

WRA Rules Evacuees Can Leave Centers

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California AFL Rejects Move Urging Revocation of Citizens Rights for U.S.-Born Japanese



Stalingrad Stands

This was the week the Nazi propagandists began preparing their people for another long winter of war. A gallant Red army still held the rubble and ruin of Stalingrad, having weathered the mightiest offensive that Hitler could muster. But Russia's situation was still critical. From Moscow Wendell Willkie called for a second front — a second front which would take the pressure off the Russian front, which would give the United Nations a foothold in western Europe, a foothold the Allies must have if the war is to be won. Today United Nations forces might face 200,000 highly trained Nazi troops on the French invasion coast. Should Russia fall, the number of Nazis awaiting the Allied offensive would be increased tenfold.

Stalingrad held the main stage in the global war. Other fronts were static, as if awaiting the decision on the banks of the Volga. In the Pacific a new Japanese offensive was in the wind. Military experts took their choice—the southwest Pacific, India, Siberia, China or the wind-lashed Aleutians. The U. S. Navy declared that it was prepared for a new Solomon Islands offensive by the Japanese but would not be surprised if the Tojos struck somewhere else on the great Pacific front. Inside America, theater audiences saw technicolor movies of the "Battle of Midway," also saw newsreels of hundreds of Japanese prisoners taken in the Solomons fighting.

The quick-moving Mr. Willkie turned up Tuesday in Chungking, ready for conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Meanwhile, the hot lava of discontent continued to bubble in the crater of India and there was hope that the United States would mediate the differences between the Indian people and John Bull.

This was the week that a large percentage of U. S. Japanese were on the move. Thousands left relocation centers for temporary work in the harvests of the western states. Others were changing residence from west coast assembly centers to inland relocation homes. Trains left Santa Anita for Colorado, Arkansas and Utah.

The first group of volunteers from the Stockton assembly center for the Rohwer relocation community in southeastern Arkansas told a Little Rock newspaperman that they liked the deep south, despite its humidity. Many evacuees were thrilled because they had crossed the Mississippi twice near Memphis on their trip to Arkansas from Stockton. Most of the advance group were surprised because they failed to encounter the snakes and bears they had expected in the dense second growth forestland of the Mississippi delta. "America is a beautiful country," one girl said, stepping off after five days aboard the coaches.

This was also the week that the New York Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals met in the world's series. The Cards had won the National League championship from the Brooklyn Dodgers on the final day of the season. There was gloom in Flatbush and gloom in many a relocation center for Durocher's dandies from Brooklyn were

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Resolution Defeated by Overwhelming Vote at State Labor Convention

LONG BEACH, Calif. — The California State Federation of Labor (AFL) at its annual convention last week rejected a resolution which would have put that organization on record in favor of a constitutional amendment to bar all persons of Japanese ancestry from citizenship.

The resolution, which evoked sharp debate, called for a petition to Congress for an amendment to the United States constitution which would revoke all citizenship rights of persons of Japanese race and would bar Japanese from again becoming citizens or owning property in the United States or its possessions.

The United Press reported that the resolution was "overwhelmingly voted down" by the A. F. L. delegates. The U. P. said that speakers from the floor denounced the proposal as "inhuman, vicious and undemocratic" during the heated discussion which preceded its rejection.

The AFL's committee on legislation opposed the resolution, recommending non-concurrence. This recommendation was finally carried after bitter discussion on both sides of the question.

The resolution was introduced at a tag-end of a day of heavy discussion at the convention and an effort was made to "railroad" it through. In fact, newspapers "reported" the State Federation of Labor's "advocacy" of the resolution, although the resolution had not formally been put to a vote.

Sharp opposition developed to the resolution, however, with opponents of the proposal pointing out that such a step might lead to discrimination against other racial and national groups and would be highly useful to Axis propaganda. They held that the proposal might lead to discrimination against Americans on racial grounds, many of whom were members of organized labor.

After a two-hour debate, the resolution was put to a vote and was voted down by the delegates.

The resolution had been sponsored by Glendale carpenters. It bore the signature of Ralph R. Reichman but he told the delegates that he personally opposed it.

Nursery Group Seeks to Block Evacuees' Return

SACRAMENTO — An expressed determination to keep persons of Japanese race from returning to California after the war was revealed last week in a resolution passed unanimously at the convention of the California Association of Nurserymen held in Sacramento. Japanese had played a major role in the nursery business.

The resolution said in part: "Be it resolved, that to prevent the return to a low standard of high American standards and ideals, we hereby go on record as favoring some action by federal and state governments which will prevent the return and infiltration of Japanese into American industry."

Rowalt Takes Over Regional Post During Fryer's Absence

SAN FRANCISCO — Elmer Rowalt, deputy director of the War Relocation Authority, is acting regional director here in the absence of E. R. Fryer.

New Regulations Provide Three Types of Leaves for Colonists

Pro-Fascist Gang Intimidates Nisei In Canada, Charge

VANCOUVER, B. C. — The Vancouver News-Herald said last week that a Japanese pro-fascist gang exists in British Columbia and is intimidating Canadian-born Japanese.

The newspaper charged that the gang has extorted large sums of money from Canadian Japanese under the guise of raising relief funds.

War Industry Plant Planned For Wyoming

150 Highly Trained Nisei to Be Employed In Making Lenses

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — A \$100,000 war industry plant for the manufacturing of lenses and precision instruments for the armed forces will be operated by the Polarizing Instrument company of New York City at Heart Mountain employing about 150 highly trained American of Japanese ancestry, according to the Cody Enterprise.

Specialists, now being trained in the home plant at the factory, will act as instructors for the workers here.

The building, now under construction by the General Construction company and J. Walter Johnson of Los Angeles, will be 100 by 100 feet. It will include offices and the work shop. The contract calls for its completion by Nov. 1st.

Complete airconditioning of the plant is planned by R. Benedict Brout, Los Angeles architect, who says that because of the type of work to be done, the finest possible type of lighting will also be necessary, the Enterprise reported.

Nash Accepts New War Post, Quits Manzanar

Will Head Brazil, Ecuador Unit of BEW in Washington

MANZANAR — Roy Nash, for the past four months project director at the relocation center at Manzanar, Calif., will leave at the end of this month to accept a new war post in Washington, reports the Free Press.

He will be named head of the Brazil-Ecuador unit in the American hemisphere division of the Board of Economic Warfare.

The author of a book on Brazil, "The Conquest of Brazil," Nash has twice been in that country, the last time in 1941 when he conducted a survey for the National Defense Council.

Harvey M. Coverly arrived last week from San Francisco to take over the post of acting project director. Coverly has been filling the post of assistant regional director in charge of community services at the WRA office in San Francisco.

The new director arrived at a time when the center was unsettled with the mass exodus of 1000 furlough workers, many of whom are leaders in the community.

War Relocation Authority Will Allow Departures from Projects If Certain Conditions Are Met

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Recognition of the right of all evacuees of Japanese ancestry excluded from West coast military areas, to leave relocation centers provided they can meet certain regulations was announced by the War Relocation Authority in the Federal Register on Tuesday, Sept. 29.

These new regulations, which become effective on October 1, 1942, provide generally that all applicants for indefinite leaves shall have made arrangements for employment or other means of support, shall have agreed to make certain required reports, shall show evidence of community acceptance and shall have no record which would cause authorities to believe that the applicant would interfere with the nation's war program or otherwise endanger public peace and security.

Other types of leaves from relocation centers are also discussed in the WRA instructions which become effective today. The WRA instructions, published in the Federal Register, on the "issuance of leaves for departure from a relocation area" reads as follows:

"1. Type of Leaves. Leaves

are for the following types: (A) A short-term leave, for not more than 30 days, for attending to affairs requiring the applicant's presence outside the relocation area. (B) A leave to participate in a work group, for employment and residence with a group of center residents outside the relocation area, or for such employment with residence remaining within the relocation area. (C) An indefinite leave, for employment, education or indefinite residence outside the relocation area.

"2. Application for Leaves. Any person residing within a relocation area who has been evacuated from a military area or who has been specifically accepted by the War Relocation Authority for residence within a center may apply for leave.

"3. Proceeding upon Application for Leave. (A) The Project Director may interview an applicant for leave, shall secure a completed individual record on Form WRA 26 for the applicant, and shall secure such further information concerning the applicant and the proposed leave as may be available at the relocation center. (B) Short-term leaves shall be issued by the Project Director. (C) Leaves to participate in a work group shall likewise be issued by the Project Director, but only in case of such work groups as have been earlier approved by the Director or the Regional Director and only upon the conditions specified in regulations or instructions issued from time to time. (D) The file on each application for indefinite leave, which shall include the application, all related papers, and the Project Director's findings and recommendations, shall be forwarded by the Project Director to the National Director. At the time of such forwarding, the Project Director shall inform the Regional Director of the names of applicants on whose behalf such files have been forwarded to each applicant, of the relevant facts and the recommendations made by the Project Director. (E) In the case of each application for indefinite leaves, the Director, upon receipt of such file from the Project Director, will secure from the Federal Bureau of Investigation such information as may be obtainable, and will take such steps as may be necessary to satisfy himself concerning the applicant's means of support, his willingness to make the report required of him under provisions of his part, the conditions and factors affecting the applicant's opportunity for employment and residence at the proposed destination, as well as the probable effect of the issuance of the leave upon the war program and upon public peace and security, and such other conditions and factors as may

be relevant. The Director will thereupon send instructions to the Project Director to issue or deny such leave in each case, and will inform the Regional Director of the instructions so issued. The Project Director shall issue indefinite leaves pursuant to such instructions.

(F) A leave shall be issued to an applicant in accordance with his application in each case, subject to the provisions of this part and under the procedures herein provided, as a matter of right where the applicant has made arrangements for employment or other means of support where he agrees to make the reports required of him under the provisions of his part and to comply with all other applicable provisions hereof, and where there is no reasonable cause to believe that the applicant cannot successfully maintain employment and residence at the proposed destination and no reasonable ground to believe that the issuance of a leave in the particular case will interfere with the war program or otherwise endanger public peace and security.

(G) The Director, the Regional Director and the Project Director may attach such special conditions to the leave to be issued in a particular case as may be necessary in the public interest. The special conditions to be so attached shall be governed by regulations or instructions issued from time to time. Every leave issued under the provisions of this part shall state the conditions that are applicable thereto.

(H) The Project Director shall promptly notify the applicant of the approval of an application, and of any special conditions attached thereto, or of the disapproval of an application, and of any special condition attached thereto, or of the disapproval of an application, with a statement of the reasons therefor. In the case where the application for leave has been disapproved, or has been approved subject to special conditions, the Project Director shall advise the applicant of his right to appeal under the provisions of Section Five, No. 4.

(I) An applicant shall be required to arrange with the Project Director, in conformity with the applicable regulations or instructions of the Director, to provide for the support of any dependents of the applicant left in a relocation center.

(J) The Project Director may issue, on application, a written authorization to engage in individual work outside the boundaries of a relocation area while continuing to reside in the center. Such a written authorization may be issued to run from day to day until revoked.

(Continued on page 6)

Military Necessity Challenged In Test Case on Evacuation

Wakayamas in Frontal Attack on Government Claim Justifying Removal of Coast Japanese; Three Judges to Hear Case in L. A. Court

LOS ANGELES — In a frontal attack upon the Government's claim that "military necessity" justified the wholesale evacuation and continued detention of American citizens of Japanese nationality from the Pacific coast, Ernest K. Wakayama, World War veteran and former A. F. of L. official, and his wife, Toki, this week denied that such "military necessity" existed or that any military necessity was "directly related" to the evacuation orders of Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt. The denials were made in an amendment to the habeas corpus petitions pending in the Federal court of Los Angeles before a three-judge court consisting of Judges Harry A. Hollzer, J. F. T. O'Conner and Campbell E. Beaumont.

Further claims in the amendment to the proceedings are that the military authorities, in the wholesale evacuation orders, overstepped the "allowable limits of military discretion" and that "there is no reasonable relationship between evacuation and imprisonment of the petitioners and the successful prosecution of the war on the part of the United States and the United Nations, on the one hand; or their adequate defense, on the other hand."

Anticipating the reasons heretofore given as justifying the evacuation orders, the amendment to the proceedings outlines these reasons and then challenges them as lacking "both support in fact or of substance in law."

First, the claim that acts of sabotage and espionage have been committed on the Pacific coast and in the Hawaiian Islands by American citizens of Japanese ancestry is refuted; and it is recited, "that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Department of Justice have ample facilities adequately to investigate and cause the prosecution of any persons, irrespective of race or ancestry, for the commission of acts of sabotage and espionage, or any other acts interfering with the prosecution of the war or the defense of our nation; and that the FBI and Department of Justice are prepared adequately to cope with any present or imminent danger from the sources indicated."

The contention that a large number of Japanese-American citizens are disloyal to the United States and that it is impossible to distinguish the loyal from the disloyal is next challenged, the amendment alleging, on the contrary:

"... that the vast majority of American citizens of Japanese ancestry are loyal to the United States, and to its democratic war aims; and are oppos-

ed to the anti-democratic imperialistic war aims of Japan.

