



Call Evacuees to Save Vital Cotton Crop!

No Danger of Japanese Fifth Column in Hawaii, Says Clark



Hundreds of Nisei Actively Defended Territory on Dec. 7, Police Chief Tells Writer

Stalingrad, a heroic bastion of the free world, was still resisting this week as Nazi attacks upon this center of Soviet war production mounted in fury. The situation was growing tenser by the moment as the Red army and the people of Russia appeared determined to make the enemy pay in blood for every foot of ground. As the battle grew in intensity, it appeared that the hour of decision was near.

The American people were solemnly warned by Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, that they are in danger of being enslaved unless they came quickly to the realization that the war "is the thing, played for keeps."

Mystery of the week was a possible enemy attempt to set fire to an isolated forest on the southern Oregon coast. The western defense command reported Tuesday that an unidentified small seaplane was seen coming inland just before dawn on September 9. The plane, it was believed, could have been launched from a Japanese submarine off the coast. The incendiary bomb dropped by the plane did little damage.

The first large group of Japanese soldiers captured in this war arrived at a port outside the immediate combat area, according to a communique from the Pacific command. The 450 Japanese prisoners were reported to have expressed their amazement at the decent treatment and medical attention accorded them and many were quoted as expressing a wish they would never be returned to Japan. The prisoners were taken by U. S. marines in the Solomon Islands theatre.

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding general of the eastern defense command, issued a proclamation last week setting up 905 prohibited zones and 69 restricted zones with the eastern military area on the Atlantic seaboard. The proclamation also provided that any person whose presence in the eastern military area is deemed dangerous to national defense will be ordered excluded from the area, or from a particular part of it. It was stated that these orders applied equally to citizens and aliens. No person may enter any of the 905 prohibited or A zones on the east coast without a special individual permit from the appropriate authorities. The War Relocation Authority will aid in the resettling of any persons ordered evacuated from the coast area.

Maricopa, Pinal Counties Lie In Central Arizona

Maricopa and Pinal counties where more than 200,000 acres of long staple cotton await evacuee Japanese volunteers are in central Arizona.

Phoenix, the state capital, as well as the productive Salt River valley, are located in Maricopa county. The northern portion of Maricopa county is in Military Area No. 2, while the southern portion is in Military Area No. 1.

Pinal county adjoins the southeast section of Maricopa. The Gila River relocation area at Rivers is located within Pinal.

NEW YORK—There is no danger of a fifth column uprising in Hawaii according to Professor Blake Clark, formerly of the University of Hawaii and author of the widely discussed book "Remember Pearl Harbor." Writing in the current issue of The New Republic he denies the more lurid stories of sabotage which have been circulated about the Japanese in the islands.

"Just the day before I left Honolulu," he writes, "the chief agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Hawaii told me,

"You can say without fear of contradiction that there has not been a single act of sabotage—either before December 7, during the day of the attack, or at any time since." Chief Gabrielson of the Honolulu police, which works in close collaboration with the army, told me the same thing. "If the Japanese here had wanted to do damage, December 7 offered them a golden opportunity," he added.

"Where were the Japanese on that Sunday if they were not out sabotaging?" you ask the chief of police.

"Hundreds of them were actively defending the territory," he will tell you. "Members of the Oahu Citizens' Defense Committee, most of the Japanese, rushed to their posts as volunteer truck drivers. They stripped a hundred delivery trucks of their contents, inserted into them frames prepared to hold four litters and went tearing out to Pearl Harbor to aid the wounded. Some of these Japanese got there so promptly that their trucks were hit by flying shrapnel. They proudly display these pieces of steel now as souvenirs."

When the call came over the radio for blood donors, again the Japanese were among the first to respond, and by the hundreds. They stood in line at Queen's Hospital for hours, waiting to give their blood to save the lives of American soldiers."

Hawaii Japanese in U. S. Army

"The Japanese in Hawaii," Mr. Clark declares, "have found the United States Army absolutely fair and impartial. At first there was a rumor that no Japanese would be taken into the army, and they were afraid that such official discrimination would foster all sorts of anti-Japanese feeling. They were relieved to find themselves drafted."

"One of the few ancient Japanese customs which has persisted during this conflict is that of giving the drafted youth of the family a farewell send-off to the wars. Every so often, you see in one of the Japanese language newspapers a little block advertisement, saying something like this:

"Mr. and Mrs. K. Harada wish to thank all their friends who participated in last evening's celebration of the glorious induction of their eldest son, Kazuo, into the United States Army."

"And they mean it. The Japanese believe that the son who works hard to become a good soldier will be appreciated by the authorities."

"My belief," concludes Mr. Clark, "based upon the findings of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and upon my own observation during the twelve years in Hawaii, is that these people already believe in democracy and want to fight for it. The more we extend democracy to them, the more they will have to fight for. If we take away what freedom and equality they now enjoy as loyal Americans, we abandon them to fascist propaganda and rob them of the incentive to resist fascist ideas."

Arizona Governor Says Thousand Volunteer for Work

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Even before the machinery had been set up to permit the use of evacuee Japanese labor to meet Arizona's cotton harvesting crisis, more than one thousand Japanese evacuees in war relocation centers in the state had asked "out of patriotism for their country" to let them help pick the cotton, Governor Osborn announced.

Nisei Leaders Back Cotton Harvest Drive

Evacuees Have Chance To Contribute Greatly To U. S. War Effort

The urgent military necessity involved in the harvesting of Arizona's long staple cotton crop resulted in an immediate response this week from leading Americans of Japanese descent urging the full participation of evacuee manpower at the Gila River and Poston centers in this crisis.

Saburo Kido, resident of Poston and national president of the JACL, declared that the situation gave the evacuee Japanese an opportunity to contribute their labor to a project vitally necessary to the nation's war program.

Reporting from the Gila River center, Nobu Kawai stated that "several hundred" evacuees at the center had signified their desire to help in the cotton harvest before the War Department's authorization for the use of their labor and that he expected that this number would be increased many fold.

Mike Masaoka, in Washington, in a telephone conversation with the national JACL office in Salt Lake City, expressed his belief that the cooperation of the evacuees with this vital military project would result in a new realization among American military authorities and public officials of the loyalty of the American Japanese and their eagerness to participate fully in the nation's war program.

Federal Judge Grants Land For Relocation Center

An order of immediate possession of 16,497.34 acres and 986.17 acres of land in Millard county was granted the U. S. government by Judge Tillman D. Johnson in the U. S. district court session Tuesday morning.

The land will be used for the central Utah relocation center at Topaz, Millard county.

Gen. DeWitt Authorizes Use of Volunteer Japanese Workers In Arizona Military Area One

Long Staple Cotton Urgently Needed for War Purposes; Col. Bendetsen Informs Arizona Governor of Request From War Department

BY LARRY TAJIRI

The War Department this week called on evacuees of Japanese ancestry to demonstrate their loyalty to America by volunteering to meet the acute manpower shortage in the cotton fields of central Arizona.

Long staple cotton, grown in Arizona, is as important as rubber in the nation's war effort, War Department officials declared. The harvesting of the cotton now maturing in more than 200,000 acres in Maricopa and Pinal counties is a "vital military necessity."

Lt. General J. L. DeWitt, commanding general, western defense command and Fourth Army, this week authorized the use of Japanese evacuees to breach the manpower emergency because of the "urgency of securing this crop for the production of combat implements."

Most of Cotton Fields Inside Military Area No. 1

Most of the cotton fields of Maricopa and Pinal lie within Military Area No. 1 from which persons of Japanese ancestry, who evacuated by military order earlier this year, Gen. DeWitt, who has previously refused all proposals for the use of evacuees in crop harvests inside the west coast combat areas, declared in a letter to Secretary of War Henry Stimson that urgent military necessity rendered possible the making of an exception in this case.

Gen. DeWitt declared that he was "prepared to permit the use of voluntary evacuee labor within designated areas of Arizona, provided the same minimum conditions surrounding the use of such labor beyond Military Area No. 1 and the California portion of Military Area No. 2 . . . are met."

"These conditions," Gen. DeWitt said, "relate to the maintenance of security measures within the harvest area by state and local authorities and to the maintenance of proper housing and sanitary conditions as well as the payment of prevailing wages."

Gen. DeWitt indicated that the War Relocation Authority would undertake the accomplishment of all these conditions in this case on the same basis as it is now doing in the case of sugar beet labor. Call on Evacuees at Poston, Rivers WRA Centers

Because of their proximity to the Arizona cotton counties, evacuees at the Colorado River relocation area at Poston and at the Gila River relocation area at Rivers in Arizona are being called on to volunteer for this cotton harvesting.

Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff, civil affairs division, representing Gen. DeWitt, flew to Phoenix Monday to meet

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Gen. DeWitt Asked by Stimson To Permit Use of Evacuees

A telegraphic request from Secretary of War Henry Stimson to Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt resulted in the latter's authorization of the use of evacuee Japanese labor in harvesting Arizona's long staple cotton crop on farms within Military Area No. 1, it was revealed this week.

It is understood that Gen. DeWitt's action was taken because of the urgent military necessity involved, as pointed out in Secretary Stimson's telegram.

The Secretary of War wired Gen. DeWitt:

"Long staple cotton is essential to the production of gliders, parachutes, balloons and certain other vital implements of war. There are very few sources of this vital commodity in the world and the Arizona crop is of great importance to us. In furtherance of a long-range program designed to insure a sufficient source of supply of long staple cotton, the War Department through the Department of Agriculture encouraged an increase in cotton acreage. The response has been such that a substantial harvest is assured provided sufficient labor can be made available for this purpose.

partment, the War Manpower commission has concluded surveys of available manpower in advance of needs. I am advised of a serious shortage of labor at this point.

"I am advised that the commission has explored all possible emergency sources of labor, including importation from Mexico and adequate harvest crews cannot be recruited soon enough to meet the harvest — unless the voluntary labor of Japanese evacuees now resident at the Parker and Gila relocation centers is utilized.

"Because parts of the area in which this crop is located are within a military area, I recognize that the use of such evacuee labor for harvesting this crop is not possible under the regular program now in effect and with which this department is in accord. The War Department, however, finds that the harvesting of long staple cotton at this time is an urgent military necessity and I inquire whether it may not be feasible for you to make satisfactory arrangements whereby volunteer Japanese evacuee labor can be made available for the harvesting of this vital crop."

"If you will advise me what arrangements can be made in this connection."

"At the instance of the War De-

Opening of New Utah, Arkansas Centers Announced By Army

Stockton Will Send Advance Guard to Mississippi Delta

SAN FRANCISCO — Plans for the opening of two new inland relocation centers to quarter evacuated Pacific Coast Japanese for the duration of the war, and initial transfer to them of some evacuees from the Tanforan and Stockton Assembly centers in California were announced on September 12, by the army.

Under the transfer orders, announced by Colonel Karl R. Bendetson, assistant chief of staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and chief of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, in charge of evacuation, approximately 4200 Japanese will be moved from the temporary Tanforan and Stockton Assembly centers to Utah and Arkansas.

The largest transfer affects Tanforan, from where approximately 4200 evacuees began moving Tuesday, September 15, to the Central Utah Relocation center, near Delta, Utah, 140 miles South of Salt Lake City. The transfer operation will be conducted by train at the rate of approximately 500 per day from September 15 to 22, inclusive. An advance party of approximately 200 left Tanforan for the Utah relocation center September 9. Dates for the transfer of the remaining 3500 at Tanforan, and destination, have not been announced.

The Tanforan population is composed mainly of Japanese from San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Mateo counties, with some from San Joaquin county areas, and from May at Tanforan since April.

A second transfer order called for the movement of an advance party of approximately 200 from the Stockton assembly center last Monday, September 14, to the Rohwer relocation center, in Desha county, Arkansas in the Mississippi River Delta, 15 miles northwest of Arkansas City in extreme northeast Arkansas. No dates or destination for the remaining 4,000 quartered in the Stockton center have been announced. The Stockton center Japanese were evacuated from Stockton and adjacent areas of San Joaquin county in May.

Both movements represent the initial transfer of evacuees to the Utah and Arkansas centers. Both relocation centers have a capacity of 10,000 persons and provide agricultural opportunities. The relocation centers are operated under the War Relocation Authority, a civilian agency created to handle the evacuee for the duration of the war.

Santa Anita's Go To Arkansas, Wyoming, Colorado

ARCADIA, Calif.—A large portion of the 14,000 evacuee Japanese at the Santa Anita assembly center are expected to spend the war's duration at relocation centers in Arkansas, according to reports circulated here.

It is believed that the first contingent for the Hohwer center in Arkansas will leave Santa Anita within a week.

Meanwhile, movement of more than 4000 evacuees at Santa Anita to the Heart Mountain relocation center near Cody, Wyoming, was being completed this week.

