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Army Begins Recruiting Nisei Volunteers For New Japanese American Combat Team

Saburo Kido, JACL National President, Victim of Brutal Beating at Poston Center

Colorado Kills Anti-Alien Land Ownership Bill

DENVER, Colo.—Rather than give Chinese and Filipinos, allies of the United Nations, a direct affront, the house judiciary committee of the Colorado state legislature on Jan. 27 voted down a bill which would bar aliens of Asiatic races from owning land in Colorado.

The intent of the bill, which as introduced by Representative Charles Townsend, R., Greeley, and is identical to a California law, was to bar Japanese aliens from land ownership. The other Asiatic races had to be included in order to make the bill constitutional. By a vote of 8 to 2 the committee refused to order the bill printed.

A bill with similar intent but with slightly different provisions is still in a senate committee.

Federal Court Issues Writ in Wakayama Case

Hearing Set in March In Los Angeles on Test of Evacuation

LOS ANGELES—A three-judge United States federal court Tuesday ordered the issuing of writs for Ernest L. Wakayama, veteran of the A E F in World War I, and his wife, Toki, following their filing of a habeas corpus petition in August, 1942, attorney A. L. Wirin, general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, and legal representative of the Wakayamas, said Wednesday.

A hearing has been set in Los Angeles on March 5. The court wrote no opinion in granting the writs.

The Wakayama petition challenged the constitutionality of the army's evacuation order as affecting citizens and the legality of the military's right to intern citizens. At the time the petition was filed, the Wakayamas were detained at the Santa Anita assembly center.

Abe Resigns From Hawaiian Senate Seat

HONOLULU — Sanji Abe, Hawaiian born Japanese territorial senator, has resigned, and for the first time since 1931 the Hawaiian legislature has no member of Japanese extraction.

Others of Japanese ancestry who campaigned in last fall's elections withdrew voluntarily before the final election. Abe gave no reason for his action other than he wished "to protect the territory and the legislature from unjust outside attacks."

Agent Seeks Market For Evacuee Goods

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif. — Farmers in this area reported that an agent for farmers of Japanese ancestry who have been evacuated from San Luis Obispo county was at present attempting to dispose of farm equipment now stored on farms and in warehouses.

Eight Members of Gang Arrested, Sign Written Confessions to Crime

POSTON, Ariz.—Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, was the victim of a brutal attack by a gang of eight evacuees who broke into his barrack apartment in Unit 2 at the Poston relocation center in Arizona early Sunday morning, Jan. 31.

The gang, many of whom were under surveillance of federal investigative officials as "trouble-makers" in Poston's Unit 2, also attempted to beat Mrs. Kido, who came to the assistance of her husband. The attack took place shortly after 2 a.m. Sunday.

It was reported that the gang had followed a methodic plan for the assault on the JACL official. They jammed the doors of nearby barracks so that neighbors would be unable to come to the assistance of the Kidos. Then two members of the gang attempted to unscrew the hinges of the door to the Kido apartment. When the noise awakened members of the Kido family, the gang forced the door and burst into the room.

Kido defended himself but received bruises about the head, shoulder and arms. Mrs. Kido was not injured. The Kido children were not harmed.

Efficient work of the police department of Unit 2 resulted in the immediate apprehension of eight members of the gang, ranging in age from 18 to 37.

The Poston Judicial Commission of Unit 2 met in an emergency session at 4:15 a.m. Sunday and the eight evacuees who confessed to participation in the attack were found guilty of having committed a felony. In accordance with WRA administrative instruction No. 34, the eight men were extradited to Yuma county law enforcement officials for trial in the Superior Court of the state of Arizona. The eight men, who signed written confessions of their part in the crime, were charged with assault and battery with intent to commit great bodily harm.

Kido was reported resting comfortably at Poston General Hospital and will be confined there "for several days," it was stated.

Those who were charged with participating in the attack included George Inouye, James Y. Tanaka, Tadao Hasegawa, Tetsuo Inokuchi, Mitsuo Kurimoto, Miyoshi Matsuda, Kataru Urabe and James Toya.

The capture of the last member of the gang to flee from the Kido apartment by two evacuee members of the Poston police force resulted in information which led to the immediate arrest of the entire group. It was also reported that Kido was chasing this last member of the gang.

Nisei Girl Files Intent to Marry U. S. Navy Sailor

SPOKANE—A. T. Shaw, 24, a sailor in the U. S. Navy stationed at Seattle, and a Chicago girl, Miyeko Matsushita, obtained a marriage license on Jan. 25 at Spokane and told Deputy Auditor Jessie Buckholz they planned to be married at the close of the three-day wait period required by law.

Shaw told the deputy his bride would not be permitted to accompany him when he returns to Seattle because of the restrictions regarding persons of Japanese ancestry on the west coast.

500 at Poston Will Qualify for Army, Says Director

POSTON, Ariz.—About 500 of the 18,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry at the Poston relocation center will qualify for the army's plan to enlist a combat unit of loyal American-born Japanese, W. Wade Head, project director, said last week. Head said many of the youths, anticipating a chance to fight in the U. S. Army, had been following the developments in Washington through their newspapers and questioning him daily.

Arrest Seven At Poston on Riot Charge

Alien Evacuees Said To Have Participated in November Disturbance

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Seven Japanese aliens have been arrested at the war relocation center at Poston, H. R. Duffy, agent in charge of the FBI in Arizona, announced on Jan. 31, according to the Associated Press.

It was reported the evacuees were arrested "on emergency authorization of Frank E. Flynn, the U. S. district attorney in Arizona." Duffy stated they will be held for a hearing before the enemy alien board to determine whether they are to be interned as "dangerous aliens."

The men, suspected of pro-Axis sympathies, according to the Arizona Daily Republic, were lodged overnight in the Phoenix city jail and were taken Monday by the U. S. marshal to Lordsburg, New Mexico, site of an alien detention camp, to await hearing before an enemy alien board at El Paso, Texas. The hearing will probably be held within the next two weeks, it was stated.

If found guilty, the men will be taken to an internment camp, probably in New Mexico, for the duration.

Those arrested, all former residents of California, and all nationals of Japan, are:

Zenshiro Tachibana, 36, former Los Angeles fruit-stand operator and a graduate of Stanford University.

Oritaro Kobayashi, 58, a farmer, and Tachibana's father-in-law. Kameki Aramaki, 52, a grocer. Kiichi Kawahira, 38, farmer. Shikazo Harada, 52, merchant. Kazuo Kojima, 42, farmer. Yoshinobu Hanaoka, 45, former vineyard worker.

Some of the suspects formerly resided near Los Angeles, San Francisco and Fresno.

The Arizona Republic declared that the men were arrested for their connection with the five-day demonstration at the Poston No. 1 center last November. It was also indicated that the seven arrests were only the beginning of government action against instigators of the November rioting.

Mike Masaoka Will Wed Etsu Mineta In Salt Lake City

Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary, and Miss Etsu Mineta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kuni-saku Mineta, formerly of San Jose, Cal., will be married on Sunday, Feb. 14, at Memory Grove, in Salt Lake City.

Miss Mineta arrived in Salt Lake City this week from Heart Mountain, Wyo., where she has been visiting with her parents.

Mike Masaoka is the son of Mrs. H. Masaoka of Salt Lake City.

Announce General Registration For All Adult Evacuees Now in Wartime Relocation Projects

Ten Soldier Teams to Visit Centers to Spur Army Recruitment Program; Those Ineligible for Military Service Will File Forms for "Indefinite Leaves."

WASHINGTON—Recruiting of American-born Japanese volunteers for the United States army's new Japanese-American combat team will start on or about February 10, it was disclosed here.

Three hundred Japanese American soldiers, now serving in other U. S. army units, will form the nucleus for the new fighting unit which will be composed of infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel to comprise approximately one-third of a regular army field division.

It had been indicated that the Japanese-American combat force is slated for action in the European theatre of operations.

Nisei soldiers will have equal rights with any other American soldier in qualifying for the officers' candidate schools. Most of the immediate officers in the new unit will be American-born Japanese.

One high-ranking war department official declared this week: "I believe this outfit will outshine others. Many would give their right arm to command it. The only order this unit will disobey will be the command to retreat."

The War Department has announced that a "substantial" number of American-born Japanese will be recruited through voluntary induction. It is expected that the unit will be composed of approximately 5000 Japanese-Americans, 1500 of whom will be volunteers from the Hawaiian Islands.

The unit will train at a camp in Mississippi.

WASHINGTON—General registration of all adults over 17 years of age in the War Relocation Authority's ten centers was announced Wednesday as the War Department revealed that voluntary induction of American-born Japanese for the United States Army's new Japanese American combat team would start immediately.

The War Department also announced that ten soldier recruiting teams, composed of four men in each unit, including one nisei soldier, would go to each of the ten war relocation centers. The teams left Washington Tuesday, accompanied by WRA officials.

