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Government Hopes to Relocate Evacuees in Private Industry Myer Tells Arkansas Delegation



"Man's welfare throughout the world is interdependent," Wendell Willkie said Monday night in his "report to the people" on his recent round-the-world trip which took him to fighting fronts in Africa, Russia and the Far East. Willkie read a requiem for imperialism and "dollar diplomacy" in the post-war world. The people of eastern Europe and Asia are awakened, Willkie said. "Old fears no longer frighten them. They are no longer willing to be eastern slaves for western profits. . . . They are resolved, as we must be, that there is no more place for imperialism within their own society than in the society of nations. The big house on the hill surrounded by mud huts has lost its awesome charm. . . ."

"Our western world and our presumed supremacy are now on trial," Willkie added. "Our boasting and our big talk leave Asia cold. Men and women in Russia and China and in the middle east are conscious now of their potential strength. They are coming to know that many of the decisions about the future of the world lie in their hands. And they intend that these decisions shall leave the peoples of each nation free from foreign domination, free for economic, social and spiritual growth."

Willkie reiterated his call for a "second front" in Europe and asked for more positive assistance for Russia and China. He scored what he termed the "half-ignorant, half-patronizing way in which we have grown accustomed to treating many of the peoples in eastern Europe and Asia."

The battle for the Solomons was raging in full fury this week. It was apparent that both sides had suffered severely. Secretary of Navy Knox announced that the "American fleet is putting up one of the gamiest fights in its history." All reports indicated that the enemy had numerical superiority in men, planes and ships on the Solomons front. Loss of the U. S. plane carrier Wasp on Sept. 15 and damage to a plane carrier and a loss of a destroyer in the present battle was reported by the Navy. Known Japanese losses were two aircraft carriers damaged and three cruisers hit by torpedoes and bombs.

The Russians, having fought the Germans to a standstill at Stalingrad, were inching the Nazis back along their trail of blood as the city by the Volga became a shining symbol of hope for the United Nations. In Egypt, the British launched their long-planned offensive to drive Rommel out of North Africa. Early reports said that British troops had penetrated Rommel's main positions. Navy bombers continued to subject Kiska, the enemy foothold in the western Aleutians, to merciless bombardment.

The nation prepared to go to the polls Tuesday, Congress ducked three pending issues and went home to mend fences in the last few days of the 1942 election campaign. Three major legislative proposals were up for congressional consideration: The lowering of the draft age to include 18 and 19 year olds; the abolishment of state poll taxes in federal elections; and, the mobilization of the nation's manpower.

The nation watched two major state political contests. One was in New York where Republican Tom Dewey was a favorite to defeat Jim Farley's man, John J. Bennett, because of the fact that Dean Al-

WRA Director Speaks To Congressional Group On Resettlement Policy

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The government's policy in regard to the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the relocation centers is to get as many of them as possible—consistent with internal security—out into private employment to relieve manpower shortages, Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority said last week, according to the Associated Press.

But the labor of evacuees will not be "forced" on any locality, Myer emphasized.

Myer told an Arkansas congressional delegation meeting in the office of Senator Hattie Caraway, D., Ark., that none of the 16,000 evacuees in the two war relocation centers at Rohwer and Denson in Arkansas would be permitted to move out of the centers into private employment on a seasonal basis unless Arkansas officials agreed to take responsibility for maintenance of law and order.

He said that about 9,000 to 10,000 in other states had been given leaves to work for private employers who had requested them because of labor shortages.

Several of the Arkansas congressmen told him that Governor Homer Adkins was disturbed over the report that some evacuees were about to be released to compete with Arkansas labor.

"At first we had complaints from the western states, but now the western governors are agreeable to the policy and most of the complaints are the other way around," Myer said.

"They are asking for more labor in the sugar beet harvesting and other occupations," he added.

23 Thousand Evacuated to Inland Canada

First Phase of Great Movement Expected to Be Completed Soon

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Eight months after Ottawa's decision of Feb. 27 to move all persons of Japanese ancestry from British Columbia's 100-mile defense zone, the conclusion of the first phase of the resettlement program is in sight, reports the New Canadian published in Vancouver, B. C.

Some 23,000 evacuees have been moved, with the following approximate estimates of distribution: interior housing projects, 13,500; road camps, 2,000; self-supporting projects, 1,000; sugar beet farms, 4,000; supervised employment, 2,500.

Numerous issues have arisen, however, out of this wartime disruption of the Japanese. Foremost is the problem of employment to relieve the Dominion of maintaining several thousand people and also enable the workers to live "normally" under present-day conditions.

Other less fundamental problems include maintenance; education, now dependent upon volunteer efforts; health and medical welfare.

First step toward settlement of the employment problem is already being taken. The British Columbia Security Commission, in charge of the evacuation program, will shortly start the transfer of single, able-bodied men without direct dependents from evacuation towns.

fange of the American Labor party would probably take enough of the progressive vote away from the Democratic ticket to insure a Dewey triumph. In California incumbent Governor Olson was given little chance of defeating "non-partisan" Earl Warren. California labor meanwhile fought to defeat Proposition No. 1, which would outlaw "hot cargo."

Corporal Photo Contest

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Corporal Tom Tsuda of Honolulu has been named as a third prize winner in the National Newspaper Snapshots Awards for a photograph he entered in the Boston Sunday Post amateur snapshot contest last summer.

Corporal Tsuda, who is on duty with a Connecticut outfit in Hawaii, was awarded \$100 for his entry in Class E, showing seven soldiers grinning over a letter from home. The American Japanese soldier is serving with a military police unit.

First prize, \$1500, was also won by an Army corporal, two-striper Kenneth C. Pratt, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Some 318 prize-winning pictures were entered in the contest by sixty-nine newspapers in the United States and Canada.

Release Nisei Detained at Ellis Island

Had Returned from Far East Abroad Exchange Vessel

NEW YORK — Mitsu and Tamaye Hirata, formerly of Seattle, Wash., and Mary Ogawa, formerly of Pocatello, Idaho, were recently released from Ellis Island, where they had been detained since their return from Japan aboard the diplomatic exchange ship, the Grieholm.

They were among a group of U. S.-born Japanese who had been employed in American consular and diplomatic offices in the Far East who returned aboard the exchange ship.

They reported to the State department in Washington upon their release from Ellis Island to continue their services with the government.

Sixteen Thousand Attend First Fair At Poston Center

POSTON, Ariz. — The first Poston Fair came to a successful close on Oct. 19.

During the three-day fair attendance hit the 16,000 mark, with approximately 8,000 people attending on Sunday.

Receipts Saturday and Sunday amounted to about \$4500, of which between \$1000 and \$1500 will be clear profit for the recreation units.

The amount of food consumed amounted to half a ton of weiners, 800 pounds of buns and doughnuts, 50 gallons of coffee, 8000 tamales, 1000 tacos and 12,000 pounds of snowballs.

Story of the Week Lamar Citizens Now Welcome Granada Evacuees to Town

LAMAR, Colo. — Citizens of Lamar, who feared the fact that 8,000 persons of Japanese ancestry have moved into the Granada war relocation center nearby might lead to friction have stopped their worrying.

Retail merchants of Lamar, it was announced Saturday, have voted unanimously to invite the west coast Japanese evacuees to trade in their stores.

Earlier, some places had displayed placards warning they did not want Japanese trade. There had been "No Japs Wanted" signs in some stores and one barbershop had a sign "Japanese Beware."

The vote to welcome the resi-

Resettlement Problems Will Be Discussed at Special Meeting of JACL Leaders in Salt Lake City

Representative JACL Leaders From Ten Relocation Centers to Attend First Emergency Meeting Since Evacuation; O'Brien, Rundquist Will Attend

Problems born of the mass evacuation of 110,000 west coast residents of Japanese ancestry will be discussed in Salt Lake City during the third week of November by representatives of the Japanese American Citizens League from the ten War Relocation Authority centers, JACL delegates from chapters outside the relocation projects and members of the National JACL headquarters staff.

In line with the government's policy for permanent resettlement of evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry in communities outside military areas, the conference is expected to develop a program which will assist evacuees in obtaining employment and in locating suitable situations in intermountain and midwestern communities.

Nucleus of the JACL representation from the relocation centers will be members of the National Emergency Board of the organization who were selected at the last national council meeting in San Francisco prior to evacuation. Two delegates are also expected to attend from the Arizona, Spokane, Boise Valley, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Yellowstone, Big Horn Mountains, North Platte, Fort Lupton, Ogden, Davis County, Northern Utah and Salt Lake City chapters.

To Report on Center Conditions JACL representatives from the Colorado River, Gila River, Manzanar, Tule Lake, Minidoka, Central Utah, Heart Mountain, Granada, Rohwer and Jerome relocation centers have been instructed to meet with resident leaders at their respective centers and to bring written reports on general conditions, housing, sanitation, schooling, food, industrial developments agricultural developments morale, administration and recreation.

It is hoped that a high official of the War Relocation Authority will attend the conference and will discuss the various problem of permanent relocation with the delegates.

Mike Masaoka national JACL secretary, will return from Washington for the conference and will report on his recent activities. Masaoka is meeting with midwestern officials in Chicago this week, discussing the possibility for the relocation of a large number of the evacuees in the midwest.

Rundquist, O'Brien Masaoka reported that George Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans sponsored by national religious organizations, and Robert O'Brien, national director of the Student Relocation Committee, will make special trips to Salt Lake City to attend the JACL conference.

Problems of sugar beet and other furlough workers will also be brought before the delegates. George Inagaki and Scotty Tsuchiya of the national headquarters staff, who are now in Montana investigating working conditions of evacuee volunteers, are expected to report on their trip.

Heart Mountain Court Dismisses Seiki Case HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The second center court case against William Ryohei Seiki charged with assault against Seiji Shimizu on Sept. 9, was dismissed last week after a three-hour closed session.

The commission returned a verdict of dismissal on the conditions that Seiki be under the care of the social welfare department and obey all regulations and requests made by that department.

Seiki had pleaded not guilty and had asked for dismissal.

Cotton Pickers Being Recruited at Poston POSTON, Ariz. — With use of evacuee labor in the cotton fields of Yuma county approved by Lt. Gen. DeWitt because of "urgent military necessity" for harvesting the crop, recruiting was going on in earnest in the Colorado River relocation center for volunteer workers.

Although the pickers will receive a scale of \$4.00 per hundred pounds for long staple cotton, they will be allowed to keep only a maximum of \$19 a month. The remainder of the earnings of the pickers will go into the evacuee trust fund for eventual distribution to the working residents of the center.

No Waste or Inefficiency Noted At Topaz, Sen. Murdock Told

Stories of Wasteful Extravagance Grossly Misrepresent True Conditions, Dr. Dodgson Writes After Inspection of Utah Project

MORONI, Utah—An inspection of the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz in Millard county, where 9000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the San Francisco Bay area are now in residence, has failed to show evidence of waste and inefficiency, Dr. Thomas B. Dodgson, Moroni physician, has written Senator Abe Murdock of Utah.

Dr. Dodgson inspected the war relocation center at the invitation of War Relocation Authority officials and contractors after he had reported to Senator Murdock that residents of southern Utah frequently heard of wasteful extravagance at Topaz.

"I am sorry that the men, who told me the things I wrote you, so grossly misrepresented to me and our fellow townsmen," Dr. Dodgson wrote the senator. "They are usually reliable. They have done great harm hereabouts in Utah because the people say: 'Why buy bonds and collect scrap when it will just be wasted?'"

"The same kind of stories come from other construction jobs as from Delta," the physician continued. "Thank you for your part, and I am glad as you are that waste was not as represented to me."

Dr. Dodgson reported that he was taken on an inspection tour of the project by the engineer and contractor after he had advised

Senator Murdock of the public rumors.

Explaining that the project was a "lump sum job, and not at a cost plus 10 per cent job, as everyone here thought," Dr. Dodgson said salvageable materials were piled neatly. In the piles were "200 partly used rolls of roofing paper, neatly stacked on end . . . lumber of very short lengths, and there was no evidence that any lumber had been burned . . . wood packing cases . . . and broken masonite and sheet-rock."

"We went through an occupied Japanese mess hall, kitchen, lavatory, laundry rooms, and were taken to one of their rooms, and I will say that the Japanese are just getting a minimum for decent living," he said. "This spikes the rumors prevalent here about private and tiled bathrooms, etc. The hospital that is being constructed is built a little better than the other buildings, with steam heat but it is just about at a minimum for a hospital."

Impartial Reports Suggested
Dr. Dodgson suggested to Senator Murdock a highly publicized impartial investigating report on the waste on these projects, or as in the case of the Topaz relocation center, to deny these charges, as a means of building up civilian morale.

Senator Murdock wrote Dr. Dodgson commending him "for the frank and manly way in which you undertook to refute the unfounded rumors regarding the project."

