

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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## Holman Bill Challenges Nisei Citizenship

### Evacuees Answer Army's Call To Save Vital Long Staple Cotton Crop In Arizona Fields



#### Battle for the World

The battle for the world continued this week in the rubble-strewn streets of Stalingrad, Russia's great, modern industrial city on the Volga. Most of the city, under a constant rain of Nazi explosives, was in flames or in ruins. But the Volga city was exacting a tremendous price for every inch of ground gained by Herr Hitler's Wehrmacht. The issue is still in doubt.

Sen. Elbert D. Thomas of Utah who spent 17 years in Japan as a Mormon missionary, said in Washington that the Japanese people "have been deluded by that warmongering militarist class symbolized by Premier Tojo and Admiral Yamamoto to the extent that they are blinded to all else." The Utah Senator said that he did not believe that the Japanese people look upon the United States as a "monstrous occidental colossus" that will swallow them if they "don't do the swallowing first." "Some of the people have become fanatic, it is true, but not all, by any means," he said. Sen. Thomas, one of the staunchest supporters of the administration's foreign and domestic policies, has broadcast to the Japanese people via short-wave on several occasions, urging them to overthrow their military overlords.

Masayuki Tani, a typical bureaucrat who has attached himself to Nippon's militaristic government, has been appointed minister, taking over the duties relinquished by Shigenori Togo, according to enemy radio reports. Japan's Gen. Shunroku Hata announced via radio that new developments were imminent in the Asiatic war theatre, possibly hinting at an attack on Siberia, but many observers believed that Gen. Hata was merely talking for effect. They reasoned that a Japanese attack on Siberia would not be heralded by an announcement.

The Japanese Army in China was losing ground in Kiangsi and Chekiang provinces and a small clash between Sino-Japanese units was reported in Yunnan by Chungking radio. Chinese intelligence reported a concentration of Japanese military forces in western Shansi and set October 5 as the date when these troops would move against the Chinese.

Korean nationalists in this country reported that they had received underground reports to the effect that Ken Inukai, former member of the Imperial Diet and son of Tsuyoshi Inukai, liberal Japanese premier who was assassinated by militarists, was being held in Japan for alleged complicity in a reported attempt on the life of Premier Tojo. These reports also indicated that the peninsula people were still indulging in an underground war against the Japanese Army.

Secretary of the Navy Knox reported this week that the Navy Department expected the Japanese to launch a "big push" shortly to retake the Solomon islands. Meanwhile, the Nipponese land attack on Port Moresby, chief advanced base of the allies in the southern Pacific, was still stalled in the jungles forty miles from the strategic New Guinea city.

#### Report Initial Group 'Tired, Disappointed' After First Day's Work

CASA GRANDE, Ariz.—Evacuee Japanese volunteers, the majority of them American citizens, went into the fields enthusiastically Monday, but emerged tired and disappointed after their first day of picking Arizona's vital long staple cotton crop, the Associated Press reported.

Because Arizona's long staple cotton crop grows in Pinal and Maricopa counties, inside Military Area No. 1, from which area Japanese were excluded by Army order earlier this year, permission to use the evacuees from the relocation centers at Rivers and Poston was obtained when Secretary of War Stimson held that long staple cotton was vital to the war effort.

The entire long staple cotton crop is earmarked for production of parachutes, balloons and gliders.

After permission had been obtained, recruiting was started in the two relocation centers for volunteer workers. The first group to go into the cotton fields started Monday in fields adjacent to the Gila river relocation center at Rivers. Evacuee workers in this area are housed at the relocation center and are brought out to the fields daily in trucks and busses.

It was stated that none of the Japanese volunteers had previous experience in cotton picking and inexperience so handicapped them that only one man was able to pick as much as 44 pounds in the morning. (According to a recent story in the Arizona Republic of Phoenix, the rate of pay for picking staple cotton was approximately \$3 per 100 pounds, believed the highest in the history of the crop.) The average picked during the first morning's work was 22 pounds. Few were able to equal their morning pick in the afternoon. Experienced pickers gather about 200 pounds a day, it was stated.

But cotton growers declared that the Japanese made a good showing for beginners.

Growers and officials of the War Relocation Authority were frank to say that the success of the evacuee cotton picking plan depended upon the attitude of the first volunteers after their initial day's work. Unless many recover from their discouragement, the turnout on subsequent days may mean a complete failure, it was stated.

The first group of 250 pickers were sent to the Floyd Smith ranch near Casa Grande.

While no figures had been given by War Relocation Authority officials as to then number of Japanese volunteering for work to date, it was stated the initial number was "far larger than volunteered for work in the Colorado sugar beet fields at first."

It was stated that although the present group of pickers are "commuting" from the Gila River center, machinery will be set up "as rapidly as possible" for distributing the volunteer workers farther away from the center, including arrangements for sending groups into Maricopa county on the basis of remaining on a ranch until the close of the long staple cotton picking season.

Meanwhile, it was declared that the Army, under Grig. Gen. C. K. Brown, remained ready on short notice to post the required guards on the outside of the areas where the Japanese evacuees are picking. It was stated that the army has nothing to do with the discipline maintained in the fields. It is only interested in seeing that no Japanese pass the zone lines laid down.

### Relocation Center Residents Hold Funeral for Nisei Soldier

#### 400 Evacuees Attend Final Rites Recently For Pvt. Eugene Hayashi

HUNT, Idaho — More than 400 Japanese evacuee colonists in the Minidoka Relocation center gathered around a flag-draped coffin last Friday night to pay their final respects to a young Japanese boy who died while serving in the U. S. Army at Camp Carson, Colorado.

Baptist funeral services for Private Eugene Hayashi, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Hayashi, were conducted by the Reverend Emery Andrews, former associate pastor of the Japanese Baptist church, Seattle, now working with the Japanese evacuees for the American Baptist Homes Mission Board.

Eugene died September 12 at Camp Carson from a kidney ailment. With him during his last illness was a brother, Private Joe Hayashi, stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas.

The funeral services were held in one of the community's dining halls where an altar was set up with a cross, candles, and flowers. Assisting in officiating was the Reverend Shozo Hashimoto, former minister of the Japanese Baptist church of Seattle and now a colonist at Hunt.

Hymns were sung and prayers recited. Katsumi Takahashi delivered the eulogy for friends, and K. Watanabe for the membership of the Japanese Baptist church.

At the conclusion of the services Sergeant W. Reiger, who escorted the body from Camp Carson, removed the flag from the coffin and presented it to the deceased's mother.

The parents and a friend, Shunji George Kashiwagi, were given special permission to leave Hunt to accompany the body to Salt Lake City for cremation.

This was the largest funeral yet held in the evacuee colony which has a population of 9,447.

### Center-Bound Evacuees May Work In Beets

#### Sen. Norris Asked For Permission to Use Evacuee Workers

WASHINGTON — Senator Geo. W. Norris (Ind.), Nebraska, said Monday that the War Department had agreed to permit 15,000 West Coast Japanese, en route to relocation centers in Arkansas, to harvest sugar beet crops in several western states.

(More than 5,000 evacuee have already signed up for sugar beet and other harvest work in inland western states.)

Senator Norris said that he was so advised by the Department of Agriculture when he requested permission on behalf of sugar beet growers in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana where there has been a critical shortage of farm help.

The Japanese, the majority of whom are American-born citizens, are being moved inland from strategic west coast areas.

### Poston Camouflage Factory To Open Within Month

POSTON — Eighty per cent of the employees at the new Poston camouflage net factory will be women, it was reported here by the Poston Press Bulletin.

The factory, which will be located on the south end of Poston 2, is expected to be completed within 30 days.

### Utah's AFL Hits Influx Of Japanese

#### Would Introduce Anti-Alien Land Bills In Next Legislature

PRICE, UTAH — A resolution opposing acquisition of land by persons of Japanese ancestry in the state of Utah was adopted here Tuesday during the 38th annual convention of the Utah State Federation of Labor (AFL).

Proponents of the resolution also indicated that they would move for adoption of "anti-alien" land laws similar to those now in effect in California.

In opposing ownership of state lands by Japanese, the AFL federation held that the "nation is at war with one of the most deceitful peoples of the world and that evacuees, Japanese nationals and of Japanese descent, from the west coast are settling in Utah and are likely to acquire land, depriving, men in the armed forces and in defense industry from returning to their vocations after the war."

A supporting resolution said Japanese are replacing Americans in "culinary fields," and asked for legislation requiring that any establishment of Japanese origin be required to post notices giving the number and capacity of Japanese employed.

Another resolution which was adopted directed J. R. Wilson, federation secretary, to obtain copies of California's laws on Japanese ownership of lands and turn them over to the federation legislative committee for introduction at the 1943 Utah legislature.

### Gila River Project Director Resigns

RIVERS, Ariz. — Eastburn R. Smith resigned last week as director of the Gila River relocation center, administration headquarters announced.

Pending the appointment of Mr. Smith's successor, E. R. Fryer, regional director of the War Relocation Authority in San Francisco, will be acting director of the Gila project.

## Hearty Welcome Accorded Nisei Students at Park College

#### All Six of School's Social Clubs 'Rushing' U. S.-Born Japanese

PARKVILLE, Mo. — Seven American-born Japanese students at Park college, central figures in the recent 'battle of Parkville,' have been accorded a "hearty" and "unanimous" welcome by students of the school, the Park Stylus, weekly newspaper, stated last week in its lead editorial.

The Stylus, in an editorial headed "Welcome, Nisei," declared:

"Judging from the concentrated 'rushing' by all six Park's social clubs, the welcome of the Park student body to the seven new students of Japanese ancestry is a hearty and unanimous one. The records of accomplishments and popularity of these students in their California high schools, backed by their captive personal-ities, put them on the select list of every organization. It's a lucky soccer team whose club signs up Hank Masuda. And Abe Dohi will

### Amendment is Proposed to Constitution

#### Bill Believed Aimed At U. S.-Born Japanese Introduced in Senate

WASHINGTON — Senator Rufus C. Holman, R., Oregon, Monday proposed a constitutional amendment which would permit Congress to deprive American-born individuals of Japanese, German and Italian ancestry of their citizenship rights.

It was indicated that the bill was aimed specifically at American-born Japanese.

The amendment, proposed in the form of a joint congressional resolution, would end "dual citizenship" by providing that "persons who under the laws of any foreign nation are deemed to be citizens or subjects of such foreign nation shall not become citizens of the United States, whether born in the United States or not, except to the extent and subject to such terms and conditions as Congress may prescribe."

Senator Holman said the suggested amendment would deprive American citizens of Japanese descent of citizenship because they are claimed by Japan as Japanese citizens. It might also apply to Americans of German and Italian descent, he said.

Congress, however, could — and probably would — permit American-born citizens of friendly nations to retain their full rights as American citizens, Senator Holman said.

### Civilian Control Of 'Internment' Camps Criticized by Legion

KANSAS CITY — Civilian control of Japanese "internment" camps was criticized at the national convention of the American Legion last week-end.

The Legionnaires also went on record opposing any special privileges for the Japanese under any pretext.

A resolution sponsored by the Nevada American Legion, calling for the deportation of all Japanese after the war, was considered.

put that needed spark in any basketball squad.

"Such wholehearted approval of the student body is but the final step in acceptance of these American citizens as ordinary students on the Park college campus. If Parkville's few misguided patriots were not satisfied with the opinion of the army intelligence, the navy intelligence, the FBI, the War Relocation administration, the Federal Department of Education and the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian church, and the sheriff of Platte county, surely the critical judgment of a cosmopolitan body of 450 students should succeed in convincing them of the work and loyalty of these college students.

"Whether Parkville citizenry is convinced or not, we former students greet you of Japanese ancestry as we greet all new students, be their racial background German, Italian, French, English, Indian, or what have you. Your aims, your ideals, your traditions are ours.

"Welcome to Park college. We know you'll like it."



## Santa Anitans Begin Moving To Arkansas

**Southern Californians Constitute First Major Move to New Center**

SAN FRANCISCO — The next contingent of Japanese evacuees to be transferred inland from the Santa Anita Assembly center, Arcadia, Calif., began moving Sunday, Sept. 20, to the Rohwer Relocation center, in Desha county, Arkansas, following army orders. 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 the evacuation and transfer operations, announces that approximately 4,500 Japanese were affected by the new order.

This will be the first major movement to the Rohwer Relocation Center. An advance party of approximately 220 was transferred from the Stockton (Calif.) Assembly Center to Rohwer, Sept. 14.

The new Santa Anita group of evacuees will be made up of families originally evacuated from the Lawndale-Downey area and a portion of the city of Los Angeles.

Movement started Sept. 20, and will continue at the rate of approximately 500 on each alternate day until completed. Meals will be served enroute and medical attendants from the U. S. Public Health Service will be aboard the train. The journey will require approximately five days.

The Rohwer Relocation center is the first of two centers to be opened in Arkansas, and will be operated by the War Relocation Authority, a civilian agency created for the purpose of maintaining such centers for the duration of the war. It will have a capacity of 10,000 evacuees when filled.