Announcing a program of general registration for all adults, the War Department declared that all American-born Japanese men, 17 years and older, will fill out a War Department questionnaire and those desiring to volunteer for the Japanese American combat unit will be given an opportunity to indicate their wishes. American-born girls and women, 17 years and older, and all adult aliens of Japanese ancestry, will fill out War Relocation Authority questionnaires, similar to the War Department's forms for eligible nisei males. These WRA questionnaires will be applications for "indefinite leaves." The purpose of this sign-up of women and alien Japanese will be to form a big backlog of eligible cleared evacuees who will be able to leave the centers immediately when jobs are offered, it was stated.

It was reported that although the registration would cover all adult evacuees, resettlement outside was not compulsory. Neither will the evacuee be forced to take the first job offered, although relocation officials hoped that most of the evacuees would leave the centers for individual relocation.

The War Department announced that the following recruiting teams had left Washington to assist in the registration and the voluntary induction of nisei for the proposed Japanese American combat team:

MINIDOKA (Idaho)—Second Lieutenant Stanley D. Arnold, Sgt. Carl E. Tuerk, Sgt. Eugene F. Jendrek, T-4 Akira Kato.

JEROME (Arkansas)—First Lieut. Eugene Siler, S-Sgt. Marshall V. Yount, S-Sgt. James B. Davidson, T-4 Kazuo Yoshihata.

TULE LAKE (California)—First Lieut. Evan W. Carroll, S-Sgt. Attilio B. Sabatini, Sgt. John V. Sullivan, Sgt. Taro Tsukahara.

CENTRAL UTAH (Utah)—First Lieut. William L. Tracy, S-Sgt. Raymond F. Condon, Sgt. Luke P. Rogers, T-4 William T. Ishida.

GRANADA (Colorado)—Capt. William S. Fairchild, S-Sgt. Robert I. Bischoff, Sgt. George T. Davis, T-4 Fred H. Odnaka.

COLORADO RIVER (Arizona)—First Lieut. John H. Bolton, S-Sgt. Samuel Bass, Sgt. Ralph V. Woolsey, T-4 Hisato Kinoshita.

GILA RIVER (Arizona)—Capt. Norman R. Thompson, S-Sgt. John Connally III, Sgt. John A. Gillotti, T-4 Edward H. Aburamen.

HEART MOUNTAIN (Wyoming)—First Lieut. Ray McDaniel, Sgt. Thomas A. Boulger, S-Sgt. Joseph W. Dukes, S-Sgt. Kasunobu Tamura.

ROHWER (Arkansas)—Capt. John H. Holbrook, S-Sgt. Richard H. Wills Jr., Sgt. George H. Buxton Jr., T-4 Isamu Adachi.

MANZANAR (California)—First Lieut. Eugene D. Bogard, Sgt. James A. Hemphill, Sgt. Irving V. Tierman, T-4 Kenneth M. Uno.

Seven Judges to Hear Cases Testing Evacuation Legality

Four Cases Will Be Argued Before District Court of Appeals

SAN FRANCISCO—The U. S. District Circuit Court of Appeals has set February 19 for argument in four cases seriously affecting the rights of citizens of Japanese extraction, it was reported last week.

Instead of the usual three-man court, seven judges will hear the cases.

Set for argument are the Fred T. Korematsu and Gordon Hirabayashi evacuation test cases, the Minoru Yasui curfew test case, and the Regan case, backed by the Native Sons of the Golden West, challenging the citizenship of American-born Japanese.

Originally the arguments were set for January 30 and did not include the Yasui case. But on January 25 the court continued the arguments until February 19 in order to allow counsel in the Yasui case an opportunity to file their briefs and argue the case with the others.

Two more cases, testing the right of the military to detain citizens of Japanese extraction once they are evacuated from military areas, are still undecided in the U. S. District Court. In the Mitsuye Endo case, Judge Roche of San Francisco has informed counsel that the case will not be decided until the Circuit Court passes on the pending test cases.

There have been no developments in the Wakayama cases argued before a three-man bench in the U. S. District Court in Los Angeles about four months ago.

Attorney Wayne M. Collins of the American Civil Liberties Union in San Francisco has not only filed extensive briefs in the Korematsu appeal, but also an amicus curiae on behalf of the national office and the San Francisco branch of the union in the Regan case.

Masaoka Talks At Hearing on Proposed Bill

Calls Attention to Contributions Made By U. S.-Born Japanese

Mike Masaoka, national J. A. C. L. secretary, spoke Tuesday evening at a public hearing on Senate bill No. 5 of the Utah state legislature at the Newhouse Hotel in Salt Lake City.

The J. A. C. L. official attended the hearing, it was stated, because it discussed the entire scope of the "Japanese" problem, although the meeting was called for the purpose of public discussion on the senate bill which proposes to bar aliens "ineligible to citizenship" from owning real property in Utah.

Masaoka challenged statements made at the hearing by a citizens' committee from Davis county which complained that Americans of Japanese ancestry are permitted to stay on the "home front" and make good money while other American young men are on the "battle front."

He said that Japanese Americans are just as desirous of defeating Axis Japan and her allies as other Americans. Masaoka, who last week volunteered for service with the new Japanese American combat team, pointed out that 5300 Nisei were already serving in the U. S. armed forces while an equivalent number was expected to volunteer for the new combat unit.

Senator Alonzo Hopkin, sponsor of the anti-alien land bill, was chairman of the hearing.

One of the complaints lodged by the Davis county group was that American-born Japanese had a "cocky" attitude and that although they are good workers they want "to rent the best farming lands and living quarters to be had."

Farm Club Started At Minidoka Center

HUNT, Idaho—An agriculture club has been formed by students of agriculture classes at the Minidoka Relocation Center. Aims of the club include aiding in the raising of food for the center and being a part of the Future Farmers' Association.

Jerome Youth Commits Suicide On Rail Tracks

DENSON, Ark.—Funeral services were held Jan. 21 at the Jerome relocation center for John Yoshida, 24, who committed suicide the preceding Monday after writing a letter stating he wished to join his mother, who was said to have committed suicide twenty-two years previously.

Yoshida was run over by a train about one and a half miles north of Jerome center.

The body was found on Tuesday by five section workers on the railroad.

Before walking on to the track, Yoshida had taken off his overcoat, folded it and placed his hat on top.

His last letter declared in part, "I have nothing to fear where I am going."

California Will Press Suit on Japanese Farm

Charges Actual Owners Of Dos Palos Ranch Violated Land Law

FRESNO, Calif.—Trial of a suit against the State Farming Company, Inc., to seize for the state 3,330 acres of the company's ranch in the Dos Palos district was set for March 23rd in the Fresno County Superior Court.

District Attorney James M. Thuesen said last week he is determined to use every means possible to escheat the acreage to the state on the ground of its actual ownership by alien Japanese. He had returned from a weekend conference with Attorney General Robert W. Kenny.

It was stated Thuesen expects to take depositions from the two alleged principal owners of the property, K. Koda, who served as general manager of the ranch, and K. Ikeda, who was paid a regular salary by the farm company but never took any actual part in the operation of the ranch.

The investigators who gathered the evidence on which the escheatment case is based said both Koda and Ikeda are alien Japanese and therefore were prohibited by the state's anti-alien land law from owning farm property.

Thuesen said both Koda and Ikeda are believed to be in war relocation centers and added that as far as he can determine they were never given service in the escheatment proceedings.

The reversion to the state in the huge ranch property was sought in a petition filed last April 23rd in the superior court by Governor Earl Warren, then attorney general, and former District Attorney W. C. Tupper.

The petition was based on the charge "the actual and beneficial title" in the majority of the farming company's stock was held by alien Japanese.

The property was given a conservative valuation of \$500,000. It was planted in rice, grain and cotton.

Thuesen indicated an investigation of other property, ownership of which is suspected to be in the hands of ineligible aliens, would be made.

The district attorney said he would make an immediate check to see whether a receiver should be appointed to assure the continued operation of the State Farming company.

Choir From Hunt Wins Audience

HUNT, Idaho—The Minidoka Mass Choir of 83 voices sang for 700 Jerome High School students Thursday afternoon and presented a formal concert Thursday evening under the auspices of the Jerome Ministerial Association. Nine hundred persons applauded the evening performance.

This same group, composed of musicians who are residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center will sing at the First Methodist Church in Twin Falls, February 9 at 8 p. m. under the sponsorship of the Twin Falls Chamber of Commerce, Twin Falls service clubs, and church groups.

'Coddling' of Topaz Evacuees Denied by Utah Farm Official

State Senate To Investigate Utah Evacuees

Allege Preferential Treatment Being Given Evacuee Farm Group

The Salt Lake City Tribune reported Wednesday that the Utah state senate had appointed a special committee to investigate alleged "preferential treatment" being given to Japanese evacuees in Utah.

The action was taken Tuesday on the motion of Senator Ira A. Huggins, D., Ogden, after a group of Davis county citizens appeared before an unofficial committee of the senate to complain that "American citizens were being discriminated against in favor of the Japanese aliens."

