

# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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## Supreme Court Upholds Right Of Resident Alien Japanese To Use of Country's Courts

Department of Justice Attorney Files Brief In Behalf of 'Enemy Alien'; Justice Black Presents Unanimous Decision by Supreme Bench



### Second Front

A second front was opened last week. The second A. E. F. landed on the beaches of northern Africa at "zero hour" last Sunday. By Tuesday Algiers and Casablanca had fallen to American forces. Oran, chief Vichy French port on the African shore, soon capitulated before U. S. tanks and troops. An American column struck out for Italian Libya to entrap Marshal Rommel's fleeing African Army, retreating from the Egyptian front. Axis leaders, Hitler, Mussolini and Laval, met hurriedly. The United Nations were on the march.

The A. E. F. was on the march. And directing operations was Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower whose younger brother, Milton Eisenhower was the first national director of the War Relocation Authority and is now serving as chief administrative officer of the Office of War Information.

France's collaborationist Admiral, Jean Darlan, chief of all Vichy's armed forces, was taken into custody at Algiers by U. S. forces. The French fleet left Toulon, was expected to put in at a Tunisian port. The proud French battleship, Jean Bart, was reported ablaze.

The elections were over and the nation settled down to the long, tough job ahead—the job of winning the war, winning the peace. The Republicans had nearly wrested control of the House from the Democrats who maintained 221 seats with two seats still in doubt giving the administration a majority of nine seats. The Democrats had a clear majority in the Senate with 56 out of the 96 seats.

### Elections

Some of the close races, in which the advantage had seen-sawed for days after the balloting, were finally decided:

In Idaho Governor Chase Clark, D., lost to C. A. Bottolfsen, R., in one of the closest contests.

In California Frederick Houser, Earl Warren's running mate, defeated incumbent Ellis Patterson for the lieutenant governorship. Will Rogers Jr., son of the famed humorist and a liberal Beverly Hills publisher, trounced reactionary Leland Ford by 10,000 votes in the contest for the right to represent the 16th district in congress. Proposition No. 1, which forbids labor the right of secondary boycott but which is so loosely drawn as to menace the democratic rights of all Americans, was passed.

California will send the following congressional delegation to Washington for the next two years: Democrats, Lea, Tolan, Elliot, Voorhis, Thomas Ford, Costello, Will Rogers, Jr., King, Holifield, Sheppard and Izac; Republicans, Englebright, Leroy Johnson, Rolph, Welch, Carter, Anderson, Gearhart, Poulson, W. Johnson, Hinshaw and Phillips.

The California state government will be headed by: Warren, governor; Houser, lieutenant-governor. Frank M. Jordan, secretary of state; and Robert Kenny, attorney general.

In Washington state two progressive Democrats, Knute Hill and C. C. Dill, were defeated.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Supreme Court of the United States, by unanimous decision, Monday upheld the right of an alien Japanese resident of the United States to sue in the country's courts.

A case involving the right of an alien Japanese fisherman in California, Kumezo Kawato of Los Angeles, to sue his employer for wages and for injury damages brought an unanimous decision that "the doors of our courts have not been shut to peaceable, law-abiding (enemy) aliens to enforce rights growing out of legal occupations."

A brief filed on Kawato's behalf on October 12 argued that (enemy alien) Japanese, residing in the United States, had the right of access to the country's courts. The brief was introduced by Robert L. Stern, Department of Justice attorney.

Kawato had sought in a Los Angeles court to prosecute a suit for maintenance, care and wages as the result of an alleged injury sustained while employed on the fishing boat Rolly in December, 1940. However, United States Judge Yankwich in a Los Angeles federal court had refused to hear the case in January, 1942, on the grounds that it had been brought by an "enemy alien."

Stern did not present an oral argument but rested his case on the printed brief.

Judge Yankwich was represented by Lasher Gallagher, Los Angeles attorney.

The opinion, written by Justice Black, said the government's "legislative and administrative policy is a clear authorization to resident enemy aliens to proceed in all courts until administrative or legislative action is taken to exclude them. Were this not true, contractual promise made to them by individuals, as well as promises held out to them under our laws, would become no more than teasing illusions."

Justice Black rejected the argument that aliens are forbidden to bring suits because of the "Trading With the Enemy Act."

"Not only has the President not seen fit to use the authority possessed by him under the Trading With the Enemy Act, but his administration has adopted precisely the opposite program," Justice Black said.

## Nisei Soldiers Steal Show at Union Canteen

NEW YORK — Five nisei soldiers from Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, visiting New York City for the first time on furlough, stole the show at the UOPWA (United Office and Professional Workers' Union) Local 16's weekly Open House for Servicemen.

It was the CIO union's first experience with nisei soldiers. They were introduced at the "canteen" by nisei union members.

Local 16, the union of New York's stenographers and office girls, has asked one of the nisei soldiers, Corp. Tom Shirai of Hawaii, if his song about patrolling the beach after Pearl Harbor could be used in the Union's annual musical show this year.

Washington's congressional delegation lines up with: Democrats, Magnuson, Jackson, Coffee; Republicans, Norman, Holmes and Horan.

The Republicans swept Oregon with Earl Snell, governor-elect, and Senator McNary leading the way. Oregon's congressmen are all members of the G. O. P.: Mott, Stockman, Angell and Ellsworth.

## Mexican Japanese Trapped from City On American Border

NOGALES, Mexico — The last two Mexican citizens of Japanese ancestry remaining in this American border community have been moved to Mexico City, Anacleto Olmos, municipal president, said last week.

The Mexican-born Japanese were Luis Tanamichi, operator of a soda bottling works and Ignacio Koba, money exchange dealer.

When Japan attacked the United States, the Japanese colony of one hundred was moved to the interior. Tanamichi and Koba obtained court injunctions against removal.

Olmos said that the injunctions still were in effect, but the removal of the two men was ordered as a "protective measure."

## Challenge Nisei Right to Vote In Elections

L. A. County Official Overrules Protest by Patterson's Secretary

LOS ANGELES — Lt. Gov. Ellis G. Patterson Tuesday challenged the absentee vote of evacuated Americans of Japanese ancestry but the challenge was overruled by Deputy Counsel Beach Vasey, legal advisor to the county registrar.

Patterson's secretary, Jack Carl Greenberg, made the challenge on the contention Japanese automatically hold dual citizenship through a peculiarity of Japanese law.

Vasey said Greenberg had failed to show evidence to support the contention and denied the challenge.

Carlyle Linton, campaign manager for Assemblyman Frederick Houser, currently leading Patterson in the race for lieutenant governor, said he would not challenge the vote of Japanese Americans.

## Weiser Resident Taken to Hospital

WEISER, Idaho — M. Wakasugi, R. F. D. No. 3, Weiser, Idaho, father of Mamuro Wakasugi, well known JACL leader, was taken to the Weiser General hospital following a stroke at his home last week. His exact condition is not known.

## Arkansan Fires Shotgun at Nisei Soldier in Dermott Cafe

DEMOTT, Ark. — A Dermott father whose two sons are now in the Army took a pot shot at an American Japanese soldier in a Dermott cafe Tuesday and landed himself in jail.

City Marshal Thad Hawkins, who arrested the civilian, said the soldier, Pvt. Louis Furushiro, 22 of Camp Robinson, Ark., was uninjured.

The soldier had stopped at the cafe to eat, en route to the nearby war relocation center of Jerome to visit friends.

"Somebody told this fellow there was a Jap in the cafe," Hawkins said. "He went home, got his shotgun, came back to the cafe and opened the door. He asked the soldier if he was a Jap. The soldier said 'yes' and this guy fired. The soldier

## National Officials to Formulate Relocation Policy at Conference

## Relocation Problem Will Be Aired at Salt Lake Meeting As Myer, Others to Speak

The emergency national conference of the National Japanese American Citizens League will be held for eight days, beginning Tuesday, November 17, in Salt Lake City.

Delegates at the conference will hear special reports on the work of the national organization, discuss relocation center problems and policies, general problems affecting Americans of Japanese ancestry and JACL organizational problems.

Definite contributions which can be made and are being made by Americans of Japanese extraction will also be considered.

All meetings, except for sessions on Wednesday, November 18, and the open public meeting on Sunday, November 22, will be held at the Civic Center, Main street between Fifth and Sixth South streets.

Myer, Barrows to Speak

Guest speakers at the conference will include Dillon Myer, National Director of the War Relocation Authority; Leland Barrows, executive officer of the WRA office in Washington in charge of personnel and procurement of materials and supplies; Dean Robert W. O'Brien of the University of Washington, director of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council; George E. Rundquist of New York City, national director of the Committee on American Japanese Resettlement of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the Home Missions Council of North America; A. L. Wirin, general counsel of the Southern California office of the American Civil Liberties Union; Galen M. Fisher of Berkeley, executive secretary of the Northern California Committee for Fair Play; Miss Dora Maxwell of Madison, Wisconsin, organization director of Credit Unions National Associations, Inc.

Mayor Ab Jenkins of Salt Lake City will welcome the delegates and invited guests at the open meeting on Sunday.

A meeting of the emergency national board of the JACL which was elected at the last national council meeting in San Francisco in March will open the conference on Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Special reports by JACL officials will be delivered on Tuesday afternoon by Saburo Kido, national president; Mike Masaoka, national secretary; Hito Okada, treasurer, and Larry Tajiri, editor of the Pacific Citizen.

The conference will swing into the discussion of the entire field of relocation problems on Wednesday, Nov. 18. With delegates from the ten War Relocation Authority centers, in addition to the JACL chapters functioning outside the centers, in attendance, the series of meetings on relocation conditions will touch on the various problems created by the wartime mass movement from the west coast.

To Discuss Resettlement

Keynoted by an address by George Rundquist, resettlement official from New York, the problem of resettling the evacuees in private industry in communities outside the relocation centers will be discussed on Thursday. Special subcommittees on employment, resettlement, outside agricultural work, relocation center agriculture and industrial possibilities in the WRA projects will meet on Thursday and on Friday morning.

The civil rights and liberties of Americans of Japanese ancestry under wartime conditions will be considered during the session on general problems of American citizens of Japanese ancestry. A. L. Wirin, ACLU attorney from Los Angeles, will speak on the various legal tests of military orders subsequent to evacuation. The problem of local curfews and other restrictions imposed by civil authorities in certain western areas will be discussed.

The selective service status of American-born Japanese men of draft age under the War Department

(Continued on page 3)

## Army Explains Necessity for Hawaii Move

Japanese With Relatives On Mainland May Also Be Evacuated, Report

HONOLULU, T. H. — Explaining the Army's proposed evacuation of a portion of Hawaii's population of 161,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general in the Hawaiian Department, declared to newsmen that the Army proposes to evacuate persons of Japanese race who are not essential to the war effort, such as aged men, women and children, both alien and native-born and those with relatives already on the mainland.

It was suggested that the removal of some persons of Japanese ancestry will probably result in a redistribution of Honolulu's population so that crowded urban districts where, in case of attack, casualties would be high, may be eradicated.

It was stressed that there would NOT be any mass evacuation of the Japanese population, similar to that of the wholesale removals of persons of Japanese race from the western American coast. The Army said that evacuated Hawaiian Japanese would be relocated in mainland resettlement centers.

## Tsukamoto, Nakamura Elected to Represent Tule Lake Residents

NEWELL, Calif. — Walter Tsukamoto and Ted Nakamura were selected to represent Tule Lake at the JACL conference to be held next week in Salt Lake City, according to the Daily Tulean Dispatch.