The center lies near the town of Rohwer and 15 miles northwest of Arkansas City in extreme southeast Arkansas in the Mississippi River delta region. The center is located on approximately 10,000 acres now covered by second growth timber.

Drainage and irrigation facilities are being provided, and the land, once in production status will produce long-staple cotton, alfalfa, soybeans, small grains, fruit and truck crops. Climate is mild, with about 52 inches of rain a year, a small amount of snow in winter, and a frost-free period of about 230 days.

## Japanese Prisoners Assisting China's Struggle for Freedom

WASHINGTON — Miss Young Wang, China's foremost screen star, stated here last week that many Japanese prisoners are now assisting the free Chinese in distributing propaganda against the Japanese military government and making Japanese language broadcasts urging their people to "seek freedom at home as well as abroad."

Miss Young Wang said also. "Millions of the little people of China — the peasants and students — have given their lives in the world cause of freedom, but they did it with the hope that the western world will recognize their sacrifices and no longer exploit their countrymen and treat them as inferiors."

She stated that China must have assurances that she will not be "cheated" in a post-war world.

Tiny Miss Wang flew here from Chungking to attend the international student assembly held recently in Washington.

Asked whether Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would grant the Chinese a liberal government after the war, she said China's leader recognizes that this is "a people's war."

## Old CCC Camp To House Evacuee Farm Workers

VALE, Ore. — Preparations are being made to convert the old CCC camp, seven miles north of Vale on the John Day highway, into a farm labor camp to house approximately 200 Japanese laborers.

## State Board Asked to Commute Death Sentence of Japanese

**Utah's Forgotten Man Faces Execution by Firing Squad in October**

Hearing a plea that it commute to life imprisonment the death sentence hanging over Masato Karumai, Utah's "forgotten prisoner," the state board of pardons held its monthly hearing at the prison last week.

Karumai, 71-year-old Carbon county resident, is under sentence to face a prison firing squad on October 14 for the slaying on March 13, 1925, of a fellow Japanese. His strange case came to light several months ago, when it was discovered that he had been "forgotten" in a legal maze entangling his case.

Only one witness appeared last Saturday to plead for Karumai — Therald N. Jensen, Price attorney, appointed by the Fifth district court to represent Karumai when he was resented to death recently by Judge John A. Hougard.

Karumai was originally sentenced to death before the firing squad in 1926, but the sentence was never carried out. He was sent to the Utah state hospital for a time and when he returned he was confined in prison until his case suddenly came to light several months ago.

"It would be cruel and unusual punishment to execute this man so long after his conviction," Mr. Jensen said. He added that Judge Hougard, in imposing death sentence, had recommended commutation to life imprisonment.

The board took no action on the Karumai case, since it still had to complete a public hearing on other cases, before rendering decisions.

## Evacuees Respond To Call for Labor In Cotton Fields

PHOENIX, Ariz. — The response from evacuee Japanese at relocation centers at Poston and Rivers for cotton picking work in Pinal and Maricopa counties has been "very encouraging," L. J. Korn, assistant project director at Gila River, said here last week.

Mr. Korn indicated his belief that most of the evacuees with farming experience would volunteer.

Earl Mahar, secretary of the Arizona Farm Bureau Federation and liaison officer for the state in negotiations for obtaining cotton picking help, conferred with representatives of Brig. Gen. C. K. Brown concerning the areas where the first volunteer Japanese workers would be used. Gen. Brown was sent to Arizona by Lt. Gen. DeWitt to supervise the army's work of patrolling the exterior boundaries of the harvest areas. The Army was said to be ready "on ten minutes notice" to send guards to the designated areas.

War Relocation Authority representatives met with Gov. Sidney Osborn and other Arizona officials last week to work out details of army approved plan to help harvest the long staple cotton crop in Pinal and Maricopa counties. This long staple cotton, according to War Department officials, is a "vital war necessity," used for gliders, balloons, parachutes and for other war equipment.

The plan had been announced after conferences between Gov. Osborn and Col. Karl R. Bendetson, representing Gen. DeWitt.

## Weiser Boy Hurt In Farm Accident

WEISER, Idaho — Milton Mukai, 8, Route 3, Weiser, Idaho, suffered a compound fracture of the upper arm when he was thrown from his horse on the morning of September 14.

The boy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Massa Makai, formerly of Vashon Island, Wn., was on his way to school when his mount was frightened by a nearby hay chopper, causing the animal to run. A neighbor, Mr. Reitz, who witnessed the accident, took the boy home. He was then taken to a physician.

Milton was taken to the Weiser General hospital later in the morning by Dr. M. S. McGrath, attending physician, who stated that the case was of serious nature. The boy was also bruised severely by the fall.

## Evacuee Property To Be Protected By WRA Office

LOS ANGELES — The federal government last week took action to protect the commercial and property rights of evacuated residents of Japanese descent as the appointment of two men to handle the affairs of the evacuees was announced.

H. R. Oakley was named agricultural property supervisor for the War Relocation Authority and L. F. Sloan was named commercial property custodian.

Oakley said that there had been many cases in which minor merchants and other citizens had tried to "gyp" Japanese because they had been evacuated. The government will protect their interests, Oakley said.

## Clarify WRA Regulations on Government

MANZANAR, Calif. — The War Relocation Authority's new self-government regulations were clarified here recently by Solon T. Kimball, WRA head of community organization, who explained the new orders to a meeting of block leaders here recently, the Manzanar Free Press reported.

Kimball defaulted the rumor that non-citizen block leaders were to be "kicked out" because of the new regulations. He pointed out that they would be retained in their administrative capacities as "block managers." They will continue to function, Kimball said, as administrative employees, looking after the welfare of the people.

However, legislative powers for the Manzanar community will be vested in the community council, an elective body restrictive to citizens; although all residents of Manzanar of voting age may participate in the selection of the council.

The community council will be directly responsible to the people of Manzanar, rather than to the administration.

## Arrival of Portland Evacuees Completes Minidoka Movement

HUNT, Idaho. — Arrival of 317 Japanese evacuees from the Portland (Ore.) Assembly Center on Sept. 11, virtually completed large-scale movements to the Minidoka War Relocation Center at Hunt, Idaho, 20 miles northeast of Twin Falls.

The population of this unusual new Idaho community, created as a result of the military decision to remove all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast war zone, stood at 9385 on Sept. 12, making it the 8th largest city in the state and lifting Jerome county to ninth position among the counties. Puyallup and Portland Assembly centers clean-up crews and other small groups will even-around 10,000, the planned capacity raise Hunt's population to its of the Center. The new town is named for Wilson Price Hunt, early explorer of the Snake River country.

Morrison-Knudsen company of Boise, Idaho, builders of this sprawling sagebrush city of 600 wooden buildings, is rushing the project to completion.

## Japanese Evacuee Willed \$200 by Oakland Woman

OAKLAND, Calif. — An evacuee Japanese at the Tanforan assembly center was remembered in the will of Katherine M. Small, Piedmont widow.

This was learned last week when Mrs. Small's will was filed in Superior Court.

She left \$200 to Koma Kusaka, who was employed by Mrs. Small and her husband for 17 years before the recent evacuation.

## TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

### Revising Reactions To Farm Work

When we were preparing to leave Zone 2 of California to come to Poston, Arizona, the agitation for Japanese farm workers was starting. My first reaction was, "Why should we help out these farmers who wanted to chase us out of our homes purely because of race prejudice. If they were willing to sacrifice their crops before they would ask for our help, let them eat those words. All the evacuee Japanese manpower would be needed for the development of the relocation centers through which we can show what we can do. It would be a mistake to sacrifice our future to render temporary relief to those who had been the cause of all this grief and loss to us."

Two months and more days have elapsed since our arrival to this, our wartime home. During that interim I have been to Utah and heard first hand stories from the beetfield workers who have come from Pacific Coast relocation and assembly centers and also voluntary evacuees. I have also spoken to the U. S. Employment Service officials about the workers and working conditions.

My viewpoint has changed for many reasons. Farming on a large scale is not going to be possible in most of the centers for many months to come. In the meanwhile harvesting time is here. Either help must be given or the crops will rot. The opportunity to render service and thus gain goodwill is being offered.

The appreciation and gratitude shown to the Idaho and Utah workers has been encouraging. It has given rise to the hope that there is still the possibility of having a haven offered to the American Japanese war refugees from the Pacific Coast by the intermountain states and the middle west.

### Employment Service Protects Volunteers

If the Japanese workers were forced to be confined within barbed wire fences after working hours; if military guards were necessary; if working conditions and wages were poor; if the government agencies were insincere in looking after the interests of the workers, my opinion would most likely be opposed to volunteer farm workers even today.

But everything is being done to make conditions normal and satisfactory for the workers. The employment service has watched over living conditions, adjusted wage disputes and in every manner protected those volunteers. The public reception has been excellent.

The monetary gain cannot be overlooked. The War Relocation Authority is offering all those who can qualify for farm work a definite inducement because it has decided not to charge the living expenses of the dependents left in the centers. Every cent earned will be helpful in keeping the family contented through the purchasing of many articles which the government does not provide the residents in the centers. The depleted treasury of every household can be replenished by taking advantage of this opportunity.

### Trip to Free Zone Valuable Experience

Also a trip to the free zone or merely to go out of the relocation center on a furlough is a valuable experience. It will enable everyone to have a new perspective on the relocation center life. Through actual contact and observation, the problem of relocation and resettlement can be settled in one's mind.

The long range view is the chief reason which compels me to believe that the more workers we have going out to work, the better it will be in the long run. The goodwill that will result is the most important thing to be gained at this time. It will be the start in our campaign to win a place in American life which will be more stable and permanent than what we have had in the past.

It is an encouraging sign to see so many signing up as volunteer workers. Even inexperienced city workers, men, women and students, are joining in this civilian army as

a patriotic gesture. Those of Japanese parentage should not hesitate to do their share when the nation's need is so urgent.

### Arizona Cotton Valuable Material

Arizona's long staple cotton is a valuable raw material. It has been declared a military necessity that the crop be harvested without loss. And thus, General DeWitt, who has steadfastly refused to permit Japanese to re-enter Zone 1, has made an example in order that the residents of Poston and Gila River relocation centers may be able to help in bringing in this valuable crop.

The opportunity to make a little extra money while contributing to national welfare will be welcomed by many. At the same time, Arizona may be the future home of many of the residents of these two centers even after the war. If farming can be carried on in this region with a friendly environment, it may be better than California. Furthermore, since similar crops may be raised in this region, it is possible that the costs may be less because of the less developed land.

By playing an important part in the saving of this year's Arizona cotton crop, those of Japanese parentage will be given credit like those who went to Idaho to thin sugar beets.

### Six Thousand Reported Aiding Fall Harvesting

WASHINGTON — It was declared here last week by U. S. officials that approximately 6,000 of the 120,000 persons who were moved from the west coast because of Japanese ancestry are helping to relieve farm shortages elsewhere in the United States.

This number is expected to be increased as the peak harvest season approaches and as recruiting for cotton picking in Arizona gets under way.

It was stressed that all who leave the relocation centers for work do so voluntarily and employers wishing to obtain their services must sign a contract setting out wages and working conditions and must assume the cost of transporting workers to their jobs and back when their work is done.

The workers cannot be used to displace local labor and employers cannot pay them less than the prevailing wage in the locality.

### Wyoming Legionnaires Visit Evacuee Project

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Declaring that he was anxious to find out how people in Heart Mountain are being treated, E. I. Goppert, department commander of the American Legion, State of Wyoming, and a delegation of legionnaires visited the WRA center recently.

"We hope to gather all facts about the center and be able to disseminate accurate information to the Wyoming public and thus build a better relationship between the people of Wyoming and this center," Goppert said.

The legionnaires were welcomed at the center by two evacuee members of the American Legion, Hito-shi Fukui and Clarence Uno.

### Heart Mountain Colonists Accept Panel of Judges

HEART MOUNTAIN — With only 83 negative votes, Heart Mountain colonists accepted the panel of seven judges and two alternates nominated by block chairmen at an election held recently at this center.

Fourteen blocks accepted the nominations unanimously, while only one voted against the panel. Judges and their alternates will be Kiyoji Doi, Toyosuke Kimoto, Tadashi Kinoshita, Ryunosuke Kumai, Dr. Kiyohide Nakagi, Goro Terui, Minokichi Tsunokai, judges; and Takema Kawakami and Tokuji Tokimasa, alternates.



## Walt Tsukamoto Joins Counsel On Test Case

Wakayama Case Will Challenge Legality Of Military Orders

LOS ANGELES — Reset for argument before a federal three-judge court, the applications of Ernest K. Wakayama and his wife, Toki Wakayama, for writs of habeas corpus, challenging the constitutionality of Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt's restrictive orders evacuating American citizens of Japanese ancestry, will be heard on October 2 in the Federal building at Los Angeles.

The judges who will hear the oral arguments are Campbell E. Beaumont, Harry A. Hollzer and J. F. T. O'Conner.