Santa Anita is one of the last assembly centers left in California. Only the Fresno and Stockton assembly centers remain to be cleared.

The Army recently announced that more than 3000 evacuees at Santa Anita would also be sent to the Granada relocation center in southeastern Colorado.

Last of Portland Center Group Checks In At Minidoka

EDEN, Idaho — The last group of evacuees from the Portland assembly center arrived at the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho last Friday.

Santa Anita's Start Movement To Colorado

SAN FRANCISCO—Transfer inland of an additional 3,000 Japanese evacuees now located in the Santa Anita Assembly Center, Arcadia, Calif., was ordered Monday night by the Army.

Under orders issued by Colonel Karl R. Bendetson, Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and chief of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, in charge of evacuation, the Santa Anita evacuees will begin moving Thursday, September 17, to the Granada Relocation Center, Granada, Prowers County, Colorado, 130 miles east of Pueblo.

This group of evacuees will be made up of families originally evacuated from portions of the City of Los Angeles late in April and early in May.

This movement will be made in groups of approximately 500 persons on each alternate date beginning September 17th, and continue until completed.

The order is the second affecting the temporary Santa Anita Assembly Center largest of the groups operated by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, to quarter the evacuees until accommodations inland could be prepared. The previous order resulted in transfers to the Colorado River Relocation Center, near Parker, Arizona, and to the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Vocation, Wyoming.

Under the new order, the population of the Santa Anita Center will be cut to approximately half of the original total of 19,000 Japanese. Other orders will be issued as rapidly as inland relocation centers are made available, Colonel Bendetson said.

Probation Given Violators of Poston Traffic Regulations

POSTON—Twenty-four persons appeared in Poston I Police Court last week on traffic violation charges, reports the Press Bulletin.

Most of the violators were put on one to six months probation. A few were given two-day sentences, with one day suspended.

Native Sons Favor Movement to Expel All Japanese from U. S.

Only Members of White Race Eligible to Join Organization, Says Cosgrove

SAN DIEGO—The Native Sons of the Golden West, which recently announced that it would take its court action to disenfranchise all Americans of Japanese ancestry, favor a move "to take all people of Japanese ancestry out of California as soon as war conditions permit, and clear out of the United States as soon as possible," according to Lloyd J. Cosgrove of San Francisco, grand president of the Native Sons group, in a statement issued last week in San Diego.

The Native Sons organization, Cosgrove said, is limited to persons born in California but Japanese, even if they are born in California, are not eligible to join.

"Only members of the white race are eligible," Cosgrove added. "My view on the Japs is much like that expressed by the American Legion at its state convention last month (The Legion called for the removal of Japanese to Japan as soon as possible.)"

Cosgrove added that "California should be for Californians whose loyalty to the United States is undivided." He expressed his view that even California-born Japanese were not truly loyal.

He recommended: "Serious consideration should be given to expelling all Japanese from the state now. Then legislation should be adopted to return them to their homeland as soon as this can be done."

Federal Court Convicts Nisei In Test Case

Korematsu Given 5 Years Probation in San Francisco Court

SAN FRANCISCO — Fred T. Korematsu, 23-year-old Oakland Japanese, was convicted in federal court last week of the charge of illegally entering a military zone in violation of Lt. Gen. DeWitt's proclamation prohibiting persons of Japanese ancestry from remaining within proscribed combat areas.

Judge A. F. St. Sure placed Korematsu, who was an eastbay shipyard employee before evacuation orders were issued, on five year's probation.

Wayne M. Collins, ACLU attorney, filed notice of appeal before the Ninth district court of appeals in behalf of Korematsu. Collins held that the exclusion orders issued by the Army were unconstitutional.

Korematsu, an American-born citizen, was defended by the American Civil Liberties Union which sought to make his a test case of the exclusion order.

Korematsu, when asked, replied that he was ready and willing to bear arms for the United States. He said that he tried to enlist in the U. S. army but was turned down because of physical disability.

The government had charged that Korematsu had undergone plastic surgery in an attempt to alter his features.

Alien Japanese Woman To Face Bribery Charges

BOISE, Idaho—Federal Judge Cavanah last week signed an order for the removal of Fugi Yoshida, an alien Japanese woman, to the U. S. Marshal at Seattle, Wash.

The woman, who speaks only a little English, was brought to Boise from the Eden relocation center and arraigned before Judge Cavanah. T. Yamamoto, former Boise restaurant operator, acted as interpreter.

She will face charges in the Washington federal district to attempting to bribe a federal official. According to accounts, the Japanese woman allegedly offered a government man \$1000 for the release of a friend being held at an immigration detention station.

Workers' Assembly Holds First Meet At Manzanar

MANZANAR—With several local projects represented, the first meeting of the Manzanar Work Corps Assembly was held last week with temporary chairman Hiro Neeno in charge.

The group discussed and amended the proposed constitution.

A by-laws committee consisting of Mas Nakamura, Ted Yamamoto, Paul Bannai, Mary Wada, Harry Matsumoto, and George Matsumoto was appointed by Neeno.

Warrant Issued for Youth on Parole From Oakland Jail

OAKLAND, Calif.—Because Sam Yamauchi, 23, did not report to the Alameda county probation officer after his release from the county jail last April 3 and efforts to locate him at Japanese assembly centers have reportedly failed, a warrant was issued last week by Superior Judge Lincoln Church for his arrest.

The youth was convicted of a theft of an automobile from another Japanese, Roy Nomura of Oakland and was sentenced on April 9, 1940 to four years' probation, the first two of which he was to spend in the county jail.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

The splendid work that the National JACL Headquarters is carrying on will be given due credit when the time comes. The recent trip to Salt Lake City enabled me to see how hard the staff members have been working for the welfare of all concerned. The wonderful cooperative spirit prevailing among all the workers was an inspiration. It should be a source of pride for all JACL members that they have such diligent and sincere members working long hours without complaint and only at a subsistence wage of \$75 a month. Only those who sincerely have the welfare of their fellow beings can undertake such tasks for such a pittance.

When the Special Emergency Committee was created after the National Council meeting in San Francisco, the budget was disregarded and every worker was placed on an equal plane. Instead of \$150 to \$225 a month, \$75 was to be the standard pay for all who joined National Headquarters staff. After four months, it has become evident that it is impossible to live at Salt Lake City or in Washington, D. C. on such an allowance. Consequently a raise of \$25 a month was allowed. Even this sum is inadequate in view of the high cost of living.

The reputation the Pacific Citizen is establishing throughout the country speaks for itself. Thousands of paid subscribers are supporting it today. And it is within the realms of possibility for the mark of 10,000 to be reached in the near future. All the centers have not responded to date; but they are gradually rallying to the support of this splendid organ. Subscriptions are arriving through the mail every day. The credit belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Larry Tajiri, who are carrying the entire burden of editing the weekly. It is hoped that capable assistants will be procured to lighten the responsibility.

The office is being run smoothly under the capable management of Teiko Ishida. This is not surprising for all of us who have known her since the good old San Francisco days. She is devoting all of her time to make up for the lack of stenographic help. It is not unusual for her to be seen at the office after 10 p.m. with her assistant, Miss Utako Takasu, formerly of Los Angeles.

The purse strings are being controlled by Hito Okada, our National Treasurer, formerly of Portland, Oregon. He is supposed to be working without compensation during his spare moments from his private business but it appears as if the JACL occupied a great deal of his time.

The representatives who made the trip to the East, National Secretary Mike Masaoka and his fellow worker, George Inagaki, have done a remarkable job, far beyond expectations. The contacts they have established is helping to bring about a better understanding of the so-called Japanese problem of the Pacific Coast in the Eastern states. More and more of the beneficial results of their work will become evident as time passes.

It is tragic in one sense that the value of an organization has been proven when a large majority of the Nisei are in relocation centers. But it is not too late to build upon the foundation which still exists in order that our future welfare may be enhanced. If those in the center will give their support, it will be one of the best means of showing to the workers who are giving so much that we are all behind them. This will be the encouragement and appreciation which can be extended from the centers.

Attractive offers have been made by private sources to our staff members. But they have declined because they feel that they want to remain with the JACL until this emergency is over. All league members can be proud because of the sincerity and loyalty of the staff members.

By sticking together, the day may come when the dream of all Nisei joining hands and making the motto, "Security Through Unity", becomes a reality.

Labor Mediation Machinery Needed

Strikes are being staged here and there in the assembly and re-

location centers. Some are necessary because they may be the only way to remedy undesirable conditions. On the other hand, there are many strikes which arise because of misunderstanding or clash of tempers. These could be avoided if some committee or board is set up to adjust the problems. Strikes should be permitted only after a certain time has elapsed and when peaceful means cannot solve the complication. A cooling off period would help a great deal if made compulsory before strikes can be staged.

The power of strikes is something new for most of us. In Hawaii, the Japanese staged two or three strikes which involved thousands of workers and resulted in loss of millions of dollars. On the mainland, however, the Japanese have occupied the position of a semi-independent contractor, this being true even in the case of domestic workers, gardeners and so forth, in most instances and therefore have had little occasion for unionization or organization for strike purposes.

At the present time, the delay caused by workers remaining away from their jobs merely causes inconveniences. There is very little material damage. But when the harvest season comes, every day lost may mean a severe loss. This shows how important this question of strikes can be when it involves farming.

It is better to have a procedure outlined in advance in order that everyone will know what must be done. This will save hard feelings and unnecessary stoppage of work.

The arbitration board can consist of administration and resident representatives or the community council. An investigating body which can delve into the facts should be helpful in settling disputes. No strike will be staged without having merit when the community will become the ultimate judge. When there is a stake in production, it is only natural that everyone will be interested. Any strike which is mischievous in nature will not be tolerated. And thus the public will be the ultimate restraining force.

During these pioneering days, misunderstandings are bound to arise. And the disputes are gradually laying the foundation where-by order is being brought about. Strikes may become unnecessary through the cooperative spirit and harmony which may come to all the centers. It is hoped that this would be the case. But a machinery which can be put into action when the occasion arises will be helpful when the necessity does arise.

First Tule Lake Crop Harvested

TULE LAKE — Tule Lake colony is now hard at work harvesting crops on the center's 2500 acre farm.

Now ripe and being picked daily are beans, Chinese cabbage, daikon, lettuce, spinach, swiss chard, table beets and turnips. The daily harvest includes, among other items, 5000 pounds of beans, 1000 dozen bunches each of green onions and radishes, 200 sacks of daikon and 100 sacks of potatoes. The spinach acreage will provide 10,000 pounds daily during the harvest season.

Three shipments of fresh vegetables were made to other centers during the last week of August.

The center's own packing sheds prepare the vegetables for shipment. Produce shipped is sold at regular market prices.

Section of Canadian Road Named in Honor Of Elderly Evacuee

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A spot on a road near the junction of the swift-flowing North Thompson and Canoe rivers where an elderly Japanese evacuee, Minomatsu Onodera, 62, was killed in a slide while working on the road, has been named Onodera Cut in his memory, the New Canadian, tri-weekly newspaper of Japanese Canadians, reported last week.

A white gravestone at the foot of a towering pine tree also marks the spot where Onodera was killed.

President Roosevelt Asked for Statement to Reassure Nisei

Would Correct Misconceptions In Public Mind

Noted Americans Say Impression Exists All U. S. Japanese Disloyal

A letter to President Roosevelt, asking him to make a public declaration of the administration's policy toward Americans of Japanese descent, "both for the purpose of reassuring this substantial minority and those sections of the community who are concerned over the evacuation and its consequences, and of countering Axis propaganda" was dispatched this week on the letterhead of the American Civil Liberties Union in New York.

The letter is signed by five prominent Americans who are associated with the Civil Liberties Union: John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the board of directors; Edward L. Parsons and Mary E. Woolley, vice-chairman of the national committee; Arthur Garfield Hays, general counsel; and Roger N. Baldwin, director.

Copies of the letter were also sent to Francis Biddle, Attorney General; Charles Fahy, Solicitor General; Edward Ennis, alien division of the Department of Justice; John J. McCloy, assistant Secretary of War; Elmer Davis, Office of War Information; Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority; Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah and Homer Bone of Washington; and Representatives Jerry Voorhis and Thomas Ford of California, John Coffee of Washington and Walter Pierce of Oregon.

The letter to President Roosevelt declared: "We have followed with great concern the measures taken to evacuate from the Pacific Coast Area the entire population of Japanese aliens and of American citizens of Japanese descent. While we do not question the constitutional power of removing from military zones citizens who are found to be dangerous to military security, the wholesale indiscriminate evacuation of all persons of Japanese blood was obviously a measure taken in haste under the pressure of a strong public demand and without regard to individual loyalty.