"In this connection the petitioner alleges that it is both possible and practicable, by appropriate and expeditious hearings to determine which American citizens of Japanese ancestry are loyal and which disloyal; and that the release of those who can demonstrate their loyalty, including the petitioner herein, will in no way impede the war effort or be inconsistent with any genuine military necessity. In this connection the petitioner further alleges that the only democratic nation in the world that has imprisoned its citizens en masse because of their ancestry or national origin is the United States."

Finally, the claim by the government and the military authorities that the wholesale evacuations of all Japanese-American citizens, as well as Japanese aliens, constitutes a "protective custody," necessary in order to protect Japanese-American citizens from mob violence is challenged.

"... the law enforcement authorities of the United States, local state and federal, including the United States military forces, have ample authority and power to cope adequately with any mob violence against Americans of Japanese ancestry, if said authorities desire in good faith to accord such protection."

Concluding in its charges, the amendment to the petition recites:

"... that the evacuation and imprisonment of the petitioner aforesaid is the result of the activities of organized political, economic, and anti-racial pressure groups, who fomented, agitated and exploited, either for their own selfish interest, or out of a false sense of super (and hence pseudo) patriotism, prejudices and hysteria against Japanese-American citizens solely because of their race; and that said groups and said prejudices and hysteria were the dominant forces in bringing about said evacuation and imprisonment of the petitioner."

The petitions have been set for argument at 10:00 a. m. on October 2, 1942, in Judge Hollzer's court room, second floor of the Federal building, Los Angeles.

Counsel in the case for the petitioners up to the present time include Arthur Garfield Hays and Osmond K. Fraenkel of New York; Walter T. Tsukamoto of the Sacramento Bar and now interned at the Japanese Relocation center, at Tule Lake, Newell, California. Local counsel include A. L. Wirin, E. W. Camp, Fred Okrand, Hugh Macbeth and Loren Miller.

Fresno Center to Be Moved to Jerome Project in Arkansas

San Franciscans at Santa Anita Will Go To Central Utah

SAN FRANCISCO — More than 8,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from strategic California areas during April and May will be moved to relocation centers in Arkansas and Utah within the next three weeks, under transfer orders announced by the Army today.

The transfers will affect the Fresno and Santa Anita (California) temporary Assembly Centers, according to Colonel Karl R. Bendtsen, Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and chief of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, in charges of evacuation operations.

Transfer Order No. 23 covers approximately 640 persons originally evacuated from the city of San Francisco to Santa Anita Assembly Center, at Arcadia. They will be moved to the Central Utah Relocation Center near Delta, Millard county, Utah, 140 miles south of Salt Lake City. Wednesday, October 7, where they will join approximately 7,800 other San Francisco bay area evacuees from the Tanforan Assembly Center near San Francisco. The final transfer from Tanforan are now being made

and will be completed within a week. Thus all bay area persons of Japanese ancestry will be located in the one center.

Transfer Order No. 24 calls for the movement from Sanita Anita Assembly Center of approximately 2,450 persons, formerly residents of the San Pedro-Long Beach area, to the Jerome Relocation Center, situated in Chicot and Drew counties, Arkansas, 10 miles south of Dermott and 14 miles north of Lake Village. Movement will start Thursday, October 8, and will continue at the rate of approximately 500 persons every other day until completed.

Transfer Order No. 25 covers the entire population of approximately 5,000 evacuees now located in the Fresno, California, Assembly Center. An advance party of about 200 will leave Fresno on Friday, October 2, for the Jerome Relocation Center in Arkansas. The remaining 4,800 will be moved at the rate of about 500 on alternate days, beginning October 14. These persons were originally evacuated from the city of Fresno, and portions of Amador, Fresno, Kings, Madera, Sacramento and Tuare counties, California.

The Santa Anita and Fresno transfers to the Jerome Relocation Center in Arkansas will be the first group to be relocated there. Jerome is the tenth Relocation

Evacuees Help Harvest Beets In Wyoming

WORLAND, Wyo. — With broad grins and willing hands, the first contingent of Japanese evacuees to aid in a sugar beet field in Wyoming were hard to work Friday helping to move the northern Wyoming crop to the local factory.

A bus load of 30 men and two women from the Japanese relocation center near Cody arrived in Worland in answer to a plea for laborers from hard-pressed sugar beet farmers.

Farmers reported that the evacuees were hard and willing workers.

The workers are volunteers from the Heart Mountain center and are being paid prevailing wages.

Evacuee Labor Answers Call To Aid Harvest

Wholesale Movements Of Workers Under Way To Inland Beet Fields

Wholesale movements of volunteer evacuee workers from War Relocation Authority centers to western harvest fields was in progress this week.

Special cars bearing evacuee workers from Arizona and California relocation centers have been passing through Salt Lake City almost daily, bound for beet fields in Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

A group of nearly 200 workers from Santa Anita and Manzanar paused briefly in Salt Lake, the majority of the workers bound for Pondera county in northern Montana.

On Saturday a group of 147 Manzanar colonists arrived in Salt Lake for beet fields in southeastern Idaho.

Last week a group of 150 workers from Fresno assembly center also arrived for Box Elder county Utah farms.

This week nearly 400 others from Manzanar will arrive at beet fields in Idaho and Montana.

Wyoming Has 1200 Volunteers

During the past three weeks more than 1200 volunteer workers have left the Heart Mountain relocation center are volunteering Montana and Wyoming farms. Although the majority will top sugar beets, others are to be employed in harvesting other crops and in picking late fall fruits.

Workers from the Minidoka relocation center are volunteering for work on farms as far west as Malheur county, Oregon, and in southern Idaho. Several hundred are being housed at the Nyssa, Ore., farm labor camp, while others will be located on individual farms. Farm security administration labor camps at Rupert, Jerome, Blackfoot, Twin Falls and Preston in southern Idaho will house other evacuee workers.

Volunteers from the central Utah relocation center at Topaz are expected to match Utah's shortage of farm labor. U. S. employment service officials at Provo, Utah, reported that 160 evacuees at Topaz will be employed on Utah county farms. Carbon county in Utah has also arranged for evacuee help, while similar steps have been taken by officials in Davis, Box Elder, Sanpete, Millard and Cache counties.

Approximately 10,000 evacuees from WRA centers will be working in western harvest fields at the peak of the fall season, it was estimated here.

Relocation Center Reports First Murder, Suicide

MANZANAR, Calif. — Coroner Chris Carrasco said this week that the relocation center at Manzanar had its first murder and suicide. He said Fred Tetsuzo Okasaki, 41, formerly of Terminal Island, strangled his wife, Francis, 28, to death and then stabbed himself. Two daughters, aged four and six survive.

Center to be opened. These centers will be operated under the War Relocation Authority, a civilian Federal Agency created for the purpose. The evacuees will remain in them for the duration of the war.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Evacuees Moving to Relocation Homes

Gradually the evacuees are being transplanted from the assemblies to the relocation centers. Once this movement is completed, it will make another chapter in the new life which the war has enforced upon those of Japanese parentage who were living on the Pacific coast.

Many have been looking forward to the day when the residents themselves will have the right to rule their own affairs. It is well to know in advance regarding this matter that there are going to be certain restrictions and regulations under which self-government will have to be practiced. As the residents show that they are capable of being entrusted with the responsibilities undoubtedly greater autonomy will be granted.

Everyone will be glad to have this opportunity of making decisions governing their own affairs or to elect the representatives who will make the decisions for them. It is going to be a novel experience. Time, however, will show that the ideals and the practical workings of self-rule are two different things.

Preservation of Law, Order Vital Problem

A most perfect plan can be drafted on paper; but carrying out the details will require the residents to change their outlook on many things. Preservation of law and order is one of the main functions of any community. To maintain peace, the existence of a police force alone will not be sufficient. The code of penal offenses may provide for the most severe punishment and yet without the cooperation of the residents law and order will not be possible.

Excepting in cases where a crime is committed in the presence of the police officers, the residents must be ready to do their part in weeding out the law violators. The residents must be willing to testify against the criminal element. It is going to be difficult to bear witness against neighbors and friends, but this must be done in order to preserve law and order.

The Japanese have established an enviable record as far as crime is concerned. The small number on the police force and the fact that there is only three rooms as prison cells for a total population of 17,000 at Poston alone shows how law abiding the residents are. At the same time, from time to time, serious offenses may be committed. Unless the offenders are punished speedily and severely, there may be a breakdown. Once this stage is reached, it will become most dangerous because the lack of lighting facilities and other conditions make the temptations very strong for the criminally inclined.

If a good start is made in the enforcement of law and order, self-government will have a good start. It would be a queer twist of fate if we should find it unsafe in the relocation centers when one of the reasons for our being evacuated is supposed to be for our own protection against possible public hysteria and violence.

If the residents desire to have self-government granted to them and the powers of their ruling body broadened with the passage of time, they must jealously see to it that any accusation that they cannot govern themselves will not be supported by failure to preserve law and order in the centers.

Harmony, Cooperation Must Be Achieved

If communities are moved intact, the residents will know who are the dependable and who cannot be trusted. But because of the army's orders placing many communities into one, it is going to require time for the people to know each other.

Some communities may receive elements who are going to disregard respect for law and order. It is going to be a tremendous task in bringing about harmony and cooperation from the residents, when the entire population exceeds over ten thousand.

The question which arises in our mind is the attitude which should be taken by the War Relocation Authority in case a few of the relocation centers have a complete breakdown in law and order. In the assembly centers, it seemed that when a few had trouble, all the centers were penalized. All semblance of self-government was taken away so that eventually the residents lost all interest in elections.

The wisest policy may be to judge each community as an entity in itself and not all the projects as one. In this way the degree of self-government attained will be the reward for striving for a progressive community. If certain centers deserve to have curfew or other restrictions imposed, they will be marked as examples of what mismanagement would cause. The contrast will bring about a change by compelling the law abiding citizens to become aggressive in their efforts to control any unlawful elements.

To penalize all the centers because one or two may turn out to be rotten eggs will discourage the centers which have the possibilities of establishing enviable records. It is to be hoped that the WRA will handle each relocation center separately regarding the degree of self-government granted. This will serve as an incentive for all to strive towards good government which will have law and order together with the necessary cooperative spirit in making the project a success.

Officials in Dither as Nisei Soldier Visits California Home

SAN FRANCISCO—Private Roy Suyetomo of the United States Army—the local newspapers call him "a good American with a Japanese name and face"—was today back at his post at Fort Warren, Wyoming, after a furlough which had civil and military authorities in the San Francisco Bay area in a dither.

Pvt. Suyetomo, who is 19 and has been in the army since January 10, got a ten-day furlough recently from his commanding officer, Col. L. L. Conrad, at the Wyoming post. When Pvt. Suyetomo asked if he could visit his old friends in his home town of Oakland, where he was graduated with highest honors from Technical high school two years ago, the colonel told him to go ahead—despite an order from Gen. DeWitt banning all Japanese racials from the prohibited military area in California, even though they are members of the United States Army.

Pvt. Suyetomo got to Oakland all right but officialdom caught up with him when Oakland Police Inspector C. R. McDonald found him visiting at the home of a former teacher, Mrs. Elena de Fremery, 2515 Hillegas Ave., Oakland. McDonald turned Pvt. Suyetomo over to the army authorities in San Francisco who said they'd see

that he was put on a train bound back to his Wyoming army post right away.

The American-born Japanese soldier said he didn't mind his furlough was up, anyway. And he had enjoyed the visit very much.

Alien Japanese Sentenced to Year On Bribery Charge

SEATTLE — Mrs. Fuji Yoshida, 41-year old former Seattle Japanese woman, was sentenced by U. S. District Judge John C. Bowen last week to 12 months in the county jail and fined \$1.00 when she pleaded guilty to charges of attempting to bribe an immigration officer last February 24.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Allan Pomeroy said that Mrs. Yoshida had offered money to Paul N. Ross, immigration officer, to induce him to arrange the release of Ryuzo Takimoto, a Japanese man who had been her partner in the management of a hotel at 510 Jefferson street.

Mrs. Yoshida told the court through her interpreter, Rev. U. G. Murphy, Baptist minister, that she was surprised at the fine treatment she had received at the county jail.

Overall Organization Planned At New York Meeting to Carry Forward Evacuee Resettlement

Will Cooperate With WRA on Relocation of Evacuated Japanese

NEW YORK — At a special meeting here Thursday at the Joint Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of America, the Home Missions Council of North America, and invited interested groups, preliminary steps were taken toward the establishment of an administrative organization assigned to gear together the efforts of all religious, civic, social and welfare groups in the work of permanently resettling Japanese evacuees throughout the United States.

Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League, expressed the hope that "this will be a working group that will free thousands of Japanese Americans from the Relocation Centers so that they may resume their rightful places in public life."

Such an organization, it was proposed by the Commission, would work in close cooperation with the War Relocation Authority, offering its facilities, organizational setup and prestige.