Walter T. Tsukamoto, former national president of the Japanese American Citizens League and a member of the California and Sacramento county bars, has joined present counsel in behalf of the petitioners furnished by the American Civil Liberties Union. Tsukamoto, a captain in the Judge Advocate General's department, U. S. Army Reserves, is now at the Tule Lake relocation center, having been evacuated there from Sacramento.

Attorneys now appearing in behalf of the American citizen Japanese are A. L. Wirin, E. W. Camp, Hugh McBeth, Loren Miller and Fred Okrand of Los Angeles; and Arthur Garfield Hays and Osmond K. Fraenkel, national counsel of the ACLU.

In the meantime, the Department of Justice, representing the military authorities in the cases in support of the orders issued by military authorities, has filed an 86-page printed brief. Appearing upon the government brief are Leo V. Silverstein, U. S. Attorney; Andrew Hauk and Norman W. Neukom, assistant U. S. Attorneys. The major thesis of the government's brief is that all of the military orders are justified by "military necessity." It was stated that the government concedes, however, that whether or not there was genuine military necessity and whether the military orders were directly related to that necessity constitutes a "judicial question" for the courts to determine.

According to the Open Forum, weekly publication of the Southern California section of the ACLU, one of the major grounds urged by the government in support of the military orders of evacuation and restriction directed against American citizens of Japanese ancestry solely because of their race and nationality is that of "protective custody." Says the government brief:

"The court will undoubtedly take judicial notice of the activity of uninformed or overzealous Americans to harm, abuse and kill people of Japanese ancestry who might be living within these military areas. Citizenry is enraged upon hearing the horrors of war, reprisals can occur, vengeance could and might well be attempted against people of the Japanese race wherever they may be encountered. This had to be warded against. The only logical solution was the peaceful and orderly removal of people of this race."

An additional argument made by the government is that the orders of evacuation were justified because "fifth column activities of Japanese, both aliens and citizens, had seriously hampered defense in the Hawaiian islands; that such activities had been discovered in the Pacific Coast area."

(The Open Forum noted that the Tolcan Committee reports disclose that no such fifth-column activities took place in the Hawaiian islands at any time before or since the attack upon Pearl Harbor; no fifth-column activities on the Pacific Coast by Japanese, whether citizens or aliens, have come to public light.)

A brief in behalf of the petitioners is being prepared and will be filed with the court prior to the oral argument on October 2.

## Poston Block Gets Date Palm Trees

POSTON — Block 42 children may soon be picking their own dates from four trees recently transplanted here.

The trees were donated by A. Kitagawa, formerly of Thermal, California, where he raised dates for more than ten years.

## JACL Opens New Information Service in Nation's Capital

### Masaoka Will Speak to Social Work Parley

WASHINGTON — Mike Masaoka, national secretary and field executive of the JACL, will be one of the feature speakers at the 30th Conference of the National Federation of Settlements, Inc., being held at Ogelby Park, in Wheeling, West Virginia, this week-end.

Masaoka will speak on "The Implication of the Internment of American-born Japanese for Other Minority Groups."

Comments on evacuation and relocation will also be made at the conference by Paul Kellogg, editor of Survey Associates.

The Federation is associated with the National Council of Social Work and has 531 associate groups.

## Irish-Japanese Youth Prefers Jail to Center

Pat Brennan Kawasaki Pleads Guilty to Violating Army Order

SAN JOSE, Calif. — A six-foot Irish - Japanese boxmaker who told FBI agents he didn't want to go to a Japanese assembly center was arrested in San Jose last week. He is Patrick Brennan Kawasaki, 21-year old son of an Irish mother and a Japanese father. The youth was reported to have been picked up by federal agents after unsuccessfully posing as a Mexican.

Appearing before U. S. Commissioner Fox, Kawasaki pleaded guilty to the charge against him because, in his words, he chose prison rather than residence in a relocation center for Japanese "because he is not friendly with Japanese."

According to H. C. Van Pelt, assistant special agent in charge of the Northern California FBI office, the Irish-Japanese youth left Los Angeles in May to avoid the army's exclusion order and came to San Jose.

His father was sent to an assembly center and Mrs. Kawasaki, an American of Irish descent, accompanied him.

Pat Brennan Kawasaki was born in Chicago. Assistant U. S. Attorney Zirpoli this week drew up a complaint against Kawasaki. Zirpoli said that Kawasaki had used the name, John Gabriel Alva and had registered for the draft under that name.

## Manzanar Commission Drafts Constitution For Evacuee City

MANZANAR — Manzanar's newly appointed commission on community government last week started in on their task of drafting a constitution for the residents at this center.

The commission elected Henry Tsurutani chairman, Togo Tanaka vice-chairman and Roy Takeno secretary of their group.

Members of the commission will form the nuclei of the council, elections, judiciary and arbitration committees.

Qualified members from the community will be drafted for the committees. Both issei and nisei will participate in committee work.

## Two Alien Japanese Quizzed By FBI

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. — Taken from the Tanforan assembly center, two alien Japanese were being held in the county jail for questioning by FBI officials.

They are Mrs. Suku Itashiki, 50, and Ryusaburo Ito, 57.

Federal agents said Mrs. Itashiki had lived in this country for 23 years, eight of them in California. Ito had been in the United States for 35 years, 23 of them in California.

## New Convenience for Members Will Meet Long-felt Need

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order to provide its members with a complete and accurate information service, the Japanese American Citizens League is opening a Washington Information Service Bureau in connection with its special offices in the nation's capital, according to Mike Masaoka, national secretary and field executive.

Joe T. Kanazawa, well-known Nisei journalist who has been assisting Masaoka for the past two months, has been named director. Kanazawa, a free-lance writer from New York City, was an associate editor of the Japanese American Courier, past national president Jimmy Sakamoto's Seattle news-the sports editor of the Los Angeles paper, some eight years ago and geles Rafu Shimpo ten years ago.

First discussed at the special National Headquarters staff conferences held recently in Salt Lake City, this new service for members was inaugurated to meet the long-felt need, brought about by the war and evacuation, for a reliable and understanding question and answer bureau. Because of its strategic location in the center of world activity and national legislative, administrative, and judicial authority and its proximity to national organizations and publications, this bureau is in an excellent position to render invaluable services which no other group could.

Due to legal and technical difficulties, the facilities of this bureau are available to paid up members of the JACL only. Active members must include their chapter or former chapter name and address while Associated Members must mention their membership card identification number in their requests for aid.

Questions to Washington Office. All letters should be addressed to Washington Information Service Bureau, Japanese American Citizens League, P. O. Box 1721, Washington, D. C. Although there will be no charges for the services, the members requesting information must enclose a self-addressed, stamped return envelope. If any immediate answer is desired, air mail special delivery stamps should be enclosed.

This bureau deals only with questions of fact and information. It cannot and will not attempt to give legal advice or suggest a course of action. All matters referred to it will be treated in the utmost confidence. The League will not assume any liability regarding the correctness of the information or data released, but it will naturally use every possible care in the selection of its answers.

This new service is not to be confused with the functions of the special Washington Offices, declared Masaoka, who informs all chapter officials and members that suggestions as to public relations and other matters formerly handled by his office will be continued on the same basis. "The Washington Information Service Bureau is just another membership service of the JACL. It was organized in order to help our members obtain the accurate answers to many questions which are perplexing them today. A new services are needed, the JACL will continue to set them up."

Director Kanazawa urges all members who have questions regarding actual data to contact him immediately. If he is not able to furnish the right answers, he will direct the writer to the proper sources.

## Sixty-Six Arrive From Poston to Work In Davis County

LAYTON, Utah — Sixty-six alien and citizen Japanese arrived in northern Davis county this week from the relocation center at Poston, Arizona, to assist in the harvesting of Davis county tomato and sugar beet crops.

M. P. Whitesides of Layton brought the group to Utah at the request of farmers and the USDA farm board of the county.

Eleven are aliens and the remainder are citizens.

## Heart Mountain: Watchtowers Guard West Coast Evacuees At Wyoming Relocation Center

Wartime Home for Citizen and Alien Japanese Becomes State's Third Largest City; Food, Housing Problems Concern WRA Administrators

By LARRY S. TAJIRI

The huge lonely rock of Heart Mountain dominates the sere brown valley of the Shoshone. In a desert hollow between Heart and the ragged McCullough peaks, a mile away from the murky Shoshone, lies a closely-built cluster of barracks which is today Wyoming's third largest city.

This is the War Relocation Authority's northernmost community, Heart Mountain, wartime home for 10,000 persons of

Japanese race, evacuees from strategic west coast war zones.

The relocation center is in Park county in northwest Wyoming, only 65 miles from the west gate of Yellowstone national park—is a few minutes north on the highway from Cody to Powell. The highway runs by the center but only the warehouses, the M. P. barracks and the administration buildings are visible from the road.

Heart Mountain presents a sharp contradiction in the practice of democracy. As long as they are within the prescribed limits of the center, the colonists enjoy the "four freedoms." But there are watchtowers at Heart Mountain, little kiosks on stilts, each manned by its complement of a military policeman on guard. The guards are armed and the watchtower itself is equipped with a strong spotlight which shines all night. We spent one night in a barrack at Heart Mountain and we were angry at the thought of those watchtowers and those guards. It gave the relocation community the air of a concentration camp. We understand that the War Relocation Authority is not responsible for those watchtowers. We hope that they are temporary and that they will be removed—soon.

There are 46,000 acres of land in the Heart Mountain relocation area, which was a U. S. government reclamation project. Of this total, 27,000 acres will eventually be devoted to agricultural purposes. But of the 46,000 acres the evacuees are confined to a single section of 640 acres, the central area on which the barracks are located. The watchtowers are there to see that they do not have the freedom of the relocation area itself.

But Heart Mountain is young and perhaps it is not wholly fair to indulge in criticism at this stage. The administrators, typical of WRA personnel, seem anxious to do their best in meeting this tremendous problem of relocating 10,000 persons in a region which has never before sustained so many.

Considering that it is a community born of wartime exigency, built in record time despite present-day material shortages, Heart Mountain's physical features are excellent. Built like Manzanar on a square mile of land, its tarpaper-covered barracks are now being lined with celotex. Each "apartment" is equipped with a big U. S. Army coal stove, capable of keeping the rooms warm even in the severe winters of northern Wyoming. The barracks seem to be of better construction than some of the earlier relocation centers.

As in every other relocation center, food, housing and dust are the principal problems. The year's first snowfall and a heavy rain had bedded down the dust and the air was clear during the two days we spent at Heart Mountain.

The administration is working to solve the basic problems of food and shelter. Philip Barber, director of community services, last week instituted an investigation of the mess hall situation and the results of the study were expected to provide a basis for reorganization of the food setup. Colonists had complained of a variance in the quality and quantity of the food served at the 37 mess halls serving the community. Mr. Barber was quoted by Heart Mountain's (Continued on page 4)

## Colorado State Keeps Hands Off Evacuee Labor

Gov. Carr Declares Individual Communities Must Take Responsibility

DENVER, Colo.—Colorado communities that want to employ Japanese on farms may do so, but it is up to the communities themselves to provide what protection the workers may require, Gov. Ralph L. Carr said in Denver last week.

"The state has accepted no responsibility for the protection of the Japanese," the governor emphasized.

He said that it was with this understanding that Joseph H. Smart, regional director of the War Relocation Authority with offices in Denver, has announced that Japanese labor may be contracted in Colorado.

"It can now be revealed," the governor said, "that the real purpose of my recent trip to California was not to attend the launching of a ship, but to confer with army officials regarding this Japanese question. It has taken this long for the problem to be ironed out."

Doesn't Anticipate Trouble

Governor Carr, a candidate for the U. S. Senate on the Republican ticket in the November elections, said that he did not anticipate any trouble in the areas where Japanese are employed. Such employment, he said was wholly voluntary and would involve only parties that desired to employ Japanese, and Japanese who desired to work. The Japanese will receive regular wages for what they do.

"Of course, if a serious emergency should arise, the state would act to provide what protection would be necessary but the state is ready to do this only in serious emergencies when local protection proves inadequate," the governor stated.

## Japanese Newspaper, Complete with Type, For Sale in L. A.

LOS ANGELES — Would you like to buy a Japanese newspaper equipped with presses, type and no subscribers? Or would you prefer a chop suey palace in San Pedro which cost \$5,000 and the highest present bid is \$262?

Would you like to buy 3800 hogs together with a garbage contract which provides part of their feed? Originally these hogs were valued at \$110,000.

These are just a few of the management problems faced by L. F. Sloan, southern California director of the War Relocation Authority, whose job is to assist evacuated Japanese to dispose of their properties, adjust contracts and liquidate assets.

Sloan has established his office at 1031 Broadway, which houses all of the war agencies in the city.

## Chow Mein for Poston Tables

POSTON — Poston dining halls will soon have Poston-made noodles for chow mein and Japanese noodles.

A noodle factory which will manufacture 1200 to 1500 pounds of noodles daily was scheduled to start production Sept. 14 with more than 60 employees on the staff.