"The easy characterization in the public mind of all persons of Japanese blood as disloyal to the United States and the cause of the United Nations has produced most unfortunate effects. It is responsible for a bill which has passed the House and is now favorably reported in the Senate, not only depriving American-born citizens of Japanese descent of their citizenship, but also internment for the duration of war all persons of Japanese blood, aliens and citizens alike. It has produced a proceeding in the federal courts in California intended to accomplish the same result.

"In view of these tendencies, we desire to suggest that it would be exceedingly helpful to the democratic aims of the war and of the peace, and of the ultimate relationship of these Americans of Japanese blood to the rest of our citizens, if you would make a public declaration of the administration's policy, both for the purpose of reassuring this substantial minority, and those sections of the community who are concerned over the evacuations and its consequences, and of countering the Axis propaganda which has capitalized what is conceived to be racial discrimination.

"May we venture to suggest that a declaration of policy should emphasize:

"1. That the government recognizes that the vast majority of Americans of Japanese descent are loyal citizens of the United States and favorable to the democratic cause;

"2. That the government acknowledges with gratitude the enormous sacrifices made by those Americans of Japanese descent who were evacuated from the West Coast zones, and their willing submission in the spirit of their contribution to the war effort;

"3. That the present indiscriminate segregation of these American citizens will be terminated as soon as possible by permitting

Phoenix Gazette Editorial Urges Fair Play for Evacuees

PHOENIX, Ariz. — A few days before the announcement of the authorization of the use of evacuee Japanese labor in the cotton fields of Arizona, the Phoenix Gazette urged in an editorial that the "use of thousands of volunteer Japanese now located in relocation centers in Arizona to pick cotton and supply other demands for farm labor" should be made possible.

The Gazette reported that "many of the Japanese are anxious to obtain agricultural employment."

"But it should be done on a strictly volunteer basis," the news paper said. "This country does not employ forced labor."

"Our war is against the Japanese in the Pacific war theatre. Not against those who are citizens of this country," the Gazette added.

"Many American-born Japanese are serving in our armed forces and there must be many others down at Seaton who are just as anxious to serve our country in one way or another," the newspaper said.

Army Arrests Senator Abe

HONOLULU, T. H. — Sanji Abe, territorial Senator of Japanese extraction, is being held in "custodial detention," the United States Army announced last week.

Sen. Abe, a Hawaii-born American citizen, who expatriated from dual citizenship a few days before his election to the territorial senate in 1940, was recently arrested for possession of a Japanese flag.

The charges against him were dismissed because the military order prohibiting the possession of an enemy flag had not yet become effective. The flag was returned to Sen. Abe, who publicly burned it outside the Hilo police building.

Gila Resident Goes To Texas School

RIVERS, Ariz. — Cornelius Chiamori, a graduate of Stanford University, recently left the Gila River relocation area to attend a medical school at Austin, Texas.

He is the first Rivers resident to leave the center.

them to take up such opportunities of work and residence as are offered them outside military zones; "4. That the administration will discourage any attempts to restrict the liberties of these American citizens outside military zones, and particularly any effort to deprive them of their citizenship;

"5. That as soon as the war is over all discriminations and restrictions imposed by the government will be lifted so that these people may take their rightful part in American democratic life.

"May we also suggest that public attention be called to the fact commonly ignored, that thousands of Japanese aliens served in the armed forces of the United States in World War I and were rewarded by an act of Congress permitting them to become American citizens, which thousands of them did, and that thousands of American citizens of Japanese descent are now serving in the armed forces of the United States?

"No charge of sabotage or espionage has been made, so far as we are aware, against any persons of Japanese blood, though it is evident that a considerable number of them, particularly aliens, are sympathetic with Japan. Obviously those whose activities or attitude justify it will be interned for the duration of the war. But that necessary precaution obviously affects only a minority and should not be allowed to blind public recognition of the loyalty of the overwhelming majority.

"We trust that the democratic purposes of the war, as well as the claims of justice, will prompt you to make a public statement concerning the administration's policy toward this unprecedented segregation of so large a number of our fellow-citizens."

Arizona Plans All-Out Drive For Volunteers

Part-Time Workers Also Sought to Save Vital Cotton Crop

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Although the labor of volunteer Japanese evacuee workers is expected to harvest the major portion of Arizona's vital long staple cotton crop, Arizona authorities indicated this week that an appeal will be made to every man, woman and child of Phoenix within a week by civic and patriotic organizations in an effort to get volunteer part-time workers to help in the harvesting.

The city-wide recruiting of workers is expected to get under way this week with Henry K. Arneson, area director of the War Man Power commission, acting as general chairman.

Mr. Arneson said that 2,000 full-time workers are already needed badly in Maricopa county and indicated that it would be impossible for only part-time volunteers to fill the gap. Later developments, resulting in the authorization by Gen. DeWitt of the use of evacuee Japanese in the harvesting of the crops in the military prohibited area, indicated that the evacuees from the Gila River and Colorado River WRA centers would possibly be sufficient to meet the manpower shortage.

Procedure Set For Overnight Center Visits

Blood Relatives May Visit WRA Camps Under New Program

A procedure for overnight visits by relatives to evacuee families in War Relocation Authority centers was recently outlined in a directive issue by E. R. Fryer, regional director of the WRA with offices at the San Francisco regional office.

The memorandum noted that requests have been made to the War Relocation Authority by visitors for the privilege of spending the night or several nights with evacuee relatives at a relocation center.

It was stated that since the separation of family members was caused by the nature of the evacuation, the War Relocation Authority was accepting the responsibility of facilitating legitimate family visits of separated members.

This privilege may be granted by the Project Director upon application of the evacuees family with whom the visitor would be domiciled for his stay, it was stated.

The memorandum declared that the privilege would be limited to non-Japanese persons married to persons of Japanese ancestry, non-Japanese parents of children of mixed blood and to blood relatives of an evacuee family residing at the center.

Such visits by authorized non-residents would be limited to such terms as the Project Director feels it necessary to impose, including the length and frequency of such visits.

Visitors extended such privileges would be expected to observe all center regulations applicable to evacuees.

Manzanar-Produced Tea Sent to WRA Industrial Chief

MANZANAR — Special Manzanar-produced tea was recently sent Roy L. Kimmel, chief of the industrial division in Washington by the Manzanar Production division.

The tea is made from a special mulberry tree leaf. Attempts are being made now at Manzanar to industrialize production of this tea.

Also sent Kimmel was an assignment of three posters made by Mitsuye Nakamoto, Michiko Kataoka and K. Nagashima.

Army Calls on Evacuee Labor To Save Vital Arizona Cotton

(Continued from page 1)

with Gov. Sidney P. Osborn and representatives of the Army and federal agencies.

Shortly after the Monday afternoon conference a press release was issued announcing that "volunteer Japanese evacuee labor will be utilized in harvesting Arizona's long staple cotton crop."

The plan was ordered, the official release stated, as a matter of military necessity, because of the need for the cotton in the making of parachutes, balloons, gliders and other implements of war.

It was declared after the special conference that the War Relocation Authority, under whose jurisdiction the Colorado River relocation center and the Gila River center are operated, would be responsible for carrying out of the plan.

Arizona Cotton Is Vital Military Material

"Arizona's long staple cotton is a vital military material, as important in the war effort as rubber," Col. Bendetsen declared. "The necessity of assuring its successful and complete harvest for use in the manufacture of combat implements is of extreme importance. The cooperation of all concerned in complying with the War Department needs is appreciated.

The Army made it clear that no change will be made in the boundaries governing evacuees and that conditions of the arrangement provide for security measures by state and local authorities, with federal troops being utilized to maintain security surrounding designated harvest areas, mainly within Maricopa and Pinal counties.

The War Relocation Authority will designate a representative with authority to act in the matter, and to maintain liaison with Gen. DeWitt's headquarters and to carry out the program.

The WRA has already undertaken the recruiting of volunteer evacuee workers in the two centers for harvest work outside Military Area No. 1 and has conducted negotiations with prospective employers. Further details are being worked out with state and local authorities.

War Department Acts to Assure Harvesting of Crop

Col. Bendetsen arrived in Phoenix with War Department orders to act quickly in making an arrangement under which harvesting of the important crop will be assured, and transmitted to Gov. Osborn communications from Secretary of War Stimson and Gen. DeWitt on the extreme importance of the matter.

The officials concerned indicated their belief that the volunteer work would give the evacuee Japanese a chance to demonstrate visibly their loyalty to this country before the general public and would permit the evacuees to make a definite contribution to the nation's war effort.

It was also stressed that federal troops which would be called in to guard areas where evacuees would work would be concerned only with external security and that internal security would be a matter for local and state authorities, the War Relocation Authority and the United States employment service. The program for the use of this evacuee labor would be similar to the employment of evacuee Japanese in the sugar beet fields of inland western states, except for the fact that federal troops would be employed for external guard duty because of the fact that the areas were within a military zone from which Japanese have been excluded.

It was also stressed that the recruiting and employment of these workers were on a wholly voluntary basis and that forced labor conditions would not prevail. Workers will get the prevailing wage for comparative work in the area and the War Relocation Authority would be responsible for the maintenance of the scale.

West Idaho Officials Discuss Curfew on Japanese Residents

Also Move to Require Travel Permits From Nisei in District

WEISER, Idaho — Establishment of a curfew on citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry in eastern Oregon and western Idaho was reported to have been discussed at a recent meeting of county, city and state law enforcement officials at the Hotel Washington in Weiser. The counties concerned are Malheur in eastern Oregon and Gem, Canyon, Payette and Washington in Idaho.

Following this meeting, it was reported that curfew regulations were being imposed on some persons of Japanese ancestry in the five counties. According to this report it was stated that citizens and aliens of Japanese descent were asked to be in their homes from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. and were asked not to go into towns after 12 noon on Sunday.

An official of the Japanese American Citizens League pointed out that this reported curfew was an extra-legal restriction since it had not been imposed by the army, but by local authorities.

It was stressed, however, that the curfew was not being imposed throughout all of the five counties involved.

The JACL official also stated that he had been told that nisei, even those who were residents of

the area, were required to have travel permits.

"I believe they are exceeding their authority in this ruling as the army order requires travel permits only for aliens," he said.

He pointed out that the imposition of a curfew would work a great hardship upon the farmers of Japanese descent in the area with the harvest season approaching.

The four counties in western Idaho and Malheur county in Oregon are a center of the sugar beet industry. Farmers in the area had requested that hundreds of evacuee Japanese workers be obtained for agricultural work in that area to meet the present shortage of farm manpower. Three hundred evacuees from the North Portland assembly center have been assisting in this farm work and have been staying at the FSA migratory labor camp at Nyssa, Oregon.

Three Poston Families Return To Coast Homes

POSTON—Leaving Poston last week through the mixed-marriage releases, were Clarence and Frances Sadamune, who left for Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Dequino Gilroy; and Mrs. Thelma Corrao and her children Elias and Stephen, who left for San Jose.

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LARRY TAJIRI Managing Editor

EDITORIALS:

Cotton for War

The acute wartime manpower shortage is affording Americans of Japanese ancestry another opportunity to visibly demonstrate their loyalty and devotion to the country and toward the furtherance of the nation's war effort.

Thousands of evacuees are signing up for sugar beet harvesting in the states of the inland west—many to harvest the important crop which they had helped to save last spring.

And this week the War Department and the Army took extraordinary steps to make possible the participation of evacuee Japanese, citizen and alien, in the harvesting of Arizona's long staple cotton crop, a product vital to the maintenance of the military strength of the nation.

Harvesting of the Arizona crops is, in effect a War Department project, since the production of balloons, parachutes, gliders and other similar items depends in a great measure upon the availability of the cotton crop now maturing in the desert air of Maricopa and Pinal. Long staple cotton, according to Secretary of War Stimson, is essential to the production of vital implements of war. "There are very few sources of this vital commodity in the world," the Secretary of War declared, "and the Arizona crop is of great importance to us."

Military necessity alone motivated Gen. DeWitt to authorize the use of Japanese evacuees in the cotton harvesting program, since the major portion of the acreage is located within Military Area No. 1.

The next move is up to the evacuees themselves. Military and other officials had stressed that recruiting will be carried forward at Gila River and at Poston on a strictly voluntary basis. There is no compulsion, other than that compulsion shared by every loyal American to do his part in the winning of the war. We are confident that the evacuees in the Arizona relocation centers will come forward, like the several hundred who volunteered for the work before the release of military authorization, to bridge this manpower gap in the nation's supreme war effort.

Free vs. Slave Labor

The Utah Labor News, outstanding trade union weekly in the intermountain west, denounces Utah Governor Herbert B. Maw's proposal to draft American-born Japanese into a conscript labor army as "undemocratic and un-American," Gov. Maw had proposed in letters to Utah congressmen that these American-born Japanese be regimented "at military salaries" to work in western harvest fields.

The Utah Labor News points out that "democratic America has never taken kindly to regimentation of labor. The paper declared that this country is handling the situation in an American way—and it is the best way."