Representatives of the government agency, Thomas Holland, Chief of the Employment Service, and John Provinse, Chief of Community Service, attended in an advisory and consultative capacity.

They had only recently returned from inspection tours of the Relocation Centers, and have been assigned by Director Dillon S. Myer to the immediate task of carrying out the nationwide resettlement program.

The agenda for the meeting, presided over by the Rev. Almon R. Pepper of the Episcopal Board, resolved into two phases: the job of resettlement to be done, and a consideration of the kind of organization it would take to get that job done.

The first part of the meeting was devoted to obtaining a picture of the background and latest resettlement developments from Mr. Provinse and Mr. Holland.

"In view of the success in the sugar beet fields and in cotton picking the WRA is working toward a more liberal policy," Mr. Holland stated. "We want to make the Relocation Centers a refuge and not a prison."

At the present time individuals and families are being released for resettlement under the requirements of Directive No. 222, and students under the provisions of the Student Relocation Council.

He felt that the Joint Commission and other interested groups could do a great cooperative work in communities which might accept the evacuees. Their work would be threefold:

1. Gets jobs for the evacuees.
2. Get evidence of community acceptance, which need not be that of elected officials, but of prominent and influential citizens.
3. Extend a helpful hand by having the evacuees given a friendly welcome upon their arrival at their new home community.

He stated that no exploitation or substandard living conditions would be tolerated.

The second part of the meeting was devoted to a consideration of an organizational setup and its financing. It was moved that the Joint Commission on Aliens and Prisoners of War of the Federal Council should draw up recommendations and Home Missions Councils and plans for such an organization.

Among the organizations represented were the Home Missions Council of North America, representing some 30 groups, with Mark A. Dawber, executive secretary; and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which has 55 groups in its membership, with Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, attending.

Other groups represented were: American Baptist Home Missions Society: John W. Thomas, Royal Fisher; and Mrs. Orrin R. Judd, Woman's Department.

Church of the Brethren: Rev. M. Robert Zigler.

Episcopal National Board. Rev. Almon R. Pepper.

Federal Council of the Churches

Army Orders New Movement To Arkansas

Stockton Residents To Begin Leaving Saturday for Rohwer

SAN FRANCISCO—Orders for the transfer inland of persons of Japanese ancestry now resident in the Stockton Assembly Center were announced today by the Army.

Under the orders, announced by Colonel Karl K. Bendetsen, Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, the transfer will begin Saturday, October 3rd. Approximately 4000 persons will be moved at the rate of about 500 on alternate days to the Rohwer Relocation Center in Arkansas.

An advance party of more than 200 left the Stockton Assembly Center for the Rohwer Relocation Center September 14 to make preparations for the arrival of the remaining population.

The Rohwer Relocation Center is located in Desha county, Arkansas, near the town of Rohwer, and 15 miles northwest of Arkansas City in extreme southeast Arkansas. It is situated on an area of 10,000 acres, and when completely occupied will have a capacity of 10,000 persons.

Four Evacuees Return for Court Court Case in Seattle

SEATTLE — Four persons of Japanese descent were returned to Seattle this week from inland relocation centers on writs of habeas corpus, issued last week by U. S. Circuit Court Judge Black.

The writs were issued at the request of U. S. Attorney Dennis, as two of the men are to be tried in federal court and two of them are witnesses in the case.

They are C. T. Takahashi and Edward Y. Osawa, who went on trial this week for the second time on charges of conspiracy to violate the embargo against making shipments to Japan, and for making false statements about export shipments. They were tried once before but the jury disagreed on a verdict, necessitating a new trial.

Takahashi and Osawa were at the Minidoka relocation center, along with S. Okada, a witness. Thomas Masuda, former Seattle attorney and the second witness, was at the relocation center at Poston, Arizona.

House Group Backs Citizenship Measure

WASHINGTON — The House Immigration committee last week approved a bill to restore the citizenship of native-born women residents who lost it through marriage to an alien.

of Christ in America: Dr. George Haynes, Dr. J. Quinter Miller.

International Council for Religious Education: Prof. Frank W. Herriott of Union Theological Seminary.

Methodist Board of Missions: Dr. E. D. Kohlstedt.

Missionary Education Movement: Mrs. Dorothy Stuart Hamill. New York Church Committee for Japanese: Miss Lois K. Currie.

Presbyterian National Board: Dr. Jacob A. Long.

Reformed Church in America: Miss Helen Brickman, Women's Board of Domestic Missions; and Dr. Luman J. Schafer.

United Christians' Missionary Society: Miss Dale Ellis.

Young Men's Christian Association: Samuel J. Mills, Tracy Strong.

Young Womens Christian Association: Miss Mabel Brown Ellis.

Japanese American Citizens League: Mike Masaoka, Joe Kanazawa.

National JACL Creates New Associated Members Division

To Recruit Memberships from Nisei Residing in U. S. Areas Outside Chapter Jurisdiction



GEORGE INAGAKI, director of the Associated Members division of the National JACL, will leave on a tour of intermountain and midwest states shortly to further the drive for new associated members for the national nisei organization. Mr. Inagaki, prominent in the floricultural industry in Los Angeles before evacuation, has donated his services to the JACL for the duration.

Broadening the scope of its activities on a nation-wide basis, the National Japanese American Citizens League this week announced the creation of an Associated Members division which will recruit the membership of Americans of Japanese ancestry residing in areas outside the jurisdiction of local JACL chapters.

The Associated Members division was created by the National JACL Board, through the emergency powers conferred upon Saburo Kido, national JACL president, at a special meeting held in August in Salt Lake City.

George Inagaki, who recently returned to Salt Lake City from Washington, was named director of the new JACL division.

He pointed out that because of the nature of the JACL before evacuation membership was recruited only through local chapters, of which sixty-six were functioning in ten western states. However, because of the new situation created by evacuation and individual relocation and because of the necessity of obtaining support for the organization in intermountain and eastern areas unaffected by evacuation, the new membership division was created.

Special services will be available for Associated members, Mr. Inagaki declared. These special services will include special bulletins from the Washington, D. C. and National JACL offices, a subscription to the Pacific Citizen, a directory of Associated Members, and specific services and information from the Washington and Salt Lake offices. Membership dues have been set at \$3.50 per year, the dues including a year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen.

It was stressed that recruiting for the Associated Member division will be confined to areas in which local JACL chapters are not operating at the present time and no effort will be made at this time to recruit members for this division in relocation centers.

Director Inagaki stressed that the Japanese American Citizens League, through its national and Washington offices and through its functioning local chapters, was carrying on activities on three specific fronts. These were outlined as:

1. The Home Front: Strengthening and assuring the nisei's position in America by unification, coordinating and solidification of their efforts by furnishing vital information, organizing programs and providing leadership with full emphasis on present war responsibilities.
2. The Public Relations Front: Exerting efforts toward gaining and maintaining the respect of the whole American people in

regard to the loyalty of all Americans of Japanese ancestry through the press and other publications, the radio, through speeches and through personal contacts.

3. Governmental Front: Making representations and maintaining necessary contracts with governmental personnel and agencies on all matters pertaining to the welfare of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Irish-Japanese Youth to Serve Six Months

SAN FRANCISCO — Patrick Brennan Kawasaki, 21, of Irish and Japanese ancestry, was sentenced to six months in the county jail by Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure, Saturday on charges of failing to obey military evacuation orders.

He was arrested in San Jose where he was working in a box factory and was regarded as a Spanish-Mexican.

Investigators said that the youth's Irish mother had gone to an Arizona relocation center with his father, but that the defendant had left his Los Angeles home and had refused to be evacuated.

Kawasaki told the judge that he was willing to follow his parents to the relocation center now but the jail sentence was given regardless, the Associated Press reported.

Evacuee Workers' Rights Upheld by Montana Official

HELENA, Mont. — J. S. Benjamin, enforcement officer of the state liquor control board, announced last week that Japanese evacuees working in Montana sugar beet fields cannot be denied the right to purchase liquor.

Evacuees Cheer U.S. Troops at Railroad Station in El Paso

Melting Pot Drama Enacted as Center-Bound Japanese Meet Troop Train in Texas Town; Evacuees Want to Help War Effort, Says M. P.

EL PASO, Tex. — A melting pot drama. Scene: The El Paso Union Station, Texas, U. S. A. 1942.

A special train carrying more than 500 citizens and aliens of Japanese descent to a relocation center in Arkansas pulled into the yards. At the same time a train loaded with American soldiers pulled up alongside. The soldiers were headed west—possibly for action against the land of the forefathers of the Japanese on the evacuation train.

The Japanese sighted the soldiers—and broke into cheers.

"Give 'em hell!" shouted an American-born Japanese youth in a sweat shirt.

The soldiers waved back, grinning.

The incident was duplicated a few minutes later when two bombers from Biggs Field roared over head. The evacuees shouted and waved.

An army captain, head of a military police detachment accompanying the evacuees said that as far as he could determine, the Japanese mostly American-born, were loyal and patriotic Americans.

"They seem to want to help m

the war effort, and I think they will be useful in defense work," he was quoted in the El Paso Herald-Post.

The evacuees were of all ages. One passenger was a Caucasian man married to a Japanese American-born woman. Boys wore jeans. The youngsters looked like sweaters and sweat shirts with school letters. Girls wore slacks and bandanas. Reporters noted that all of the younger ones talked American slang without trace of an accent.

Nine recently born babies were on the train.

Each of the eighteen passenger cars on the train had its leader, an evacuee who wore a blue arm band. A Japanese-born clergyman had taken an unofficial role as the train's leader. He wore a silver cross on his coat. His duties included explaining the situation to a few older Japanese who spoke little English.

Military police explained that the Japanese were not prisoners but evacuees. "Nearly all, I think are good Americans," he said, "but a few may not be, and therefore we cannot take chances."

Iki Sentenced To Nine Years In Seattle Case

Pleads Guilty on Charge of Failing To Register Bonds

SEATTLE — Kenji Iki, Seattle Japanese and official of the United Ocean Transport Company, Ltd., was sentenced to nine years in the federal penitentiary at McNeil Island and fined \$5,000 and costs after pleading guilty last Friday to federal charges of failure to list foreign properties and bonds.

Iki entered his plea before U. S. District Judge Bowen and was sentenced shortly afterward.

The defendant was described as standing calmly before the jurist and seemed to be entirely without emotion as the sentence was pronounced.

On the first count of the federal grand jury indictment, Iki was sentenced to serve nine years and was fined \$5,000. The first count accused him of failure to list properties of the transport company. Another count of the same indictment charged him with perjury regarding his failure to list bonds. On this count he was sentenced to five years and fined \$1.

On the second indictment, he was charged with conspiracy with two other members of the transport company to conceal the funds — \$515,000 of Japanese bonds and \$15,000 in United States currency — in a strong box. For this he was sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary.

Although prison terms totaled sixteen years, the defendant will have to serve only nine years as the court ordered the sentences run concurrently.

Hirabayashi Case Will Be Heard Soon In Seattle Court

SEATTLE — U. S. District Court Judge Lloyd Black set October 20 as the date of the trial of Gordon Hirabayashi, 24-year old American-born Japanese and University of Washington student, accused of refusing to obey evacuation orders of the Army.

The student was chairman of a "conscientious objectors' group" when he attended the university. He contends that the military order on evacuation is a denial to American citizens the civil liberties to which they are entitled.

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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LARRY TAJIRI Managing Editor

EDITORIALS:

Labor's Attitudes

American labor has often fought on the barricades in defense of the democratic rights of minority groups in our country. And American labor has learned through bitter experience that the anti-democratic forces which deny social and economic equality to minority groups, which pit race against race, are the selfsame forces which seek to destroy the security and dignity the American worker has won in sweat and struggle.

We Americans of Japanese ancestry remember gratefully the moving statement in behalf of tolerance and fair play to American Japanese which was presented by the representative of the California State CIO at the San Francisco hearings of the Tolcan committee. And last week the California Federation of Labor (AFL) overwhelmingly defeated a resolution which called for the revocation of the citizenship of American-born Japanese and which proposed restrictive measures on these citizens because of their racial heritage.

We take exception, however, to a resolution passed recently at the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor (AFL) in Utah which emulated Adolf Hitler in his theory of race segregation. The Utah AFL resolution called for legislation requiring that all Japanese-operated restaurants in the state be required to post notices of the fact that they were operated by persons of Japanese race and be required to give the number and capacity of persons of Japanese race employed in the establishment. This type of racial legislation is reminiscent of a typical Nazi distortion, that of marking "Jude" on the storefronts of Jewish-operated establishments.

We hope that this advocacy of discriminatory legislation, based on race alone, will be repudiated. America's free labor, fighting for the survival of a democratic world, cannot condone fascist practices at home while fighting fascism abroad.