The committee, which was given authority to subpoena witnesses and compel attendance at hearings, is composed of Senators Huggins, Alonzo F. Hopkin, D., Woodruff; Lynn S. Richards, D., Salt Lake City; James A. Kelly, R., Fillmore, and William A. Dawson, R., Layton.

Senator Huggins quoted the Davis county citizens' committee as objecting to the ruling whereby prospective employers of evacuees must pay transportation from the relocation center to the scene of employment; pay transportation back if the job is not satisfactory and, if the job is satisfactory, provide housing with conveniences the homes of many citizens lack.

He asserted that the Davis county group complained that the Japanese "have new automobiles, new tires and drive up and down the county with C gasoline cards." (According to Mike Masaoka, national J. A. C. L. secretary, there are several American-born Japanese

Statement Follows State Senate Proposal to Probe Conditions at Center

That evacuees at the central Utah relocation project at Topaz "live like kings," as asserted by Senator Ira A. Huggins, D., Weber, in the Utah state senate, Tuesday was denied on Wednesday by Selvo J. Boyer, executive secretary of the Utah State Farm Bureau federation and chairman of the state agricultural labor advisory board.

"If the senators are investigating the living conditions of the evacuees, I want them to make a complete and true report," Mr. Boyer declared, in a statement carried by the Salt Lake Telegram. "I want Senator Huggins to eat with them and watch them cook in their community kitchens and work in community sewing rooms."

In answer to Senator Huggins' assertion that Japanese evacuees refuse to work on farms that fail to provide homes with running water, Mr. Boyer pointed out that he does not know of a case in which the Japanese Americans have refused to live in a place prepared.

"Running and warm water is not a requirement," the labor board chairman said. "Sanitary water must be available—even though the Japanese must carry it, according to federal security administration regulations."

"FSA requirements call for dry and warm houses, which is what any American employee would expect," Mr. Boyer added. "Does Senator Huggins want them to live like pigs?"

with C gasoline cards in Davis county. However, these Nisei are employed in war construction work in the Ogden area and need the extra gasoline ration to travel to and from work.)

WRA Seeks Jobs for Evacuees In Michigan, Ohio, W. Virginia

Cleveland Office Will Meet With Employers In Tri-State District

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Plans to relieve farm and factory labor shortages in Ohio, Michigan and West Virginia with 10,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry now residing in the ten western relocation centers, were announced this week with the opening of a War Relocation Authority branch office in Cleveland.

Harold S. Fistere, director of the new office, and until recently compliance supervisor for the bituminous coal industry in the U. S. Department of the Interior, said preliminary plans include conferences with prospective employers in the tristate area.

Indicating that no community would receive large numbers of the evacuees, Fistere explained their employment would in no way disturb local housing or labor situations.

"Placement of any of these people of Japanese ancestry in any community will depend largely on acceptance by the people in that community and by employees at whose sides they may work," he said, adding:

"Many of the 107,000 American-Japanese held in the western camps are skilled craftsmen and experienced in hatchery, truck gardening and other farm work."

Nearly two-thirds of the evacuees, Fistere continued, are native born and average 22 years of age, with the remaining third constituting Japanese-born immigrants.

Hood River Lions Club Asks Deportation Of Japanese Americans

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—The Hood River Lions club last week adopted two resolutions directed against Japanese and Japanese Americans.

The first of the two resolutions called for the revoking of the citizenship rights of American-born Japanese and their deportation to Japan after the war. The second asked for the detention for the duration of all citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry in their present camps.

California Chamber Commerce Discusses Use of Equipment

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—Proposals to make Japanese-owned farming equipment available for use in the areas from which Japanese farmers were evacuated were discussed and approved on Jan. 29 by the north coast council of the California State Chamber of Commerce meeting in Santa Rosa.

As a result of a talk by Bert Smith, vice-chairman of the California USDA War Board, on the difficulties that are confronting farmers with relation to machinery, equipment and supplies, the committee adopted the recommendation that was later approved by the council, relative to use of Japanese-owned farm equipment.

The resolution urged that General J. L. DeWitt, or other competent military authority, take over all such equipment that has been left behind by evacuated Japanese, in order that it can be made available to the agricultural war effort. Payment, the resolution suggests, could be made to the Japanese owners upon fair appraisal value.

Klamath Basin Farm Operators To Seek Evacuee Workers

TULELAKE, Calif. — Tulelake farmers, with the Klamath Basin facing the greatest manpower shortage next summer in the history of the local agricultural area, are preparing to ask for help from relocated Japanese at the Tulelake relocation center as a "last resort" if other farm help is unavailable.

It is reported that L. C. Stoll, head of the War Manpower Commission in Oregon, will take the question of using the evacuees directly to President Roosevelt if necessary.

It was reported that requests of local growers, presented last year to army officials on the west coast in regard to the evacuee labor, were ignored. The Klamath Basin is located within Military Area No. 1 from which persons of Japanese ancestry have been excluded.

Timely Topics

By SABURO KIDO

Too Much Red Tape In Clearance Permits

The wheels of the leave clearance department grind out applications slowly. Inasmuch as the personnel was new to the work, papers filed in the early part of December are just now receiving attention. This delay in getting started has created the impression in certain quarters that the program is not going as smoothly as expected.

From personal experience, I can say that there is altogether too much red tape. The applicant must first file three copies of Form 126, which is for leave clearance; six copies of the census report on Form 26; three copies of Form 130 for indefinite leave; two sets of applications for a job, with biographic sketch, listing work experience on the outside and within the relocation center. There must be filed also a report from the internal security officer, the employment office and the social welfare department. Then there will be the interview with the clearance officer, even in the case of those who have employment. When all these things are completed, the papers are ready for the project director, who makes his recommendation, and the papers are then on their way to the WRA office in Washington, D. C.

It should be apparent to anyone that whoever goes through this check-up in the center and receives the further okay of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is a "safe" person to have in any community. Five persons must be named as references to whom letters are sent to inquire about the applicant's background.

The tempo of the leave clearance office is picking up.

Interviews are being granted those who want their "leave clearance" straightened out without any job in sight. More and more will be filing their papers when the spring season rolls around and the furlough workers for the farms in the free zone prepare to leave on contracts.

In the past there have been numerous cases of applicants losing their prospective jobs because of the delay in getting their permit to leave. With the speed-up through the new procedure outlined, the applicants who have their clearance papers in advance will be able to obtain their permits without delay. This will mean that job seekers will be in a better position to accept offers and leave within the time limit.

Dispersal Program Encouraged by WRA

The idea under which the WRA is proceeding with the resettlement program is to scatter the Japanese residents of this country to the four corners of this nation so that there will be no repetition of concentration of population. This goal may be difficult to attain in a short time. But inasmuch as most of the evacuees have lost everything in California, they will leave the relocation center with the intention of establishing a new home.

Prior to the outbreak of war, whenever jobs were offered in the East, applicants were few, if any. The climate and the necessity of leaving friends discouraged most from going to new regions. And so even though there were opportunities for employment in one's own line in Eastern states, many preferred to accept manual labor in California.

The situation under present conditions is different. The belief is gradually growing that it will be better for all concerned to try to see what the country beyond the Pacific coast is like, and what opportunities exist.

The resettlement program will be slow in gaining momentum. But if the early groups report back favorably, there are bound to be many who will follow. This makes it important to see that the proper foundations, such as community acceptance, be laid.

Minidoka Center Seeks Sweetheart

HUNT, Idaho—A search was launched this week for a Sweetheart of Minidoka to reign over the St. Valentine Dance. Personality will count 40 percent; poise, 25; speech, 20; and beauty, 15.

Loyal Evacuees Will Receive Opportunity to Serve Nation On Production Front Soon

War Relocation Authority Announces Movement to Place Japanese Americans in Industry to Parallel Drive to Organize Military Combat Team

WASHINGTON—Opportunities for loyal evacuees, both native-born and alien, not qualified for military service, to cooperate in the war against the Axis enemies on the production front, will be expedited by plans announced this week by the War Relocation Authority.

The WRA announcement was issued in conjunction with Secretary of War Stimson's announcement that combat military service is now open to American-born Japanese of draft age.

Work on the production front will help "prove allegiance to the principles of American democracy," it was stated.

In order to speed up the resettlement of the evacuees in the middle west and in the Rocky Mountain regions, it was disclosed that field relocation officers will aid employable center residents in finding acceptable work opportunities and in adjusting themselves to conditions in the areas where they will be employed. Five principal offices, in Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Chicago and Cleveland have already been opened. Each of these field offices will be responsible for the organization and operation of from ten to twelve field stations.

Clearance procedures will be accelerated in the centers and in Washington. Registration of all men and women in the relocation centers over 17 years of age for "indefinite leave" clearance and for employment will be made on special forms at the same time as military registration.