Speaking the mind of union labor, the Labor News concludes:

"Regimentation is Hitler's way. Free labor is the American way, and the American way will win the war."

In its section under "News and Comment", the Labor News declared:

"There are thousands of American-born Japanese who are more than anxious to join the United States armed forces and do their part in winning the war for the United Nations and world democracy."

"Thousands of these American-born Japanese know only the American way of life. They have been educated in American schools. They hate the Japanese war-lords just as bitterly, and perhaps more so, than do the rest of the Americans."

The Rumor Mills

During the last World War certain established "rumor factories" turned out with the regularity of an automobile factory, hundreds of wild, completely false rumors expressly designed to undermine the morale of armies on the march and the civilian populations at home. In this war, axis agents are spreading just the same sort of tales with precisely the same effects—in wind.

With this same regularity, and perhaps with the same motives, current rumors emanate from assembly and relocation centers.

Most popular of these rumors, is that of the killing or beating of a Nisei leader.

From a nisei soldier in Missouri, from an evacuee at Poston, from residents at Fresno—we hear that someone at Tule Lake was beaten to death.

This rumor occurs at every camp except the one in which the slaying was alleged to have occurred.

Such wild tales can seriously undermine the morale of colonists intent upon making new lives in their war homes. These tales cause the slowing down of important wartime food production, they spread defeatism and fear. They can and will seriously delay the emergency of the relocation center as a productive, self-sufficient and normal American community.

Because these rumors spread so rapidly, because they seem to originate spontaneously at a dozen points, it would appear that behind them lay an insidious, planned campaign. A pattern for the spread of fear and anxiety appears. And along this pattern the rumors spread, taking their toll in work hours lost, in money wasted, in courage undermined and in hope laid waste.

The most serious aspect of this problem is that almost invariably the subjects of these fanciful "slayings" are nisei leaders in the forefront of this war for democracy. They are those who are determined that democracy shall be the aims of the war fronts, whether that front be on a European battlefield or within the confines of the relocation centers.

If it is true that only these pro-democratic leaders are the subjects of all these rumors, then the pattern becomes clearer, and becomes, too, more insidious.

Persons who spread these rumors, though innocently, are themselves participants in this campaign of falsehood. By giving credence to falsehood, they augment and sustain these lies.

We cannot now afford to give way before defeatism. We cannot let our morale be undermined by mere words. It is high time to investigate these rumors, and to ferret out their sources.

Curfew for Citizens

Local law enforcement officials in western Idaho and eastern Oregon are exceeding their authority in their proposal to impose such extra-legal restrictions as curfew and travel regulations upon resident American citizens of Japanese descent in the five counties involved.

Their efforts, which can only be described as an attempt to intimidate both citizens and aliens of Japanese extraction in the region, come at a time when the labor of every available evacuee Japanese has been deemed necessary if the crops of the district are to be harvested.

Americans of Japanese ancestry have every right to protest the imposition of this Nazi type of arbitrary restrictions.

A tire rationing board in the area is also reported to have flatly refused to issue tires to American farmers of Japanese race, although tires are being issued to farmers of other nationalities in similar circumstances. Discrimination of this character is the very contradiction of the aims for which this nation fights at war and short-sighted policies of this type are hampering the war effort at home.

Japanese know only the American way of life. They have been educated in American schools. They hate the Japanese war-lords just as bitterly, and perhaps more so, than do the rest of the Americans.

"By all means, these young American Japanese should be given an opportunity to do their part in the defeat of Hitler and Hirohito."

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Officials of the Office of War Information in San Francisco recently disclosed that a recent shortwave propaganda broadcast over KGEI and directed toward Japan consisted of an editorial written by American-born Japanese for a relocation center newspaper which "scathingly attacked the Japanese government."

U. S. radio broadcasts beamed toward the people of Japan and the many peoples of the Far East continue to stress the fair treatment accorded persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, countering the wild charges of mistreatment and torture of U. S. Japanese which seem to have become a standard propaganda item for the Lord Haw-Haws of Radio Tokyo.

Meanwhile, an article distributed by the A. P.'s Wide World service discloses that the United States in punching back at Tokyo in the battle of propaganda. Here again the talents of America's Japanese are being utilized and Wide World reports that the Japanese language broadcasts of KGEI and KWID, the two west coast short-wave stations, are translated into Japanese and delivered by nisei and by Americans who know Japanese.

U. S. propagandists have no way of knowing just how effective their work has been. In Japan it is a crime punishable by confiscation and imprisonment to own an unauthorized radio set. They do know, however, that Japanese officials listen in and that Radio Tokyo's monitors regularly check the broadcasts from the U. S.

Although it cannot be officially confirmed, U. S. short-wave broadcasters believe that some Japanese on the home islands of Nippon are listening despite threats and that some are tuning in America's medium-wave broadcasts. They know that Japanese armies in the field and Japanese ships on the seas have shortwave equipment capable of tuning in KGEI and KWID.

The task of reaching the peo-

ples of conquered Asia is much easier, thanks to Tokyo's own propagandists who have flooded the countries occupied by the Japanese army with short-wave receivers which can tune in Radio Tokyo. These same receivers can also hear KGEI and KWID.

The Wide World article relates that the U. S. is pulling no punches in its propaganda duel with the Lord Haw-Haws of Tokyo. Recent shows like "Japan versus Japan" and "The Cost of Folly" attempt to tell the people of Japan how they have been betrayed by their militaristic leaders and what ultimate fate awaits their mistake of following them.

Across the ocean Radio Tokyo has followed a "race war" line in its appeals to the people of occupied and unoccupied Asia to accept the "co-prosperity" offer by Japanese army. The evacuation of west coast Japanese as a prime example of America's treatment of Orientals highlights the importance of decent and democratic treatment of the problem of citizen and alien Japanese in the United States. Carey McWilliams mentioned in his recent Harper's article that Jawaharlal Nehru, in a letter to an American friend, had expressed his amazement and concern over the evacuation of the Japanese. And the "white supremacy" rantings of Georgia's Gov. Talmadge and Mississippi's Rep. John Rankin provide made-to-order material for the Lord Haw-Haws.

The court action instituted by the Native Sons in California to disenfranchise all Oriental Americans was one of the war's great victories for Axis propaganda in Asia.

Pearl Buck, in her important book "American Unity and Asia" stresses that America must win the battle of democracy for her millions of non-Caucasian citizens if America and the United Nations are to win the battle of democracy in Asia.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Just Treatment Is Best Propaganda

Several copies of Office of War Information mimeographed newsletters in the Japanese language have been received together with English translations. The intention, it is understood, is to utilize them in WRA centers. Frankly, it is American propaganda aimed at the Japanese-reading public, almost entirely alien, in the relocation camps.

Since our knowledge of the language is insufficient to read the originals, our judgment will have to be on the English trans-

lations of these newsletters. Admittedly a great deal is lost in translation, but in this case it would seem the news items treated are selected first in English, then translated to the Japanese. At any rate the samples studied do not show any great skill in the art of propaganda by the OWI. This is discouraging.

The finest piece of pro-American propaganda so far as resident Japanese aliens are concerned is the just treatment accorded them in the WRA camps. Such trivial concrete actions as an American soldier helping an elderly Japanese down the steps from a Pullman speak louder than sheafs of printed matter. So do the smiles with which WRA officials deal with incoming colonists.

But printed propaganda is important because some of the problems involved in the propaganda war against Tokyo's mills of misinformation are met and can be solved in dealings with resident Japanese aliens. True enough most of the conditions involved are entirely different.

However, there are certain fundamentals of racial psychology that are constant, and it appears from these samples that this understanding is lacking.

America long has been inept at her propaganda. As in South America her efforts have been smeared as a camouflage for the dollar sign. As in Europe she has been misunderstood time and again. And now Japan is seeing to it that the United States is liberally slandered among all the conquered peoples under the heel of the New Order.

The time will come when propa-

ganda will play a much greater part than now in the winning of this war for the United States. That time may not be far distant, for the conquered peoples and even the downtrodden Japanese masses of the island empire will become restive when the tide of victories turn against Tojo's legions. Then Asiatic ears will be attuned to the bamboo grapevine for news from non-Japanese sources.

That will be the time for a sweeping propaganda campaign by the United States in Asia — by pamphlet raids, by powerful standard wave radio broadcasts directed toward Japan from coastal China, by whispering campaigns, fifth columns and every other method known to this phase of warfare.

It will be vital then that the methods of approach be perfected. There is such a thing as an Asiatic mind. It has strange quirks un-understandable to many Western minds. A propaganda campaign can backfire with astonishing ease.

Pro-American propaganda among the handful of resident Japanese aliens in this country is a relatively unimportant matter. Most of them are glad to be on this side of the ocean anyway. Still it is important not to antagonize them by inept propaganda. At the same time the skill with which this campaign is handled is indicative of how the really important campaign someday to come in Asia will be handled.

We may scoff at the rantings of Goebbels and sneer at the sly bombast of JOAK in Tokyo. But we have much to learn in a somewhat despised but nevertheless vital science known as propaganda.

The Japanese in America

THERE HAS BEEN PROGRESS

The Past Has Helped Form the Present And Augurs Well For the Future

By FRED FERTIG

This series of articles is an attempt to get an objective review, a long perspective, on the evacuation and its widest implications. The purpose also is to see if there are not trends in American life, especially as they relate to the Japanese in America, that encourage this people to break their racial fate and answer to their social destiny as an integral part of these United States. It seeks to find steps by which Issei and particularly Nisei can further their own interests and at the same time make vital contributions to their nation's welfare.

Any observer of the Japanese resident on the Pacific Coast on December 7, 1941, would have found a reasonably hopeful situation, and concretely so if he examined the situation against its historical background. The majority of the yellow press had forgotten its theme of the Yellow Peril. And the Western politicians had gone silent on this question more than a decade ago. Only Congressman Dies—and he hailed from Texas—was at all busy on the matter. The last demonstration of mass violence against any Orientals was in the Salt Lake River bombings and that was an isolated instance a few years back.

Most of the old issues—the high birth rate, intermarriages, non-assimilability, economic competition—such subjects of vicious claim and counter-claim from 1900 to 1924—were no longer headline material. The "antis" had most of their fears allayed by the passage of the alien Land Law, then the Oriental Exclusion Act. Of course there was the armed fishing boat scare, and there was the regular resistance to the American Japanese finding housing in predominately Caucasian districts. Yet these were definitely in a minor key in contrast to the earlier period of prejudice. In the 1910's and '20's books were written that saw the Japanese population "invasion" of California as a cause for war between Japan and the U. S.

The half-truths that were in some of the accusations of the anti-Japanese forces were increasingly disproven by the attitudes and actions of the alien and citizen Japanese themselves. George Shima, the "potato king" of Stockton, several years head of the Japanese Association by his tact and intelligent public relations effort did much to kill the lies told against his people. As the Nisei came of age, became thoroughly Americanized through their school and social and business contacts, and as they gave substantially of money and talent to civic affairs, the presence of these Japanese was taken more and more for granted and there was promise that at least the Sansei would enjoy something like equal status with Anglo-Saxon Americans. Japanese were not now called "Japs" but sometimes "Japanese" and often "Japanese Americans." These Japanese Americans were elected to student body officers, were accepted into Rotary clubs, they led Community Chest campaigns, they were inducted into the national army.

Some other circumstances worked strongly to the advantage of the Japanese and the Oriental Americans, and for our racial minorities in general. Intelligence testing had now well-established that there was no such thing as an inferior race. That old argument was being properly deflated with the facts of science. The only thing inferior about the Nisei was their inferiority complex, and that was understandable—if not excusable. Though the Japanese American's color was still against him, he did not have to struggle with the cultural and language barriers that had prevented his parents from participating in the assimilation process. While local and state government frequently showed a bad record on this point, our Federal government had distinguished itself by its fair-minded treatment of immigrant Orientals. President Theodore Roosevelt favored naturalization for the first-generation. Calvin Coolidge opposed the Exclusion act. Attorney General Biddle had on several occasions insisted on fair dealing towards the aliens who had settled here from Axis countries.

On the negative side was the clannishness, the social short-sightedness, the narrow economic foundation of the Japanese communities. Part of this was due to cultural heritage while part of it was due

to racial prejudice that thwarted social or economic expansion. The low age average of the second-generation had something to do with this backwardness, but just plain social timidity and conscious self-centeredness had much to do with it. As one Nisei put it: "We should crawl out of our shells—of indifference, self-pity, and partial defeatism—and cultivate an admirable Caucasian trait, resourcefulness." These were the traits that retarded assimilation where the Japanese themselves were concerned.