Tule Lake Names Elementary Schools

NEWELL, Calif.—"Washington," "Lincoln" and "Rim Rock" are the names of the Tule Lake elementary schools, reports the Tulean Dispatch.

Rim Rock Elementary leads in enrollment with 594 students. Washington Elementary follows with 502 pupils, while Lincoln has an enrollment of 445.

Woman Killed While Working In Beet Field

Minidoka Volunteer Worker Victim of Accident on Farm

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Mrs. Yae Kato, mother of two children who volunteered for sugar beet harvesting to help out in the present farm labor shortage, died in Twin Falls hospital on Oct. 21 from injuries received an hour before, when a loaded beet truck passed over her body on the L. H. Brown ranch three miles northeast of Filer.

Mrs. Kato was one of a crew of women beet toppers from the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho.

Twin Falls county coroner, Dr. A. A. Newberry, said that the accident occurred when the driver backed the truck a few feet before going ahead. Japanese women workers were standing in a line beside the truck after it was loaded, and Mrs. Kato was on the end of the line near the vehicle, walking away from it, the coroner said.

She did not see the truck approach, according to witnesses. One of the heavy wheels passed over her body, crushing her pelvis bone and inflicting other internal injuries. She was taken immediately to the hospital. Coroner Newberry said that there was no question as to the accidental nature of the woman's injury.

Mrs. Kato is survived by her husband, Rihachi Kato; a son, Hiroshi, now working near Blackfoot, Idaho, and a daughter, Toshie, who lived with the family at the Minidoka center.

Topaz Cooperative Store Gets Sample Order of Clothing

TOPAZ, Utah—The Cooperative Enterprise for Topaz, Central Utah's relocation project, has received its first sample order of clothing and will place the articles on sale within a few days, according to an announcement made Monday.

The articles that will be available are boys' polo shirts, coats, shirts and nightwear; ladies' misses' and infants' hose; misses and children's anklets; campus and athletic socks, half hose; and men's jeans, overalls, shoes, work shirts, collar shirts, underwear, shorts, and work gloves.

The membership drive will be completed by next week for the Topaz Cooperative. The eligible list of those over 16 years of age consists of 5,756 residents.

YWCA Official To Visit Hunt

HUNT, Idaho—Esther Breis-master, a national YWCA official, will visit the Minidoka Relocation Center November 2-6 to help organize a leadership training course.

Her visit will be sponsored by the temporary board of the Hunt YWCA, members of which are Mrs. M. Paul Suzuki, general chairman; Ise Inuzuka, secretary; and the following group chairmen: Jeanne Mori, financial; Harue Okazaki, business and industrial; Hannah Masuda, young married couples; Stella Yorozu, Girls' Reserves. Frances Maeda, former fellowship chairman, has been granted an indefinite leave to do secretarial work in Boston, Mass.

Kaysville Child Dies In Farm Accident

OGDEN, Utah—David Katsuji Ninomiya, four and one-half year old son of Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Ninomiya, of Kaysville, was instantly killed on the family farm on Oct. 20 when the child was run over by a truck.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Evacuee Trust Fund Planned in Poston

Poston, Ariz.

Another important decision has been made by the people of Poston. It pertains to the question of the "Evacuee Trust Fund." Hereafter, all money earned by the residents of this center while living here will be placed in a common pool to be divided periodically among all the members of the WRA Work Corps of this center.

The principle and policy has now been set. The remaining question is the working out of the details and the carrying out in practice what has been decided.

In dollars and cents this means that a worker who gets a \$200 a month salary while commuting to his work from this project gets \$19.00, the top pay under the WRA so-called advances, and the balance goes to the common trust fund. Everyone who is working in the center, such as cooks, doctors, stenographers, and so forth, are to receive their proportionate share when the time for distribution arrives.

Domestic workers for the Caucasian school teachers, administration staff members and so forth are to be paid prevailing wages. Their wages above what they will be paid as WRA worker is to be put into the trust fund. Private contractors on the project are contemplating the hiring of residents. This would mean additional income for the people of the project. The cotton pickers, who go out to the Parker area will bring new money to Poston.

There are those who believe that the initiative of individuals will be stifled if only \$19 is permitted to be retained and the balance placed into a trust fund. The incentive to procure jobs which pay good wages or start anything which will be income-producing will be eliminated is the contention. Also there is a claim that the lazy ones will be benefitted and the industrious penalized.

Educational Campaign Will Be Necessary

On the other hand, the proponents claim that since there are few jobs which pay good wages, the favored ones should not benefit by themselves. Everyone should share in the income. In this manner, it is expected that ill feelings and jealousy over jobs will be eliminated and people who are occupied with important tasks, such as warehousemen, mess halls, and

others will be satisfied to carry on since they know that they will be able to participate in the distribution of the "outside" income.

Before the plan will be accepted wholeheartedly by the populace, an educational campaign of considerable proportions will be necessary. The launching of a huge cooperative, consisting of 18,000 people, more or less, will meet any obstacles and criticisms before the large majority will be satisfied. Inasmuch as the residents had been living in a competitive life heretofore, to expect them to be reconciled to this new economic system without some grumbling and antagonism is to ask the impossible. But eventually, it may dawn upon the people that this may be the only type of structure for an orderly community under the prevailing conditions.

The same problem is going to come before the residents of every relocation center. It will be interesting to watch the reactions and decisions.

Agriculture has been given the greatest emphasis as far as the various relocation centers are concerned. This is only natural, because of the locations selected and the question of self-subsistence. Industrial enterprises have been given little recognition. The recently held Poston "County Fair" opened the eyes of every resident regarding the possibilities of this field as a source of income.

County Fair Shows Industrial Possibilities

Manufacturing of articles with machinery is almost impossible because of the difficulty in procuring the necessary equipment. But there are many lines of goods which the people can make with their hands. Exhibits of toys, slippers, vases, and other articles showed possibilities.

There are many goods which the housewives can make during their spare moments at home. This is the type of industry which may make the quickest headway once the market is ascertained.

The ingenuity of the residents is certainly remarkable. Every scrap of wood, paper or sack is saved to make something. When the outside world has the opportunity of seeing with their own eyes the arts and crafts of the people, it will be a revelation. Many of the things are products which only people who have time to spare can make. They are beautiful beyond words. It is a surprise to discover such talent.

Hirabayashi Loses First Legal Evacuation Test; Will Appeal

Desire for Longer Term Told Court to Allow for Preparation of Appeal

SEATTLE—Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi, 25-year-old University of Washington student, who surrendered to authorities to provide a test for the Army's curfew on citizens of Japanese ancestry in Military Area No. 1, was convicted of the charge of violating the military regulation last week in a federal court in Seattle.

The jury took only ten minutes to reach the verdict.

Hirabayashi, an American-born Japanese testified in court that he had disobeyed the curfew ruling deliberately, and then surrendered to the FBI.

Frank L. Walters, attorney for Hirabayashi, said he would file a notice of appeal.

Dissatisfied With Sentence

The highlight of the Hirabayashi trial was reached when the youth was described by the Seattle Times as being dissatisfied with U. S. District Judge Black's sentence because the sentence was too short. Judge Black first sentenced the University of Washington senior to 30 days on each of the two counts of violating the curfew and evacuation orders. The sentences were to be served consecutively with the King county jail recommended.

On appeal from the defendant, the sentence was changed to three

months on each count, to be served concurrently, with the federal prison camp at Dupont recommended. This changed the term from 60 to 90 days.

The change to a longer sentence was asked because Hirabayashi and his counsel, Frank Walters, hope to appeal the case to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the shorter sentence gives them little or no opportunity.

Until the appeal is made and a decision handed down, Hirabayashi, in either case, will have to stay in jail where he has spent the past five months. With the shorter sentence, the 60 days would probably expire before the appeal could be made and a decision handed down, and then the appellate court might feel the defendant had nothing from which to appeal.

Model Apartment To Be Exhibited At Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho—A model apartment furnished entirely with scrap wood furniture will soon go on exhibit at Minidoka.

On the committee in charge of the decoration of this apartment were Mary Okabe, Howard Sakura, Toshio Toyoji, George Abe, Kenji Yamada and Mrs. Ishi Morishita.

Primary object of the exhibit is to show practical and inexpensive decoration.

25 Nisei Students, Not 300 Enroll at Nebraska University

Campus Paper Welcomes Evacuee Transfers to Cornhusker School

LINCOLN, Neb.—Rumors which had been circulating around the University of Nebraska campus that 300 American-born Japanese students were expected to enroll for the fall term were spiked by Registrar G. W. Rosenlof in a recent issue of the Daily Nebraskan.

The university registrar declared that the university had accepted 25 students who had been evacuated from the west coast. He disclosed that this total was not much more than the total of eleven students of Japanese ancestry who had attended Nebraska last year.

"There is no need for any kind of scare concerning these students," Rosenlof cautioned. He declared that all were United States citizens and must give sufficient evidence of loyalty to their country.

He added that no scholarships had been given these students and indicated that all had given evidence of ability to support themselves.

"Since they are, after all, American citizens, the Japanese students are expected to conduct themselves in the same manner as citizens of this state registered at Nebraska," he declared, adding:

"It is hoped that these young people who are sincere in their efforts to secure an education and to qualify for citizenship responsibility, will find in all their relationships a spirit and an attitude which is mutually agreeable to all concerned."

The Daily Nebraskan, campus newspaper, commented on September 30:

"It should be the duty of every student on this campus to make these new students feel at home, slurring remarks and other displays of antagonism are uncalled for and are not becoming to loyal Cornhuskers or American citizens."

"These Japanese are American citizens, probably better than many of us. They naturally feel a barrier which cannot be broken so long as the country of their ancestors is at war with this country. It is our duty to help them out and make them feel like Cornhuskers."

The September issue of the Wesley Circuit Rider, published at the university, stated that the students had "an unusual opportunity to demonstrate the genuineness of our democracy" in their treatment of the evacuee students.

File Tule Lake Co-op Papers In Sacramento

Co-operative Enterprise Will Be Limited to Ten Thousand Members

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Fourteen evacuees of Japanese ancestry at the Tule Lake relocation center last week filed articles of incorporation for the Tule Lake Cooperative Enterprise, Inc., seeking to do general merchandising in the huge WRA project in Modoc county, California.

The fourteen persons, together with Harold S. Jacoby, project official, formed the board of directors of the cooperative organization, which plans to "operate a general department store, radio shops, refreshment stores, dry cleaning and tailoring establishments, laundries, barber and beauty shops, shoe stores and motion picture theaters."

Articles show the cooperative firm will be limited to 10,000 members at \$1 per membership. Present capital is \$15,554.83.

Alien Japanese Arrested by FBI In Texas Ports

HOUSTON, Tex.—Virtually every alien Japanese still at liberty in the vital Houston-Galveston industrial area was arrested Sunday in a swift and systematic roundup by the Houston division of the FBI.

Fifty-two alien men and women were arrested by the federal authorities.

R. J. Abbaticchio, FBI agent in charge of the Houston office, said that thousands of dollars in U. S. currency and tens of thousands of dollars in Japanese bonds were found in the homes of the Nipponese.

The homes of the aliens were searched and the Japanese were brought to Houston for questioning.

"This is the climax of an extensive investigation," Abbaticchio said. "What more I can tell you and what else will be done by this office depends on the results of the questioning."

Poston's Industrial, Agriculture Possibilities Shown at Fair

Products of Industries, Farms Exhibited Before 16,000 Residents at 'County Fair'; Committee Changed Site of Affair on 24 Hours Notice

By KAZ OKA

POSTON, Ariz.—The initial edition of the Poston County Fair, said to have been the first fair held in Yuma County in 22 years, was concluded Monday evening, October 19, after three days of reigning glory in a setting as unusual as the entire exhibit itself. During its life of three days, approximately 16,000 residents of this war-time community were estimated by Fair officials to have passed through the portals of the makeshift exhibition grounds.

Beset by problems common to similar fairs elsewhere, the Poston officials, led by Saburo Kido, national JACL executive, as the general chairman and Albert Kaniye as the Works Director, also had the added burdens of changing the locale of the Fair from the previously arranged 500 feet long garbishing net building to the makeshift adobe manufacturing sheds and arranging for the disposition of the various concessions and booths, all on a less than 24-hour notice, the lack of space and the transporting of fair-goers from Camps 2 and 3 to the grounds in Poston Unit 1. Despite those numerous handicaps, the ultimate result was the expression penned by one Issei resident of this community: "A word of thanks should be tendered to those men and women whose ceaseless effort has made this County Fair a great success and a real contribution to the history of this desert town." That was the prevailing consensus of opinion.

Project Director W. Wade Head recognized the success of the initial venture in a personal letter of thanks addressed to Saburo Kido as follows: "Please accept my sincere thanks and congratulations for the splendid success of the Poston fair. To you, and to all the workers who gave so untiringly and generously of their time and effort under trying circumstances and severe handicaps, go the admiration and congratulations of the whole community."