Nakamura is one of the original founders of the Tacoma, Washington, chapter. Tsukamoto is a former president of the national organization.

fell off the stool and the load of squirrel shot missed, scattering through a lattice work in the rear of the cafe and damaging nothing except a domino table."

Hawkins said he arrested the man and was holding him without formal charge pending an investigation.

The city marshal said it was the first such disturbance since the relocation center, housing some 10,000 evacuees from California, was established. Furushiro's home is at Sacramento, Calif., and he is a member of the Eighth Ordnance Service company.

Dermott is the largest city near the relocation center with a population of 3500. However, the new center at Jerome has a population of 10,000 and is the largest city in Chicot county.



## Army Withdraws Authorization For Use of Evacuee Workers In Cotton Fields of Arizona

Permission for Use  
Necessitated by Fact  
Fields in Military Area

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command and Fourth Army, advised Governor Sidney P. Osborn Saturday that he had withdrawn permission for use of Japanese evacuees to pick long staple cotton, effective Nov. 12.

The number of volunteers who volunteered to pick cotton was not sufficient to warrant the continued use of troops to patrol the boundaries of Arizona cotton-growing areas, Gen. DeWitt said.

Permission from Gen. DeWitt for the use of evacuees had been necessitated by the fact that the Arizona cotton-growing areas involved were within Military Area No. 1 from which persons of Japanese ancestry had been excluded. Gen. DeWitt authorized the use of evacuees, following request for such authorization from Secretary of War Stimson because of the "vital military necessity" for the harvesting of long staple cotton.

Volunteers from the Gila River and Colorado River WRA centers had been working in the fields of Pinal, Maricopa, and Yuma counties. However, because of a shortage of labor in the war relocation centers, following the departure of a large percentage of the available manpower for sugar beet harvesting work in Utah, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Nebraska, the turnout for cotton harvesting had not met expectations.

An impartial commission, including representatives of the Arizona Farm Bureau and the governor's office, had studied the problem at the Gila River center and reported that the center itself faced a shortage of manpower necessary for normal maintenance.

At no time, Gen. DeWitt said, were more than 283 evacuees engaged in picking cotton. On most days the number was considerably less. The response from the employable Japanese available was good, he pointed out, but the greater portion of the men able to work were required for duties at the center.

## Evacuee Cotton Pickers Near End of Harvest at Parker

Estimate 250 Bales  
Of Ginned Cotton Picked  
By Evacuees from Gila

PHOENIX, Ariz. — With Gen. DeWitt's announcement that the Army was withdrawing its authorization for the use of Japanese evacuee labor inside Military Area No. 1, from which persons of Japanese ancestry have been excluded, it was also reported here in the Parker district in Yuma county, where only a few hundred acres of cotton were to be picked, volunteers from the Colorado River relocation center at Poston had practically finished the harvest.

It was declared that the "experiment" of using the evacuees for cotton picking inside Military Area No. 1 had been tried out for almost two months "with indifferent success." However, it was stated that the number of volunteers was high for the number of persons available for work at the two Arizona relocation centers.

The appeal for assistance was made on a voluntary basis at both the Gila River and Colorado River relocation centers. The army employed 750 and 900 soldiers guarding the exterior boundaries of the areas where the evacuees were to pick. It developed that at Gila the average number to go out picking daily was under 200.

The first pickers went into the fields of Pinal county on September 21 and the number varied from day to day, the high point being October 13 when 283 persons worked on the job.

Last week the average number working was 180 on five ranches in Pinal county. A survey of the employables available at the Gila River center disclosed that the center itself required 3,900 workers for its own projects and that there remained only 311 others who could go out for cotton picking.

Cotton men estimated roughly

## Poston Volunteers Help Save Arizona's Vital Cotton Crop

POSTON, Ariz. — In order to help save Arizona's vital long staple cotton, residents of the Colorado river war relocation center at Poston are joining residents of nearby Parker in harvesting 300 acres of cotton in the vicinity.

It has been announced that the cotton is vitally needed for war purposes and the Army is reported to have already contracted for the long staple cotton crop in Arizona.

Boys and girls of the project schools have voted to spend one day a week in the fields, Miles Cary, superintendent, reported.

Wages earned by cotton pickers who are members of the WRA Work Corps are being placed in a community trust fund to be shared by all of the members of the Work Corps, many of whom are busy on maintenance work necessary for the normal operation of the center and are unable to take advantage of work furlough opportunities.

The evacuees and other volunteers will work on 2,800 acres of short-staple cotton after the completion of the present harvest work.

## Congressman Hays Preaches at Jerome Center Sunday School

DENSON, Ark. — Brooks Hays, newly elected congressman from the Little Rock district and for many years a Baptist Sunday school teacher, preached on "Faith" at the Protestant young people's services recently.

Hays was introduced by E. B. Whitaker, regional director of the WRA centers in Arkansas.

After his tour of the Jerome center Hays commented that he was "impressed by the great work done here in the center." He said that the tour had given him firsthand information on relocation of Japanese evacuees which he could pass on to other congressmen in Washington.

## Newell Largest City in Inland North California

NEWELL, Calif. — With a population of 15,165, Newell, official designation of the Tule Lake relocation center in Modoc county, is now the largest city in interior California, north of Sacramento, according to Elmer F. Shirrell, project superintendent.

The center was one of the first built under War Department specifications. Seventy percent of the residents, according to Shirrell, are American citizens.

Twenty-two of the evacuees fought in U. S. Army forces in the first World War, Shirrell said.

## Minidoka Holds Open House for Church Leaders

HUNT, Idaho. — Catholic and Protestant church leaders from surrounding communities were scheduled to make a tour of the Minidoka center during Hunt's "Open House" Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Harry L. Stafford, project director, was to welcome the visitors at lunch from 1:45 p. m. The tour included the project hospital, nursery, elementary school at Block 32, the libraries and the co-op store.

that the evacuees had picked 250 ginned bales of long staple cotton, which Secretary of War Stimson has called a vital war necessity.

Cotton officials said that while the number of relocation center residents volunteering was small, the percentage of the volunteers among those available was high.

## 59 Evacuees On Cody Center Teaching Staff

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Forty-nine colonists are members of the Heart Mountain school faculty, according to C. D. Carter, superintendent of schools. Eight of the colonists are regular teachers, while 18 are apprentices.

The 49 teachers are as follows: elementary school: Doris Hoshida, Kay Kunai, Nao Moriya and Emme Yabe, regular; Jane Fujimoto, Mae Hirano, Joyce Koga, Jun Okamoto, Fukiko Takano, apprentice.

High school: Takayoshi Kawahara, Masami Kuwahara, Riyo Sato and Florence Tsuneishi, regular; Kaoru Inouye, Takeo Ishikawa, Mary Ishimoto, Mitsuye Kakuuchi, Kikuye Kimura, Misako Maruyama, Eddie Matsumoto, Mary Nakagawa, Frances Bukie Nakamoto, Beatrice Otera, Marta Tomita, Sachiko Yasumi, and Eiko Yokota, apprentice.

Night school: Florence Abe, Albert S. Date, Hideo Date, Takeshi Endo, Ryoichi Fujii, Kiyoshi Fujiwara, Henry Hashimoto, George Iwanaka, Isami Iwaoka, Yukio Kato, Robert Kuwahara, Koichi K. Marumoto, Paul Nakadate, Shingo Nishimura, Benji Okubo, Yutaka Oshita, Chieko Otsuki, Yuriko Sakurai Yutaka Sekiguchi, Mitsuko Taniguchi, Matsuye Taoka, Fred Yonemoto and Mrs. James Yoshida.

## Nevada Board Denies Claim Of Japanese

Alien Worker Asked  
For Unemployment  
Insurance Benefits

The Nevada state board of review of the employment security department has denied the claim of a resident alien, Toraemon Imai, to unemployment insurance benefits, following Imai's discharge from his job at a copper mine in McGill, Nevada, in February, 1942.

Following a hearing in Reno, the board ruled that the applicant, an "enemy alien" was disqualified for unemployment insurance benefits because he was unavailable for work within the meaning of the law. The board pointed out that restrictions placed on "enemy aliens" was a factor which increased the nonavailability of the applicant.

In denying the claim the board stated that the "fault is not the appellant's."

"The denial of benefits is not meant to be punitive. The idea behind the stoppage order is not that of punishment, but the protection of the fund against claims not authorized by law," the board added.

The board regretted that Imai, who is now a resident of Salt Lake City, was unable to be at the hearing and was not available for cross-examination. A deposition by Imai was filed with the board.

## Nisei Internee from Japan Visits Friends At Manzanar Center

MANZANAR, Calif. — James Hamasaki, who returned from Japan on the S. S. Gripsholm after being interned in that country for six months with the rest of the United States diplomatic corps, was last week visiting friends and relatives in this center.

Although the treatment received by the members of the diplomatic staff could not compare with the treatment accorded the Japanese diplomats here, Hamasaki said there was no room for complaint. Ambassador Joseph Grew was still highly respected in Japan, he said, according to the Free Press.

## Husky Nisei Sought For Land Subjugation

DENSON, Ark. — Two hundred and fifty husky men are being recruited at the Jerome relocation center to work for the agricultural division on land subjugation projects.

The workers will cut timber, brush, pull stumps and prepare the Mississippi river bottomland for cultivation.

## TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

### Poston Climate Undergoes Change

Poston, Ariz.

During the hottest days of the past summer the residents of Poston sweltered in the heat. Their one consolation was the hope of better weather during the winter months. Those who knew this region promised that there would be nine months of ideal climate. Of course the large majority thought that this statement was made to help the people have something to look forward to in the midst of their suffering.

September brought an abrupt change. It was still hot compared to California standards. But when the temperature drops from 120 to 110 degrees, it means relief. Gradually the thermometer has dropped until these mornings it is not unusual to witness 46 degrees, which means shivering. In the afternoon, the temperature climbs to about 80 degrees which makes it almost ideal.

Reports are coming in from other centers about the cold weather, some of them about snowfalls. The housing facilities seem to be such that the residents in those relocation centers can withstand the cold spells. But the opportunity for those from Poston to show sympathy to their friends elsewhere has arrived.

### Trees Planted to Control Dust

We cannot call this place any longer the "hell hole of America". Conditions are gradually improving. In a year or two, even the dust may be controlled if the amount of cottonwood and willow trees being planted all over is any criterion. Saturday and Sunday are wood cutting days for most of the blocks which send their manpower after working hours to bring home the trees for planting.

The reason most of the evacuees, especially the nisei, are suffering from the climate is because they have come from regions which have the best climate in the world. No matter where you go, there are going to be extremes in summer and winter, excepting in the Pacific coast states. One year under new climatic conditions will be sufficient to make the majority acclimated. The first year is the most trying.

Many have expressed the opinion that the best thing for the American Japanese would be if they scattered all over the country like the Chinese. Once the nisei become accustomed to hot summers and cold winters, they should not be afraid to go to the Middle West or Eastern states.

Changes which were deemed advisable but which for one reason or another could not be carried out may be accomplished as a result of the present war. Already there are more nisei east of the Rockies than ever before and more will be going if the communities are willing to accept them.

### Poston Sends Out Harvest Workers

The community of Poston sent out her quota of workers to the beetfields. On the whole the reception seemed to have been favorable. But there have been excep-

tions here and there. Those who found conditions to their liking most likely will remain in the free zone by finding new employment or making arrangements whereby they will be permitted to continue to work.

There are a large number remaining in the centers who are watching the progress and reports of these vanguards. Depending upon the developments, many more may be going out. The common saying is that next spring they will make plans to start a new life on the outside.