Thomas Holland, chief of the employment division of the War Relocation Authority, stated that a policy to find work to meet the varied skills of the evacuees would be followed. He voiced the hope that the people of the relocation centers would cooperate in making the new program "an outstanding success."

Myer Reported Deeply Satisfied With Army Plan

WASHINGTON—Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, reported this week that he was "deeply satisfied" with the announcement made by Secretary of War Stimson regarding the army's plans to recruit a combat unit of Japanese Americans, mainly from the war relocation centers.

"This announcement makes January 28, 1943, the most significant date of the last ten months for persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States," Myer said.

"All facilities of the War Relocation Authority, both at the relocation centers and in Washington, will immediately be placed at the disposal of the War Department to speed the formation of the combat team announced by Mr. Stimson," he added.

Army's Use of Loyal Nisei Applauded by Sen. Chandler

Tokutaro Slocum Is Witness at Senate Committee Hearing

WASHINGTON—Senator Albert Chandler, D., Ky., and other members of the Senate military affairs sub-committee investigating the relocation program last week applauded the army's move to form loyal American citizens of Japanese descent into a "major combat unit to help the United Nations besiege Hitler's fortress of Europe."

The approval of the Senate group was voiced after hearing Joseph C. Grew, former U. S. ambassador to Japan, and other witnesses warn against alienating the citizens of Japanese extraction loyal to this country.

Senator O'Mahoney, D., Wyo., disclosed that the new military plans call for using the projected Japanese American combat unit in the European war theater, rather than the Pacific war zone.

Colonel Turner Lauds Battalion of Japanese Americans

WASHINGTON — The War Department Sunday released a statement by Lieut. Col. Farant L. Turner praising the 100th Infantry Battalion, which is composed of men of Japanese ancestry.

"I have never had more whole-hearted, serious-minded cooperation from any troops than I receive from my present command," Turner reported to headquarters.

The 100th Infantry Battalion is composed mainly of former members of the Hawaiian National Guard who saw active service under fire on Dec. 7 in Hawaii. This battalion is apart from the new combat unit of Japanese Americans which will be placed in training soon by the United States Army.

Anti-Japanese Bill Approved In Arkansas

Move to Segregate All Orientals From Schools Defeated by Assembly

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Arkansas senate, after a bitter battle over racial issues, defeated on Jan. 29 an attempt to bar all members of the Mongolian race from white public schools in the state.

By a vote of 16 to 10, the chamber forced the bill, sponsored by Senator Dick Mason, Camden, off the floor and amended it to apply only to Japanese. Mason asserted the amendment, by basing the ban on a citizenship rather than racial distinction, would make the measure unconstitutional.

After amending the measure, the Associated Press reported the Arkansas senate passed, 28 to 1, a bill by Senator B. Frank Williams, Osceola, which would forbid Japanese or their descendants from ever owning land in Arkansas or renting real property for more than a year.

The other witness at the closed session at which Grew testified was Tokutaro Nishimura Slocum who was recently released from the Manzanar, Calif., center. Chandler said that Slocum was released when he presented proof that he had fought in the First World War in the same company with Alvin York, one of the American heroes of that conflict.

"It was Slocum's opinion that 75 percent of all the Japanese in the colonies are loyal to the United States, and 25 percent of them aggressively and outspokenly so," O'Mahoney said.

Nisei Wins Scholarship To Radcliffe College

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Mary Ishimoto of Heart Mountain was recently awarded a scholarship to Radcliffe college in Cambridge, Mass., reports the Sentinel.

Hawaii Japanese Win High Praise From Gen. Emmons

—Story of the Week—

Nisei Uses Entire 'A' Gas Ration to Enlist in Army

Fred Toyota, an American-born Japanese who is employed with a steel company in McGill, Nevada, heard the Army's announcement of the formation of a Japanese American fighting unit on the radio last week.

He immediately decided to volunteer. When his local draft board in McGill had no official information on the War Department's announcement, Fred, a member of the Salt Lake chapter of the JACL, decided to drive to the Utah capitol, 250 miles away.

Possessing only an A gasoline ration book, normally good for only 240 miles, Fred nevertheless decided to chance the trip. He picked up Sam Hase, a Nisei resident of Ely, Nevada, who also wanted to volunteer for the new Army combat team, and the pair

arrived in Salt Lake City Monday morning.

Together with Henry Mori of Magna, Utah, and Hideo Iwamoto of Ogden, they called at the Salt Lake City selective service headquarters. They were informed that procedures for voluntary induction for the new Japanese American unit had not been announced.

This week Fred Toyota was wondering how to get his car back to McGill since he had used up all of his gasoline ration for the month.

The intermountain quartet expected to be among the first to enlist when induction procedure definitely announced. Information from Washington indicates that American-born Japanese living outside of relocation centers may volunteer at their local draft board.

California Legion Launches Campaign Against U.S. Japanese

Deportation of Citizens, Aliens Advocated by State Legion Leader

MARYSVILLE, Calif.—Branding the relocation program "a dismal failure," Leon Happell, California state commander of the American Legion, launched into a bitter attack on the state's citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry at the meeting of the Yuba-Sutter Post No. 2.

Demanding the control of the relocation program for Japanese evacuees be returned to the military, Happell called for wholesale deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

He declared: "My suggestion is that we put the whole lot of them on the Japanese mandated islands when they have been taken away from Japan at the close of the war. There, under U. S. or United Nations control, they would escape the racial problem that is tough on us and the Japanese."

"If the American Legion has anything to do with it, we will put them away for keeps."

"The Japanese problem is a racial one and will be until we solve it. The whole program is loaded with dynamite."

Happell's criticism of the relocation program under the civilian war relocation authority was based on the charges that it "has been turned into a social experiment."

"If you know what the Japs are doing in these camps, what they are permitted to do, how they are coddled with the idea of returning them to civilian society, you would see the failure of the program," he said.

The state commander is a member of the Carl Roos post at Stockton.

The Yuba-Sutter post passed a resolution opposing any release of evacuees from relocation centers to attend schools.

No Inquest Planned In Suicide Death on Farm in Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz.—No inquest will be held into the death of Kasaburo Fugita, 63, a farm worker whose body was found hanging from a tree on the McGowan farm on Jan. 21.

Nat T. McKee, coroner, agreed with sheriff's deputies that Fugita hanged himself and stated that an inquest would not be held. Dr. O. C. West, county medical examiner, attributed death to strangulation.

Fugita resided and worked on the farm. He left no note or other indication of self-destruction but deputies said they were told he had been ill for a long time and had become progressively worse.

Investigators found \$300 in his quarters and bankbooks showing considerable balances.

Oberlin College Awards Pomona Degree to Nisei

PHILADELPHIA—The National Japanese American Student Relocation Council reported this week that a precedent had been established when Oberlin College in Ohio awarded a degree on Thursday, Feb. 4, in behalf of Pomona College in California, to Sue Hisanaga, an American of Japanese ancestry who was forced to evacuate from California.

Robert O'Brien, national director of the student relocation group, commented:

"This is unique for it is the first time as far as we know in the history of education when the trustees of one college gave the power to a president of another college to award their degrees."

Miss Hisanaga received her Pomona college degree from President Ernest H. Wilkins of Oberlin.

JACL Staff Plans Meeting In Salt Lake

A special meeting of the national headquarters staff and field men of the Japanese American Citizens League will be held in Salt Lake City on Feb. 10 to discuss future plans for carrying on the organization after the departure of Mike Masaoka, national secretary, who has volunteered for service with the new Japanese American combat unit of the United States army.

George Inagaki of the Chicago field office of the National JACL and Joe Kanazawa, who has been employed in the Washington office will come to Salt Lake City for the meeting, while Joe Masaoka and Tad Hirota will return from Colorado.

The JACL headquarters staff will also meet with Attorney A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles to discuss recent political developments concerning west coast residents of Japanese ancestry.

Two Heart Mountain Residents on Honor Roll at Wyoming

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Two Heart Mountain residents now attending the University of Wyoming at Laramie were named on the fall term honor roll, reports the Sentinel.

They are Noel K. Tsuneishi, freshman in liberal arts and Ernest M. Makin, freshman in agriculture.

Military Chief Says Nisei Role Not Easy One

Performance of Duty By Japanese Americans Commended by Army

HONOLULU—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the Hawaiian department of the United States Army, announced on Jan. 28 that he had been directed to induct 1,500 Americans of Japanese descent residing in the Hawaiian Islands into the U. S. Army.

The statement by Gen. Emmons followed word from Washington that the Army had plans for a combat unit of loyal Japanese Americans.

Gen. Emmons, who is also military governor of Hawaii, said:

"These volunteers will be formed into combat units on the mainland and will, when trained, be sent into an active theater of operation."

"A large percentage of the officers will be citizens of Japanese ancestry."

"The places of induction, the age limit and other information will be announced at the earliest practicable date."

"Once in a great while, an opportunity presents itself to recognize an entire section of this country for its performance of duty. All people of the Hawaiian Islands have contributed generously to our war effort. Among these have been Americans of Japanese descent."

