exercising all of the privileges and immunities of citizenship in the United States (in the case of those who are such citizens), as set forth in the Bill of Rights, such as the right of assembly, religion, petition, free speech, and immunities of citizenship of the state where the relocation center is located, including the rights of residence and domicile therein, except to the extent that it shall be necessary to impose restraints in furtherance of the objects of the evacuation and relocation program and to maintain discipline. These privileges and immunities, it is agreed, should be exercisable by the evacuees, not as a matter of grace by the War Relocation Authority, but as a matter of right, as citizens of the United States, and of the states, for the protection of which they may have access to the state and federal courts. That ideal will be compromised unless the local citizenship, residence and domicile of the evacuees can be maintained. A fixed relation of citizenship, residence, and domicile between each person and a determinate territorial situs is essential in our legal system to the security of the individual . . .

"By avoiding the assertion of exclusive federal jurisdiction and maintaining the rights and privileges of the evacuees as citizens and residents of the state, we can preserve the traditional value of our Constitutional system . . ."

It is well to remember that these Japanese are being moved inland out of military necessity. The idea is simply to get all persons of Japanese ancestry out of the Pacific coast military area so they will not be in the way while we are busy getting ready to knock heck out of their homeland. Many Japanese are in American uniforms to help; many in relocation centers are doing war work, and plenty of war bonds are bought at these camps.

"The relocation centers are of rough temporary construction and living quarters are barracks, not individual houses. Most of the camps, like the one at Abraham, near Delta, are on land that hasn't been successfully farmed previously."

Masaoka Leaves Washington For Conferences in Salt Lake

JACL Secretary Will Return to Capital After Utah Visit

WASHINGTON—Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League, left Washington by train Tuesday night for Salt Lake City where he will confer with members of the national headquarters staff.

Masaoka and George Inagaki of the national JJACL staff left Salt Lake early in May for the eastern United States. Masaoka spoke at conferences in Cleveland and New Orleans before arriving at Washington where he has been in contact with the War Relocation Authority and with other federal government agencies.

Masaoka also made several trips to New York and Philadelphia conferring with liberal and religious organization officials on the various phases of the west coast Japanese evacuation and relocation problem. Interested Organizations Meet

In New York last week Masaoka attended a conference called by Read Lewis of the Common Council for American Unity to discuss evacuation and relocation. Among

the organizations represented at the conference were American Friends Service Committee, the National Board of the YWCA, the National Refugee Service, and the American Committee for Christian Refugees, the American Civil Liberties Union, the International Migration Service, the Home Missions Council, the Baptist Home Mission Society, the National Institute for Immigrant Welfare, the Common Council and the Japanese American Citizens League.

The JACL representative also assisted in the formation of a National Religious Council for War Relocation which will cooperate with the employment division of the WRA in the individual and family relocation of evacuees now in the WRA centers in communities outside the western defense command.

Masaoka will stop in Cincinnati on his trip to Salt Lake City to confer with Ken Matsumoto, national vice-president of the JACL, who is now residing in the Ohio city. He will also stop at North Platte, Nebraska, to meet with leaders of the JACL there.

After a short stay in Salt Lake City Masaoka will return to Washington.

Church Conference Resolution Hits Mass Evacuee Internment

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Declaring "mass internment upon the basis of suspicion arising from race, color, or ancestry, is a form of reprisal no more to be condoned in the United States than in Germany," the convention of the United Christian Missionary Society of the Disciples of Christ, adopted a resolution on Japanese cleared in a resolution adopted on evacuation and relocation in Grand Rapids last week.

The religious body, representing nearly two million communicants in the United States, urged that hearing or investigating boards be set up immediately to determine the loyalty to the United States of all persons of Japanese ancestry now interned, and that all such persons be given an opportunity to appear before such boards to prove their citizenship and loyalty. The resolution said that such boards should have the power to release all persons adjudged to be loyal to the United States.

The church group declared in their resolution:

"It is our conviction that the current internment of Japanese is not in harmony with the fixed policy of the government, but that it is an unfortunate incident resulting from ill-considered action by reprehensible pressure groups. It is our further conviction that processes being inaugurated with government approval are calculated to restore to the unconvicted and presumably innocent interned Japanese at an early date the fullest possible measure of the freedoms of which they have been deprived. In this letter action of our government we sincerely offer our hearty commendation together with our friendly and generous cooperation . . .

"We have learned with satisfaction of the fine courtesy, consideration and humanity exhibited by officers and men of our army in carrying out the internment regulations. And we have learned with equal satisfaction of the fine spirit of Christian good will and understanding acquiescence of these people of Japanese ancestry in a difficult situation from which it will be the aim of our government and its Christian citizenry to free them at the earliest possible time."

Should Get Government Aid

The resolution further declared that all persons released from internment should be given governmental aid in securing jobs, farms, or in reentering business or professional life and urged the cooperation of the churches in providing for these families until they were reabsorbed into American life.

The resolution added that all innocent interned persons should be compensated by the government for losses sustained because of the internment order and declared the group's opposition to any proposal to extend the internment order to cover all Japanese residing in the United States, and to all legisla-

tion designed to deprive any person of American citizenship on the ground of race, color or ancestry.

"The whole principle of democratic liberty as well as our future relations with Oriental peoples, is at stake in our treatment of the Japanese within our borders and we must demonstrate to peoples of enemy occupied, neutral, and colonial countries that we can maintain democratic liberties in wartime, and that we believe in them for others as well as ourselves," the resolution declared.

Evacuee Enters Court Petition to Establish Birth

SACRAMENTO — Frank Toichi Yoshida, 36, Sacramento-born Japanese, who evacuated to Ogden, Utah, last week filed a petition in superior court to establish his American birth.

The filing of the petition called attention to the fact that a great number of Japanese, since the war, have been legally establishing their American birth through the courts.

It was stated here that the ultimate reason behind the legal moves raised some conjecture, but one authority declared the evacuees evidently were "doubly assuring" their American birth in case a question of deportation arises.

Large Blower Fan, Air Cooler Given to Poston Hospital

POSTON, Ariz.—Evacuees from the Vernalis area, sweltering in Poston's torrid desert heat, are grateful for the contributions of a large blower fan and an air cooler for the hospital unit.

Robert Cross of Tulare county donated the blower fan, which exhausts air from the room, to the hospital at Poston which will serve the people from Vernalis.

Miss Mieki Teraoka to Mr. Hideo the large air cooler to the hospital unit and has brought it to Poston at her own expense.

Ten Nisei Voters Apply Early for Absentee Ballots

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Ten American-born Japanese citizens of Santa Clara county have already applied for absentee voter ballots for the coming state primaries, according to County Clerk Frank Hogan.

Applications for the absent voter ballots may be made to the registration office in the county courthouse until August 20, according to Hogan.

Wakayama Case Tests Military Freezing Order

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

The Union will file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Mrs. Wakayama, who is being held under Public Proclamation No. 4 prohibiting "all alien Japanese and persons of Japanese ancestry" from leaving Military Area No. 1. Attorneys for the ACLU will argue that the order is "unreasonable class legislation and denies the right to a hearing, besides abridging other guarantees of the Bill of Rights," according to the ACLU News.

A. L. Wirin is counsel for the Southern California office of the ACLU.

Army Orders Tulare Group To Gila River

Evacuees Will Leave For Sacaton Center Beginning Next Week

SAN FRANCISCO — The 5000 Japanese now in the Tulare Assembly Center, Tulare, California, will be transferred to the Gila River Relocation Center at Sacaton, Arizona, beginning on August 20, it was announced Monday by the Wartime Civil Control Administration.

Composed of Japanese from Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Los Angeles counties, the evacuees will be moved in groups of 600 or more each day until all have been transported.

This order makes the third transferring Japanese from Assembly Centers to the Gila River Relocation Center. The first movement consisted of 40 persons from Pine Dale on July 22 and the second affected approximately 3100 persons at Turlock, a movement still in progress.

Orchard Owned by Japanese Alien Sold by State

SACRAMENTO — Twenty-five thousand dollars was deposited in the State's general fund last week as proceeds of a sale by the state of a large peach orchard near Modesto owned by an unnamed Japanese alien who was ineligible to citizenship.

State Controller Harry B. Riley said that he believed that this was the first action on record under the state's Alien Land Law involving the seizure and sale of real property possessed by an alien ineligible to citizenship in violation of the state law.

Jack Benny Thanks Tulare News Editor

TULARE — Brownie Furutani, Tulare News editor, was today in receipt of a letter from the secretary of Jack Benny, radio and screen comedian, thanking him for the Fourth of July issue of the News.

"You are doing a swell job. Keep up the good work," said the letter.

Japanese Workers Jailed for Slowdown Tactics in Hawaii

HONOLULU—The United Press reported Monday that five Japanese workers at Hickam Field Army air base on Oahu, had begun prison sentences because they had ridiculed conscientious Japanese workers and tried to get them to work less hard, according to charges filed against them in court.

Major Samuel E. Murrell of provost court sentenced one to a year in jail and the others to nine months each.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Americans Aid China's Battle for Freedom

Last week the battle of China took a turn for the better.

For five years the Chinese have fought one of the world's great delaying actions against a vastly superior foe. Lacking the industries which produce the materials of war, lacking the tanks and guns and munitions and airplanes with which the enemy was plentifully supplied, the Chinese have fought what their great leader calls "magnetic warfare"—drawing the enemy into the heart of a vast country, forcing him to lengthen his supply lines to a point where they could be hacked at and broken by guerrilla forces. No one knows how many casualties the Japanese have suffered in this war which they expected to finish off as easily as they had taken Manchuria, but the number runs into seven figures.

After Pearl Harbor the Chinese gained America, Great Britain and Russia as allies. But the immediate effect was to make China's condition more critical than ever. The outbreak of all-out war in the Pacific led to the battle of Burma and the loss of China's only remaining supply line from Europe and America. Russia, which had been sending aid to China, was engaged in battling Germany. It looked to China as if her allies had brought her more problems than they solved.

But last week the small U. S. air force in China began to show what even a small number of planes, intelligently manned, could do. The Chinese, who had been begging for more planes, had a sample of what they had been waiting for.

When the Japanese made their first attempt in eleven months to bomb Chungking, the U. S. Army's Twenty-third Pursuit Group was ready for them, thanks to the ingenious and efficient Chinese warning system. From secret radios far inside enemy territory, Chinese watchers reported the approach of enemy planes. Yellow lanterns were hoisted on Chungking's signal poles. When information recorded on the plotting board made it certain that the planes were headed for Chungking, a black ball was hoisted in place of the lanterns and Chungking's populace moved to the dugouts which serve as air raid shelters.

But this time the raiders never reached Chungking. American pursuit planes met fifty bombers east of the city, and many went down in bursts of smoke and flame. Four bombers which reached the edge of Chungking were forced to drop their bombs in empty fields, turn and run.

China's espionage system also gave warning of the air raid on Hengyang, an important railroad junction in southeast China, and again American fighters swooped down to the attack. More than one hundred enemy planes came over in three heavy raids, and there were but ten American planes to meet them. Fighting on in moonlight they knocked down seventeen planes before the battle was over. The American loss was one plane, no men.

But this success was no accident. For several days the Americans, sending out a few planes at a time, had teased the Japanese to come out and fight. When the enemy sent over a small group, American planes stayed hidden under their camouflage. When the Japanese finally sent over four bombers, the Americans went up to meet them. The four were followed by a group of fighters accompanying perhaps 27 bombers.

