

PACIFIC CITIZEN

VOL. 15; NO. 20.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1942.

Price: Five Cents



Minidoka Faces Critical Labor Shortage Following Exodus of Volunteers for Harvest Work



U. S. Week . . .

The United States this week began moving to lower the draft age, to release a virtually untapped reservoir of fighting manpower as House leaders, acting on President Roosevelt's suggestions, began preparing a measure to induce 18 and 19-year olds into the armed services. Meanwhile, registration for nationwide gasoline rationing was announced to begin on November 9 with periodic tire inspections also scheduled for the nation's motorists. The average auto owner, possessing an "A" ration card will get only enough gas for 2880 miles of driving a year at 15 miles to the gallon.

Stalingrad, a mighty tribute to Russia's will to resist the Nazi invader was still in Soviet hands this week and indications were that Hitler's Wehrmacht had spent its fury. The master of the "master race" now looked for easier conquests in Caucasus to make the German people forget the Nazi failure to take the valiant city of the Volga. . . . Wendell Willkie arrived in Minnesota on Tuesday, climaxing a tour of the world's front-lines of battle.

In the Pacific waters off the U. S. coast increased activity by Japanese submarines was evident as two U. S. merchant ships were reported sunk by torpedoes. . . . In the Solomons U. S. marines announced they had extended their hold on Guadalcanal, as the U. S. Navy released the story of the loss of three heavy U. S. cruisers, the Astoria, Quincy and Vincennes, during the fierce close-range night battle which opened the battle of the Solomons and which resulted in the landing of U. S. forces on six of the main islands of the Solomon group. These losses brought to nine the number of U. S. ships sunk, in addition to two damaged in the fighting. Japanese ship losses were placed at 38 for the same campaign.

A new era dawned in the Far East as the United States pledged its willingness to abolish promptly by treaty the system of extraterritorial rights it has enjoyed in China for nearly 100 years. Abolishment of the areas, however, would have little practical effect, it was stated, because most of the zones in question were now occupied by the Japanese.

The China warfront has been comparatively quiet for the last fortnight but a U. S. Navy communique announced that a task force of cruisers and destroyers had waylaid a Japanese force attempting to land reinforcements on Guadalcanal in the Solomons last Sunday and had sunk one 10,000-ton heavy cruiser, four destroyers and a transport. U. S. losses were limited to one destroyer. In the Aleutians meanwhile, the Army's flying fortresses continued to batter installations on Kiska Island where the enemy is still clinging to its precarious toehold.

Western senators in Washington renewed their pleas for more farm labor as the WRA announced that more than 7000 evacuees from relocation centers were now working in the beet harvesting program, in addition to 282 helping out in Arizona's long-staple cotton picking. Meanwhile, a group of Nebraskans were pressing for the establishment of a relocation center for west coast Japanese in the Republican river valley to aid in flood control and reclamation work.

Women Being Recruited For Essential Maintenance Work at Hunt Center

HUNTN, Ida.—So many Japanese evacuees have left the Minidoka Relocation center to take outside jobs, the colony itself is faced with a critical labor shortage, officials revealed today.

The fire protection department, forced to close one of the community's two fire stations when firemen took harvest jobs, started recruiting women yesterday to reopen the station.

About 28 physically able women between the ages of 18 and 35 will be recruited. They will be on duty 24 hours at a stretch, and off 48 hours, just like regular firemen.

The fire stations have regular equipment including fire trucks. This community of 400 wooden buildings, all one story high, has yet to experience its first fire.

More than 1,800 of Hunt's original 9,500 residents had gone out on farm jobs by yesterday noon. They included both men and women young and old. The great majority of them are working on southern Idaho farms. In addition to farm workers, nearly 50 Japanese women have left the center to take domestic jobs, and nearly 50 students have been released to continue their college studies at institutions outside military areas.

Since the evacuee colony requires about 2,000 persons to perform maintenance, supply, and service work, more jobs inside the center will have to be handled by women and elderly residents, officials said. In addition to women firemen it is planned to employ women colonists in warehouses and sanitation departments. The community's winter coal supply is arriving in carload lots daily at a siding five miles from the center. All possible manpower is being diverted to the coal trucking crews to get the fuel into the center before cold weather strikes.

Also contingent upon the labor supply within the center is the clearing of sagebrush from 1,000 acres where crops for the colony's dining halls will be raised.

With the exception of a small administrative staff, all work in the evacuees' community is done by the colonists themselves. Japanese evacuees are recruited by outside employers through the U. S. Employment Service.

New Regulations Permit Visits By Soldiers

Tulean Dispatch Says Rulings Affect Visits Within Western Command

NEWELL, Calif.—Soldiers of Japanese ancestry, serving in the armed forces of the United States, are authorized to visit war relocation projects within the Western Defense Command, according to a letter circularized by Elmer Rowalt, acting regional WRA director, and published by the Daily Tulean Dispatch.

The Rowalt letter was quoted by the Tulean Dispatch:

"Prerequisites to entrance to projects within the western defense command have been established by the Army and will govern the actions of War relocation officials.

"A soldier, prior to his admittance, must send his approved furlough papers and a travel permit, either telegraphic or letter, issued by the Wartime Civil Control Administration or from the office of the commanding general, western defense command and Fourth Army. . . ."

Parents of Nisei Soldiers Organize Tule Lake Group

NEWELL, Calif.—With more than 40 people in attendance, alien Japanese at the Tule Lake relocation center have organized as Parents of American Soldiers after a meeting held here last week. It is estimated that there are more than 500 alien Japanese at the center whose sons are now serving in the armed forces of the U. S.

U. of California Begins Study Of Evacuation

University Receives First of Three-Year Grant from Foundation

BERKELEY, Calif.—Evacuated Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry, now in government relocation centers, will become the medium for an experiment, which may pave the way for the remainder of the world to find solutions for minority who become people without homes through the exigencies of war.

A three-year study of the evacuation and resettlement of the Japanese on the west coast is being inaugurated by the University of California. First \$10,000 of a three-year grant totaling \$30,000 was accepted last week from the Columbia Foundation, San Francisco, by the Board of Regents in a report made by President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California.

Dr. Dorothy Thomas, professor of rural sociology under the Gianini Foundation, will have charge of the survey. Her aides will include Dr. Robert H. Lowie, chairman of the department of anthropology, Dr. Milton Cherin, assistant professor of social welfare, and Frank L. Kidner, lecturer in economics and executive secretary of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

Orange County Gives Mail Order Divorce Decree

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Orange county went into the "mail order" divorce business this week, but not as a policy. It merely was as a convenience to an American Japanese woman now residing at the Poston, Ariz., relocation center.

Mrs. Fumi Nishimura, 25, who lived in the Buena Park district, was awarded a decree from Kay M. Nishimura, Miss Robbie Anderson, attorney for Mrs. Nishimura, had filed the suit on April 18, but its hearing was interrupted by the evacuation of all Japanese from the district.

Superior Judge G. K. Scovel granted the interlocutory decree after reading a deposition from Mrs. Nishimura, prepared at Poston and a corroborating statement from her brother, George S. Fujii.

Japanese Alien's Right to Sue Argued Before Supreme Court

Government Attorney Represents 'Enemy Alien' in Case

WASHINGTON—The right of a Japanese alien residing in the United States to sue in this country's courts was argued by a government attorney in a brief filed Monday with the Supreme Court.

The brief was filed by Robert L. Stern, Justice Department lawyer. The case in question involved the right of Kumezo Kawato, alien,

New Military Area I Lands Opened to Volunteer Labor To Pick Long-Staple Cotton

Civil Service Status Denied To Five Nisei

Requests for Leaves Of Absence Refused In Alameda County

OAKLAND, Calif.—Five American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry who were formerly employed by the Alameda County Charities Commission lost their civil service status last week when the Board of Supervisors unanimously denied their request for leaves of absence.

The former employees who were evacuated along with other persons of Japanese ancestry are: Yuki Shiozawa, stenographer; Tomi Domoto, Jr., clerk; Ruby Kawamoto, stenographer; Mary Komatsu, stenographer; and Yuriko Domoto, social worker.

They originally applied for leaves of absence on April 14 but action by the board was deferred until last week.

It was pointed out by refusing to grant the leaves, the board denied them of civil service standing.

Citizens Plan United Group In Tule Lake

Sacramento JACL Leaders Take Lead To Protect Rights

NEWELL, Cal.—The Sacramento JACL took the initiative last week to organize a united league of American citizens at the Tule Lake relocation center, the Tulean Dispatch reported.

At the same time it was announced that the group has decided to make a special contribution of \$500 to the national JACL in Salt Lake City to help carry out the present emergency program. The money will be sent to the national treasurer within a week, it was disclosed by Dr. Goro Muramoto who presided over the meeting.

The Sacramento chapter members felt that it was best to form one central chapter at Newell, rather than many chapters based on localities before evacuation, to effectively carry out a campaign to educate the evacuees of the importance of participating in national and local political life, and to fight against racial discrimination. The JACL will also promote a program of student relocation and evacuee resettlement.

Walter Tsukamoto, John Tanikawa, Dr. Henry Takahashi, Henry Taketa and Dr. Goro Muramoto were selected to represent the Sacramento chapter in formation of a central organization in the Tule Lake project in coordination with other chapters, the Dispatch stated.

Vital Need for Crop Impels Action from General DeWitt

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Further use of volunteer Japanese evacuee labor in harvesting Arizona's vital long staple cotton crop as a matter of impelling military necessity in order to produce gliders, balloons, parachutes, and other implements of war has the approval of the War Department under the same conditions as those surrounding similar action near Phoenix last month, it was announced this week by Governor Sidney P. Osborn.

The extension of the existing orders was formally granted through receipt of a letter from Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General, Western Defense Command and fourth Army, allowing the use of volunteer evacuees under Civilian Restrictive Order No. 22 in a small area in the vicinity of Parker, Arizona, in the northern portion of Yuma County. The permit was granted because of the imperative need of accomplishing a successful harvest of this vital product as a matter of military necessity.

Permission for the use of such labor was issued on the basis of a War Department statement that an additional emergency situation had arisen in the harvesting of Arizona's long staple cotton crop in the Parker area covering approximately three hundred acres.

"The War Department has found that Arizona's long staple cotton is a vital military material and of urgent importance in the war effort," said Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, acting for General DeWitt and the War Department.

"The War Department has determined that the successful harvest of this commodity must be accomplished as a matter of military necessity for use in the production of combat implements and the cooperation of all concerned in making this possible is appreciated," Colonel Bendetsen said.

The War Relocation Authority, under whose jurisdiction the Colorado River Relocation Center near Parker is operated, will be responsible for the operation of the volunteer evacuee labor plan and will coordinate the work of other Federal agencies. Volunteer evacuee labor for the harvest will be sought from the Colorado River Center.

Earl Maharg, secretary of the Arizona Farm Bureau, will act as liaison representative between Governor Osborn's office and the War Relocation Authority and other interested agencies. The War Relocation Authority will also maintain liaison with General DeWitt's headquarters in the execution of the program.

The volunteer labor will be paid the prevailing rate of wages for comparative work in the area, and the War Relocation Authority will be responsible for seeing that proper housing and sanitation are provided and prevailing wage rules observed.

The Army made it clear that no change will be made in boundaries governing evacuees and that conditions of the arrangement to permit harvest of the vital crop provide for security measures by State and local authorities. Federal troops will be utilized to maintain security on the boundaries of the designated harvest areas, Colonel Bendetsen said.

John Aono Chosen Block Managers Head

MANZANAR, Calif.—John Aono, block 29 manager, was unanimously chosen as chairman of the newly-created Block Managers group at the Manzanar relocation center at a meeting held recently.