"Their role has not been an easy one. Open to distrust because of their racial origin and discriminated against in certain fields of defense effort, they, nevertheless, have borne their burdens without complaint and have added materially to the strength of the Hawaiian area."

"They have behaved themselves admirably under most trying conditions and have bought great quantities of war bonds and by the labor of their hands have added to the common defense."

"In view of these facts and by War Department authority I have been designated to offer Americans of Japanese ancestry an opportunity to serve their country."

"This opportunity is in the form of voluntary combat services in the armed forces. The manner of response and the record these men will establish as fighting soldiers will be one of the best answers to those who question the loyalty of American citizens of Japanese descent in Hawaii."

American Legion Asks For Seizure of Farm Implements of Evacuees

LOS ANGELES—The war advisory committee of the Los Angeles County Council of the American Legion last week asked for the seizure of farm machinery left behind by evacuated farmers of Japanese ancestry, both citizens and aliens.

The demand was contained in a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard by John M. Gault, chairman of the committee.

In the letter to Wickard, Gault, who is an assistant United States Attorney in Los Angeles, declared that a recent survey showed between 200 and 300 tractors once owned by the evacuees stored in barns in Orange County alone.

Hawaii Businessman Wants Evacuation of Japanese Group

HONOLULU—John A. Balch, former president of the Mutual Telephone company, Monday urged removal of at least 100,000 Hawaiian Japanese to the mainland on grounds they constitute a threat to the islands' military security.

In a pamphlet entitled, "Shall the Japanese Be Allowed to Dominate Hawaii?" Balch suggested the replacement of Japanese as a source of labor by organized labor battalions for the duration of the war and "in the post-war period, from our over-populated Puerto Rico or with loyal Filipinos."

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LARRY TAJIRIEDITOR

EDITORIALS:

On Military Service

The War Department on January 28 affirmed the right of all loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to join in the common struggle for the defense of their country. In announcing the organization of a Japanese American combat unit for active service, the nation's military authorities have expressed their faith in the loyalty of the nisei. Their action is clearing the way for the return of the evacuees, back from the barbed-wire and watchtowers of the relocation centers, to the normal life of the average American community.

January 28 thus marks the beginning of the end of a most tragic period in the life history of an American race group. It began with the thunder of bombs on a sunny December morning at Pearl Harbor. It will not end until the last person of Japanese ancestry loyal to the United States has been returned to his rightful place in the nation's life. This period saw the temporary forfeiture of certain basic rights of persons who were native-born citizens of this country. And one of these lost privileges was that of participating in the national defense in time of war.

The fourteen long months since Pearl Harbor have not been easy for any American, particularly for those of Japanese ancestry who have faced discrimination and segregation, dislocation and the frustration of barbed living. Now the months of despair are part of the receding past and the future promises much toward the readjustment and re-assimilation of the evacuee group.

Paralleling the induction of volunteers into the armed forces, the War Relocation Authority has indicated that other evacuees will be accorded an opportunity to serve on the production front. This program will release thousands of skilled workers to manpower-hungry industries and will speed the solution of the basic problem of the WRA, the individual resettlement of all loyal evacuees.

The army's call for volunteers for its new Japanese American combat team affords a most effective opportunity for the nisei to answer those in American life, the demagogues and race bigots, who still advocate the internment and deportation of American-born Japanese. An overwhelming response to the new fighting unit will prove, far better than by any vocal protestations, the worthiness of the nisei to share the common lot of all Americans during and after the emergency.

The nisei, who will fight against the nation's enemies in this new combat unit will carry into battle not alone the desire to preserve the present processes of democracy, but to improve and extend the status quo ante. For the Japanese American has known, as other non-Caucasian Americans have known, the pains of marginal democracy. And he will fight, as other Americans are fighting, for a world in which the practice of democracy shall be unrestricted by race, color or creed.

So these nisei soldiers will have a definite stake in the fight. Their participation, following upon the precedent established by American-born Japanese already in the army, will help insure the future of all those of Japanese ancestry who are loyal to America. The issue has now been squarely put. The nisei will have an opportunity to show that, despite the vicissitudes of the past year, that

Race Hatred Bloc

Entirely alien to the attitude of America's government and military authorities toward Japanese Americans are the fulminations of California's race hatred bloc. Last week as the War Department announced the recruiting of a "substantial number" of Japanese Americans for combat service, the California commander of the American Legion was delivering an oration in Marysville placing the state organization on record as favoring the internment and deportation of both citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry.

Declaring that the "Japanese problem" was a racial one, State Commander Leon Happell of the American Legion said: "If the American Legion has anything to do with it, we will put them away for keeps."

And this week, John T. Regan of San Francisco, grand secretary of the Native Sons of the Golden West, who is the plaintiff in a suit against Cameron King, registrar of voters in San Francisco, to revoke the voting privileges of Americans of Japanese ancestry, wrote a letter to the Sacramento Bee in which he openly admitted that the Native Sons followed a race superiority line. Answering a letter in the Bee from an American-born Japanese which charged that the attacks by the Native Sons organization on Oriental Americans paralleled the Nazi persecution of Jews in Europe, Mr. Regan frankly stated in the Bee:

"The Native Sons of the Golden West, with the American Legion, the California State Federation of Labor and the California State Grange have organized the California Joint Immigration Committee to protect California and the United States from the entry of any nonassimilable races and if this is considered persecution, then *we are guilty of the charge.*" (The italics are ours.)

This bland admission of an organized campaign to foment race hatred in the manner of the Nazis or even in the fashion of Tojo's fanatic militarists places these California organizations in direct contradiction to the very principles of democracy and equality for which America fights. And unless this anti-democratic trend can be defeated, the victory which will be won overseas will be lost at home.

The United States army has recognized the right of all Americans, regardless of race, color or creed, to participate in the fight against the Axis enemies. In the light of the army's pronouncements, the recent utterances of the Native Sons and the American Legion sound seditious in tone and appear un-American in content.

How to Speak to Japan

The best answer we could make to Japan's appeal to racial hatred would be action proving that the Japanese propagandists are wrong. The indiscriminate internment of all Nisei (American citizens of Japanese parentage) makes us extremely vulnerable, for example, in view of our government's liberal treatment of Italian citizens and even of Germans resident in America. We can best correct this by releasing the Nisei who are found on investigation to be loyal Americans, while keeping in custody Japanese citizens and Kibei (Japanese-Americans educated in Japan) unless they are known to be harmless. The process is already under way, but should be speeded up and publicized—especially in propaganda aimed at Japan and East Asia.—From The Nation.

their faith in democracy is still strong and whole.

It cannot be denied that the formation of a Japanese American combat team will have an important effect on America's propaganda for the far east. But the War Department has given no indication that the possibility of propaganda was ever a determining factor in its decision. In the words of Secretary of War Stimson:

"It is the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the nation's battle. When obstacles to the free expression of that right are imposed by emergency considerations, these barriers should be removed as soon as humanly possible. Loyalty to country is a voice that must be heard, and I am glad that I am now able to give active proof that this basic American belief is not a casualty of war."

Mike Masaoka

WHY I VOLUNTEERED

(In a message to members and officers of the Japanese American Citizens League, Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the organization, this week requested a "leave of absence" for the duration. In the message he told why he was volunteering for new Japanese American unit in the United States army. His message is published here as an indication of how one American of Japanese ancestry reacted to the news of the reopening of military service.)

By MIKE MASAOKA
National Secretary, JACL

I have volunteered for service in the Army of the United States, and specifically for the special combat team composed of loyal Japanese Americans which is now being organized by the War Department.

As an American citizen, and particularly an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, I could do no less.

I volunteered because I had to keep faith.

I had to keep faith with "my" America, an America which has granted me innumerable benefits far beyond those meted out to other peoples in other parts of the world and an America which still holds greater promise for justice, equality and opportunity in the years to come for our people and for me than any other country. I know that we, as a minority group, have been called upon to bear—what seems to us—far more than our share of hardships because of the circumstance of war. I know that this America of ours will win the war and that this nation, under God, will be greater than ever. I know that the injustices and sacrifices which we have been forced to undergo will be compensated for in some way, provided that we prove now our right to that compensation. It has often been my personal opinion that too many of us summarily expect and demand every conceivable right and privilege of citizenship without being willing to accept and discharge the accompanying obligations and responsibilities. I believe that the obligation to bear arms in the defense of home and country is one way of assuming that responsibility.