Sample of the kind of action that made up the battle of Hengyang: Lieuts. Lombard and Clinger picked on three fighters, only to find that they had run into a decoy for 23 Zero and "97" planes. Clinger found five Zeros on his tail. Shaking off two by a dive from 17,000 feet, he levelled off, fought, and dove, then repeated the process till he was only 200 feet from the ground. He reached the ground safely, but the plane showed holes from two cannon shells and ten machine-gun bullets.

More aid was needed—more pilots, but already the air force was operating in conjunction with Chinese infantry. The nation which had fought the aggressor longer than any other was getting the kind of help it needed—too little yet, but what it had was good. The actions at Chungking and Hengyang had proved that American planes and American pilots were top-notch.

Law Court Vs. Firing Squad

The special session of the Supreme court which is being held in connection with the trial of the Nazi saboteurs invites comparison with Nazi method of doing things. It brings to mind, by contrast, the mass murders which the Nazis have carried out in Poland, where 250,000—a quarter of a million people—have been shot or hanged without trial and without cause, except the desire of the "new order" to destroy the spirit and intellect of a whole race. It brings to mind the persecution of the Jews throughout Europe, the mass slaying of innocent hostages in reprisal for acts of resistance, the murder of 465,000 in Yugoslavia, the wanton murders perpetrated by Japan's militaries in China, the wiping out of the villages of Lidice and Lezsky in Czechoslovakia.

Yet while these things are happening in Europe and the Far East, the Justices of the Supreme court are recalled from distances as much as three thousand miles away to determine whether eight confessed members of the same gang which has carried out mass murders in Europe are entitled to writs of habeas corpus.

In America Justice under law remains our answer to Hitler's hangmen: the law court is our bastion of freedom against the Nazi firing squad.

The Washington Evening Star recently commented as follows on the significance of the appeal to the Supreme Court: It is interesting to note that the editions of the newspapers announcing the convening of a special session of the Supreme court to hear habeas corpus applications of the Nazis on trial here for sabotage also contained dispatches disclosing the execution by the Germans at Lille of 28 persons accused of similar crime. Apparently the announcement of the executions was the first public disclosure of the Lille sabotage cases. If usual Nazi justice was administered, the 28 defendants were tried, convicted and sentenced in a most summary fashion by a military tribunal

which was little concerned with so-called rights of the prisoners.

There have been growing evidences of public impatience over the seemingly slow progress being made in bringing to a conclusion the military trial now in progress at the Department of Justice. It is now nearly three weeks since the eight Germans charged with landing by submarine with equipment to destroy and to kill were placed on trial for their lives. They have been told in Berlin by the Gestapo, according to the FBI, that they must expect to pay the penalty of death if caught. Yet they found that arrest in America is far different from arrest in their fatherland. There were no beatings, no third degree, no Gestapolike inquisition. Although deprived by executive order of recourse to the civil courts, they were provided with competent counsel and given the right to introduce evidence in their own behalf. No one can claim that they were not given ample opportunity to present their defense whatever it may be.

Now comes a two-day recess in the trial to permit them to claim yet another "right"—that of appeal to the Supreme Court for a habeas corpus writ challenging the constitutionality of their trial by military commission. Undoubtedly this further delay will add to the impatience of those who had hoped that the government would dispose of these cases more expeditiously.

When all is said and done, however, the fact that these accused Nazis are permitted to seek a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme court need alarm no thinking American citizen. Rather, the time to become alarmed is when the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to every person, whether citizen or alien, are trampled upon in Axis countries today. After all it is to preserve these fundamental rights of free peoples, these principles of "equal justice under law," that America fights shoulder to shoulder with her liberty-loving allies on many threatened fronts. Surely

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Penn State Bars Japanese For Duration

College Refuses to Enroll Transfers From Washington

The U. S. Army's eastern defense command has advised against bringing any Japanese into the eastern area during the war, officials of Pennsylvania State College said last week as they announced their decision to refuse to enroll students of Japanese parentage from west coast areas.

President Ralph D. Hetzel of Penn State announced the college's decision and indicated that the ban against transfers of students of Japanese parentage from Pacific coast colleges would hold for the duration of the war.

The situation arose when two American citizens of Japanese race who were attending the University of Washington in Seattle applied for admission to Penn State as transfer students.

Decision to refuse enrollment came on the heels of the circulation of petitions by a group of Penn State students urging the admission of the pair. The petition was signed by 2000 students at the school and was reportedly inspired by a statement by the college administration that the Japanese students would not be accepted by other students.

The petition read in part: "We, the undersigned students, feel that discrimination against American-born citizens of whatever race or creed serves to divide our nation and helps win the war for the Axis.

"We therefore, wish to protest against the unfair exclusion of American students from the Pennsylvania State College because of their Japanese parentage."

New York Japanese Division Winds Up Campaign for USO

NEW YORK CITY — Successfully aiding the Greater New York City's USO drive, the Japanese American Division, headed by Yoshitaka Takagi collected \$668.50 in the campaign which ended July 31, 1942.

Individuals contributed from \$1 to \$25 to swell the funds for the nation's fighting men, in which tre Nisei are represented. Mr. E. W. Newcomb, in charge of the national group, expressed the USO's appreciation in a letter to Mr. Takagi.

Nisei soldiers who come to New York are urged to make use of the USO's opportunities. Free tickets to baseball games, tennis courts, swimming pools, concerts, theatres, broadcasts, movies and other entertainment are free for the asking by those in uniform if they apply at the Defense Recreation Area at 99 Park Avenue, NYC.

War Veterans Say Olson Interested in Alien Exchange Plan

PORTLAND, Ore. — Governor Culbert Olson of California has wired officials of the Oregon department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, that he is "taking steps" in an effort to promote an exchange of Japanese aliens held in the United States for American prisoners of war held by the Japanese.

Olson's wire was in response to a proposal wired by the Oregon VFW to the three Pacific Coast governors and to Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, seeking efforts to bring about such an exchange.

Olson thanked the veterans for their interest in the matter, pledged his cooperation and promised to take it up with Governor Sprague of Oregon and Governor Langlie of Washington.

Poston Teachers Train at Indian Service School

POSTON — Seventy prospective Nisei teachers for the Poston school system will receive basic teachers' training at the Indian Service school, which is located 12 miles above Poston.

They will be accredited by the California State Dept. of Education upon completion of the course.

WRA Officials Reassure Utah Residents on Relocation Center

DELTA, Utah — Reporting that residents of Delta "have nothing to fear" from the proximity of the Japanese war relocation center at Abraham, four War Relocation Authority officials from the regional WRA office in San Francisco left Millard county Thursday after making a week-end inspection of work at the Utah center.

Japanese, aliens and citizens, in other camps have cooperated wholeheartedly with the WRA in making the centers successful and have caused no trouble, according to Edwin Bates, chief of the information division for the region and a member of the inspection group.

As soon as the center is ready for occupation, the WRA will bring in 200 Japanese from a west coast assembly center to prepare the camp for the 10,000 evacuees who will eventually be stationed there, Mr. Bates explained.

"The Abraham center will be the seventh to go into operation," he said. "Four centers already are in operation and the fifth and sixth camps will be at Eden, Idaho, and Heart Mountain, Wyoming, respectively.

Doctors to Arrive Soon

"The first evacuees to arrive at Abraham will consist of doctors, nurses, clerks, stenographers, cooks and waiters. After these are settled in the camp, the others will be brought in groups of 500 until a full quota is reached.

"It is planned to make the camp self-sustaining as possible, and farming will be the principal enterprise. Other industries which can be done by hand and will help in the war effort also will be organized for the group."

As an example of these industries, Mr. Bates explained that American-born Japanese at the Manzanar center are engaged in mak-

ing camouflage nets for the U. S. Army.

When the WRA takes over the camp, he said, they will employ approximately 40 civil service workers to manage the Japanese, who will do the balance of the work and furnish crews and staffs necessary.

Follow Utah School Standards

Mr. Bates continued: "Teachers will be employed at the camp and Utah standards of schooling will be strictly adhered to. The Japanese will set up their own system of government, with a manager in each block. In turn, a central board will be organized to act as a governing body for the entire camp. The governing agencies will be under the management of the WRA.

"Families will not be broken up, and they will continue as a unit for the duration. Barracks will be established for single girls and single men, and marriage will be permitted among these groups.

"The evacuees will be allowed the utmost freedom in the camp, and only certain items will be barred them. The camp cannot have cameras, guns, short-wave radios or similar articles that would endanger the war effort.

"A unit of the army will be stationed at the camp as guards, and all precautions will be taken to see that none of the people escape from the camp."

Mr. Bates explained that private employment of evacuees on farms is a matter which must be worked out. He said that 1200 workers from relocation centers and temporary assembly centers had gone from California to work in Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Montana beet fields this year.

Before leaving, the inspectors said they would return to Delta on inspection tours about once every six weeks.

Nisei Sailor Leaves Puyallup To Enter U.S. Maritime School

Seattle CIO Asks Senators Oppose Stewart Bill

SEATTLE — Unalterable opposition to the Stewart "concentration camp" bill which would give the Secretary of War authority to intern all persons of Japanese race in concentration camps was announced last week by the Seattle Industrial Labor Council, CIO, representing thousands of union members in Seattle and King county, Washington.

A. E. Harding, executive secretary of the CIO Council, denounced the bill as "utterly ridiculous" and "contrary to the very principles for which we are waging war." Harding sent communications to Senators Bone and Wallgren of Washington, asking them to oppose the bill and also notified Senator Stewart of the CIO's position.

Circuit Court Rules Enemy Aliens Still Have Legal Rights

PHILADELPHIA — The Third Circuit Court of Appeals ruled last week that federal courts are still open to enemy aliens for a determination of any private legal rights or claims they may have against American citizens.

Resident Axis enemies do not have to wait until the end of the war to obtain a determination of their private legal rights.

Manzanar Children's Village Publishes Own Newspaper

MANZANAR — Budding journalists at this center have issued their own newspaper.

First edition of the publication of the Children's Village appeared July 30.

The staff includes Clara Seno, Jane Honda, Haruko Isozaki, Mary Honda, Noxie Kodani and Grace Fukumoto.

War Secrecy Brought 'Chico' Abe to Coast On Gulf Oil Tanker

PUYALLUP, Wash. — "Chico" Abe, a nisei sailor from Honolulu who was confined at Camp Harmony, the Japanese assembly center in Puyallup, left the center last week by train for New York where he will apply for entrance to the U. S. Maritime Commission's school where he wants to study for an engineer's license.

Abe was released from Camp Harmony through efforts of the Maritime Union which obtained Army permission for him to leave for New York.

Abe confided that he was still trying to get his "land legs" after five weeks at the Japanese assembly center.

"I'm going to get me a job on the Great Lakes, or maybe on a tug or ferryboat in New York harbor, just to convince myself that I'm back on water," Abe said.

Saga of Nisei Seaman

The sage of Kaoru Abe, a 20-year old citizen of Honolulu, was told in the Camp Harmony Newsletter recently.

Early in April of this year, Abe who has been a merchant seaman since 1940, signed on with the oil tanker S. S. Sinclair Rubilene at Houston, Texas, just as he had signed on with dozens of other freighters and tankers in his seafaring past. But this time, because of the war, the destination of the Sinclair Rubilene was a military secret. Abe did not know that the ship was bound for west coast ports from where all persons of Japanese race had already been evacuated by military order. Had he known, he would probably have taken some other ship and would probably still be serving the United Nations on a tanker in the U-boat infested Atlantic or Caribbean.