In this connection, when we hear so much about the shortage of manpower, it is hard to understand what line of reasoning is running through the minds of some of the farmers. Evidently they do not care because they do not intend to continue farming next year. Realizing conditions are not of the best, these employers do not seem to make any effort to make improvements which will meet with the approval of their workers. If they are worried about next year's help, the wisest policy seems to be to make it attractive for the workers to want to return.

Those who have been fortunate seem to be eating with the family of the employer. They are writing enthusiastic letters to their friends, expressing their intention of bringing their families out next spring.

### Free Zone Japanese Should Co-operate

As far as we are able to ascertain, some evacuee workers have been sent to Japanese farms in Colorado and Nebraska. It is our understanding that there are still possibilities of finding employment if proper contacts are made. An organized effort should be made to place evacuees from the relocation centers if there is a demand for outside employment. The load has been carried by the employment offices of the WRA to date. A better job may be made of this project if the Japanese residents in the free zone give a helping hand. Then it would be easier to avoid the employers who do not care and to select the farmers who will understand and work with the farm helpers.

The time has come for those in the free zone to assume a more active role to help those in the evacuation centers become relocated. Those who have gone to the Middle West and the East seem to report back any opportunities for employment they find. In this manner, more and more of their friends and family members are going out.

If resettlement and relocation are going to be carried out, they should be started as soon as possible and not after the war. There are bound to be complications to prevent such a program if we wait too long.

### Jerome Population Above Seven Thousand

DENSON, Ark. — Arrival of the last group of evacuees from the Fresno assembly center last week raised the Jerome relocation center's population to 7678, it was announced by Paul A. Taylor, project director.

## Topaz Community Honors Nisei Soldier at Memorial Service

Fellow Enlisted Men  
Present to Pay Final  
Respects to Pvt. Tsuno

TOPAZ, Utah — Under a clear blue sky, the citywide memorial service, sponsored by the Community Council of Topaz, for the late Pfc. Isao Tsuno was held at the civic center Thursday afternoon.

The mass was conducted by Bishop Matsukage of the Buddhist church, and the valediction was delivered by Rev. Kumata of the same church. In the name of the President of the United States, corporal of the guard presented an American flag to the Tsuno family. Besides the military police,

Topaz Legionnaires formed the guard of honor.

Condolences were extended by Masato Maruyama, representing the council, and Project Director Charles F. Ernst. Lowering of the colors and sounding of "Taps" closed the brief but impressive ceremony.

To pay final respects to a comrade-in-arms were present the following soldiers here on furlough: Pvt. Ben Oge, Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver; Corp. Masayuki Watanabe and Pvt. Yoshie Watanabe, Camp Crowder, Missouri; Corp. Akira Yamauchi, Pfc. William T. Iino and Pfc. Takami Misaki, Camp Roberson, Arkansas; Pvt. Shigeru Sasaki, Fort Riley, Kansas; and Corp. Joseph Ito, Camp Grant, Illinois.



## JACL Parley Will Discuss League Stand

Relocation, Resettlement Officials Will Meet with Citizens League Delegates.

(Continued from Page 1) ment's order deferring all men of Japanese ancestry since the evacuation is scheduled for discussion during the Friday afternoon meeting, which will also consider the contributions of nisei to military service.

The efforts of various pressure groups sponsoring legislation aimed at the disenfranchisement of Americans of Japanese ancestry will be studied at the Friday afternoon meeting, which will also canvass techniques and methods for the citizens of Japanese race to combat these un-American attacks.

Misrepresentation of the American citizen Japanese in motion pictures, magazine and newspaper articles and editorials, and in radio broadcasts will also be reviewed.

Employment and housing discrimination, particularly on the west coast, will be analyzed with a view toward a post-war solution of these problems.

Means of combatting unfounded rumors of wholesale sabotage by Hawaii's residents of Japanese ancestry and charges of nisei disloyalty will be discussed.

Cooperation with national organizations interested in fair play and the maintenance of democratic conditions for all Americans will also be outlined.

Preparation for post-war re-assimilation and rehabilitation of the evacuees will be one of the most important subjects to be considered by the delegates.

Dillon Myer and Leland Barrows of the WRA will meet the delegates at a closed meeting on Saturday, Nov. 21.

JACL organizational problems, projects for national headquarters and the role of the "free zone" chapters headline the agenda for Monday, Nov. 23. Secretary Masaoka will outline a tentative plan for the organizational setup of the JACL for the emergency period. Criticisms voiced against the JACL's attitudes and policies in the past will be evaluated. Methods of financing the organization's work for the duration will be considered.

The JACL's work in Americanism, on the maintenance of civil rights and liberties, in public relationship and information will be considered during this meeting Monday.

The possibilities of credit unions in the relocation centers and for JACL members outside the WRA projects will be introduced into the discussion. Dora Maxwell, representing a national organization of credit unions, will speak at this meeting.

The position of the JACL chapters in the relocation centers will be clarified and the form of organization within the centers will be mooted.

The closing session will be held on Tuesday morning, Nov. 24.

Conference officials will include Saburo Kido of Poston, Ariz., president and general chairman; Mike Masaoka, general executive; George Inagaki, executive assistant; Hito Okada, arrangements and finances; Larry Tajiri, press and public relations; and Teiko Ishida, secretarial and stenographic.

The national board will meet independently of the general conference agenda.

The Salt Lake Chapter of the JACL has arranged a dinner at Memory Grove on Thursday, November 19.

Delegates to the conference from the relocation centers will include:

Saburo Kido, Sim Togasaki and Lyle Kurisaki, Poston, Ariz.

Dr. Carl Hirota and Vernon Ichisaka, Topaz, Utah.

Nobu Kawai and Ken Tashiro, Gila River, Ariz.

Masao Satow and Henry Shimizu, Granada, Colo.

James Sakamoto, Tom Iseri and Milton Maeda, Hunt, Idaho.

Walter Tsukamoto and Ted Nakamura and Tom Yego, Tule Lake.

Fred Tayama and Kiyoshi Higashi, Manzanar, Calif.

Bill Hosokawa and Henry Mitara, Heart Mountain, Wyo.

Dr. T. T. Yatabe and Tom Shimasaki, Denson, Ark.

James Yoshinobu and Frank Ishii, Rohwer, Ark.

Delegates are also expected from

## Methodists Ask Application of Atlantic Charter in Far East

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Methodist church commission on world peace last week urged that the Atlantic charter be broadened into a "world charter" to insure its application to the Far East.

The commission also adopted a resolution asking for the abrogation of the immigration law excluding Chinese from the United States and asked that Chinese be placed on a quota basis similar to that for Europeans.

Another resolution commended the government for its relocation plan for evacuated citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry.

Other resolutions also commended the United States government for relinquishing its extra-territorial rights in China and for attempting to secure "for Negroes the same opportunity to serve the nation as is accorded other citizens."

## Masaoka Issues Call to First National Meet Since Evacuation

We, Americans of Japanese ancestry have gone through a tremendous experience in the past year, and this is particularly true of those of us who resided on the West Coast. We have suffered much, sacrificed much, endured much. Many, especially the members of the Japanese American Citizens League, have been subjected to vicious criticism if not actual violence—and this in spite of innumerable voluntary services to the Japanese community far beyond the call of obligation or duty.

Words cannot express or even suggest the heroic and unselfish service which our organization and its individual members rendered to our country and to the Japanese people in America. When the supreme test came for Japanese Americans, the JACL met that challenge nobly, boldly, loyally. I, for one am proud to have been associated with you who, leaving your own problems and families to work out their own solution, went out and slaved to help your neighbors and your community, in their unfortunate crisis. Mr. Milton S. Eisenhower, original director of the War Relocation Authority, summarized that record before a congressional budget committee in this terse yet eloquent statement: "I just cannot say things too favorable about the way they (You) have cooperated under the most adverse circumstances."

We have undergone a terrific year. Most of us are battle-scarred — yet I still have confidence that the great majority of us have not lost faith in our country's principles and in the necessity for continuing the JACL. I hope and trust that in the tragedy of our lot we have gained an esprit de corps which was so lacking prior to Pearl Harbor, a truer perspective of the values involved, a renewed resolve to serve our people in the desire that all of us may become "Better Americans in a Greater America."

The time has now come when we must meet again and evaluate our experience. Without in any way detracting from the worth of our labors, we must frankly admit that we—all of us, as individuals and as an organization—made many mistakes. In all probability, we will make many more. The sin, it seems to me, is not in making honest mistakes which we thought were for the public good, but in doing anything to prevent making those errors. The time is here then to examine and to analyze our mistakes as well as the situation as it challenges us today, and, in the light of our knowledge, reorganize our forces and rededicate ourselves to the task ahead.

For these reasons, this special emergency national meeting of JACL leaders has been called. This meeting is a work conference—even more than the historic National Council sessions held in San Francisco last May. Make no mistake about it. We have much to do—and little time to do it in.

Just as our country is engaged in a life and death struggle, so we Americans of Japanese ancestry are battling for our very destiny. If, today, we fail our trust, all of us and our children after us are lost. If, on the other hand, we carry our burdens, no matter how heavy, with fortitude and valor—if we now assume our many responsibilities in the proper spirit, if we prove to our fellow Americans everywhere that "we can take it" and that we can come back smiling, we will win the right to

be an integral part of American society and we will be privileged to share in the common lot and life of all Americans.

Because of the importance of our decisions today on our future in this, our native land, we must be critical yet constructive, we must be frank and honest in our appraisal yet rational and practical in our suggestions. This is the time for planning and for working out our own salvation in the American way — by determining the facts, by discussing the consequences, by deciding on a course of action, all done by representatives serving the public welfare.

In our examination of conditions and policies, let us guide ourselves by asking these two questions: What's wrong? And how can it be improved?

We have work to do. Let's go at it, keeping in mind our three-fold obligations: first, to our country and its war effort; second, to the Japanese Americans and nationals residing here in the United States; and third, to our organization, which is the only hope for leadership in these difficult times.

May we do our work so well that even our critics will applaud—and future historians write our names with those other Americans who helped chart the democratic way for others to follow in their pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

Respectfully,

MIKE MASOAKA,  
National Secretary,  
JACL.

Boise Valley, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Yellowstone, Arizona, Salt Lake City, Northern Utah and Davis County chapters which are functioning outside the relocation centers. The Spokane sub-chapter, Big Horn Mountains, Fort Lupton and North Platte (Neb.) chapters have also been invited.

## American Legion Recommends "Repatriation" of West Coast Japanese as War Measure

Two Hundred Topaz Volunteers Aid Delta Scrap Drive

TOPAZ, Utah—Two hundred men from the war relocation center at Topaz helped put the scrap metal salvage drive in the Delta area "over the top" Sunday when they volunteered their services to collect and load scrap metal.

Meeting at the fire station early Sunday morning, the volunteer salvage army of Americans of Japanese ancestry left for various points in Millard county's Delta district to help bring in the scrap. It was said that the scrap metal salvage campaign in the Delta region had been hampered by a manpower shortage.

Collecting the scrap at homes and farms around Delta, the volunteers took them to a central scrap pile and then loaded the heavy metal on railroad cars.

Townpeople of Delta, a town of 1200 which is 15 miles from the relocation project, treated the salvage drive volunteers to lunches in the town's cafes and restaurants.

## Ten-Man Commission Draws Up Charter For Granada Center

AMACHE, Colo. — A commission of 10 men was recently appointed to draw up a self-government charter for Granada center, reports the Pioneer.