But the balance book, if one took the historical perspective, was definitely hopeful. Job or race-brotherhood statistics at any given moment would not have revealed any especially bright prospect. Yet the ground was laid for real progress. The Nisei were Americanized; they had the instruments of American language, education and habit at hand to promote their cause. And they were moving slowly but surely into the development of a social consciousness and conscience, into interracial projects, and were accepting some political and cultural responsibilities in their town or rural area. The non-Japanese were making larger room for the Japanese Americans in their organization and social life, and in some happy cases, in the occupational field. What was needed was the passage of time and a continuing effort towards assimilation by the Japanese and towards understanding by the non-Japanese Americans. It took a war—War always stirs up racial tensions, and this was a war with Japan—it took a war to give real setback to this progress. The war between China and Japan, and popular American opinion against Japan's behavior in China, had begun this devolution.

Your careful observer on December 7, 1941, and in the weeks to follow, still could hardly have seen that real trouble was brewing for the "Americans with Japanese faces." The public at large was not out for the Japanese. A few years past the best guess by Japanese and friends of the Japanese had been that if war came between the U. S. and Japan, race riots would immediately break out. But they didn't. Right after December 7th a few store windows were smashed. Some Filipinos knifed Japanese, and there were unfounded rumors of lynchings. Some gardeners and domestic workers were fired "for fears." But after the surprise element in the attack upon Pearl Harbor died off, the public took thought and on the whole gave respect to the loyalties of their Japanese neighbors. Richard Neuberger, the best-informed of our Western newsmen, reported in "Asia" that there was no popular hysteria as to the Japanese. Louis Fischer on a special trip to the Coast for "Nation" magazine discovered as late as February 27th that "the public is not showing hate or spite." Not till the politicians remembered this was election year, till certain newspapers saw the circulation advantage in reprinting old bug-a-boos, did hysteria result, and then it was mainly a manufactured hysteria.

This absence of violence and genuine hysteria was one evidence of how the Japanese were accepted by the non-Japanese. Another evidence was in the number of friends that rallied to the side of the Japanese in their hour of trial. In the earlier period of anti-Japanese propaganda it was the Federal Council of Churches in America that was the strongest advocate for the Japanese. With the coming of the war once again the churches and their national organizations offered their comfort and counsel. Special committees sought jobs for Nisei that were dismissed

Nisei Woman: Accessories for Center Fashions

We've said a lot of late about dresses, suits and coats. But so far we've rather neglected accessories.

For camp life, some of the nicest fashion accessories can be yours. For instance, those wonderfully big shoulder-strap bags. They're better than ever now, what with women going off to work and needing a carry-all that doesn't get in the way. We like the ones in stitched leather, but these bags are available in plaids and most heavy-duty fabrics. Bright gals might even make their own, using corduroy or felt or stiffish wool.

We like the new dickeys, which can be worn under sweaters, suits, dresses. The nicest ones are those made to the waistline, fastening at the sides of your waist. These fit nicely. Dickeys will take the wear and tear off your shirts, as well as provide ample changes for your suits and dresses. Might be nice to have one in white pique, one in white rayon or silk, and a colored one.

Shoes and hats have gone the way of other clothes—they're practical, pert and sturdy. High heels are out these days. Keep to the nice walking-height heels, which wear better, look better and feel better than the tottery French heels. Even dressy shoes are of reasonable height these days!

While suedes look nice, they never wear as well as the calf leathers. Camp life is particularly hard on these delicate suedes. If you do buy a pair, be sure you take good care of them, brushing them well with a soft brush, keeping the shoes in shoe trees when not in use.

Favored shoe styles these days are the ghillies, brogues, oxfords of every type, spectator sports pumps. A good many shoes look like little boys' editions of their fathers' sport shoes and boots. We think that if you're slim and young you might wear some of those nice boots.

Use saddle soap or any good shoe cream on your good leather shoes. Even sport oxfords deserve to be kept in the best condition.

So, whatever your shoes, oxfords or dainty pumps, keep them on shoe trees, keep the leather in good condition. You'll get twice the wear out of them. Incidentally, have your heels repaired as soon as necessary. The fastest way to wear out a pair of good shoes is delaying even for a week, the simple job of having a new pair of heel lifts.

Still the best sweater bet is the "sloppy Joe" style. The new colors are wonderful. Also nice are the heavy ribbed ones.

Everybody's worrying about stockings these days. For the young and slim we like the ribbed cotton ones in all colors, knee-high or longer. We think they're warm, practical, and good-looking with all sport clothes. However, if you can't quite go these, choose cotton or wool bobby socks for your sport clothes.

Silk and nylon hose are practically impossible to get these days. Save the ones you have now. Keep them for special occasions. From now till it gets really cold, you might do well to use one of the liquid or cake-form "stockings." These look nice and will save you dollars. Use whichever type you find best. The seamline, of course, of your "stockings" can be added with a steady hand and a sharp-pointed eyebrow pencil.

from civil service. Joint socials and worship programs in the first months, hundreds of lunches prepared as a good-bye gift at the evacuation point, and truck-loads of recreational and religious supplies for the Centers and Areas were some of the more tangible witnesses to the faith that Caucasian Christians put in the loyalty and humanity of the Japanese. A high school principal was willing to resign his position when he was reprimanded for aiding the evacuees in his community. One Anglo-Saxon quit his work after the war began so he could give all his hours to helping these people in their hour of need. Many Chinese Americans went out of their way to show kindness to their fellow Japanese in the act of evacuation and internment, various organizations promptly began to press for the establishment of hearing boards. (Continued on page 7)

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

Work Furloughs May Be First Step in Relocation

Critics of the American Japanese in this country have always maintained that the Japanese are unassimilable, that they cannot absorb into the American community life and integrate into true Americans, physically and mentally. As a matter of fact, the resident Japanese, prior to evacuation, had settled in groups or colonies in particularly fertile districts on the Pacific coast areas, lending credence to the arguments presented by articles that the Japanese are unassimilable.

The critics disregard the fact that the so-called "unassimilability" of the American Japanese was due to the Caucasians forcing the Japanese to become unassimilable. In the history of the Japanese immigration to this country there are many instances and examples of organized effort to keep the Japanese in distinct racial settlements.

The social ostracism of all Oriental races in this country has made assimilation difficult and however hard the people of Oriental extraction struggle to become an integral part of the Caucasian American communities, they would never get a favorable reception. Hence, in small towns and even in some large cities where the Orientals were segregated for residence or business, the existence of Chinatowns, Japanesetowns and Filipinotowns became a necessity because they could not hurdle property and residential restrictions enacted purposely to keep them out from mingling and assimilating with Caucasians.

Owing to the fact that the resident Japanese were the most numerous of any Oriental races, they were subjected to the most abuse by politicians, reactionary newspapers and race-mongers interested primarily in monetary profits of political prestige.

Now that the Japanesetowns have been reduced to ghost towns in the west coast cities and farms sold or leased to non-Japanese operators and all people of Japanese ancestry removed to assembly and relocation centers, the program of relocating the west coast Japanese to inland Caucasian communities has been assigned by President Roosevelt to the War Relocation Authority. The task of relocating the resident Japanese to mid-western and eastern parts of the United States so that the resident Japanese will never again assemble in colonies on the west coast is no easy assignment, inasmuch as the WRA must first educate the public toward accepting them.

If there are no Caucasian American communities willing to accept the evacuees, then the Japanese, contrary to arguments advanced by the critics of the American Japanese, are assimilable, whereas the Caucasians are unassimilable.

The success of the WRA to relocate the Japanese, of course, will depend a lot on the internal Japanese, both citizens and aliens alike now in the relocation centers, for they will be greatly responsible in selling themselves to the American public particularly through their willingness to cooperate in building a better America for all Americans.

At the present time the WRA officials, recognizing the vital necessity of meeting farm labor shortages, want the Japanese to leave the relocation centers on furlough work as their contribution to the war effort. In this way the Caucasian Americans who had never seen the resident Japanese may be compelled to accept them later in permanent relocation after they have become accustomed to their trustworthiness and their loyalty to America.

The WRA, headed by liberals, cannot make the relocation program a success through its own initiative alone. It must have the cooperation of the evacuees, too. Since the evacuation is an accomplished fact, the evacuees must lend a hand in making their permanent relocation a possibility rather than retarding progress by an apathetic and despairing attitude so predominantly evident among them.

All evacuees have a vital stake in the War Relocation Authority's program to relocate the so-called "unassimilable" Japanese.

Out of their disrupted lives, the evacuees can write a new chapter, bringing into reality the glowing promises of the new postwar era yet to come from the eventual victory of the United Nations.

Tojo Isn't Fooling, Americans Must Sacrifice to Win

BY BILL HOSOKAWA

Those of us now confined to Japanese evacuee camps realize better than most the terrible price that will have to be paid before the U. S. can emerge victorious. Most of us have no loyalty other than to the U. S. and expect no sympathy from Tokyo war lords if we didn't win.

I got back home a few weeks before Pearl Harbor, after three years of newspapering in Singapore, Shanghai and Tokyo. I was appalled to read of supposedly responsible Congressmen boasting that Tokyo could be razed to the ground within three months by American bombers.

On the other hand, Japan is vulnerable and can be beaten, but she won't be unless Americans are prepared to make the necessary sacrifices. Tojo isn't fooling, and its high time every last American demanded aggressive leadership. — From a letter published in Life Magazine, Aug. 10.

the copy desk

Center Press

Center papers were in a state of flux last week. At work on final issues were the Tanforan Totalizer and the Stockton center's El Joaquin, who were feverishly preparing their swan-song issues for publication before the bell sounded their last round.

Relocation had started to hit the Pacemaker.

The Gila Activities News came and went, making way before the new center paper to be edited by Ken Tashiro.

The long discussed, nebulous selfgovernment framework has finally crystallized into the cold terse terminology of an Administrative Instruction which specifies that only United States citizens may hold offices in the new set-up.

The latest edict is a distinct blow to those who sought issei-nisei unity at any price. We regret the loss of many able issei block leaders who have so faithfully and conscientiously served the community. Nevertheless, we recognize that it is a move that points to the future of the Japanese in America.

The nisei is coming of age and this is their finest opportunity to prove their mettle. This new policy is a tacit recognition of citizenship. If Manzanar is ever to incorporate into a full-fledged municipality a citizen personnel will greatly ease the transition. —Manzanar Free Press editorial, Sept. 4.

El Joaquin announced "the latter part of this month" as publication time for their final issue. Deadline for orders has been set as Sept. 18.

Pancho, El Joaquin's sombered mascot appeared last with a two-line couplet. Among the best drawn of center cartoons, Pancho has waited with young prospective couples for their licenses, voted with other residents, spoken from the grandstand. Each week he appears on the masthead, was one week seen thumbing his nose at his readers.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

CHASING AFTER TRAINS
from the Pacific Coast destined for Heart Mountain, Wyoming; Granada, Colorado and Topaz, Utah, (formerly known as Delta or Abraham) is causing a tremendous flurry these days in our office and after office routine . . . fortunately the UP and D&RG depots are both within six or seven blocks of this office, but there are times when the schedule is altered or cancelled altogether on these special trains so we have often times waited in vain for several hours . . . under the classification of "military information", the stationmasters are restricted in the matter of supplying such time schedules . . . members of our staff have been able to meet trains carrying San Jose and Mountain View as well as Southern California evacuees from Santa Anita en route to Heart Mountain . . . only this afternoon (Saturday, the 12th) one San Jose contingent came through from Santa Anita . . . last week we met some trains from Merced and had a chat with Henry Shimizu, president, and other members of the Sonoma Co. Chapter.

THE TANFORAN ADVANCE
group numbering 213 reached Salt Lake City about 10:20 p.m. Thursday, September 10, and was scheduled to leave at 1:30 a.m. Friday morning for Delta and the Central Utah Relocation Center at Topaz for arrival about 5:00 a.m. . . . San Francisco bay region JACL and church leaders and others who have been rendering yeoman service at Tanforan were well represented by Vernon Ichisaka, Roy and Tomi Takagi, Dr. Carl Hirota, Hisae Tanamachi, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Takahashi, Dr. Tim Yamasaki, Reverend T. Goto, Tad Hirota, Fred Hoshiyama, Bill Fujita, Goro Suzuki—to name just a few with whom the writer had the pleasure of visiting for almost two hours, well past the hour of midnight . . . this advance crew has volunteered to prepare the newly completed community at Topaz, Utah, a barren and virgin territory for eventual occupation by 10,000 colonists. . . . the special train transporting this crew comprised 5 coach cars, 1 pullman and two diners. . . . it was interesting to note that meals were served in shifts and that each meal was served over a period of about three hours. . . . visiting hours en route were also scheduled so that occupants of one car could visit their friends in another.

WASHINGTON NISEI

are adding their support to the efforts of our League in protecting the welfare and civil rights of the Japanese Americans . . . we quote from a letter:

"In behalf of our Young Peoples Organization of Nisei formerly in Washington, D. C., it is a pleasure to contribute the enclosed money order of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) to be used in the furtherance of the excellent progress of JACL activities. The promotion of the many heavy responsibilities in the organization not only for the Nisei but also in the interests of their parents as a whole, deserves nothing but praise and our appreciation in the face of present adverse circumstances.