The ship went to Seattle, en route to Honolulu, and arrived in Puget Sound on June 27, long after the last Japanese had left the city. He was taken off the ship at Todd's drydock in Seattle and brought to Puyallup.

Immediately after his arrival at the Japanese assembly center, Abe asked his union's headquarters in

Fifteen Thousand Absent Ballot Applications Sent to Centers

Civilian Employees Smuggled Whisky; Held at Santa Anita

LOS ANGELES — Charged with smuggling whisky into the Santa Anita assembly center for Japanese, four non-Japanese civilians employees were arrested by federal agents last week and held under \$1000 bonds.

Agents said that the four, Chester Lydarger, William Wilbur, Adolph Fields and Ernest Reed, conspired to bring 48 pints of liquor into the center for sale to the Japanese inmates.

Pioneer Group Prepares New Cody Project

First Trainload of Eventual Ten Thousand Arrives in Wyoming

DENVER, Colo. — The first trainload of an eventual mass migration of 10,000 west coast Japanese arrived Tuesday at their new n-land homes at the Heart Mountain relocation center near Cody, Wyoming, and took the first steps to establish what will become Wyoming's fifth largest town.

Built on the barren foothills at the familiar east gate of Yellowstone National Park, the camp offers 19 blocks of apartment-type barracks where Japanese evacuees — citizens and aliens alike — will form their own community and stay under government supervision for the rest of the war.

According to Joseph H. Smart, regional chief of the War Relocation Authority with offices in Denver, the new Wyoming center will "not be a concentration camp." The Japanese will have their own city council and will select their own mayor. They will set up and operate their own fire department. With the exception of the chief medical authority, all doctors will be Japanese.

There will be stores, barber shops, beauty parlors and recreational centers, all operated by the evacuees themselves.

Schools will be operated 12 months of the year and although most of the teachers will be Caucasians "full use will be made of any competent Japanese teachers available," according to Smart.

First Crew Leaves Puyallup Center For Minidoka Camp

PUYALLUP — First contingent of Camp Harmony, Puyallup, Wash., residents, left here Aug. 9 for the WRA relocation center at Minidoka, Idaho.

Technicians and laborers made up this first crew.

The body of residents, numbering some 7200, will be moved by the end of this month, officials said.

The residents were originally evacuated from western Washington military and war production areas.

Utah Nisei Faces Camera Charge In Cedar City

Charges that he violated wartime regulations prohibiting persons of enemy alien ancestry from owning cameras were filed Tuesday against Teishiro Yamaguchi of Cedar City, Utah, with United States Commissioner E. M. Garnet.

Yamaguchi is alleged to have admitted to officers that he knew of regulations prohibiting his owning of a camera. A Monitor kodak and case were found in his possession.

New York (the National Maritime Union, CIO) to take up his case with the Army.

Last week the union obtained permission for Abe to leave Puyallup.

Kido Urges Evacuee Citizens to Exercise Right of Franchise

Fifteen thousand application blanks for absentee voters ballots were distributed this week by the national Japanese American Citizens League to representatives of JACL organizations in both WRA relocation centers and WCCA assembly centers to assist voters of Japanese ancestry in taking part in the California primary election on August 25.

Applications for absentee voters ballots must be made to the clerk of the election precinct in which the absent voter resides not more than twenty days nor less than five days before election day, according to the California State Election code.

Meanwhile, Saburo Kido, national president of the JACL, who is now at the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Arizona, urged all nisei who were registered voters in the state of California to exercise their right of ballot at the coming primary elections.

Eligible If Registered.

Kido stressed that all American citizen Japanese now in assembly and relocation centers were eligible to vote in the primaries providing that they had previously registered.

It was stated that citizen evacuees, in order to be entitled to an absentee ballot, must intend to keep as his permanent home his residence in the state of California and to return there upon termination of his work with the WRA Works Corps and must have previously registered as a voter in the state.

Legal clinics established in the various assembly and relocation centers were assisting citizens in filing applications for absentee voting.

Absentee Registration Possible.

Kido also pointed out that the California Election Code provides for absentee registration. An opinion circulated by members of the legal department at Poston advised that persons who desire to register should write to the county clerk of his home county for blank affidavits of registration in duplicate. After completing such affidavits before a notary public in the evacuee center, they should forward such affidavits by registered mail to the county clerk. It was stressed that such affidavits of registration must reach the county clerk at least thirty-nine days before election day. Upon the completion of such registration, absentee ballots may be secured.

Applications for absentee ballots for the California general election in November may be filed from and after October 14.

Generosity of L. A. Attorney.

The 15,000 application blanks distributed by the JACL were obtained through the generosity of Ray L. Smith, Los Angeles attorney, whose contribution was made without self-interest for the purpose of assisting the citizen evacuees in exercising their democratic rights and privileges.

These blanks were forwarded to JACL representatives at the Tanforan, Santa Anita, Tulare, Stockton, Fresno, Pomona and Merced assembly centers and at the Manzanar, Tule Lake, Poston and Gila River relocation centers.

The state of Oregon has already held its primary election.

Washington state will conduct its direct primaries on September 8.

Report Japanese Arrested on Freight Train in Oregon

TENINO, Ore. — The alertness of a housewife in Tenino resulted in the arrest of a Japanese who was beating his way northward on a freight train in the coastal area now prohibited to persons of Japanese race.

Seeing the Japanese peering from a gondola when the train stopped near Tenino, her suspicions were aroused and she informed Marshal Bob Evans who in turn notified the state patrol.

The latter reported that the Japanese was removed from the train at Tacoma and turned over to FBI agents in that city.

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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LARRY TAJIRI Managing Editor

EDITORIALS:

A Matter of Morale

The forced evacuation and relocation of 115,000 west coast Japanese is as much a test of the Japanese themselves as it is a trial for democracy. It is a test which few groups within our democracy have been forced to undergo. The U. S. Japanese are literally on probation for the duration. The question today is not so much whether that evacuation was warranted as it is whether the people involved will weather the hardships of their ordeal. There is a certain parallel in the great dust bowl migration of the middle thirties. Some 200,000 Okies, Arkies and Texicans were dislocated by dust, drought and by the new techniques of industrial farming. They came by the thousands in their wheezing jalopies to taste the bitter fruits of hunger and exploitation on the golden shores of California. They survived the hunger and exploitation and grew new roots.

You cannot arbitrarily place 115,000 people behind wire fences or segregate them into isolated communities for an indefinite period without expecting that experience to affect their morale. It is a tribute to the inner strength of the evacuees that their morale has been as good as it has been. In recent weeks there have been reports of at least one break in discipline, of restlessness in the temporary centers where there is not enough work to go around. These are isolated instances and they can and will be corrected through a relocation policy consistent with American democratic principles.

We have faith in the integrity and sincerity of the men who are in charge of the relocation program.

We have faith in the people, the 115,000 men, women and children who have been torn from their homes under unprecedented conditions.

The people are strong. You can't beat the people, Ma Joad said, "we always keep a coming. . . ."

Japan's Unfree Press

We can think of no better illustration of the fate of free institutions under fascism than the picture of what has happened to Japan's once-proud journalism. Only a few years ago Japan's big papers ranked with the best of the western world in initiative and enterprise. Their newspapermen scored several notable world news beats in competition with the correspondents of the world's greatest papers. Two competing news agencies vied with the big Tokyo and Osaka papers for world news coverage. As the military fascists imposed their will upon an appeasing Japanese government which had been intimidated by the assassinations of February, 26, 1936, the two news agencies were merged and the semi-official government spokesman, Domei, was born.

Rigid censorship, meanwhile, throttled the enterprising metropolitan press of Tokyo and Osaka. The papers became mere Charlies to the warlords' Bergen. Reader interest dropped as the press lost its individuality and parroted the same propaganda line. Publishers sold out to the warmakers and editors who would not follow the fascist line were purged. Nazi infiltration was marked by the purchase of the once-famous Hochi by agents of the German embassy. Japan's relatively free press withered, leaving a few sterile skeletons, the Asahi, Mainichi-Nichi Nichi, the Yomiuri, the Kokumin and Miyako. The papers were reduced to printing two and four-page editions, becoming mere bulletin sheets. The newspapers published only what the warlords wanted the people to read.

Only a few years ago there were thirteen

Vote for Democracy

Evacuee Americans of Japanese descent are exercising their right of franchise in the country's first wartime election of World War II under conditions unprecedented in the nation's history.

For the first time since the U. S. nisei came of voting age, there has been no electioneering by candidates for the votes of the American Japanese. No appeals have been made for minority votes in the name of minority self-interest. For the U. S. nisei this fall's election is a sober one, minus the stress of frantic political arguments or the strain of election rallies. But it is an election far more important than any in which the nisei have participated.

Honest, progressive government in a democratic society is the responsibility of the people. The citizens hold by ballot the right to elect or reject. Today as this nation wars against fanatical dictator powers this right of franchise will help mold the form and features of our wartime life. It is in the power of the American citizen to choose men for public office who will support, preserve and extend those democratic principles which are this nation's war aims and peace aims. The American voter has the power to elect men who will fight fascism and reaction at home, men who will fight those native Hitlers who would establish the very conditions of darkness and evil that the German and Japanese dictators have imposed upon the people of conquered Europe and occupied Asia.

In this by-election of 1942 the issue is not which major party should control the legislative functions of the nation. The issue is the election of legislators and public administrators who will honestly and fearlessly uphold the democratic principles for which our men fight today. The issue is the election of men who will combat anti-democratic forces and institutions at home as well as abroad.

We Americans consider our democratic form of government worth fighting for and dying for. We believe in a post-war world of freedom and equality, of races and opportunity. But the war will not be won unless we can triumph over the anti-democratic 'fifth column' at home. We are not unaware of glaring inconsistencies, which today are more apparent than ever before. We know that millions of white and brown and black Americans are disenfranchised by poll-taxes in eight of our southern states. We know that Jim Crow laws have created and maintained a virtual subject class of second class citizens. And poll-taxes and Jim Crow laws have elected race-haters, demagogues and bigots to our Congress and state legislatures.

The leaders of the two major parties, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie, have taken the initiative in this fight against anti-democratic conditions at home. It is in the power of the American citizen to bulwark and extend the gains already made.

The ballot is a powerful weapon against those men and forces which favor the application of fascistic principles at home. The ballot is a weapon which can be wielded by every citizen against the enemies of democracy. It is a power available even to those citizen Americans behind the barbed wires of temporary assembly centers and in the desert boom-towns of the WRA.

We have only one recommendation in this by-election of 1942. That is: "Vote for democracy."

Rumor Laid to Rest

A Californian who has just returned from Hawaii laid another rumor to rest the other day. That was that wild story, widely circulated, that upwards of 500 Hawaiian Japanese were lined up and shot after Pearl Harbor. Our informant was in Hawaii on December 7 and for several months afterwards. He says that the only resident Japanese killed in Hawaii were those murdered by bombs dropped from Japanese planes.

daily papers in Tokyo. Today there are only four. Last month the military government ordered the merger of the Yomiuri and Miyako and the Hochi and Kokumin. Tomorrow there may only be one newspaper — for there is only one opinion expressed these days in the Japan of the warmakers.

Nisei USA
by LARRY TAJIRI

Last Friday, August 7, as the last evacuation trains rolled out of Fresno and Tulare counties for Arizona, a chapter was closed in the history of California.

And last Saturday, August 8, not one Japanese remained in all the 100,000 square miles of valley, mountain and desert who was not under direct surveillance in assembly and relocation centers.