## Professor To Head Center Education

Laverne C. Bane, assistant professor of speech at the University of Utah was last week notified of his appointment as director of adult education at the WRA relocation center at Abraham, Utah.

Mr. Bane moved to the center last Tuesday to take over his new office.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI ..... Managing Editor

## EDITORIALS:

### An Alarming Tendency

There is an alarming tendency, evident even among the evacuee Americans of Japanese ancestry themselves, to regard their present situation in the relocation centers as "internment for the duration." This attitude is fostered by newspapers and by some public officials who refer to the people in the relocation communities as "internees". The impression is supported by watchtowers, searchlights, military police and by barbed-wire fences which guard the approaches to some of the centers.

Yet we cannot recall any proclamation issued by the United States Army ordering the detention of American citizens for the duration. Military orders have required the evacuation of citizens and aliens of Japanese descent and their movement to assembly and relocation centers. There has been no mention of internment for the duration of the war. Like Topsy, the policy of concentrated relocation now in effect "just grew." It was necessitated, in the belief of the officials in charge of evacuation, by the fact that voluntary evacuation, in effect until March 29 last, had dismally failed in relocating more than ten percent of the people involved. This failure may be ascribed chiefly to the hostility of inland states to the unsupervised influx of large numbers of persons of Japanese origin and to the fact that the majority of the persons involved had no place to go outside the west coast area. This is borne out by the fact that the majority of the voluntary evacuees resettling in the intermountain states were persons who had previously resided or who had friends or relatives in the region.

We must assume, then, that the policy of the United States government is not the internment for any prescribed period of time of citizens or aliens against whom there is no charge of disloyalty.

Concentration in a war relocation community should be regarded as a temporary measure before the achievement of individual relocation in communities outside the military combat areas.

We have reason to believe that the officials of the War Relocation Authority, who are at present doing a remarkable job with the powers and facilities at their disposal, are looking forward to individual relocation of the evacuees as the next phase of the tremendous tasks before them. A limited program of individual relocation has already been announced by the WRA. Private agencies are also being set up to assist in this problem of relocation.

The ugly charge of wholesale race discrimination has been levied by some critics of the Army's evacuation program and the treatment of the west coast Japanese has been compared with Hitler's treatment of Jews. The most effective answer to this charge is the acceleration of the program of individual relocation.

Blake Clark's comment on the Hawaiian Japanese in an article in the New Republic is also pertinent in regard to the evacuees now in relocation or assembly centers:

"... 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."

## Pre-war Prejudices

The week has witnessed another classic example of the sort of prewar racial prejudice which must be stamped out by the democratic nations in the blood and sweat of this war for freedom and equality.

Senator Holman's constitutional amendment to give Congress the power to disfranchise American-born citizens of enemy nationalities is directed primarily at the American-born Japanese, although the proposal, in its broad implications, threatens the citizenship rights of Americans of German and Italian origin. In fact should Hitler suddenly claim claim all persons of German origin in the United States as citizens of the Reich, Senator Holman might find himself in the embarrassing position of asking for the voiding of the citizenship of such Americans of German ancestry as Wendell Willkie, Justice Frankfurter of the Supreme Court and Gen. Mark Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the U. S. armed forces in the European war theatre.

We are troubled, not by the possibility of the passage of this anti-American proposal, since there are but few bigots of Senator Holman's stripe in Congress, but by the prevalence of these prewar race prejudices and attitudes. Similar attacks upon the citizenship of American-born Japanese have been made by the Native Sons of the Golden West, by Senator Stewart and Representative Anderson in Congress and by certain veterans' organizations on the Pacific Coast. These attacks are based solely on the racial origin of Americans of Japanese ancestry and their effect has to create a public opinion against the American Japanese which will make increasingly difficult the problem of relocation and readjustment.

We are troubled by the complacency of American leadership to the threat presented by these fascist-like attacks, for the issues at stake are those for which the war is being fought by the United Nations. The democratic powers cannot win the whole support of the Negro minority in America, the citizens of free China or the troubled people of India if it condones the racial persecution of a small minority in America. Such an attitude makes a mockery of our war and peace aims and transforms the Bill of Rights into a worthless document.

We cannot afford the luxury of racial discrimination-as-usual, while American boys are dying for world freedom from slavery in the battlefronts overseas.

## Negroes and Evacuation

Even conservative minds among Negroes have come to view with apprehension the internment of American citizens of Japanese descent. If this sort of treatment is the portion of yellow-skinned Nisei citizens, argues an article in *Crisis*, the organ of the National association for the Advancement of Colored People, what guarantees have black-skinned citizens for their future? "Negroes have been told again and again: 'Work quietly, be industrious, mind your own business, and you will get justice even in America,'" this article declares. "That is what these yellow-skinned Americans believe. They worked, cheerfully and industriously. They turned deserts into beautiful and fertile farmland, grew vegetables and fruits for themselves and others. They distinguished themselves at school, abstained from politics, had the lowest crime-rate of any group in the entire country. . . . What has been their reward? They have been plundered of everything, and crowded in concentration camps fit only for pigs. If Westbrook Pegler and the southern senators have their way they will be deported to Japan when the war is over. . . . If native-born Americans, of Asiatic descent, can be denied all civil rights and civil liberties, what about Americans of African descent?" The N. A. A. C. P. is not made up of wild-eyed fanatics. Its membership includes the soberest and most responsible Negro leadership in the country. If any of our readers thought that the editorial in last week's issue, "America Has Her India," presented an overdrawn picture of the problem with which racial discrimination confronts America's claim to be fighting to protect democracy, they would be well advised to ponder this article in *Crisis*.—An Editorial in the "Christian Century," Sept. 16, 1942.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Report on Heart Mountain

(Continued from page 3)

official news bulletin that "the officials recognize that an unhealthy situation exists and realize the need for immediate action."

As in other WRA centers, the colonists are served the food equivalent of 45 cents per day.

The housing situation, at the time of our visit, was complicated by the fact that a shipment of mattresses and bedding had not arrived. We were told that consequently several hundred of the later arrivals were forced to sleep on floors, although center officials had even gone into nearby towns to purchase bedding. In addition, there are more families at Heart Mountain than apartment units.

The people of Heart Mountain, like the people of Minidoka, believe that their center has "tremendous potentialities." Here again agriculture is the key. The annual rainfall is light, between seven and eight inches, and vegetation is sparse. But 27,000 acres await the irrigation water from Shoshone reservoir, some 20 miles away. At present a shortage of heavy equipment is hampering subjugation work and a labor shortage for agricultural work at the center is imminent with more than 1,000 men volunteering for sugar beet work in the fields of Wyoming and Montana.

Water for domestic purposes at the center is pumped from the Shoshone river and filtered and purified in two pools. Heart Mountain's own reservoir, containing a supply of water to meet any emergency, has been installed on a knoll overlooking the barrack city.

The people of Heart Mountain provide a study in human nature. Some of the American-born citizens are hurt and angry because of evacuation and "internment" in this frontier barrack city. Others look forward to making the best of the possibilities offered by their relocation community. Some exhibit a defeatist attitude resulting from months of confinement in west coast assembly centers. All are alarmed by the proclivities of home-grown American practitioners

of fascist race theories who are attempting to take away their citizenship rights, deny them a chance to return to their homes, and deport them to a land most of them have never seen.

Heart Mountain's sanitary facilities are adequate. Each group of barracks has its flush toilets, showers and laundry.

There are recreation halls for each block but because these recreations buildings have not yet been supplied with one stick of equipment and because of the housing shortage, the buildings are being utilized at present as dormitories for single persons.

Heart Mountain has its police station, its fire department and postoffice, all manned with evacuee personnel. A recent fire in a laundry in Block 6 was placed under control by the evacuee firemen before the blaze could spread to nearby buildings. The blaze was blamed on defective wiring.

Three canteens are in operation, each with a complete stock of drugs, notions, cigarettes, candies and food. A dry goods store will be opened shortly.

The parents of Heart Mountain are concerned over the education of their children. Already 1735 children have registered for school but classes have not yet started. Two elementary schools and a high school are planned. Evacuees possessing educational credits in California, Oregon or Washington are eligible for school teaching positions. Two vacant blocks in the center of the project have been set aside for the schools, but a shortage of materials is temporarily holding up the start of construction work and classes will be held for the time being in vacant barracks and mess halls.

Project director at Heart Mountain is C. E. Rachford from the U. S. forestry service. His assistant is Guy Robertson.

Information chief at the project is Vaughn Mechau, former Denver newspaperman. Through his efforts the relocation center has already established excellent public relations with nearby communities.

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### Our Security Lies in Our Unity

Over the past week-end we had the privilege of meeting with several national JACL officials who visited the project. Without intending to make this a "My Day" sort of column, we wish to say it was an enlightening and most pleasant experience.

As in all other things a new influence can be a source of stimulation. Ever since the middle of May our contacts have been limited and our thoughts concentrated along certain well-grooved channels. Thus it was stimulating to be able to sit down and

talk with recognized Nisei leaders who are playing such a tremendous part in helping to determine the future of this minority in the United States.

These JACL officials, in close touch with Washington, the various relocation centers and the general public, presented an over-all perspective of the problem confronting all of us. It emphasized the realization that our security is in unity, and that the JACL is the logical focus of this unity.

Those of us in the centers cannot begin to realize the magnitude nor the diversity of the problems connected with the issue of evacuation and relocation. It takes someone on the outside with the unlimited contacts of free citizens, to discover these and evaluate them properly.

Too many of us have begun to think of the relocation center as the final incident in an unpleasant series of events set in motion on that fateful December 7. This is not so. The relocation centers are but a way station in a still longer range program of permanent rehabilitation and settlement.

As one of the JACL officials remarked, evacuation is a dead issue except as an academic problem. No doubt it will be mooted by the historians and argued over, perhaps before the judiciary, even after peace is restored.

But what has been done cannot be undone, and the pre-Pearl Harbor state of affairs among the Nisei is something that never will

nor can be restored. Rather it is to tomorrow that all of must look. There are many questions to be asked and answered. What will the Nisei do? Where can they go? How will they live? Will they be accepted?

The officials of the WRA are cognizant of these problems. Much of their vocational guidance, public relations and rehabilitation program is designed to find practical answers to the questions.

The JACL too, more than the vast majority of the people in the relocation centers, is interested in finding the answer to these questions. That the individuals involved are approaching these problems in a practical, sensible way was evidenced during their recent visit to this center, by the questions they asked, by the recommendations they made.

The Nisei and their parents are fortunate to be able to look to such leadership in the JACL. The organization has its critics, of course. But none of them can present such an encompassing, comprehensive or practical program.

The JACL is not a static organization. It is a living organ sensitive to its surroundings. Thus it will grow and be useful as we support it and use it. It is organized on a sound foundation with excellent individual leadership. How this organization will be utilized to the common goods is up to the people who support it.



# THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

## Illiberal Attempts to Stir Race Hatred

Liberalism is not dead in America; it is not prostrated by war. While the Axis countries suppress liberalism or terminate it altogether, the liberals in America continue the fight for racial equality and to eliminate whenever possible the misery inflicted by an unjust economic system in industry and agriculture.

As long as the liberals continue to exercise their influence on the masses, social prejudices, unequal economic opportunities and social ostracism against the colored races will be gradually obliterated by a slow process of education.

War begets chauvinism which in turn breeds bigotry. If chauvinism will not hinder or push the liberal trends during wartime into obscurity, then liberalism will win a great victory on the home front. America today is fighting a total war against its enemies that threaten its very existence. The enemies threatening from without are such serious and obvious menace to us that the fascist ideals of creed and color dominating America thinking are ignored.

Illiberal attempts to stir race hatred are being fomented throughout the country. For instance, an organized attempt, it seems, to discredit Jewish people, in a desperate effort to confuse and mislead the American public, has been started in Los Angeles. There are many vicious rumors, lies and whispering campaigns spreading disunity in America by invoking an intensified anti-Semitic drive.

The attacks against the Jews are of great concern to all Americans, for it is an attempt to undermine the faith of the American people, spreading thereby disunity, racial prejudice and intolerance.

Bigotry forced by chauvinism is difficult to control. When our full attention is centered on winning the war abroad, we are bound to overlook fascistic tendencies at home. It is important therefore to let the liberals fight the battles on the home front, too. Even the most bigoted person can be made to rationalize the dangers inherent in racial discrimination.

The Japanese now in assembly

and relocation centers were hastily removed from vital west coast areas due to pressure exerted by racial prejudice, economic rivalry and military necessity. As a matter of fact, the west coast Japanese were victims of anti-Japanese sentiment.

Naturally, the Japanese interned in relocation centers through their own experiences should not permit racial intolerance to motivate their thoughts and feelings. Many evacuees now disillusioned and bitter over their evacuation are overly anti-Semitic. They blame the Jews for taking advantage of their plight and reaping huge profits from their losses. Of course, these Japanese have fallen into the common human weakness of blaming the entire Jewish people for some individual Jews who benefited from the Japanese evacuation movement.