From the crowning of the Poston Fair Queen, Nellie Nagano of Unit III in appropriate rites at the Coronation Ball held Friday evening, Oct. 16, and the presentation of her Royal Court of 15 beauteous girls, through the official opening ceremonies Saturday afternoon, to the final events on Monday evening, the Fair had all the dignity and colorful atmosphere of any similar shows "back home."

"Made in Poston" Articles
On the basis of the displays made by the industry department, "made in Poston" labels and stamps on articles of every description may some day be a familiar inscription on the counters of "outside" department stores. Provided with the proper machinery and supplies, humming factories producing toys, zoris, soap, noodle, exquisite embroidered and crocheted articles lamps, and many other goods on a mass production basis may not be just a dream. Already anticipating a food shortage during our nation's most crucial test for survival, the Poston Industries have planned for food conservation and preservation by the dehydration process, a division headed by Dick Shimada and Bill Hiura.

The Industries was awarded 16 ribbons in the exhibits, significant of their achievements to date. Headed by Susumu "Sim" Togasaki, formerly of San Francisco and another prominent JACL leader, and Harry Kumagai, the future looms bright.

Noodles and Slippers
The "zori" factory, this correspondent was told by Bob Okazaki, an active Industries member, is already on a marketing basis, retailing at approximately 75c per pair. At the present time, local subsistence units are being furnished with Poston-made noodles. One could appreciate the true picture of possibilities after having actually witnessed such craftsmanship of goods as turned out by the toy making department, the beautiful lampshade made of cactus and arrow-weeds, the exquisite crocheting of 73 years old Mrs. Masa Murakami. The displays of artificial flowers, the works of art, and the bean sprouts, among other exhibits, definitely attested to the

unlimited possibilities offered by the Project with its wealth of talent, ingenuity and perseverance of the residents abounding.

It has often been stated that the future, the destiny of Poston lies in agriculture. Many were skeptical of farming due to various reasons. But most of the doubts were completely obliterated over the past weekend by the remarkable exhibition of farm produce at the Fair. It definitely proved the potentialities of agriculture in the 41,000 acres of the Parker Valley which is easily available to the project and the possibilities of Poston as the future farming center of Arizona.

Many Crops on Display

Following is a list of the truck garden crops which were on display and of outstanding quality: cucumber, spinach, turnips, onions, Kentucky Wonder beans radishes, hubbard squash summer squash, "nappa," swiss chard, lettuce, "aji uri," "goma," "togan," "aouri," "shiro uri," "daikon," "kabocha," mustard greens, beets, eggplants, banana squash, cantaloupe, honey dew melons casaba melons, and honey balls and a few more other varieties.

Also on display were hops, poultry, an apiary, a large tankful of fish for pisciculture, and several models of the nursery division. Long, tedious hours of persevering labor went into the display models for those respective exhibits, offering the fair-viewers an insight into the vast possibilities of sideline agricultural industry.

In passing, the work of the issei on the farming project and in all its respective phases must be emphasized. It is only with their assistance and advice, their encouragement and the long experience which they have to draw on and pass on to the younger nisei leaders that the success of Poston's "ag" program may be realized in its entirety.

Some Nisei Farm Leaders

Among the younger leaders who have taken the initiative in instituting and preparing the preliminary steps for the farming development are Frank Mizusawa, Harry Kikuchi, John Muramoto, Bill Kobayashi, Fred and Roy Kobayashi, James Katayama, Lyle Kurisaki, Jack Fuji, Joe Yoshimura, Dr. Takahashi, Charles Onoye, Harry Shirachi, the Tada brothers and Sumio Nishi. With the assistance of Homer A. Mathiesen, Director of Agriculture and Industry, the future of Poston in farming appears far from discouraging.

Every well-organized community must have its cultural aspects. That the latent talent necessary to complete our lives in its fullest measure is existent in Poston was amply demonstrated by the arts and crafts exhibit at the Fair. From the color paintings of Lawrence Sasano and Gene Sogioka to the fashion art sketches of the Unit I art class, the beautiful and incomparable woodwork of the issei residents to the examples of needlecraft, the Fair conclusively proved the ingenuity and talent of the residents.

All in all, the consensus of opinion among the residents was gratifying. If nothing else, we trust that the Poston County Fair has reawakened the spirit of the people to overcome whatever obstacles and disappointments they have encountered during the months following Pearl Harbor.

It should have demonstrated conclusively to all concerned that there is definitely a future for Poston.

"KINGS ROW" IN DEMAND

RIVERS, Ariz. — Most popular books at the Gila River center library are Henry Bellaman's "Kings Row" and Rachel Field's "And Now Tomorrow," reports the Gila News-Courier.

Community Christmas Affairs Planned in Relocation Centers By Special National Committee

Masaoka Sends 'Open Letter' Urging Nisei Groups to Cooperate

"Most of the national church organizations as well as other interested groups have banded together under the suggestion of the National Japanese American Citizens League to sponsor a Community Christmas celebration in each of the ten relocation centers," Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary, says in an "open letter to all Japanese Americans and their friends residing outside the war relocation centers."

In his "open letter" Masaoka appealed to individuals and organizations to "organize and conduct real campaigns to solicit funds for this worthy cause."

He asked that all individuals and clubs send in their contributions by November 15 to Rev. Alfred S. Akamatsu, treasurer for the Committee for Japanese American Community Christmases, 323 West 108th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Masaoka writes in his "open letter":

"Christmas time is the traditional day of happiness and good cheer. It is the one day of all the days for little children who live the whole year through in the anticipation of a visit from good Old St. Nick."

"This year, unless something is done immediately, some thirty thousand little children now living in Government projects will be forced to spend a dreary Christmas because their Santa Claus seems to be interested in only other children who have not been forced, for reasons which they cannot understand, to leave their happy homes and friends. These little children have undergone a terrible experience. Most of the values which they knew have been destroyed. Most of the faith which they had has been lost. The one faith, the one hope, which they still cherish is the thought that their Santa Claus will not forget them just because everyone else seems to have."

"It is our responsibility and duty as American citizens of Japanese ancestry to see that these children will not wake up on the twenty-fifth of December to find their last hope, their last faith, destroyed. It is our job to see to it that they will not lose their faith in Santa Claus, for Santa Claus symbolizes the spirit of giving and of brotherhood which these children must not forget."

"Most of the national church organizations as well as other interested groups have banded together under the suggestion of the Japanese American Citizens League to sponsor Community Christmases in every one of the ten Relocation Centers. It is their aim to see that every child, regardless of his religion, shall be remembered. It is their further aim to spread good cheer and happiness by holding huge Community Christmas Parties for all to enjoy in the spirit of that real Christmas of peace and world brotherhood for which our nation is fighting."

"We cannot do less. Because we, who are privileged to be in the zones have so many fine things for which we should be thankful, let us give up our own Christmases that they who are less fortunate than we, through no fault of their own, may share, in part, the glad spirit of Yuletide. Let us send that money which we customarily spend for our own pleasures and in giving gifts to others, who are already happy in their freedom, to help swell the Christmas stockings of those little boys and girls in the Centers."

"To those of you who are members of organizations, may I appeal to you to organize and conduct real campaigns to solicit funds for this worthy cause. To you individuals who are not associated with any group, may I suggest that you send in your contributions, and that you ask your friends, who may not know of this national drive for Community Christmases, to join with you in making their's happy. Let us all 'Sub for Santa.'"

"Time is short. There is much to be done in the way of planning and purchasing. May I, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting that all

clubs complete their drives by the second week in November and that all individuals send in their contributions by the fifteenth of November to:

Rev. Alfred S. Akamatsu
Treasurer
Committee for Japanese American Community Christmases
323 West 108th Street
New York City, New York.

"This has been a tragic year for all of us. It has been especially disheartening for those who were uprooted from their homes on the West Coast. May we, who are tied together by the common bonds of ancestry and tragedy, give that they may be made just a little bit happier because of our consideration and fellowship. It is not too much that is asked; just what we spend for making ourselves happy. How much happier we can be, and our friends to whom we will not send gifts this year, if we do this Christ-like little deed."

"May the holiday season bring to each of us some pleasure in this world of sorrow and may all of us look forward to that day when we can once again enjoy Christmases around our own hearth which a benevolent Santa Claus has decorated royally."

Seize Assets Of Nine U. S. Japanese Firms

Alien Property Custodian Takes Over Japan-Owned Stores

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Seizure of the American assets of nine Japanese-owned business firms in the United States was announced Monday by Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian.

The nine firms, which included some of the most active business enterprises operated by alien Japanese, were announced as follows:

Kageyama & Co., Inc., Los Angeles, wholesale grocers.
M. Nishimoto & Co., Seattle, wholesale grocers.
Rikimaru Brothers & Co., Los Angeles, commission and produce merchants.
Haruta & Co., Inc., New York, importer and wholesaler of chinaware.

North American Mercantile company, San Francisco, one of the largest importers of canned Japanese foodstuffs.

United Ocean Transport company, Seattle a branch of a large Japanese shipping corporation.
Fujita & Co., San Francisco, importers of oriental art goods.
Z. Horikoshi & Co., New York, importer of oriental dry goods and notions.

Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, a commercial bank now in liquidation.

Fresno Appliance Dealer Pleads Guilty On Grand Theft Count

FRESNO, Calif.—George Kebo, 31, an appliance dealer who was evacuated from West Fresno, pleaded guilty before Superior Judge R. Z. Austin last week to a charge of grand theft and his case was referred to the probation officer, the Fresno Bee reported.

His probation hearing was set for October 29.

One other grand theft count and two forgery counts in the information filed against Kebo were dismissed in the interest of justice. Earlier in the day Kebo had waived preliminary hearing in the police court.

The first grand theft count charges Kebo with taking \$517.50 from the Fresno Loan and Thrift corporation, according to the Bee. The second count alleged he had obtained the sum by falsely altering a conditional sales contract. The other forgery and grand theft counts charged he had obtained \$385 from the same organization by a similar contract alteration.

The officers alleged Kebo forged the contracts to obtain sales commissions fraudulently, the Bee added.

Robert O'Brien Heads Group to Aid Students

Succeeds Dr. Barstow As Director of National Student Relocation

PHILADELPHIA — Robert W. O'Brien, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Washington, has been appointed director of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council, according to Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary of the Council and the person commissioned by the War Relocation Authority to supervise this phase of the relocation program.

Mr. O'Brien takes the place of Dr. Robbins W. Barstow who resigned in order to resume his post as president of the Hartford Theological Seminary. O'Brien has been granted a leave of absence from the university.

Well known in Seattle for his interest in the Japanese Americans, the new director was the faculty advisor of the Japanese Students Club at the University of Washington. When the military orders evacuating the Japanese from the west coast were announced, he was among the first educators to recognize the need to find educational opportunities elsewhere for the Japanese Americans. He was one of the organizers of the student relocation movement in the Pacific Northwest and was instrumental in arranging the transfer of many students to colleges and universities outside of the military zones. Before his latest appointment, he was the executive secretary of the Northwest division of the National Council on Japanese American Student Relocation.

The National Executive Committee will meet in New York City with their new director on November 2. Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary and the only Japanese American on the Council, plans to attend.

Dismiss Charge Against Sugiura In Seattle Court

SEATTLE—Charges of violating the evacuation order governing persons of Japanese ancestry in the coastal area were dismissed last week against James Sugiura, 18, a Caucasian-Japanese.

Allan Pomeroy, assistant U. S. attorney, agreed to the dismissal order upon stipulation that Sugiura would stay in the Minidoka relocation center and not return to the coast military area.

Sugiura failed to be evacuated with his Seattle family, pleading innocent to the charge against him on the ground that his mother is a Caucasian and he did not know he was violating the law by remaining in Seattle.

One-third of Topaz Residents Get Jobs

TOPAZ, Utah — Nearly one-third of the residents of Topaz have been assigned to jobs through the Placement Bureau, according to statistics released by Claude Cornwall, chief of the Employment Division, reports the Topaz Times.

At present, 2827 persons are employed, of them 628 women. Largest group is employed by the Subsistence division, which uses 1023 workers. The Project Maintenance division employs 635 workers, next largest group.

Cornwall emphasized that all assignments to date have been voluntary. No labor has been drafted.

Tanforan Evacuee Sentenced to Ninety Days in County Jail

REDWOOD CITY, Calif.—Fred O. Morita, evacuee arrested at the Tanforan assembly center several weeks ago on a charge of stealing \$300 from another Japanese, and convicted of grand theft, was ordered by Superior Judge McNutt to serve 90 days in county jail as a condition of a three months' probationary period.

At the conclusion of his jail term, Morita must go to a relocation center.