The great evacuation of 1942 accomplished what four decades of anti-Japanese activity by politicians and special interests had been unable to do by law, by discriminatory tactics or by threats of vigilantism. The great evacuation cleared the Japanese from farms and cities and towns, from the Little Tokyos and the Japtowns. The neat fruit stand, the flower shops, the dime-a-meal restaurants were things of the past. And already the evacuation was making itself felt, for the 100,000 Japanese in California had been an important cog in the state's productive machinery. The prices of vegetables were high and still rising. Celery, tomatoes and berries, crops of which Japanese farmers had produced a majority, were scarce. Fish was high and hard to get, for the fishermen at Terminal Island and Monterey had been the first to be evacuated.

And there were already moves afoot to keep the 'Japs' from coming back.

The Japanese had not come to California wholly uninvited. The Tolan Committee's report notes that the influx of Japanese was an answer to demands for fresh sources of labor by the developing Pacific and Mountain states. So long as the Japanese remained a cheap, exploitable source of raw labor, they were welcomed. The story of discriminatory activity against these immigrants begins with the time that the Japanese began to settle down as individuals and began to compete with the big industrial farmers and began to vie for jobs in the cities with white labor.

"Men in public life quickly realized that the Japanese, as successors to the prejudices which the Chinese had aroused, would make excellent political capital," the Tolan report declares.

And for four decades a succession of men of ambition used the Japanese question as a lever to gain political advantage. Senators and governors and congressmen

raised the "yellow peril" against the hard-working immigrants in the fields and cities of California and the citizenry was conditioned to an attitude of perpetual suspicion toward them. It is difficult to evaluate at this time how important a part this suspicion toward this segment of the state's Oriental population played in determining the policy of mass evacuation which was completed in California last week.

It is a fact that the weeks preceding the order for evacuation were marked by a hysterical campaign indulged in by political demagogues and by a section of the press demanding the mass evacuation of all Japanese aliens. Later this demand was broadened to include the young citizen Japanese "because you can't tell one Jap from another." It has been reported that the congressional demand for evacuation originated from a meeting held in the office of Senator Hiram Johnson of California, one of the first politicians to make capital of the "yellow peril." It is also significant that Senator Johnson is chairman of the Senate immigration committee which reported "favorably" on the Stewart "concentration camp" bill to authorize the War Department to intern all persons of Japanese race, whether citizen or alien, without trial or hearing.

The public attitude which has generally condoned the evacuation of 65,000 Americans because their facial features are those of the enemy is rooted deep in California's long history of prejudice against the Oriental. The nisei is the unfortunate victim of these deep-seated prejudices. And for many nisei, the situation is difficult to understand, because most of them came of age in the late 1920's and in the 1930's when these prejudices were being gradually overcome and the Japanese were winning their struggle for acceptance as equal citizens of a great American commonwealth.

The Japanese immigrant came to these shores, as did the immigrants at Plymouth Rock, with naught but willing hands for work. In leaving California on the wings of wartime urgency, these immigrants and their children and their children's children are leaving behind thousands of friends who sincerely trust in their loyalty and their belief in democracy. There is at least that much on the credit side of the ledger.

Recent Magazine Articles Discuss All Phases of Coast Evacuation

The greatest forced migration in American history, the evacuation of 115,000 citizen and alien Japanese from west coast homes to assembly centers and relocation communities, has inspired a large number of magazine and newspaper articles on the problem.

Some of the articles, especially those in liberal religious and social work magazines, touch on the legal aspects of this evacuation of 75,000 American citizens. Others in the "slick and popular" magazine field chronicle the general story of evacuation, touched up with color photos of relocation centers.

In a coming issue the Pacific Citizen will list the important articles published to date on the American Japanese and the evacuation problem. Here are a few articles which have appeared in magazines of national circulation in the past few weeks:

"The Problem People," by Jim Marshall, Collier's, August 15. A sympathetic portrayal of the evacuation and relocation of coast Japanese with emphasis on the new Manzanar center. Mr. Marshall feels that the evacuees are getting a square deal in relocation centers and cites facts for proof. His article is adorned with the best color pictures published to date of relocation centers, taken for Collier's by George de Zayas.

"Outcast Americans," by William Robinson, American Magazine, September. The usual generalities about evacuation presented in American Magazine style.

"The West Coast Japanese," by Grace E. Wills, Asia Magazine, August. The writer views sympathetically the problems of America's resident Japanese and places

special stress on the history of the Japanese in California and on the various pressure groups which have agitated against the resident population of Japanese extraction.

"Hawaii's 150,000 Japanese," by Albert Horlings, Nation, July 25. The author, a former teacher in Hawaii, wonders at U. S. government's gamble on the loyalty of Hawaii's Japanese and hints that a policy of selective evacuation may be necessary. The editors of the Nation say editorially in the same issue that the Horlings article is presented "for the question it raises rather than the solution it offers."

"Japanese Evacuation: Policy and Perspective," by Carey McWilliams, Common Ground, Summer 1942. One of the best articles published to date on the entire evacuation problem. The writer emphasizes the need for sound social planning in the carrying out of relocation of the evacuees, especially in view of the eventual return of the Japanese from their isolated wartime communities into the main stream of U. S. life. Else the evacuation and relocation program "might likely result in the creation of a class of 'untouchables', of economic and social pariahs in our society," he warns. Mr. McWilliams is chief of the California state division of Immigration and Housing and is the author of "Factories in the Field" and "Ill Fares the Land" which deal with the problems posed by migratory labor in the United States.

"Citizens Behind Barbed Wire," by Charles Iglehart, Nation, June 6. A strong argument against the forced internment of American citizens.

(Continued on page 5)

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

We Must Offer Proof of Democracy

Is democracy a fake?
The answer is—No. But how are we going to explain that democracy is not a fake?

The Americans of Japanese ancestry temporarily interned in Pacific Coast concentration camps are greatly disillusioned because democracy has lost its meaning to them. What is the meaning of democracy if they are deprived of freedom of movement and action and even freedom of thought and expression in some assembly centers? The repetition of the word "democracy" fails to impress the interned American citizens when their own citizenship rights are abused and they are treated no better than enemy aliens.

All talk of democracy is a hollow mockery if we in our fight to save democracy must institute undemocratic principles to attain the objective. Perhaps we believe too strongly in the principles of democracy that we fail to see the practical side of ignoring the points advanced for this undemocratic and un-American treatment.

Francis B. Sayre, former U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, recently gave an enlightening interpretation of democracy. Sayre, writing in the New York Times, stated:

"If democracy means anything it means equality of opportunity. Faith in democracy, the American faith, means equality of opportunity extended to all people, to all races, to all creeds, to all classes. It is an all-embracing faith and it extends into the political sphere, the economic sphere, the social sphere and the spiritual sphere of life. The American faith leaves no room for class arrogance or racial discrimination. All men are not equal in their attainments or their abilities, but to all must be given equality of opportunity.

"That is the democratic faith and it is the only faith upon which an enduring civilization can be built. Every denial of equality of opportunity means discrimination against some racial group or creed or class that makes for resentment and determination to undermine and upset the existing order."

After reading good articles in the newspaper or magazine or after hearing a good speech, we Americans of Japanese descent want to know why undemocratic practices, such as racial discriminations, are not curbed and a more tolerant attitude taken by the majority of the American people. We are fighting for freedom for all people on one hand, while on the other hand, a certain minority racial group, such as Americans of Japanese descent, are denied freedom within their own country. Somewhere along the line is a fine illustration of the white man's hypocrisy.

The great majority of the American citizens of Japanese ancestry willingly evacuated since the military authorities deemed it necessary. They were resigned to the fact that a danger existed to the safety of the nation if they remained in the restricted military areas since the racial similarity to the enemy was an obvious factor, making it impossible for other Americans to distinguish them apart.

For America to win this war some Americans believe that hatred must be instilled into the American people to make them fighting mad at the Japanese race. Now that the resident Japanese have evacuated to the interior within the safe confines of concentration camps, the discrimination against them as a racial minority should be removed and an equality of opportunity given them to relocate themselves in any industry they themselves desire. Only in this way can the American government vindicate its action of evacuating the Pacific Coast Japanese to protect them from racial riots and unjust persecution.

Then, too, the "white man's superiority" idea should not be impressed upon the people in the concentration camps, however temporary may be their confinement. How can people have faith in democracy if the race inequality flaunted before their eyes is contradictory to the statements expressed by the American leaders?

A glaring example of this racial superiority idea is displayed by the houses provided for the Federal employees at the Manzanar Relocation Center. While the Japanese evacuees must live in tarpaper covered barracks, primitive style, the Caucasian workers live in barracks constructed of high grade material and provided with modern conveniences, such as run-

the copy desk

George Kuramoto of Ward J was going to visit Oski Taniwaki's apartment when little Hugo Taniwaki yelled, "Daddy, here comes a Japanese!"

Hearing this, George asked, "What are you, then?" "I'm a Chinaman!" replied little Hugo. —Sueyo Sako in the Mercedian.

Many of us used to come home to see the annual Fresno District Fair in years gone by. Instead of seeing horse races on the track, we now see the human race day by day—bow-legged fillies, neighing nags, cantankerous colts, sturdy stallions and old grey mares in a free for all; some trying to get the inside track and lead the field, some just content to follow the pack. If it takes all kinds, then we've got what it takes.—Richard Itanaga in the Fresno Grapevine.

The editorial policy of the Tulean Dispatch is no different from any other American newspaper published outside in this time of war. Tule Lake colonists are here primarily to help America at war. —Howard M. Imazeki in the Tulean Dispatch.

Let us reiterate that the era of the issei is past, and that from here on, it is up to the nisei who have been educated in ways of American living and who can visualize the progress of a community, to assume the leadership responsibilities of present and future communities. Let us always keep in mind that from here on, it is up to the NISEI.—Editorial in the North Portland Evacuee.

"... the great president, Abraham Lincoln. If he did bear the tragedy of the Civil War of his country, then the civil war in my heart can also be endured."—Kei Hori in the Pomona Center News.

Magazine Articles

(Continued from page 4)
izens behind barbed wire. The article calls for an informed public opinion which might make possible the individual relocation of citizen Japanese.

"America's Protective Custody," by Floyd Schmoie. Fellowship (Journal of the Fellowship on Reconciliation) July, 1942. A strong argument against mass evacuation and mass internment.

"Japanese Evacuation from the Pacific Coast," by Galen M. Fisher. Far Eastern Survey (Publication of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations) July, 1942. The story of evacuation, told by a writer who has been one of the closest to the scene and to the facts. It is a calm, well-documented article on evacuation and the problems it poses for the postwar period.

In addition to these magazine articles, legal aspects of the evacuation and relocation problem are discussed in recent issues of the American Civil Liberties Union News, published monthly by the ACLU's San Francisco office and in the Open Forum, published weekly by the ACLU in Los Angeles, and in the Pacific Cable, publication of the American Friends Service Committee in Seattle.

ning water, private toilets and showers.

It's virtually impossible to show the sincerity of our democratic aims by constant arrogance and discriminatory tactics. We must offer proof democracy is not a fake.

Ann Nisei Says: It's Hot But Plan Now for Fall Wardrobes

Probably the most annoying single merchandising trick is the showing of fur coats, wool dresses and fall accessories right at the height of summer weather.

It's hard to plan your fall wardrobe when you're sweltering in shorts at 110 degrees. It's hard to think of wool and suede and fur when you're dying for a nice cold drink.

However, this year above all years, it will be wise to plan ahead, sew ahead, buy ahead. And fortunately, this year above all years, there will be no startling style innovations of the sort that outmode a complete wardrobe faster than you can say "Schiaparelli."