We think the attitude of labor's men of goodwill is better represented in a letter appearing last week in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The letter, signed by J. F. Jurich, president of the International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America, was written in reply to an article in the Seattle newspaper which dealt unfavorably with America's citizens of Japanese ancestry, reasoning "Once a Jap, always a Jap." Unionist Jurich's answer said in part:

"American trade unionists cannot approach the problem of dealing with American citizens of Japanese origin as a 'racial' question.

"We stand by the great tradition of America—the melting pot of people who accept our duties and responsibilities as well as our rights, regardless of race, creed or color.

"President Roosevelt in a speech summed up this great tradition of America when he said: 'We are all immigrants, or sons of immigrants.

"Trade Unionists apply the principle of America by working together in fraternal relationship with people regardless of race, creed or color and have opposed discrimination against racial groups.

"To approach the problem of American citizens of Japanese origin in any way to approve the racial application would be to take over, unconsciously, the racial theories of Hitler.

"We must make a sharp distinction between the Japanese militaristic government and the Japanese people (in America) . . .

"Let us remember that America was built

Poll-Tax and Democracy

Last week a victory of major proportions was won for democracy, not in Europe or Asia or upon any of the world's battlefronts, but in the bustling chambers of the United States Congress.

Last week, 218 Representatives signed a petition calling for vote in the House upon the Lee Geyer anti-poll tax bill.

Since the Civil War, millions of Americans, whose Constitutional right was the franchise, have been denied access to polls because they could not pay the poll tax enacted by certain state legislatures. In practice, this tax has meant that ten million Negroes and "poor whites" have been unable to vote in eight Southern states.

The Geyer bill will outlaw any state tax upon individuals in the vote for presidential or national candidates. The bill, opposed for years by certain powerful and anti-democratic Southern congressmen, was finally forced out of the House Judiciary committee, where it had languished, by the signatures of these 218 men.

More than state-wide, more than Negro-wide, are the implications of this new victory.

This bill is another blow at the race-prejudiced, the anti-minority minded, the local Nazis and Fascists. This is a victory for rights of all minorities. The worst feature of any single act of race-prejudice directed against any one race is that it leads the way toward such action against all other minorities.

Adoption of the Geyer bill would mean a defeat for the John Rankins, the Martin Dies, of all men who have pulled themselves up on the bootstraps of the minorities.

That it has finally come up for vote means a major setback for certain biased Southern legislators who for years have fought such legal necessities as the anti-lynching bill and this anti-poll tax bill on the basis that they would be an infringement upon states rights. These anti-democratic acts must be fought on the basis of human and constitutional rights.

Nisei as well as Chinese-Americans, Slav-Americans, Jewish-Americans—all Americans will be glad of this victory, not alone for the Negroes, not alone for themselves, but for America.

Not Hostages

A statement attributed to a Peninsula man who has just returned from a Japanese internment camp indicates a misapprehension that is dangerously general.

"We didn't have anything like the conditions at Tanforan," he is quoted as saying. "We had no Mardi Gras."

The implication of this and other remarks contrasting the treatment accorded Americans in Japanese prison camps with that of Japanese in assembly or relocation centers in this country is that the two situations are comparable. People making such comments forget that the Americans interned over there were all enemy aliens, most of them proudly and belligerently so, whereas a large proportion of the population at Tanforan and the other centers is American-born and, professionally at least, loyal to this country.

The problem confronting the United States—one which the public seems slow to recognize—is to keep these Japanese - American citizens loyal in spite of the embittering experiences of relocation and their forced confinement with malcontents and pro-Axis sympathizers and actual fifth columnists. We need their loyalty and we will need it desperately in the year of rebuilding after the war. Any impulse to take revenge upon them for the bestial treatment accorded American prisoners in Japanese hands could only boomerang. It would also be in character with Hitler's slaughter of innocent hostages for the slaying of Nazi oppressors.

Self-interest, if not Christian democracy, requires us to do everything in our power to make conditions tolerable for these people we have uprooted from their homes and placed in crowded camps. Only by treating them as fellow-Americans in common sacrifices can we deserve the loyalty we hope they feel. As for those who are disloyal, it is the business of specific government agencies to find them out and deal with them. — Editorial in the Redwood City (Calif.) Tribune and the Palo Alto Times of Monday, Sept. 21.

by oppressed humanity of all races who came to this country in search of freedom and today will fight to death to maintain that freedom."

Nisei USA
by LARRY TAJIRI

A lot of people have discovered by this time that the American press isn't as free as it should be, that it must perform its daily genuflections before the twin altars of advertising and publisher's interests. This accounts for the fact that the press and the public are often at variance on controversial questions, since the interests of the big advertisers and the publishers (the Hearsts and the Chandlers, for instance) are rarely those of you and me.

So it is almost amazing that the American press on the whole, excluding newspapers like Col. McCormick's Chicago Tribune, does maintain a high rate of accuracy, especially in comparison with the canard distributors of the Third Reich or the gagged and blindfolded press of Nippon. But even in America the editorial page has lost its authority. It seems only a few yesterdays ago that the American press went all-out for a gentleman named Alf Landon while the American people elected Franklin Roosevelt. Similar situations have developed on candidates and issues from time to time. Yet despite a certain loss of authority, the press still remain a potent factor in the molding and maintenance of public opinion.

For a long time now the west coast press, sometimes unconsciously perhaps, has been busy creating a public opinion about people of Japanese ancestry in America. The fact that this public opinion, unfavorable to the Japanese on the west coast, existed is one of the factors which accelerated the hard fact of evacuation. Certain generalities have been impressed upon the public mind about the Japanese in their midst. These may be summed up in the impression that the west coast residents of Japanese origin breed prolifically, are usually dishonest and revel in a low standard of living. This sort of public opinion, fostered by the Hearst press and certain other coast newspapers and spread by tin-horn chauvinistic organizations, made difficult the acceptance of the American-born Japanese into the main stream of community life.

What alarms us today, with the major portion of America's citizens of Japanese race in inland relocation centers, is the fact that some west coast papers, again perhaps without deliberate intent, are still industriously engaged in creating and maintaining a certain kind of public opinion about the evacuated persons of Japanese racial descent.

One way to impress public opinion is to magnify half-truths and to suppress the truth. For example a newspaper can run a bold head to the effect that "Labor Urges Revocation of Citizenship of Japanese." Labor is a big word. When you mention it you immediately think of millions of men building ships and tanks and planes. But the truth of the story is that only a few people at a labor convention proposed a resolution to take away the citizenship of evacuated citizens of Japanese race. The resolution was defeated overwhelmingly. But next day the newspaper publishes the fact that the resolution was rejected in small type and buries it toward the end of a long story. As far as the headline-glancing public is concerned, labor is still urging revocation. That was something the Los Angeles Times did last week.

Another way is to keep hammering at a single idea. A newspaper can departmentalize its news. That is, publish news under certain stock headings like: "Europe," "Labor," "Agriculture," etc. A newspaper can run stories about American citizens of Japanese origin under a common head "Enemy Aliens" and thereby give people the impression that U. S.-born Japanese are alien enemies. The San Francisco Chronicle, one of the nation's better papers, has been doing that since last January.

Even though the facts are available, a newspaper can ignore the truth if wild rumors, such as the story that resident Japanese in Hawaii engaged in wholesale sabotage on December 7, can be used to further an editorial argument that alien and citizen Japanese in the evacuee centers shouldn't receive such "good treatment." The San Diego Union, one of the coast's most anti-labor dailies, did that in an editorial recently.

Many west coast newspapers have constantly referred to relocation and assembly centers as 'concentration camps' and to the evac-

uees as "internees. A long program of public education will be necessary before the stigma of the "internee" can be removed in the public mind from the loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who, without trial or hearing, have been confined in the centers. Official releases of the Army and the War Relocation Authority have studiously refrained from the referring to the centers as "concentration camps" or to the colonists as "internees" but the impression still persists and is furthered daily in many newspapers which blithely go on reporting that "Taro Suzuki, an internee at a government concentration camp, turned three handsprings and a cartwheel yesterday when he learned. . ."

the copy desk

Irrigator

Minidoka's new paper is The Irrigator. Editor is Bob Hosokawa, formerly of Seattle and president of his class at Whitman College in Washington two years ago. Also on the staff are Dyke Miyagawa, former publicity chief for a CIO union in Seattle and managing editor of the Camp Harmony News-Letter, and Tony Gomes, one-time sports editor of the Rafu Shimpo and associate editor of Jimmy Sakamoto's Courier in Seattle at the time of evacuation.

Heart Mountain

Bill Hosowaka, brother of Bob and conductor of the PC's "From the Frying Pan" is the head of publications at Heart Mountain. He is working under Vaughn Mechau, former Denver newsmen who is director of information for the WRA center in Wyoming. Heart Mountain is blessed with an experienced staff, including Louise Suski and Yas Nakanishi from the Rafu Shimpo and Haruo Imura, an English editor with the S. F. Nichi-Bei for ten years. Also at Heart Mountain is Michi Oka, who once published a weekly called "Progressive Youth" and worked on the New World.

Heart Mountain may be the second center to have a printed newspaper. Plans for a printed weekly are being discussed. At present, however, a daily mimeographed bulletin is being distributed to the center residents. Bill Hosokawa runs a weekly column on Heart Mountain activities in the Cody Enterprise, leading newspaper for Park county where the Heart Mountain center is located.

Press Release

A successful innovation for WRA centers is the press release issued by the information division at Minidoka which is sent to wire services and to daily and weekly newspapers in Idaho and nearby states. Many stories datelined "Hunt, Idaho" are appearing these days in Idaho newspapers.

Wirephoto

An A. P. wirephoto of evacuees arriving at the Rohwer, Arkansas, center appeared in many U. S. newspapers last week, including the New York Times which used the pictures of smiling evacuees to counter a claim by Italy's Stephani news service that the U. S. Japanese were being "brutally" treated.

Brownie Furutani, who edited the Tulare News at the Tulare assembly center, is now raising poultry on a farm near El Paso, Texas. Most of his staff members at Tulare, however, are now putting out the Gila News-Courier at Rivers, Arizona. Ken Tashiro, editor of the Gila paper, was the conductor of one of the first regular sports columns to appear in the English sections of the Little Tokyo vernaculars, some twelve years ago.

Manzanar's Free Press may lose its editor temporarily if Chiye Mori carries out her intention to go out on work furlough. Tom Yamasaki may succeed as editor during Miss Mori's absence. Already in Idaho on sugar beet work are Nobu Myose, a sports writer, and T. G. Nakazawa, advertising manager, of the Free Press.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

In the irrigated valleys of the Rocky Mountain states now lush with heavy green tops of sugar beets ready for the harvest, hundreds of Nisei and Issei are playing a humble, back-breaking role in the nation's war effort.

The beets were in the ground, but there were not sufficient hands to plow them up, top them and load them into trucks. Then the colonists from relocation centers throughout the west responded to the appeal for help, and more rapidly now the beets are beginning to roll to the mills.

The beet harvest is hard work. The prime requisite, according to people who know, are a strong back and a weak mind. It was work reserved in many areas for Russian immigrants and itinerant Mexican labor. Any job that pays by the ton is bound to be tough.

First you walk down the field after the plow has dug up the beets and line them up with the roots on one side, the tops on the other. Then you straddle this line of beets and you pick them up one at a time, lopping off the tops with a heavy topping knife. By the end of the day you don't want to see another beet. Your back is sore and your arm is sore and your wrist is sore. But after three or four days you get hardened to the work and it isn't so bad except for its monotony. That's beet harvesting.

But the nation needs sugar and here's a chance to leave the camp and make a little money. And so you go out to work, partly because it's one way to serve the country, partly because of the money and partly because it's going to be fun to be on the outside.

Many Rocky Mountain farmers are coming into contact with the Nisei for the first time. They seem to like the acquaintanceship. We talked to some the other day in the southeastern Montana area.

One of them said: "Why do they keep these Japs in the camps? They're all right. I can tell them a mile off, but you can't tell a German or an Italian."

Another said: "I've been putting in \$12 worth of glass in the bunkhouse every season after the Mexican workers gott through breaking them. They can sleep any place, but I want to make the quarters more comfortable for these boys."

The farmers are learning first hand that the Nisei and Issei are clean-cut, honest and industrious.

They respect them for it, especially because they are such a contrast to the type of labor they have been accustomed to getting.

On the other hand the volunteers are learning much about this country which is new to them. Many of them work with the responsible attitude of independent operators. They think from the operator's viewpoint and their work reflects it. Let's talk to some of them.

Mas Kanemaru grew 80 acres of beets last year on his own farm in California's San Gabriel valley. He'd rather be operating his own place, but he can't so he works for W. B. Spencer of Fromberg, Montana. Mas likes the work and he respects Spencer for the way he runs the farm. They get along well.

Katsuhiko Shimizu grew sugar beets in Washington's Yakima valley for five years. Last year he harvested 80 acres, but now he's just a hired hand on Lawrence Bowen's ranch. Shimizu likes the country. He's surprised by the bean yield, and he's just short of being astounded that furrows run a half mile or more without a break in this country. Some day, Shimizu feels he might like to settle down in this country.