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

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LARRY TAJIRI Managing Editor

EDITORIALS:

No Peace With Murderers

Every decent human being on this earth today hopes for an early peace, for an end to the slaughter and savagery of war.

Should Russia be immobilized, if military Japan can create a stalemate in the Pacific, if China's will to resist is sapped by the lack of positive aid, there is every indication that the fascist enemy will offer the United States and the United Nations the choice of a negotiated peace or continued war.

We know the American people, and the people of the free nations, will repudiate the fascist olive branch, will choose to fight.

But there are voices in America today, the voices of appeasers and home-grown fascists, who would cry for peace, any kind of a peace. These reactionary forces know that if this war is fought and won and if the war aims of the free peoples are written into the peace, then there will be no room in the world for them and their kind. These umbrella-men, American Clivedens, want a negotiated peace, a stalemate peace, so that they can have the kind of a world which existed on that sunny Sunday morning not long ago when a swarm of Japanese planes came out of the blue sky beyond the green mountains of Hawaii and brought the horrible reality of war to the people of America. It wasn't a bad world but neither was it an ideal one. There was a measure of freedom for some of the people, and these people were smug and content. It was a world that had tolerated robber barons and pirates. It was a world that had believed that it was possible to live side by side with a ruthless Hitler and a braggart Mussolini and thought that General Tojo was talking for home consumption when he said that he would destroy the democracies.

It was a world which had generally countenanced imperialism and the theory that it was the right of the strong to exploit the weak. It believed in superior races and inferior peoples. It was a world which drew a color line.

In smaller measure, in our own country, it was a world in which twelve million Negroes suffered economic and social bonds every bit as real as the chains used by the slave-trader. It was a world in which many people believed that racial origin transcended such intangibles as loyalty and belief in democracy, and which could accept the reasoning that "we have to evacuate all the Japs because you can't tell a loyal one from a disloyal one."

The appeasers and defeatists are afraid of the consequences of a democratic victory. They are fearful of what Vice-President Wallace has called "the century of the common man." For the free people who fight today for world freedom can use this war which has been brought to them by fascist aggressors as an instrument for change. If they can insure a better society for the human race, then the blood and sweat and tears of war will not have been wholly wasted.

We Americans of Japanese ancestry are proud to be one of the free peoples who fight today in the greatest of all wars for the greatest of all objectives, freedom, decency, justice and equality. We would be more proud if we were to be granted a greater share in this common struggle, if through tolerance and understanding we could be assured of our acceptance as good, common, ordinary Americans.

But whatever the conditions under which we live and fight, we know but one country and one loyalty. Our future in inalterably linked with the victory of democracy. This victory must be attained at home against ap-

Bouquets for the Living

The editor of the Pacific Citizen received a letter this week from a Caucasian American in California. "Bouquets for the living," the letter said. It praised the newspaper for "its restrained but fearless policy."

Bouquets for the living.

If this be a time for garlands, they rightfully belong to those sincere and courageous people who have fought and continue to fight for the American rights of the 110,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry. During the tense and trying days of evacuation, during months of confinement in crowded assembly centers, the faith of Japanese Americans in democracy and in their country has been warmed by the support and friendship of their friends.

This knowledge, that thousands of their fellow Americans have an unflagging interest in their welfare, has been vital in maintaining the morale of the evacuated Americans of Japanese ancestry. The friends of the nisei have been many and have been representative of the whole exciting racial kaleidoscope that is America. They have represented every religion and every belief — too numerous to enumerate here. Various organizations have been formed and are functioning today to insure the accelerated reassimilation of the evacuees into the main stream of American life. Many, we know, are interested, not in the Japanese Americans as individuals, but in the plain matter of seeing to it that democracy prevails for all.

An editorial of this sort is difficult to write. Our hearts brim with gratitude for the faith so many have expressed, for the courage and devotion of these fellow Americans.

Pearl Buck writes in her great book, "American Unity and Asia": "I beg you, Japanese Americans, that you will not despair of democracy in America . . . If you truly believe in democracy, if you are really loyal to the best for which America stands today, you will not swerve in your loyalty because some unworthy American citizen offers you an insult in the way he behaves toward you. Remember that there are millions of other American citizens who believe in justice and fairness and equality and that these are the true Americans. . . ."

A Mistaken Conception

President Alfred Atkinson of the University of Arizona is quoted, in a report of his refusal to provide university extension facilities to Japanese in relocation centers in that state, as having said: "These people are our enemies. . . . these people stabbed us in the back . . . this is total war."

Can it be that President Atkinson does not know that many of "these people" are American-born citizens, that some of them are children of American-born citizens whose ties with Japan have been completely severed, that some of them are of mixed race with only a small percentage of Japanese blood, that many have expressed their eagerness to fight for this country?

The worst thing we could possibly do with the Japanese who are loyal would be to cut them off still further from American institutions, throwing them back on Japan which would only be too glad to make use of such an alienation. — Editorial in the Palo Alto (Calif.) Times of Oct. 17.

Peasants and defeatists and those who would pervert this war into a mere struggle of rival imperialisms, against purveyors of race hatred (against anti-Semitism, Jim Crow and those who would 'deport all Japs to Japan just because they're Japs') as it must be won against the brutal and relentless enemies abroad.

Russia will continue to fight, as the people of Stalingrad are fighting, the United Nations will roll back the enemy in the Pacific, the Chinese will continue to resist as they have resisted for five long years—but the struggle will be long and arduous and cries for a negotiated peace will grow. We know today what the answer must be. We know that we can brook no honorable peace with aggressor nations, with a militarist Japan, a Nazi Germany or a fascist Italy. We know that such a peace will be a betrayal of the pro-democratic desires of many of the people of these enemy nations, of the subjugated people of conquered territories. Only by a complete extirpation of their military overlords, can the peoples of these nations walk again as friends and free men.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Four years ago we printed handbills, rang doorbells, climbed the innumerable steps of the houses of San Francisco. In the by-elections of 1938 the nisei as a group were developing in awareness of their common political identity with millions of other Americans of similar station and similar problems. Politics to us was more than the "great American game." It meant participation in government, which is every citizen's right and privilege. We wanted to rout the twin bogies of job and housing discrimination. Some of us had joint meetings with Chinese Americans, with leaders of the many and diverse groups which working together make America the shining hope of world democracy. We soon learned that our problems were shared by many millions and grew to know the importance of the election of representatives in government who would answer to the whole people. We felt no longer secluded and isolated in our own tiny segment of the world. We knew that millions walked beside us and we were strengthened by that knowledge.

On Tuesday there will be another state election in our home state of California. Already we have noted that most nisei are taking a somewhat detached view of affairs and issues at home. The same can be said of the nisei from Oregon and Washington. Isolated in desert relocation communities or relocated halfway across the continent on the bottomlands of the Mississippi, there are more immediate problems born of wartime pressures and exigencies. In view of these facts it is indeed surprising that so many have gone through the rigmarole of voting by absentee ballot.

Yet the election of a new state government in California is a matter of singular importance to all Americans of Japanese ancestry. California has been the fountainhead of prejudice against the Oriental in America. The state administration which will be elected

on Tuesday will, in all probability, will be in power at war's end. That administration will no doubt be called upon to make important decisions concerning the return of many of the evacuees to their homes on the west coast. The attitude of California will greatly influence the whole post-war treatment of the evacuees.

A state government which will act in accord with American principles of fair dealing in its treatment of the loyal evacuees can impress a doubting Asia of the sincerity of American democracy. Conversely, a state government which, under the pressure of fascist-minded individuals and organizations, takes punitive measures against a group of loyal Americans merely because of the ancestral identity of that group with the enemy power, can make a mockery of our country's war and peace aims.

We are concerned because we know that there are powerful forces in California today which have made a fetish of discriminatory activity against Americans and resident aliens of Japanese extraction. And these groups are now pressing a determined campaign to insure the election of one of the two major candidates for governor of California.

Evacuation per se is not an issue in Tuesday's election. A few candidates, however, have espoused the "Deport all Japs" line and only one to our knowledge has openly defended the American rights of the U.S.-born citizens of Japanese extraction. This last candidate was defeated, however, in the primaries by his opponent, the incumbent congressman who had already introduced a bill in Congress to revoke the citizenship of American-born Japanese. But on the whole the so-called "Japanese problem" as such has not been a subject to open discussion in this election. When the Army took over evacuation, it deflated this political football.

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

About thirty-five furlough workers had a novel experience recently in Shelby, Montana, where they saw for the first time the inside of a jail. They were being transferred from farms in Valier to better jobs in Glasgow, and while they were waiting for transportation to Glasgow at Shelby, the sheriff there took them into custody and locked them up for the night. They were, of course, released the next morning, but they were, nevertheless, indignant over the whole affair.

The furlough workers, especially the liberal members, resented the sheriff's attitude toward them. They weren't criminals, and they saw no plausible reason for being put under protective custody.

Perhaps the jail was the best place for the furlough workers to spend the night. Inasmuch as the Japanese, both citizens and aliens, are refused service at restaurants and other establishments, they might have been refused accommodations at hotels. In case they had been refused lodging, they could have easily accepted the jail as a good place to pass the night. But then, as they were treated without any explanation from the sheriff, they had good reason for resentment.

Many furlough workers will return to the relocation centers after the present harvesting season is over, greatly embittered, I am sure. After they have been discriminately treated by narrow-minded Americans in the isolated towns of Montana, they probably will not make any effort to relocate themselves; and they may influence others by relating their experiences. They will be more than glad to remain in the relocation centers for the duration, thereby frustrating the government's efforts to re-establish the Japanese in middle-west and eastern states.

The task of relocating the resident Japanese now in relocation centers is indeed difficult. The Japanese, it seems, are reluctant to go into new communities to establish farms and businesses. Most of them desire to return to their old communities on the West coast. It is unfortunate that they have such a nostalgia to return to their old homes, even though the public may not welcome them back.

A good many Japanese evacuees have intentions of relocating themselves after the duration.

Unfortunately they may find themselves acting too late to find a niche in a post-war world. The opportune time for relocation is before the war is over.

When this gigantic armed struggle comes to an end, hundreds of thousands of soldiers will return to their civilian jobs, if they can find employment at all. Of course the war industry will cease, and there will be a tremendous unemployment problem confronting the nation. The soldiers most likely will be given preference over the resident Japanese. When such a time arrives, the individual problems of the evacuees will hardly be considered by the government.

Six months after war ends, the War Relocation Authority, I am told, will cease to function as a federal agency. The government will then regard the relocation of resident Japanese a problem for the people themselves to solve rather than through a government agency. By then the prejudice will die down and the Japanese will not have any difficulty relocating themselves without federal assistance.

The furlough work, it seems to me, does not help much in relocating the Japanese to farms in areas where they were sent. Even though the farmers get valuable assistance in helping save their valuable crops, the furlough workers are no nearer their solution to a permanent relocation. Unless they can secure work for the entire year, they may be forced to return to the relocation centers in spite of the farmers' desire to keep them on their farms.

Stories of Japanese furlough workers put into jails during transit spread freely. But not all stories are true. The reaction people get from hearing grossly exaggerated stories of discrimination against furlough workers

(Continued on page 5)

Whistling in the Dark

By KENNY MURASE

Adios to Little Esteban and to Poston

The dull, fuzzy orange glow of the street lights in Poston town winked on, all lined up like sentinels along the way. It was getting dark and when you can see nothing but the street lights and the dim outlines of barracks beyond you begin to feel something stir inside you, because it is then that all the drabness, the ugliness and utter illogic of man's inexplicable nature does not glare stark and naked before you.

We were sitting beneath the hollow of a mesquite tree, Little Esteban and I, spending what was to be our last night together. We were sad, of course. Little Esteban was trying awfully hard to pretend that he was not—he was scowling frightfully, but his eyes were watery.

"So, kiddo, you're going to leave Poston and go to school?" "That's right," I said, "to Philadelphia. Do you think it's a wise choice, or do you think I should stay here and see this thing through?" "Well, kiddo," said Little Esteban, "if you hope sincerely to be of some service to your people, then by all means you should go ahead and complete your studies. You may think there's a lot of work to be done here; but think how much more work you would be in a position to do if you had the training in social work which you now don't have. There isn't a single soul here who is exactly indispensable; there's always someone here who can take your place."

"I guess that's so," said I, "and that means if I'm to be of greater service I'll have to study hard, get everything possible out of college, then come back here or wherever I'll be most useful and apply what college taught me." "That's it, kiddo, but you've got to remember more than just that. You've got to remember first and foremost that because of reasons which you feel unjustified, your people were uprooted from their homes, and that sometime in the future these people will have to be rehabilitated into normal American communities to resume their former position in the total American scene."