Masaoka Asks Social Workers To Aid In Resettling People Now In Relocation Centers

Delegates at National Conference Urged To Speed Community Acceptance for Evacuee Japanese Americans on Relocation Projects

WHEELING, West Va. — With the plea that all social workers aid in the relocation of evacuee Japanese outside of the government projects, Mike Masaoka, national secretary and field executive of the Japanese American Citizens League, addressed some two hundred delegates of the National Federation of Settlements meeting in their 30th annual convention in Ogelby Park.

One of the featured speakers on the Saturday evening program of a week long conference of settlement workers, Masaoka shared the spotlight with Miss Margaret Bonfield, former British Minister of Labor, and Miss Grace Coyle of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio, who discussed "Education for Economic Security and Peace."

Speaking on the problems of the Japanese Americans, the national secretary divided his talk into five acts which he termed as descriptive of the "Drama of Education." The first act, entitled "Before Evacuation", was an outline history of the Japanese and Japanese Americans on the Pacific Coast with particular reference to their accomplishments and record as exemplary citizens both before and after Pearl Harbor. The second act, dealing with "Assembly Centers", described the preparations for the evacuation and the conditions which existed in the temporary centers to which the Army had moved them. The third act, "Relocation Centers", told the story of the WRA and the problems which they are encountering because of this unprecedented action on the part of the government. The speaker paid high tribute to the sincerity and liberalism of the War Relocation Authority

administrators but added that "under the circumstances, the centers could not be successful examples of what the perfect settlements should be". The fourth act, "Individual and Family Relocation", explained the ideal for which the Japanese American Citizens League is working, the relocating of Japanese Americans and the restoration of all their civil and citizenship rights as well as their acceptance into the American cultural pattern as equal partners in the war effort.

The final act, called the "Future of Japanese Americans", held that the future of this group of young citizens was the future of all Americans, for "we are a challenge to the democratic process that mass injustice can be corrected by individual justice". Masaoka called upon the social service workers to do their part in finding employment for all who desired to leave their present relocation centers, to educate their communities to accept their fellow Americans of Japanese ancestry as their neighbors who desired to share in the common lot and life of all Americans, and to extend to them the "helping hand" of friendship and counsel which characterize the real social worker. His final plea, which paraphrased the question of the little girl in Tanforan, "Mother, when are we going to get out of Japan and back to America?", was "When are you Americans going to let us out of a Japan which you created for us and permit us to return to that America which we all love and honor!"

After his half-hour talk, Masaoka answered questions from the group.

Meet the WRA:



RALPH STAUBER
WRA Relocation Planning Officer

Ralph Stauber Has Key Post In Relocation

Twelve years of responsible government service as an economist, statistician and administrator is the background experience which Ralph Stauber brings to his position as Relocation Planning Officer for the War Relocation Authority.

He was born in Chicago in 1903 and reared in Spokane, Washington where his parents moved when he was a year old, and where he obtained his grade and high school education. He attended the State College of Washington at Pullman, Washington, from which he was graduated cum laude with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1926, the first student in the college to receive a degree in agricultural business.

That fall he entered the University of Minnesota School of Business on a fellowship, receiving his master's degree in economics at the end of the year. He spent the next two and one-half years as a member of the faculty and continuing his graduate work.

Mr. Stauber entered government service in January, 1930 with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and in 1938 accepted an administrative position with the Office of Land Use Coordination where he remained until his appointment to the staff of War Relocation Authority in March this year.

In his present position, Stauber serves in a liaison capacity in negotiations with the Department of State, War, and Justice and in formulating and correlating policies and procedures between these agencies and WRA. He also handles special assignments dealing with various aspects of the relocation program such as arrangements for repatriation, analysis of subsistence costs, property management and others.

Second Appendectomy Performed at Center

TOPAZ, Utah. — Tsugio Kato, 12 years, of 12-6-E, F, underwent an appendectomy at the Delta hospital early Monday morning with Dr. Bird performing the operation. He became the second appendectomy at the Delta hospital from Topaz.

ed, but in a way that is worth preserving!"

It was stated by an A.C.L.U. official that the decision of the Federal Court of Appeals in the Zimmerman case may have direct effect upon the Wakayama and other test cases sponsored by the A.C.L.U., involving the extent of the authority of the military to set up military areas. It is to be noted, however, that in the Hawaiian Islands martial law has been formally declared; whereas no such declaration has been made with respect to territory within the United States proper. Moreover, in the Hawaiian Islands the writ of habeas corpus has been suspended; no such suspension has been made with respect to the United States mainland.

"The country must be preserv-

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Self-Government Plans at Poston

The permanent community council organization committee is starting its deliberations at Poston. At the first meeting Mr. Wade Head, the project director, made a short opening address which contained some significant statements which may portray the present philosophy of the War Relocation Authority regarding the evacuees.

Mr. Head stated that the meeting of the committee was a "Poston Constitutional Convention" in that what is eventually recommended and approved by the residents will become the permanent form of government for this community of close to 18,000 people. Greater powers are to be conferred upon this new council which will replace the present temporary organization. He further expressed the hope that the day may come when every Caucasian worker at the relocation center may go home since no one was here to merely hold a job.

Poston Fortunate In Its Leaders

Poston is fortunate in that it has administrative leaders who have an understanding of the problems confronting them and the feeling of the residents. Many times I have wondered to myself where blame should be placed for the slowness in the progress or for the difficulty every department seems to face in obtaining materials, supplies and so forth. If Poston were the only center which is having such trouble, the responsibility would be placed on the administration. However, when we hear of similar conditions and complaints elsewhere, from centers which are closer to sources of supplies than Poston, then we know that the shortage of materials, lack of priority rating, transportation difficulty, government red-tape, and numerous other factors are contributing causes.

The administration of any of the relocation centers is not an easy task. When one views the whole project from an unbiased standpoint, the problems which must be overcome are so many that only leaders who are patient and sympathetic can continue to hold the position. The natural reaction would be to throw up one's hands in disgust and leave for better jobs since good men are in demand and can find positions easily on the outside.

Poston's Progress Credit to Officials

The fact that Poston, the largest relocation center, has been making progress slowly but steadily without any serious trouble is a credit to the administration. There are several difficult hurdles which

must be classified or improved. The attitude of the residents can become more cooperative and enthusiastic towards the project itself. The cool weather, the improved food conditions, the new regulations relaxing the conditions under which residents may leave the center, and the changes for the better which are apparent to the eye are giving the residents a new slant to the entire problem. Discontent is gradually disappearing.

My observation is that the wage problem and the accounting system which is to be used in gauging the cost of operation of the project and the prospect of profit which will enable the residents to have some hopes of increased income out of their hard labor still remain as disturbing factors. There must be some hope raised either through wage increases or profit prospects in order to create a satisfied community. The segment of the public which is bitter toward the evacuees on racial grounds may oppose any changes, but it is obvious to anyone that the present situation is not fair. The standard of \$12, \$16 and \$19 needs modification upwards in one form or another.

The WRA desires the residents to feel that the centers are havens of refuge to which they can return when the atmosphere on the outside world becomes hostile. If this policy is maintained, I believe more and more will appreciate the value and the mental comfort of the relocation centers for the duration of the war.

With the various ramifications which must be considered in the formation of the outline of the government for the people of Poston, there is no doubt that the committee has a tremendous responsibility. The same will be true of similar groups in every relocation center. But once the people approve the set-up and settle down to the task of making their community as ideal as possible, then the real work will start.

Many Believe Centers Will Be Permanent

Many who have seen these relocation centers and studied the whole question of Japanese evacuation from the Pacific Coast, such as Carey McWilliams, see the possibility of these centers becoming permanent homes for many. I believe they are not far from the truth if the war conditions are to continue for any length of time.

If we view the relocation centers in the light of future homes and not as temporary ones, then it is apparent that the organization committee's task is not only important but a unique one. It will be an interesting thing to watch how the various centers will work out their form of community government.

Resolution Aimed at Evacuees Promises Fair Work Conditions

Evacuee Representatives Meet With Officials To Boost Recruiting

NYSSA, Ore.—A request that "immediate assurance be given to evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the relocation centers, and to those evacuees who have already volunteered for farm service and other essential work, that they are needed and urged to accept employment among us" is contained in a resolution unanimously accepted at a special meeting on the emergency farm labor problem held at the Nyssa high school last Thursday.

Copies of the resolution were sent to project directors at Gila River, Poston, Manzanar, Tule Lake, Minidoka and Topaz and to Dillon Myer, National Director of the War Relocation Authority, and U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, as well as to Governor Clark of Idaho and Governor Sprague of Oregon.

The resolution, which expressed the determination of the representatives attending the meeting to strive to promote a better understanding between the evacuees and permanent residents of the area (embracing seven counties in eastern Oregon and western Idaho),

was signed by the following:

Claude L. Sullivan, sheriff, Owyhee county, Idaho; Charles Glen, sheriff, Malheur county, Oregon; A. A. Moline, sheriff, Canyon county, Idaho; Frank S. Faurot, deputy sheriff, Washington county, Idaho; Harry C. Brandt, USDA war board, Wilder, Idaho; Telpher E. Wright, Eldon Cone, Guy Lang, R. L. Carpenter, U. S. employment service; Loyd A. Burnett, soil conservation service; Ralph C. Miller, FSA supervisor, Weiser, Idaho; W. M. Summers, president, Weiser Commercial Club; Jay Pierson, county extension agent, Weiser; C. S. Claussen, chief of police, Caldwell, Idaho; R. E. Kuhns, county agent, Caldwell; A. Clair Bennet, manager, FSA camp, Caldwell; D. E. Taylor, president, Vale, Ore., Commercial Club; M. L. Tillery, bureau of reclamation, Caldwell. John Kondo, Caldwell; Bill Tsuji, Caldwell labor camp; Jack Suga and Bill Tsuboi, Caldwell farm workers; Zumie Nyamoto, investigator, Tule Lake, Calif.; M. Mukai, farmer, Weiser; and, Henry Kato, evacuee worker, Nyssa. Henry Zobel, Henry V. Musser, Grant A. Lewis, A. E. Benning, David W. Evans, R. C. Larson, Vernon Wilson, George Daley and George Evans, Amalgamated Sugar company.

Imprisonment Under Army Law Challenged by Civil Liberties

Decision May Affect Wakayama Test Case In Los Angeles Court

LOS ANGELES — Appearing as a "friend of the court" by special court permission, the National Office of American Civil Liberties Union on October 14th challenged military imprisonment based on martial law in the Hawaiian Islands.

The challenge was made in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals now holding sessions in Los Angeles in the case of Han Zimmerman, imprisoned by the military authorities at Honolulu because of asserted "subversive activities."

Zimmerman was one of a half dozen persons arrested by the military authorities in the Hawaiian Islands and transported to the United States mainland. They were interned at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. The National Office of the A.C.L.U. sponsored the filing of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in Wisconsin. Thereupon Zimmerman was returned to the Hawaiian Islands according to present information.

The constitutional challenge of Zimmerman's imprisonment was made in connection with his appeal from the refusal of the federal court at Honolulu to issue a writ of habeas corpus in his behalf. Federal District Judge D. E. Metzger, in denying the writ, had ruled that the petition for the writ "was well grounded and justified the issuance of a writ"; that a writ "should issue as a matter of course" upon the showing made. He concluded, however, that he felt powerless to issue the writ because of the military orders suspending the writ. He gave as his sole reason for his refusal to order the writ that he was under military "duress".

Prepared by the Southern California A.C.L.U. Committee's counsel, A. L. Wirin, the brief was countersigned by Arthur Garfield Hays and Osmond K. Fraenkel of New York City; Wayne M. Collins of San Francisco and Clarence E. Rust of Oakland, members of the Northern California A. C. L. U. Committee; and by E. W. Camp

and Fred Okrand of Los Angeles, members of the Southern Calif. A. C. L. U. Committee.

The brief argues that the military detention of Zimmerman abridges constitutional liberties as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

"The American Civil Liberties Union is a national organization devoted to the protection of the civil rights of the people of the United States, with particular emphasis upon those liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

"Pursuant to its purpose, the American Civil Liberties Union, through its counsel, has appeared on many occasions, most frequently amicus curiae, in judicial proceedings, in support of the guarantees in the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Our approach to the case generally is one in accord with the Supreme Court in Ex parte Milligan.