Bill Ito, who heads the beet workers' committee at Heart Mountain project in Wyoming, declared he never realized the meaning of hospitality until he met some of the Montana farmers. He is recruiting workers and he has the backing of Harry Noda and Yoshio Sasao, both of whom raised beets in the Santa Clara valley of California.

This beet harvest is a temporary affair. In another month when the snow begins to fly most of it will be over. But it has been a medium already for understanding between the residents of the area and the colonists. It may lead to bigger things.

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

Evacuees Eager to Aid in Farm Labor Shortage

The vanguard of furlough workers left Manzanar Relocation Center last week for Idaho and Montana beet fields. The evacuees' enthusiasm to take the opportunity in helping the middle-Western farmers harvest the vital beet crops reflect that, in spite of bitterness and rancor resulting from evacuation, they are determined to assist in the war effort.

To go out from the relocation center to farms and cities they have never seen before may have been the incentive no doubt. This, together with the novelty of perception gained by freedom of movement and action they are promised as voluntary farm laborers, stimulated many to leave the center on furlough work.

What compelled furlough workers to take advantage of the opportunity offered them to leave the relocation centers is open to conjecture. There is, however, a strong impulse on the part of the furlough workers who left for Idaho and Montana, supporting our contention that they wanted to do their share in the war effort.

Many of us, on first thought are prone to say that the furlough workers willingly went to work in the beet fields to earn money. It is very true that they did not leave merely for the fun of working. Directly attributable to their leaving on furlough was their intense desire to get away from the restricted life of the relocation center.

If we are to judge the steps taken by the evacuees in signing for furlough work, we may rest confident that the vast majority of the Americans of Japanese ancestry now interned in the relocation center have not changed their minds regarding their loyalty to the United States. There is ample evidence to show that the evacuees are wholeheartedly behind the relocation program and are willing to cooperate.

The bitterness and rancor shown

by the evacuees in the early stages of their confinement in assembly and relocation centers were understandable. They have made tremendous sacrifices, and it is doubtful if they will ever regain their monetary losses. To continued being bitter and dejected will not, by any means, help their rehabilitation in the fertile valleys of the middle west.

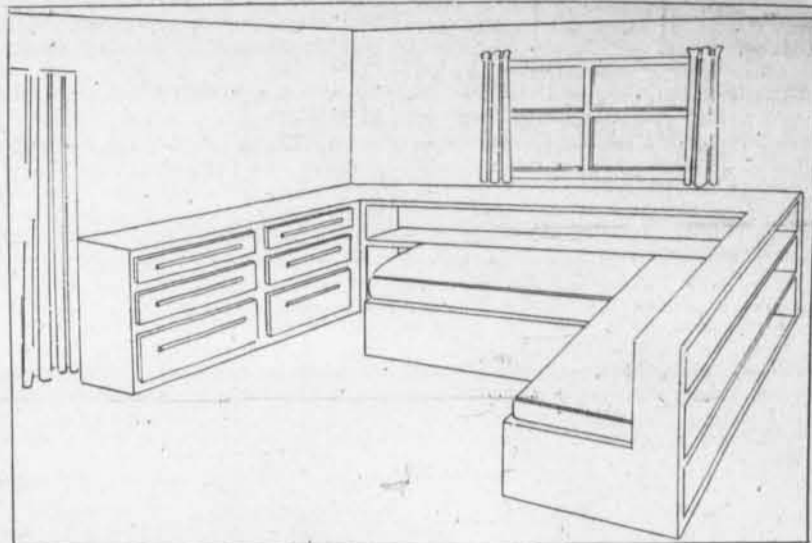
No doubt those who left for furlough work are responsible people. They have been entrusted with tremendous responsibility, whether they know it or not. The Caucasian Americans in the areas to which the Japanese furlough workers went have never come into contact with the resident Japanese prior to hiring them to harvest the beet crops. In ordinary times, these Caucasian farmers may not be in a receptive mood to accept the Japanese.

The Caucasian farmers of the Middle-West are now faced with use Japanese labor to save their crops. The Japanese furlough acute labor shortages. They must workers must convince the farmers that they are not blood-thirsty, unreliable people. As a matter of fact, they must sell themselves to the American people and hence make themselves acceptable to relocate permanently among them.

No furlough worker must shirk his responsibility. The Hearst press

Ann Nisei Says:

Design for Center Living: Ideas for a Barrack Apartment



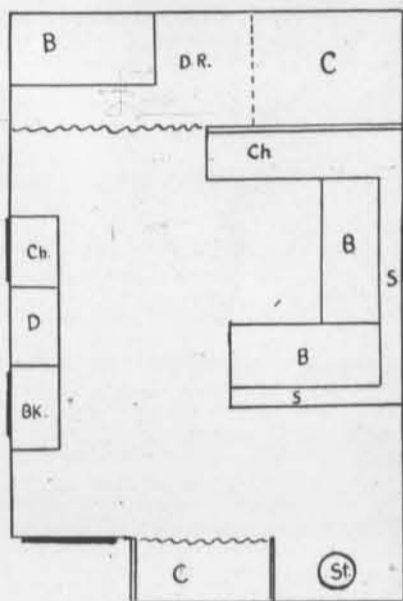
This is the "living room" portion of your room. The chests are built against the closet partition. The two bunks, encased in wood frames, serve as sofas by day, beds by night. At right angles to each other, they provide a conversational nook. Proximity of chests to beds, dressing room and closet (see room plan) makes for efficiency, easy clean-up for Mother.

Room plan for room 16' by 24' planned for four persons.

Key. B—bunks; C—closets; D. R.—dressing room; Ch—chest; S—Shelves; St—stove; D—desk.

Curved line indicates muslin hangings; dark lines indicate windows, door. Double decker bunks in corner, set off by muslin drapes.

The drawings and the article are by Ann Nisei.



Some Suggestions for a Family of Four In A Wartime Relocation Center Apartment

The problems of living in a one-room apartment are, of course obvious enough. The problem is intensified when a whole family is living in that one room. In such cases, there must be provisions for different age levels, as when a room is occupied by a young Nisei couple and their youngsters, or by an Issei couple and their teen-age children.

And there must be in addition, facilities for living, eating, sleeping, dressing, work and study. The room could, of course, be divided into sections for such varied activities by whole partitions, but in this event, any good sized apartment would be cut up into tiny cubby holes, and the whole effect would be unattractive, as well as confining.

These partitions can be suggested, therefore, by your furniture. Chests, desks, bookcases, even beds will suggest a division in your room if you place them carefully.

Therefore, in planning your room fix, first, definite parts of the room for various activities. Then by planning your furniture to fit, you can arrange your different pieces to fit into related groups. In addition, you'll want your room arranged for efficiency. For instance, you'll want the beds near your closets. If you have youngsters and plan to do some cooking for them as well as make evening snacks for yourself, you'll want your dishes and cooking equipment near your stove.

In many cases you'll be able to double the usefulness of any one piece of furniture. For instance, you'll be able to use your beds as couches in the daytime. You'll

and other reactionary newspapers throughout the country are anxiously waiting for an opportune moment to pounce upon the resident Japanese for their faults and they may on the slightest excuse exaggerate and ignore the truth for their own monetary or political gains. Misbehavior, violations of military regulations and local laws are important factors that can hinder the Americans of Japanese ancestry in seeking permanent relocation in non-restricted areas.

This is not an admonishment to the furlough workers. Rather it is a plea for tolerance, kindness, faithfulness and, above all, consideration for the people they represent now in the relocation centers.

doubtless want to store things under them, too.

ROOM FOR FOUR

Today we've planned a room for a family of four—a young couple and two children.

The room is quite large—16 by 24 feet. We've marked off a section five feet deep from one end. This section will form a dressing room and closet as well as hold double-decker beds for the children. The dressing room and closet are formed by a wallboard partition. Muslin drapes partition the rest of this five-foot deep section, hiding the beds. (Of course, you could make this section only four feet deep, or even three. This would depend, naturally, on the size of your room).

The closet would be quite large. The dressing room would include a small shelf vanity and stool, and possibly shoe bags and tie racks on the walls. Shelves on the wall would be useful for toilet articles.

Next to the partition we've planned a grouping of two chests, bookcases, shelves and two cots as the living room portions of this apartment. The cots are encased in wood frames, which give the beds a nice modern look. Since the cots are at each angle to each other, they form a cozy little nook.

The shelves against the cot that extends into the room are open at the back, therefore open toward the stove. Thus, these shelves can hold kitchen equipment, dishes and food.

The built-in closet next to the stove provides storage for laundry equipment, more food or kitchen equipment. Half of this closet might be reserved for heavy overcoats, raincoats and umbrellas, since this closet is right next to the door.

On the other side of the room, across from the "living room," are a desk, chest and shelves for study and work. These units are ranged against the wall, under the windows.

For your decoration scheme it might be nice with the muslin drapes, to use bright color on the wall. It would be fun, for instance, to cover the walls surrounding the living room arrangement with bright plaid wallpaper. Then use kalsomine on the rest of the walls.

For instance: Red, white, blue plaid wallpaper; blue walls, unbleached muslin drapes with blue ball edging, white furniture. Mother might be persuaded to crochet one or two throw rugs, perhaps one in red for the "living room."

Vagaries

Wellesian . . .

The story is told by Leonard Lyons of the businessman who telephoned a Baltimore munitions factory and was startled to hear a Japanese voice answer the call. "Are you . . . er . . . Chinese?" he asked. . . . "No, Japanese," came the answer. "What are you doing there," the caller demanded. "Taking pictures," was the reply. Two minutes later a corps of armed and anxious guards surrounded that office, then entered it with bayonets drawn. They found a man there. But he wasn't a Japanese. The alarmed guards recognized him as the man who had once alarmed a nation with a single broadcast—Orson Welles, who had been invited to the munitions plant to entertain the workers and found himself alone in the office when the phone rang.

Chris Ishii, creator of Santa Anita's comic cartoon character "Li'l Aeebo," worked at Walt Disney's studio before evacuation, one of several niseis on the Disney payroll. After Pearl Harbor Chris was evacuated to an assembly center, while many of his working companions at Disney's went off to the Army as specialists in camouflage, etc. . . . The nisei who returned on the exchange ship, the Gripsholm, from the far east have been detained for thorough questioning at Ellis Island, though several worked in U. S. consular offices in the Far East and their loyalty to America is being attested to by fellow workers. The intelligence services aren't taking any chances. . . .

A group of girl evacuees, accompanying their husbands to Idaho sugar beet fields, were excited during their three-hour wait for a train in Salt Lake City when they tasted their first malted milks in five months. . . . One of the few nisei in collegiate grid competition this year is Chet Maeda, star left halfback of the Colorado State college eleven. Last Saturday Maeda sparked as the Aggies, one of the favorites of the Big Seven intermountain conference, defeated the Wyoming Cowboys, 10-0. . . . Photographers from Life Magazine recently took many shots at the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming. . . . An article in the October Coronet, "Concentration Camp, U. S. A. Style," by Michael Evans, discusses Manzanar but presents nothing that hasn't already been in the U. S. magazines. Incidentally, Colliers, Sateveposv, Country Gentleman, Good House-keeping, American, Harpers, New Republic, and Nation, are some of the national magazines available on any newsstand which have published articles in recent months on evacuation. . . .

War Correspondent . . .

Jack Singer had many nisei friends when he attended high school in Los Angeles around 1931. Later Singer, then a sports writer on the Los Angeles Times, wrote an Oliver-Soko football game for the California nisei championship. Last week Jack Singer, now a full-fledged war correspondent for INS, was reported by the Navy as "missing in action" in the battle of the Solomon Islands. . . . Last week 146 sugar beet workers passed through Salt Lake City from Manzanar, bound for Conrad in Pondera county, Montana, more than 600 miles due north of the Mormon capital. Conrad is a town of 1500 which has as its closest neighbor a town which for a few crazy days in the golden twenties was the best known little city in America. That town is Shelby, Montana, the little burg of 2500 people which mortgaged itself and was the scene of the historic heavy-weight championship fight between Dempsey and Gibbons.

World at Prestime

(Continued from page 1)
first in the hearts of many a nisei evacuee. Sacramento knocked off Los Angeles five straight in the last games of the regular season to take the Pacific Coast League championship from the hapless Angels. Meanwhile, opening day crowds were disappointing as the football season got underway. Many a nisei evacuee received his usual application form for the Cal-Stanford "big game" in the mail. Some of the scores: Tulane, 27, USC, 13; California, 6, St. Mary's 0; WSC, 6, Stanford, 0; Santa Clara, 12, Utah 0; and Notre Dame 7, Wisconsin, 7.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

"WELCOME TO TOPAZ CITY Utah" shouts a signboard to the blare of a brass band, as each new group of inductees arrive by bus from the train depot at Delta. The band is composed entirely of residents. Induction, principally a medical examination and housing assignment, made pleasant by lovely lassies dispensing cool water in paper cups to the train-weary travelers, is soon over. As the inductees step out of the induction hall, volunteers are on hand to direct them to their new homes and to help them with their hand baggage. This spirit of neighborliness and friendly assistance is brought to a climax in the evening when all the administrators, headed by project director Charles F. Ernst, gather at an assembly to greet the new residents and to explain each man's responsibilities and problems. This welcome can be well emulated at entire program of induction and other WRA communities, where too often the residents are completely unacquainted with the administrators and their plans for the community.