"But what does my going to college have to do with all this?" I asked. "It's this way, kiddo," said Little Esteban, "there are very few of you people outside of these relocation centers. A lot of what kind of reception you people will get when you are all released from the centers will depend upon impressions created upon the American mind by these few people now outside. In other words, the post-war attitude of other Americans towards you people in the camps can be influenced by actively working now towards building up favorable individual attitudes which in turn will act upon community attitudes. This will then make it much easier for you people to move into and settle in new communities after the war, which a great many of you will have to do."

"Then does this mean that I'll always have to be careful of everything I say and do? Do I always have to remember that I am marked as one of those who misbehaved at Pearl Harbor?" "Don't get funny," retorted Little Esteban, "just act as any real American would who is fully conscious of the war. If you will remember that you are an American, that the war must be won, and act accordingly, then you will be doing all right. Don't let anyone tell you that you aren't an American. Ask them if they're Americans if they think their race is superior to yours. And if they don't treat you as a fellow American, ask them why we are in the war. Ask them if they know what we are fighting for. Ask them if they know what we're fighting against. Ask them if they know

what they are doing when they don't treat you as a fellow American. Ask them What's the Big Idea—Don't you know the meaning of democracy? Assert your rights, kiddo, you're an American and you can do it."

"I sure in hell will!" I said as Little Esteban squeezed my hands and looked at me with his big brown, imploring eyes. "Well, kiddo, good-bye," he said. "Good-bye, I mumbled back, and the white powdery dust of Poston where we were sitting got its first thorough wetting."

Ann Nisei Says:

Cooking Classes Suggested for Relocation Centers

No matter how much a woman hates cooking, making out menus and washing dishes, she does like, once in a while, to go thoroughly domestic and mix up a chocolate cake, an apple pie or pot of spaghetti.

And it does seem unjust that she can't occasionally put her hand to turning out a dinner.

We think, too, that it's not normal for ten-year-olds not to be in the kitchen mixing up a trial batch of fudge on rainy Saturday afternoons, or for teen-agers not to fuss around with a cake.

We know that, what with priorities on materials and crowded barracks, etc., it's not been feasible for the authorities to allow individual cooking units at the centers.

However, it does seem that some arrangements might be made to allow cooking classes for girls and young wives.

The facilities for such classes need not be elaborate. Doubtless it would be difficult to erect buildings immediately. But in many instances it might be possible to convert barracks being emptied by persons going out on work furloughs or permanent relocation. In other cases it might be necessary to use the mess kitchens, arranging classes to as not to interfere with the regular work in the mess-halls—possibly immediately after breakfast or in the evening.

Certainly it isn't necessary to point out the necessity for such classes. But it might help to point out the usefulness of these classes for what might be termed extra-curricular purposes.

Young women, trained in cooking, would be of invaluable help in the messhalls. At this time, particularly, they might be able to aid the manpower shortage in the centers by taking over some of the cooking duties at the center. Girls trained in cooking would be especially helpful in the milk canteens, in diet halls, in the children's messhalls.

There would be other instances, too, when such girls would be helpful. They could aid at community dinners, at large parties such as block receptions.

But all this is merely by way of pointing out the usefulness of such a plan.

Frankly, we're more interested in seeing the girls allowed to cook small private dinners, have parties of their own. We'd like to see a place at each center where Girl Scouts could have taffy pulls, where young mothers could have dinner parties, where teen-agers might have small suppers.

There are a good many nisei, trained dieticians and trained cooks, who might start these classes. We believe they'd be eagerly attended.

We envision community centers for the young nisei women. These centers would have small dining rooms, club rooms, nurseries, kitchens, reading rooms and libraries, recreation rooms and facilities for vocational courses in cooking, sewing, pattern drafting, knitting. They would hold classes in child care, home nursing, pre-school teaching.

We think such centers are entirely within the realm of possibility. But we know that the beginning of such centers would be dependent entirely upon personal initiative, upon the support of club

From the Hawaii Hochi:

Japan is On Rampage Today Because Supreme Power Has Been Usurped by Militarists

In any attempt to understand what has happened to push Japan into the front ranks among the militant and aggressive nations reaching out for world hegemony one must recognize the dual nature of the system of government and the place occupied by the emperor as the symbolic head of the state. In his role as the high priest of the Sun Goddess cult he occupies a place similar to that of the pope in the Catholic hierarchy—the Son of Heaven, the divinely ordained spiritual guide of his people, the incarnation of celestial virtue. In this aspect he is the ruler of the cultural and moral life of the Japanese people, the religious head of the state.

But there has been another and vastly different role assigned to him by the political leaders of the nation, the real rulers, the military caste that dates back to the days of the ancient warriors and shoguns. He has been invested with symbolic authority as the head of the government, the temporal ruler, the enthroned emperor or mikado. From historic times this function has been merely nominal or theoretical. He has been a puppet and a figurehead, a gilded front set up to give sanction and security to those who actually held the reins of government. For though Japanese might rebel against the oppression and tyranny of generals and admirals and premiers they were held by unbreakable ties of allegiance to their spiritual ruler, the Son of Heaven, embodiment of the deity on earth.

Japan has always been ruled by its military caste. In the earlier days its warriors actually fought over the custody of the emperor's person and whichever warlord managed to get possession of him was able to rule the people with a rod of iron. These were the days of the shogunate.

Modern Japan retained this peculiar feature of government carefully camouflaged under a system of popular representation and constitutional procedure. Civilian affairs were administered by chosen officials under a political setup with an elected diet and a responsible cabinet. But all military affairs including questions of vital policy were reserved from the influence of civilian government and became the sole concern of the army and navy chiefs, the modern prototype of the old warrior caste. And this military system retained its control over the emperor, using him as its symbol of power. In any clash between the two aspects of government the military faction necessarily exercised the supreme authority because it could use the will of the emperor as its sanction.

The present emperor, Hirohito, thus becomes little more than a gilded figurehead in the hands of the warlords. He is their symbol of authority without having anything to say about it himself. He is ruled in his personal life by inflexible custom and precedent, a glorified rubber stamp for army and navy leaders to use in carrying out their ambitious schemes for conquest and world hegemony. In his aspect as the spiritual high priest or ruler of his people he still sits enshrined as the Son of Heaven, but in the false aspect of political head of the government he is a tragic figure of frustration and failure.

Hirohito is the virtual prisoner of the present ruling warlords of Japan, just as his ancestors were prisoners of the former shoguns. He is not even permitted to keep abreast of the times or to know what is going on in the world, except as his military keepers choose to enlighten him. In the actual government of the empire he has not initiative or voice, nor is he allowed to determine any matter of policy.

groups, upon the petition of all young nisei women.

We think that possibly the cooking classes might be started as the first step in creating such centers.

Center officials are busy with problems of housing, of labor, of employment, of construction. The first steps toward creating these cooking classes, of creating community centers must come from those persons most interested.

Personally he is a quiet, kindly, studious gentleman with a rather liberal point of view. When Japan walked out at the London disarmament conference and later denounced the Washington treaty he was very much opposed to the program sponsored by the warlords, but he had no alternative but to sign on the dotted line. When Japan joined the Nazis tripartite alliance Hirohito disapproved of the step and almost precipitated a crisis by his reluctance to endorse the action. But if he had not done so it is pretty well understood that the would have been sent as a prisoner to Yeddo Castle and a shogunate declared under an army dictator.

Japan is on the rampage today, not through any fault of the emperor, but because the supreme power has been usurped by the military authorities just as it was in ancient times under the shoguns. Tojo is as truly a totalitarian dictator in Japan as Hitler is in Germany or Mussolini in Italy, and Hirohito becomes the gilded figurehead, as unimportant to his country as is the pathetic Victor Emanuel in Italy. (From an Editorial in the Hawaii Hochi, Honolulu.)

the copy desk

Last of the assembly center newspapers, the Grapevine, came through with the largest final edition of them all.

One hundred pages in length, the Grapevine's "Vignette" is a bound yearbook of Fresno center activities.

The Fresno staff was led by Ayako Noguchi, Howard Renge and Richard Itanaga. Staff writers were Sam Nakagawa, John Hirohata, Carl Kurihara, George Mochizuki, Alice Sumida, Lily Koyama, Thomas Toyama and Fred Harada. On the art staff were Eddie Kurishima and Haruko Kawano. On the technical and business staff were Kiyomi Nakamura, Shiro Kurihara and Hazel Mizusaki.

In New York Kuniyoshi is an undisputed authority in art at present, despite the fact that he is a Japanese. His work is treated with respect and is appreciated by the art world and also by the general American public. His fame has been sung in various magazines and newspapers all over the United States. In silence, Kuniyoshi has done much as an ambassador of good will. Perhaps his work should be considered no less important than the official ambassadors that are sent to various countries—Henry Sugimoto, writing in the Fresno Vignette.

The Fresno Grapevine, with its issue of October 17, marked the end of the first phase of the evacuation press. For with its final issue, the last of the assembly center papers came to an end.

The staff will move almost intact to Jerome, Arkansas.

Last job of the staff was the distribution of the 100-page "Vignette," a resume of the life and times at the Fresno center.

Part of center newspaper tradition now is the paper mascot. Last week two more mascots appeared in the Topaz Times and the Minisoka Irrigator.

Unnamed as yet is the Irrigator's mascot, drawn by Eddie Sato. The paper is currently conducting a "best name" contest.

"Jankee" is the apt and timely name for Bennie Nobori's version of the young evacuee. Nobori is a former Hollywood studio artist.

Fiftieth issue of the Pacemaker was also the last. The staff was gradually depleted by relocation. To Granada, Colo. went Hiroshi Ito and Robert Hirano; to Rohwer, Ark., Kazuo Oshiki; to Jerome, Ark., Eddie Shimano, Joe Oyama, Asami Kawachi (Mrs. Joe Oyama), Roy Kawamoto; to Poston, Jim Eno.

Vagaries

Interned . . .

The outbreak of war left many Americans, of Japanese and other ancestry, stranded in Japan and in occupied Asia. Some were on board the NYK vessel, bound for San Francisco, which turned back when U. S.-Japanese relations reached a critical stage in those tense weeks before Dec. 7. Some of these U. S. born Japanese had been students in Japan. Others were in international trade. After military Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, many of these American-born Japanese were arrested and interned. Others are reported under constant surveillance. Unless repatriation is possible for these Americans of Japanese ancestry, they will probably be interned for the duration . . . A few of these nisei, mostly employees of American consular offices in the Far East, returned home to America on board the exchange ship, the Gripsholm. After being detained for several weeks at Ellis Island, most of them have now been released . . . One Gripsholm passenger, not of Japanese ancestry, tells of two prominent nisei girls from the Pacific Northwest who are now interned . . . Also the Japanese police, who need to take no lessons from the Gestapo in brutality, have arrested Japanese friends of interned Americans. There may be a few of the Lord Hee-Hee type in Tokyo but there are also nisei who prefer internment to that of working for the "East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, etc."

Protests Film . . .

An American, prominent in public life, has protested the continued showing of the film, "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," which pictures a nisei as head of a Japanese espionage ring . . . To our knowledge, no U. S. nisei has been accused of any such disloyalty by any of the federal investigative services . . . The movies incidentally, are getting quite topical these days. One of the latest productions from Republic Studios is a C picture called "Mountain Rhythm," starring the Weaver Brothers and Elvira. The story is something about a group of hill-billy farmers from the Ozarks who come to California to take over the farms of evacuated Japanese . . . A forthcoming serial, for that Saturday kid matinee, is "G-Men Versus the Black Dragon," or how federal agents wipe out villainous Japanese.

On Evacuation . . .

Intelligent treatment now of American Japanese is advocated by William Chamberlain, noted former Tokyo correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor as one way of "Silencing Japan's Thunder" in an article which will appear soon in Common Sense. Chamberlain, author of "Japan Over Asia," also discussed the evacuation in the October issue of Harper's, in an article on civil liberties . . . At least one book has already been written on the evacuation question.

Labor . . .

Labor: The American Federation of Teachers, AFL, recently went on record to "urge all government agencies, both state and national, which have any responsibility for the children of Japanese ancestry, provide adequate educational facilities and competent teachers for all such children of school age . . ."

Registration Begins For Art Classes At Topaz Center

TOPAZ, Utah—Registration for the Topaz Art School began last week for elementary high school, college and adult classes.

Classes in fine arts include free hand brush, composition, landscape, still life, figure drawing, sculpture, design, and demonstration and lecture. Mediums to be used are india ink, water color, pencil, charcoal, pastel, tempura and oil paint.

Artcraft course includes wood, metal and leather crafts, novelty making, tempura and oil paint.

The art school head is Chiura Obata, former art professor at the University of California.

THE LANCER

(Continued from page 4)

retard their desire to get out of relocation centers.