I had to keep faith with the organization which has honored me by permitting me to serve our people as its national secretary and field executive. First impressions may indicate that my volunteering was an attempt to "sluff off" my duties to our membership, that I was "running out" on the JACL. Nothing could be further from the truth than those impressions. I am confident that our members will sustain my decision once they understand the reasons for that determination. Our organization is in the public spotlight. We have consistently advocated adherence to the principles of democracy and have constantly demanded the right to share in the common lot and life of all Americans. When this greatest of all challenges, this supreme test of our sincerity, was presented by the army, I, as the representative of the JACL, had to take the lead in accepting the government's invitation to join in the common defense of our birthright. My action refutes the charges of some who allege that the league leaders are striving to discover ways and means of inducting the Japanese Americans into the selective service while they themselves remain deferred. My volunteering reaffirms the pledge made by those at the national headquarters: that we are willing to assume any risk to life and limb, equally with those of our gallant leaders in the many relocation centers, in order to prove our allegiance to this country. As a member of the armed forces, I believe that I can render even greater service to the JACL both now and after the peace is won. Too, I want to contribute whatever I can to make this combat team a worthy representative and a credit to the land we fight for, as well as to the nationality we belong to.

I had to keep faith with my many friends, both Japanese and non-Japanese. They have expressed, time and time again, their confidence in me as a person and as an American. They expect, and rightfully so, that I am willing and eager to assume the same burdens

and dangers as they themselves are called upon to assume. Many of my friends, most of my classmates, and even my former students, are dressed in uniforms. I am embarrassed when I walk down the streets of any town or city, for my "civvies" are not only conspicuous, but self-condemning in the "sea" of khaki around me. I often resent, but could do nothing about, those suspicious eyes marking me as a coward or a slacker. I know that I have presumed upon many of my non-Japanese friends whom I expected to protect me from the insinuating remarks of passers-by. I believe that I can now make them proud of their associations with me by wearing the uniform of the land we all love.

I had to keep faith with myself. I have to live with myself, and so I always want to be in a position to be proud of what I have done. I have made, and will make, many mistakes. But I want to be able to say that those mistakes were made not because I was afraid of death, but because I knew that I was right and honest with myself. I want to be able, in the years to come, to know that my children and their children after them will not be forced to suffer, as we have suffered, because I was not visionary enough, or courageous enough, to be baptized under the fire of enemy guns and to prove beyond all doubt that we who are Americans in spite of our Japanese faces are loyal to the land of our birth, even unto death.

I volunteered because I want to insure our future in this country.

Most of us have some stake in America. Most of us have built our dreams around America. Most of us know that this America of ours is our only hope and salvation, not for ourselves alone, but for our posterity. In terms of dollars and cents alone, if not for any other reason, we must demonstrate now that we are in full accord with the principles and ideals of democracy and that we are willing to fight our common enemies on any and all fronts, including the Imperial Jap militarists. By our actions, we must convince the public at large that we are sincere, and always have been sincere, in our statements and protestations of loyalty and fidelity. Up to this time, most of our manifestations have been of a negative, defensive nature. This is the first time in which all of us can take an affirmative, forward stand by making an overt act which every person can understand and appreciate far more than all the speeches we can make, all the statements we can write, all the bonds we can buy, all the arguments we can win. This is the chance to guarantee for all time to come that our loyalties never again will be questioned, that our people will never again be "evacuated because of military necessity," that our children will never again live a "regimented life" behind barbed wire fences. We need a service record to insure our acceptances for all time.

I volunteered because I want to see our people who are in relocation centers released and resettled in normal communities.

Most of the 127,000 Japanese nationals and American-born Japanese are loyal to this country and desire a chance to live like their fellow Americans. Because of the lies and rumors which have been spread about us, this process of resettlement is a precarious one. The mere presence of a Japanese American like myself, presumably living in comparative luxury and immunity from the draft, causes many people to mouth blasphemies which would change into at least passive acceptance if they knew that we, as a group, were fighting side by side with their "boys" over there. The best—and the only safe way—to develop a workable resettlement program for the thousands in the centers is for every eligible Japanese American to volunteer for this special combat team.

I know that there are some who have accused the army of adopting this system of volunteer recruitment as an insidious method of obtaining additional "cannon-fodder." To them and all their kind, I reply that the army of the United States with its millions of men wouldn't have to go to all the trouble which it is now going to just in order to conscript a few

(Continued on page 7)

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Nisei Recognition is Long Step Forward

It is not enough, now that the War Department has decided to permit Nisei to bear arms for the nation, to repeat the old clichés about recognition. There remains far more yet to be done to re-establish our positions as full-fledged Americans than has been placed to date on the credit side of the ledger.

Yet this recognition is a long step toward something that all Nisei have been striving for ever since measures were

taken to abridge the citizenship rights of Americans of Japanese descent. Its greatest significance is, perhaps, in the potentialities opened to the Nisei whereby they can now prove themselves.

There is little doubt that the response to the call for volunteers will be vigorous and heartening. Too many have chafed behind barbed wire too long not to take advantage of this opportunity to serve the nation. For them, this is the chance of a lifetime.

There is also little doubt that the splendid record of the Nisei now in service, both overseas and within the United States, had much to do with the War Department's decision. It is to their credit that they conducted themselves in such an American manner even though there have been heavy hearts in cases where parents, brothers and sisters and friends were confined to the relocation centers.

Now it would seem obvious that the response to the War Department's call will determine, to a great extent, the government's decision on other matters pending.

Let us look at the situation realistically. So far as the government was concerned there was gross inconsistency in its policy which permitted some Nisei to serve overseas in combat units, some to be assigned without recourse to non-combat positions within the country, still others no less patriotic or loyal to be classified without examination as 4-C, a category reserved for aliens under the Selective Service system. Some measure had to be adopted to bring about consistency.

The War Department's decision has not brought about complete consistency yet. Nisei are being accepted on a volunteer basis. They are the only one permitted to volunteer. All other Americans must wait for induction now through the Selective Service system, a process which does not affect the Nisei at all. We are still

a group of citizens set aside to be accorded different treatment from the rest. Americans of German or Italian descent are not set apart thusly.

The matter of confinement in WRA centers of parents and brothers and sisters of Nisei who volunteer for service is not serious. Under present regulations it is permissible for most of these individuals to resettle themselves outside certain prohibited areas provided they have a means of support, their records are clear and the community is willing to accept these new residents.

Less material but more important is the stigma of "enemy alien" which continues to be applied to all alien Japanese who, as Chester Rowell says, "have been prevented from becoming citizens by our act, not by theirs, under a law originally passed to put the ban, not on them, but on the Chinese."

Yet there is much to cheer about, too. The authorities wisely have chosen to start from the top, not the bottom in the matter of encouragement. We could spend months, even years, trying to get recognition in little communities, in local industries, in non-essential jobs and so forth. But when the authorities crack the whole situation from the top, that is something else again. After all it is the Army that is calling the tune now, and if they recognize the loyalty of the Nisei, then it is logic that others accept this as recommendation and avail themselves of the manpower available among this group of citizens.

It is possible that the breaks will swing our way in much more rapid and encouraging succession now. Perhaps it is just a matter of time until Selective Service is restored to us, and perhaps not much longer until the "alien enemy" stigma is removed from our parents. At any rate this has been a splendid beginning. Let us work to make it only a beginning.

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

The Four Freedoms Must Be Assured at Home

The leaders of the United Nations are firmly convinced—and I believe they are sincere—that the people they represent wholeheartedly support their fight for the Four Freedoms. Whether the Four Freedoms are to be confined to people in occupied Europe or to be applied to all peoples of the world must be clearly defined by the people supporting the United Nations' leaders.

The attitude of many citizens in this country does not express the earnest conviction that the Four Freedoms apply

to all people, regardless of race, color or creed. Racial inequalities still exist to taint democracy and show it has nothing to do with the present world-wide struggle. The Negro population resents discrimination and economic inequalities even during war-time crisis.

One of the best propaganda materials for the Axis at present, especially for Japan, is proving that the Four Freedoms have little to do with American citizens. The Axis propagandists point out that Americans of Japanese descent have been indiscriminately interned in concentration camps. In order to counteract this propaganda, the government is making speedy efforts to release loyal Americans after a thorough investigation.

Release from relocation centers, however, does not insure Americans of Japanese descent that they will get favorable reception from the American public. Many communities consider the resident Japanese as a problem, and their influx is regarded as a serious menace to the economic structure. Regardless of how ridiculous the charges may be, the public will be swayed greatly by war-time hysteria in denouncing loyal Americans as dangerous enemies because their faces happen to be yellow.

This war for the Four Freedoms must be brought closer to the common people's consciousness.

ness. As it is now, the masses of the American people do not realize that we are not fighting a racial war or the extermination of one race or the other.

In provincial areas of this country, the people, it seems, are worried over the Japanese influx into their state or community because of the "danger of their becoming permanent residents."

Frantic efforts are being made in California to close the doors permanently to the evacuated Japanese even after the duration!

This war to bring an end to intolerance seems only to be breeding more intolerance. For instance, here's what the Las Vegas Evening Review-Journal says:

"We don't want the yellow Aryans in these parts. We've seen too much of them already."

We are not astonished by the mutterings of native fascists. We know there are a good many dangerous Americans disguised as good Americans preaching the very things Herr Hitler has indoctrinated into his Nazi agents.

The Four Freedoms must not remain the forgotten aims of the free peoples of the world, and it is equally important that their meaning has some value in this country as well as abroad.