Mrs. Carl Hirota, little Joyce and I had the distinction of being the first visitors to Topaz, only five days after the community had been officially opened and 10 days after the advance crew from Tantonan had arrived. From the attitudes conditions and plans at this early stage, Topaz can be visualized to become in about six months' time one of the outstanding and the best of WRA communities. All sanitary facilities have been installed, with showers and toilets having side partitions, but the toilet seats had not yet arrived. The barracks are sturdily built. The wooden frames are spread with tar-paper, with a heavy flooring covering the floor boards; the ceilings, celotex walls and family partitions have yet to be completed. While we were there, the large coal stoves for each apartment were just being brought in to be installed. The administration buildings and hospital were being constructed. The food served in the mess halls is uniform as to menu and was fairly good the three days and nights we were there. Chicken dinners were served Sunday and Monday evenings, with enough chicken meat to go around, while on Tuesday a version of suki-yaki, with plenty of good beef. There is not enough milk, so this is usually restricted to children under 11 and adults over 60, and generally speaking the diet is over-starchy but these faults will, we believe, be improved in time along with improvement in transportation and other facilities.

Topaz, of course, is a far cry from Utopia. As we drove from Delta to Topaz, we found the community encased in a thick haze, which we soon discovered to be a fine dust and sandstorm. The surroundings are completely barren, not a tree or bush in sight except an occasional sage brush overlooked by the army engineers. A car or truck driving by leaves a perfect smoke screen. Many residents are really suffering from the sand and dust—to the extent that they are unable to appreciate the good points. The cold of the night and early morning, too, is causing much hardship, but the installation of stoves should greatly alleviate this discomfort. There is also a dearth of drinking water at the present time.

Topaz presents a challenge and a promise to everyone who has anything to contribute to its development. I envy the man or woman who has the opportunity to participate in this pioneering venture. If it were not for my responsibilities here, I would welcome a chance to become a part of Topaz to work with the administration and the people. Some may think that being with my family and friends for the first time in half a year has given a rosy hue to my perspective. But that is not so, for living and eating in the dust and cold of Topaz and sleeping in a tiny cot on a straw mattress has given me a clear idea of the rugged life. Too, I was hospitalized, like others, due to heat and exhaustion and diarrhea.

Except for the lone sentry guarding the point of ingress and egress, there is nothing to indicate that Topaz is anything but another town in the desert. There are no fences or watchtowers with searchlights. Let us hope Topaz remains this way.

The humanitarian and democratic

Evacuees Can Leave Relocation Centers Under WRA Rulings

(Continued from page 1)

but shall otherwise be issued on the same terms pursuant to the same forms and procedure as short-term leaves.

(N.) The Project Director shall make monthly reports to the Director and the Regional Director concerning all leaves issued or denied. In the case of each denial, the reason therefore shall be stated. In each case where leave has been issued notwithstanding circumstances which could have been made the grounds for denying leave, a statement of the circumstances and the reason for issuing the leave shall be included. In the case of each application for short-term leave, the report shall state the dates, destinations and purposes assigned in the application. Except as above provided, the report with reference to leaves to participate in a work group may be confined to statistics of the number of persons given leave to go to different work projects. Each such report shall also state the number and where departure was reported by name, the names of persons who have returned to the relocation center upon expiration of leave.

(L) The Project Director shall promptly notify the Regional Director and the Director of the names of any persons who have failed to return to the relocation center upon expiration of leave.

"4. Appeal from Disapproval or from Approval with Special Conditions of Application for Leave. (A) Any applicant whose application for a short term of work group leave has been disapproved or approved with special conditions under Section 5, No. 3 may submit to the Project Director, within ten days following receipt of notice of such action, an appeal requesting the Project Director to transmit the appeal and all related papers to the Regional Director. The applicant may submit any supplemental written statement he wishes in support of the appeal.

(B) Within five days following receipt of such an appeal, the Project Director shall transmit the appeal and all related papers to the Regional Director, together with any supplemental statement he believes necessary or desirable.

(C) Upon receipt of such an appeal, the Regional Director shall, within five days, supplement the Project Director's findings with such additional facts as may be readily available, may make such further investigation in connection with the application as he deems necessary, and shall transmit the papers with his comments thereto, to the Director. The Director will thereupon consider the appeal as if it were a proper original application to him, and will issue instructions for the issuance or denial of the leave in accordance with the provisions of this part applicable to applications for indefinite leave. The Director will notify the Regional Director and the Project Director of his disposition of his appeal and the Project Director will notify the applicant accordingly.

"5. Transportation and Reports During Leave. (A) The Project Director shall provide transportation for the applicant to whom a leave has been issued to the most convenient railroad or bus station. All other necessary transportation shall be arranged for by the applicant and shall not be paid by the War Relocation Authority. The Authority may, however, make arrangements with employers for

administration of Topaz considers its community in many cases as the last stopping place from which the long-range WRA program of individual relocation and resettlement will be directed and sets as its goal—perhaps far-fetched—the diminution and eventual disappearance through private employment and aid of the WRA community individual relocation. With such high ideals, it is possible that a nisei agricultural expert may be correct in his hopes that "we can develop a dream community out in the desert."

Six months will tell the real story of Topaz.

N. B. A suggestion to Topaz and other WRA communities—As the first item on your sewing project, why not make shower curtains for all shower rooms. Also, have the doors for toilets for better privacy, and the washrooms new some hooks to hang up wraps and clothes.

transportation connected with group work leaves. The Project Director shall inform any prospective employer or educational institution concerned, the Regional Director and the Director, of the place and scheduled time of arrival of the applicant at his destination.

(B) Every short-term leave shall require the center resident to report his arrival and every change of address to the Project Director. Every indefinite leave shall require the person to whom such a leave has been issued to report his arrival, his business or school and residential addresses, and every change of address, to the Director. Reports of changes of addresses shall be required to be made, so far as possible, before leaving any employment, institution or address. The person to whom an indefinite leave has been issued shall further be required to report upon arrival at a new location, and to transmit any further appropriate information concerning his exact business, school and residence addresses promptly upon ascertaining them. The Project Director shall send to the Director reports of all such information received by him.

"6. Extension of Leave. (A) Any center resident to whom a short term leave has been issued may submit to the Project Director of the relocation center in which he resides a written application for an extension of such leave for a specified period, stating in detail his reason therefore, and any corrections or additions to the information supplied in connection with the original application for leave. Such an application must be submitted in due time for consideration before the original leave expires. There shall be no implied authorization to remain on leave pending disposition of an application for an extension.

(B) Extensions of leave shall be issued or denied upon the same grounds and pursuant to the same procedure as applications for original leave, but no short term leave shall be prolonged beyond a total period of 60 days.

(C) The issuance of a leave of one type shall not prejudice an application for leave of another type. A center resident absent from the center under a leave to participate in a work group may apply for a similar leave to work with another group. In cases where the Project Director does not deem further personal interviews with the applicant to be necessary, applications may be made and processed while the applicant is absent from the center on leave.

"7. Granting of Furlough from the War Relocation Work Corps. (A) Any member of the War Relocation Work Corps to whom a leave has been issued under this part shall be considered as having been thereby likewise given a furlough from the Work Corps for the period for which the leave was issued, except where such leave is issued to permit him to perform work as a member of the Work Corps outside a relocation area.

(B) Any leave which has been issued to a member of the Work Corps shall be evidence of such furlough for the period for which the leave was issued.

"8. Restrictions on Leave. (A) No short-term leave or work group leave issued under the provisions of this part shall authorize the person to whom the leave is issued to be present in any place except at, or en route to or from, a destination stated in the leave, within the dates stated therein. More than one destination may be stated in the leave when necessary. Such destinations shall be defined in terms of towns or counties as accurately as practicable.

(B) An indefinite leave may permit travel unlimited except as to restrictions imposed by military authorities with reference to military areas or zones, or may permit travel only within designated states, counties or comparable areas.

(C) Whenever the military authorities of the United States require a pass or other authorization to enter any designated area, no leave shall be issued under the provisions of this part to permit entry into such area until the required pass or authorization has been obtained for the applicant. Whenever such military authorities impose restrictions on movement or conduct within any area, the continuance of such leave shall be contingent upon the observance of any such restrictions in addition to the observance of the other conditions

To the Editor . . .

Editor, Pacific Citizen,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir: May I correct an error of fact in our letter to the President concerning the government's long range policy toward Americans of Japanese descent?

We referred to a bill for internment, which we stated had passed the House and is before the Senate with a favorable report. The bill is a Senate bill (S. 2293) favorably reported, and has not yet been acted upon. The bill itself does not affect the citizenship of American citizens of Japanese descent, but the committee's report contains argument to that effect.

We understand that both the State and Justice Departments are opposed to the bill and it seems unlikely to be favorably considered.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER BALDWIN,

Director,

American Civil Liberties Union.

of such leave.

(D) When any alien of enemy nationality is issued a leave under the provisions of this part, the leave shall recite that travel to the first destination has been permitted by the Department of Justice, and the Project Director shall notify the United States Attorney of the Judicial District in which the first destination is located concerning the name, description, last residence, destination and date of departure of such alien. Any subsequent travel within the terms of the leave may take place only with the permission of the United States Attorney for the Judicial District including the new point of departure. In addition, if such alien has been paroled by order of the Attorney General, leave shall not issue until the Director has obtained from the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C., a specification of the terms and conditions that are to apply to the parole during such leave. A notification of these terms and conditions shall be embodied in the leave. The leave shall require the alien to comply with all applicable regulations of the Department of Justice with respect to travel and conduct of enemy aliens.

"9. Expiration of Leave and Furlough. (A) Any leave issued, and the furlough granted in connection therewith, under the provisions of this part shall expire:

(A1) On the expiration date stated in the leave; or

(A2) At any time that the person to whom the leave has been issued shall violate any of the conditions applicable to such leave; or

(A3) Upon notice from the Director or Project Director that the leave is revoked pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (B) of this section.

(B) The Director may revoke any leave when conditions are so far changed, or when additional information has become available, that an original application by such person for leave would be denied under the provisions of this part. The Project Director may, on similar grounds, with the prior approval of the Regional Director, revoke any short term leave. When the Director shall revoke a leave, he will promptly notify the Regional Director and the Project Director. When the Project Director shall revoke a leave, he shall promptly notify the Director and the Regional Director.

(C) Upon the expiration of any leave issued under this part, the person to whom the leave was issued shall return to the relocation center in which he previously resided, unless a new leave has been granted or unless he is otherwise directed by the Director.

"10. Definition. As Used in This Part:

(A) "Director" means the Director of the War Relocation Authority.

(B) "Regional Director" means the Regional Director of the War Relocation Authority for the region which contains the relocation center in which the particular applicant or person to whom a leave was issued resides or resided at the time application was made.

(C) "Project Director" means the Project Director of the War Relocation Authority for the relocation center in which the particular applicant or person to whom a leave has been issued resides or resided at the time application was made.

(D) "Relocation Center" means a relocation community administered by the War Relocation Authority for occupancy by persons evacuated from military areas.

(E) "Relocation Area" means

Idaho Center Will Reclaim Desert Land

First Irrigation Water Reaches Minidoka Via Ditch Dug by Colonists

HUNT, Idaho — A program for eventual reclamation of 17,000 acres of arid land now covered by sagebrush was started early this week when the first water for irrigation reached the Minidoka Relocation center area.

The water, flowing five to 25 second feet, was diverted from the Milner-Gooding canal into a five-mile ditch which evacuee colonists dug principally with hand tools. The water in this primary canal is now being diverted to all parts of the two-mile long living area of the community. Quick-growing seed will be planted shortly to tie down the soil and end the serious dust condition which has plagued the center.

In addition to irrigating the center area proper, an adjacent area will receive water from the primary canal making a total of approximately 200 acres to be flooded and seeded immediately.

A main lateral canal will be constructed in about the same location as the primary canal to irrigate 3,000 to 4,000 acres immediately east of the camp area in time for planting next spring. Eventually a series of ditches off the Milner-Gooding canal will enable the colonists to turn about 15,000 other acres of waste land into farming area, increasing by a sizeable amount southern Idaho's total farming acreage.

The evacuee colony will be largely self-sufficient for food under the farming program.

Hunt Colonists Hold Elections

HUNT, Idaho — First steps towards a democratic form of self-government at the Minidoka Relocation center were taken Tuesday night when all colonists, 18 years of age or over, elected two representatives from each block.

The 72 representatives will meet at an early date to recommend to Project Director H. L. Stafford, seven from their ranks to serve as an organization commission to draft a plan of government. The plan will include a community council which will be largely responsible for legislating laws for the community. Members will be selected at a general election.