"The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times and under all circumstances."

Concluding an extended legal argument, the brief says:

"We are at war. We are fighting for our lives — as well as our rights.

"And yet we must bear in mind that war does not suspend the Constitution; nor dissolve the Bill of Rights.

"Chief Justice Hughes, who has emphasized the importance of preserving the war power on numerous occasions, summarized our position. . .

"... war power is the power to wage war successfully, and thus it permits the harnessing of the entire energies of the people in a supreme cooperative effort to preserve the Nation. But even the war power does not remove constitutional limitations safeguarding essential liberties."

"When a nation is fighting for world freedom over far-flung battlegrounds around the globe, however, it is vital that those freedoms be preserved at home, except only where clear military necessity, in each particular case may make abridgement imperative.

"The country must be preserv-

JACL Contributes to Nation's Scrap Pile



Frank Tashima of Salt Lake City, vice-president of the Salt Lake JACL, sits on the eight tons of scrap metal gathered by members of citizens group as part of Utah's scrap metal campaign. Proceeds from the sale of the scrap will go to the USO. Not in the picture are two large safes and a laundry press donated by Salt Lake residents of Japanese ancestry. Photo courtesy of Salt Lake Tribune.

Nisei in Utah City Conclude Drive for Metal

Money from Sale Will Be Donated to USO By Citizens League

A significant contribution to Salt Lake City's scrap metal pile was made last week by the Salt Lake chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League who wound up a scrap metal drive with a total of more than eight tons.

The Salt Lake Tribune featured the story of the JACL's scrap metal drive on the front page of its city news section with a three column cut showing Frank Tashima, JACL vice president and head of the salvage campaign, sitting on top of the metal heap.

Tashima announced that money derived from the sale of the scrap would go to the USO.

The Tribune described the JACL drive:

"The mikado's men no doubt would feel very unhappy if they knew the bombs being dropped on them were made from scrap metal gathered for that purpose by their 'brothers' in America.

"But that's just what they're going to get one of these days—bombs from about eight tons of scrap metal gathered by the Japanese American Citizens League in Salt Lake City and its environs, contributed to America's scrap salvage drive.

"Frank Tashima, who headed the drive for the civic league, was pretty happy about the results Thursday.

"It shows what can be done," he commented as he posed for his picture on the heap of metal in the yard of his home.

"Members of the league, made up of nisei, or first generation American-born Japanese, pitched in wholeheartedly to gather the scrap. Japanese-American produce dealers gave the use of their trucks the last two Saturday afternoons to gather up the material from Japanese American-owned farms and haul it to the Tashima residence.

"A committee under Mr. Tashima, who was named to head the drive by Dr. Jun Kurumada, league president, worked three weeks on the project. Thursday, all the scrap was piled up in the Tashima yard awaiting pickup except for two

Nisei Boy Leads Scrap Metal Hunt at Oklahoma City School

'Admiral Eugene' Heads One of Two Competitive Scrap Hunting Teams

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Eugene Nakayama is Japanese by name, Japanese by appearance but American at heart, the Oklahoma (City) Daily said last week.

Daily, as the scrap pile at the Millwood school on North Eastern avenue grows, the 13-year old American-born son of Japanese parents is proving that he's an American, the newspaper added.

Eugene (it's Admiral Eugene to his classmates) is head of one of the two Millwood school teams chosen to carry on the salvage campaign in the neighborhood. The size of the pile in front of the school building will testify to his efforts and to those of Neal Main, chief of the other squad.

The school is divided into two teams, one bearing the navy's banner and headed by the young American-born Japanese boy and the other dubbed the army. When the contest started last week to see which team could bring in the most scrap, both teams dove into the fight with a will. In fact, the pupils became so enthused over the competition that it was decided finally to pool the scrap contributed by both sides and avoid conflict.

Because he is one of the more popular boys in the school and because he had done such a good job last time when the school children set out to contribute scrap, Eugene Nakayama became one of the captains when the new drive was inaugurated.

The Oklahoma Daily said that "intelligent, cheerful Eugene is the son of Lloyd Nakayama, a truck farmer living about 2½ miles from school. The boy was born in Colorado and has lived in Oklahoma county for eight years."

President Signs Citizenship Measure

WASHINGTON — The bill suspending a clause in the Neutrality Act of 1940 which requires American citizens residing abroad to return to this country every two years in order to retain their citizenship was signed this week by President Roosevelt. The legislation was changed because of the physical difficulties of complying with its terms during the war.

heavy safes and a big laundry press, given by Japanese American businessmen, which were too heavy to move on produce trucks.

"And to add to the unhappiness of the midako's men—in case they ever learn about it—Mr. Tashima announced the league plans to give the proceeds from sale of the scrap to the USO."

WRA Employment Division Opens Office In Utah

In order to facilitate the handling of the problems of obtaining permanent and temporary employment for persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the west coast and now in inland relocation centers, the War Relocation Authority this week established an office at 420 Atlas Building in Salt Lake City.

The office is in charge of Rey M. Hill, WRA employment investigator.

The new office, which will deal with the employment situation in the state of Utah, will function as part of the employment division of the regional WRA office in San Francisco. Rex Lee, regional employment chief, was in Salt Lake City this week to assist in setting up the new office.

The WRA also has employment investigators in Idaho, Montana and other western states.

The work of the office will include the investigation of employment opportunities, as well as the checking of conditions of evacuees now employed in this area.

Arizona Doctor Found Guilty in Abortion Trial

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Dr. Hiroshi Ben Inouye, 41, alien Japanese physician and surgeon, formerly of Glendale, Ariz., was found guilty last week of performing an abortion last December 15 on a 21-year old Phoenix Caucasian woman.

Then the jury, in a half-dozen ballots, acquitted him of second-degree murder in connection with the death of the woman.

The doctor faces a prison term of from three to five years. The jury took three ballots to convict the doctor.

Hungry Greyhounds To Protect Manzanar's Guayule Plants

MANZANAR, Calif. — Racing greyhounds which have been chasing a mechanical rabbit on west coast dog tracks will have a chance to go after the real thing soon.

Manzanar is importing three lean and hungry racing dogs from Los Angeles to hunt down jack-rabbits and cottontails which have already destroyed three acres of guayule planted in the project's farm area.

Prof. Radin Champions Cause Of American-Born Japanese

Utah Legion Urged To Get Jobs For Evacuee War Vets

VERNAL, Utah—Fourteen veterans of the A. E. F. in World War I are among the Japanese American citizens in the relocation center at Topaz, J. H. Hickman of Salt Lake City, past department of Utah vice commander of the American Legion, told legionnaires of district 5 at a convention held in Vernal Sunday.

Mr. Hickman, who spoke before nearly 100 members of the legion and auxiliary at a general session in the new Central school building, urged all those present to make an effort to find jobs for the 14 war veterans so that they will be able to leave the Topaz center.

Utah Senator Gets Assurance Of Farm Help

Man Power Commission Indicates Evacuees Will Meet Labor Need

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Despite an acute farm labor shortage in Utah which assertedly had threatened the loss of late crops, Senator Abe Murdock was assured Wednesday by the War Man Power Commission that most Utah crops already were harvested and that evacuee Japanese Americans from relocation centers would be used to harvest beets.

Senator Murdock's inquiry was made on the receipt of a telegram from O. S. Worden, president of the National Reclamation Association, which stated that beets might freeze in the fields unless the government rushed labor to the state.

F. W. Hunter, chief of the farm placement division of the Man Power Commission, said that the telegram's figures far exceeded actual shortages reported to him and that plans were being made to use volunteer Japanese American labor to fill the gaps still existing.

The War Relocation Authority, meanwhile, issued figures on employment of persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the west coast.

The WRA noted that the evacuees were mostly American-born and between 21 and 30 years of age.

They are concentrated in the sugar beet producing areas, the WRA announcement declared, although more than 200 are harvesting long-staple cotton in central Arizona.

Of the 6456 most recently recruited, 2496 are working in Idaho, 1541 in Montana, 883 in Colorado, 457 in Nebraska, 369 in Wyoming, 367 in Utah, 282 in Arizona and 61 in eastern Oregon. (The great majority of those working in the eastern Oregon area were recruited late last spring and last summer and are not included in the present totals.)

An additional 1252 recruited last spring and summer are still working on farms in Idaho, Utah, Montana and Oregon.

(In addition to these figures, it is believed that a large percentage of the several thousand voluntary evacuees from the west coast into the intermountain area are assisting in fall harvesting, making the total number of Japanese Americans in intermountain farm work above 10,000.)

Army Evacuates Non-Japanese From West Coast Area

SAN FRANCISCO—Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, head of the western defense command, disclosed here this week that 46 "dangerous or potentially dangerous" citizens had received army orders to leave the West coast.

Persons excluded were given 10 days to wind up their affairs before departure. They must report at regular intervals to the FBI after reaching whatever inland destination they select in which to live. Their families are not required to leave the coast.

No Disloyalty Evidence, UC Professor Tells Forum in San Jose

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Americans of Japanese ancestry have a vigorous champion in Dr. Max Radin of the University of California, the San Jose Mercury Herald reported last week in describing a lecture given by Dr. Radin at the Adult Center public forum in the Horace Mann school in San Jose.

"There is just as much justification for segregating and placing in concentration centers everybody of German and Italian ancestry," he declared, "as there is for doing so with Japanese Americans."

Dr. Radin defended his point of view at the discussion. He declared that there was no evidence of disloyalty in the part of the American-born Japanese and he stated that none of the stories of Japanese "fifth columnists" had been verified.

Dr. Radin expressed his belief, the Mercury Herald reported, that the treatment accorded Japanese who are American citizens had lost the United States the services of many able persons and created a problem the future difficulties of which would be considerable.

"The only justification for the action," he said, "was that it was for the protection of the Japanese against excesses that might be impelled by unfavorable war news. That would be an indictment, not of the (American) Japanese, but of ourselves."

Dr. Radin spoke on the progress of the war on the home front, forecast the loss of considerable more freedom in the field of private enterprise, voiced the hope that fundamental freedoms such as freedom of speech, freedom to criticize, the right of assembly would not have to be abandoned. "If we can retain these," he said, "the freedom we may temporarily have to sacrifice, we can get back again."

Center Women May Leave for Domestic Work

BOISE, Idaho — Japanese women at the Minidoka relocation center are permitted to accept domestic work the same as men may be hired for farm labor, Philip Schafer, assistant project director, said in Boise last week.

A number have already been placed, he explained, and others may accept positions as requests are received and approved by the San Francisco regional office.

"It takes about ten days, and the wage scale is a matter for the employer and employee to decide," Schafer was quoted as saying.

He said that now 1400 men and boys from Minidoka are working on the harvest of beets, onions and potatoes, and more are expected to take jobs.

Ten Hunt girls have already left the center for domestic work in nearby Twin Falls and this number is expected to increase substantially in the next few weeks.

Fourth Girl Born At Topaz Center

TOPAZ, UTAH — Mr. and Mrs. George Tsukamoto, 31-1-A, were the proud parents of a baby girl at 11:40 A. M. Monday at the new Topaz hospital. Catherine Kayoko, 6 pounds 12 ounces, became the fourth baby born in the Central Utah Relocation Project and also the fourth in the family. So far, all the births in Topaz have been girls.

First Baby Born At Nyssa FSA Camp

NYSSA, Ore.—The Nyssa Farm Security Administration labor camp, temporary home of some 400 evacuee workers, rejoiced this week in the news of the first "blessed event" to a camp couple.

A girl, Bonnie Michiko, was born to Mrs. Sono Arai on September 22 at the Holy Rosary Hospital at Ontario.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

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

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

Washington Office: P. O. Box 1721, Washington, D. C.