However badly the resident Japanese are treated by some narrow-minded persons in isolated communities of America, they must strive to relocate themselves as quickly as possible. Resident Japanese who reside too long on federal reservations may become permanently attached to the idea and the Japanese might actually become federal wards for generations to come.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

BY HITO OKADA
National Treasurer, JACL

GUEST WRITER

Teiko calls it being a "guest writer," so that she could make a trip to Topaz to visit her mother, but I walked right into it by offering to do her column this week. When an opportunity to visit Topaz comes to Teiko her face just beams with happiness, so that although Larry was over-enthusiastic about my writing this column, I am still writing it for Teiko's readers.

PINS

The manufacturer of the JACL pins has advised National Headquarters that they cannot assure an additional supply of pins for the duration. The last batch of pins is now ready for delivery, so if you belong order one. 500 pins and no more, so send your orders at \$2.00 a pin.

VISITORS

Dr. Carl Hirota from the Central Utah Relocation Center was a visitor in Salt Lake City last weekend. The "streamlined" version of the visitor as compared to the Carl that I knew in San Francisco, suggests to your National Treasurer that perhaps he should spend some time in a Relocation Center and get some of Carl's "Fit as a Fiddle" appearance.

Carl avoided an issue at the Depot, so our readers will have to get the answer from Emily Post. The lady taxi-drivers had him stumped. The question came to his mind whether he should carry his own bags, and should he open the door for her to enter the car.

Making a tactful retreat he entered a man-driven taxi, but the driver failed to close the door until much to Carl's surprise, a young lady entered the taxi and sat next to him. Carl had not heard about the doubling up on taxi services.

We had two visitors enroute East from Tule Lake. They did not give us their names. We explained to them our hopes in regards to job resettlement and that we hoped to get as many out from Relocation Centers for permanent resettlement. The answer that they gave us, "It's about time" had us stumped because we have in most instances received words of encouragement.

We need a shock now and then to a realization that there must be hundreds who feel "It's about time JACL did something for us," the hundreds or thousands that look to the JACL for help, and do not fully comprehend the work that we are doing. An organizational set-up in the Relocation Centers of JACL members is necessary so that the larger mass of our members can understand the program that we have initiated on the home, government, and public fronts.

I went through the subscription files of the Pacific Citizen last week. I was disappointed in a way and on the other hand very much surprised. Over 20,000 paid up members, but many names of staunch standbys are missing. There are new names that back the Pacific Citizen, names that I associated with the corner drugstores and good times, names now that have taken over responsible jobs in Relocation Centers as each and every one does his share in the management of the camps.

The subscriptions have slowed down. \$2.00 or \$2.50 is a lot of money in camp, but if our present subscribers will get one new subscriber we can double our circulation. A nice Christmas present to your Caucasian friends back on the Coast would be a subscription to the Pacific Citizen. An appropriate Christmas Card will be sent to your friends, advising them that it is your gift.

Chamber of Commerce At Lamar, Colorado Fetes Granadans

GRANADA, Colo. — The Lamar Chamber of Commerce was scheduled to be host to Granada block representatives at a "get-acquainted" dinner last Wednesday evening at Lamar, according to the Granada Bulletin.

Entertainment was provided by talent from the center under Charles Kamayatsu, supervisor of community recreation.

A Message of Sympathy: A Caucasian American Writes To His Evacuee Friends

BY R. W. ANDERSON

This is written in sympathy for you in the trying experience through which you are having to go. You have had to leave your homes, occupations, friends, plans, and communities behind and begin life anew in desert or semi-desert areas, under conditions which you would not have chosen had you been given the choice. Not the least of the difficulty for some of you will be the maintaining of your faith in America and the democratic ideals for which she is supposed to stand.

Yet there are certain values which may come from your present experience which will help us all. One of these values is the developing of new lands and the carrying on of agriculture and other basically useful occupations. In a real sense you are pioneers; and while the pioneer's life is not an easy one, his work is creative, for which reason succeeding generations always honor him. The hardy people who braved the dangers and hardships of opening up the West have given us a great deal for which we are grateful. Starting with much more than they had, you can give us more.

Working with the forces of nature which are constructive; overcoming those which appear antagonistic; making the soil to produce the necessities of life in abundance; is as noble a pursuit as any in which men can engage. It is by false standards that we esteem professional men or any others more highly than we do those who engage in agriculture. Where would the doctors, the teachers, the lawyers, the journalists, the preachers and all the others be if there were no farmers? While you will not all be farmers in your new surroundings, I trust that you will endeavor to make farming the foundation of your communities and that you will give those who work with the soil and with growing things the full recognition they deserve. Many of you have a peculiar genius for farming. Why not now give that genius full range. Show us what you can do where you have to start from the very bottom.

One thing to keep in mind is that the production and storage of food is likely to be as important in the next few years as it has ever been in all the history of mankind. If the war runs what now appears to be its inevitable course, its two great attendant evils, famine and pestilence, cannot be escaped. Already great masses of people are slowly starving. These will become the breeding-ground for great plagues of disease. The only possible way to meet the evils is for some of us to be producing more and more food. You are in a position to render great service to your country and to the world in this matter. Fortunately you are in a situation where this course is not likely to arouse suspicion or fear. In a system where various types of production, including agriculture, are carried on for profit, antagonism between competing groups is bound to arise. No doubt one of the reasons why you are where you are today is that you competed too successfully against others. Very well, you are now where you do not need to compete. You have your basic needs supplied, at least for the present. Produce because you want to; produce to satisfy human needs. You will not lose your reward.

It seems to me that you might well produce with an eye to what can best be stored against future needs. Preserving, drying, storing of grains, and the building up of herds of animals for food can all be considered. Here should be an opportunity for you to show your ingenuity and inventiveness as well as your industry.

It has already been suggested that you are pioneers; but there is a realm for your pioneering which I have not directly mentioned. I refer to the work you can do and the contribution you can make in the field of social and economic relationships. In this I am not saying anything new or anything which many of you have not thought much about, perhaps much more than I have. Yet I do not hesitate to write about it as best

I can because I know that many of you have your attention centered upon other things. Perhaps my attempt will be helpful to some. Perhaps it will put into definite form some matters which many of you have been thinking about but have been too busy to consider at leisure.

Consider the ideals for the extension of democracy into the economic field which have become prominent in the modern world, but which we have not been able to realize on a very wide scale. Cooperative enterprises, for example, have had sporadic growth here and there. They have even become important factors in the economic life of some small countries. Still the great bulk of the world's economic processes is carried on the level of competition, without plan and largely without reason. As a result we have starvation in the midst of plenty or potential plenty, suspicion, envy, hatred, greed and finally, war. Wars come because war is always going on between man and man, group and group, nation and nation. It probably cannot be abolished until it is taken out of our everyday relationships.

Today we see something of these things. We know that it would be far more worthy of man to produce to satisfy the legitimate needs of all rather than to give profits to those who are able to take them. It is not only nobler for all men to work together for the good of all, but there is every reason to believe that it would be more successful. Certain it is that we have brought plenty of woe upon ourselves by our present course. But we are bound by "the dead hand of the past." We are living in a certain kind of world; we see that it is bad, that it threatens to destroy us. But what are we to do? If we stop doing what we are, we feel that there would be nothing to which we could tie. What we have may be bad; nevertheless, so long as there is nothing else to live by, what are we to do?

In a way you have the advantage of us. You are in a situation, albeit not chosen by you, in which the hold of the dead hand is greatly weakened. I think you have a marvelous opportunity to build a type of society much better than the one you have known and that we know. Our forefathers paid a high price to purchase the measure of democracy given to us, but they by no means finished the task. They could not have done so, for our modern problems had not yet arisen when their work was done. Nor can democracy be won and established once and for all. Like liberty, eternal vigilance is its price. Moreover, if it is to be held, it must be constantly extended. Mussolini says it is to be "we or they." Either democratic rights must be granted to all nations and peoples or it will be lost by all. Our own political democracy cannot endure indefinitely unless a basis for it is established in economic democracy. The rise of fascism in the world shows that those who control economic resources and the state machinery can ultimately destroy all democratic rights.

There are various ways in which we must labor for the extension of popular rule and rights, and one of them is surely the establishment of all sorts of cooperative societies for business purposes. In this field it seems to me, you are in a position to make a unique contribution. You can sit down in self pity and bemoan the fact that American democracy is yet to be won, or you can roll up your sleeves and go to work at the job. It is before you, and you will not be laboring alone. You will be joining hands with men of vision and good will throughout your country and the world. It is by work and fellowship of this kind that we truly become men.

Merced Japanese Dies In California Hospital

MERCED, Calif. — Junjiro Kajiwara, 62, a native of Japan, and a farmer in the Cortez district, died of tuberculosis in the General Hospital last week.

He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters, Mrs. Tagawa and Mrs. Ino.

Army Will Complete Evacuation Role Nov. 1, Says Gen. DeWitt

Chronology of Historic Mass Movement of Coast
Japanese Issued by WCCA; Evacuation Job Was
Completed in Eight Months by Military Command

SAN FRANCISCO—Transfer of persons of Japanese ancestry from strategic military areas on the West Coast will be completed by November 1, Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, announced Wednesday.

With the departure this week of the remaining evacuees in Santa Anita and Fresno Assembly Centers, the last of the evacuees will have been moved inland to Relocation Centers.

They become the responsibility and care of War Relocation Authority, a civilian organization, established by Presidential Executive Order No. 9106, March 18, 1942.

The eighteen Assembly Centers set up last March, will have fulfilled their purpose.

The Army will have discharged its obligation, the WCCA announced.

That obligation according to Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, G. S. C., Assistant Chief of Staff, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, in charge of evacuation operations, was assumed when General DeWitt determined as a matter of military necessity that the defense of the West Coast required the removal of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

Within a period of eight months, the Army completed the job.

The first phase, that of gathering the evacuees into Assembly Centers was completed June 5.

Of that operation it was said that it was completed within the designated time, without mishap, with minimum hardship and almost without incident.

In all, 110,599 persons of Japanese ancestry were affected. The history making character of the movement has absorbed public attention to a degree exceeded only by actual operations on land and sea and air.

"Never before had military necessity dictated such a program," the army remarked. "It can now be said that the transference to relocation centers has been effected without incident, on time, and with a proper regard for the comfort of the persons moved."

The order of exclusion from strategic military areas, issued by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, affected all Japanese, those born in this country as well as natives of Japan.

Most now are in 10 huge relocation centers in the interior maintaining hospitals, recreation areas and governing councils. They receive their housing, food and medical attention without cost, and in addition, those who work are paid \$19 a month for professional people, \$16 a month for skilled men and women, and \$12 a month for the unskilled.

The army arranged for storage and conservation of property of all of those moved, and took safeguards to preserve property rights of the Japanese, and to minimize resulting economic dislocations.

Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, in charge of the Wartime Civil Control Administration which directed the evacuation, said "at all stages of the program greatest care was exercised by the army to preserve the property of the evacuees, to guard their health, and to keep families and, when possible, communities together."

About 8,000 Japanese now are engaged in agricultural labor outside the relocation camps in several western states, but are not permitted in military zones.

The 10 relocation centers established are Manzanar, in Southern California, in the shadow of majestic Mt. Whitney; Tule Lake, in Siskiyou county, extreme Northern California; Parker, Ariz., Gila river center near Sacaton, Ariz., with 16,000 acres of government land; Central Utah, in the plateau area at Abraham; Minidoka, in Jerome county, Idaho, on 68,000 acres of public land east of Twin Falls; Heart Mountain in the Buffalo Bill country of Wyoming, 13 miles northwest of Cody; Granada in Prowers county, Colorado, in the Arkansas River valley, 130 miles east of Pueblo; Rohwer, in Desha county, in the Mississippi River Delta of southeast Arkansas;

Jerome in Chicot and Drew counties of Arkansas, and a 10,000 acre site 10 miles south of Dermott.

Last February President Roosevelt issued an executive order directing establishment of military areas from which any and all persons might be excluded. In March General DeWitt established military areas along the Pacific seaboard, and exclusion orders were prepared. On March 23 migration of Japanese started in Washington's Puget Sound area, and in Los Angeles.

In the space of four weeks army engineers built shelters for more than 100,000 persons, provided for mess and hospitalization and, as swiftly as possible for worship, recreation and education. Race tracks along the coast were converted into temporary quarters, until those being evacuated could be moved inland.

To the Editor . . .

We Aren't All Like That! Says Writer Regarding Protests

Quaker Hill,
Richmond, Ind.

Pacific Citizen,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Gentlemen: Copies of your paper have come here, no doubt through the courtesy of Newton Uyesugi, which is deeply appreciated. We are glad to have the viewpoint of our Japanese-American citizens presented fairly and without rancor. It is with regret that we acknowledge the protest of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics to the presence of some of our Earlham College students, but glad that their invitations to other organizations to join in that protest has been so coolly received.