"Though the Washington Young Peoples Club has disbanded, the unusual position of the Nisei in D. C., many of them whose parents, families and friends are in the Assembly Centers, has given them a more profound interest not only to give moral and physical aid, but also to contribute their efforts in cooperation and uplifting the democratic principles we have been so nurtured with long before the war."

(signed by) PAUL ABE

Secretary at the Methodist Church, New York City, under Rev. Akamatsu

This financial contribution is very welcome, and even more appreciated are the fine understanding and faith expressed in our efforts.

AT CAMP ROBINSON,

Arkansas, are stationed Privates Iwao Takahashi and Masaru Abe, former members of the Orange County and Reedley Chapters, re-

Ken Tashiro Will Edit Gila Paper

RIVERS, Ariz. — A full-fledged newspaper, joining the Manzanar Free Press, the Poston Press Bulletin and the Tulean Dispatch as a disseminator of information and news in relocation areas, began publishing this week at the Gila River relocation center at Rivers.

The newspaper, edited by Ken Tashiro, formerly Los Angeles newspaperman, will be published at Butte camp in Rivers.

The newspaper replaces the Gila Activities News, one-page mimeographed information bulletin, which has been published since the first evacuees arrived at Rivers.

Mike Iwatsubo and Tsuneo Shimoto were in charge of the Gila Activities News.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Jinsuke Toji, a boy on Aug. 19, at Tanforan.
To Mrs. Hideo Hetto, a girl on Aug. 25, at Gila River.
To Mrs. Masao Kawauchi, a girl on Aug. 26, at Gila River.
To Mrs. Satori Sekigahama, a girl on Aug. 26, at Tanforan.
To Mrs. Sunao Kodamoto, a girl on Aug. 28, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. George Itami, a boy on Aug. 28, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Frank Date, a girl on Aug. 28, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Joe Yoshioka, a girl on Aug. 29, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Howard Uno, a boy on Aug. 29, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Tayajiro Suzuki, a girl on Aug. 30, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Hiroshi Taniguchi, a girl on Aug. 31, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Otama Okamoto, a boy on Aug. 31, at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Leo Toyama, a boy on Sept. 1, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Junichiro Endo, a boy on Sept. 2, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Satoru Katayama, a boy on Sept. 2, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Don Nomiya, a boy on Sept. 2, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Frank Furukawa, a girl on Sept. 3, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Susumu Nakano, a girl on Sept. 4, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Pete Mimaki, a girl on Sept. 4, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Kiyoshi Morimoto, a boy on Sept. 5, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Kelly Yamada, a boy on Sept. 5, at Poston.
To Mrs. Yoneji Kataoka, a boy on Sept. 6, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Gentaro Sugita, a girl on Sept. 6, at Poston.
To Mrs. Hideki Tominaga, a girl on Sept. 7, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. James Maruyama, a boy on Sept. 7, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Robert Yoshida, a girl on Sept. 8, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Chizu Shishido, a girl on Sept. 8, at Stockton.
To Mrs. Takeo Nakamura, a girl at Fresno hospital.
To Mrs. Kazumi Morishita, a boy on Sept. 8, at Poston.
To Mrs. Frank Saito, a boy on Sept. 9, at Poston.

DEATHS

Kumasaburo Okamura, 71, on Aug. 27, at Gila River.
Tetsuki Mitoma, on Aug. 29, at Santa Anita.
Morio Odagiri, 17 mos., on Aug. 30, at Santa Anita.
Harukichi Nishimoto, on Aug. 30, at Santa Anita.
Raymond Nakasone, 5 mos., on Sept. 1, at Los Angeles General hospital.
Komokichi Takechi, 61, on Sept. 2, at Los Angeles General hospital.

spectively . . . to them the PACIFIC CITIZEN extends its gratitude for the following:

"We have followed with keen interest the magnificent work that is being done by the PACIFIC CITIZEN. In response to your drive to raise the subscription to the grand total of ten thousand, we are enclosing five dollars (\$5.00) to be used for the fund." with such support as yours, Privates Takahashi and Abe, we shall surely reach our goal!

WITH THIS ISSUE

the publication date is being moved up to Wednesday . . . this will mean delivery within the week in most cases . . . this also brings the deadline for copy up to Monday.

Poston Colonists Use Scrap To Overcome Material Shortage

Evacuees Devise Ingenious Creations to Replace
Commodities and Fixtures Unobtainable Because
Of War-Born Priorities, Transportation Difficulties

By FRANKLYN SUGIYAMA

Poston, Ariz. — War-born priorities, shortages of this and that, together with mounting transportation difficulties provide a problem that is confounding WRA heads in Poston. From Wade Head down to the lesser satellites, the phrase to meet these breaches seem to be, "we leave it up to your ingenuity."

The evacuee Japanese here have proven equal to the challenge in many highly imaginative ways and by exceedingly clever methods. True enough, experienced engineers or skilled mechanics may shake their heads with misgiving at some of the unholy apparatus but it seems to do the work.

Because the Poston-invented product lacks factory built smooth and sleek lines, it often leans toward the unusual and comical. Yet, like oleomargarine, despite the appearance, it will do as a substitute for butter.

Postonites Adept At Improvising

The average Postonite seems to be a half carpenter, half machinist combined with a streak of talent that rises to the occasion with a spur of the moment contrivance. If ingenuity can be described as the ability to accomplish great results with small means, there are improvisations for almost everything but U. S. greenbacks at Poston.

When the first batch of evacuees arrived here in May, the administration offices were just as bare as Sally Rand. Hastily, the maintenance department drafted a few evacuee carpenters who had but a minimum of tools but a maximum of resourcefulness. They speedily built sturdy office furniture out of scrap lumber that the contractor had discarded.

There was a Caucasian cabinet maker then; but when Tom Yura displayed the serviceable desks, designed with roomy drawer space, stream-lined with his delicate touch the cabinet maker soon left. Neat cabinets, files, tables and even chairs were fashioned from wood resurrected from the waste piles.

The canteens and their fixtures have taken their toll in board feet.

Hospital Uses Many Ingenius Creations

The hospital has used many of the products styled by Japanese artisans. Other departments have been satisfied in their demands for furniture. But the scrap heaps have become extinct as the dinosaurs. Yet, from what odds and ends that are still left and from recently purchased new materials the carpenters continue to turn out useful products.

When there was no lumber available for nursery facilities, again evacuee ingenuity and sweat came to the rescue. Lath houses sprang up to take the place of glass hot houses to grow plants. Then, as these seeds grew to the transplanting stage, they were placed under shades built with cotton wood supports and thatched with brush, until they were strong enough to be planted in the field.

About six acres of tomatoes were set out here, but due to unfavorable weather conditions, these plants died. However, to plant this acreage, over 6,000 young plants were required. Every one of these were raised here in the improvised hot house and shelter. Now attention is being centered on celery plants.

Quoting from Carey McWilliams in September's Harper Magazine, who writes about Santa Anita, "many of the quarters have been tastefully decorated with a talent for improvising that borders on the miraculous." McWilliams could have used the same words for Poston.

On arrival, the apartments were completely bare. But now, the residences here are full of home-made furniture. Stools, benches, chairs, tables, dressing tables, suitable for the exacting demands of the feminine heart, clothes cabinets, closets, book cases, desks and wooden clogs are just a few of the

pieces made after visits to the waste lumber pile. Even chaise-lounges are included in the thousand and one useful articles constructed.

Chests of drawers are found in many homes. At the first glance, these look like Grand Rapids pieces but closer scrutiny reveals the use of neatly shaved discards from the trash heaps with perhaps a back of corrugated paper to stamp the article as strictly of local make.

Minoru Inokuchi, Block 22, has perhaps one of the biggest chests. It stands over 5 feet in height with a set of 5 drawers almost a foot deep each and about 3 and one-half feet in length.

Windstorm Boon to Scrap Supply

The destructive wind storm that hit Poston a while back proved the adage, "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good." Since the available supply of lumber had been depleted, after the storm a few porches and many additional pieces were designed to round out a home set of modern Americana in Poston lines. Some of the people are secretly hoping for another storm to build a few more things.

During the past hot spell, many novel forms of air conditioning came from the fertile and overheated brains of the evacuees. A few merely cut large holes in the walls to admit the cooling breezes. Others covered these holes with a frame over laid with a burlap or onion sack on which a tiny trickle of water fell from an over head tank. These tanks were made of wood, others used large tin cans, with a small opening for water drainage.

The majority of the more inventive resorted to boxes lined with excelsior in place of sack frames. But these fantastic and crude models were all dependent on a movement outside air for efficiency. Only a faint breath of wind, pouring through the water cooled openings, lowered the room temperature by a few degrees.

Then, as these experiments were developed, and finding the cause of step further, complementing the inefficiency, a number advanced a home-made engineering with a motor driven fan to maintain a constant flow of cooled air.

Home-Made Cooling Units Devised

Some dug cellars large enough to accommodate three or four persons underneath their houses despite the perils of scorpions and the nuisance of omnipresent ants.

One of the earliest cooling units, made by Mr. Kurishima, Block 30, was unique. It has all the usual features plus a windlass to lift the water to the eaves. There, the nail keg, cut like a bucket, is tipped into a wooden trough. Then, as the water drops down, it is gathered in a reservoir to be used again. It is a contraption that would make even Rube Goldberg turn envious.

This same man has a wind-operated "dojigger" that tops anything for originality. The figure elevated on a stick in his yard, apparently, is a woman bent over a wash board. As it leans over towards the bottom of the board its skirt is raised. If the wind is stirring, the motions of a woman washing is faithfully depicted. Sometimes, she does it in a lackadaisical, indifferent manner; other times, she is so vigorous that one can almost sense her haste because she must start cooking for her hungry brood. It is always a laugh provoker.

Mr. Kurishima, previously mentioned, has taken over the toy department. His tools are limited but already he has made a creditable start. Alphabet blocks, toy houses, chairs and other playthings that delight juvenile hands have been built. He has plans for more ambitious schemes on mass production lines if he can get the materials.

When the curved forms used in supporting concrete for the sewage disposal plant were broken, the lumber did not pass unseen. The

Vagaries

What's Your Name? . . .

On the jacket of Louis Adamic's newest book, "What's Your Name" (Harper's, \$2.50) are printed scores of American names. One of these names is Kikuchi. Charley Kikuchi of San Francisco was the U. S. nisei who inspired Mr. Adamic's chapter on "An American with a Japanese Face," one of the feature sections of the author's "From Many Lands," which was published last year. Mr. Adamic is now publishing a monthly bulletin "In Re: Two-Way Passage," in which he proposes to train U. S.-born Japanese for leadership in a democratic Japan after the war. A similar suggestion is advanced by Pearl Buck in her important book "American Unity and Asia." (John Day, \$1.25) * * *

Florida Town . . .

The town of "Yamato," which a group of pioneer immigrants from Japan established on the east coast of southern Florida at the turn of the century in an agricultural experiment aiming toward the production of pineapples, is still listed on the latest Rand, McNally wall maps. . . . The September issue of Crisis, outstanding Negro monthly, carries one of the most outspoken articles to be published on the evacuation of west coast Japanese . . . Ken Matsumoto, the JACL's national vice-president, who is now in advertising display work in Cincinnati, Ohio, is the senior air raid warden in his district with a squad of thirty men under him. * * *

Stork Club . . .

Winchell reports raised eyebrows at New York's famed Stork club when George Jean Nathan escorted a nisei girl there recently. Nathan, the country's best-known drama critic, Lee Mortimer, Hearst movie critic, and Peter Arno, the artist, once competed for the charms of a Los Angeles-born nisei torchsinger in the days before Pearl Harbor . . . This reported to have happened in Laurence Marques, the Portuguese East African port where American and Japanese diplomats and other officials were exchanged. A nisei, returning homeward from Asia, met a Japanese official who recommended that the nisei go to Japan because he was of Japanese race. The nisei, an employee of an American consulate, declined the suggestion saying: "I'm an American. You can go to Tokyo—and starve. I'm going home to the United States." * * *

Concern . . .

Liberal Chinese in this country are beginning to express their concern over proposed legislation sponsored by groups professing fascistic race theories and aimed at the U. S. Japanese, which affects the U. S. Chinese as well as the Japanese. They fear that Chinese Americans and other Asiatic Americans may well be the innocent victims of this attempt to create hysteria against persons of Japanese race in this country.

Los Angeles boys on Block 35 seized it for a backstop in the ball park, christened Powell-Evans field. Other parts were utilized in a semi-circular backstop by the Riverside and San Bernardino lads for their diamond on Block 4.