Appointed to the commission were Masao Satow, Henry Shimizu, T. Domoto, Katsuki Ika and Frank Tsuchiya, acting for the block representatives. Representing the older group will be Joe Kayokata, Dr. T. Shilina, R. Okubo, Tomo Nishizaki and F. T. Konno.

## AGENDA: Eight-Day Conference On Nisei Problems Scheduled

Tuesday, Nov. 17

10 a. m. to 12 Noon: National Board Meeting, Saburo Kido, chm.  
2 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.: Special reports, Saburo Kido, chm.

Wednesday, Nov. 18

Relocation Center Problems and Policies

10:00 a. m. to 12 Noon:  
A. Director's Office.  
B. Relocation Planning Officer.  
1:30 p. m. to 6 p. m.  
C. Executive Office.  
D. Community Management Division.

AA. Health.  
BB. Student Relocation  
Guest speaker Dean Robert W. O'Brien, Director of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council.  
CC. Education.  
DD. Community Activities:  
Guest speaker, Dr. Galen M. Fisher, Executive Secretary of Northern California Committee for Fair Play.  
EE. Community Enterprise.

Thursday, Nov. 19

Relocation Center Problems and Policies, Cont.

9 a. m. to 12 Noon:  
FF. Public Welfare.  
GG. Internal Security.

1:30 p. m. to 6 p. m.

E. Employment Division.

AA. Relocation Centers.

BB. Resettlement Program:  
Guest speaker, George E. Rundquist, National Director Committee American Japanese Resettlement of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the Home Missions Council of North America.

CC. Outside Agricultural Work.

F. Agricultural Division.

Friday, Nov. 20

9 a. m. to 12 Noon:

G. Industrial Division

H. Solicitor's Office.

I. Office of Reports.

J. Evacuee Property Division.

1 p. m. to 6 p. m.

General Japanese American Problems.

Guest Speaker on Civil Rights: Al Wirin, West Coast Representative, American Civil Liberties Union.

Saturday, Nov. 21

9 a. m. to 12 Noon:

Delegates' Meeting, Saburo Kido, chm.

2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Delegates' Meeting, Saburo Kido, chm.

Guest Speaker, Dillon S. Myer, National Director, WRA.

Guest Speaker, Leland Barrows, National Executive Office, WRA.

Sunday, Nov. 22

1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

Press Conference for Dillon S. Myer.

2:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Public Meeting, George Inagaki, chm.

Guest Speakers: Mayor Ab Jenkins, Salt Lake City; Dillon S. Myer.

Monday, Nov. 23

JACL Organization Problems

9 a. m. to 12 Noon:

A. General Organization.

B. Free Zone Chapters.

2 p. m. to 6 p. m.

Delegates' Meeting, Saburo Kido, chm.

C. Projects: Guest Speaker on Credit Unions, Dora Maxwell, Organization Director, Credit Unions Nat'l Assoc., Inc.

D. Relocation Center Organization.

Tuesday, Nov. 24

9 a. m. to 12 Noon:

Closing Session, Saburo Kido, chm.

Nisei Help Harvest Idaho Celery Crop

WEISER, Idaho — Jackel and Rogers of Weiser have gathered and shipped their 110-acre celery patch about five miles from town.

Harvested by Japanese evacuees, the crop filled 95 cars.

23rd California District Unanimously Adopts Dr. Lechner's Report

LOS ANGELES—The 23rd California district of the American Legion last week made public a recommendation that the west coast's 122,000 persons of Japanese ancestry be sent to Japan after the war "to refute Japanese propaganda," according to the Associated Press.

The Legion announced that a 30-page report on the Japanese problem, which had been prepared by Dr. John R. Lechner, district Americanism commission chairman, had been unanimously adopted.

The survey urged the "repatriation" of west coast Japanese, 75,000 of whom are American citizens.

(Ed. note: For Americans of Japanese ancestry, any such movement as that advocated by American Legion and Native Son groups in California would be forced "expatriation" and not "repatriation.")

"These repatriated Japanese, issei (foreign-born) and nisei (American-born) alike, can do more to Christianize Japan than 1000 missionaries and 10,000 Bibles," the report asserted.

"No books can be written on the contrast of national policy which will discredit the Japanese propagandists and cause shame to the Japanese people as 122,000 Japanese returning from continental America, spreading through every city and hamlet in Japan actual personal testimony of Christian treatment they have received here which would belie the nefarious falsehoods that turned the Japanese people against Americans," the report said.

The survey, according to A. P., highly praised the FBI and state and war departments for handling of the Pacific coast's "Japanese problem."

## Seven Sentenced By Judicial Court At Manzanar Center

MANZANAR, Calif. — Sentences ranging from 12 hours to six months were given seven defendants in hearing before the Manzanar Judicial court convening here recently, according to the Free Press.

Sentences of 12 hours each were given two offenders found guilty of attempting theft of a sack of cement.

Found guilty of disturbance of the peace, John Kichisaburo Kase was sentenced to 10 days in jail.

Four defendants, found guilty in a theft case, were given sentences ranging from seven days to six months. The six months sentence was given the alleged leader, Kiyoshi Suzuki. The other three were allowed leniency because of their previous clear records and their youth.

## Ogden JACL Will Elect New Officers

OGDEN, Utah—Tatsuo Koga, incumbent, and Jiro Tsukamoto, present vice president, were nominated for the presidency of the Ogden JACL chapter at a meeting of the nominating committee on Nov. 9, at the home of Fumiko Takahashi.

Other candidates chosen at this time were Toyse Kato and Jake Koga, vice president; Yoshi Sato and Michi Mayemura, recording secretary; Meno Tateoka and Michi Sato, corresponding secretary; Meno Tateoka and Michiyo Mukai, treasurer; and Tom Kamidori and Mrs. Harold Ota, reporter.

Members of the nominating committee under Jiro Tsukamoto, chairman, are Mike Oka, Fumiko Takahashi, Meno Tateoka, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ota and Michiyo Mukai.

Select Confab Delegates

Jiro Tsukamoto and Tatsuo Koga were selected as official delegates to the special JACL conference in Salt Lake City at a board meeting on Sunday, Nov. 8.

Alternates will be Toyse Kato, Michi Sato, Meno Tateoka, Fumiko Takahashi, Jiro Tamaki and Jake Koga. The alternates will each attend the conference for one day.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Attacks on Nisei

Last week the Army turned over the last evacuee of Japanese ancestry to the civilian supervision of the War Relocation Authority. The Army's role in evacuation had been completed. General DeWitt marked the occasion by citing the splendid cooperation that the Army had received from various federal agencies in carrying out the difficult process of moving 110,000 men, women and children to temporary assembly centers and then to more permanent relocation centers.

Whatever the justification for mass evacuation, the Army had carried out a most difficult assignment in a most commendable manner.

Last week, as the west coast evacuation passed into its relocation phase, there was thunder again on the right. The same reactionary pressure groups which had howled for evacuation now sounded a new war cry—disfranchisement and deportation. On the radio, in newspapers, there appeared demands for the "repatriation" of the 110,000 evacuees to Japan. The same utter lies, the embroidered half-truths, the same wild and fantastic rumors which had created an atmosphere of suspicion and hatred in California before evacuation were again being circulated.

There appears a streak of deliberate dishonesty in the reasoning of those forces in California which demand the "repatriation" of these 110,000 evacuees, for they must know that fully 75,000 of the evacuees are American-born citizens. There can be no such thing as repatriation for them. America is their mother nation and their home.

The pressure groups in California which seek to "repatriate" American citizens cannot hope to accomplish their dishonest purpose. Their campaign, initiated this month for the disfranchisement and deportation of all citizens of Japanese ancestry is an effort to organize public sentiment in the state which would resist any post-war re-assimilation of these evacuated citizens.

This persecution of a small section of the American citizenry solely on the basis of racial ancestry parallels Hitler's brutal programs. Anti-Semitism in the name of patriotism served the Nazi murderers well in their scramble for national power. By copying Hitler's methods in California, these anti-democratic forces are deliberately weakening the very foundations of American democracy.

The majority of California's citizen Japanese, evacuated now to isolated relocation centers, are no longer in any position to effectively protest or combat these attacks. Since the nisei complied and cooperated with the Army's order for mass evacuation as a demonstration of their basic loyalty, it seems that in the interests of simple justice the Army and the agencies which carried out evacuation should insure that these evacuated persons will not be subjected to scurrilous and dishonest attacks during their absence. The continuance of these un-American attacks also creates the impression that evacuation was not alone a matter of military necessity, but was the result of group pressure from certain reactionary forces within California. In this respect, the American citizens of Japanese extraction are not asking for special treatment. They ask only that the lies and half-truths which now impugn the integrity of the evacuee citizens be countered with facts.

They are not afraid of the truth.

## Resettling Evacuees

Americans with Japanese faces from the west coast have done a lot of moving since last spring when Army evacuation orders were first posted in public and conspicuous places in the cities, towns and farm areas west of the Sierras and west of the Cascades. The nisei were moved from their homes to the barrack life of temporary assembly centers and from these assembly points to relocation projects located mostly on wild, virgin land in isolated corners of the vast inland west.

There is still one great transfer ahead—that movement from the WRA centers to permanent resettlement in communities outside the military areas from which all persons of Japanese race have been excluded. And it is encouraging to note that that movement is already under way, although only a scant few have received their necessary clearance papers to date. This process will necessarily be a slow and tedious one because of the many factors involved, including the securing of suitable employment, housing and a guarantee of public acceptance.

It is, therefore, heartening to hear that many nisei in recent weeks have obtained work in war industries and are now contributing their skills and energies toward the winning of the war. Full utilization of the productive manpower of the nisei and other non-Caucasian groups in America will help alleviate the serious shortage of labor which hinders the attainment of that all-out production which is necessary for total victory.

It is to be hoped that in the weeks to come more and more trained workers from the war relocation centers can take their place beside other Americans in the battle of production. Releasing of the skills now interned behind the watchtowers and sentries of the relocation centers will be of assistance to the nation's supreme war effort and will in turn help solve the final phase of the entire war relocation problem, the re-assimilation of the evacuees into normal American life.

## An Arkansas View

Friendly hospitality shown to a young Japanese bridal couple by the people of a little town near one of the relocation camps brought a letter to the Gazette charging that these involuntary residents of Arkansas are being "coddled." But when Congressman-elect Brooks Hays visited Rowher he found everybody there except the very old was working. Some were cutting wood, others unloading freight cars, repairing trucks or fixing up the camp generally. For food they were receiving the equivalent of the army's "B" ration, but with a large amount of rice, and Arkansas rice seemed to be their favorite.

In these two projects there are thousands of acres of land to be cleared and drained and brought under cultivation. People who do that work won't be "coddled."

It must be remembered that a large proportion of these people are not aliens but native-born citizens of Japanese ancestry. As such, they have the same rights under the law as citizens of any other racial origin. When danger of confusion with alien and enemy Japanese seemed to dictate their removal from their homes on the Pacific coast, they submitted to their misfortune without complaint, and by all reports are going cheerfully and diligently about settling themselves in their temporary Arkansas homes. Surely we owe it to them to treat them with all reasonable consideration and kindness.

Many young men of Japanese blood are at this very time in uniform at Camp Robinson (in Arkansas). At Camp McCoy in Wisconsin a battalion of Japanese American volunteers is in training as an infantry unit of the United States Army. Many of them were born in Hawaii, and the syndicated newspaper magazine, Parade, tells how they reacted to the Pearl Harbor attack. They scoured the island beaches for enemy landing parties and manned lookout posts to watch for parachutists. As soon as they could they joined the Army, eager to strike back at those who had attacked their American homeland.—From an editorial in the Arkansas Gazette (Little Rock, Ark.) on November 5, 1942.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Millions of Americans will receive a distorted impression of Americans with Japanese faces, the U. S. nisei, through the medium of a Class B melodrama called, "Little Tokyo, U. S. A."