Saburo Kido, National President, 215-2D, Poston, Arizona

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

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

LARRY TAJIRI Managing Editor

EDITORIALS:

Enemy Alien Stigma

On October 19 more than 600,000 Italian aliens in this country will be freed of the stigma of being classified as 'enemy aliens.' This announcement has been made by Attorney General Biddle on, appropriately, Columbus Day.

In his address the Attorney General declared: "We still take no chances. It does mean that the regulations applying, up to now, to alien enemies, no longer apply to Italian aliens. . . They will be free to participate in the war effort without the handicaps that have hampered them up to now."

A leader in the fight for lifting the enemy alien label from loyal residents of Italian birth was Massachusetts' Rep. Tom Eliot who said: "The whole 'enemy alien' classification needs to be drastically modified. Why smear a half a million loyal people when a handful are suspects?"

We hail the official recognition of what we known too well: That being an alien from an enemy country does not necessarily make one an enemy alien. The lifting of the 'enemy alien' from loyal Italians in this country is official, black-and-white, down-in-writing recognition of this fact.

Rep. Eliot has declared that he will carry on his fight to extend the order now covering alien Italians to loyal anti-Nazi Germans. He is also sponsoring a bill to remove all 'enemy aliens' whose children are in the armed forces of the United States from the alien enemy classification.

We hope that he and the government will see that the next logical step is the inclusion of loyal aliens of Japanese race in the new 'loyal alien' class.

We American-born Japanese know that the majority of the parent generation are loyal. We know that many of them, were it allowed them, would have become citizens long ago.

Extension of the "loyal alien" classification to loyal Japanese aliens would do more than just relieve a good many of the hampering edicts now governing the actions of the "enemy alien." It would serve as a recognition of the basic loyalty of the alien group in this country and would implement their faith in democracy itself.

The government's intelligence and investigative services have already interned for the duration all potentially dangerous persons in the alien Japanese group. For the great majority of the alien Japanese who have not been interned and who are either in WRA centers awaiting permanent individual relocation or who are individually established outside the relocation projects, hearing boards could be set up if individual consideration is believed necessary. Also repatriation processes could be facilitated for those so desiring. By giving our loyal aliens an opportunity to establish the fact of their loyalty to this country, we will have helped to rectify the injustice of the blanket application of the 'enemy alien' label on all non-citizens of enemy nationality.

Certainly a program of this sort would ease the new responsibilities of the War Relocation Authority in individually resettling the great masses in the relocation centers. It would speed the public and community acceptance of these loyal aliens.

Government recognition of "loyal aliens" of Italian, German and Japanese nationality will serve notice that we are fighting not races, but false ideas and the men who foster these ideas. We are not fighting those who by accident of birth are Italians, Germans and Japanese and yet, in heart and mind, are Americans. They, too, are our allies.

Imperialism, R. I. P.

An old order died last week and there were none to mourn its passing.

In the heat and tumult of a world at war, the story of men in battle took precedence in the public mind over the announcement from Washington and London that the American and British governments were taking steps to abrogate their extraterritorial rights and other concessions and privileges in China. But to the people of China and the people of Asia the announcement signalized an achievement as far-reaching in significance as the defense of Stalingrad or the first American counteroffensive in the Solomons. For with the passing of extraterritorial privileges, China will have thrown off the shackles of a century of western imperialism. The Chinese people will have achieved their first goal in their march toward world equality.

The action of the British and American governments on the eve of China's thirty-first national anniversary is a reassuring demonstration of the war aims of the United Nations for the achievement of political freedom everywhere and the equality of nations.

Of course, from a practical standpoint the joint announcement will make few real changes in the present picture in the Orient, since most of the affected territory is in the area now occupied by the Japanese. However, the move by the two great western democracies will give the Chinese people renewed determination to oust the enemy from their soil.

The People of Powell

The town of Powell lies a few miles to the east of the relocation center at Heart Mountain, Wyoming.

In the past few weeks the townspeople of Powell have shown by many acts that they welcome to their part of the country these colonists from California.

Wrote the Powell Tribune on Sept. 24: "Powell people are friendly folks, and these newcomers from the west coast brought to the very community of Powell through the exigencies of a terrible worldwide war should know in advance that they have nothing to fear in rubbing elbows with the residents here."

Churchwomen of the town formed a non-sectarian group primarily for the purpose of extending friendly courtesies to the women at Heart Mountain, with the sure instinct of women, these churchwomen, who had been pioneers in the rugged Shoshone country, knew the strangeness and bewilderment that Heart Mountain women must feel in a new community, and acting out of simple friendship and neighborliness, set out to soften as much as possible this new adjustment.

And the editor of the Tribune, noting in the Heart Mountain bulletin that the residents were worried about rattlesnakes, through the medium of his newspaper, assured them that there was no cause to worry, that rattlesnake bites were practically unknown in the Big Horn Basin.

These may be but small acts of friendship and goodwill but they show the great and human heart of the people of the Buffalo Bill country, the Big Horn basin.

JACL'S Scrap Drive

Members of the Japanese American Citizens League of Salt Lake City have just concluded a three-week drive for scrap metal in which they scoured homes, businesses and farms of Japanese in this city and vicinity. Members of the league, composed of American-born Japanese, gave their time to dig up and load the scrap, and two Japanese-American produce dealers provided trucks to haul it to the residence of Frank Tashima, who was in charge of the drive.

When it was all gathered it made an imposing pile with a total estimated weight of eight tons. In addition there are three heavy pieces of scrap given by Japanese business men which could not be handled on the produce trucks.

And that isn't all the story. Proceeds from the sale of the scrap will be turned over to the U S O by the league, according to Dr. Jun Kurumada, president.

That's really a pretty fine piece of patriotic effort by these American citizens of Japanese ancestry. It is a challenge to the rest of Americans not to let their fellows whose ancestry goes back across the sea to the land of Nippon outdo us in patriotism.—Salt Lake Telegram, Oct. 10, 1942.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The motion picture is perhaps the most powerful and effective of all the mediums for propaganda—and for education. Even the most banal of Hollywood films, telling its boy-meets-girl story laid in a never-never land where everything turns out well in the eighth reel, is propagandizing at the same time for love and marriage and happiness ever after. The movies also propagandize for peek-a-boo bobs and the delights of wearing a sarong—if you have a figure like Dorothy Lamour's.

The film art is all things to all men. It has been used by masters of fantasy like Disney, by exponents of realism like Eisenstein. It has known the comedy of Chaplin and the sophistication of Lubitsch. It has told the stories of nations and empires, of kings and paupers. In "Carnet de Bal", it reviewed a woman's memories and in "The Grapes of Wrath" it relived the heartrending story of evacuees from the dust bowl. The Russians have made full use of its effectiveness as propaganda in recent films like "Moscow Strikes Back," which tells the stirring story of the Soviet resistance to the Nazi invader. The Nazis in turn use it as a weapon in total war, terrorizing civilians with glorifications of German military might, softening up resistance with scenes of the rubble that is Rotterdam or the skeletons of Warsaw.

The film documentary, originating in newsreels and developed in this country by men like Pare Lorentz, Paul Strand and others with films like "The River", "The Fight for Life" and the Mexican "Wave", has come into its own with the war. Scores of training films have been made for the armed services by the best American motion picture talent, both in and out of Hollywood. Domestic propaganda films like Carl Sandburg's "Bomber" and Garson Kanin's "Ring of Steel" have highlighted the flood of documentaries now being turned out in behalf of the war effort. Two of the best examples of the war documentary are the British "Target for Tonight" and the Canadian "Churchill's Island."

This week the U. S. government was preparing a new documentary for the U. S. theatres. The short film, sponsored by the Office of War Information, is of vital interest to the U. S. nisei—for it is their story. In the OWI picture, "Japanese Relocation," west coast Japanese will relive again the tragedy and heartbreak of evacuation, as well as visualizing the promise ahead in permanent individual relocation.

"Japanese Relocation," except for hasty newsreel shots, is the first film record of the evacuation of west coast Japanese. It has not been released as yet but a "preview" in the form of eleven scenes from the film appeared last week

in New York's Newspaper PM.

Because it is the official government story of evacuation, the OWI film justifies the mass movement by picturing the proximity of Japanese Americans to war installations and strategic areas. Many of us today feel, of course, that other factors besides strict military necessity—such as hysteria nurtured by four decades of anti-Orientalism in California, false reports of wholesale sabotage by Japanese residents in Hawaii and the greed of certain vested interests—were responsible for mass evacuation.

The OWI film, in general, appears to be a fair and objective picture of the evacuation and relocation process. It shows young Japanese Americans making camouflage nets for the Army at Santa Anita, nursing guayule rubber plants at Manzanar, organizing self-government at a relocation center. Its narrator is Milton S. Eisenhower, administrative chief of OWI. It is no coincidence that Mr. Eisenhower was the National Director of the War Relocation Authority before taking the OWI post. He has shown a deep interest in the problems of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry and once told a congressional committee of his belief in the loyalty of these U. S. citizens.

Mr. Eisenhower says in the OWI film:

"This brief picture is only a prologue to the story that is yet to be told . . . It will be fully told only when circumstances permit the loyal American citizens once again to enjoy the freedom we in this country cherish, and when the disloyal, we hope, have left the country for good . . ."

Meanwhile, Hollywood continues to kick the nisei and the U. S. Japanese around. It does not surprise us that the 'Japs' are now the movies' favorite villains but it pains us when the U. S. Japanese, the great majority of whom are loyal to America, are pictured as spies and saboteurs. In "Air Force," Warner's \$2,000,000 epic, a U. S. Army bomber on Dec. 7 is set upon in Hawaii by Saboteurs and fifth columnists and John Garfield and his gang escape only by heroic measures. (The Army, Navy and FBI have no record of any such sabotage.) . . . In Fox's "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," an American-born Japanese was pictured as the head of the espionage ring. . . . In "Secret Agent of Japan," the Japanese agent speaks of compatriots in Hawaii who will "cut arrows in the cane fields, etc." . . .

Hollywood's liberties with the truth, with the wide propaganda effect the motion pictures sometimes unfortunately possess, continue to spread the fiction that most U. S. Japanese are spies, saboteurs and buck-toothed, horn-rimmed sneaks.

Letter to the Editor . . .

Report on Visits to Internment Camps for Enemy Aliens Given

Editor Pacific Citizen,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sirs: I am now at Poston on my way back from visiting (alien) internment camps and would like to make a brief report on conditions there.

Camp Livingston

Camp Livingston is a large army camp near Alexandria, Louisiana. The Internment camp is on one edge of this camp, situated in a lovely pine grove. When I was there it was "mushi atsui" and the fire flies flew at night. Not having yet received my pass from Washington I was not allowed inside the enclosure but men were brought out in groups to the visitors' room where I interviewed them in the presence of an officer. During my four day stay I was able to see many men and was delighted with the fine spirit they showed. With the exception of a few in the hospital they were all very well and happy. They had expert cooks and prepared their rice to suit themselves and most of them were gaining in weight.

Mr. Endo of Compton Gakuen was mayor, Mr. Komai of the Rafu Shimpo post master and Mr. Mu-

kaida manager of the Pinehurst Golf club. Dr. Ban was head of the ministerial union. They have quite a group of Protestant ministers there and a fine church program. The army chaplain in charge of the camp is a splendid man named Appleton and does all he can to look after the welfare of the men. Colonel Dunn and his associates have the confidence of the men and as far as I could see had 100 per cent cooperation from the internees.

Camp Lordsburg

Camp Lordsburg is out in the desert five miles from the little town of Lordsburg, New Mexico, not far from Tucson, Arizona. This is just an internment camp, somewhat larger than Livingston, with Military Police in charge. This is a newer camp and is short handed in the staff so that they could not give me so much time to visit. They do not have the same cooperation between the men and officers that I found at Livingston. However, the food is excellent and they have a fine hospital where good care is taken of the sick.