Major style changes this year will be in substitute fabrics and the use of these fabrics. There will be more rope-soled playshoes; there will be fewer all-leather shoes. There will be less all-wool fabrics; there will be a good many wool-and-substitute combinations. You will find that slacks, going the way of men's victory suits, will be cuffless and cut to fit. You'll be using cloth straps, frogs and bows to fasten your clothes, and far fewer zippers and snaps. There'll be no more full skirts or apron dresses. There will be quilted jackets, skirts and accessories.

In short, styles will conform to the new theory of conserving for victory.

Styles will be the good old classics—the tailored suit, the classic sweaters, tailored wool dresses, the shirtmakers, well-cut slacks. You

WHAT TO DO WHAT CAN I DO WITH:

My last year's sport coat? The collar is showing wear. Add a dark velvet collar.

My old suit? I'm just tired of it. Face collar and revers with plaid.

My plaid sport dress? Remake it into a plaid sport shirt to wear with slacks.

My old handbags? Use the leather in making buttons, novelty belts, billfolds.

My old quilted housecoat? Make a quilted vest or coolie jacket.

can base your wardrobe on these styles and be up-to-the-minute.

Plan your fall clothes now. If you are going to need shoes and wool clothes, you might as well buy the best grade of clothes you can afford. Don't let cuteness fool you into buying inferior quality merchandise, for this year you want to buy clothes that will last and last and last. You needn't be afraid that next season your clothes will be out-of-style, if you stick to the classic styles. The fashion front isn't going to change, this year or the year after, or even the year after that.

Combination Wardrobe

A good, minimum and yet complete fall wardrobe, takes a lot of planning. You will want as few items as possible, yet you don't want to look like a one-outfit gal.

Let color and accessories add the variety.

For this wardrobe, start with a good two-piece suit. This will take you to classes, dates, shows. Have it in a good basic color, like brown, blue, grey, dark green, or beige. Add a sport shirt, one tailored or dressy blouse, and a sweater. If the budget can take it, add an extra contrasting skirt.

You'll need a good pair of slacks. Try a contrasting color or check. Nicest slacks these days are the man-tailored, menswear slacks. Fly front and everything. They fit well, hang well, last forever. Well, almost forever.

For your coat, select an all-purpose coat that will go to picnics as well as tea parties. A simple coat with detachable fur collar might be a solution. Or a fitted coat with Peter Pan fur collar.

Add one wool sport dress and one afternoon dress and your basic wardrobe will be complete.

All these items should be color-related in color. That doesn't necessarily make for dullness or color conservatism. For instance, you might have a beige wool suit, dark brown accessories. Have a brown and white checked skirt, green slacks, a pink wool dress, a blue velvet afternoon dress, beige coat. You might add green suede

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

No Reason to Doubt Stories of Brutality

With the return of American correspondents from Japanese-held Asia, we are learning straight from the mouths and typewriters of these men what has happened in Japan since December 7.

Some of the tales are encouraging, for they tell of the lack of enthusiasm of the man in the street for this war, of the weariness that is buoyed up only by the reports of victory after victory, of the obvious reluctance of the warlords to let the public know the truth.

Other stories are not pretty. They have to do with brutal police methods, privations and torture, and other actions which no civilized persons would condone, even in war, against non-combatant prisoners of war.

The reaction to these stories has been varied in this country. Some have hurried to point out that the whole Japanese race is deprived, brutal and bad, and that it is a mistake to expect anything decent of anyone with Japanese blood in his veins. Others have refused point blank to believe any of these stories on the ground that they are part of the propaganda of hate.

We might as well face the facts. This is not the first time that charges of brutality and torture have been aired against the Japanese. Japanese police and military police methods are notorious throughout the Far East. At times the Japanese armed forces have been guilty of excesses.

I have been witness to a number of instances of brutality.

I have talked with eye-witnesses of brutality, torture and excesses, and I have no reason to believe these persons were deliberately falsifying their stories. Some of these persons were Nisei, or Japanese who gained considerable of their education in the United States and consequently were cautious but frank about what they said.

But it is important to remember that the Japanese people as well as the Chinese and others are the victims. The story is similar to that of Hitler's beer-hall bullies in Nazi Germany. An unpopular Fascist government must use terror and force to control the people. Thus anything detrimental to the militarist-fascist regime in Japan is a "dangerous thought" which must be purged for the safety of that regime.

Among every people there are some of low intellect who delight in the role of bully or an opportunity to indulge in sadistic impulses. These were not lacking in Japan and were quick to join those who would permit them to play the roles.

There has been no freedom of thought, speech or press in Japan for a long time. Perhaps it is the fault of the Japanese as a race that they did not have the power nor the will to throw off oppression and seize their rights. Or perhaps it works the other way—they never had a chance because of the super-strict control.

The fact remains that the Japanese people have been oppressed, under-privileged and terrorized into remaining in line. It is not fair to call them a race of sadists and brutes. They have been victims of sadists and brutes among themselves just as truly as foreigners unfortunate enough to have been caught in Japan at the outbreak of the war.

I know some of the American newspaper correspondents involved in the first exchange and have no reason to doubt their integrity. I believe that if they were given a chance to tell the whole story, they would declare that there are the ruthless, wanton and brutal in Japan and her methods, but that the Japanese people suffer from this as much as any victim of Japanese aggression.

Whistling in the Dark

By KENNY MURASE

Introducing Little Esteban, a Sagebrush Imp

Little Esteban is the Mexican-Indian boy who lives among the sagebrushes around the camps at Poston, Arizona. He is very bold and nosy and likes to talk with everyone, but especially with me because I have a big bag of cinnamon drops snuck away, and I always give him two, one for each cheek, and though his cheeks bulge out until he can hardly breathe, he isn't to be kept from talking.

For just a wee bit of a boy, little Esteban has an awfully big opinion of himself—I mean he gets cocky sometimes and doesn't like to get sassed at, and when he gets mad, he spits out those cinnamon drops and usually hits what he's aiming at, which is more often than not my good right eye. But when you don't get him to acting nasty, and when he's shooting off his mouth, every once in a great while, he will say something maybe worthwhile listening to. And when he does, I give him a couple more cinnamon drops and listen very attentively as he rattles endlessly on.

I was straightening out the room one day after arrival in Poston, at the brand new camp. Number Three, when I heard someone scrambling up the wall outside. I looked up and there poking through the window was Little Esteban, his black chubby face

broken up into a huge grin. "How," said he. "How, yourself," said I. "Come on in." And Little Esteban clambered down, sat on top of a crate and immediately commenced filling his mouth with cinnamon drops which were in a bag lying on the floor.

"Well, kiddo, he said, "how do you like Poston?" "I don't know," said I, "we just got here and we're trying to get used to the place. Awful hot, though, isn't it? I don't see how the people are going to do any work around here in this heat. At least you won't get any work out of me." "Yeah, kiddo, it's hot all right," said Little Esteban, "but how about those kids you see playing out there right under the hot sun—they don't seem to mind the heat, and you're kicking. Those kids are really having a lot of fun—you should complain—phooey."

"But those kids," said I, mopping off my forehead with the third handkerchief of the day, "those kids are playing games and they aren't mindful of the heat." "Sure kiddo," said Little Esteban, "that's exactly the point. They're occupied with something to do, so their minds aren't on the heat. You ought to be occupied doing something too, and you won't notice the heat either."

"Is that so?" said I, "but what can I do?" "Anything," said Little Esteban, "there's a job for everyone here. The employment division, they tell me, is doing a great job trying to fit people into the kind of work where they'll be (Continued on page 6)

shoes to wear with the slacks. You could add a yellow sweater, a dark green shirt, one white sport shirt. If that isn't having fun with the rainbow, we don't what is.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

OUR THANKS

This week go to a group of former Eatonville, Wash., residents who voluntarily passed the hat to take up a donation for the PACIFIC CITIZEN . . . these kind souls now reside in Camp Harmony and all they asked was that a subscription be sent to a Caucasian friend in Eastonville . . . actions like this one express more loudly than words the grateful appreciation with which our organ is received.

15,000 APPLICATIONS

For absentee ballots were mailed out this Monday by our secretarial staff to all assembly centers in California and to all relocation centers for distribution through our chapter leaders and center newspapers. . . . Tulare and Poston had already made arrangements for such forms, hence were not included in our list . . . distribution is also being made as far as possible throughout the Intermountain areas where registered California voters reside . . . accompanying instructions stress the absolute necessity of mailing in these application forms to the Registrar of Voters or County Clerk of the former resident county by no later than August 20, 1942 . . . for the expense and work of making up these mimeographed forms we are indebted to the deep interest and practical generosity of a Caucasian friend of the nisei, Ray B. Smith, Los Angeles attorney.

"DEMOCRACY AND JAPANESE AMERICANS,"

An up-to-the-minute, 40-page booklet, giving the story of evacuation and its implications and significance to America, truthfully and forcefully written by Norman Thomas, is now available . . . the introduction comments, "it is not yet too late to change the policy our government is pursuing in its treatment of Japanese Americans"; while the manuscript closes with the significant thought "the greatest victim of our procedure against the Japanese is not the Japanese themselves; it is our whole concept of liberty, standard of justice, and the appeal which American democracy ought to be making to the oppressed peoples of the world" . . . one copy has been sent to each chapter, district and national leader . . . we shall be glad to furnish additional copies at the rate of 10c per single copy, 25c for 3 copies, or \$1.00 for 15 copies

DEAR CHAPTER LEADERS:

at Poston, Gila River, and Tule Lake . . . please ask your members and other subscribers to send in their changes of addresses . . . valuable numbers are being missed by those of our subscribers who do not notify us of their new mailing addresses at relocation centers . . . when sending in changes of addresses, please give us your former assembly center address and chapter affiliation . . . this will help immeasurably in checking our records.

CAMP HARMONY & POMONA

Assembly Center are scheduled to start moving to Eden, Idaho, and Heart Mountain, Wyoming, on the 15th, Saturday . . . subscribers in these centers are reminded to notify the PACIFIC CITIZEN of their new addresses as soon as they arrive at relocation points.

TO MR. S. HATAKEDA

of Visalia, the PACIFIC CITIZEN staff extends its heartfelt gratitude for his kindness in sending us a crate of meaty, luscious grapefruit before leaving his home for Poston . . . we can truthfully say it's the best grapefruit we've had since leaving California . . . in fact, they taste almost like a special variety developed after the sugar rationing . . . of course, this is no reflection on the fair state of Utah, for citrus fruits are not grown in this area.

Poston Community Enterprises Reports Sales for July

POSTON — Gross sales of \$52,532.44 for the first 26 days in July at the Poston community stores were reported by the official daily Press Bulletin.

N. Y. Conference Commends Nisei Attitude in Evacuation

Opposition Expressed To Stewart Bill by Delegates at Parley

NEW YORK—A resolution that this conference "commend to the attention of the nation the thousands and thousands of loyal Americans of Japanese descent, both citizens and non-citizens, who are completely ignoring their own personal interests for the sake of the war effort and are cooperating fully with the government's war relocation program" won the endorsement and support of the New York Conference for the Mobilization of Foreign Born for Victory in 1942 which was held recently at the Hotel Commodore.

The resolution which was adopted on the relocation of citizens and alien persons of Japanese race was similar to that passed at recent Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born in Cleveland in May.

The resolution urged a policy of selective evacuation of those of enemy nationality from strategic military areas, since a policy of mass evacuation may have social and economic effects harmful to the war program if put into effect on the east coast.