We missed "Little Tokyo" when it was playing downtown and finally saw it last week in neighborhood showhouse. Else this column would probably have been written months ago.

Hollywood has maligned peoples and nations before, but seldom has any race group been given the almost sickening amount of the nisei get in "Little Tokyo, U. S. A."

It caters to all the prejudices about the West coast Japanese. It takes the generalizations of race-baiters for fact, gives credence to the wildest rumors, it incites hatred and violence. It mixes fact with fancy and masquerades as a "true" picture of the pre-evacuation situation on the West coast.

Notwithstanding the fact that there is no record of disloyal acts by West coast nisei, it labels Americans of Japanese ancestry as spies and saboteurs who hide behind the American flag while plotting their treachery.

It pictures Los Angeles' Little Tokyo as a nest of fascist intrigue in which the American-born Japanese are the leading protagonists.

It plays dirty pool with the lives and futures of 10,000 loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Here are some of the lies that are being circulated by "Little Tokyo, U. S. A."

1. It pictures the nisei as opposing evacuation because it would destroy their opportunities for wholesale sabotage in West coast military areas. (It is a matter of record that the nisei complied with evacuation orders. M. S. Eisenhower, first national director of the WRA told the Congressional sub-committee on appropriations on June 15, 1942, that the attitude of the evacuees had been "remarkable cooperative" toward their movement. "I just cannot say things too favorable about the way they have cooperated under the most adverse circumstances," Mr. Eisenhower told the committee.)

2. It gives circulation to the canard that nisei employees of the Department of Water and Power of the city of Los Angeles gathered information for Japanese espionage agents.

3. It gives the impression that most prominent nisei in Los Angeles were spies and potential saboteurs. (Nisei in Los Angeles were not accused of any treachery by the U. S. intelligence and investigative services).

The nisei in "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." are just as unholly a bunch of traitors as could be assembled by Central Casting. The only loyal nisei in the film, "Shaemus" Oshima, is killed in the first reel. He is decapitated by the "Black Dragons" because he dares to investigate a secret Axis radio station in Los Angeles.

The story of "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." is briefly this:

An American-born Japanese businessman named Takimura is given a secret mission in Tokyo by the Black Dragon Society to head Japanese espionage activities in Southern California in collaboration with Nazi agents. He returns to Little Tokyo, Los Angeles one month before Pearl Harbor to prepare for "der Tag." He assembles his fellow conspirators in the back room of a wholesale produce market and the group plots their villainous activities. In the group are a nisei produce dealer, a flower market operator and the proprietor of a camera shop. A plain clothesman, Preston Foster, suspects this contemplated treachery and attempts to expose it but finds himself laughed at. Nisei businessmen go to the city hall and demand Foster's transfer to another precinct because he is a "troublemaker." Meanwhile, Foster is lured into a rendezvous by a beautiful nisei girl (June Duprez). The girl drugs Foster but the conspirators murder the girl with Foster's gun, plant the weapon in the hand of the drugged cop. Foster is jailed but is vindicated on December 7. He breaks jail and proceeds to round up the saboteurs who have been having conferences on how to stop evacuation, since they reason evacuation would nullify their carefully-laid plans for sabotage. Foster gets the girl (Brenda Joyce) and the Japanese are evacuated from California. The picture closes with newsreel shots of evacuation itself, with M. P.'s helping the evacuees into busses and trains, with shots of Manzanar and Santa Anita. The last shot is a newsreel record of a deserted Little Tokyo. The camera finds all the stores bare, the sidewalks deserted, the people gone. "Be vigilant, America," says Brenda Joyce.

"Little Tokyo, U. S. A." is a compound of lies, cleverly interwoven with actual newsreel shots of such events as evacuation, which libels all loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry and libels the 5000 American Japanese now in the U. S. armed forces. It is anti-Oriental and an affront to our Filipino and Chinese allies.

The film was produced by Bryon

(Continued on page 6)

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### The Other Side

We have been reading and hearing at some length of the unkindly and in some cases downright mean treatment given some of those who left relocation centers to help with the sugar beet harvest. Such actions have no defense. In fact it's a matter of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face because next season there aren't going to be any workers for places that mistreated their help this year.

But there are other stories too of excellent employer-employee relations and genuine friendliness among the townspeople of the area. Some of these instances, we have related in the column previously.

Here is another story that deserves mention because it is at the extreme of good treatment. A group of boys went out to work on a farm with the intention of roughing it and didn't bother to take along sheets. When the farmer's wife discovered this, she took some sheets out of her own linen closet and loaned them to the boys, and then proceeded to do the laundry for them each week.

And the story goes further. The boys dined royally off the farmer's own table every day, and enjoyed bed-time snacks of cakes and cookies from the housewife's oven.

When the harvest was finished the farmer and his whole family piled into a truck with the boys and drove down to the project together with them, bringing gifts for the boys' families.

This, we hasten to reiterate, is an extreme example and such fine relations probably are impossible without the accidental meeting of ideal circumstances. Yet, it shows what is possible.

The moral of this story is, perhaps, that while a great deal depends on the attitude of the employer and the natives of a district, much also depends on the personality of the evacuee employee.

There is such a thing as abuse of temporary liberty. It makes a great difference whether a man runs for town and the beer tavern when he has finished a day's work or whether he retires early to rest up for tomorrow's labors. It makes a difference in reception and acceptance whether a man speaks good English or talks in Japanese to his fellows, whether he is boisterous or quiet, whether he is cooperative or sullen.

This business of acceptance and assimilation is not entirely a one-sided affair. Often in the past there has been a passive acceptance-if-you-want attitude. The Nisei must come to realize that now as never before the old adage about hewin gone's own destiny is true.

We may be wards of the government temporarily, but how soon we may strike out again for ourselves as free and independent Americans depends to a great measure on our own efforts. If this lesson can be brought home to the 100,000 behind barbed wire, then the bitter experiences of an unfortunate few in the beet fields will have been worth while.



# THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

## Furlough Workers Returning to Centers

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—The furlough workers are homesick, and they are anxious to go back to the relocation centers and re-join their families. Visiting the farms in Idaho Falls area and the FSA camp in Shelley, I found the majority of them getting tired of farm life and they are all looking forward to the day that they can return to the centers.

Most furlough workers have finished their original contracts in topping beets, but the sugar company will not release them to return to the centers, claiming that the furlough workers have a "moral obligation" to help harvest all the sugar beets in this area.

It's pretty hard for the furlough workers to understand what "moral obligation" they must fulfill, inasmuch as they have finished their contracts. The sugar company representative had agreed when the contracts were signed to bring them back to the centers after they had satisfactorily completed their contracted jobs. The majority of them are angry at the sugar company for its failure to live up to the written agreement, and they swear they won't come here the next season if the company officials insist on their staying.

By "moral obligation" the sugar company officials explained that they meant that it's the furlough workers' duty, as a part of their contribution to the war effort, to help save the rest of the sugar beets by taking on more jobs. If the furlough workers leave before the sugar beet harvest is over, they are not fulfilling their moral obligation to the country as patriotic Americans.

To the furlough workers who have been evacuated from their homes on the Pacific Coast the cry of loyalty and patriotism constantly brought to their attention by sugar company officials has a very slight effect. Certainly they know how important it is to save the sugar beet crop. Still, on the other hand, they are not in a cooperative mood if the sugar company officials make no concessions. They hate to be forced to do anything.

"If you boys go back to the center now," said a sugar factory superintendent to 20 furlough workers who asked for travel permits back to the center, "the farmers here will condemn you people for being disloyal and unpatriotic. Are you willing to take the blame for our sugar beet crop loss? We are going to place the blame on you people for leaving us. Probably the WRA will bring law suits on us, but we are going to take the risk. We are going to make you stave!"

Fourteen out of the 20 furlough workers insisted on going back and the sugar company reluctantly gave them the travel permit and the bus fare. Perhaps they would have stayed if the sugar company representatives had been more tactful.

In asking the furlough workers to stay, the sugar company officials could have made a proposition whereby the 14 furlough workers would have stayed till the end of the harvest season. The workers were not unreasonable. They wanted to work by the hour instead of the piece work basis by which they found they couldn't make any money.

Hurling the question of loyalty in the faces of furlough workers who do not want to stay, the sugar company official naturally drew antagonism from the workers who in many cases have to live in dilapidated houses without running water and no toilet facilities. Besides, beet topping is hard work and they must stand cold weather which they are not used to at all.

As a result of this year's experience in the beet fields, many furlough workers, I am sure, are not going to return the next season, unless better living conditions are offered them with higher wage scale than that of this year's. Maybe in other Idaho districts the furlough workers are satisfied, but not here!

The work performed by the evacuees have aided the farmers immensely. The farmers are grateful and they treat the Japanese, I am told, with utmost kindness. But kindness and courtesies do not alleviate the workers suffering from inadequate living quarters and poor working conditions. If the farmers intend to have the Japanese from relocation centers help them harvest the crops next season, they

## the copy desk

### Center Election

The election at Heart Mountain has little if anything to do with the state of the nation. Qualified citizens here took care of that responsibility by casting their absentee ballots. But the issues behind Heart Mountain's first election are vital to the interests of the citizens of this city in the same way as the larger issues that confront the nation's electorate.

A full turnout will be eloquent proof to the few doubting Thomases that we here behind the fences are also willing and anxious to discharge our responsibilities in democratic government. — Editorial in Heart Mountain Sentinel.

### New Mascot

"Lil Dan'l" is the name of the Rohwer Outpost's mascot. His creator is George Akimoto, who drew Pancho for the readers of El Joaquin.

"Lil Dan'l" wears a coonskin cap, a la Daniel Boone, but also "following the adopted rule of American cartoonists that all Japanese wear horn-rimmed glasses, Lil Dan'l will henceforth sport a pair of nifty specs," as the Outpost puts it.

### Road Ahead

Out of the welter of bitterness, last hopes and shaky convictions Japanese Americans . . . find only untraveled roads ahead. Under constant surveillance they cannot be too blatant or insistent in claiming their rights as citizens. Because they cannot afford to antagonize a people engaged in the serious business of war, they must watch their every step.

But paradoxical as it may seem, if democracy is worth anything at all, they must fight for it strenuously.

The time has come for a coordinated and concerted public relations campaign for "repatriation" into normal American life. That is, and should be, the major task and policy of all center publications. — Editorial in the Manzanar Free Press.

The Rohwer Outpost, temporarily stymied by a paper shortage, was unable to publish Wednesday of last week, but came out with an eight-page supplement on education in addition to its regular issue on Saturday, Nov. 7.

With foresight we can be patient in our hard struggle to restore our constitutional rights and deserving position in this country. There is so much to be gained, so much for us at stake, that we cannot risk our future with rash action impelled on the spur of the moment. Special attempts should continue to be made to make certain that our record in these centers will be impeccable when the final reckoning day arrives. By giving additional proof of our loyalty to the land of our birth, we will have gained a secure place for the generations to come. Patience, suffering and effort will pay doublefold in the period after the war.—From the Poston Press Bulletin.

must provide better living quarters with greater increase in wages. There can be no incentive to patriotism for the evacuees if they are continually treated like slaves.