In the case of the anti-Semitic Japanese, their only salvation is not to make the same mistake of allowing themselves to become intolerant of others and permitting others to suffer from racial prejudice because they happen to be unfortunate victims.

As a result of their temporary internment in relocation centers, the Americans of Japanese ancestry should emerge indoctrinated with liberalism. Today the hopes of every American Japanese rest in the hands of liberal fellow Americans of Caucasian descent whose broad policies and kind treatment of the evacuees will restore the confidence that justice and democracy have not been lost in the maze of total war activities.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

### The Near East and World War II

The conference between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin, together with the change in Great Britain's Middle East Command, suggests that the importance of the Near and Middle East as a war theater will increase during the coming weeks.

It is certain that Transcaucasia and the Mediterranean area were considered in the Churchill-Stalin talks, and that a strategy which would include United Nations forces all the way from Egypt and up through Palestine, Syria, Iran and Iraq to Caucasian Russia has received serious attention. Churchill's talks with the Middle East Command at Cairo before his arrival at Moscow no doubt took this direction.

As the Germans approach Transcaucasia, the part to be played by Allied forces in Syria and Palestine are reported to be in fine condition. They are supported by a large Polish force which has been equipped by the United States and Great Britain. Britain's preparations in the Euphrates Valley, while their nature is a military secret, are impressive. Installations along the Haifa-Baghdad road have assured the strength of this vital line of supply and defense.

#### U. S. Supplies Flow East

More and more American troops and supplies have been flowing into Egypt. American medium bombers have attacked Matruh, while heavy bombers have blasted Tobruk harbor and enemy ships in the Mediterranean. It is even being suggested that North Africa might become the United Nations' second front.

The transfer of the Middle East Command from General Auchinleck to General Sir Harold Alexander also suggests that the United Nations are about to step up their operations in this area. For General Alexander is known as an advocate of attack. In the first World War he went over the top

thirty times before he was wounded. In the present conflict he was the last man to leave Dunkerque at the time of the British withdrawal. He took over the command of Burma from Lieutenant General Hutton two days before the fall of Rangoon. He has been decorated for bravery many times, and his honors include the Distinguished Service Order. Such a man is not likely to wait for the enemy to move first.

"We should not be content to sit behind concrete fortifications," he has said. "We should take every chance to hit back, especially where the enemy is least expecting us."

The fact that a new command for General Auchinleck was not immediately announced may mean that he is being reserved for a job which Churchill and Stalin discussed at Moscow. Auchinleck was in command of the forces which took Narvik from the Germans in 1940, but when the Nazis invaded France shortly after his arrival in Norway he was ordered back to defend England.

The German approach on Transcaucasia also takes them closer to Allied forces in the Near East. If the Nazi plan involves a huge pincer movement moving up from North Africa and down from Russia, Hitler's forces will discover that they have taken on a stupendous job. While Rommel in the North African desert had the benefit of Italian bases in Libya and supply lines reaching back to Italy, distances across the Syrian desert are vastly greater. The distance from the Levant coast to the nearest oil wells is more than 1,000 miles, every foot of which can be defended from well supplied bases in the Euphrates Valley. The Ninth and Tenth British Armies, waterless sands, and hostile tribes stand in the way of any invader.

All the signs point to a titanic struggle in the Near East. How and when the blows will be struck depends upon the course of the war during the next few weeks, and the plans of the high commands.

## Nisei Woman: Come Fall, It's Time to Consider Your Cosmetics

Come fall it's a good time to look over your cosmetics to see if they're the right ones to see you through these colder months.

Along about this time you notice that summer heat, wind and dust have taken their toll. Perhaps your legs are beginning to peel, maybe your face feels rough, and it's quite likely that your hands have become harsh. This is a good time, then, to take stock not only of your cosmetics but also yourself.

You don't need an expensive or an extensive array of creams and lotions to keep yourself looking right. A fancy label doesn't guarantee results, nor does a fancy price. A good deal has been said and written lately about the actual content of cosmetics. Scientists have delved into the bottom of a three-dollar jar of cream and found six cents worth of cream and ostensibly two dollars and ninety-four cents worth of label and advertising. And a consumers' group recently tested face powders and found one a best buy—a certain dime-store brand.

And so, if you've been buying an expensive brand of creams and lotions, you might do well to look around and compare prices, quantity and quality.

Of course, cosmetics are the hardest thing to judge, practically, of any products. You can't feel it as you would materials, you can't test it, you can't see results, either favorable or unfavorable, without a long-period test.

However, these two things are true, and it might be wise to remember them.

1. No single cosmetic will produce miracles, despite all advertising claims to the contrary.

2. Generally speaking, all cosmetics these days are pure.

Any too glowing promise of skin beauty ought to be regarded with skepticism. A substance that's guaranteed to make a raving beauty of a person in three days' time is far too strong to put on anybody's face. Or else far too weak to be making promises.

#### Try to Find Substitutes

A bright gal can cut her cosmetic bill in half by using certain time-honored, time-tested substitutes for higher priced creams and lotions.

As good an astringent as any is witch-hazel. It's antiseptic, of course, which makes it that much better.

The best soap—that is the mildest and purest—is castile soap or mild, white baby soap. Don't buy an expensive brand of soap because it's supposed to do wonders for you. The only thing that any soap can do is keep you clean.

Instead of using a shampoo, you might try using mild soap flakes. Do's and Don'ts

Don't try saving money by buying cheap hairbrushes, etc. A good hairbrush will last years.

Don't use dirty powder puffs. It's much better to use a clean white cotton puff each time.

Do use a shade of powder exactly suited to your complexion. A lighter shade will make your face look coarser. Better to use a slightly darker powder than one too light.

## Book Review:

AMERICAN UNITY AND ASIA, by Pearl S. Buck. 140 pages, The John Day Co., New York

This slender volume is the most courageous and valuable book that has appeared in our generation. It is the only book we know of that from beginning to end pleads for the practice of democracy throughout the world. The author pleads the cause of the twelve millions of colored people in the United States, who are asked to give their lives fighting for a democracy of which they are not allowed to share the benefits. She also pleads for the many more millions, in China and in India and in Africa, who must be given justice and equality by the white race before there can be any hope of building a permanent peace. Pearl Buck points out that the crisis between the white and colored races has been made by the Nazis one of the main issues of this war, and that its settlement cannot safely be postponed.

With that courage that makes this book so outstanding and im-

## Whistling in the Dark

By KENNY MURASE

### Little Esteban Points Out Recreational Needs

Little Esteban was feeling pretty awful and low when I found him perched up on a branch of a mesquite tree just on the outskirts of Poston. A big yellow slab of an Autumn moon was sailing through the skies and a crisp tangy breeze was whipping in over the dusty flats. It was quiet and peaceful and nice.

But Little Esteban did not seem aware of all this—he was worried again about some serious matter. "What's on your mind, Little Esteban," I asked, "you're not yourself tonight." "I was just thinking, kiddo," he said as he looked far off into the dim-lit spaces. "Thinking about what?" I wanted to know.

"Well," said Little Esteban, "I just found out that the government can't afford to give us any more recreational equipment, and that we'll have to get them for ourselves. And when you start thinking about all the possible things that could happen, then you really got something to worry about."

"For instance, what?" I asked in my usual and indescribable stupidity. "Look, kiddo," said Little Esteban, "there are about 1400 kids here in the school age group of between 6 and 16 and some more between 16 and 25 who would all be in need of some sort of recreation during their free times. Of course schools will begin in October but in the meantime there's going to be the problem of keeping these kids and the young people occupied with some wholesome type of recreation. And even after school starts, you still have to provide recreation for them in the evenings."

"But then," said I, "I see those kids playing ball almost every evening. They seem to have enough to do." Yes, but how many of them do you see?" Little Esteban shot back an angry tone, "there's about 400 of them playing in three or four games which are played just about every night on every field, there's only about thirty balls, twenty-five bats and fifty gloves, and after each night the supply decreases as bats break and balls and gloves rip apart."

"Yeah but the soft-all season's just about over. Pretty soon you'll have to start them playing football and basketball." "Oh, izzatso, bright boy," remarked Little Esteban with a nasty sneer, "how much football do you suppose the kids can play with about six footballs and no football suits; and how much basketball do you suppose is possible with about six basketballs and no goals? Sure the kids can play marbles and hop-scotch and blind-man's bluff, but how many of them want to?"

Little Esteban was pretty sore by now so I began with a little more caution, chuckling heartily into his face. "I guess kids don't go for that kind of stuff like I used to when I was a kid just a few years back. But, then, if you want athletic equipment, why can't everyone chip in and share the costs?"

Little Esteban scowled at me; his eyes began to glare and I knew I said the wrong thing. "Listen, kiddo," he began, "if you had any sense at all and if you knew how the people in camp were fixed up for money, you wouldn't dare think of such a plan. When you're getting paid on a scale of \$12, \$16 and \$19, the average income per head for the whole camp comes to about \$4 a month, out of which you have to buy your clothing, bedding, haircuts, medicine, cosmetics, shaving cream and razor blades and all the

portant Miss Buck pleads also for the Japanese in America. She writes, "To train Japan's future leaders—can there be a greater chance for democracy?" Miss Buck believes that all men are created equal and that we should act according to this belief.

This is a fighting book, all the more so because it is written with loving kindness. I have not found in it a single note of intolerance—not even towards the intolerant. If a book can save the world this book will do it. At least it will save the world in the minds of as many as are fortunate enough to read it with open minds.—Mitchell Kennerley, in Asia Magazine, September, 1942.

other personal necessities. How much do you suppose you'll have left at the end of the month? I know a lot of families already completely out of funds and they'll have to depend upon relief from other sources, maybe from people right here."

"Where then do you suppose we're going to get help?" I asked, now shaken up by Little Esteban's words. "Well, you can try a lot of different sources but you can't expect too much help because these sources are always helping people in need—we'll have to ask youth, church, student, service and other humanitarian groups and individuals for all kinds of recreational material—discarded books, toys, games, and particularly athletic equipment." "But how are you going to approach these people?" I asked. "If you'll point out to them the dangers there are in allowing young people to shift for themselves without some sort of supervision and without wholesome recreational activity, then they'll realize that problems of juvenile delinquency, unhealthy morals and misdemeanors will develop. You know that there's definite signs of these problems in this community showing up already." So spoke Little Esteban—thoughtful, pensive Little Esteban.

I gave him a grave and sober nod and began to think and think hard and when I thought I had something to say, I looked up and found Little Esteban had disappeared into the sage bushes.

## the copy desk

On Sept. 12, editors of what was often characterized the "most intelligent" of center papers drew huge red "30's" across the first and last pages of the Tanforan Totalizer's final edition.

Never spectacular, the Totalizer was a mature, well-edited weekly that gave way only to an occasional pun (Kitchen: Of Mess and Men or Life with Fodder.)

Editor Taro Katavama headed the staff, with Bob Tsuda, Jim Yamada and Charles Kikuchi as associate editors.

The final issue was 28 pages in length. Best feature: Tanforan Calendar.

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We have no illusions about what we've done—and left undone. Putting out a weekly mimeographed paper in an assembly center is, after all, likely to be little more than a matter of muscular exertion than of inspiration. It's been a tough haul getting exertion than of inspiration. ting the final issue out not too far off its intended date, and we're mighty glad to be done with it. All we can sincerely say at the moment is that we hope it isn't too bad.—Final issue of Tanforan Totalizer, Sept. 12.

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A good deal of center newsprint passed through mimeographs on Sept. 12. On that day, when the Totalizer ran a 28-page farewell edition, the Gila News Courier appeared for the first time with a 14-page first edition.

Edited by Ken Tashiro of Los Angeles, the paper is staffed mainly by the original Tulare News staff.

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Two center paper mascots got together for the first time as the Pacemaker's Lil Neebo and El Joaquin's Pancho stood in line for tickets to Arkansas (El Joaquin, Sept. 19). Out of the hands of his master, artist Chris Ishii, Lil Neebo looked a bit disgruntled, but Pancho was his usual, toothy self. Cartoon was by El Joaquin's G. Akimoto.

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New column: Gila Tom Tom, by Editor Ken Tashiro of the Gila News-Courier.

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From Tulare center, Alice Uchiyama is now at Gila River starting a new group of full-page drawings showing various phases of the center's growth. The series on Tulare center was extremely well-done, was one of the best features of the paper.



## CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

### OUR THANKS

this week to Mary Kanno of Morrill, Nebraska, and to Yoshinori Yamasaki of Corinne, Utah, for their generous donations earmarked for the PACIFIC CITIZEN.

### IN NOTIFYING

us of your new addresses, please be sure to state (1) new address, (2) former address, (3) chapter affiliation, if any, and (4) your name. . . . we have actually received these notices without any signatures, but the greatest fault is lack of former address . . . your careful attention will be helpful and appreciated.