Curved bridges, faintly recalling "maru bashi," have appeared in various parts of the camp. More porches with a graceful arc were added to other homes. Basketball backboards have become numerous. All of these have occasional lumps of concrete, marking their source.

Fish ponds have been dug, planted with carp and catfish caught in the nearby creek. The bait problem has been solved by lures of rolled up bread. Fish are such poor connoisseurs of palatability! Perhaps that accounts for the expression, "poor fish."

Miniature Lakes Landscaping Gem

Poston's landscaping gem is the miniature twin lakes built by K. Ito of Block 35. The bottom of the lakes is concrete, while they included the American Association of University Women, (Continued on Page 8)

Whistling in the Dark

By KENNY MURASE

Let's Get Together, Urges Little Esteban

Little Esteban had an unusually thoughtful and expensive look on his face as he came toddling in, and he seemed not a whit disturbed when the door behind him walloped shut as another Poston twister shook the building.

"Well, Little Esteban," said I, "what's on your mind?" Little Esteban looked at me with rueful brown eyes and heaved a sigh. "Lots of things, kiddo, lots of things." "For instance, what?" I asked. "I've been hearing things, kiddo, and none of it sounds very good. Your bunch here isn't getting along any too good with the new people who just came in from Santa Anita, are you? There have been some scraps already and you're pretty much divided, aren't you?" "I guess that's so," said I, "but I think it's because they are newcomers and because they all happen to be living in that one section over there."

"Yes, that was too bad they had to be separated like that. You'll always have the natural tendency of thinking you belong in this section and that they belong in that section, and you'll have some sort of rivalry coming up, unless you do something about it quick."

"Well, Little Esteban, just what do you suppose we can do to keep these people from having ill-will against each other?" "Mostly by education, kiddo, by getting people to realize the situation they're in and the consequences of the attitudes and the actions that they take."

I guess I was in a fog; what Little Esteban was saying just didn't register. "How do you mean?" I asked blankly. "Well, kiddo," said he in a wise and philosophic tone, "our community here in Poston is composed of people from different areas all up and down the California coast. As individuals, each of us have individual ideas, habits and opinions; each of us will react a little differently from anyone else in any given situation. In many cases, what we think and feel and do may be entirely contrary to, perhaps even in conflict with, what our neighbors think and feel and do. Because of these reasons we will often find some people objectionable, and we may want to express this feeling in some way."

"And suppose," I interrupted, "people do have such feelings. How do you suppose you're going to get them to withhold them?" "By making them realize that whether or not they want to show their disapproval of others, they have to face the fact they must live together

with them for a long time. You have the alternative now of either setting aside your petty differences and combining all your mental and physical and spiritual resources and really forging ahead as a progressive community, or else you can keep insisting upon clinging to a dead past and save your old selfish egos to slowly perish in the heat and the dust."

"Sounds awful," said I, as Little Esteban continued. "Each of you have come from an acquisitive society where you've measured success in terms of material possessions—money, clothes, a good car—and in trying to attain this kind of 'success' you've always thought and acted in terms of furthering your own self interest, yours alone, and often times blindly disregarding the social consequences of what you are doing."

"And how does Poston differ from the sort of society we came from?" I asked. "Well, it's this way, kiddo," said Little Esteban, "here in Poston, material possessions—money, clothes, a good car—they're no longer important—the drive for material gains has lost the glitter that it has had. Now you've got to measure success in terms of the social services that you as individuals may render to the community. Instead of devoting your energies to the selfish accumulation of material wealth, you'll have to divert them into channels leading towards community betterment."

"But how are you going to get people to change their ways of thinking and acting when all their life up until now they've been thinking and acting as they are now and finding it to work out all right for them?" "Kiddo, that's a hard question to decide," said Little Esteban frowning. "But it'll only be a matter of time before the people begin to realize that they must all work in the interests of the community as a whole, and you can hurry up the process of their awakening to that realization if you begin now to point out the dangers of their taking a passive attitude towards the situation."

"You see, kiddo," and now Little Esteban's cherubic face became long and sober, "most of you in your community of Poston III haven't been here very long. You still have some money with you, but you're spending it fast, and there will come a time when you aren't going to be able to run down to the canteen for a pop whenever you feel like it. There will be other things a lot more important that you'll have to buy—clothes, bedding, shoes, personal items, etc.—and there's a limit to even these things. If your present rate of income is kept where it is, and if you keep spending it as fast as you are now, there's going to come a time when a great number of you will have to have some sort of assistance from other people. Let's hope such a situation won't become serious, but if it does, then the whole community will have to help the needy—and you'll have to begin now preparing the community to be ready to meet such a situation. You have to start impressing upon the people right now of how important and necessary it is to set aside self-interest for community interest."

"In other words, Little Esteban," I said, "you feel that people should begin thinking about all the possible things that might happen in the future and to begin preparing

Soldier Weds Nisei Sweetheart In Texas City

EL PASO, Tex.—Two American citizens of Japanese descent, one a soldier at Fort Bliss, were married last week by Justice of the Peace Windberg.

They are PFC M. Ibara, 24, of Reedley, Calif., and Miss Yuki Nishimura, 22, of Seattle, Wash.

Private Ibara joined the army 14 months ago. He was sent to Ft. Bliss last winter. He is stationed at the reception center.

His bride came to El Paso from the West coast for the ceremony.

"We are childhood sweethearts," she said.

The El Paso Herald-Post commented that "both of the young people speak excellent English. Both can speak 'poor Japanese'."

"America is our native land," Private Ibara said, "and I am proud to be an American citizen. I am ready to fight and die for my country."

His bride said that she plans to enroll as a war worker in some of the organizations open to women.

Dr. Carlisle, Utah State College Official, Heads WRA School

LOGAN, Utah — Dr. John C. Carlisle, associate professor of education and assistant to the president of Utah State Agricultural college, has been granted a temporary leave of absence to become superintendent of education at the central Utah evacuee relocation center at Topaz in Millard county, Dr. E. G. Peterson, Utah State president announced Monday.

Dr. Carlisle left Monday for his new position with the War Relocation Authority. He is expected to organize the center's educational program in time for the opening of the winter quarter on January 5.

Other members of the Utah State faculty will handle his work during Dr. Carlisle's absence.

Manitoba Province Admits Nisei Children Into Public Schools

WINNEPEG, Canada — C. E. Graham, Manitoba representative of the British Columbia Security commission, which has charge of the evacuation of Japanese from West coastal Canada, said last week that children of 202 Japanese families evacuated to this province from British Columbia are being freely admitted to Manitoba schools.

A total of 1050 Japanese are now living in Manitoba, including about 300 children, 25 per cent of whom are of school age, according to Graham.

Meanwhile, reports from southern Alberta province indicated that there was considerable anxiety over the education of Japanese children evacuated with their families from British Columbia.

About 600 children were included in the movement of 2600 persons of Japanese race to southern Alberta for work in sugar beet fields. A large number of these children have been unable to attend classes because of the congested condition of the schools.

For them now," "That's it, kiddo," said he, "so let's get down to business." And with that Little Esteban disappeared in a cloud of Poston dust.

There Has Been Progress

(Continued from page 5)

National Council of Jewish Women, American Civil Liberties Union, Post-War Council, etc. Testimonies to the loyalty of the Japanese and resolutions asking for a progressive program of re-assimilation at the earliest possible date were passed by regional and national conventions of several denominations. The Baptists arranged a \$65,000 fund for service to evacuees. There have been numerous articles and pamphlets favorable to the Japanese printed since last March.

Even before the war Caucasians had organized to act on behalf of the Japanese if war came. There was the Committee on National Security and Fair Play headed by such eminent citizens as Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Presidents Sproul and Wilbur, Henry F. Grady, Chester Rowell, and Gen. David Barrows, with its sub-committees in several Northern California communities. The Quakers, Fellowship of Reconciliation, and International Institutes helped sponsor the Conference Between Americans of Occidental and Oriental Ancestry. This later group called together interested persons in Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles for study of the problem and action, printed a newsletter, and sent Prof. Floyd Schmoee of the University of Washington on a six-month tour of the Pacific Coast and to Hawaii to further the work of the Conference.

It may well be asked—Where were these friends when the professional Jap-baiters got busy and when it was being decided that there should be an unselective evacuation? These friends were then occupied in visiting their Jap-acquaintances, re-assuring them of their friendship, and had complete confidence in the just and efficient manner in which the Department of Justice and the intelligence services were handling the situation. They were caught as much off guard by the evacuation order as were the Japanese, and had not suspected that such a drastic measure was in preparation.

We have discussed the past-hopeful aspects of the Japanese life in America at some length since, no matter the changed base upon which the present life is being lived, it is that past that has helped form this present, and the old hopes can be revived and strengthened by learning from our past failures. Above all, it was in this "past" that our present and enduring friends were won and resources gained. These friends and resources must be re-discovered and your future drawn from them.

In the other article of this series we shall think through in practical terms: "The War Relocation Authority", "The Nisei Have a Future", "Our Relation to the World Crisis", and "Race Prejudices and Racial Progress: An Apology and a Program".

The series will take the attitude that, now the evacuation is an accomplished fact, Nisei and Issei and their friends must make the best of it, but within the all-important contexts of American civil liberties and world-wide war and social revolution.

Building Trades School Trains Fresno Evacuees

FRSNO — A building trades school for employees of the carpentry crew is the latest innovation at Fresno center.

Warehouse 16 is undergoing renovation to house the classes, which will teach practical handiwork and building trades. Trainees will fill orders received by the carpentry department.

Instructors will be Ben Yoshida, Min Saito, Hisakichi Kawanishi, Leo Morinaga and W. C. Yamamoto.

Fashion Show Held At Tule Lake By Sewing Classes

TULE LAKE—Original designs from the Tule Lake pattern drafting and designing classes were scheduled to go on parade Sept. 4.

Over 200 girls participated. Styles shown included sport clothes, street wear and maternity dresses.

Music was by Helen Mayeda, flower arrangements by Mr. Fujioka and entertainment arranged by Yuri Matsuoka.

Expect 5,000 Evacuees for Harvest Work

Sugar Company Has Officials Contacting Relocation Centers

In an effort to secure evacuee labor to harvest a record sugar beet crop, the Utah-Idaho Sugar company has a dozen officials and agricultural supervisors contacting Japanese relocation centers, Eric W. Ryberg, executive vice-president of the company, reported in Salt Lake City last week.

He noted that securing sufficient labor to harvest the big crop in Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington and South Dakota is the company's greatest problem.

"We expect about 12,000 persons to go into the beet fields in our territory to harvest the crop the latter part of September and of this number about 5,000 will be Japanese men and members of their families," Ryberg asserted. "The other workers will be the growers themselves and their families."

Ryberg added that his company already has 2,000 evacuee Japanese helping in its field operations, but that 3,000 more are needed to assist in the harvesting. The sugar executive said that the company has received fine co-operation from the governors of the states in which it operates and from local civilian authorities working with the War Relocation Authority.

Queen Shiz Reigns Over Tule Lake Holiday Fete

TULE LAKE—Queen Shiz the First reigned over Labor Day festivities at Tule Lake.

She is Shizuye Tamaki, selected from a number of candidates of various center departments. She rode at the head of the parade with four attendants.

Fifteen thousand colonists witnessed the parade and the dedication program, at which a new flag pole and the American Flag were presented by the regional office of the Tule Lake project.

Open house was held during the afternoon. Among exhibits were a Red Cross knitting exhibit, and entries by the Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and Girl Reserves.

Eleven World War veterans participated in the celebration.

Fort Lupton Team Wins Colorado State Baseball Tourney

FORT LUPTON, Colo. — Colorado's Japanese baseball league tournament, staged last week-end for war relief, was won by the Fort Lupton nine which smashed out a 19-11 victory over the team from Brighton.

The tournament netted \$100 for war relief purposes. Tournament officials expressed their regrets that local halls in the Fort Lupton area had refused to permit the holding of a dance for tournament participants and their friends.

The tournament results were: Keenesburg, 14; Greeley, 3. Brighton, 4; Longmont, 1. Ft. Lupton, 13; Denver, 10.

SEMI-FINALS
Ft. Lupton, 11; Keenesburg 5.
FINAL
Ft. Lupton, 19; Brighton, 11.

Wishes of Stockton Residents Noted by Paper, El Joaquin

STOCKTON—Wishes of Stockton center's residents were noted by El Joaquin's Rambling Reporter last week.

Said Frank Asada, timekeeper: "Let me go home where I belong and work in peace."

Others echoed the desire for peace and quiet, as did the warehouse P boys: "We want to go to relocation as soon as possible and work peacefully and go fishing for 75-pound catfish on Sundays."

More specific was little Masataka Yoshioka, 7: "I want a field-er's glove."

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NOTICES

(Rates for advertising in this section are 15 cents per line per insertion).