The women internees are all at Seagoville, Texas, about 12 miles

(Continued on page 8)

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Heart Mountain, Wyo. Insufficient water has passed under evacuation bridges as yet to give the WRA's new modified release plan a working test, nor can one envision, from what has gone before, the manner in which the plan will be put to operation.

Briefly the objectives of the plan can be summed up as the intention to relocate and rehabilitate as many evacuees as possible from centers provided they want to leave. To thus qualify, evacuees must be able to find acceptance in their intended homes, be able to make a living and convince the authorities that they will not endanger the nation's war effort.

Obviously the program must be undertaken slowly and cautiously if it is not to defeat its own purpose—that of resettling as many evacuees as possible before the inevitable disruption of post-war adjustments. There will be a delicate balance, then, between pressing the program to its fullest beneficial extent and exercising caution to prevent a kick-back.

On the face of it the program in its other aspects looks simple, especially since public opinion, after the first few hysterical months after Pearl Harbor, has been better than expected in most of the Rocky Mountain and mid-West states.

There are, however, a number of points which must be kept in mind. Not the least of these is that practically all evacuees who had any hope of making new homes away from the West Coast moved out voluntarily before evacuation became forced. Most of those in the relocation centers today are there because they have no other choice.

Relatively few of those released to date have left for positions which can be considered corresponding to positions left behind on the coast. Men and women who held good jobs and had fine homes are leaving centers today to work as common farm hands, butlers, maids, messenger boys, office roustabouts, waiters.

These jobs can serve as a wedge into bigger things, but obviously it is no solution to the so-called Japanese problem to encourage the acceptance of menial positions merely for the sake of immediate liberty.

There is a necessity here for guidance by the WRA and other agencies. There is a limit to what an evacuee confined to his camp can do in the way of the way of searching for opportunities outside. A great deal of assistance will be necessary in placing various individuals if the program is to succeed in more than just depopulating the centers.

To the contrary it would be better for many qualified individuals to stay within the centers and get practical experience in their chosen professions rather than to seek release and go back to the "fruit stand standard" so prevalent before evacuation. The centers present opportunities for practical training under competent supervision and many could use this interlude, when there is no subsistence problem, to gain valuable experience.

Numbers of the Nisei themselves may be reluctant to go out to menial positions for which they are not fitted because they anticipate returning to the West Coast after the war where jobs and friends await them. That phrase, "after the war," is a nebulous thing, and the problems which may arise at that time are something that cannot be fathomed now. Here, too, there will be problems of individual guidance, conference and placement.

It is obvious that there will not be a great flood of applications for releases under the new regulations. Rather it is a problem of individuals, and must be considered as such by the various project directors who will play a great part in the shaping of the program.

Economic matters inevitably will play a part in determining who will benefit from the program. Unfortunately in this land of free opportunity, it was necessary that students present nicely fattened bank statements in order to qualify for educational releases.

The relaxed regulations are not a solution to the evacuation and relocation issue. They are a long step toward that end for a certain few. But for the others it is just an uncertain first step which cannot be taken without wise counsel and assistance which can come only from those who are not evacuees.

Ann Nisei Says:

Ingenuity Will Help Overcome War Shortages

Beauty in wartime—how has it affected you?

Of course you've long since noticed the shortage in hairpins. That "bring your own pins" note from beauty operators isn't purely center practice. It's done all over now.

And of course—girdles. Should elastic thread be curtailed even more, we may find ourselves "girding" ourselves in with cloth ties or tapes.

We'll probably find ourselves changing a lot of our old habits from now on. If you haven't started picking up every safety pin, keeping all your hairpins, treasuring straight pins, and such, you might as well start now.

But let's be practical. If the hairpin shortage gets more serious, why not find a hairdo that uses fewer pins? The pincurl business is fine, but it takes time. And pins. Experiment around. Maybe you're the type that can wear—and fetchingly, too—schoolgirl braids with hair-ribbons. Or try pulling your hair all back and wearing a big bow in back, with curly bangs in front.

Maybe you can wind your hair around a ribbon tied around your head. Or weave two strands of hair with a ribbon to form a braid.

Experiment, too, with kid curlers and cloth curlers. Actually they make the softest waves and curls of all.

Beauty Doesn't Come in Metal

And lipsticks and other cosmetics are shedding their metal cases and containers now. So do hang on to the metal containers you have now. Your favorite brand of cosmetics may provide fillers refills for your present cases.

Even creams will come in metal and glass substitutes. You'll see paper and wood used for power, lipstick, even cream.

It might be especially wise to keep your present cream jars, for it might be wiser to transfer cream into them when they come packaged in non-glass containers.

You might as well bid goodbye to metal compacts, but with the good-looking ones now made in wood, you won't care.

Of course these substitutions for metal won't be apparent immediately. They'll come on gradually as present stocks, prepared according to pre-war standards, become depleted. It may be months before you need a new lipstick. It may be longer before you get one not packaged in metal. But it won't hurt to realize that these shortages will affect you—evenually, at least.

It will take ingenuity to overcome present wartime shortages. But we've seen the ingenuity of the nisei produce some amazingly beautiful things. We've seen furniture equal to the best in design and finish—produced from scrap lumber. We've seen original handmade jewelry that might be selling in exclusive shops.

Nisei women will solve the wartime shortages in beauty aids in no time at all—and with no apparent effort.

Copy Desk

Proposed relocation of the nisei is a step in the right direction. But unless the nisei abandon Negro and Jew-baiting, we are defeating our own ends. We must realize that the fate of all minority groups is identical and rejoice that the American Negro is at last being accepted as an integral part of America.—Editorial in the Manzanar Free Press, Oct. 3, 1942.

Washington Letter:

Militarists Crushed Japanese People's March Toward Goal Of Political Independence

The first President Roosevelt used to speak of Japan as the one great "liberal, progressive, modern" country of Asia. The present tendency is to regard Japan as in-eradicably feudal and militaristic. A recent article by Harry Paxton Howard in the Commonwealth magazine discusses these two views and inquires which is the true one. "There are liberal and progressive Japanese, and there are militaristic and feudal minded Japanese," Mr. Howard concluded. "In a word the Japanese are remarkably like most other peoples."

The present military dictatorship in Japan, he points out, is similar to the European dictatorships in that it overthrew a parliamentary regime. The first Asiatic country to adopt a parliamentary form of government, Japan struggled for many years to transfer control from the Imperial bureaucracy and the militarists to the representatives of the people. But a law requiring that the defense ministries should be filled only from top-ranking officers of the army and navy made it impossible to form a cabinet without army and navy sanction.

Revolts Within Japan

The burden imposed by an expansionist program upon the people brought revolt. In 1905, in 1912 and 1913 there were uprisings that had to be crushed by the use of troops, and in 1918 while Japan was at war both in Europe and Siberia a nation-wide uprising led to bloody battles and the use of troops throughout the country. As a result a commoner was appointed for the first time to Japan's history to head the government, trade unions were allowed to organize, and a campaign for universal manhood suffrage was begun and successfully carried out in 1925.

From 1929, under the Hamaguchi government, the Japanese people were at last attaining political power. There was a government to speak for the people, and only by threatening the danger of war could the militarists

get increases in appropriations.

The Japanese people have gained nothing, economically, from expansion, the article states. Living standards during the past twenty years have seriously declined. Yet when Japan put the wasterful expenditures of armaments behind her through the London Naval Treaty of 1930, in spite of the wider rejoicing of the people who greeted returning diplomat Wakatsuki with tremendous ovations, the militarists assassinated Hamaguchi. Several other political murders, culminating in the February 26 incident of 1936, attempted to get rid of all who opposed militaristic domination.

"The entire political history of the Japanese people, in modern times, is one of bitter struggle against their military and bureaucratic masters," Mr. Howard says. "They are the only Asiatic people who possess universal schooling and have possessed universal suffrage, and the only independent Asiatic people who have ever experienced a measure of political power through their own parliamentary government."

Having been led into war, the Japanese people see no way out except continuing to fight, even if they realize that their own militarists forced the situation upon them. Yet Mr. Howard believes that we can confirm their desire for freedom if we state (as we have already done) that we will deal with a responsible parliamentary government in Japan. We should guarantee to such a free and responsible government equal opportunity in world trade, establish a working international body, control armaments and guarantee an end to imperialism.

All the things we would require of Japan, Mr. Howard points out—peaceful solution of economic problems, home rule, political power exercised by the people—are precisely the things the Japanese people were struggling for when the militarists gained control eleven years ago.

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

Evacuee Volunteers Met by Discrimination

Manzanar, Calif. Many furlough workers who went to Montana to help harvest sugar beets are badly disappointed. Of course, they might have expected too much in the first place. When they were denied common courtesies, however, they had additional reason to flare up and denounce the rank discrimination against them.

When the entire nation is suffering from an acute labor shortage, people in certain areas of Montana, it would seem, should be very grateful that evacuee Japanese from relocation centers volunteered to help them out.

In areas where the people are always thinking in terms of extreme provincialism, it is impossible to expect them to wholeheartedly accept furlough workers as a part of the American people coming to their aid. Unfortunately for the furlough workers they must at this particular time withstand the discrimination against them and gradually educate the public into accepting them.

Instances where furlough workers were refused service at stores and restaurants are not infrequent, according to letters received from them. Hostile remarks are made at them, too, it is reported.

Many furlough workers are indignant, and they want to come back to the relocation centers rather than work for people who do not appreciate their helping harvest valuable crops.

Prejudice is not easy to wipe out, especially racial prejudice in times like these. Evidently the farmers and townsmen of the Montana plains cannot differentiate between the resident Japanese who are loyal to America and the Japanese in Japan. Failure of the Montana people to accept the Japanese at this time may prove costly to them. If they discriminate against the Japanese furlough workers, they in turn will be discriminated against when they call again for volunteers to save their crops the next season. They are dealing with people capable of thinking for themselves.

It is very true that the furlough workers must "sell" themselves to the public in Montana, to be sure. On the other hand, the public must "sell" itself to the Japanese from the relocation centers. Word spreads fast when Montana farmers permit bad working conditions or when the public makes no effort to treat furlough workers decently.

Living quarters, of course, are bad in the farming districts of Montana. They are no different from those dilapidated dwellings which the California farmers provide for their workers, if we are to judge from the tone of the letters coming from the furlough workers. The majority of the furlough workers expected inconveniences, for they were told before leaving not to expect too much by the labor contractors who hired them. But they had not expected prejudice to be so violent against them.

There are quite a number of vituperative letters like this particular one, from which I quote in part: "The company that sent us up here treated us like a bunch of inferior cattle and their attitude was one of extreme superiority. They wouldn't even let us off the train at any of the stops. Only once did we leave the train to eat and that was at Butte, Montana. There we ate breakfast of scrambled eggs and three strips of bacon and coffee, nothing else. We

Vagaries

Public Opinion . . .

In line with their avowed policy to release evacuees from relocation centers for outside employment, the War Relocation Authority, together with the Office of War Information, recently requested a public opinion survey of a typical inland U. S. state—in this case, Utah—through the Western Institute of Public Opinion. The opinion samplers went to Utah's centers of population and industry, to small towns and communities and to isolated farm areas to check the views of Utah's man in the street and the man on the farm on the subject of the U. S. Japanese. The Public Opinion institute listed 4,999 persons of both sexes, of representative trades and occupations and economic standing as having been contacted on this question. The results of the surveys were definitely encouraging. Of this 4,999 interviewed 65.6 per cent expressed approval of a policy permitting citizens of Japanese ancestry to leave centers for private employment within the state. Only 52 per cent of those favoring outside employment for citizen evacuees, however, was in favor of having these persons in the immediate vicinity where the interviews took place. Also townspeople were more in favor of permitting American citizen Japanese to take outside employment than were farmers. City people to the extent of 67.8 per cent declared for such a policy, while 64 per cent of the small town people were of a similar mind. Of the farmers 59.8 per cent favored the release of citizens for employment.