Their pride has been hurt enough already without having them suffer more by letting them live in shacks where flies are so thick they spend most of their spare time swatting these unsanitary creatures.

## From the Christian Advocate . . .

# A Portrait of Sen. Stewart Who Would Intern All Persons Of Japanese Ancestry in U. S.

By JACOB S. PAYTON

After an election a wanderer through the corridors of the Senate office building searches for surviving names with that same interest of one who emerges from a storm cellar following a tornado to see what houses are still standing.

It was partly this interest that led me to call on Senator Tom Stewart to inquire how he had fared during the recent Tennessee primary elections. I was also a bit curious to learn what he proposed to do about Bill S. 2293 which he had introduced last February providing for taking into custody Japanese residing in the United States. The Senator had emerged, weary but victorious, from the campaign which carried him into seventy-nine counties of his state.

The Senator is possessed of even features and of easy manners. At fifty his hair is graying, and is inclined to bristle a bit, which is in contrast to his engaging smile.

"My introduction to office-holding was rather interesting," continued the Senator, "for I was no sooner elected attorney-general of the Eighteenth Circuit than I had that Scoopes' trial at Dayton on my hands." And then he spoke of his famous counsel for the prosecution, William Jennings Bryan, and the array of legal talent for the defense—Clarence Darrow, Dudley Field Malone, Arthur Garfield Hays and others. The years have carried the young state's attorney-general far since those scenes in the Rhea County courthouse during July, 1925. First of the principal actors in that drama to go beyond the vexings of litigation was Mr. Bryan who on the Sunday of his death worshiped in the Methodist church in Dayton, where he led the congregation in prayer.

Since Senator Stewart took his seat in the Senate on January 16, 1939, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Nathan L. Bachman, his bill, introduced on February 19 of this year, has evoked most interest. In brief, it provides:

That during the continuation of the existing war between the United States and Japan, the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to take into custody and restrain, to the extent deemed by him to be necessary, any and all Japanese persons residing in or found in the United States, regardless of whether or not said Japanese were born in the United States.

Asked what led him to draft such a bill, he replied: "Well, for years I had believed that the most serious threat to America was Japan. I had studied her aggression in Korea, Manchuria and China. When the tragedy of Pearl Harbor was announced, I concluded that the only safe measure was to get Congressional action that would protect our country against the peril of her spies and agents who have long been operating in America."

"But," I asked, "did not the President's proclamation of December 8, 1941, authorizing that certain persons living in strategic areas under the jurisdiction of the United States be removed, cover the provisions of your bill?"

The Senator believed that it did, but his bill goes farther. And it was this fact, when he called for his bill to be given immediate consideration by the Senate on June 22, that caused objection to be made by Senator Ball of Minnesota, a fellow member of the Committee on Immigration. Although numerous claims of the constitutionality of the bill by rather impressive authorities had been submitted at committee hearings, Senators Taft, Ball and Murdock asked that consideration of the measure be postponed until time for its study could be given. The reasons were that the bill involved the basic principle of our immigration law, that it would further irritate Orientals who already chafed under our exclusion policy, and that no request for its enactment had been made by either the Secretary of War or the Attorney-General. Senator Stewart concurred with the wishes of his colleagues, and, although the bill is still on the calendar, he has not renewed his request for its consideration.

Apparently the Senator has in

view a far-reaching step that might eventuate should his measure be enacted into law. It bears upon an opinion handed down by the Supreme Court in the case of *United States v. Wong Kim Ark*, in which a majority held that although Mr. Ark was born in the United States of parents not eligible for citizenship, he nevertheless was a native-born citizen of the United States. This opinion has ever since sustained the view that the same construction must be made in the case of Japanese born in the United States.

Senator Stewart, however, shares the view accepted by the Committee on Immigration, which was the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Fuller. It was that, since Japanese law holds that all male Japanese regardless of the place of birth are regarded as subjects of the Emperor, they are excluded from citizenship under the provision of the Civil Rights Act of 1866. Chief Justice Fuller interpreted the words of the Fourteenth Amendment. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside" to mean persons "not subject to any foreign power." He claimed that male Japanese born under the jurisdiction of the United States are also

(Continued on page 6)

## THIS WEEK: In The U. S.

### PINCH OF INCOME TAXES

House servants, agricultural laborers, office boys, stenographers and a variety of other persons who never before were tax-conscious in the United States will feel a sudden twinge in the region of their pocketbooks next year, when the 1942 Revenue Act signed last week by President Roosevelt takes effect. Drinkers, smokers, and travelers will begin to pay the high cost of modern war still earlier, since the excise provisions of the new tax bill will operate on Nov. 1.

Individual income rates, ranging from 19 per cent on the first dollar of taxable income to 88 per cent on six and seven-figure incomes, will bring home to Americans the fact that for the duration and some time after it will be impossible for any citizen to make a fortune in the old meaning of that phrase.

### FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice was designated today as the operating agency within the War Manpower Commission to deal with all questions relating to discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, or alienage.

The Committee will determine in operations bulletins and in instructions all procedures for investigating and redressing complaints, and for the development of programs intended to insure the full and equitable participation of all workers in war industries and in the Government service without discrimination.

### WAR WORK

Better than one out of every three persons in the country will be in war production work or in the armed forces before the end of 1943, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, told a press conference. Included in the estimate, he said, were agricultural workers. When more than 44,000,000 of the population is engaged in the war effort, Mr. Nelson continued, production of goods for civilian needs must be pared to the lowest point possible. The Office of Civilian Supply is now compiling a list of items it considers absolutely essential to civilians.

### RENT CONTROL

Strict regulations to halt evictions resulting from sales of rented homes in areas under rent control were issued by the Office of Price Administration. The rules provide two requirements which must be met: payment of one-third of the purchase price and the granting of three months' occupancy after issuance of a certificate of eviction. Price Administra-

## Vagaries

### Anti-Nisei . . .

The un-American campaign of certain reactionary interests in California to disenfranchise and deport American-born Japanese was launched west of the Sierras last week. Coupled with the unanimous approval of the Southern California American Legion to the suggestion that U. S. Japanese be "repatriated," a radio broadcast on KFI, 50,000 watt Los Angeles station, urged the revocation of the U. S. citizenship of persons of Japanese ancestry. The broadcaster was John Burton on the "Inside the News" program on Nov. 5 . . . Many nisei recall that a radio news commentator, John B. Hughes, was among the first to make a public demand for evacuation of west coast Japanese.

State Senator Robert Kenney was the only Democrat to buck the Republican tide in California's state office elections. Kenney will succeed Governor-elect Warren as Attorney General. Kenney's opponent, Wallace L. Ware, the Republican candidate, indicated in his statement of his campaign platform that he favored restrictive measures against persons of Japanese ancestry. "The land now held by alien Japanese, directly or by subterfuge, must be returned to the people of California. As Attorney General, I propose to sound the alarm against future inroads by these Asiatics who are, every one, capable of spawning trouble after the war," Ware said in a formal statement. Conceding his defeat to Kenney, whom he had accused of radicalism, Ware announced his candidacy for the race for the U. S. senatorship two years hence.

Although the "Japanese Problem," so-called, was not an issue in the California elections, several candidates besides Ware campaigned on platforms which suggested postwar deportation and similar measures for the state's natives of Japanese ancestry. One of these candidates was Al Dingeman, Republican candidate in the California eleventh congressional district, which embraces Monterey, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties. "I am in favor of deporting . . . Japanese as soon as possible . . ." Dingeman said in a pre-election statement. He was beaten, however, by his Democratic opponent, George Outland.

### Three Bamboos . . .

The impact of one family upon the history of modern Japan is told in Robert Standish's novel "The Three Bamboos." The family involved is named Fureno and the blurbs say that the novel tells how "one unimportant family adopted and set on foot a plan which changed its nation from a peaceful, poetic people to a Jugernaut manned by robots, fed on rapine, committed to world destruction." We wonder if Fureno doesn't spell Mitsui. MacMillan is the publisher . . . On December 7, a historic date, Alfred Knopf is publishing "Government by Assassination" by Hugh Byas, who was dean of the foreign correspondents in Tokyo. Byas is said to reveal in this book the secret sources of power of the Japanese militarists and the means by which they took over the country and now rule it to their own ends. He tells the story of the so-called patriotic societies and their reign of terror which effectively squelched all civilian opposition to the war program by eliminating those who opposed the military clique.

tor Henderson said the new rules will "go a long way toward stopping 'phony' sales of houses to evade rent control."

Necessity of strict rent control in the interests of small businessmen was stressed by Deputy Administrator Paul A. Porter, head of OPA's rent-control unit. Testifying in favor of a bill to grant the President power to regulate rents of residential and commercial property, Mr. Porter told a Senate committee that all types of retail establishments have suffered because of the prevailing rent situation.

### NAVY'S MANPOWER

Insight to the growing power of the United States naval forces was provided by Secretary of the Navy Knox. He revealed that there are about 1,300,000 men now in the three naval services—nearly 1,000,000 in the Navy, about 200,000 in the Marine Corps, and about 110,000 in the Coast Guard.



## CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

### BUSY AS A BEE-HIVE

is our office these days, in preparation for the emergency national JACL conference, Nov. 17-24, inclusive . . . general arrangements are being handled from Washington by Mike Masaoka, as well as George Inagaki and Hito Okada, the latter also attending to financial matters . . . press and public relations, editor Tajiri, and secretarial-recording, your truly . . . we were really in a dither today in our efforts to mimeograph and mail the 10-page conference call and agenda to some 50 delegates and guests . . . with Hito in his shirt sleeves operating the mimeograph, assisted by Tats Koga, prexy of the Ogden Chapter, who happened to be visiting, and Scotty Tsuchiya, the material was ready in record time . . . pleading press of heavy preparation details, we tried to defer this column till next week, but apparently we couldn't plead hard enough, for here we are on Tuesday evening trying to make the deadline.

### THE AGENDA

calls for intensive sessions for a full week, with most meetings to be held at the Civic Center . . . guest speakers scheduled to speak during the conference include Dean Bob O'Brien of the University of Washington, new director of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council; Dr. Galen Fisher of Berkeley, California, West Coast Protestant Commission, Executive Secretary of Northern California Committee for Fair Play, Institute of Pacific Relations and writer; George E. Rundquist, of New York City, National Director Committee American Japanese Resettlement of the Federal Council of Churches and the Home Missions Council; Al Wirin of Los Angeles, West Coast Representative, ACLU; Miss Dora Maxwell of Madison, Wisconsin, Organization Director of Credit Unions National Association, Inc. . . . the guest speaker commanding the most attention will probably be Dillon S. Myer, National Director of the War Relocation Authority who will confer with the national conference on Saturday, November 21, and speak at the public meeting on Sunday afternoon, November 22 . . . invitations are being sent to all interested nisei and Caucasian groups in the Intermountain area . . . further details of the conference appear in a news story elsewhere.

### ANOTHER HIGHLIGHT

of our emergency conference will be the presentation of the national charter to the first chapter to be organized and officially recognized in a relocation center — the Butte Chapter at Gila River, Arizona . . . Butte representatives will be Nobu Kawai and Ken Tashiro, formerly of Pasadena and Del Rey, respectively . . . a permanent office has been arranged at Gila for this chapter, as well as an executive secretary to be compensated by the project . . . plans for a 1943 membership and PACIFIC CITIZEN drive are already under consideration . . . chapters at Tule Lake, Poston and Heart Mountain are also almost ready for official recognition.