### HOW CAN I

be permitted to visit my family or friends at relocation centers? seems to be a popular query these days . . . although no official procedure of securing a visitor's permit has been announced, we suggest you write a letter to the project director of the center concerned about a week in advance of your planned visit, stating the name or names of persons you wish especially to visit and the date and approximate time of your arrival . . . unless you have members of your immediate family or relations whom you wish to see, we suggest you refrain from seeking permission to visit friends, even close ones, until a center is fully populated and has been open at least a month . . . in other words, let's give the administrators and center residents a chance to get acquainted and organized before paying our social calls . . . names of project directors will be supplied upon request.

### FROM A DIARY

on meeting trains from Tanforan en route to Topaz, Utah:

**Tuesday, the 15th**—first group of 500 scheduled to leave Tanforan about 8: p. m. judging by the advance crew, this train should be in Salt Lake City about 10:30 on the 16th.

**Wednesday, 16th**—waited from 10:30 p.m. till 2:00 a.m. but no train. wonder if routed southerly.

**Thursday, 17th**—just found out that Group No. 1 arrived in Salt Lake about 3:00 a. m. Imagine, missing the train by one hour, after waiting almost four hours!

**Friday, 18th**—met group No. 2; arrived about 3:00 a.m., although scheduled for 1:30, left for Delta 3:45 a.m. nearly froze while talking to the few people not asleep. thermometer on the platform read 32 degrees. Chatted with Uchida's and Hayashida's of Berkeley. HM and JK accompanied me, the latter seeking brother Taro, but after waiting from 10:30 pm to 3:00 am he couldn't be found. Looked for the Toby Ogawa's, but couldn't find them either. One young man asked for Saburo Kido and was surprised no end when I informed him that SK was in Poston.

**Saturday, 19th**—group 3 arrived even later—3:45 a.m. was it cold, waiting for that train—40 degrees, left for Delta 4:30 a.m. had long chats with Ruby Kawamoto of Oakland and George Kinoshita, formerly of YSBC chapter. promised to convey message from the Kitayama's to the Honda's (now in SLC, formerly of Redwood City), and from Kukaba's to the Nino-miya's. Was told that Toshi and Mabel Koba were on board, but couldn't find them.

found very few others awake, so had a visit with some of the MP's, one of whom insisted he saw and remembered me from SF. they all agreed that the trip was a fine one and almost a lark for them. no trouble of any sort, a very well behaved group, so they said.

**Sunday, 20th**—group 4, scheduled to arrive 1:30 a.m., but delayed till about 5:00 a. m. didn't meet this for Topaz. shall meet group 5 to train, for I'm leaving now (noon) tomorrow morning as they come in to Topaz. Mother and George will be among them. It's going to be wonderful to see them again after six months.

**Various Tools Make Woodcarvings**  
Woodcarvings shown in the Fresno center exhibit included pieces from New Mexico's internment camp. Tools used included sharp-edged bits of wire, nails, glass and sandpaper, since no knives were allowed in the camp.

## Continuing the Study on Japanese In America

# Race Prejudice and Racial Progress AN APOLOGY AND A PROGRAM

BY FRED FERTIG

In Germany, it is the most malicious form of anti-Semitism. In Asia, it is the growing purpose—of China and India as well as Japan—to "throw the white man out." In South Africa and in the United States a crisis looms in the political and economic relationships between the Negro and the Anglo-Saxon. There is much talk that a third world war will follow the second, and that it will be a racial war. A cultural if not also a military conflict between the East and the West was a popular prediction 20 years ago and is now restated.

Such terrible facts as these caused H. G. Wells, who should know the modern scene as well as anyone, to write: "I am convinced that there is no more evil thing in this present world than race prejudice; none at all! It is the worst single thing in life now. It justifies and holds together more baseness, cruelty and abomination than any other sort of error in the world. Some of us would argue with Mr. Wells that totalitarianism and total war are even more evil things than race prejudice, and one reason for our argument would be that these, like nothing else, strongly increase racial antagonism. For example, Germany and Japan are both using race prejudice as an instrument of warfare.

When the American Japanese consider their plight against this background, two ideas should immediately come into mind. The present prejudice against Japanese in America is only a small part of the bitterness between races around the world; and: With racialism as a major force dividing humanity it should be the business of the American Japanese to not only resist discriminatory measures against themselves but race prejudice in general. As a Nisei correspondent of mine puts it: "We Japanese are inclined to think of only our own problem and forget that our interests are linked with that of all the minorities—of all people. We forget that, say, the problems that the Negro faces, are our problems also." If this is true, wherever the color line is drawn should find all racial minorities and liberal and Christian Caucasians joined together in opposition. We should do this, not because we want to further the interests of races as such, but because we believe in a brotherhood that counts races unimportant and security and plenty for all as most significant.

If racial differences should figure in the least, it should be in the guaranteeing that the unique social qualities of various racial peoples be added to a great common culture.

Probably the majority of the readers of this article will agree in theory to the points given above. But at the same time they will hold that now it is impossible to do anything about it. The feeling will run that whatever the evacuee advocates now will be wholly discredited because the evacuation stands as an indictment against the sincerity and loyalty of the Japanese American, let alone the alien Japanese. This is of course, true among a certain portion of the general public, but it is that group in main that has always suspected the Japanese and disliked all Orientals for that matter. However there is a much larger portion of the public that remains misinformed or uninformed as to the Japanese, and to this group we can appeal in the name of the American sense of fair play.

If the American Japanese present their case intelligently, based on the facts and not on emotion and self-pity ("Ouch, we was robbed!"), much can be accomplished towards reacceptance and re-assimilation. As proof of that claim we can say that since the beginning of the war individuals and organizations that were formerly indifferent and some that were antagonistic to the Japanese have become active friends—because for the first time they met Japanese in person, saw that they were American in habit and ideals. An army major who had supervised the evacuation in several districts commented before some Caucasians that had come to see their Japanese acquaintances off: "These are

just human beings after all. And they are meeting this ordeal in a far more charitable manner than white Americans would." This major was so impressed with the helpfulness and efficiency of one of the Nisei girls volunteering at a registration station that he quickly obtained for her a WCCA position. In talking to the administrator in one of the Assembly centers he gave this reaction just as the last of the center population was being transferred to their Relocation area. "Before I took this job I wouldn't have trusted one of these Japs if he had been surrounded by an army of FBI men. Within these four months, I've been converted by their spirit of cooperation and by just noting their Americanisms. Sure, some of the first generation may have some pro-Japan leanings. But most of both generations are just people who have gotten a dirty deal all their life because they happened to have slant eyes. I'll swear by them, and I contend that there's not so much real contrast between races as we've thought." These instances could be multiplied many, many times. And these instances are important because the major and the administrator are part of the public, and what they so witness helps to form public opinion on the Japanese.

That there has been some progress as well as set-backs in relations between U. S. Japanese and non-Japanese since Pearl Harbor suggests that the Japanese should even now seek to improve their opportunities for interracial contact. If we wait till the end of the war to re-establish this contact—it will be too late. The American public will have forgotten the Japanese and the Japanese will have lost the experience and art of how to mix interracially. If the present degree of isolation continues till the war's conclusion, as the evacuee is returned to the normal community he will feel especially conspicuous and suspect and promptly wish to withdraw to the "safety" of his camp.

Any program that endeavors to promote understanding and brotherhood between Japanese and non-Japanese must be based on the latest knowledge as to races that the anthropological sciences provide and on a critical consideration of the social attitudes of the racial peoples involved. Racial prejudice which is false backed by emotion then can be countered by racial science which is fact supported by reason. But reason will not be enough to destroy the unreasoning emotion of racialism, so in addition to our scientific facts we will need to sufficiently dramatize the racial problem to win the prejudiced person from a negative and emotional prejudice to a positive and reasonable attitude. So we demonstrate to Caucasian Bob Smith by laboratory tests that Japanese Sam Fujii is his anthropological equal and we show in the give and take of American life that Fujii is Smith's equal in the social realm as well.

In asking for equal treatment, few spokesmen among the Japanese in America have used the scientific case on their behalf. Few knew it, and most counted it worthless. Yet for a long time the principal charge brought against the Japanese by the "antis" was that of the all-around inferiority of the Japanese. The high scholastic statistics on Nisei as they got a wider publicity helped some to lay this untruth. It is to the advantage of all races as well as themselves that the Japanese proffer to race-baiters the substantial evidence of science that "all its data indicates that neither color

nor any other racial trait has anything to do with determining the mental ability, emotional capacity, or physiological functioning of the individual. Neither does the color of a people have anything to do in determining the type of civilization (or patriotism) they possess." (Dr. H. Powdermaker, anthropologist, Queens College.) In the case of the Japanese, their I. Q.'s show relatively little inferiority to whites—the Japanese average being slightly below 100; and this inferiority is probably explained by language difficulties with the I. Q. tests. Comparative tests on visual, auditory and choice R. T.'s (Reaction Time) between Japanese and Caucasians show race differences to be very small. The basal metabolism of Chinese and Japanese living in the Orient is definitely lower than that of Western subjects, but the scientists who made this discovery wonder if the dissimilarity is not due to "the rush of Western civilization producing a higher metabolic rate." (Data found in Klineberg, "Race Differences.")

Japanese cannot fairly ask that non-Japanese drop their racial prejudices while a sizeable number of Japanese respond with their own particular race hatred for Jews, Negroes, and the "P. I.'s" as they are derisively called. In the camps for example some credence is given to the vicious supposition that the Jewish people were solely responsible for this evacuation "and for reasons of business. This is a Jew-made war."

Let us objectively examine these claims. In 1941 it could be shown that not one qualified Jewish agency advocated the government's declaring war. Was it the Jewish international bankers that got us into this war as some American Japanese—and Mr. Hitler—declare? Of the seven largest international banking concerns in the

U. S. only one is to any extent Jewish-controlled and six of its partners are not Jews. Besides, it is the smallest concern of the seven.

A Los Angeles Jewish lawyer gave up a lucrative practice rather than soft-pedal his opposition to the evacuation. A young Jewish school teacher turned down a higher salary that he might teach in a Relocation Area and so help his Japanese friends. One of the finest WRA staff members I have met so far is a Jewish attorney heading the legal department at one of the Areas. His Nisei assistants speak very enthusiastically of the understanding with which he approaches the problems of the evacuees. Admitted, that some Jews wanted to eliminate Japanese economic competition, but so did many a non-Jew. And many of the best friends of the Japanese in this hour of trial are Jews!

And Negroes! The first editorial after the war began asking for tolerance towards Los Angeles' Japanese was printed in a leading Negro paper. Yes, and even Filipinos are to be numbered among the friends of Japanese! A Filipino boy sent this note just after his homeland was invaded. "I am as concerned as to what will happen to beautiful Japan as I am to my own country. This has been brought on by the Japanese militarists and is not the will of the poor millions of Japan, and surely not of my Nisei friends in America. I do hope that the Japanese on the West Coast get a square deal as I realize they will be under pressure from now on."

If a minority expects tolerance from others, it must first demonstrate the attitude in its own action. (Continued on page 7)

Footnote: \*Author's addition, but entirely within the faith of recent anthropological science.

## A Plan for Racial Progress:

A program for racial progress would include:

(1) Opposition to legal, social and occupational discrimination against various racials and nationals.

This would be among other things the passing of an anti-lynch law by Congress; a demand that racials have equal rights with whites in all branches of the armed forces; opposition to covenants restricting residential districts to Caucasians; support of the policies of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. (In a later article we will deal fully with certain racial aspects of the evacuation and how Japanese can work in cooperation with non-Japanese friends and the Federal government towards eliminating discriminations against the first and second generation.)

(2) Work for the repeal of Oriental Exclusion Act and substitution of a quota arrangement.

Already there is an effort from several sources for repeal, but some of those for repeal now would have it apply only to the Chinese since China is our ally. This fails to see the tremendous propaganda value that a repeal including Japan (and India) would have inside Japan, helping to eliminate Japan's racial argument for the war and strengthening the democratic forces there for the day when peace comes.

(3) Work for India's being given her freedom now.

India will not be inspired to resist either by military or non-violent means a Japanese invasion unless she has her freedom. She remembers too well Great Britain's past record of broken promises to be willing to depend on another promise. Chungking, recognizing this, has given sanction to the India National Congress' struggle for freedom now. The Congress, despite press reports, is representative of all factions in India, and India is furthering rallying behind it in resentment to the imprisonment of Congress leaders. All Asia would be moved further from the Axis if she had this proof that the United Nations' statesmen really

meant it when they have said that this is a war to end imperialism. This war will surely be the end of white imperialism, but it will as likely be replaced by yellow imperialism unless the white democratic nations take drastic initiative, towards the freeing of minorities and colonies, now! It could be engineered on a progressive basis, but it must be started in 1942.

(4) Make a study of races in recent times to learn how racial progress has been attained, and how Japanese can use the new opportunities opened up to the various races, gained often by the unaided action of the races themselves.

Samples of progress: Racial equality in Hawaii and Russia; establishment of the Fair Employment Practice Committee; anti-discrimination clauses incorporated in Congressional appropriation bills; increasing number of racials in government offices; courageous insistence of Negroes for their rights through such methods as the "March on Washington." There is a large and interesting literature on race relations that it would be extremely profitable to survey for this purpose.