As evacuees volunteer for beet harvesting and other fields where an acute shortage of labor exists today, a poll taken this week (the poll of Utah by the public opinion survey group was taken in mid-August) would probably find an even larger percentage in favor of outside employment for Japanese evacuated from the west coast.

Evacuees Wanted . . .

Besides Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, another prominent government personage in Washington has requested a Japanese couple for work on his farm in Maryland. . . . One of the year's best films is "Yankee Doodle Dandy," the screen biography of the life of George M. Cohan, starring James Cagney. One part of the Cohan background which does not appear in the film, however, is the Japanese valet who was long a constant companion to the great musical comedy star. . . . Director George Stevens, who is responsible for "Talk of the Town," recently commented that the picture he would like to direct most of all would be filmed in Tokyo starring Sessue Hayakawa and depicting Japan's surrender. There is a good chance, however, that Hayakawa, one of the great stars of Hollywood's silent days, is not in Japan. He was last heard of in Paris where he was caught at the outbreak of war. Hayakawa had appeared in many French films and had a stage engagement scheduled in Brussels when the European war became a global conflict.

Chronicle Quote . . .

Quote of the week: From the San Francisco Chronicle, commenting on the California's AFL's overwhelming renunciation of a move to revoke the citizenship of U. S.-born Japanese. . . . "The State Federation of Labor at Long Beach showed common sense by rejecting a resolution calling for constitutional action to take away citizenship from nisei, American-born Japanese, after the war. We are not fighting this war to deprive nisei of citizenship, but to keep our own. . . ."

ate that at 12 noon. All the rest of the time we ate dry, tasteless sandwiches. By the way, some of the fellows didn't even get any sandwiches and some no coffee or milk. It sure made us mad! We got so we wouldn't eat any of it!

"One thing that the boys did not like was the changing of some of the fellows' contracts. I mean complete changes of boss and location."

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

WITH THE FOLLOWING brief note from past president Walter T. Tsukamoto, we were informed of the Sacramento Chapter's action in donating the sum of \$500 to national headquarters.

"The Sacramento JACL at its meeting last night (10-8-42) voted to send you \$500. This should be in your hands in the next few days. . . ."

This contribution will be of untold assistance in the new phase of our work—that of employment and individual relocation.

TO VOTE ON NOV. 3

in California, your application for absentee ballot must be in the office of the Registrar of Voters of your former county not later than October 28, 1942 . . . if you reside in one of the relocation centers, these application forms are available through the legal department . . . to former California registered voters now residing in the intermountain area or in the eastern states, as well as the furlough workers participating in the WRA harvest program, we suggest that you write to us immediately for such forms . . . as at the time of the primary election, about 25,000 applications have been mimeographed and delivered to the various relocation centers and to this office.

THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF Ray L. Smith, Los Angeles attorney, who is deeply interested in the problems and conditions being encountered by our group of Americans . . . we reiterate some of his comments:

As this election is very important, I sincerely hope that you will stress that fact in your newspaper and that you will urge each and every eligible voter in all of the relocation centers to vote.

"In spite of the terrific hardships confronting all Japanese persons in this area as a result of the exclusion orders, I certainly hope that every eligible voter will exercise his right at the coming election and thereby show that notwithstanding the present difficulties that Japanese Americans are still vitally interested in the American form of government and democratic principles."

A VISIT TODAY

(Monday) from Rex Lee of the WRA San Francisco office and Rey Hill reveals plans for the opening of a Utah WRA Employment Office in Salt Lake City under the direction of the S. F. Regional Office, with Mr. Hill as employment investigator. . . . similar offices are being set-up in Idaho, Montana and possibly Arizona. . . . this employment office will investigate all offers of employment, take applications from tent residents seeking outside employment, and place such applicants as far as possible in suitable positions. . . . we have offered our cooperation to Mr. Hill and stand ready to render any and all assistance to the WRA employment program. . . . letters of application received during the past few weeks from Topaz residents are being referred to Mr. Hill's office. . . . meanwhile all applicants are being advised to register with the Community Services division in their centers to obtain clearance so that when a position materializes, a travel permit can be secured forthwith. . . . letters of application outlining your qualifications, experience, preference, etc., may be addressed to Mr. Rey Hill, WRA Employment Investigator, 420 Atlas Building, Salt Lake City, or to this office. . . . all qualifications being equal for a given position, it is understood an applicant who has participated in the WRA Harvest Program will be given preference over others under this employment program.

TOPAZ SUGAR BEET WORKERS numbering about 25, en route to the Idaho fields in the neighborhood of Shelley, stopped over in Salt Lake City last Tuesday evening (Oct. 6) for about four hours. . . . dinner was served under our arrangement at the New Kimpa Cafe, which outdid itself in its efforts to please the palates of this initial group of workers from Topaz. . . . after supper the group was free to go shopping, see a

Nisei Soldiers Visit Heart Mountain City



U. S. Army soldiers of Japanese extraction were among the first visitors to the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming. Here C. E. Rachford, project director, is greeting three nisei soldiers who visited their families at the WRA project. The soldiers are (left to right) Pfc. Mas Oyama, Kaz Yamano and Tommy Uchida. Photo from Cody (Wyo.) Enterprise.

movie or do some sightseeing until train time. . . . we had the pleasure of guiding some groups around town, one of which was interested in seeing the "three-room suite" of national headquarters in the fourth floor of the Beason Building. . . . the Mormon Temple drew its share of interest, as well as the State Capitol on the hill at the foot of State Street and the view of the city therefrom. . . . the second group from Topaz of about 35 came through Monday evening, the 12th, and enjoyed a similar program.

FROM MANZANAR FURLOUGH workers we have received the following self-explanatory letter, addressed to national headquarters and the Salt Lake Chapter:

"We are very grateful to have such an organization as the JACL. We are one of the furlough groups from Manzanar and on our way to Idaho our train made a stop at your beautiful Salt Lake City. We were unaware of any reception and were rather undecided as to our plans during the stopover.

"When we were told of dinner at some place by the sugar company representative, we thought the company had made some arrangement with a restaurant.

"After being ushered into the Union Church and hearing that the JACL and the church group had made all those arrangements, we were certainly taken by surprise with such a delicious dinner. We were comprised of several groups, there were no special leaders and we left without even saying a few words of appreciation for the dinner and hospitality.

"Since leaving we have talked and thought of that occasion and we cannot fully express ourselves as to how much we enjoyed our short stay in your city. We can only say—'thank you a million times.'"

Sincerely,

Frank K. Ishida
Mas Nakadaira
Louie Sugawara
Pete M. Mitsui
Shig Katagaura
John Hazama
Kats Hazama"

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO."

TO GILA RIVER SUBSCRIBERS this special notice at the request of one of the block managers—please give us your changes of address so that we may send your paper directly to you . . . without back addresses, block manager Kuwabara is having great difficulty in delivering some 100 individual copies weekly. . . . your assistance will be greatly appreciated. . . . this message also applies to every other relocation center, for our circulation file fails to reveal a single complete change of address list from any one center.

Japanese Officer Urges U. S. Brothers to Fight for America

How a Japanese Army officer, reportedly American-born, stationed in Saigon, French Indo-China, asked him, upon return to the United States to contact his two brothers "and tell them America is the greatest country on earth" and to "fight for her with all their heart" was related in a nationwide NBC broadcast from Hollywood by Relman Morin, former chief of the Associated Press bureau in Tokyo.

Morin returned to the United States recently on the exchange liner Gripsholm. With the outbreak of war Morin was interned by the Japanese in Saigon. He said that he was summoned before Japanese officers where he denied their charges that he was an American spy.

Morin then said that he was

ushered into a room occupied only by a Japanese intelligence officer who "spoke good English and said he was born and raised at Santa Barbara, Calif."

"I have two brothers in the American army," Morin quoted the Japanese officer as saying: "Will you please look them up and tell them . . . tell them America is the greatest country on earth. Tell them to be loyal. Tell them to fight for her with all their heart."

Morin declined to reveal the names of the two brothers, saying that the officer in Saigon may be of use to other American prisoners, but said that he had learned that they are no longer in the United States Army.

Morin also indicated that the intelligence officer no doubt had something to do with obtaining his release from internment.

Arizona Committee Discovers Shortage of Workers Exists In Gila River Relocation City

All Available Workers Needed on Relocation Projects, Says Committee

PHEONEX, Ariz.—Although the number of volunteer Japanese cotton pickers from the Gila River relocation center increased considerably, the whole proposition is "so discouraging to farm bureau officials they may call it off," Earl Maharg, executive secretary, was quoted by the Arizona Republic recently.

Meanwhile, a comprehensive survey of the labor supply that might be available among the evacuees at the Gila River center for picking long-staple cotton was reported to have brought the disclosure that the WRA center was short on labor itself, if it carries out the projects set up for it by government authorities.

This conclusion was reported to have been reached by a committee that included E. R. Fryer, acting project director at Rivers; Maharg; secretary of the Arizona farm bureau federation; Clyde Neely, Gilbert; A. M. Ward, Casa Grande; William H. Bond, Mesa; and J. D. Lee, Safford.

The labor supply at the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, home of 18,000 evacuees, was untapped because of the inadequacy of housing facilities at the Arizona ranches where cotton pickers are so urgently needed. Although Gila River workers are, for the most part, commuting daily from the center, any workers recruited at Poston would need housing because of the great distance from the center to the cotton ranches. Meanwhile, more than 1700 workers from Poston have already departed for beet harvesting work in Nebraska and Colorado.

The special committee went over all records of the Gila River project and discovered there were

3,461 males between 19 and 61 years of age.

"The total number of women between these ages is 3,040," the report continues. "However, but one-fourth or 50 of the total number of women would be available for work, thereby giving a sum total of 4,211 persons between the ages of 19 and 61 capable of performing work."

"An analysis of the operations of the project discloses that 550 acres now are producing vegetables; 7,000 acres is going into crops and an additional 6,000 acres will be subjected for production of agricultural commodities."

"At the present time, there are approximately 3,900 individuals engaged in production of food-stuffs and in community project work, leaving a balance available for agricultural purposes of only 311 workers."

The report goes on to say that a new project is under construction at the center which will require the services of 900 employees and that approximately 300 volunteer Japanese evacuees now in the cotton fields will be required for that work in the future.

This new project is believed to be one sponsored by the War Department inside the Gila River center.

The special committee came to the conclusion that within a few weeks, "any labor used outside the project will be a loss to the project itself."

Close Quotes

Some 1,500 sugar beet workers have left Manzanar in past weeks. Last week the Manzanar Department Store ran an ad: "Why are men leaving Manzanar? Blossom Girl of Hollywood cosmetics is what you need to bring back your man."

Two Exporters Found Guilty in Seattle Court

Takahashi, Osawa Will File Plea for New Hearing on Charges

SEATTLE, Wash. — A jury in Federal Judge Lloyd L. Black's court last week returned a verdict of guilty against Charles T. Takahashi and Edward Y. Osawa, former Seattle exporters charged with violation of the United States embargo on Japan.

Each was found guilty on three counts — conspiracy, making false affidavits and falsely giving China as the destination of oil-storage tanks sent to Japan.

Osawa and Takahashi were tried for the second time. Their first trial resulted in a jury failing to reach a verdict. The jury in second trial deliberated for six hours and 35 minutes.

Attorneys for Osawa and Takahashi filed notification for a new trial on the ground that the government did not have sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction.

If a new trial is granted, it will be the third for the two exporters. Their first trial resulted in a jury failing to reach a verdict on May 23.

Letter Reports Visits To Alien Camps

(Continued from page 4)

from Dallas. They are not under the army but the Immigration Service. They are housed in beautiful, well equipped buildings on a lovely campus. It is a model institution, only two years old, built for women who are detained by the Federal authorities. The staff, with the exception of the Superintendent, Mr. O'Rourke, are all women of very high calibre.