### THANKSGIVING CELERY

of the renowned Utah variety is being presented by the Japanese farmers in and around Salt Lake City through the Salt Lake Chapter to the residents of Topaz . . . the project was evolved and arranged through the efforts of Tom Kurumada, who, with the aid of Wilford Kasuga also of Salt Lake will deliver the truckload at Topaz on Saturday, Nov. 21.

### VISITORS FROM TOPAZ

on occupational business matters this week include Clarke Harada, Dr. M. Matoi, Ted Iida, Dr. Henry Takahashi and Mr. and Mrs. Bud Hitomi, all formerly of the San Francisco Bay Region. . . . we have also had the pleasure of meeting and assisting several former Topazites from American Fork, seeking steady employment at the end of the harvest season.

### OUR THANKS

this week are tendered to Mr. Matsumura for his kind donation to the League . . . this gentleman formerly of the Washington Fuel Co. of Seattle, Washington, was on furlough from Minidoka, Idaho. . . . also to Mr. G. Nakashima of Ogden who handed us \$5.00 to be sent to the Community Christmas Fund.

### NATIONAL OFFICERS

Saburo Kido of Poston and Mike Masaoka of Washington will be

## Community Christmas Parties To Be Held In Evacuee Centers

NEW YORK CITY — Answering a last minute call, representatives of the Home Missions Council and the Federal Council of Churches met here on Monday of last week and set plans in motion for Community Christmas Parties in all of the ten WRA Relocation Centers, with dinners and decorations and "a gift for every child."

This project, conceived in the real spirit of Christmas, received spontaneous and enthusiastic response, and there is every indication that it will be a complete success.

The Japanese American Citizens League, the American Friends Service Committee, the YWCA Girl Reserves and other organizations are all pulling together with the joint Council in order to spread the greatest amount of Christmas cheer over all the Centers.

Denominations and organizations are taking care of definite quotas of little Japanese Americans so that not one will be missed by Santa. The groups will be responsible for specific Centers. If the

present enthusiastic response assumes generous enough proportions, and if gifts can be augmented by contributions, the older folks can also be included in the Parties to the extent of dinners and perhaps gifts.

Gifts are being sent in directly to the designated Centers, where they will be received and will later be distributed by Christmas Party Committees composed of representatives of these denominations, of the other participating organizations, and of interested adults. A ceiling of twenty-five cents on the cost of each gift was set to insure a uniformity of value.

Christmas presents can be sent into the Centers by parcel post or express, addressed in care of the Project Director, Community Christmas Party Committee,

Relocation Center, Town, State.

Contributions to a reserve fund, which will be used to augment the gifts, can be sent in care of:

Rev. Alfred S. Akamatsu, 323 W. 108th Street, New York City, N. Y.

## A Day in the Cotton Fields: Poston Groups Volunteer for Harvesting Long Staple Fiber

BY FRANKLYN SUGIYAMA

POSTON, Ariz. — The Councilmen, Block Managers, school children, school teachers, Caucasian administrators and many other groups have volunteered their efforts for a single day to pick long staple cotton for military needs. At present, there is about \$75.00 in the Evacuee Trust Fund donated by the several groups. The school children have used their proceeds to enrich their own class treasuries.

T. G. Ishimaru, Poston One "Mayor," Council Chairman, has said that the Boy Scouts will go out at an early date to raise funds by cotton picking for their organization. He also urges block residents, church groups and other parties to use the same method to make money for community welfare purposes.

Plans have been made for volunteer members from each block to go on cotton picking picnics. The cash gained on these enterprises will be used for the benefit of the individual block. Dates have been tentatively set for these outings.

It is interesting to note that no one seems altruistic enough to work daily. There is no sustained effort being made by the same individual. Undoubtedly, many people would gladly sally forth every day if they were permitted to retain all of their earnings. However, before any changes in the stipulations of the trust fund are made, the cotton harvest will be over.

Picking cotton is easy; there is little stooping to be done. But, in order to make a living at it, one must develop lightning speed and ambidexterity. There are a few Negro people in this neighborhood who are experienced pickers. To watch these Negroes gather cotton, it makes one dizzy to follow their movements as they pluck, grab, and pick up the fallen wisps of cotton from the ground. Their arms

among the advance guard to arrive in Salt Lake City for the emergency conference, according to latest advices . . . national secretary Masaoka is due here Friday morning, November 13, while president Kido will arrive Saturday or early Sunday morning, the 15th . . . this office will no doubt be snowed under next week with the conference and accompanying rush of business, so our readers may again enjoy a treat in the form of a guest writer.

### Nisei USA

(Continued from page 4)

Foy for Twentieth Century-Fox. It was written by George Bricker and directed by Otto Brower.

"Little Tokyo, U. S. A." has been protested by Norman Thomas and by an official of a federal government agency. The producers and all concerned should receive many more protests.

and fingers move so fast that it seems a blur. Their motions are difficult to follow. They are able to pick 100 - 125 pounds per 8 hour day. The pay is 4 cents per pound; thus, an experienced person is able to earn 50 cents an hour or better.

But, to most of the evacuees, cotton picking is entirely a new endeavor. In fact, the majority have never stepped into a cotton field until they arrived at Parker valley, although they had heard of cotton mentioned in the familiar song "Ole Virginny." Like any other labor, cotton picking requires a certain amount of technique. Because long staple cotton blossoms out in three pods after flowering, the thumb and the next two fingers on each hand are used exclusively to pluck the white fluffs. It takes quite a period of time to acquire speed. Perhaps the women might be better pickers than men because they are naturally adept in finger work.

If your ego is delicate or brittle, do not venture into the cotton patch. When the field is entered, the spirit of rivalry seems to fill the soul. Everybody seems to suddenly become busier than a harassed cook trying to stem a hungry lunch-hour rush. As you hurriedly snatch, pick, and tweak cotton, in the meantime, including plenty of stems, leaves, and debris in the fallen cotton which is gathered from the ground, the bag seems to bulge. It seems to wear into your shoulder as you pull it along.

You are hardly aware that it is lunch time; you are so intent on your work. The bag appears to weigh at least 30 pounds while you are hopeful of 25 pounds. However, after lunch when the weighing is done, you become pessimistic. The bag looks smaller. You discount the weight to 20 pounds. But when the scales flutter and quiver stopping at 12 pounds, you are chagrined and aghast. In fact, when others weigh in more cotton, you silently question their ethical standards.

Immediately after lunch, you plunge into the cotton field with renewed vigor. You are determined to pick more than the wise cracking so and so who belittled your work. Poetic justice should punish the offending wisecracker, but, in spite of your best speed, he has maintained the two-pound lead that he has built up before lunch. Cussing and moaning, you are forced to make good the wager of a package of cigarettes to the smirking so and so.

Taking the summary of the civic group, which included Councilmen, and Block Managers from Camp One, for the four-hour period of work, the fastest picker, "Speedball" Moritomo, Block 26, amassed the amazing aggregate of 47 pounds, while the slowest man made the mere total of 17 pounds. The average for the group was 27 pounds per person. The donation to the Evacuee Trust Fund by this

## Resettlement Difficulties Told By Nisei After Chicago Trip

HUNT, Ida. — Assurance by UC-APAWA (United Cannery Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers' of America) officials of an immediate study of the possibilities of placing former nisei cannery workers now at Hunt in middle western jobs was brought back by Dyke Miyagawa, delegate to the union's convention held recently in Chicago.

Miyagawa, formerly an official of the union's local in Seattle, also declared that nisei laborers in the different relocation centers will continue to contact various labor unions which had large numbers of Japanese on their membership rolls prior to evacuation.

He cited the AFL Building Service Employees and Hotel and Restaurant Workers unions.

Miyagawa declared, of the WRA relocation policy, that "a successful execution of the . . . policy will come only after a long, hard pull."

"We have every reason to be happy over the WRA's statements of policy concerning our much desired re-entry into normal American life," he was quoted by the Minidoka Irrigator, "but we may be saving ourselves from a bad let-down if we realize right now that the barriers before us are formidable and cannot be blown down in a few months with mere statements of policy . . . much, much more needs to be done before the small tricklings of students and domestic workers now going out grow to something that looks like mass resettlement."

### Portrait of Senator Stewart

(Continued from page 5)

subjects of the Emperor of Japan, and that "double allegiance in the sense of double nationality has no place in our law, and the existence of a man without a country is not recognized."

Of course, should Bill S. 2293 become law, a test case would likely come before the Supreme Court, and possibly—but not likely—the majority opinion would be repealed and Chief Justice Fuller's dissenting opinion would be handed down.

As I left the Senator's office I saw pictures of two dignified Indian chiefs, Major Ridge and David Vann, who resided in the Senator's home county when his forebears arrived there over the Wilderness Road through Cumberland Gap. Looking at them, I couldn't help wondering where the Senator would be now had the Cherokees had power to subject those Scotch-Irish immigrants to a law similar to the one he now sponsors with such fervor!

### Extension Courses From Wyoming School Offered Students

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Extension correspondence courses from the University of Wyoming are now available for Heart Mountain residents, according to the Sentinel.

No preliminary examinations or formal credentials are required except for students who desire credit. No tuition fee will be charged, but each course will cost \$1. In addition, there is a credit fee of \$2 per quarter hour.

The University of Nebraska also offers correspondence studies at a fee of \$1 per year plus a tuition fee of \$5 per semester hour.

combine amounted to \$44. From this it can be seen that there are a few evacuees who might make a fair wage in the cotton plantation.

It seems that the slowest picker has the cleanest cotton, while the speediest ones invariably include more trash in their total. Thus, the slowest man might be considered the most honest. At least, that was the boast of the Councilman who picked the low score of 17 pounds.

According to the foreman at the gin, 100 pounds of field run cotton yield but 25 pounds of grade A, long staple material; there is another 30 pounds in seeds and low grade cotton, while the remaining 45 pounds is nothing other than waste, perhaps the pay dirt thoughtfully included by the conscienceless picker. The grade A is contracted by the military for 45 cents per pound. The seeds and low grade stuff are separated. The seeds are ground up for oil, the husks being used for fertilizer.

## Ann Nisei Says: Evacuees Look Forward to First White Christmas

Well, it's really going to be a white Christmas this year for most of us. There'll be snow on the roofs and lights in the windows and the sound of bells in the air. It'll be like the postcards we've been sending out all these years.

And it'll be an old-fashioned Christmas in many ways—in hand made decorations and more particularly, in handmade presents.

Doubtless one of the main reasons we've gotten away from homemade gifts is that nobody had time to make them. But this year, as the cold weather sets in, why not go in for some nice quiet evenings making cards and presents? You might even go in for a few sewing bees.

And just to help you along, here are a few suggestions for easily made presents:

Button jewelry: this has gotten to be quite a fad lately. Buttons are turning up in bracelets, necklaces, earrings, belts, and lapel pins these days. And why not, seeing as how goodlooking buttons have become?

For instance: you can make some of those sophisticated lapel pins of faces by using perfectly plain wooden buttons as a base. With a dark brown button you might try making a pert Harlem miss, using nailpolish for the mouth, painted eyes, and yarn for hair. Or try a little Dutch girl, with yarn bangs and pigtails.

Or you can use those metal buttons with military motifs. They make wonderful lapel pins.

We saw some buttons the other day (dime a card, if I remember correctly) made in the form of bright little Mexican sombreros. These could be used as charms for a charm bracelet. For the bracelet part, use yarn, rope or leather strips. You might braid three narrow strips of leather (do you have an old purse?) for this.

The possibilities in making button jewelry are endless. You can use tiny scraps of cloth, safety pins, string, metal, wire, glue, paper, short lengths of yarn, string, leather — anything, everything. The ideas come as you work and from the buttons themselves. Give this a whirl.