It also urged all organizations and individuals to support and cooperate with the War Relocation Authority "to insure full utilization of the energies and abilities of evacuees for the victory program."

Oppose Stewart Bill

The New York conference also voiced its opposition to Senate Bill 2293, the Stewart "concentration camp bill," which was introduced by Senator Tom Stewart of Tennessee and reported favorably by the Senate Immigration Committee, which would authorize the Secretary of War to take into custody and restrain "any and all Japanese persons residing in or found in the United States, regardless of whether or not said Japanese was born in the United States."

The New York Conference urged Senators Wagner and Mead of New York and the representatives in the House from the state of New York to "vigorously oppose" this measure "since it endangers the democratic concept under which any person born in the United States is an American citizen by birth."

The New York Committee for Mobilization of Foreign-Born for Victory is composed of leading unionists and representatives of foreign-born or foreign-descent groups in the New York area. Yositaka Takagi of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy is a member of the committee.

The conference was convened by Abner Green, secretary for the Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born. Prof. Bernard J. Stern of Columbia University was chairman.

Ask For Opening Second Front

In a message to the President, the conference called for an opening of a second front.

Other resolution adopted at the meeting called for the exposing and defeating of fifth columnists, both those Axis agents who work among foreign-born groups and those American defeatists who spread anti-alien hysteria and discrimination; mobilizing the foreign language press for the elimination of fifth and sixth column journalism from the foreign language field; ending unfair employment practices against Americans of foreign birth because of their national origin or non-citizenship; preventing the establishing of two kinds of American citizenship by the denial of American rights to Americans of foreign parentage; and, favoring the Marcantonio bill to enable Filipinos who are permanent residents of the U. S. to become citizens.

Merced Center Schedules Big Kite Contest

MERCED — Kite flyers at Merced are now registering for a mammoth kite-flying contest. Divisions for juniors, seniors, women and Issei have been set. Contests will include altitude, reeling in, looping, launching and a kite battle.

Civil Liberties Union Intervenes In Kanai Case

SAN FRANCISCO — The American Civil Liberties Union announced last week that it had intervened in the case of Lincoln S. Kanai, former secretary of the Japanese YMCA in San Francisco, who was arrested by the FBI in Wisconsin and charged with violation of west coast Japanese evacuation orders.

In Milwaukee Attorney Perry Stearns, acting for the ACLU, sought a writ of habeas corpus in Kanai's behalf in the U. S. District court.

Kanai was returned to San Francisco recently where he may stand trial on the charge of leaving a prohibited military area without permission from the army.

"Whether Kanai is a Japanese is uncertain," the ACLU News declared. "He is a founding, born in Hawaii, who was raised by various Island families. The name he adopted is Hawaiian."

Whistling in the Dark

(Continued from page 5)

of the best service to the community. Maybe such as in your case where you've just come into a new camp, you won't get started in your type of work right away, but you can always help in the mess kitchen." "Yeah," said I, "I guess I can be doing something useful around here after all."

"Look, kiddo," said Little Esteban, and he was getting serious, "you might as well face the facts and look at it realistically." I began wondering what he would say next—he spat out the cinnamon balls, looked me straight in the eye, and began, "You ought to decide right now whether you want to be happy or unhappy here. If you're going to be happy, you'll get it out of feeling that you're doing something useful, and the degree of that happiness will depend a lot upon whether you do a good job of it or not. And if you do your level best, you're going to find others around you not wanting to be left behind, and when you have everyone entering into the spirit of the thing, then before long the camp will be humming."

"Don't you see, kiddo," and Little Esteban was not worked up into an excited state, "you've got more than just the responsibility of a smooth running community for the best interest of all the residents—you've got the bigger responsibility of proving to the Army and the government and the American people that we are not slackers and that we still have a certain amount of just plain guts left in us which we can apply towards social ends."

"Yeah," said I, feeling small and awfully ashamed of myself, since I was doing nothing toward community betterment, "I guess I'll go on over to the kitchen and help them clean the pots and pans—there probably won't be a big rush of people for that kind of work."

And the next day as I was gently scouring out a big aluminum cauldron, someone tapped on the window screen. It was Little Esteban again. "How," said he, "so you're making good on what I said the other day." "Yup," said I, "and you're right—when you're working, the heat doesn't get you so bad, and besides, there's a swell bunch of kids working in here. Not bad, not bad at all."

"Oh, you mean the gals aren't bad?" said Little Esteban, and then he disappeared behind the sage-brushes.

Santa Ana Sheriff Reports Dynamite Cashed on Farm

SANTA ANA, Calif. — Sheriff Jesse L. Elliot reported discovery of two caches of poisons, other chemicals, dynamite and photographs of oil fields and military establishments which he expressed belief were intended for sabotage, according to an Associated Press report last week.

Elliot said the caches were found by tenants who had taken over farms evacuated by Japanese.

Caucasian Wife Goes to Gila With Husband

SANGER, Calif. — The former Miss Rebecca Christensen of Reedley is today at a Japanese relocation center at Sacaton, Arizona.

She is there with her husband, George Domoto, Sanger resident of Japanese ancestry, who was evacuated along with other persons of Japanese race from Fresno county last week to relocation centers in Arizona.

Before her marriage in June, 1937, Mrs. Domoto was a school teacher at the Great Western School near Reedley for six years.

The romance began when both were students at Fresno State college, where Domoto was a star football player and later served as assistant line coach.

Their marriage was solemnized in Tijuana, Mexico, and they have made their home in Sanger where Domoto has been engaged in nursery and fruit work.

Mrs. Domoto graduated from Fresno State in 1931. Domoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Domoto of Sanger, graduated in 1933.

When evacuation orders were announced by the Army, Mrs. Domoto chose to accompany her American-born Japanese husband to the relocation center.

To the Editor . . .

Dearborn Attitude UnAmerican, Says Parlier Resident

Editor, Pacific Citizen, Salt Lake City, Utah.

An open letter to the residents of Dearborn, Michigan:

I have just read in the Pacific Citizen, official publication of the Japanese American Citizens league of your action against Kenneth Murase, denying him admittance to your city.

My pained reaction can be only "For Shame! For Shame!"

What an exhibition of flagrant Un-Americanism!

You say Kenneth Murase is a descendant of those who enacted Pearl Harbor. Must multitudes of most loyal Japanese Americans be branded with condemnation for that?

Consider the abhorrent German atrocities. Will you condemn all people of German extraction for these?

Poor, poor misguided patriots! Their souls shrivel, their spirits decay! Such prejudice, such discrimination is cancerous, sapping the very life of our cherished ideals, denying ourselves capacity to receive God's blessing.

Kenneth Murase is the product of our community schools. We are proud of him, his intellectual attainment, his unquestioned fine Americanism.

To each of you who wronged Kenny Murase, I would thoughtfully plead.

Quietly bow your head, keep it bowed in real humility.

Kenneth Murase will pray: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Respectfully yours,
Ruth S. Page,
Member, Parlier (Calif.)
Committee of National Security and Fair Play.

Santa Anita Writer Receives Check for Magazine Article

ARCADIA, Calif. — Mrs. Frederick Mittler, who is now interned at the Santa Anita assembly center with her husband and two children, recently received a check from Common Ground magazine for her article, "This Isn't Japan".

The article will appear in the autumn issue of Common Ground, along with a contribution by Bob Brown, public relations director at the Manzanar WRA center.

Mrs. Mittler writes under her maiden name, Mary Oyama. An article by Mrs. Mittler also appeared in the Spring, 1942 issue of Common Ground along with an article by Tooru Kanazawa of New York and the Japanese-American Creed by Mike Masaoka and a short story by Satoko Murakami.

Vagaries

Tokie Slocum . . .

War veteran "Tokie" Slocum, who wants to take a group of nisei at the Manzanar center overseas for war combat duty, served with distinction in World War I. He was in the same battalion with Sergeant Alvin York, one of the greatest of American war heroes and was York's superior, being a sergeant-major . . . Tokutaro Nishimura Slocum was adopted by a family in Minot, North Dakota, and raised in the midwest. Returning from France, he was an important witness before a congressional committee in hearings on the Japanese problem in America. More than two decades later Slocum testified before another congressional committee, this time on evacuation. His testimony before the Tolan committee refutes the oft-expressed charge that no U. S. nisei reported any act of disloyalty or disloyal persons after Pearl Harbor . . . Slocum is reputed to have made a "paper million" in the Florida land boom and to have lost it in the crash that followed. With the backing of the JACL, he was instrumental in the passage of the Nye-Lea bill granting citizenship to Oriental veterans of the A. E. F. Some 700 Japanese, Chinese and Korean veterans of the first A. E. F. were benefited by the Nye-Lea bill. Slocum was in civil service at the time of evacuation in Los Angeles and was active in American Legion activities.

In the Newsreels . . .

The newsreel sequence, showing nisei soldiers training for war against the Axis, was filmed in an Army camp in Wisconsin where Hawaii-born Japanese soldiers are in active training for combat duty overseas. The newsreel shows nisei soldiers firing anti-aircraft guns, running obstacle courses, and generally toughening themselves up for the second front that will be opened against the enemy in Europe. These are the soldiers that the U. S. Army has cited for "exemplary conduct" before, during and after Pearl Harbor. These soldiers, the newsreel shows, are Japanese AMERICANS.

Poston's Press . . .

Poston, the hottest and biggest of the WRA relocation cities, will soon boast the first center newspaper with a wire news service. The Poston daily news bulletin will carry U. P. dispatches on the war, domestic news and sports . . . The highest military rank attained by nisei soldiers in this war are probably the captainships held by several nisei medics. Captain Kahn Ueyeyama, former San Francisco JACL president, who is now at Camp Grant, Illinois, is one . . . In Denver some weeks ago a group of Japanese were arrested on a gambling charge. The judge gave them the alternative of donating some money to China Relief or spending some time in jail. The Japanese gladly gave to China.

The Big Top . . .

Stars of the big Ringling Brothers circus (the one that made the headlines last week when fire destroyed 35 prized animals in Cleveland) are two high-wire artists of Japanese-Italian ancestry . . . "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." the Twentieth Century film which deals with Los Angeles' Jap town and which has an American-born Japanese as the head of a spy ring, opened last week in New York at the Palace Theatre. The film shows Preston Foster as an honest cop who cleans up Little Tokyo intrigue. The cast is full of Chinese actors, playing Japanese roles, since Japanese actors in Hollywood were all evacuated to assembly centers . . . The question of Chinese playing Japanese parts in the new Deanna Durbin film, "Forever Yours" came up in Hollywood recently. The Chinese consul decided that it was all right for Chinese actors to play Japanese roles as long as the Japanese were portrayed as villainous characters who met a violent death before the end of the picture . . . "Secret Agent of Japan," another Twentieth Century film, is probably the last picture in which Hollywood nisei will be seen for the duration. In this film, laid in Shanghai, nisei actors portray all sorts of Japanese villains.

JACL Officials Take Active Part in Fresno Center Activity

By JOHN HIROHATA

FRESNO — Among the numerous leaders of the Central and Northern California JACL Chapters participating in the Administrative office and other departments of the Fresno Assembly center are Doctors T. T. Yatabe and Kikuo Taira of the hospital staff.

Working in the Recreation department are Sam Nakano, secretary of the Fresno chapter; Hugh Kiino, president of the Florin chapter; Jiro Omata, Tom Fugita and Shig Tokumoto of Hanford; John son Kebo and Fred Yoshikawa of Fresno. Joseph Sasaki, O. D. is heading the Boy Scout movement here, and he is assisted by Tom Shimasaki, leader of Lindsay chapter. Bob Itanaga, one of the paid secretaries of the Fresno chapter is the assistant to Walter E. Pollock, service division director.