(5) Participate in churches and the Rochdale cooperative movement, both of which have the official encouragement of the WRA, and both that have as basic tenets racial brotherhood.

(6) In the Work Corps avoid salaries or work conditions that lower working standards for laboring men in general and therefore will arouse opposition against "Jap labor competition."

A labor council such as that set up by Manzanar workers is to be recommended. The excellent U. S. Employment Service will assist in insuring that employers give just treatment to Japanese workers.

(7) Make every effort to keep in touch with non-Japanese by letters, writing articles for wide-read newspapers and periodicals, arranging for friends to visit your Relocation Area, engaging in social and cultural activities with Caucasian staff of Areas, etc.



## Race Prejudice And Racial Progress

(Continued from page 6)

tions. Tolerance finds tolerance. After that we are ready for the critical examination of the attitudes that stand against racial progress, and for the devising and carrying out of a program by which racial minorities can gain equal status with Caucasian Americans. In the following section of this article we attempt an appropriate program by which Japanese and all people of good will can work to cancel out these prejudices. Not all of the suggestions are the writer's, but some of them have been offered by some of the Nisei and their non-Japanese friends in interviews on the subject.

While evacuees are petitioning for a second military front, they will petition for at hird psychological front against racialism and fascism at home and abroad. Some Nisei will object that asking for racial justice today, instead of after the war, creates disunity in the U. S. and among the United Nations. Not at all! The disunity is already present to the extent that races and colonial peoples within the United Nations believe that this is a war to protect and perpetuate the status quo. The minorities of the world are too conscious of their rights to any longer live without them. They are saying with Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People: "We want—and we intend to have—our share of freedom!" Minorities act in agreement with the Atlantic Charter and further democracy when they extend the freedom from want and fear for all colored peoples. This is a unifying principle. Only free peoples can preserve freedom. Oppression of races in democracies plays into the hands of Hitler and Tojo.

America's history began with the landing here of a religious and political minority seeking its freedom. The United States is composed of exiles and refugees from foreign tyranny, people who came here from all climes and with all sorts of creeds and racial origins, and who sought economic opportunity and social equality. Sometimes this is forgotten, and a race or class is enslaved temporarily. I am led to apologize for the unjustified pride of the Anglo-Saxon and how that pride is worked out in prejudice against those of other races and classes, even though under God all men are one in His favor. I have dedicated my life as a living apology for that pride and prejudice and humbly strive to gain the emancipation of every race and class of people. I can assure you that many another works with that same end in view. Even as you kick through the thick dust of some Area road, or as you sit nursing your present woes, or as you meet to decide on camp procedures with other evacuees and sympathetic administrators, there are numerous individuals and groups across this country building towards the day when you shall have your full rights and responsibilities as citizens and brothers.

Reinforced by this knowledge and be guided by the challenge that the great Negro, James Weldon Johnson, gave to his people, "Black America is called upon to stand as the protagonist of tolerance, of fair play, of justice, and of good will. Until the white race heeds, we shall never let its conscience sleep. For the responsibility of the outcome is not ours alone. White America cannot save itself if it prevents us from being saved. In the situation into which we are thrown, let each one of us, let the whole race, be ceaselessly on guard against the loss of spiritual integrity. So long as we maintain that integrity we cannot be beaten down not in a thousand years."

(Next article in series: "Our Relation to the World Crisis." The author would welcome criticism and suggestions as to matters dealt with in this series. His address is 222 E. 20th St., Los Angeles, Calif.)

### Girl Takes Over Baton

One of the few—perhaps only—Nisei girl conductor is Mary Kasai, who last week replaced Fred Harada as director of the Fresno center's 30-piece orchestra.

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

## WRA Center Not Internment Camp, Says L. A. Times Article

Visit to Gila River  
Relocation Area Made  
By Newspaper Writer

LOS ANGELES — Numerous one-time high salaried and well-trained business people are among the American-Japanese residents at the War Relocation Authority's Gila River project at Rivers, Arizona, 15 miles north of Casa Grande and approximately 70 miles northwest of Tucson, Ariz., an inspection of the center revealed last week, according to the Los Angeles Times.

The relocation center is located on fertile bottomland near the Gila River and the center, divided into three units about a mile apart, is built in Army-barracks style to accommodate and completely supply 15,000 Japanese, the second largest of such relocation projects. The largest is at Poston, Ariz., which will accommodate 20,000 evacuees.

The Los Angeles Times article notes that the Gila River center "is not an internment camp for suspected enemies." It is stated that comparatively few are aliens. The percentage of nisei, American-born Japanese, is estimated by E. R. Smith, project director, and John Henderson, in charge of housing and employment, at 65 per cent of the total population.

"My people, of course, can't help feeling that they have been disoriented from ordinary life, but most of them are American citizens or American-born and they feel that they are glad to cooperate in any way with their country's war effort," one block manager, who had been there some time, declared. "If it means giving up comfort and convenience, they are happy to do it for America."

The Times articles notes that "That there is discomfort and inconvenience there can be no doubt, but Uncle Sam has made it as comfortable and pleasant for them as possible, and already the windows of the barracks display decorations that Japanese could include in their limited baggage."

**To Farm 5,000 Acres**  
Around these barracks is 15,000 acres of land, of which 5,000 acres will be farmed immediately. Alfalfa is on other portions.

"We are contemplating setting up a form of community government and election campaigns are now under way for legislative positions. Anyone in camp may vote, but only American citizens may hold office," Smith explained.

A food allotment of 40 cents per day has been set up, Frank W. Harding, chief project steward, said. "The diet to be given is the result of experience in assembly centers at Tulare and Turlock, Calif. For each 100 people, 35 pounds of meat are issued daily, together with 25 pounds of rice for the same number of people and 1100 gallons of milk for a population of 10,699 today," Harding said.

### Tanforan Centerites Make Own Soap From Surplus Grease

TANFORAN — Salvaged grease from 12 mess halls at Tanforan center has since June been made into "Tanforan Soap," reveals the Totalizer.

Yasuo Kuwahara developed the formulae and was in charge of this project.

Both hard and soft soap has

### Vital Statistics

#### BIRTHS

To Mrs. Kiyohachi Aoki, a girl on Sept. 13, at Santa Anita.  
To Mrs. Sakayee Arata, a girl on Sept. 17, at Fresno.  
To Mrs. Thomas Enomoto, a girl on Sept. 18, at Poston.  
To Mrs. Kikuichi Fuji, a son on Sept. 16, at Poston.  
To Mrs. Masashi Harano, a boy on Sept. 17, at Fresno.  
To Mrs. M. E. Horiuchi, a boy on Sept. 13, at Fresno County hospital.  
To Mrs. Joe Jio, a girl on Sept. 8, at Santa Anita.  
To Mrs. Yoichiro Katahira, a girl on Sept. 12, at Santa Anita.  
To Mrs. Henry Kitahara, a boy on Sept. 8, at Fresno County hospital.  
To Mrs. Masaharu Kozai, a girl on Sept. 5, at Fresno County hospital.  
To Mrs. Charles Kurashita, a girl on Sept. 16, at Poston.  
To Mrs. Shizuko Nakai, a boy on Sept. 17, at Stockton.  
To Mrs. Tomi Nakatsu, a girl on Sept. 17, at Stockton.  
To Mrs. M. Seichi Obatake, a son on Sept. 16, at Poston.  
To Mrs. C. Oyama, a girl on Sept. 10, at Fresno.  
To Mrs. Shogo Saito, a boy on Sept. 15, at Poston.  
To Mrs. Takeo Sakahara, a boy on Sept. 12, at Fresno County hospital.  
To Mrs. Sakata, a girl, Toshiko Gila, on Sept. 15, at Gila River.  
To Mrs. Hiroshi Shimazaki, a boy on Sept. 13, at Santa Anita.  
To Mrs. K. Takahashi, a son Toru, on Sept. 12, at Fresno.  
To Mrs. Isamu Tanisaka, a girl on Sept. 10, at Santa Anita.  
To Mrs. Roy Yoneda, a boy on Sept. 9, at Santa Anita.

#### DEATHS

Child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Kawasaki, dead at birth at Stockton center.  
Mrs. Shizuko Kooda, on Sept. 13, at Gila River.  
May Miyahara, 17, on Sept. 13, at Santa Anita.  
Heikichi Naganuma, 55, on Sept. 12, at Poston.  
Tsunejiro Nomura, 65, on Sept. 15, at Poston.  
Yasukei Sakai, 61, on Sept. 13, at Santa Maria hospital.  
Seiji Wada, 15, on Sept. 15, at Gila River.

#### MARRIAGES

Miss Fumi Yamasaki, 19, to Ray Sugimoto, 24, on Sept. 10, at Poston.  
Miss Shizuko Kaku to Kenichi Tanaka, on Sept. 16, at Heart Mountain.  
Miss Jean Furuta to Bill Kuroda on Sept. 16, at Poston.  
Miss Ichiye Oya to Akiji Oji, on Sept. 19, at Poston.

been made for laundry and kitchen use. Each bar of soap was marked "Tanforan Soap," with a "V" for victory superimposed on the words. Four thousand pounds of soap were produced weekly. All implements not already at Tanforan were made in the Center corporation yard.

## Advance Guard Arrives at Rohwer Center

M'GEHEE, Ark.—Japanese Americans, 249 of them, set up house-keeping this week at the nearby Rohwer relocation center, which will be the wartime home for most of them, and for the 9,750 others who will follow soon.

The advance contingent from the Stockton assembly center, all volunteers from the task of readying the big center for other west coast evacuees, arrived Thursday night.

The first trainload of 500 evacuees from the Santa Anita assembly center in California was scheduled to arrive this week.

### Sugar, Tea, Coffee Ration Cards Refused Vancouver Japanese

VANCOUVER, B. C.—No new ration cards for sugar, tea or coffee will be issued to Japanese still resident in the city of Vancouver it was announced here last week.

The ration cards will be effective for the next six months but officials have stated that they will not be issued to any person of Japanese origin who is subject to evacuation.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board stated that they had been informed that all Japanese would be issued sugar ration cards when the evacuees are resettled in inland areas.

It was stated that "for the time being" all Japanese still in Vancouver will have to go without sugar, tea and coffee unless they have supplies on hand or are able to borrow.

### Med. Student, Bond Salesman Among Tanforan Butchers

TANFORAN — A pre-med. student, a stock and bonds salesman and six ex-fishermen are among the 17 butchers under Jimmy Yamamoto, reveals the Tanforan Totalizer.

The pre-med. student got the job because "he knew about anatomy," said Yamamoto in a Totalizer interview.

"There are some florists and gardeners who got the job because they knew how to handle sharp tools. In spite of all this, we all got cut up before we became efficient in our work," said Yamamoto.

### Fresno Center's Evacuees Leave for Utah Beet Fields

FRESNO, Calif.—A contingent of 101 Japanese evacuees who have been quartered in the Fresno assembly center left for northern Utah last week where they will be employed in the Box Elder county sugar beet harvest.

It was stated that the volunteers, accepted for sugar beet and truck garden work by the War Relocation Authority, are mostly young nisei.

They will be employed by the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company.

### Ten Councilmen Elected at Poston

POSTON — Poston III elected ten city councilmen at its first election held last week.

Serving on the city's first council will be George Horibe, Kelly Yamada, Harvey Iwata, Sam Rokutani, Ed Takahashi, Akira Yebisu, Mack Kadotani, Masa Otani, Roy Kunitake and Kay Hanada.

The Press Bulletin reported intense election interest, with Block 308 registering the largest number of voters.

### Japanese Suspect Seized In East By Federal Agents

NEW YORK — An alien Japanese, who reportedly had maps of the New York water supply system and statistics on United States war areas, was one of ten enemy aliens apprehended in the New York area last week by the FBI.

The suspect, whose name was not revealed, was a 42-year-old kitchen helper in a hospital.

## Vagaries

### Nisei on Duty . . .

The first group of nisei soldiers, graduates of the Army intelligence training school at Camp Savage, Minnesota, are reported to have been sent out on active duty recently. Although destinations are a military secret, it is believed that these American-born Japanese will join America's fighting forces on the Pacific warfront—Australia, Alaska, and India. Meanwhile, the Army is recruiting other American-born Japanese, with a knowledge of the Japanese language, for its intelligence section.

### Nisei and Draft . . .

Speaking of soldiers, one unidentified nisei trooper got his picture in Fortune Magazine's July issue. The picture of the nisei riding a troop train appeared in connection with an article on American railroads . . . A special military commission in Washington is believed to be considering the part of the American-born Japanese in the military effort. Although the drafting of American-born Japanese has been suspended since the issuance of west coast evacuation orders, citizens of Japanese descent in Hawaii are still being inducted into the armed services. . . . On the side of Pocatello (Idaho's) Hotel Bannock is a huge billboard listing the names of Pocatello boys now in uniform. In the listing are the names of many U. S. soldiers of Japanese race.