Other jewelry ideas: If you've access to pine cones, nuts etc., you will find you can make an endless array of necklaces and bracelets and lapel gadgets. Combine these with yarn or leather or metal. Acorns, for instance, are dandy.

Jewelry box: Any cardboard box of good proportions and not too big will make a good jewelry box. Make a hinged lid, using strong brown paper tape or adhesive tape. Pad the inside with cotton or kapok. Cover with satin, sateen, or some such material. Quilting is nice, if you've the time. Cover the outside carefully, using cloth, imitation leather, wallpaper, etc.

You can make stocking boxes in the same way.

Tablecloth, napkins: Any sturdy cotton, such as gingham, Indian-head, or even lightweight monks-cloth will make a nice set of napkins and tablecloth. You can fringe the edges. You can pull a few threads, run in bright contrasting color, if you wish. (Remember doing this when you were young?)

Record Albums: Last year, using cardboard, brown wrapping paper of fairly heavy grade, glue, cloth tape, lining paper and cloth we made some awfully goodlooking record albums. We used a regular album for our pattern and followed it pretty closely. It took a lot of time, but we found the results worth it. While we haven't time to give directions, we pass this on as an idea. Our only suggestion: We allowed a day in between each gluing process. That meant, for us, three days to complete an album.

Salad bowls, salad sets: Plain wooden bowls and wooden spoon-fork sets can be painted and shellacked to make gifts. Put bright designs on them, using bright reds, greens, blues, yellows.



• Personal Attentions Any Other Purchases



## Kansas Seeks Evacuees for Beet Harvesting

**Governor Ratner Had Previously Opposed Entry of Evacuees**

TOPEKA, Kan.—Governor Payne Ratner, R., who had opposed the entry of persons of Japanese ancestry into Kansas, last week approved the use of evacuee Japanese labor to help harvest sugar beets in six western Kansas counties and transmitted his approval to the War Relocation Authority.

Ratner acted at the request of county officials in Kearny, Finney, Scott, Pawnee, Hamilton and Ford counties, who asked that 305 American-born Japanese from the relocation center at Granada in Colorado's Prowers county be allowed to work in Kansas beet fields.

The governor described "a critical labor shortage, endangering the harvest" in the Arkansas River valley area and said great losses would result unless emergency labor could be obtained.

"Normally," he explained, to War Relocation Authority officials at San Francisco, "sugar beet are harvested by migratory workers capable of this specialized service, but because of war factors of various kinds, this specialized service labor is not available this year."

"Since beets are the basis of one type of sugar, and since sugar is being rationed, saving this beet crop is a matter of national concern."

Along with official sanction from county boards in the beet area, the governor relayed guarantees by county law-enforcement officers that they would be responsible for maintenance of law and order and would assume responsibility for police supervision.

All persons of Japanese race brought into Kansas for the emergency must be returned to relocation centers not later than January 10, Ratner said.

Wages, housing, transportation and other details would be determined by employing farmers and federal officers, he said.

Several months ago, when Kansas was being considered as possibility for a wartime relocation center, Gov. Ratner said that he wanted no "enemy aliens" in the state. He pointed out that he had not reversed his position since the request for evacuee labor was to meet an emergency and was requested by local Kansas officials.

## Three Salt Lake Nisei Hit by Car

Three young Americans of Japanese ancestry were injured, one of them seriously, when they were struck by a car on a Salt Lake City street while playing football.

A Salt Lake City motorist, William W. Baker, 31, was booked for investigation of drunken driving and failure to yield the right of way to pedestrians as a result of the accident on First West street between North and South Temple.

Injured were Ichiro Tsuruoka, 9, son of Y. Tsuruoka, Sixth North and First West Streets, left thigh and left arm fractures and chest injuries. His condition was "serious."

Jackie Miyake, 11, son of Kaipa Miyake of 33 South First West Street, left leg fracture and abdominal injuries.

Peter Ota, 9, son of Tosuke Ota, 243 West First South Street, nose fracture and lip lacerations.

Police said Baker's car jumped a boulevard curbing and careened along the midstreet parking for 135 feet, striking the boys as they played football. Baker told police he did not see the boys.

## UC, USC Alumni Hold Football Rally At Gila River Center

RIVERS, Ariz. — American-born Japanese alumni from the University of California and the University of Southern California, who are now living in the resettlement center here, held a football rally Friday on the eve of the annual gridiron engagement between the two institutions.

The colonists are rabid football fans and have been following the coast conference games.

## Topaz Community Council Gives Reception for Delta Lions Club

TOPAZ, Utah.—As one of the first steps to create better understanding between Topaz, Central Utah Relocation project, and its surrounding communities, 66 members of the Lions club of Delta were guests of the council of Topaz at a reception held Wednesday night at the center.

An enlightening report on Topaz was given by Dr. Carl Hirota, council chairman, in which he revealed that of the 8000 evacuee residents more than 5000 were citizens. Most of the residents were from cities around San Francisco in California and consequently had been engaged in city work previous to evacuation. There were only 500 residents who were familiar with farm work, but to cooperate with the demand for agricultural labor after reaching

Utah, more than 700 had left Topaz for farm work. Of this number, 502 had gone out for sugar beet topping and 150 others were engaged in apple, potato and carrot picking, and turkey feather plucking. Fifty more residents are commuting daily from Tonaz to work on nearby farms in Millard county.

A feature of the evening was a demonstration in brush drawing by Chiura Obata, former art instructor at the University of California. A drawing of Mount Topaz at sunrise was donated to the Lions club, while another spirited drawing of a horse was given to Mr. Nichols, a member of the club.

An entertaining program of harmonica, vocal ventiloquist and dance numbers offered by talented residents was enjoyed by the guests.

## Individual Farm Recruiting is Criticized by Hunt Commission

**Anti-Fascist Japanese Send Message to People of China**

NEW YORK.—A message to the Chinese people from a group of anti-fascist Japanese in America was sent recently in a telegram from the Japanese American Committee for Democracy to the United China Relief rally held at Carnegie Hall.

The message read: "We anti-fascist Japanese Americans salute the heroic Chinese people who are so courageously fighting to drive out Japanese military fascist invaders."

"We, too, are fighting the same enemy as yours and on the occasion of the celebration of the thirty-first anniversary of the Chinese national republic, we pledge to intensify our efforts to unite all democratic forces to crush the common enemy and for the victory of the United Nations."

## Myer to Talk On Relocation

**Public Meeting Sponsored By JACL for People Of Salt Lake City**

Dillon Myer, National Director of the War Relocation Authority, will speak at a public meeting in Salt Lake City on Sunday, Nov. 22.

Salt Lake's residents of Japanese ancestry and all persons interested in the relocation problem are being extended an invitation to attend the meeting which will be sponsored by the National JACL. Mayor Ab Jenkins will also make an appearance at the meeting.

Four National JACL leaders, Walter Tsukamoto, Dr. T. T. Yatabe, James Sakamoto and Saburo Kido, will speak.

Mike Masaoka will report on his recent activities in New York and Washington.

Dr. Jun Kurumada, president of the Salt Lake City JACL will extend greetings to the delegates from the local chapter.

A minute of silence will honor United Nations heroes killed in action. The meeting will be opened by the pledge of allegiance and the national anthem.

**Practice Open to Many Abuses, Says Minidoka Fair Labor Board**

HUNT, Idaho.—The Fair Labor Practices Board of Minidoka unanimously condemned individual recruiting of evacuee labor for outside farm work as a "practice open to many abuses" at its second regular meeting, held recently at this center.

The Board recommended that the project administration take immediate steps to eliminate all activities on the project bearing any resemblance to a labor contracting agency, according to the Minidoka Irrigator.

In their report to Project Director Harry L. Stafford, on whose suggestion the investigation was first made, Chairman Frank Kinomoto and George Takigawa confirmed the prevalence of unauthorized recruiting by individual evacuees and cited certain dangers inherent in the practice.

Among reasons presented for the Board's action was that the practice would eventually serve to undermine the work of the officially established WRA recruitment office and program, which serves to maintain the highest obtainable wage scales and living and working conditions.

Takigawa stated that none of the individuals thus far investigated are guilty of acting for personal profit, but warned that continuation of the practice might lead to certain labor abuses.

## Youth Gets Jail Sentence for Assault At Gila River Center

RIVERS, Ariz. —Doy Akio Tateishi, 22, was given a three-months sentence, of which all but two weeks was suspended, on charges of assault and battery Nov. 3, at this center.

The first two weeks of the sentence will be served in the county jail at Florence. Tateishi was charged with beating H. Kuwabara, block manager.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of KENICHI KATAGI, formerly of Redwood City, California, will kindly contact his father, TAMEKICHI KATAGI, at 29-11-E, Minidoka Relocation Center, Hunt, Idaho.

## Farm, Dairy Production Plans Discussed at Poston Center

BY TAKEICHI KADANI

POSTON, Ariz. — The evacuees who pioneered the agricultural frontier on the West coast prior to evacuation discussed the future potentialities in Poston agriculture in a recent conference with E. H. Reed and D.R. Sobin, agricultural representatives from Washington, who were accompanied by Paul Robertson and Walter Emrick of the San Francisco regional office of the Marketing division.

With coordination of the agricultural programs of the relocation centers as their main objective, these men, during their two-day conference, covered every possible crop and the industries to be promoted in conjunction with the agriculture program.

These other industries include: Hog production: to supply the center's present needs, estimated at 1,000,000 pounds per year, with 600 heads, to be fed on 14 tons of garbage daily. Cost of the slaughter house, buildings and stock has been estimated at \$36,000.

Poultry farm division: to be divided into two parts, egg production and meat. The project calls for 30,000 hens, furnishing one egg per person per day, and one chicken per person per month. The project will use 80 acres of land at a total cost of \$75,000, which includes stock, equipment and structures.

Dairy project: one of the most vital projects in the maintenance of the center's basic food products, due to shortages outside. In view of the immediate need for milk, the dairy experts are considering having a herd of 150 cows, which will produce 2,000 quarts of milk daily. Estimated initial cost is \$182,000.

Apiary industry: an essential industry, with the present rationing of sugar. The project is considering the purchase of 1900 colonies and complete equipment at a cost of \$20,000. Bees, according to the department, will play an important part in pollination of truck crops.

Fish culture: a project which can be cultivated through the natural resources here in the center for food and fertilizer. The varieties, as planned by the department, consist of carp, blue gill perch, crappies, and bass, which are common in Arizona. The plan calls for \$1,000 in materials.

Other products which will be grown here on an experimental basis include the tobacco plant to supply nicotine for spray chemicals which, due to the war, has been in heavy demand by war industries. Production of guayule will be undertaken by the research department until further for the present.

Production of seeds, mainly Japanese seeds, which are quickly disappearing from the market, will be carried on here.

Clarification on the problem of marketing of produce to other centers was made in accordance with systems adopted by other centers. Prices on produce will depend upon market quotations in Los Angeles, plus the cost of packing, trimming and containers. Accounting of such transactions will be handled by the WRA system.

## Topaz Discusses Silk Production

TOPAZ, Utah — Silk production is now being discussed by the agricultural research department of Topaz as a possible industry to be undertaken by the Central Utah Relocation Project, according to Hiroshi Korematsu of the research department.

Korematsu said: "Many years ago the residents of Washington County, in Utah, considered the industry as possible and planted mulberry trees, which are now growing. If the project is considered feasible, silkworms will probably be secured from some experimental stations in the United States."

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