Having received a pass from Mr. Kelley of the Border Patrol I was given the freedom of the institution. Mr. O'Rourke showed me all over the grounds. In this tour I could see that it was not only fine buildings and excellent food that made the people happy in there, but the friendly personality of the Superintendent. He knew all the children by name and they simply loved him. There were separate dormitories for Italian, German and Japanese women and their children. There was a fine school building with excellent equipment and splendid teachers and some 150 children in school. The library was fine, but they very much desire to have Japanese books and magazines. If anybody has something that they think women would enjoy kindly send them to Mr. O'Rourke, Superintendent U. S. Immigration and Nationalization Service, Seagoville, Texas. There is a beautiful auditorium and one of the best hospitals in the southwest.

On one edge of the campus they have constructed a little village of bungalows to house families. They have common wash rooms, dining room and laundry. They have already begun to bring interned husbands from Livingston and Lordsburg to be with their wives, who are also interned. Mr. Sugimachi of Pasadena had just come in from Lordsburg to join his wife and was being very helpful in leadership in the women's community. Other men will soon be joining their wives and their children under 16 will be allowed to come to live with them. No children over 16 will be allowed unless it might be a girl who was born in Japan. American citizens over 16 and boys will not be allowed.

I was very much interested to find that women with their children were here from Panama and South America awaiting repatriation. America has agreed to keep them, giving the children free education, until they can get on a boat and return to Japan.

One bit of good news that I got from various sources on my trip was that the Department of Justice is definitely working on plans to unite interned men with their families in Relocation Centers.

On my way back from Lordsburg I spent three very full days at the two camps at Gila River and met many old and new friends there. I am now at Poston for several days and next week expect to be at Manzanar. In these centers my chief concern is to visit with wives and children of interned men.

Yours very sincerely,
H. V. Nicholson
Pasadena, Calif.

Hunt Colonists Discuss 1943 Farm Program

Subsistence is Primary Objective of Center's Agricultural Plan

HUNT, Idaho — A conference to outline the 1943 agricultural program at the Minidoka relocation center is being held this week at Hunt.

Subsistence for the Japanese evacuees at Hunt and at the nine other relocation centers is the primary objective of the WRA farming program.

Since every relocation project plans to have an agricultural development, the conference will discuss ways and means of correlating crops so that all projects will not be growing the same crops at the same time. While nothing definite has been determined yet, the Minidoka project probably will raise beans, peas, potatoes and some alfalfa.

E. H. Weed and D. R. Sabin of the WRA agricultural division, Washington, D. C., will participate in the three-day session ending Friday.

As soon as colonist labor is available, it is planned to start clearing about 1,000 acres of sagebrush east of the community center and adjacent to the Milner-Gooding canal. This canal will be tapped by laterals to irrigate the cleared land. It is hoped that this work can be done and rye planted before winter sets in so that the land will be ready for other crops in the spring. Eventually the WRA plans to reclaim 17,000 of the 68,000 acres in the project area.

E. Sebbelov, farm superintendent at Minidoka, revealed plans today for a hog farm on the project utilizing the center's garbage. Later on a poultry farm and a dairy will be set up.

Part-Japanese Youth Pleads Guilty to Army Order Violation

SAN FRANCISCO—Morris E. Suyetomi, 23, son of a Japanese father and an English mother, pleaded guilty last week in federal court to the charge of violating the Army's order excluding persons of Japanese race from the west coast zones.

Suyetomi was reported to have surrendered to federal officials in order to avoid possible draft evasion.

He was quoted by the San Francisco Chronicle as "hating the Japanese so much that he preferred to go to jail rather than be sent with them to a relocation center."

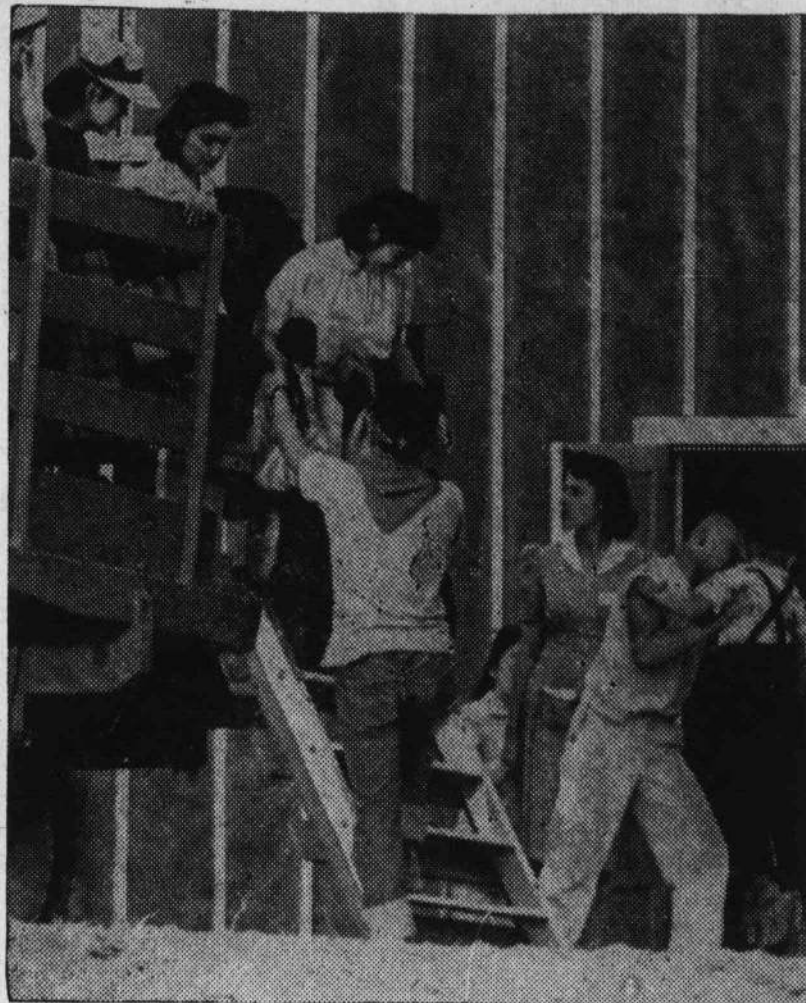
Evacuee Gives Away Travel Permit, Pleads Guilty in Court

SAN FRANCISCO — Toshio Sonada, 18-year old citizen, pleaded guilty in a San Francisco federal court last week to charges that he had given his travel permit to Kazuo Kabushaki, 20, enabling the latter to leave the Tule Lake relocation center, the San Francisco Chronicle reported.

Kabushaki, arrested at Sand Point, Idaho, has requested repatriation to Japan, the Chronicle said.

Sonada was quoted as declaring that he surrendered his permit only after Kabushaki had beaten him.

Evacuees Arrive In Wyoming



A group of recent arrivals at the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming finish the last few hundred yards of their long trip from west coast assembly centers via truck after their arrival at the railroad siding outside the WRA project. Photo by courtesy of The Cody (Wyo.) Enterprise.

sembly centers via truck after their arrival at the railroad siding outside the WRA project. Photo by courtesy of The Cody (Wyo.) Enterprise.

Evacuees on Faculty as School Will Begin at Arizona Center

RIVERS, Ariz. — Twenty-two evacuees are on the faculty of approximately sixty school teachers of the high school and elementary schools at the Gila River relocation center.

Glasses at Gila started last week for more than 3000 students. Among the American-born Japanese instructors at Rivers high school are:

Jessie Koyama, art; Haruo Murakishi, U. of California—College of Agriculture, agriculture; Lillie Fujita, commerce; Ida Otomo, Fresno State, commerce; Florence Akiyama, Fresno State, English; George Domoto, former assistant football coach at Fresno State, physical education; Clifford Fujimoto, taught two years in dental school at University of California, science; Florence Hasegawa and Fumiyo Kodani, assistants in English; Susie Oda, Woodbury, assistant in home economics; George Nikaido, US, assistant in mathematics; Harry Osaki, Fresno State, assistant in physical education; Grace Nakagawa, assistant in physical education; Kiyoshi Nobusada, UC, assistant in natural and physical sciences; and Shig Matsumoto, Cal Poly, assistant in agriculture.

Among the evacuees enrolled as grade school teachers at the Canal camp school are:

Marjorie Sanada, Fresno State, sixth grade; Kay Hirai, US, eighth grade; Rebecca Domoto, Fresno State, fifth grade; Ed Nagare, UC, sixth; Dorothy Kaneshiga, San Jose State; Frances Onoda, COP, seventh; Thelma Takeda, San Jose State, fourth; Rei Hatayama, Fresno State, second; Toshiko Imada,

Fresno State, second; Sam Sakamoto, Compton JC and Aircraft Riveting school, seventh.

First Students Leave Topaz for Schools

TOPAZ, Utah — First students to leave Topaz Relocation Project in order to further their education in midwestern universities were Cromwell D. Mukai, Mitsuo Yamamoto and George Hirose who left Wednesday afternoon, October 7, it was revealed by George Lafabregue, Head of Social Welfare.

Mukai, who has been accepted by the University of Nebraska at Lincoln where he will be a senior in chemistry attended the University of California for three and a half years prior to evacuation. Hirose, who is a transfer from the San Francisco State College, will be a senior in Social Science at Huron College, South Dakota. He intends to become a minister, he said. Mitsuo Yamamoto of Honolulu, Hawaii, will go to Union College in Lincoln, Nebraska, to obtain preliminary training in dentistry.

Yonezu Heads Internal Security at Gila

RIVERS, Ariz.—Charles Yonezu, formerly a well-known figure in California produce circles, is now the chief administrator of the department of Internal Security of Canal camp at the Gila River relocation center, according to an announcement made by Supervisor W. E. Williamson.

Seattle Judge Upholds Military Authority Ordering Evacuation

SEATTLE, Wash. — In the first case brought by an American of Japanese descent to resist evacuation and prosecuted for disobeying a military order, federal district Judge Lloyd L. Black at Seattle has just upheld the Presidential proclamation authorizing evacuations from military zones and the powers exercised by the military commanders under it. Judge Black held in effect that the civil courts could not question military necessity as determined by the army.

The case involves Gordon Hirabayashi, American-born student of Japanese descent, active in the Christian student movement at the University of Washington, where he was a senator. The court's decision overruled a demurrer to the indictment. The case against Hir-

abayashi will therefore proceed to trial. He is represented by Frank L. Walters, Seattle lawyer retained by an independent citizens' committee, with the cooperation of the A.C.L.U. The Union did not participate in contesting the Presidential proclamation.

The court said: "And this court will not question in this time of war the wisdom or necessity of the curfew or evacuation orders with respect to those of Japanese ancestry which are involved in this proceeding. The situation is too grave—the menace too great. Nor can defendant substitute his judgment for the judgment of the Commander in Chief and the general acting under the President's direction, pursuant to constitutional powers and the Congressional ratification and authority of Public Law 503."

Maritime Unions Take Steps to Reemploy Members in Centers

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Susumi Chikami, a girl on Sept. 29 at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Tsutomu Nakanishi, a girl on Sept. 30 at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Seito Kitahata, a girl on Oct. 1 at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Kiyoto Kawasaki, a boy on Oct. 1 at Santa Anita.
To Mrs. Sono Arai, a girl, Bonnie Michiko, on Sept. 22 at Holy Rosary Hospital, Ontario, Ore.
To Mrs. Hiro Tahara, a boy on Oct. 3 at Fresno Assembly Center.
To Mrs. James Kai, a girl, Virginia Fumiko, on Oct. 3 at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Tsuguo Nagasawa, a girl on Oct. 3 at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Thomas Nishimura, a girl on Sept. 21 at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Zenzo Matsumoto, a girl on Sept. 21 at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Hiroshi Roy Shiota, a girl on Oct. 7 at Hunt, Idaho.
To Mrs. Henry Imada, a girl on Oct. 8 at Heart Mountain, Wyo.
To Mrs. George Kanase, a daughter Joyce Kuniko, on Oct. 6, at Fresno Assembly center.
To Mrs. Mamoru Noguchi, a daughter Amie Emiko, on Oct. 8, at Fresno Assembly center.
To Mrs. G. Yamamoto, a boy Kenji Larry, on Oct. 6, at Fresno Assembly center.
To Mrs. Sukechiro Yamashiro, a girl on Oct. 2 at L. A. General Hospital.
To Mrs. Noboru Shintani, a boy on Oct. 3 at L. A. General Hospital.
To Mrs. Kineo Kiyama, a girl on Oct. 3 at L. A. General Hospital.
To Mrs. Nozomu Endo, a girl on Oct. 3 at L. A. General Hospital.