### Authority . . .

John Embree, assistant chief of the U. S. Government's Office of Reports, is an authority on rural life in Japan. He spent more than a year living in a rural community and his impressions are contained in a study "Suye Mura," published several years ago by the University of Chicago press. Embree visited the Manzanar center recently . . . Two hundred Canadian nisei children, barred from Vancouver schools because of impending evacuation, have enrolled in special classes sponsored by the Japanese Canadian Citizens League with nisei girls as instructors . . . A San Francisco nisei, who voluntarily evacuated to Pennsylvania, is now employed on an Army defense project in the Penn states. His employment was approved by two Army colonels. The nisei was accepted into an AFL building trades union. His job was secured through the U. S. employment service in the eastern state.

The "Vagaries" informant who sent in the bit about Ken Matsumoto recently seems to have been guilty of a slight exaggeration. Ken is not a senior air raid warden in charge of 30 men, as this column noted recently. However, he is serving in civilian defense as an ordinary raid warden.

## Five Evacuees Save Soldier's Life at Gila

RIVERS, Ark. — Five nisei at the Gila River relocation center were last week credited with saving the life of Private Calvin Christiansen of the U. S. Army by their timely aid, reports the Gila News Courier.

During patrol duty Christiansen's car went out of control and ran into a canal. The car was overturned, pinning the driver under mud and water.

Frank Okada, Hiro Nishikawa, Tosh. Katayama, who were working in a neighboring field, rushed George Otsuji, Ky. Hamasaki and to the car, and with the aid of an Indian mule skinner, managed to drag the victim from under the car.

The five nisei were publicly thanked by Captain Van Pelt of the 319th Military Police Escort Guard company in a statement to the press.

### Many Honor Students In Teachers' Class

POSTON — Prospective Poston teachers have had a high scholastic record, according to a count recently taken at the Poston Teachers' Training School by Hubert Armstrong, instructor.

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## Life at a WRA Center:

# Hear Ye, Hear Ye! Poston's Police Court Is In Session

**Judges Fuji, Imamura, Nomura Hear Cases At Relocation Center**

By FRANKLYN SUGIYAMA  
"Everyone stand."

"Hear ye, hear ye, the Poston Police court is now in session. Justices Fuji, Imamura and Nomura presiding," intones a Japanese policeman acting as temporary bailiff.

The second session of the new Judicial Commission is being held. Members of the court are temporary city councilmen, elected by universal ballot. The judges serve without pay. All are American citizens.

The hall of justice is simplicity itself. It is in complete harmony with the meager furnishings found throughout the camp. It faintly recalls the court of the 1870's, when the tribunal in this Arizona country convened at any suitable spot, gambling hall or dance hall, vacant loft or store. The idea now, as then is to mete justice from the building most convenient for all concerned.

The judges are not gowned in black. They preside in their everyday clothes. The pretentious marble, the showy oak panels, the soft reclining chair for the judge—these are not in evidence.

The courtroom is so humble that even the most calloused taxpayer would hang his head in shame. The room is barred with stout wire at the five windows. When not used as a courtroom, it serves as a jail. Entering this room, the defendant, guilty or innocent, feels a bit shaky.

The judges sit behind a table, while the bare headed defendant stands on the other side. The public and the lawbreakers stand along the wall or sit on the three benches, with others using the prisoners' cots for seats. The room, filled to standing room, would hold perhaps 30 people.

The single bit of humor lies in the signs posted on the entrance: Jail, Quarantined.

Presiding is Seichi Nomura, chief justice. He is in the neighborhood of two score years. He has had considerable legal training. Previously he was an income tax expert.

George Fuji is about 24 years old. He was a senior at the University of Southern California, majoring in business administration. The third justice, Shigeo Imamura, appears to be about 27. He was an employee of the Imperial Valley Irrigation district.

**Traffic Cases**  
The first case on the docket charges a youth with driving without a license. He is released upon presenting his application for a driver's permit.

Second charge is driving with 4 persons in the front seat.

In spite of the lame excuse put forth by the defendant, the judges concur in a decision of guilty. Sentence is suspended, but the guilty one is placed on probation for 15 days, and he must report every Monday morning.

**Gambling Charge**  
Third is a gambling charge. The fifteen discomfited people caught in a sudden raid, insist that they were not gambling, but were merely passing time in a very sociable game. But poker chips and several decks of playing cards prove to be damaging evidence.

The justices are keen, intelligent men, going about their duty with earnestness. There is a whispered consultation on the bench. The prisoners squirm uneasily. The judges hesitate. They are a little frightened by their authority, but they are not lacking in courage. All defendants are found guilty.

However, before sentence can be passed, the Chief of Police, Kiyoshi Shigekawa, who also acts as prosecutor, has named three among the guilty men as second offenders.

The justices again put their heads together, but in a few moments the sentence is pronounced. The first offenders are released with a warning. They will be on probation for 30 days. Two of the second offenders are sentenced to two days in jail, while the third must work two days on his regular job without pay. In addition,

the trio will be on probation for 45 days.

The court reasoned that since the two men were idle, they must meditate upon their sins in the bastille. But the third must continue on at his job, forfeiting his wages as penalty.

Fourth case on the docket charges juveniles with stealing government property. The case is transferred to the social welfare department for investigation.

In order to inform the community of the law, justices lean to leniency. The court is unique. These men are probably among the first American citizens of Japanese ancestry to sit upon a bench. The court has a clerk handling the legal papers and mechanical details, much as would a similar official in another court.

Up to this time, justice has been dispensed by Caucasians. Because this legal action was taken by those of a different race, the Japanese took the sentences without a grimace, often in ignorance or bewilderment.

However, now in Poston, the picture changes. It is new to the people, being tried by their own kind. For that reason, the judicial commissioners, as the three justices are officially known, have two strikes against them.

Legal counsel can be had, but this practice is not encouraged. Even ingenious lawyers will find it hard to worm through the loopholes of the law, because the court is not cognizant of the finer points of Blackstone. The justices lack legal training, hence they revert, much like Solomon, to common sense and the spirit of fair play to render their verdicts.

With only the basic facts presented in a bill of complaint, the legal sparring between lawyers, stupid bickering on idle issues, the unseen hands of corruption are lacking. Thus, without the benefit of scintillating dissenting opinions, a decision is laid down after a thorough study of the case.

It will be some time before the community will realize the serious purpose behind the judicial commission. But to even the skeptical, the path followed can be seen to be the democratic method.

Before this court on Tuesday, Sept. 29, the case of the community of Poston vs. George Fukushima will be heard. The charge against the colonist is assault with a deadly weapon.

Thomas Masuda and K. Tamura will defend Fukushima while John Maeno and Saburo Kido will be the joint prosecutors for the community. Elmer Yamamoto enters the picture as the legal interpreter for the judge.

## Boise Valley JACL Sponsors Holiday Sports, Supper

WEISER, Idaho—A Labor Day social with softball games and a buffet supper was sponsored by the Boise Valley JACL at the FSA camp in Nyssa, Ore., on September 6th.

The results of the games were as follows: Southwestern Idaho girls defeated eastern Oregon girls; FSA men defeated the JACL men; and FSA girls defeated southwestern Idaho girls.

Following the supper in the camp dining room, a dance was held in the FSA recreation hall. Approximately 150 persons attended the affair.

## Students Register For Fresno Assembly Center's Classes

FRESNO—Life at this center, one of the few assembly centers still in operation, continued "as usual" last week, as high school and pre-school students registered here for the fall school term.

The opening of the elementary school has been delayed until the alterations at warehouse 9 have been completed.

Among courses to be given this semester are music, English, Basic English, arts and crafts, mathematics and history.

## Many Leave Minidoka for Idaho Farms

**Will Help Harvest Food-for-Freedom Crops This Fall**

HUNT, Idaho—To save food-for-freedom crops threatened by the wartime labor shortage, hundreds of volunteer Japanese evacuees from the Minidoka war relocation center are moving into sugar beet, potato and onion fields in Idaho and Montana, it was announced last week.

The vanguard of these workers was a group of 38 who started topping onions near Twin Falls last Monday. They are living at the Twin Falls Farm Security Administration labor camp.

While large groups are being hired by the sugar beet companies, volunteer workers will harvest many different crops and perform a wide variety of farm tasks.

## Nisei Soldier Honored By Friends On Furlough Visit

WEISER, Idaho—Pfc. Kay Mio, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., was honored with a farewell supper by friends at the home of Tuguy Itow, Weiser, Idaho, on September 10. He left the next day for his post, following a 12-day furlough, during which he visited at the Itow home.

Mio, whose parents are at the Tule Lake relocation center, was not allowed to visit his family due to the proximity of the center to the coast. However, he was able to speak to several members of his family by telephone from Weiser.

Other friends he visited while here were Mr. and Mrs. George Doi, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wakasugi and family, Nobu and Peter Furokawa, Mr. and Mrs. George Hashitani, and Tadeo Shigeno, all of Weiser, and Manabu Yamada and his mother, Mrs. S. Yamada, of Nampa, Idaho.

Pfc. Mio, formerly of Gaston, Ore., was inducted into the service on January 12, 1942.

## Kenji Iki Seeks Dismissal of Charge In Seattle Court

SEATTLE — Lane Summers, counsel for Kenji Iki, indicted on charges of failing to list with government authorities a fund of \$515,000 and conspiring with two others to conceal the property, this week entered a demurrer to the conspiracy charges and a motion to strike the indictment before U. S. District Judge John C. Bowen.

Iki, former Seattle Japanese, was an official of the United Ocean Transport Company, Ltd. He recently was brought back to Seattle from a relocation center. Hearings on the motion and the demurrer will take place Friday in Judge Bowen's court.

## Manzanar Girl Will Wed Soldier Soon

MANZANAR—The engagement of Miss Violet Yoshida to PFC James Masuda, now stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, was announced recently at this center.

An engagement ceremony was performed Sept. 9, and an announcement dance was held that evening by Alice Yoshida, sister of the bride-to-be.

Private Masuda is a graduate of the College of Agriculture at Davis. Miss Yoshida is a graduate of Elk Grove schools. She will leave soon for Fort Sill, where the young couple will reside.

## Boise Chapter Fetes Nisei Troops

CALDWELL, Idaho—Four men from Uncle Sam's fighting forces were guests of honor at a USO benefit social sponsored by the Boise Valley JACL at the FSA auditorium in Caldwell, Idaho, on September 9.

Honored guests were Sgt. Tom Nishitani, Pfc. Cobb Komoto, Pfc. Frank Mayenaka and Pfc. Kay Mio. Approximately 125 persons attended the dance, the proceeds of which were given to the USO.

## Search Discloses Body of Missing Poston Man

POSTON—The body of Heikichi Naganuma, 55, was found Sept. 16 four miles northwest of Poston II after an exhaustive five-day search.

He had been dead for about 36 hours.

Naganuma was last seen the preceding Saturday, when he left to take his daily walk. An invalid for the past two years, he was usually accompanied by his wife, but she did not go with him that day.

He leaves his wife, two daughters, Mary and Taki, and a son Tommy.

## Manzanar Net Project Opens

MANZANAR — Three hundred seventy net garnishers and dock hands went back to work at the Manzanar camouflage net factory last week following reorganization of personnel, reports the Free Press.

The project had been closed for several days, but reopened under new regulations issued by B. R. Chamberlain, superintendent of manufacturing, enforcing the 44-hour week.

James Araiishi, camouflage production supervisor, declared the response shown by new workers was encouraging, and that it gave further evidence that Manzanar residents were willing to do their share in the war effort.

## Forty-Five Teachers Sought For Schools At Minidoka Center

HUNT, Idaho — The Minidoka war relocation center last week sent out a call for 45 teachers who will comprise part of the teaching staff at the grammar schools and high school for the camp's school-age children.

## Co-op Plan to Be Instituted At Poston

POSTON — Transition of the Poston Community Enterprise into a full-fledged cooperative, is expected soon, it was revealed here last week by the Press Bulletin.

Following the circulation of petitions for a consumer cooperative, W. Wade Head, project director revealed that an overwhelming majority of residents favored the initiation of the cooperative.

"I regard this petition as a clear mandate from the people," said Head. He disclosed that in Poston 1,387 out of 5,800 voting residents signed the petition, that in Camp 2, the signatures were 2033 out of 2600 voting residents, and in Camp 3, 1305 out of 2400.

Head announced that he will invite the residents to organize an extensive discussion campaign with systematic discussion groups and mass meetings. Following this preliminary period, an election will be held about October 15 to select a board of directors for each of the three camps. Both Nisei and Issei will have the right to vote and hold office.

The circulation of the petition was praised by Head as "an important and thoroughly democratic achievement which in itself is a clear proof that Poston is well on the road to self-government."

He praised the Community Enterprise and declared that it had "laid the groundwork and trained the personnel that guarantee success for a cooperative."

## Stockton Scouts Receive Donation

STOCKTON — Stockton center's Boy Scouts recently received a donation of \$50 from W. E. McGillvray, Stockton produce man, reports El Joaquin.

"I am mighty happy that that influence is being felt right in your center," wrote McGillvray in a letter sent along with the check.

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