The Mutual Supply Company

Changes of Address Of Personnel

- K. Togasaki, 6-6 Tanforan Assembly Center, San Bruno, Calif.
- S. Togasaki, 307-5-A, Poston, Arizona.
- Y. Fukutome, 308-4-C, Poston, Arizona.
- G. Suyetsugu, 29-15-C, Newell, Calif.
- Y. Fukushima, 25-18, Tanforan Assembly Center, San Bruno, Calif.
- T. Yuki, 1014-C, Newell, Calif.
- T. Omura, 3-3, Tanforan Assembly Center.
- S. Abe, 21-9-1, Manzanar, Calif.
- S. Yamashiro, 9-5, Tanforan.
- H. Nakahara, Tanforan.

EDWARD HISAO MAEDA, formerly of Terminal Island, Calif., and **FRED FUJISHIGE**, formerly of Sanger, Calif., please get in touch with the **INTERNATIONAL CHICK SEXING ASSOCIATION**, P. O. Box 142, Mankato, Minnesota.

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Manzanar's Maritime Workers Seek Releases for War Work

Undertake to Organize All Ship, Shore Men In Relocation Centers

A movement to organize and enlist all maritime workers of Japanese ancestry in the war relocation centers behind a program to obtain their release from evacuation centers for offshore and coastwise duties in Atlantic seaboard and Great Lakes ports has been initiated at Manzanar.

Maritime workers now residing at Manzanar have organized the Japanese American Maritime Workers Committee to contact the respective maritime unions concerned to assist in obtaining the release of these citizen workers for war work in the Atlantic area.

"At this time when the hazards in the Atlantic sea lanes are very great, the supply of manpower to man the ships which transport vital war materials to our boys and our Allies is getting smaller and smaller. We experienced seamen and maritime workers sincerely and urgently desire to contribute our services to help in the American war effort," Paul S. Higa, corresponding secretary of the American Maritime Workers of Manzanar said in a communication this week to the Pacific Citizen.

Higa's Case Typical

Friends of Higa stated that his case was typical of that of many other nisei seamen. Higa was the navigator of an American freighter which was caught in Manila by the outbreak of war. His ship in Manila harbor was bombed on several occasions by the Japanese. The ship sailed under secret orders with Higa aboard, sailing without lights at night through the mine-infested waters of Manila Bay. The crew had no knowledge of the ship's destination but after long days of sailing they found themselves off Sydney Harbor in Australia. The arrival of the U. S. ship aroused the suspicions of Australian authorities because the ship had been reported sunk and officials feared that the arrival of the ship was an enemy ruse. However, upon investigation the freighter was allowed to proceed into the harbor at Sydney. Higa sailed with the freighter back to the United States through the south Pacific.

Higa estimated that there are more than 150 American seamen and dock workers of Japanese race in the relocation centers and stated that the American Maritime Workers of Manzanar wished to contact these seamen immediately, so that steps can be taken to ask their respective labor unions to assist them in obtaining their release.

Abe's Release Cited

He cited as an example the recent release of a Hawaii-born seaman, "Chico" Abe from the Puyallup assembly center. Abe was given permission to leave the assembly center to attend a U. S. maritime school in New York through the efforts of the CIO National Maritime Union. He was a seaman aboard a vessel at Galveston, Texas, at the time of west coast evacuation. He sailed with his ship out of the Texas port with the destination unannounced because of wartime conditions and found himself several weeks later in the port of Seattle, from where the Japanese had already been evacuated. He was removed from his ship to the Puyallup center by authorities.

Maritime workers in the relocation and assembly centers who are asked to contact Paul Higa, secretary of the Manzanar group, at Block 2, Building 5, Apt. 1, at Manzanar, California.

Koji Ariyoshi Weds Taeko Ito in Lone Pine Ceremony

MANZANAR—Scheduled to wed on Sept 13 were Koji Ariyoshi, active Manzanar resident, and Miss Taeko Ito, who applied for a marriage license Sept. 8 at Independence.

Ariyoshi is temporary chairman of the Manzanar Citizens' Committee, leader of the furlough workers and an active member of the Hawaiian club.

The marriage was to take place in Lone Pine.

Poston Colonists Utilize Scrap For Necessities

(Continued from page 6)

overhead is a "maru bashi" with a lantern suspended high over the center arch. When the work is completed, it will be one of the show places of the settlement.

Victory gardens, lawns, flower beds, transplanted cotton, wood trees and other flora have all been used to show typical evacuee ingenuity. It is a welcome contrast to the ugly wastes that are common on every hand. However, the victory gardens must be classed as foresighted, rather than ingenuity.

There have been numerous funerals and a few weddings. The flowers used for these rites have been made invariably from wire, paper wrappings from oranges and lemons, and whatever bits of bright colored paper that the maker may chance upon. Some of these blooms appear so real that one can almost detect an odor.

Manifestations of the novel are rather on the bizarre side, uncovering the latent streak of humor in the evacuees, as shown by the house signs. Blue Room, Casa de Utsuki, Hacienda de Woonas, Casa de Sorrel, Rancho Grande and la Casa de Mo Gan Toi are a few examples.

The plastic art department, headed by Katsutoshi Tanino has a program under way now to develop talent in wood carving, soap whittling and other artistic leanings in that line. They will soon have an exhibit.

The play shelters for children that are built in various sites, are civic monuments. These are merely cottonwood poles supporting a brush roof; however, the work is entirely voluntary. The residents of the block go out on Sundays to gather the material and construct the shade in their spare time.

Perhaps the stage does not compare with the Hollywood Bowl but the people in Block 22, who volunteered to build it and maintain it, think it is better. This is the scene for talent shows and "shibai" with tin cans for footlight reflectors and shades.

Scrap Wood Piles Rapidly Disappear

If anything is needed nowadays for household furniture, the usual procedure is to take stock of your own lumber supply, cached out of sight under the house. Then, if you still lack material, cast a covetous eye on your neighbor's wood. The idea is to beg, borrow or wheedle him into giving you the parts to complete your dream. However, if you haven't the stuff to suit your fancy, then, there is the final and costlier alternative, the all-American method, order by mail.

After the scrap piles had been reduced to oblivion, the people turned to the adjoining jungles for further materials. Taking the cue from Isamu Noguchi, R. Kato and Frank Kadowaki, who have gathered uncommon species of knotty mesquite knurls and unique pieces of iron wood, the rush has started.

This wood, when stripped of its bark and polished, makes wonderful mantelpieces, vases, lamp stands and other decorative articles. Some of the finished products by Noguchi and by Kato are positively masterpieces in their line.

Raiding the desert for cacti is another arduous fad that has taken root in Poston. Now, with cooler weather, many more desert flora will eventually be transplanted to lighten the drab atmosphere about the camp. Howard Kakudo has made a nice start on a cacti garden.

Cleverness Rampant In Mess Kitchens

The kitchen is another place where cleverness seems rampant. The noise mechanism that is equivalent to "come and get it" ranges from tops of garbage cans clashed together like cymbals, beating a frying pan, pounding steel bars, knocking a

Advance Guard Arrives at Central Utah

Begin Work Preparing Center for Arrival Of Other Evacuees

DELTA — Vanguard crews of evacuees scheduled to arrive at the Utah relocation center near Abraham arrived here last Friday morning.

Two hundred and fifteen were in the group, consisting of doctors, nurses, bookkeepers, truck drivers and laborers. They immediately set to work preparing the camp for the 9100 colonists to be housed here.

Arrival of the rest of the colonists began on September 15, with the first group numbering 500. They are mostly from the bay area around San Francisco. Only a few farmers are in the group scheduled to come to Abraham. These evacuees are scheduled to arrive daily.

Construction at the center is still incomplete, but the units will be completed in advance of each group that arrives. Barracks 20 by 100 feet comprise the housing units. Each barrack is divided into four apartments, each 20 by 25 feet. Fourteen of these apartment houses will comprise each separate block. There will be in addition, a dining hall, recreation hall, shower buildings, and a laundry and ironing room. Wide parking areas will surround each unit of four blocks as firebreaks.

Government Asked To Pay Travel Fees For Farm Workers

BOISE, Idaho—Gov. Chase Clark last week referred to the employment service a suggestion that the federal government pay the transportation costs of bringing evacuee Japanese workers into areas where they are needed for farm work.

worn-out kettle and even tapping disc knives.

L. W. Bemis of Santa Ana has donated a disc knife to Block 22 for that purpose. Each block has its special and peculiar means of announcing "chow." Strange as it may seem, despite the proximity of the kitchens which peal forth three times a day at almost the identical hour, each resident is attuned to the distinctive timbre of the mess call in his individual eating place. Seldom is he rushed into answering the adjoining kitchen's summons.

Depending upon the extent of hunger, these urgent notices, however noisy as they may be, are the sweetest harmony played anywhere. The bells of St. Mary's college chimes have never aroused the contentment that the dinner music brings forth.

High chairs for juveniles have been made in the mess halls. Steel bands that were once wound around massive rolls of blankets have found their way to the kitchens adorned with wooden handles to be used for paring vegetables.

There are many adroit and accomplished people here, the art on display make proof hardly necessary. But, the most ingenious improviser, the king of them all, is the chief cook in the kitchens.

Beset by limited equipment, harried by short rations and cut off by tardy supplies, with mealtime approaching closer by each tick of the clock, he must prepare a repast from inspiration and practically an empty larder. These conditions are the usual and not the extraordinary. After all, how far will a daily 38 cents allowance for food per person stretch?

Yet, even if it be beans for the first meal of the day, these stalwart men put them out on the tables. People often complain about the lack of variety in the menu but with the shortages in staples, the chief cooks are doing a mighty fine job. The fault lies elsewhere—not in the lack of culinary cunning and not in the lack of imagination. Nobody on record, in Poston, has missed a meal because the chef couldn't think of anything to cook, no matter how humble it may be.

Yes, the evacuees have the ability to overcome a good many obstacles that may have proven bottlenecks. Come to Poston for a post-graduate course in ingenuity!

Nisei Soldiers Entertained By New York Group

NEW YORK — Nisei soldiers spending their Labor Day furloughs in New York were given a round of entertainment, sightseeing, and making acquaintances with the members of the Japanese Young People's Christian Federation.

The soldiers included PFC Dick Hata (San Francisco) at Fort Riley, Kansas; Pvt. Herbert Yokoyama (Hawaii) at Camp Crowder, Missouri; Pvt. Harry Abe (Portland, Ore.) at Camp Crowder, Missouri; Pvt. Woodrow Yamaka (Los Angeles) at Camp Grant, Illinois; Pvt. Toshitatsu Adachi (Alameda) Camp Edwards, Mass.; PFC Larry Amasaki, Pvt. Marshall Higa and Pvt. Raymond Nasaka all at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, where they are stationed with the Hawaiian units.

At an informal gathering of the Nisei soldiers and young people of New York, the Hawaiian boys described their experiences while they were on duty during the actual bombing of Pearl Harbor. Now undergoing intensive training for combat duty, they are ready for any battlefield, since they are veterans having been under fire at Pearl Harbor.

It is hoped that other Nisei in uniform will use the facilities available to them. When in town they may contact Jack Hata at the New York church committee for Japanese work at 150 Fifth Ave.

Three Manzanar Residents Jailed On Burglary Charge

MANZANAR — Frank Fukuchi, Saburo Yoshida and Mas Kikuta were last week found guilty of burglary and given jail sentences, reports the Manzanar Free Press.

The three were found guilty of crashing Warehouse 21 on Aug. 19, and stealing three 50-carton cases of cigarettes.

Court Convicts Kanai for Army Order Violation

Sentenced to Serve Six Months in Federal Prison in Washington

SAN FRANCISCO — Lincoln Seiichi Kanai, Hawaii-born former secretary of the Japanese YMCA branch in San Francisco, was sentenced recently to six months in the federal prison at Dupont, Washington, after being convicted in the court of Federal Judge Riche on the charge of violating the military orders freezing travel of persons of Japanese race out of Military Area No. 1.

Kanai was arrested by federal agents at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, where he was attending a YMCA convention.

It was charged that he had left San Francisco without permission after "freezing" orders had been proclaimed by the military.

Appearing before the court, Kanai read a statement which said in part:

"It has been my personal privilege to have a cosmopolitan rearing. This has developed in me a tolerance which has developed into a conviction to believe in the American traditions of our founding fathers of rights of individuals regardless of race. It is the way I have always lived.

"I have also pledged my loyalty to my country all my life. My pledges and oath have been to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic. The case of the internment or restrictions of citizens by race is a domestic problem. It is my conviction that environment plays a greater part in loyalty and character than ancestry, but I shall reaffirm here that the important basis is that my pride, loyalty and honor is being thoroughly American.

"This is my native land and in violating that restriction I had to choose either to support the Constitution and my convictions or to temporarily suspend them. . ."

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