DEATHS

Sekichi Miyake, 74, on Sept. 29 at Santa Anita Rest Home.
Elizabeth Shiyoko Fukutomi, 11, on Oct. 5 at Hunt, Idaho.
Isaji Tahara, 68, former Fresno resident, on Oct. 1, former Fresno Assembly Center.
Fred Tetsuzo Okasaki, 41, on Sept. 2 at Manzanar.
Frances Sakae Okasaki, 28, on Sept. 25 at Manzanar.
Noboru Kurokawa, aged two days, on Oct. 1 at Manzanar.
William Kimura, infant, on Oct. 3 at Hunt, Idaho.
Suemitsu Nakanishi, 53, on Oct. 3 at Hillcrest Sanitarium.
Emiko Ito, 18, on Oct. 4 at L. A. General Hospital.
Takako Umamoto, 8 months, on Oct. 6 at L. A. General Hospital.

MARRIAGES

Alice Matsuoka to Joseph Owashi on Oct. 7 at the Pasadena M. E. Church.
Asami Kawachi to Joseph Oyama at the M. E. Church in Pasadena on Oct. 7.
Alice Sakai to Tadao Toyoshima on Oct. 8 at Cody, Wyo.

DIVORCED

Mrs. Fumi Nishimura from Kay Masuo Nishimura, both of Poston, Ariz., Decree granted by the county court in Santa Ana, Calif.

Nisei Seamen Asked To Contact Manzanar Maritime Committee

RUPERT, Idaho—Trade unions in the maritime industry are taking steps to effect the release of union members of Japanese ancestry now in inland relocation centers for work in their respective fields, Paul Higa of the Manzanar Japanese American Maritime Workers Committee declared here this week.

Higa, Koji Ariyoshi, citizens leader at Manzanar and member of the CIO longshoremen's union, and other former maritime workers are now in Idaho and other intermountain states on sugar beet harvesting work.

Higa also declared that he had received two communications from the Sailors Union of the Pacific, with headquarters in San Francisco, indicating that efforts were being made by the union to effect the release of their members for work in the maritime industry in areas not restricted to persons of Japanese ancestry by military regulations.

Some 150 members of maritime unions are estimated to be in relocation centers at the present time. One of the leading Japanese Americans in trade union circles, Karl Yoneda, vice-president of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union, CIO, and a member of the longshoremen's union, is now at a FSA labor camp near Twin Falls, having come out from Manzanar to aid in beet harvesting.

Higa declared that he did not have the addresses of many of the maritime union members in the relocation centers and asked that these men contact the Manzanar Japanese American Maritime Workers Committee, 2-4-1, Manzanar, Calif., and their own respective union as soon as possible. Higa said that this would facilitate the program to obtain releases for these men so that they would again be able to do an active share in the war effort in work for which they have been trained.

The letter from the Sailors Union of the Pacific indicated that the union would advance transportation fare to its members in relocation centers when releases were obtained.

In addition to the SUP, the National Maritime Union, and the Marine, Oilers, Watenders and Wipers Union have taken steps to obtain the release of their members, Higa declared. He said that he had individual messages for members of the Sailors Union from the San Francisco office and asked that members of the Union contact him.

Henry Sugimoto's Paintings Shown At Fresno Center

FRESNO—Paintings by Henry Sugimoto, well-known California artist, were on exhibit last week at Fresno center.

Paintings displayed depicted center activities.

Sugimoto studied in the United States and France, and his paintings reveal a strong French influence.

Smith '500'

Arkansas Blue Rose

RICE

\$8.50

F.O.B. Sacramento, Calif.

Mutual Supply Co.

Care S. TOGASAKI,

307-5-A, Poston, Ariz.

SEND US YOUR NEW ADDRESS

NAME (Last) (First) (Middle)

PRESENT ADDRESS (Street or Barrack and Unit Numbers)

Reception or Assembly Center

City State

Former Address

Member JACL Chapter

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

Please check in this space

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

Japanese Help Harvest Beets In Nebraska

First Workers Group Arrives in Western Part of Prairie State

SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb. — Several hundred American Japanese workers from war relocation centers have arrived in western Nebraska during the past two weeks to help Nebraska farmers harvest their record sugar beet crop.

The first group of workers arrived late in September and were followed by other evacuee volunteers mostly from the relocation center at Poston, Ariz.

The early group began working in the potato fields, anticipating the beet harvesting which started last week.

Hunt Medical Chief Goes To Arkansas

HUNT, Idaho — Dr. L. M. Neher, senior medical officer at the Minidoka Relocation Center, left Sunday for Arkansas to assist the administration at the new Jerome and Rohwer relocation centers in setting up medical and health facilities. He will be absent from the Minidoka project about three weeks.

Nisei Teachers Will Assist Educational Program in Wyoming

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — One regular nisei teacher and twelve nisei apprentice instructors will be among teachers at the Heart Mountain colony.

Takayoshi Kawahara, U. S. C. graduate, has received teacher's rating, while apprentices will include: Beatrice Otera, Sachiko Yasumi and Kikuye Kimura, home economics; Mary Ishimoto, Kaoru Inouye and Takeo Ishikawa, science; Francis B. Nakamoto and Mary Nakagawa, commercial department; Mitsuye Kakuuchi, Mi-ita, physical education; and Eddie Sako, Maruyama an Martha Tom-Matsumoto, electrical engineering and radio.

First Relocation Center Movie House Planned at Newell

NEWELL, Calif. — A motion picture theatre, believed the first to be constructed in any of the relocation centers, has been approved by the Newell City Council and work will begin soon on the show house.

The movie theatre will be built munity enterprises and will be supported by the residents who will pay admission prices of 15 cents for adults and 5 cents for children.

Seating capacity of the theatre will be 800. The estimated total investment is approximately \$8,200

Fire Razes Florin Building

Old Yakiyama Structure Reported Destroyed By Blaze Recently

FLORIN, Calif. — Unoccupied since the evacuation of Japanese from the area, the old Yakiyama building in Florin was destroyed by fire last week.

Efforts of Florin firefighters aided by a unit of the Sacramento Fire Department, commanded by Assistant Chief Calvert, prevented the blaze from spreading to adjoining structures.

The building was once an old landmark in Florin and once housed a grocery, fish market and shoe repair shop.

The flames were discovered about 4 a. m. Thursday morning. Origin of the blaze was not determined.

and materials costing \$3,200 have already arrived. The project will be constructed wholly by evacuee labor. A modern projector, the same as those used in regular motion picture houses, has been bought for \$3,750.

Two films, "My Gal Sal" with Rita Hayworth and Victor Mature, and "Song of the Islands" with Betty Grable, are already booked for showings. Japanese pictures, which are approved by a censorship to be set up, will also be shown for the older generation.

Poston Will Hold "County Fair" Soon

POSTON, Ariz. — Summertime accomplishments of the 19,000 evacuees at the Colorado River relocation center will be celebrated at a "county fair" on October 17 and 18.

Saburo Kido, member of Poston's legal staff, is chairman of the fair.

Squash, radishes, celery and other vegetables grown in the fields, carved out of the near-by desert, will be exhibited. The event also will dedicate a new hog farm.

Miss Yuri Sugimoto of Yuma, secretary of the fair committee, has invited the Yuma County Board of Supervisors to attend, planning to bill the event as a county fair.

Norris James, press relations officer, said keen interest is being shown in a queen contest led by Kay Ishikawa and Chiyeko Watanabe, both of Phoenix. The queen will be elected on a popularity basis by the 18,000 evacuees in the center.

Aside from the vegetable gardening, James stated, other accomplishments of the summer include digging 19 miles of canal into the desert and about 50 miles of laterals to carry water from the Colorado river to the 85,000 acres which will eventually be under cultivation.

Vale Prepares Camp For Evacuee Labor

VALE, Ore. — As the first group of evacuee farm workers arrived in this area this week, Vale's farm labor camp was nearing completion.

The camp is a branch of the Nysa Farm Security Administration tent city.

Twenty tents are being erected at Vale to accommodate 60 to 70 workers. Each worker will be furnished an iron cot but he must supply his own blankets. There is a shower room, mess hall and kitchen.

Beet Workers Leave Topaz On Furloughs

Express Desire to Do Share in War Effort By Harvesting Crops

TOPAZ, Utah — Expressing their eager desire to assist in the war effort, 20 sugar beet workers for Utah, Oregon and Idaho beet fields within the last week from the Cent-Topaz, near Delta, according to Claude Cornwall, Chief of Employment and Housing.

The first contingent of 56 laborers left Topaz Relocation Center on October 3 for beet fields in Cache County, Utah. 59 young evacuees left for Franklin County, Idaho, 25 went to Bingham County, Idaho, and the remainder left for farms in Millard County, Utah, Tuesday afternoon, October 6.

53 evacuees left Wednesday afternoon, October 7, for sugar beet farms in Morgan, Cache, Davis, Weber Counties, Utah, Canyon County, Idaho, and Malheur County, Oregon. Three more left County. More workers will leave from time to time, according to Thursday to top beets in Millard Vernon W. Baker who is negotiating for laborers for various sugar beet companies in Utah, Idaho and Oregon.

Oldest of Topaz residents leaving for the beet fields was Jiro Izuma, 60 years of age. Until three years ago he employed as many as forty to fifty men on his own sugar beet farm in Stockton, California, prior to evacuation.

Hisaichi Tsugawa, 42 years old, who has never had any experience in field work, volunteered with Izuma to show loyalty to the country of their adoption. "We want to set an example for the younger men by working with them in the beet fields," they said. "We hope the younger workers will be encouraged by our example."

THE "FARM FRONT" IS IMPORTANT, TOO!

Thousands of loyal American citizens of Japanese parentage are enlisted on the "farm front" of the nation at war . . . many of them in the sugar beet fields of the West. All such work is an important contribution to our national war effort. Without your help, countless acres of this essential crop would likely be lost, or reduced in yield.

Your help in handling this, and other crops, is appreciated by the farmers

with whom you work. To the nation as a whole such voluntary service as you perform is a practical demonstration of loyalty to your country.

But there's still a big job to be done . . . by experienced or inexperienced helpers . . . if the sugar beet crop of the nation is to be fully saved.

The nation guarantees to all who enlist in this service fair wages, and adequate housing and protection.

Will you respond to the call to join the army of harvesters?



AMALGAMATED SUGAR COMPANY
UTAH - IDAHO SUGAR COMPANY

BUY YOUR YARN FOR HAND KNITTING

FROM THE
Largest Mail Order Concern

- LOWEST PRICES
- IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
- LARGEST SELECTION

SEND FOR

- ★ NEW PERMANENT SAMPLE CARD
- ★ 32-PAGE FASHION BOOK
- ★ 28 HEADWEAR STYLE FASHION MANUAL
- ★ LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP IN NATIONAL KNITTING CLUB
- ★ COMPLETE STITCH MANUAL
- ★ ABC REQUIREMENT CHART

\$2.50 WORTH FOR 35c

I ENCLOSE HERewith 35c FOR COMPLETE PORTFOLIO AS ABOVE

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....
P.C.

PETER PAN YARNS
DISTRIBUTED BY

Wool Trading Co., Inc.
623 Broadway New York City