Many of the Hunt colonists will cast absentee ballots in the general election, November 3. Although the Washington state primary occurred during the transfer of evacuees from the Puyallup, Wash., assembly center to Minidoka, 114 of the colonists voted in the election.

Army Recruits Nisei Intelligence School Candidates at Ft. Bliss

EL PASO, Tex. — Prospective Japanese language students for the Military Intelligence Language school at Savage, Minn., were being considered this week by Lt. Col. Kay E. Rasmussen, CC, making a tour of eight service command posts for this purpose, it was reported here.

Men of Japanese ancestry or any having knowledge of the Japanese language were interviewed for possible selection. Following training the selected men are used to interview prisoners of war.

the entire area, administered by the WRA, surrounding a relocation center.

(F) "Applicant" includes the applicant for leave and every member of his family who seeks to accompany him on leave.

(G) "Center Resident" means a person to whom a short-term leave or work group leave has been issued under the provision of this part.

"11. Effective Date. The provisions of this part shall become effective on October 1, 1942.

"12. Forms. Applications for leave, leaves and notices provided for in this part shall be made and issued on the prescribed forms whenever such forms are issued by the Director and distributed to the appropriate office.

Tanforan Group Will Be Moved To Utah Center

New Army Orders Will Clear WCCA Assembly Center at San Bruno

SAN FRANCISCO—The remaining population of Tanforan Assembly center near San Francisco, approximately 3500 persons of Japanese ancestry formerly residents of the Bay area, began moving inland last Saturday, Sept. 26.

The evacuees are being transferred to the Central Utah Relocation center near Abraham, Millard county, Utah about 140 miles south of Salt Lake City, according to Colonel Karl R. Bendetson, assistant chief of staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and chief of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, in charge of evacuation operations.

Approximately 4300 of the original Tanforan population of 7800 have already been transferred to the Utah Relocation center, having been moved at the rate of 500 a day from Sept. 15 to Sept. 22.

Under the order the transfer began Sept. 26, and will continue at the rate of 500 a day until completed. The transfer operation will be conducted by train.

The Tanforan population is composed of former residents of San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa and San Mateo counties, with a small complement from San Joaquin county. They have been at Tanforan since late April and early May.

Alien Japanese At Santa Anita Held On FBI Warrant

LOS ANGELES — Acting on a warrant signed by President Roosevelt, federal agents today held Kokuzo Takahashi, 63, as a "dangerous enemy alien."

Takahashi was arrested at the Santa Anita assembly center and was removed to Los Angeles where he was turned over to immigration authorities. Prior to his internment at the Santa Anita center, the suspect had worked in the home of a prominent San Franciscan, it was reported.

Poston to Undertake Guayule Production To Aid War Effort

POSTON — Hoping that the production of guayule will aid America's rubber shortage problem, the Poston Guayule department reports that ten different varieties of guayule seeds will be planted this week to find the seed best suited to Poston soil.

Planting will proceed under the supervision of William Eto.

Salt Lake JACL Office Open Evenings

The office of the Salt Lake JACL at 132 West First South Street will be open evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. and on Friday afternoons until further notice, Jerry Katayama, executive secretary, announced.

The JACL office will not be open during the day, except on Friday, it was stated.

Poston Craftsmen May Aid Santa with Christmas Toys

POSTON — Your Christmas cards and toys may be marked, "Made in Poston," if present plans of the arts and crafts societies at this center are carried through.

Representatives of the various departments in Arts and Crafts held meetings last week to discuss means of financing their fall program.

It was planned to ask the Education department for required funds.

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

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Masaye Nakaiye, a boy on Sept. 12, at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Motoko Hara, a boy on Sept. 12, at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Kikuye, Fujita, a boy Yasuji, on Sept. 16, at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Henry Kubota, a girl on Sept. 16, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Masatsuga Matsumoto, a girl on Sept. 17, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Jack Nomura, a boy on Sept. 19, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. James Masao Takahashi, a girl on Sept. 20, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. James S. Yoshinobu, a girl on Sept. 20, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. T. Suminata, a boy on Sept. 20, at Fresno.
To Mrs. Tatsutaru Koga, a girl on Sept. 20, at Poston.
To Mrs. Shigeru Sakaguchi, a girl on Sept. 21, at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Tadashi Tanaka, a boy on Sept. 22, at Santa Anita.

DEATHS

Yasuhei Sakai, 62, on Sept. 13, at Santa Maria General hospital.
Suetaro Araki, 72, on Sept. 24, at Heart Mountain.

MARRIAGES

Miss Kazuo Ikebasu to Kuzu Suruki on Sept. 16, at Santa Anita.
Miss Alice Yasuko Watari to Hideo Hashimoto on Sept. 18, at Pasadena.
Miss Mitsuye Yamamoto to Dr. Masato Okuda on Sept. 18 at Santa Anita.
Miss Chiyoko Ogana to Joe Shigezane on Sept. 22, at Santa Anita.

YMCA Will Set Up Branches in WRA Projects in Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz. — George B. Corwin, national Young Men's Christian Association official, conferred with local groups last week before leaving for Japanese relocation centers in this area where he will assist civic leaders in setting up local branches of the organization.

Mr. Corwin, national Hi-Y secretary and older boys work secretary of the National Council of YMCA groups, will assist former west coast board members, committee-men and leaders of Japanese YMCA organization to establish new groups at the centers. He is co-operating with the War Relocation Authority which, he says, wants as many normal projects as possible developed at the centers.

He left Phoenix last week for Poston, where he was scheduled to have met Nell Findley, director of community services, and Miles Cary, superintendent of schools.

After visiting Poston he will go to the Gila River project and eventually to all relocation centers in the Pacific southwest area. His territory includes California, Utah, Idaho and Arizona.

Evacuee Given Jail Term on Charge of Non-Registration

LOS ANGELES — Failure to register as an alien resulted in a four-month term in the county jail for Hisao Yoshida, 32, who has been at the Santa Anita assembly center.

Yoshida pleaded guilty before Federal Judge Hollzer, protesting that he did not know he had to declare himself as an alien because he was born in Canada and is a citizen of the Dominion.

Judge Hollzer also directed that Yoshida be deported to Canada in the event immigration regulations now provide for such a procedure.

Football Takes Over Minidoka Sports Picture

HUNT, Idaho — Football is beginning to edge baseball out of the sports picture and the Minidoka relocation center, like many another American community of 9,500 population, is launching a pigskin program.

Baseball ranks No. 1 with the Japanese evacuees, but hundreds of young colonists will turn to football when the World series are over.

Scores of neighborhood teams in each age group are being organized. Special interest is focused on the possibility of an all-Hunt team which might play other southern Idaho elevens this season. The colony has some first rate grid-iron talent. The Yanagimachi brothers, Harry, Mako, and Bill, played for Garfield high in Seattle and made all-city teams. Pete Fujino and George Naito are former Broadway high, Seattle, linemen. Jack Yoshihara was on the Oregon State college squad which took the Rose Bowl honors. Don Sugai was an all state back from Salem, Ore., high school.

Gov. Clark Asks Idaho Residents to Keep Law, Order

BOISE, Ida. — Governor Chase Clark last week issued a statement calling upon Idaho residents "to help in maintaining law and order" while Japanese evacuees are working in the harvest fields.

"There are quite a few Japanese evacuees in different selected counties performing farm labor, he explained. "They are being employed through the Federal Employment Service under special arrangement with the War Relocation Authority.

"I hope that everyone understands that they are only brought from the relocation centers in case of emergency, and as soon as the emergency work is finished, they will be returned. I hope that every citizen will help in maintaining law and order," Gov. Clark said.

Minidoka Relocation Center Far From Palatial, Says Speaker

CALDWELL, Ida.—Living quarters for the 10,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry at the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt in Idaho, were described by Dave Dorsey, who addressed the Kiwanis club here last week, as being far from palatial.

Dorsey, who has worked at the camp for the last three months, told members of the club that buildings are temporary shelters of crude construction, of the cheapest lumber and sided with building paper.

The so-called "tile bathrooms," which one Idaho newspaper had charged that the Japanese evacuees were enjoying, were described by Dorsey as consisting of a community building, one department of which contains crude showers and three tiny bathtubs for women. The floors are covered with cement and the walls with masonite.

Dorsey said the occupants were required to provide their own furniture and household articles. These must be made as the evacuees arrive at the camp with only suitcases in their possession.

"They are making their furniture out of scrap lumber," he said.

Salt Lake Japanese Serve Hot Meals to Evacuee Farm Group

With inspired efforts, Salt Lake's Japanese community converged last Saturday to serve a sumptuous meal to 146 sugar beet workers and their wives from Manzanar en route to the Idaho fields. These former Manzanar residents declared this was the tastiest food they had partaken in some months.

These workers, practically all citizens, had left Manzanar Friday about six-thirty, Saturday evening. Dinner was prepared and served at the Japanese Buddhist and Christian churches by the women's and young peoples' groups under the sponsorship of the Salt Lake JACL chapter.

The committee in charge of arrangements included Frank Tashima, vice president of the local chapter; Tomiko Kimura, Salt Lake chapter; Reverend and Mrs. C. H. Terakawa; Reverend and Mrs. T. Ota; Ruth Matsuda and Ritsuko Iwata.

With Rev. and Mrs. Ota at the Christian church, the following people assisted in preparing and serving the dinner: Mr. and Mrs. Takasu, Mrs. H. Okada, Mrs. E. I. Hashimoto, Mrs. Oki, Mrs. Kida, Mrs. Mie Kurumada, and the Misses Uta Hagio, Sarah Field, Mary Ota, Sachi Asahina, Yoshi Imai, Miyo Honda, the Oda sisters, the Tobari sisters, the Miyoshi sisters and the Takau sisters.

At the Buddhist church, under the direction of Rev. and Mrs. Terakawa, the following crew assisted: Mrs. Igata, Mrs. Yamada, Mrs. Kiabayashi, Mrs. Seko, Mr. and Mrs. Imai, Mrs. H. Tsuchiya, Mr. Yamaguchi, George Doi and the Misses Tsutsui, Seo, Kawamura, Kioyuchi, Shiraishi, Oike and the Tashima sisters.

Expenses of the dinner were borne by the Utah & Idaho Sugar Co. The beet workers were bound for farms in southeastern Idaho.

Whistling in the Dark

By KENNY MURASE

Little Esteban Is Against the Poll-Tax

Little Esteban was quiet for a long time. We were clambering over lumpy mounds of hard crusty earth and hopping over gullies and sunken holes, making our way over the rough terrain for a walk in the crisp, cool evening air. The silence was becoming unbearable and I wanted to say something about the big yellow moon, all so wonderful in the sky, but I sensed that Little Esteban was thinking hard, so I said nothing and waited as we kept jaunting along.

"Well, kiddo," said Little Esteban, drawing in a deep, deep breath of air as if he were about to go off on another long spiel, "what's on your mind tonight?" "Nothing," said I, giving him a straight honest look in the eye. "That's it. That's it exactly," said Little Esteban getting excited, "that's the whole trouble with you and a lot of other guys around here. You have nothing on your mind. You don't keep it occupied. All you do is squawk and beef and complain about this, that and every other condition because it doesn't take much thinking to complain. And you don't say anything about what we should do to improve conditions and how we can do it because you have to think too much."

"Izzatso!" I said, a little bit peaved on account of being told off by such a little guy. "What am I supposed to be thinking about? Don't you figure that I'm just as worried as you about conditions around here and think about them just as much as anyone else?" "Maybe so," said Little Esteban, "but still there are a lot of things you don't really think about. Right now your main concern is to take what is offered to you and make the best of it, trying to adjust yourself to conditions you find here and improving them within the limits that are set. But you've got to be concerned, on what's going on around you outside of your own little community of Poston."

"I don't getcha," I said, staring at him frankly. "Well, kiddo," said Little Esteban, "you know for yourself just exactly what got you into the mess you're in now—the war. You got to always remember that you have your own part to play in the war effort. But living here in Poston, so far away from everything, you people are becoming more and more indifferent to what is happening on the outside. You don't hear the constant drone of airplanes over head; you don't see the columns and columns of marching men and you don't hear the thump of their hob-nailed boots; you don't see towering smoke stacks with clouds of thick black smoke pouring from them; you don't feel at all the sharp keen tempo of industrial plants going full blast. And because you're in the midst of all this barren wasteland, you're becoming passive and careless and indifferent."

"But what can we do to take more interest in the war?" I asked with a puzzled frown. "Right now, kiddo," said Little Esteban, "you're pretty much limited in what you can do. The best thing, of course, is for you to help make your community a big success so that you'll be credited in the eyes of the American public with having the guts and the initiative to take it without whimpering. The

least you could do is to keep informed on what's happening in the total American picture. If you are going to prove your worth as American citizens, you have to know something about America — what its peoples are thinking, what they are doing, how they are going about it, what is wrong with America, what can be done to remedy the wrongs, where it is headed and what's making it move in the direction it is moving, and, of course, there's no limit at all to what there is to learn about America."