May I say, we are not all like that! Many of us who know these young people who have come to us from Portland and Santa Anita centers appreciate their friendship, are proud of their scholastic ability and welcome them into our homes and church groups. My own life has been enriched already by contact with them, as would be the testimony of many students at the college, no doubt. Those of us who are old enough to realize something of the readjustment necessary for them, pledge our help and understanding friendship as far as we are able.

When letters of protest from unsympathetic individuals were sent to the FBI, letters of commendation were as promptly sent from friends. When the "Forum" of the local paper printed critical comments, as many favorable ones also appeared. For one letter of criticism of my own position, there has been a letter and many verbal expressions of approval and unity of spirit.

Quaker Hill is keeping open house and open hearts always to these young people—but that doesn't make headlines in the papers. Remember, when you read of opposition and intolerance—we aren't all like that!

Sincerely yours,
Dorothy S. Pitman.

Evacuee Volunteers Increase Average Day's Cotton Pick

CASA GRANDE, Ariz.—An increase of 39 pounds in the average day's pick of long staple cotton by evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the Gila River relocation center at Rivers who are now helping to harvest Arizona's vital war crop has been recorded.

Officials at the Gila center said pickers averaged 89 pounds with one checking in 148 pounds. Pickers with many years experience usually gather about 200 pounds a day. The prevailing scale of 3 cents per pound is being paid although there are some instances of farmers paying 4 cents per pound.

A Colonist Comments: Evacuee Trust Fund, Wages On Net Project Among Many Problems Facing WRA Center

BY FRANKLYN S. SUGIYAMA

Poston, Ariz. — One of the questions on everyone's lips today is the important subject of wages. The present scale of pay is woefully inadequate in spite of the various allowances. It is a fact that almost every resident of Poston has spent a greater sum of money than his relocation center wages.

Thus this unbalanced budget will eventually cause chaos, disaster and misery. Living within the income of legal relief clinics (which is the status of all relocation center evacuees) is a hardship. It means sacrifices, it means denial. But how can a married man live on \$19.00

The Community councils have tackled the problem. Ordinances have been adopted, placing the wages earned by evacuees who commute daily to jobs outside of the centers into a trust fund for all workers on the WRA payroll. However, the wage earner who originally toiled for the money is first permitted to draw the top WRA monthly wage of \$19.

The Community councils did not have much leeway in the matter; they were following the instructions of WRA order number 27, issued Sept. 1.

This plan, of contributing to the trust fund, places the wage earner at a disadvantage. All incentive and every desire to work outside is utterly destroyed by the present trust fund stipulations. Perhaps a more equitable basis of division, a 50-50 basis, would be more reasonable.

The problem has its thorns, too. There have been a few people working on the outside, like the Tractor Sales service men, some who are in domestic help, etc.

These people have been on the job since first arriving here. They are entitled to every cent that they have earned. Should their residue salary be placed in the Evacuee Trust Fund, the civil courts, in all probability would enforce restitution in full for their whole salary. However, the councils have mentioned nothing about past wages.

Perhaps those in camp attending to the welfare of the outside wage earners, enabling him to commute outside daily for work, are due something. Yet the scales of justice, under the present rules, do not favor the wage earner.

Since the early part of the month burlap has arrived in Parker. This was unloaded by volunteer workers, including Council members, block managers, recreation department members and other patriotic citizens. Some fifteen carlots of materials have been brought to be made into camouflage nets.

At present one warehouse has been completed, two more are rapidly being finished. Work on the camouflage project has not yet begun, due to the lack of housing, but the factory buildings will soon be ready for occupancy. It is believed that work on the project will start about the first of November.

The councils have approached the administration in regard to the wages to be paid in the project. The councils have voiced a request for the prevailing wage on the camouflage project. The standard wage on this type of labor seems to be about 90 cents per hour on the outside. Then, if the shipyard worker, if the aircraft worker, if the ordnance worker is receiving the prevailing wage, the Councils have stated a fair proposition to the administration.

With the advent of the defense project, what will be the future policy of the administration toward agriculture? Has the administration lost faith because of the machinery shortage? Has the apparent sterility of the soil become apparent? Have the natural hazards, such as the violent wind storms, the voracious appetite of the insects that destroy all growing plants proven too much? Has the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the people been a drawback? In defense of the administration's changed viewpoint, it can

be stated that the insects and bugs are a deadly menace to lettuce, spinach, nappa, cucumbers, squash and other plants. Kap Tamura aptly summed up the situation, "The bugs haven't had a square meal for so long in this desert that they naturally eat up everything." In other words, can a hundred billion insects be wrong? * * *

The day of the temporary councils is on the wane. On or about the tenth of this month, a constitutional council met to discuss a permanent government for Poston. At this session delegates from all three units were present. A constitution originally drafted for the first community here was brought forth by the Camp One group to be used as a framework for the new civic code.

This original constitution created a single central body for legislative action with representation from all three units. Problems of wages, work, sanitation and other matters are almost identical in the three communities. Hence, these matters could be acted upon quickly and efficiently in a meeting of one central body.

But the present setup of three local councils serves only to confuse the issues at stake. It is the British colonial policy of divide and rule, each community being given a voice in the government. Only in this case, the administration is in the driver's seat, while the three communities are fighting each other.

Listening to the reaction of the delegates to the meeting, I gather that some people are planning a ponderous governmental structure. Such thoughts should be taboo. This is the age of streamlining. Speed and ease of operation keynote the era. A governmental body might not function if burdened with too many departments.

Another factor that the delegates must keep in mind is the urgent necessity for speed in assembling the constitution. Poston is not a permanent home for many of the evacuees. If the constitutional hen is slow in hatching her eggs, a great number of her chicks will never see the day of incubation.

Hunt Plans Big Hallowe'en Show

HUNT, Idaho — The first community-wide activity will be a Halloween frolic scheduled for Friday and Saturday. Community singing, dancing, and games are planned for all age groups.

A marathon race will be one of the feature events Saturday. The race course will circle the community. Football games are also scheduled for Saturday.

Postoffice Opened At Topaz Center

TOPAZ, Utah — The new post-office building for Topaz was opened Monday morning with William Willoughby, postal clerk, in charge.

According to Willoughby, the new postoffice will handle C.O.D. packages, money orders, stamps, registered and insured mails and packages.

Printed Paper Makes Bow at Cody Project

Bill Hosokawa Edits
Sentinel, Weekly Heart
Mountain Newspaper

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Heart Mountain City, war relocation center in northwest Wyoming, now has a weekly eight-page printed newspaper, the second of the WRA communities to enjoy a printed press.

The Manzanar Free Press is the only other printed newspaper at present, although it is reported that Poston and Minidoka are planning to have printed newspapers.

America's newest newspaper is named the Heart Mountain Sentinel and will appear every Saturday. It is printed outside the project.

It was stated that until advertising can be built up to meet all costs, the Sentinel will be sold for three cents at community stores. The price will include a mimeographed Japanese section.

Bill Hosokawa, outstanding newspaperman, is acting editor of the newspaper. Other members of the staff are Haruo Imura, managing editor; Louise Suski, city editor; Yas Nakanishi, sports editor; Kara Matsushita, society editor; Neil Fujita, art editor; and Mrs. Michi Onuma, business manager, all in an acting capacity.

Vaughn Mechau, former Denver newspaperman, is information officer at Heart Mountain.

With the announcement of the forthcoming newspaper, the "General Information Bulletin," mimeographed publication which had served as Heart Mountain's news organ, signed off with "thirty" after its 28th issue.

Defense Work Project Starts At Gila Center

One Thousand May
Be Employed on
Camouflage Nets

RIVERS, Ariz.—Work at the camouflage net factory at the Gila center was begun last week, reports the Gila News-Courier.

One garnishing shed is completed and four others, along with a warehouse, are nearing completion. Building is scheduled to be finished the first week in November, according to Area Engineer Lieutenant B. N. Frykland.

Work will be limited to citizens, with two hundred workers from each community to be placed within a short time. It is estimated that almost 1000 workers can be employed when the buildings are completed. Seventy per cent of this total may be women workers.

The five garnishing sheds will have five stations each. Stations are equipped for 32 garnishers with one foreman. Machinery for lowering and raising the nets has been devised for the convenience of the workers.

POSTON TO RAISE GRAPES

POSTON, Ariz. — One thousand young grape stalks have been brought into Poston from Phoenix to start the newest phase of Poston's agricultural program.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Shigeru Joe Hirota, a boy on Oct. 19, at Minidoka.
To Mrs. Joe Kawashima, a boy on Oct. 21, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Ben Toichi Tanaka, a son on Oct. 12, at Gila River.
To Mrs. Shigeo Horiuchi, a girl on Oct. 13, at Gila River.
To Mrs. John Adachi, a girl on Oct. 15, at Minidoka.
To Mrs. Sumiko Ishino, a girl on Oct. 15, at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Martha Takade, a boy on Oct. 15, at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Takeshi Otamaru, a girl on Oct. 16, at Minidoka.
To Mrs. Misaye Uyeno, a girl on Oct. 17, at Topaz.
To Mrs. Tsutomu Futa, a girl on Oct. 17, at Poston.
To Mrs. Minoru Esaki, a boy on Oct. 17, at Poston.
To Mrs. Fumiko Furukawa, a girl on Oct. 18, at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. Shigemasa, a girl on Oct. 20, at Poston.
To Mrs. Hisatomo Asari, a girl on Oct. 20, at Poston.
To Mrs. Kunio Tateno, a boy on Oct. 24, at Topaz.

DEATHS

Geraldine Toruko Kono, on Oct. 21, at Minidoka.
Gozo Kido, 68, on Oct. 20, at Tule Lake.
Saihachi Nozaki, 63, on Oct. 14, at Manzanar.
Yosaburo Matsukawa, 63, on Oct. 14, at Minidoka.
Umeyo Furuta, 57, on Oct. 16, at Delta.
Mrs. Lillian Noguchi, 25, on Oct. 19, at Granada.
Kenosuke Kinoshita, 52, on Oct. 20, at Granada.
Katsui Mizuhara, on Oct. 20, at Redwood Canyon Sanitarium, Calif.
Mrs. Tokuko Yoshida, 45, on Oct. 25, at Topaz.

MARRIAGES

Miss Yvonne Kozono to Tech. Sergeant David Noguchi in Washington, D. C.
Miss Misako Kondo, 21, to Sgt. Patrick Hagiwara, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, on Oct. 2.
Miss Alice Masaye Ouye to Richard Toshiki Hamaoka, at Lamar, Colorado, on Oct. 15.
Miss Yachiyo Teramoto to Tetuzo Mori, on Oct. 17, at Gila River.
Miss Tomoko Fujii, 19, to Nobuo Matsumoto, 32, on Oct. 17, at Gila River.
Miss Clara Suski to Joseph Yoshimura, on Oct. 18, at Poston.
Miss Mary Chiyoko Sugawara to Thomas Chino, on Oct. 19, at Minidoka.

Discuss Farm Programs for WRA Centers

Agricultural Production
Will Be Planned at
Meeting in Manzanar

MANZANAR — Plans for agricultural production in all WRA centers in 1943 were to be discussed by experts from the national and regional offices during a three-day conference scheduled to start Oct. 25 at Manzanar, according to the Free Press.

Representatives at the meeting were to be E. H. Reed and D. E. Savin of the Washington Agricultural division and P. G. Robertson and C. R. Zimmer of the regional office in San Francisco. They were to confer with Acting Project Director Harvey Coverley, H. R. MacConnell, farm superintendent, and Yoshio Sugihara, field superintendent.

The possibility of purchasing live stock for the center and subsistence needs for Manzanar were among subjects to be discussed.

Marital Problems

RIVERS, Ariz. — Adult classes in marriage problems have been announced for this center by Mendel H. Lieberman, director of Adult Education.

John M. Landward, counselor, will be the instructor in the course.

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Poston Sets Up Evacuee Trust Fund

POSTON Ariz.—With \$35,000 to \$40,000 available for the evacuee trust fund, Poston leaders were to meet on Oct. 22 to determine the set-up for the fund.

Invited to the meeting by Project Director Wade Head were chairmen of the three community councils, block manager supervisors and the employment heads of the three Poston units.

Going into the fund is the money earned above \$19 monthly by those living in the center but commuting outside daily for work.

According to a statement from Administrator James D. Crawford, there is \$60,000 in wages for the cotton pickers of Parker Valley. Of this sum, \$25,000 will go for wages at the \$19 a month level, and the balance will be deposited in the evacuee trust fund for eventual disbursement to the working residents.

Nisei Soldiers May Visit All WRA Centers

POSTON, Ariz. — W. Wade Head, project director of the Colorado River relocation area, again reminded residents of Poston that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry may visit the center as well as other centers within the western defense command.

(Centers within the western defense command from which nisei soldiers had heretofore been excluded are Manzanar, Tule Lake, Poston, Gila River, Central Utah and Minidoka.)