On the Executive Board of the Center, Dr. T. T. Yatabe, Hugh Kiino, Johnson Kebo, and George Kaku are serving capably for the welfare of the five thousand residents. In the Reception Hall, Fred Kataoka of Fresno and Larry Kataoka of Florin JACL chapter are the chief receptionists. Bill Ishida and John Nakagawa of Fresno hold office in the Finance and Accountant departments respectively.

Development of the Center garden, beautification of the hospital yards and Administration ground, the Farm Project and vocational training are a few of the many undertakings of the Agricultural department of the Center, headed by Foreman Everett Sasaki. He is ably assisted by Takashi Morita, head of the vocational division and Charles Nishi, soil analyst and technician. Tom Kamikawa of Fresno is the Chief of Auxiliary Police in the Center. Mrs. S. Inouye, former member of the San Mateo chapter is heading the information department.

In the Grapevine Press, the JACL is well represented with Richard Itanaga, Fred Harada, Kiyomi Nakamura of Fresno, Ellen Ayako Noguchi of Tulare County chapter, and John Hirohata, former president of the Arizona chapter.

Advisory Board of the Grapevine includes Dr. T. T. Yatabe, Dr. Kikuo Taira and Tasato Kawai.

Nisei Would Face Japanese Firing Squad, Is Claim

VICTORIA, B. C.—If Canadian or U. S.-born Japanese did not aid the Japanese military in the event of an attack on the west coast, they would be the first to go before Japanese firing squads, Carl C. Donagh, United States attorney at Portland, Ore., declared here last week in discussing the United States government's evacuation of resident Japanese to inland areas.

Learn Chick Sexing

Aid in America's Food Production Program

We Will Accept a Limited Number of Students at Our Chick Sexing Training School Located in Mankato, Minnesota.

Applicants Must Be Citizens, Must Speak Fluent English And Must Not Be Subject to the Draft. Jobs Guaranteed To Successful Graduates. Write Us for Complete Information.

International Chick Sexing Association
P. O. Box 142
Mankato, Minnesota

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

- To Mrs. Shunsuke Scott Kumamoto, a girl on July 26, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Naojiro Miyashima, a girl on July 27, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Masato Takemoto, a girl on July 28, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Tom Nakashima, a boy on July 28, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Masajiro Sakamoto, a boy on July 29, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Roy Kakita, a boy on July 29, at Poston.
- To Mrs. Susumu Yoshida, a boy on July 29, at Poston.
- To Mrs. Frank Tsukamoto, a boy on July 29, at Tule Lake.
- To Mrs. William Ishii, a boy on July 30, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Nobuo Kotsubo, a girl on July 31, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Masaaki Kuwabara, a boy on July 31, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. George S. Taketa, a boy on Aug. 1, at Fresno.
- To Mrs. Kichiro Kataoka, a girl on Aug. 2 at Pomona.
- To Mrs. Yasuo Oda, a boy on Aug. 2, at Tule Lake.
- To Mrs. Harry Iwafuchi, a boy on Aug. 3, at Tule Lake.
- To Mrs. Charles Yamamoto, a girl on Aug. 3, at Merced County Hospital.
- To Mrs. Tetsuo Okashima, a girl on Aug. 4, at Pomona.
- To Mrs. Sam Ono, a girl on Aug. 5, at Merced County Hospital.
- To Mrs. Masaki Hanaoka, a girl on July 31, at Poston.
- To Mrs. Robert Ikegami, a girl on July 31, at Poston.
- To Mrs. Joe Torres, a boy on Aug. 2, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Fred Okimura, a girl on Aug. 3, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Ken Kozawa, a boy on Aug. 3, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Edward Garret, a girl on Aug. 4, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Ben Nishikubo, a boy on Aug. 4, at Santa Anita.
- To Mrs. Shigeo Narakawa, a boy on July 22, at Camp Harmony.
- To Mrs. Roy Yano, a boy on July 22, at Camp Harmony.
- To Mrs. Nachide Koyano, a boy on July 22, at Camp Harmony.
- To Mrs. Imayanagita, a boy on July 29, at Camp Harmony.
- To Mrs. Shizuko Okazaki, a boy on Aug. 2, at San Joaquin General hospital.
- To Mrs. Kimiko Iida, a boy on Aug. 1 at San Joaquin County hospital.

DEATHS

- John Iwami, 27, on July 31, at Poston.
- Kinnojo Ishikawa, 62, on July 25, at Santa Anita.
- Tsutomu Matsuda, 12, on July 31, at Poston.
- Tasuku Aoki, 63, on Aug. 1, at Poston.
- Hanza Sechi, 60, on Aug. 2, at Santa Anita.
- Suodaji Ishibashi, 71, on July 27, Pierce County hospital.
- Ichitao Akita, 9, on July 18, at Pierce County hospital.
- Naokichi Sakamoto, at Camp Harmony.
- Shizuye Kimura, 23, on July 28, at Seattle, Washington.

MARRIAGES

- Miss Yuriko Miki to Mr. Kay Yamasaka on July 28, at Poston.
- Miss Lillian Matsumoto to Mr. Jack Nishimoto, on Aug 3, at Pomona.
- Miss Mae Kuwahara to Mr. Eichi

New York Group Seeks of Defeat Stewart Bill

NEW YORK—Urging the defeat of the Stewart "concentration camp" bill which would have authorized the internment of all Americans of Japanese ancestry, the Japanese American Committee for Democracy recently sent out 600 special bulletins to New York Nisei and to various organizations and individuals in the metropolitan New York area, according to Yoshitaka Takagi, executive secretary.

The JACD also made public statements received from three leading Senators regarding the Stewart bill. These comments included:

"It was my objection which blocked consideration of the bill a couple of weeks ago, and I shall oppose its passage."—Senator Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota.

"I consider this measure to be clearly unconstitutional. I have opposed it on the floor of the senate and you may be sure I will continue to oppose it." Senator Abe Murdock, Utah.

"I have noted your views in opposition to this proposal."—Senator Guy M. Gillette, Iowa.

The JACD bulletin on the Stewart bill urged immediate action by individuals and organizations to call on their representatives in congress to defeat the measure.

Loyalty of Nisei Told by Dr. Shaver To Kiwanis Audience

CALDWELL, Idaho—The greater number of the American-born Japanese are loyal to the United States and are accepting the restrictions being placed upon them as a result of the war in a spirit of cooperation and tolerance, Dr. I. L. Shaver, for 22 years a Methodist missionary in Japan, said in a speech delivered last Thursday to the local Kiwanis club.

Representative of the Board of Foreign Missions and Extension, Dr. Shaver returned to the United States 18 months ago. He is now engaged as a Methodist minister to the Japanese of southwestern Idaho and eastern Oregon.

Last Sunday, he said, he baptized 30 Japanese into the church and the local congregation now numbers 75 Japanese members.

Fourteen boys from local Japanese families are in the armed service, and letters received by their parents and friends indicate their patriotism and eagerness to protect the American way of life, he declared.

Nampa Truck Line Operators Gets Job Of Hauling Evacuees

NAMPA, Idaho — The task of transporting 10,000 Japanese evacuees from the railroad stop at Eden, Idaho, to the new War Relocation Authority center near Eden, has been given to Howard P. Gibbs of Nampa, owner and operator of the Gibbs Truck Line. Gibbs was the low bidder for the job.

Sakaguchi on Aug. 5, at Merced. Miss Miki Teraoka to Mr. Hideo Mori on July 25, at Camp Harmony.

Miss Kazuko Hiranō to Henry Morikawa, both of Manzanar, at Lone Pine.

Self-Government Banned at Centers

(Continued from page 1)

rulings was the cancelling of self-government elections at the Stockton assembly center and the dropping of plans at another center for elective government.

Number Varies With Population

Under the new orders advisory committees will have a composition of seven evacuees in centers having a population of 5,000 or less, nine members in centers with 5,000 to 10,000 residents and 11 members in centers having a population of more than 10,000.

The regulations state that the members of the new advisory committee will be selected by the assembly center manager from a panel to be elected which will be composed of three times the number of advisory committee members authorized for each center. Both alien and citizen Japanese over 16 years of age are declared eligible to election to the panel and all persons of sound mind who are over 16 years of age are eligible to vote.

The election will be by secret written ballot.

Ratio of Aliens and Citizens

Under the new setup the advisory committee will be composed of alien and citizen Japanese in proportion to the total numbers, without regard to age, of aliens and citizens within the respective center.

Functions of the advisory committee will include the fields of recreation and education, health and sanitation, lodging and messing, employment and personnel, religious and welfare activities and internal security.

Meetings of the advisory committee will be held only when authorized by the center manager and at all such meetings the English language will be used exclusively, according to the regulations.

Washington Letter

(Continued from page 2)

the current military trial provides striking proof that even the stress and passions of war cannot destroy the democratic concepts which are the heritage of every American.

San Francisco 'Bombed' But Japanese 'Germ Pills' Only Tapioca

SAN FRANCISCO — Shortly after a plane had swooped low over the western section of the city one afternoon last week, neighbors were startled to find thousands of little white pill-like objects.

Fearing a Japanese plane had dropped tiny incendiary bombs or "germ pellets," residents called police. Laboratory experts analyzed the mysterious objects and reported after some study:

"It's tapioca."

The plane didn't drop the tapioca at all, it developed, but some small boys had been using the stuff as ammunition for the sling shots and pea-shooters in the "Battle of the Sunset District."

"We get them by the bagful," one of the boys said, "they're better than spitballs."

Idaho County Seeks Evacuee Farm Workers

Sponsoring Agency May Be Organized at Twin Falls Meeting

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Shaping of a sponsoring agency large enough to assure importation of several hundred Japanese volunteer farm workers into Twin Falls county this fall will be attempted at a meeting of interested farm groups here August 19. D. T. Bolingbroke, county agricultural agent, reported Monday.

The session, to be held at the United States employment office, will endeavor to align potato industry heads along with the Amalgamated Sugar company and other groups who are in need of large numbers of harvest workers.

Pointing out that the sugar company expended about \$70.11 for each of 129 Japanese brought into Cassia and Minidoka counties this spring for beet thinning work, and that funds must be assured for hospitalization as well as transportation, Harry Elcock, Idaho manager of the Amalgamated plants, indicated the company will again agree to be the sponsoring agency if some guarantee can be provided by farmers or other groups of meeting such costs. Workers will be asked to engage in all other types of farm work as well as the beet harvest.

Evacuees May Provide Labor

First estimate was that 2000 men would be needed, but this has been reduced because of excessive costs, and may be cut further if labor becomes available from new evacuees who are being moved into the Minidoka relocation center in Jerome county.

War relocation officials have indicated that workers from the Eden camp may not be available until September 15, and considerable farm work in beans and haying will be required before that date, Mr. Bolingbroke said.

Use of Japanese is now regarded as a better solution to the problem than importation of Mexicans, who are also subject to bonded protection and return to Mexico, sugar company officials believe.

Seek Use of Eden Labor

Use of Eden camp Japanese would reduce guarantees in transportation and also solve hospitalization requirements, as such facilities exist at the camp.

No great difficulty is expected in obtaining the Japanese, Sheriff Warren Lowery said at a chamber of commerce meeting here. One of the young Japanese who had been employed here during the beet weeding season has written back offering to bring 200 laborers—even to the extent of paying all or part of their transportation charges to Twin Falls county, the sheriff reported.