"And supposin' I did read up on a lot of news magazines and commentaries and books and all stuff like that and got all hepped up on what's really happening in America—then what's it going to do to me?" "If you ever get that far, kiddo," said Little Esteban, "then you're going to be that much more valuable as an American citizen—you can really begin to take an active interest in the groups of Americans that champion democratic right. For instance, right now you can be writing some letters to help abolish the poll-tax in eight Southern states and give ten million disenfranchised citizens of country their right to vote. There is a bill in congress called the Geyer anti-poll-tax bill which has been shelved since January of last year and there's a petition up now needing only ten more signatures of Congressmen for the bill to be discharged from the committee where it was about killed. All the democratic forces are rallying behind this issue and there's no reason why you shouldn't."

"But then how's it going to help me," I said. "It doesn't have to, kiddo," Little Esteban was a little annoyed. "Don't you see that by helping the Negroes win their right to vote that you'll be demonstrating to the rest of America what democracy means to you? So far it hasn't meant much, but now you've got to hang on to it, be-continuation of the sort of life cause if you don't it may mean a you're leading now. Let's not judge democracy on the basis of what you've found it to be, but rather upon the basis of what you think it is capable of. You're still in the process of creating those conditions which will allow democracy to function properly, and one such condition is to allow the ten million Negroes to vote. Don't you see?"

I did but I didn't have to tell Little Esteban. The little guy knew.

(Ed. Note: Esteban would be pleased. In Congress last week the necessary 218 signatures were finally obtained and the Geyer anti-poll tax bill will probably be acted upon in the House of Representatives this month.)

Ceramics Project May Be Instituted At Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Industrial production of pottery, brick and tile may be instituted at the Heart Mountain relocation center, according to the general information bulletin from that center.

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Recruiting for Arizona Cotton Picking Hampered by Inadequate Housing Facilities on Ranches

Gila River Appoints Labor Council to Aid in Vital War Work

Lack of suitable housing facilities is hampering the fall recruiting of volunteer evacuee workers from Arizona relocation centers to meet the acute shortage of harvest labor in the state's long staple cotton fields, it developed this week as the first volunteer group of 200 from the Gila River center completed their first full week of work.

The original group of Japanese evacuee volunteers has been commuting to the cotton fields from the Gila River center daily.

At the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, present home of 18,000 Japanese evacuees, it was declared this week that "there is no definite assurance that Poston residents would be called on to volunteer to harvest central Arizona's important war crop of long staple cotton." The statement was made by Vernon R. Kennedy, director of employment at Poston, following queries from residents, **Urgent Military Necessity**

Despite the military order issued by Lt. Gen. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command, on Sept. 17 which authorized the use of Japanese evacuees in harvesting the crop in the fields located in Military Area No. 1 because of the "urgent military necessity" involved, it was declared at Poston that the evacuees would probably not be called in any great number because of the lack of adequate housing facilities.

At the Gila River center plans for increasing the number of volunteers engaged in picking the vital long staple cotton of Pinal and Maricopa counties were announced following a meeting of E. R. Fryer, acting project director, and WRA division heads. It was declared that a labor council of evacuees under the direction of Masao Yoshitsu, chief recruiting officer of the division of employment and housing, would be selected to further the volunteer work program, according to the Gila News-Courier, official project newspaper.

Labor Council Checks Conditions
This evacuee labor council at Gila will investigate working conditions at each ranch where workers are desired and will recommend the number of workers to be recruited for each ranch in view of the available labor supply at Gila and the demands from other growers. The council will also confer with the county war boards of Pinal and Maricopa counties on working conditions, the allocation of workers and other factors having some relation to achieving the goal of picking the largest possible amount of long staple cotton.

In spite of discouraging reports from the first day's volunteers, the majority of the evacuee volunteers returned to the cotton fields on the second day of picking last week and seven of the pickers reported that they had finished the day by harvesting more than 100 pounds at the Smith-Thornburg ranch. (The prevailing rate is 3 cents per pound. An experienced picker can pick between 150 to 200 pounds in a day, according to Arizona farm officials.) Although the majority of the volunteers were American-born Japanese, a first generation evacuee took the honors for the largest amount of cotton picked on the second day by weighing in 119 pounds. Runners-up were George Nagano with 116 pounds, Mas Okumura with 113 and Mr. Mukai with 112, according to the News-Courier. Joining the volunteers on Monday were Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Tanimura. On Tuesday Mrs. Tanimura picked 70 pounds and her husband 72.

Officials hope for an eventual group of some 200 volunteers from the Gila River center for Arizona's cotton fields.

Kiyoshi Higashi Named Police Chief At Manzanar Center

MANZANAR, Calif. — Kiyoshi Higashi, formerly of San Pedro, Calif., has been named chief of police at Manzanar, as the new policy determined by Internal Security Chief, Willard Schmidt, was inaugurated last week.

Ken Ozeki is the assistant chief. Police department heads were selected at an election held last week.

Central Utah Evacuees Will Meet Carbon County Labor Need

PRICE, Utah — Forty-five Japanese workers from the relocation center at Abraham will be transported to Carbon county to relieve the acute farm labor shortage, according to John C. Forrester, director of the local office of the U. S. employment service.

This decision came as the result of a meeting held by the employment service, the Holly Sugar company and various farm organizations. It was pointed out by agents of the sugar company that the fall harvest of sugar beets could not be accomplished without the importation of workers.

It was stated that under the arrangement drawn for the employment of evacuee labor, the farmers who will employ these workers must guarantee transportation to and from the center in Millard county, furnish housing and sanitation facilities, cooking utensils and transportation to and from shopping centers at least once a week. Prevailing wages will be paid.

It was stated that in Carbon county the Japanese would not be permitted to travel after dark.

Thousand May Aid Nebraska's Beet Harvest

LINCOLN, Neb. — Gov. Griswold estimated recently that more than one thousand Japanese evacuee workers would be brought into Nebraska to help in the fall harvest.

He indicated that most of the workers would be sent to Scottsbluff, Morrill and Deuel counties.

Gov. Griswold told the press that before he had approved the plan to use Japanese evacuees, he had contacted governors of other states where the evacuees had been employed. He was advised by officials of Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Utah that the plan had worked well in their states.

Three Hundred More Evacuee Volunteers Leave Hunt Center

HUNT, Idaho—Three hundred more evacuee volunteers left Hunt this week to work in harvest fields. While a few went to the Farm Security Administration camp at Twin Falls, the majority will be housed by their employers.

A group of evacuees who went to Twin Falls camp last week to pick onions doubled in grass to the delight of other onion pickers living there. Before evacuation the group played in a dance band, and when they left Hunt for the onion fields, they took along their instruments to get in some practice in their spare time. When the other workers heard them play, they made plans and staged a Saturday night dance.

Plan to Utilize Available Evacuee Labor at Topaz

Plans for the utilization on Utah farms of evacuees who volunteer for such work at the central Utah relocation center at Topaz were completed last Saturday by the U. S. employment service and the interviewing of farmers needing the labor was started this week, according to Theodore R. Maughan, acting director of the USES.

"A representative of USES will be placed at the Southern hotel in Delta for the purpose of clearing Japanese labor with War Relocation Authority officials located at Topaz," Mr. Maughan said.

Children of Poston Block Will Have Complete Playground

POSTON — Children of Poston's Block 306 will soon have a complete playground with a softball diamond, slides, sandbox and table tennis facilities.

Open Hearings On Arizona's Cotton Scale

\$3 Per Hundred Is Present Pay Rate for Long Staple Product

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Hearings by a government-appointed board to determine the Arizona wage scale for picking long-staple cotton opened in the County Agricultural building last week with promise that the result would have a far-reaching effect on the course of the harvest this fall.

The U. S. Employment Service and the Farm Security Administration, now engaged in recruiting workers from Japanese relocation centers and from as far away as Mexico City, have insisted on their right to establish and publish the scale that will be paid for such labor.

At present \$3 per 100 pounds is being paid for long-staple cotton picking—the highest since World War I.

Testimony heard at the hearing included a statement from Dr. Omer Mills, San Francisco, labor relations specialist for the FSA, that he believed Arizona farmers would have to raise their rates because they are in competition with what California is paying for agricultural labor.

He gave considerable factual evidence to show that it would take a higher wage rate than offered at present to hold cotton pickers in Arizona or bring more in.

Davis McIntyre, San Francisco, director of employment for the regional office of the War Relocation Authority, went into the Japanese evacuee volunteer labor problem, admitting that those available at the Sacaton relocation center could "do anything except pick cotton," being entirely unfamiliar with that type of farm work.

Under questioning of O. M. Larsen of Phoenix, McIntyre brought out that the majority of the experienced Japanese farmers were stationed in the relocation center at Poston and that housing conditions were so crowded at Sacaton that there was no possibility of moving any of these agriculturists to the Gila River center.

Kenneth McMicken, assistant manager of the Southwest Cotton Company, testified that records kept over a 25 year period showed young, industrious and lazy, through the entire season, averaged 80 pounds and worked seven hours per day.

McMicken brought out the fact that picking long-staple cotton is a special "trick", which even a short-staple picker does not acquire the first time it is tried. Inexperienced labor will be slow in gathering cotton, he said.

Harry Stewart, manager of the Maricopa Power and Reservoir company's 6000 acres of cotton, opposed any raise in the wage rate, stating that an increase in the cotton picking rate would rob other important war crops in the Salt River valley of harvest workers.

Arizona Doctor Shot By Soldier Guarding Cotton Field Area

FLORENCE, Ariz. — Dr. Larry Adams, Miami, Ariz., physician, was shot and slightly wounded last week when he failed to stop his automobile for examination by an army sentry patrolling the highway leading to the area where Japanese evacuees are now picking cotton, it was announced.

The army announcement said that the doctor reported that he did not stop because he thought that the army sentry was a holdup man. The sentry's bullet entered the car and a fragment wounded Dr. Adams in the hip.

The army is maintaining road blocks on all highways leading from the Pinal county long staple cotton district. All civilian traffic leaving the area is required to stop, it was stated, to prevent unauthorized departures of Japanese evacuees.

Manzanar Farms Produce Food for Center's Consumption

MANZANAR — Fruits and vegetables to the value of \$16,298.55 have been produced at Manzanar for local mess hall consumption, reports the Free Press.

Produce is evaluated at daily Los Angeles market quotations.

U. S.-Born Japanese Teaches Special Idaho Language Class

Naval Reservists Among Students Enrolled in Course at Pocatello

POCATELLO, Ida. — Students and faculty members at the University of Idaho, South, are studying the Japanese language in one of the few such courses offered in the West.

Designed chiefly for naval reservists, several women and townspeople are enrolled in the course taught by diminutive and scholarly Mrs. Cisco Kihara, American-born JaJapanese of Pocatello.

A graduate and a former instructor in the Idaho, South, pharmacy college, Mrs. Kihara said:

"At first students will study one phonetic Japanese alphabet, learning how to read and write it. Then they'll study the language, learning how to read and understand Japanese."

Mrs. Kihara explained in flawless "typical American" English that because of the complexity and strangeness of the tongue to Caucasian ears, students will not be expected in one year to more than master the elementary use of the language.

"But they should be able to speak simple sentences and understand Japanese. I mean, if any of the reservists go to Japan they will be able to get along."

After the first week of classwork, Mrs. Kihara said, that she was "amazed and pleased" with the progress of her students. "They catch on quickly. What we do is drill and drill."

Two faculty members, Professor of Bacteriology Dorothy Faris and Executive Dean John R. Nichols, are enrolled in the course. There are three women students, several auditors and naval reservists.

Mrs. Kihara was born in Seattle, Wash., but moved to Idaho Falls as a child. She attended Idaho Falls schools, then studied pharmacy at University of Idaho, South. She did some post graduate work

at Utah State Agricultural college returning to Pocatello to teach pharmacy and physics at Idaho, South, for several years.

Her husband, a prominent Pocatello dentist, is a well-known scholar, having translated several Japanese works into English. Mrs. Kihara said she has in mind such a task for herself. She is reading a Japanese novel, "The People of the Streets," which she described as a sociological study of the lower class Nipponese. She hopes to translate this book.

Dean Nichols said Mrs. Kihara was one of Idaho, South's "outstanding students." "She's an excellent teacher, too," he added smiling.

Okada, Inagaki Will Speak at Ogden JACL Meeting

OGDEN, Utah — Short talks by Hito Okada and George Inagaki of the JACL national headquarters staff in Salt Lake City will feature the business meeting of the Ogden JACL chapter on Monday evening, Oct. 5, at the Christian Church in Ogden, according to Tats Koga, president.

Rupert Labor Camp Issues New Monthly Newspaper

RUPERT, Ida — The "Rupert Laborer," a new monthly newspaper is now being issued at the Rupert Farm Labor camp, located in Idaho.

The first issue was six pages in length, carried both English and Japanese sections.

A column by Camp Manager William S. Bronson praised the colonists' "contribution to the food program, made under trying circumstances."

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