Reading in the Centers:

Books Carried in Relocation Libraries Show Varied Tastes

Despite the isolation of the relocation center evacuee, high standards prevailing in the center libraries provide a good selection of books, fiction and non-fiction, to the evacuee who is anxious to keep up with the latest in fact and fiction.

The WRA did not, of course, provide funds or methods for setting up of libraries. But each center has, by the initiative of its own residents, set up one, in some cases many, libraries.

Voluntary donations of books from religious and educational groups and private individuals have in most cases formed the backbone of the center's reading centers. Each center, in its own way, has worked out a system for the buying of new books.

Thus it is, that a Topazite can this week take out "American Unity and Asia," the newest book by Pearl Buck, dealing with the problems of inter-race relations.

Or he may find "Mrs. Miniver," by Jan Struther more to his liking.

Or a recent sample listing of books among 7,000 volumes at library 908 in Tule Lake reveals the following titles: "Inside Asia," John Gunther; "Etiquette," Emily Post; "South American," Carleton Beals; "Asia," Herbert H. Gowen; "The American Songbag," Carl Sandburg; "Chiyo's Return," Ki-yooka; "The New Standard Encyclopedia of Art."

Best sellers available at Gila River include "Northwest Passage" by Kenneth Roberts; "Magic Mountain," Thomas Mann; "Angels with Spurs," Paul Wellman; "The Sound of an American," David Ormsbee; "Frenchman's Creek," Daphne Du Marier; "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh," Franz Werfel; "Dragon's Teeth," Upton Sinclair; "The Grapes of Wrath," John Steinbeck; "The Song of Bernadette," Werfel; "My Name is Aram," William Saroyan.

Christmas at Heart Mountain

By Floyd Schmoe

On the wind swept plateaus of northern Wyoming lies the state's newest and third largest city—the Heart Mountain Relocation Center. In long low tarpaper barracks, behind barbed-wire fences, and under the guns and searchlights of tall watchtowers live ten thousand Japanese Americans. Most of them came from the mild climate of southern California little used to and ill equipped for the rigors of winter in the north where the temperature sometimes reaches 40 degrees below zero.

There are more than four thousand children at Heart Mountain who had never seen a "white Christmas." This year they prayed for one.

When I went with them to their mess halls on Christmas night, the heavy pall of coal smoke lying like a grimy blanket over row upon row of dimly lit barracks reminded me of nothing so much as the mile-long coke ovens of West Virginia. A cold wind was blowing but there was as yet no hint of snow. It had not been a white Christmas.

Programs varied in each of the large warehouse-like buildings which form the center and the only community gathering place of each of the thirty blocks making up the "city," but they all had one thing in common, it was the children's program.

At some parties there were speeches and singing, at others little plays and pantomimes, and at still others games and contests. Each mess hall was decorated and each had a small Christmas tree—a special treat most of the centers did not have, except as they fashioned synthetic trees out of sagebrush, greasewood and even pieces of packing crates, crepe paper and cardboard. New Years with its "omochi," and its "shime" would flavor strongly of the Orient and be for the adults who were of the Orient, but Christmas was thoroughly American and for the children who are American.

After the program, there were refreshments—dinner had been at four—and the master of ceremonies again took the floor. The big event of the day was at hand—Santa Claus was about to be announced.

He arrived by truck and his truck was full. Well wishing friends—most of them have never seen a Japanese in their lives—had sent in thousands of gifts and thousands of dimes and quarters with which to buy more. Santa Claus was authentic; a lot of padding, a painted face but an abundance of Christmas cheer and a real beard, a black Oriental beard. He meant well but he frightened the babies almost into hysterics. Obviously the small children had not been adequately prepared for Santa Claus.

There were stockings filled with oranges, nuts and candy for every boy and girl under fifteen. There were gayly wrapped gifts, at least three, for every one under 19, and enough left over so that every family had one extra. These gifts had been arriving for a month from individuals, Sunday school classes, young peoples' groups, mission societies, in every state in the union.

More than 3,000 had arrived plus more than \$2600 in cash. This happened in all the centers. At Minidoka more than 17,000 gifts accumulated and two weeks after Christmas the belated mails still poured them in.

For the small children, too young to be aware of the barbed wire and the guard towers and significance of it all, it was a wonderful Christmas, the best-ever, but the gayety of their elders was strained. They were well aware of the fact that this year the spirit of the Prince of Peace did not rule in the hearts of all men. A year ago they had foreseen this thing, now it was a bitter reality, next year it might be worse—it was not likely to be much better. For themselves they could stand it, but what about these children—you can't go on having Merry Christmases year after year in an internment camp.

For me however there was a ray of hope. This thing was going on in each of the ten Japanese relocation centers. Upwards of 70 thousand people all over the country had contributed to the happiness of those 50 thousand young American citizens with Japanese faces. Seventy thousand fellow Americans who two years ago had been unaware of the existence of these people had now shared a little bit in their well being. Sharing does something to people no matter who they are and I was sure there were seventy thousand hearts in America this Christmas night where a spot of warmth glowed a little brighter than it had a year ago.

Seventy thousand warm spots, I thought, may do something for America, it may kindle a fire. I prayed to Him who came that we might have peace that next year He may rule in the hearts of men, that next Christmas may be a real Christmas for these people, a real Christmas in a real home—an American home where people are free.

As we went "home" at nine o'clock snow was falling, the lighted windows looked brighter, shouts and laughter could be heard all over the camp. It was going to be a "white Christmas" after all.

On Canadian Evacuees

It would be idle to pretend for a moment that the great bulk of the evacuees now located in the interior towns are good "resettlement" material today. Too many, especially the older folk who saw the fruits of years of toil swept away, and many younger folk, too, have suffered such damage to spirit and morale that they are closer to being "Indian reservation" material.

But their spirits can be revived and their morale can be repaired, if some hope and assurance for a happier future is held out to them. The success of resettlement depends upon the individual, no doubt, but from a general point of view, it depends too upon genuine opportunities for the future which will make toll and struggle and courage worthwhile and fruitful.—From an editorial in the New Canadian, Kaslo, B. C.

Vagaries

Nisei Army . . .

The Army's announcement of Jan. 28 on the formation of the Japanese American combat unit hinted at new developments shortly which may mean that employment opportunities will be opened for Americans of Japanese ancestry in war industries. At present the hiring of persons of Japanese ancestry in certain war industries has been hindered by a War Department directive which advised against use of Nisei in certain defense pursuits. . . . One Washington observer describes the War Department's attitude in the Nisei combat unit matter as "very sincere" and concludes that the government and the army has taken the step to give all Americans of Japanese ancestry a chance to dramatically demonstrate their loyalty. This observer points out that the government is not merely interested in getting an additional 5000 men for the army. With a potential army of some 8,000,000 men, the government would not have to go out of its way to insure the enlistment of an additional 5000. . . . It's also said that loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry have made strong and powerful friends, in and out of the government and army, since evacuation. These people have gone to bat for the Nisei on several occasions of late. This Washington observer feels certain the Nisei won't let these people down.

Extras . . .

Several war relocation center newspapers issued special "extras" to announce the dramatic news of the army's new J-A unit. . . . The new Nisei soldiers will join 5300 others already fighting in the U. S. Army. . . . The highest rating held by a Japanese American officer in the army is said to be that of major. There are several hand-fuls with captain's bars. . . . The names and numbers of Nisei soldiers on overseas duty are a military secret but there have been Nisei reported in front-line dispatches from the beaches of New Guinea to the skies over Europe. . . . Pvt. Alex Yorichi, now in training in Minnesota, sends a copy of the bulletin issued by the Service Men's Center in downtown Minneapolis. The bulletin discusses activities at the center and reports that dancing has become quite an institution with servicemen. "It is really surprising the grace with which the American-born Japanese soldier dances. If the term 'cultural dancing' can be used it ought to be applied to their dancing," the bulletin reports. A recent visitor at the Minneapolis center, according to the bulletin, was Pvt. George Sugimoto of Los Angeles. . . . A leading newspaper of St. Paul, Minnesota, last week devoted its lead editorial space to a favorable discussion of the evacuee resettlement program.

the copy desk

On Co-ops

"They (co-operatives) are, as your editorials have pointed out, democracy in business. Co-operators, instead of vaguely hoping for a better world, can engage actively in the slow, step-by-step process of building one.

"By becoming members, people in your community will not only be helping themselves economically, they will also be aligning themselves with a national, indeed, international movement of coming practical business and good will that will, we hope, provide one of the answers to the questions that will plague us when we begin talking about post-war reconstruction. After leaving Amache, you will always find friends among co-operatives wherever you go.

"In wishing your co-operatives success, I speak not only for myself, but I believe I can speak also for all the members of the Chicago Co-operative union."—Letter in the Granada Pioneer from S. I. Hayakawa, vice president of the Chicago Co-operative Union, and author of the Book-of-the-Month selection, "Language in Action."