Authority for visits to these centers by soldiers of Japanese ancestry is given in the revised WRA circular letter No. 28, dated Oct. 6, Elmer Rowatt, acting regional director of the War Relocation Authority with offices in San Francisco.

Prerequisite to entrance to these projects, governed by WRA officials, all soldiers must present thorough papers and a travel permit issued by the Wartime Civil Control Administration (Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco) or from the Office of the Commanding General, the western defense command and Fourth Army.

Utah Mine Owners Want Evacuee Labor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Use of evacuees from the relocation center at Topaz, Utah, for coal mining work in Sevier county is being sought by owners of the Idle Willow Springs coal mine, 45 miles east of Salina.

The coal operators are asking the war department and the War Relocation Authority for the necessary authority for the use of evacuee labor in the mines.

Meanwhile, it was reported that officials at the Topaz center are appealing for fuel to heat the camp and that both parties have approached Senator Abe Murdock. Murdock in turn took the matter up with the war department to see if they would release the abandoned CCC camp one mile from the coal mines for the quartering of Japanese miners if the project goes through.

Murdock suggested that the abandoned CCC camp be turned over to Sevier county and that the county be responsible for its occupancy by the volunteer workers if the coal mining project is approved. Topaz itself will need about 30,000 tons of coal for heating this winter.

Tule Lake Starts Hog Farm Project

NEWELL, Calif. — Arrival at Tule Lake of 3400 chicks last week marked the first actual step toward supplying of the center's poultry project.

Construction work on the project started early this month. When complete, the project will have 20 coops, 2 brooder houses, 2 warehouses, offices and feed testing laboratories.

The chicks will arrive in weekly deliveries of 3500 each week till the total of 35,000 has been delivered.

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L. A. American Legion Protests Pamphlet on Coast Japanese

Charges Booklet Defends Nisei in Discussion of Evacuation Problems

LOS ANGELES — The American Legion was reported to have launched an investigation last week of what the Los Angeles Times described as "the preparation and publishing of a pamphlet in September on 'Japanese on the Pacific Coast'."

The Times said that the pamphlet was "written by a county employee and paid for by state and county funds."

It was reported that Legion officials charged that the pamphlet was a defense of the (American) Japanese, laudatory to Japanese, aliens and American-born citizens, and "part of the appeasement program designed to prepare Americans for a stalemate peace."

Walter J. Sullivan, commander of the Los Angeles county council of the Legion, brought the investigation of the pamphlet before a meeting of the Fourth Area War Council.

It was stated that the pamphlet was written by Dr. George Gleason, executive secretary of the Los Angeles county committee for all religious denominations in Los Angeles.

The Times said in its story that "Dr. Gleason is paid by the county, on appointment of the County Board of Supervisors, and is furnished an office in a county building." The pamphlet was reportedly printed at the Whittier State School, which is financed by the state. One thousand of the pamphlets were printed and distributed. Paper for the pamphlet was paid for by county funds, according to the Times.

Offers Full Cooperation

When informed of the action of the Legion, Dr. Gleason was reported to have quickly offered his full cooperation in the inquiry and said he hoped the Legion officials would call him so that all the facts could be made public.

"I take sole responsibility for the pamphlets," Dr. Gleason said. "I wrote it and then showed the manuscript to two Supervisors, Mayor Bowron, representative of the department of justice, Army officials connected with the evacuation of Japanese and religious leaders from several faiths."

"I don't say they all approved of it entirely, but no one asked me not to publish it. I meant it to be a factual report on the question."

Legion officials declared that the pamphlet should not be circulated at a time when we are "fighting the people that stabbed America in the back at Pearl Harbor."

"We think from our present understanding, that Dr. Gleason's pamphlet is a good-will builder for the Japs, and we don't need and don't want that. We in the Legion want to nip in the bud any movement, no matter how small, that starts building America up for another stab in the back by anybody."

Pays Tribute to Loyal U. S. Japanese

In the pamphlet, Dr. Gleason first took up the discussion of how 109,000 Japanese, two-thirds of whom were American citizens, had been suddenly moved from their homes on the Pacific coast.

"At the outset of such a study as this, tribute should be paid to the splendid loyalty of the great majority of the Japanese, both alien and American-born," the Times quoted Dr. Gleason as writing.

"Their patriotic services to the American nation are numerous and well known. Their acceptance, also, of the government's program for evacuation has been not only prompt, but marked by a genuine spirit of cooperation," he adds.

He then discussed rumors concerning activities of Hawaiian Japanese engaged in sabotage in the islands on December 7.

Another rumor which Dr. Gleason points out is untrue in the pamphlet is that ten truck loads of ammunition were taken from a Japanese church in Los Angeles. Dr. Gleason notes that Chief of Police C. B. Horall said his office had no knowledge of such a discovery.

The Times report states that Dr. Gleason discussed the "motives for evacuation" and quoted a writer who said that "the Army actually yielded to the clamor of the ex-

tremists . . . led by irresponsible radio commentators and by politicians bent on catering to mass prejudices, and by business interests eager to crowd out Japanese rivals."

The Times also quoted the pamphlet regarding Dr. Gleason's "suggestions for the future":

"When the war is over . . . with 126,947 persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States . . . friends of this large group should at once begin to study and plan for a solution of the problem of dual citizenship, abolishment of all organizations in America directed from Japan, continued support of Japanese churches, and study and revision of the present immigration and naturalization laws must be made."

He was also quoted as advocating the formation of Examination boards "to counsel (American) Japanese families and individuals regarding their readjustment to American life" and the "integration of the Japanese, themselves, into American communities."

The Times reported that further publication of the booklet was ordered stopped by county officials as a result of the investigation.

Dairy Planned To Meet Gila Milk Shortage

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Donald Nelson, chief of the War Production Board, last week informed Mayor Newell Stewart of the possibility of establishing a dairy at the Gila River relocation center at Rivers in Pima county following the mayor's protest that hundreds of gallons of fluid Grade A milk was being taken from the Phoenix area for the relocation center when Phoenix was suffering a shortage.

Mayor Stewart had asked Senator Hayden to investigate the situation and had been informed that the west coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry would receive powdered milk.

In taking official notice of the shortage in the Phoenix area, Nelson wired Mayor Stewart that "the War Relocation Authority is considering establishing a dairy" at the Gila River center "to relieve the situation."

Mayor Stewart stated that cows for a WRA dairy project could be obtained from the Phoenix area. Due to the shortage of labor, many people owning cows are drying them for meat.

The telegram from Nelson reiterated information already summarized in previous bulletins from Senators Carl Hayden and Ernest McFarland in which both Arizona congressmen told the mayor of assurance by the Army quartermaster-general, Edmund B. Gregory, and War Relocation Authority executives that no milk from this area was allotted to the evacuees at the relocation center.

Nelson's wire repeated the decision to change the purchase contracts to specify powdered milk wherever possible and to insist upon the use of canned milk in cooking at the relocation center.

War Veterans At Topaz Form Legion Post

TOPAZ, Utah — Under the name of Topaz Legionnaires, a post was formed at the Central Utah relocation project last Sunday. With 12 resident legionnaires and administrative officials in attendance, a flag-raising ceremony inaugurating the organization took place in front of the Army flag post Monday morning.

Election of officers was held Sunday afternoon and elected were Kaytarō Tsukamoto, president; M. Ogawa, vice-commander; Saburo Matsumoto, 2nd vice-commander; Yonezo Suzuki, finance officer; the Rev. Kenjiro Tsukamoto, chaplain; Guy Uyama, historian; Keishi Adachi, sergeant-at-arms. Other members are Saburo Abe, Y. Okamoto, Keizo Matsumori, Jiro Shiraki, and Kana Uyebara.

Tuleans Turn Down Proposal to Build Movie Theater

NEWELL, Calif. — By a vote of 6356 to 2583, Tule Lake turned down a referendum for the construction of a movie theater in this colony.

Bakery Planned To Meet Cody Center Needs

Fifteen Carloads of Food Reported Due at Heart Mountain City

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — To meet the center's bakery needs, a fully-equipped bakery will be constructed soon on the project grounds, it was announced by Fred Haller, chief steward.

The project will furnish employment for bakers and will eliminate the necessity of shipping bread and pastries from other centers.

To assure Heart Mountain residents of an adequate supply of coal, a contract for 22,000 tons has been signed with the Sheridan-Wyoming Coal company, Lundgren T. Main, senior procurement officer, announced. Coal will be delivered via the Northern Pacific railroad.

Fifteen carloads of staple food are either on the way to Heart Mountain or have already arrived, according to Mr. Main. The procurement officer said that plans are to have on hand for the duration a stock of subsistence supplies sufficient for from 60 to 90 days.

With Noel Barnard as foreman, 22 colonists started work last week on the main project canal, according to Glen Hartman, agriculture and industry chief. It is planned eventually to enlarge the crew to more than one hundred workers.

A call has been issued for 25 experienced men in logging and sawmill operations to cut trees and haul them to a mill located 34 miles west of Heart Mountain. It was stated that living quarters and a mess hall would be provided for workers.

Topaz Center Plans Project To Raise Hogs

More Students Leave For Colleges; Second Funeral Held at Center

TOPAZ, Utah — Latest students to leave Topaz for educational institutions are Kikue Kubota, former Santa Anita, to Drake university in Des Moines, Iowa; Theresa Tesima to Duchesne college in Omaha, Neb.; and George Ishida to University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yoshizo Uyeno of 26-3-D became the proud parents of Topaz's sixth baby girl, born October 17. The child was named Yukiko.

Topaz's second funeral services held Thursday, October 22, for Mrs. Umeyo Furuta, 57, of 33-9-D, who passed away Oct. 16 at Delta. The final rites took place at the center's Buddhist church at 1 p. m.

William C. Farrell, farm superintendent at Topaz, in meeting with those residents interested in hog raising on Wednesday evening, Oct. 14, revealed that \$50,000 was the budget allowance to provide such modern devices as scientific farrowing pens, slaughter house and smoking house.

Three hundred brood sows can be purchased immediately to farrow litters of weanlings twice yearly. When fully developed, there will be about 2000 of all sizes on hand. A few pedigree boars for breeding purposes will be added.

For feed, 160 acres of alfalfa, 750 acres of barley and other winter grasses and city garbage will be properly apportioned for protein, carbohydrate and mineral content.

Vaccination and surgical operations will be performed on swine by locally trained veterinarians, making this endeavor one of the most complete of its kind in the state.

Nisei Aids U. S. War Effort by Teaching Physics at Nebraska

Ralph Iyata Resigns Ohio Job to Take Post At State University

LINCOLN, Neb. — An American-born Japanese is aiding the war effort by teaching physics to potential U. S. officers, an article in the Daily Nebraskan, publication of the University of Nebraska, said last week.

The paper reported that Ralph Iyata, an electrical engineer by profession, resigned his position in Dayton, Ohio, to accept an instructorship in the physics department. It was stated that the enrollment in the physics department had zoomed this year due to the important part physics played in the war.

A 1939 graduate, Iyata attended the university five years, obtaining a degree of bachelor of science in electrical engineering. He was graduated with a degree of distinction, and his all university average was over 90.

Following his graduation, Iyata took a year of graduate work and since that time he has worked for concerns in New York City and Dayton. He was born and raised in western Nebraska near Oshkosh. His father is one of Nebraska's leading farmers, the university paper said.

A brother of the new physics instructor is a corporal in the U. S. army air corps as a mechanic and is somewhere in the Pacific. Another brother is a sophomore at the University of Nebraska, taking up mechanical engineering.

Iyata pointed out in his interview in the Daily Nebraskan that there was a larger percentage of second generation Americans of Japanese descent in the U. S. armed forces than the general percentage of the entire nation in the armed forces.

He stated that the American-born Japanese group was just coming to maturity.

He added that many Japanese

Americans who can read and write the Japanese language were interpreters in the army, but added that most American-born Japanese can speak only a little of the language of their forefathers.

"We at the university are very appreciative of the attitude of the administration and the students to us Americans of Japanese descent. We have been treated excellently," he commented.

Gila Citizens Form JACL

Representatives from Twelve Chapters Meet To Launch Organization

RIVERS, Ariz. — Representatives of 12 former JACL chapters met last week at this center as the first move toward formation of a Gila chapter of the Japanese American Citizens' League.

A set of by-laws to govern the Gila chapter were to be drafted at a special meeting on Oct. 21. Members of this committee are N. Kawai, J. Nakamura, T. Hirashima, H. Terazawa and Dr. E. Yusa.

A meeting was scheduled for October 22, for all past and present officers of the JACL to approve the constitution and aid in the forming of local policy.

Former Citizens League members from Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Lompoc, Parlier, Pasadena, San Gabriel Valley, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, Ventura and Yolo-Solano are now residents of Gila.

A JACL office, to serve as headquarters for the Gila chapter, has been opened in block 42. The office is now open to assist voters in the coming elections.

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