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Nakama Breaks World's Record At National AAU Swim Meet

Hawaii Nisei Wins Championship in Mile Free-Style Event

NEW LONDON, Conn.—A Hawaii-born Japanese, one of the great swimmers in the history of competition, broke two world records during the three-day National AAU men's swimming championships which were concluded at Ocean Beach park's Olympic pool Sunday.

However, the nisei swimmer, young Kiyoshi Nakama of Hawaii and Ohio State college, will receive credit for only one of the records, his new mark in the one-mile swim, which he won in 20 minutes 29 seconds, bettering Jack Medica's old world record time of 20 minutes 57.8 seconds.

Breaks Flanagan's Record

In the 880-yard free style contest Nakama broke the present world record of 10 minutes 7.6 seconds held by Ralph Flanagan by 13 seconds but lost the race by inches to his teammate Bill Smith, also from Hawaii, who was timed in 9 minutes 54.6 seconds.

The powerful Ohio State Buckeye swimming team, with Nakama in the key role, rolled up 51 points to win the team title with Yale second with 37 points. Smith, winner of two world record races, is a student at Ohio State but was not eligible for this year's competition, having just enrolled at the school.

Smith, who also set a world record in the 440-yard free style race with a mark of 4 minutes 39.6 seconds, was a teammate with Nakama and two other American-born Japanese swimmers on the famous Alexander House, Maui, team which won several national championships. Smith is a protege of S. Sakamoto, noted Hawaiian-born swimming coach, and lived at Sakamoto's home in Hawaii.

Nakama placed second in the 440-yard free style behind Smith and was the anchor man on Ohio State's winning 880-yard relay team. He lost by inches to Smith in the 880-yard free style event in a thrilling race which saw the two best performances ever recorded for the event.

Two Hundred Attend Poston Party for Block Managers

POSTON—Two hundred persons attended the Block Managers' get-together on July 30, at which a show was put on by the Hawaiian orchestra and the Salinas Swing Band.

The program opened at 9:15 p. m. with Tomo Ito as master of ceremonies. Following his introduction of Wade Head, project director, John Evans, assistant project director, Project Attorney Haas and Mr. Galvin, the Salinas Swingsters, led by Tom Masamori, took over.

Masamori sang, "Rose Marie," "Sleepy Lagoon," and "Skylark." The Kamaaina orchestra next appeared with Toshi Yatsuhiro leading. Terry Maeda gave a magnificent hula dance. Setsuko Sato gave a hula tap number. Encored was the dance duet of Florence Ikeda and Kazu Ikeda.

Ross Arita and Dorothy Kikuchi sang solos, while Sam Yamamoto, in a mop skirt, danced a novelty number to the tune of "Cockeyed Mayor of Kaunakakai."

Mamaro Wakasugi Engagement to Boise Girl Told

BOISE, Ida.—The engagement of Miss Mary Yamada to Mr. Mamaro Wakasugi, active JACL leader, was announced July 19 to close friends of the young couple.

Miss Yamada of Boise and Nampa is assistant superintendent of surgery at St. Luke's hospital in Boise.

Mr. Wakasugi is past president of the Portland JACL and former board chairman of the Northwest district council. He is now engaged in farming near Weiser, Idaho.

The date of the wedding has not been announced yet.

Nisei Girls Will Aid Soldiers on New York Furloughs

NEW YORK CITY — Nisei soldiers who come to New York on furlough no longer need feel lost in this city, for the Japanese Young Peoples' Christian Federation has offered its services for their needs.

Girls will be on hand to aid the Nisei in uniforms in sightseeing, dating and meeting other Nisei of this area. The three Christian churches, the Japanese Methodist, Japanese Christian Association and Japanese Christian Institute, have opened their doors to provide housing for the soldiers.

Nisei soldiers who wish to avail themselves of this service are asked to contact Jack Hata at the New York Church Committee for Japanese Work at 150 Fifth Avenue, or at any of the three churches upon their arrival in New York.

Build Mobile Labor Camp For Evacuee

Idaho Farmers Ask For Harvest Help From Japanese

PRESTON, Idaho — Workmen moved the first materials to Preston Monday for the construction of a mobile Japanese labor camp, a half mile west of the city on the Emery Belpap dairy farm, announced Jed T. Lewis, superintendent of the Franklin County Sugar company.

Directed by a farm security administration engineer, the construction will be immediately.

No Japanese workers will be brought to the camp until it is completed, Mr. Lewis said. They may be recruited from any large evacuee relocation or assembly center but to save transportation expenses, Mr. Lewis said that he hoped they might be brought from the new center at Eden or the one at Abraham, near Delta, Utah.

Completion dates for both these large centers has been moved ahead in construction schedules from October 1g to August 15, he said. If the centers are occupied by the end of August, evacuees may be available there for reassignment to the Preston camp, he explained.

Selection of the reception center for recruiting is important, he explained, because sponsors of the mobile camps are required to pay transportation costs of evacuees to the mobile units and back again in the winter.

Dwelling units at the Preston FSA camp will be constructed on platforms with prefabricated sides topped by canvas. A community reception room, kitchen, dining hall and wash rooms will be built. The workers will hire members of their own party as cooks and prorate food expenses cooperatively. Sixteen showers will be built for the workers. Each family is required to work two hours a week on the maintenance of the grounds.

The camp will operate with a supervisor, but workers will largely direct their own affairs through an elected council.

It was stated that workers will be recruited as needed, and that no fixed number of inhabitants of the camp has been decided upon. It has been estimated that the camp may house as many as 50 families, roughly some 200 workers.

Temporary Quarters Planned for New Tule Lake Schools

TULE LAKE — Remodeling of Block 66 to provide temporary quarters for junior and senior high schools at Tule Lake was underway last week.

Two thousand students will be accommodated in the buildings when completed. Following this project, the three temporary elementary schools will be remodeled.

Utah Relocation School to Use Nisei Teachers

State Considering Proposal to Assist Evacuee Education

Utah education officials this week are considering a War Department proposal that the state assist and advise in the administration of the school system at Abraham, Millard County, War Relocation Authority center where approximately 10,000 citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry will be quartered by fall, the Salt Lake Tribune reported Sunday.

The War Department memorandum under consideration by the state board of education provides for self-government of their schools, by the American-born Japanese who will become residents of the center, and also calls for appointment by the board of education of a board of consultants of seven Utahns to advise upon the educational program.

The schools at Abraham will be financed "throughout the existence of the war emergency by the War Relocation Authority," which also will construct buildings and purchase supplies and equipment, according to the memorandum.

Proposing to meet the "minimum requirements of the Utah state department of education," the authority disclosed "plans to use citizens of Japanese ancestry as teachers wherever they are able to conform to state requirements," and "contemplated that 80 percent of the teachers employed will be Caucasians and 20 percent will be of Japanese ancestry."

The schools at Abraham will be appointed by the project director, and four other members who will be elected by project residents will be established for the relocation center," the document stated. "Its duties will be to advise and consult with the superintendent of schools in the war relocation project on curriculum, program, personnel and budget. Voting for school elections will be under the same regulations as in other project elections."

The superintendent of the schools at Abraham "will be appointed by the War Relocation Authority under civil service with the approval of the state department of education."

The government asked that the department of education and the Millard county school district "assist in planning and supervising the curriculum and program and recommending teachers, and when necessary in procuring textbooks and supplies." It assured that state and school district employees will be reimbursed for travel and incidental expenses.

The board of consultants, three of whom should be residents of Millard county, will "pay semi-annual visits to Abraham relocation center to advise upon the educational program."

Tulare Prisoner Freed to Go to Relocation Center

VISALIA — The terms of probation of a 29-year old Japanese, only prisoner of his race in the Tulare county road camp, were modified by Superior Judge Moran last week so that he could join Tulare county Japanese evacuees who are being transferred to the Colorado River relocation center in Arizona.

The Japanese was serving a six months sentence for a morals offense and had a few months left to serve. He left last week for Arizona where his wife and two children will also be located.

Carey McWilliams Recovering from Appendectomy

LOS ANGELES — Carey McWilliams, California state director of the division of Immigration and Housing, and author of several recent articles on Japanese evacuation in the New Republic and Common Ground magazines, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

For a time, his condition was complicated by peritonitis, but Mr. McWilliams is now fully recovered and is back at his office.

Interview Nisei Applicants for Navy Instructors

MANZANAR, Calif. — Applicants for teaching jobs at the U. S. Navy's Japanese Language School on the University of Colorado campus at Boulder were interviewed last week by Florence Walne, associate professor of Japanese and director of the school.

More than 30 nisei were interviewed by Miss Walne who is currently making a survey of the available talent for a planned increase in the enrollment of Navy students in September.

Since 1935 she has been teaching this language at the University of California at Berkeley. Evacuation compelled the removal of her Japanese instructors so the language school was reestablished in Colorado.

Her faculty now numbers 27 including many American-born Japanese from west coast assembly centers.

Miss Walne expressed her belief that the nisei should cultivate fluency in English and Japanese because such knowledge would be valuable in post-war reconstruction.

Tulare Center Welfare Starts Wedding Campaign

TULARE — The Tulare center Welfare department has launched a wedding campaign urging all prospective brides and bridegrooms to become married before relocation, according to a story in the Tulare News.

"As stated in the Tulare News Extra, our journey to Arizona might take two and a half days. This is an opportune time to go on that 'dreamy' honeymoon and after reaching their destination, the couple can easily obtain an apartment of their own and 'live happily ever after,' declared the News.

Manzanar Picks Delegates for Co-op Congress

Yoshiko Ukita Only Woman Representative Elected by Residents

MANZANAR — Manzanar chose its delegates to the co-op congress in an election held July 30.

Yoshiko Ukita was the only woman representative elected to the congress.

Delegates will be Roy Takeno, Norio Masuda, John Sonoda, Takeo Sima, Thomas Higa, Bill Kuga, Yukawa, Takahashi, Koura, Yoshiko Ukita, Frank Fukunaga, Tadashi Nomura, Harry Oshio, Yoshitaka Ando, Seibe Taketomo, Rimpie Tsuchiya, Atsuji Kurozumi, Ichiro Kiyonaga, Genshiro Nakamura, Frank Hoshizaki, Tad Uyeno.

K. Tanaka, Y. Fujisawa, N. Tamai, Frank Nakata, John Fukuzawa, Banichi Iguchi, Sukeichiro Kishi, Koheiji Fujino, Harry S. Ikanda, Jingo Hayamizu, Shigematsu Takeyasu, George Fukuzawa, Thomas Yamato, Shoichi Kume, Yukio Okamoto, S. Onodera, S. Masuda, K. Atataka, Giishi Wakita, Yudaya Tanabe, Fujiwo Tanisaki.

Yasuda, Sakamoto, Ishida, Harry Hotta, Eddie Jiro Ushijima, Norman Maeda, H. Okada, T. Inazu, Y. Sugihara, Tom Hatanaka, Masao Nozawa, Hideharu Tokimitsu, Chokichi Nakano, Tom Fukushima, George Matsumoto, Kurahashi, K. Shimada, M. Yoshii, Shigeru Kobayashi, Eddie Tsuruta, Kazuo Kagayama.

Additional delegates elected in later elections put the following into office: T. Hori, A. Hashi, U. Kubota, Dr. Y. Nakamura, K. Ariyoshi, D. Shiroyama, Icki, S. Yamamoto, D. Kotani, G. Oka, W. Tanaka, R. Fujii, G. Shinno, M. Yamada, and H. Matsumoto.

In a coming issue a list of pamphlets published by various organizations on evacuation will also be published.

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