CALLING

All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

THIS WEEK OUR THANKS

are directed to a couple of nisei college students who wish to remain anonymous, two former League chapters and a couple of former Manzanarites for their gifts and pledges totaling over \$1200.00 to further the work of the JACL... the students both formerly hail from southern California, one of whom is taking up graduate work at the University of Utah and the other plans to continue his studies in the east... the Berkeley Chapter, through former president Kimio Obata and treasurer Masuji Fujii, has sent national headquarters the entire sum left in its treasury—\$145.14... after several successful meetings in Minidoka last week of interested JACL capacity audiences at which national secretary Mike Masaoka was the speaker, the Portland chapter made a pledge of \$1,000 to further the efforts of the League... the two Manzanarites made donations to this office as a token of their gratitude for assistance rendered in filling out WRA release forms... these tangible expressions of appreciation and faith provide greater incentive on our part to continue and increase our efforts.

COLLEGE STUDENTS

are continuing to come into Salt Lake City, either to attend the University of Utah or to go on to an eastern college... last weekend, for instance, on Saturday we received a telephone call from one of the nearby centers, also an airmail letter from another... one informed us that a student would be due in Salt Lake City by train the following morning (Sunday) at 3:00 a.m., he would get in touch with us so would we please assist him in securing housing... the other was a similar request for a student en route east... although it is impossible to find a vacant hotel room in this town on any weekend, after much questing a cot in the office of a residence home was arranged for the latter... despite much checking of trains and waiting around the other student did not arrive on Sunday, but did arrive on Monday, and we have finally arranged temporary quarters for him... the moral of this story is—we hope any further students, this term or for the spring semester, who desire help in securing housing will notify us at least a week in advance and make every effort to arrive in Salt Lake City either before or after the weekend... naturally, we are anxious to be of every assistance to these students but the local situation makes it physically impossible to help every one to the desired extent.

JOINING THE BENEDICTIONS

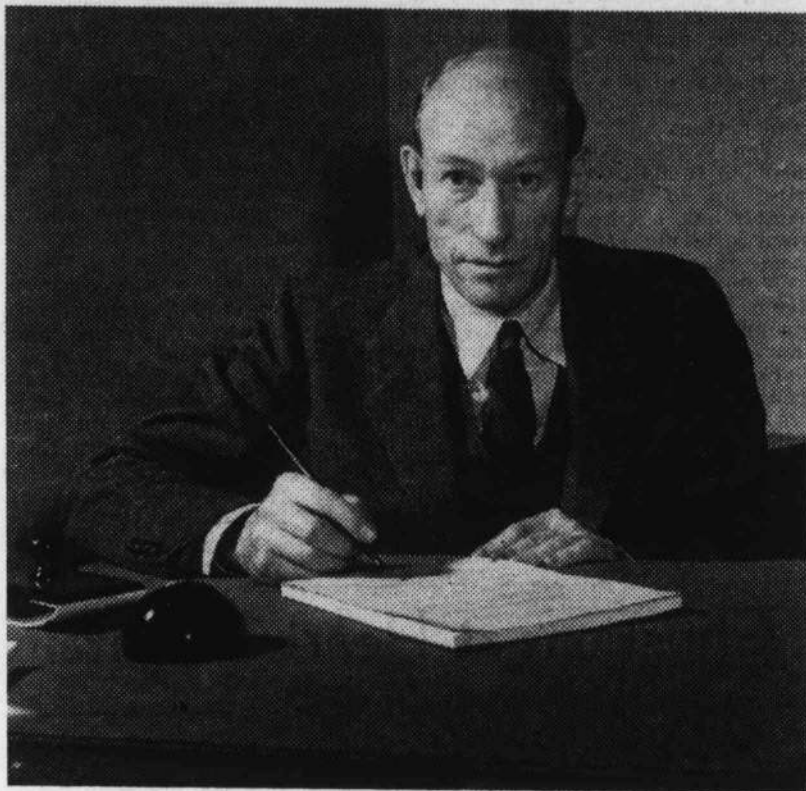
during the last several weeks, according to reliable and confidential sources, is James Sugiooka, former secretary of the national JACL, although probably better known as the director of our date bureaus at our district and national conventions on the Pacific Coast in years past... don't you remember harassing Jimmy day and night to assure yourself of a whizzbang date for the sayonara ball?... it seems that after taking up his missionary duties at Rocky Ford, Colorado, Jimmy found himself a date for life... following the wedding ceremony in Denver (where now reside all the Sugiooka's, formerly of Hollister, California), according to our informant, a short honeymoon took Jimmy and his new bride to New Mexico and the newlyweds are now housekeeping in Rocky Ford, where the bridegroom is resuming his duties... the one thing our informant failed to mention was the bride's name, but we'll get it for the next issue.

REQUESTS FOR MINUTES

and complete record of the November JACL National Emergency Conference from our general membership in centers where chapters are still in the formative stage present a rather knotty problem... due to the limited number of copies available, distribution of these Minutes at \$2.50 is being restricted to members in good standing furnishing 1943 membership card numbers, but if there is no official chapter in the center in question our members are unable to renew their memberships for the present year... as a solution, we are offering Associated Memberships to those in the centers desiring immediate renewal of their status for 1943

Meet the WRA

John Province Directs WRA Community Management



JOHN H. PROVINCE

Heading up one of the most important divisions in the War Relocation Authority, John H. Province brings to his job a broad and sympathetic understanding of the cultures of different groups of peoples, six years' service with the Department of Agriculture studying rural life, and an extensive background of travel and study in the Far East.

Born on a Montana ranch, near Billings, on January 20, 1879, Mr. Province was one of eight children. During the last World War he served with the United States Navy in the Philippines, remaining in the islands for two years after peace was declared.

On his return to the United States, he enrolled in the University of Chicago Law School, receiving his law degree in 1925. After practicing law for a year, he returned to the university, studied anthropology for three years and then joined a field expedition to the interior of Borneo to study one of the Dyak tribes of that island.

From 1932 to 1936, Mr. Province was a member of the faculty of the University of Arizona as Professor of Anthropology. In 1936 he entered the government service to work for the Soil Conservation service among the Navajo Indians of the Southwest.

Four years later he joined the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, where he acted as co-ordinator of a series of studies on Rural Community Life in the United States.

Mr. Province came with WRA on May 1, 1942, in the capacity of Director of the Community Management Division and has remained in that post to the present time. Under his general supervision are several distinct phases of the relocation program—internal security, education, health, services, community government, public welfare, and community enterprises.

Mr. Province lives in Chevy Chase, Maryland, is married, and has a 10-year-old daughter.

JACL Membership Plan for Nisei in Centers Announced

Will Affect Prospective Members in Projects Without JACL Groups

A new membership plan for those in relocation centers having no JACL organizational plan at present has been announced by Hito Okada, of the National Headquarters office in Salt Lake City.

Persons in such centers wishing to become members or renew their membership in the JACL will come under the jurisdiction of the Associated Members division.

Membership under this plan will be provided under a special rate of \$3.00, which will include a year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen. In the event that the applicant is already taking the Pacific Citizen, a remittance of \$1.00 will enable him to become a member. Any additional members of the family may become Associated members by remitting 50c with their application.

The Associated Members division will give special services to their members by sending bulletins direct to the members. A special column on Associated Members division activities will appear from time to time in the Pacific Citizen, Okada declared.

... these memberships cost \$3.00, which includes a one-year subscription to the PACIFIC CITIZEN at \$2.00 and the balance of \$1.00 covers special bulletins and services... when an official chapter is established these associated members may transfer their memberships to an active status... the associated membership dues outside of relocation centers remain at \$3.50.

Interested persons can secure application blanks by writing to National Headquarters, JACL, 415 Beason Building, Salt Lake City. All fees should be sent with the returned, filled-in applications.

Okada emphasized that announcement of this new plan does not in any way alter the rates outside of the relocation centers, which remain \$3.50 including the Pacific Citizen, or \$1.50 for those already subscribing to the Pacific Citizen.

Jerome Residents Take Up Collection To Aid Hawaiians

DENSON, Ark.—The residents of the Jerome relocation center last week presented \$1350.44 raised by voluntary contributions to their new friends and neighbors—the evacuees from Hawaii, reports Communicator.

The money was raised following a recommendation made at the first joint meeting of the council and block managers.

An accompanying note signed by John Kebo, chairman of the council, and Katsujiro Iseri, chairman of the block managers, declared: "Realizing the plight of those coming here from Hawaii, unprepared for evacuation to the mainland, the block managers and council, representing our mainland residents, are presenting to you a little token of sympathy to tide you over this period of immediate need."

Saburo Sugita and Jack Y. Ota received the sum on behalf of the Hawaiians.

Ann Nisei Says:

Lady, Be Yourself And Face Facts

When it comes to your figure, you try to approximate a standard of weight for height. But when it comes to your face, Lady, be yourself!

Look what Carole Lombard did with a large mouth—she started a major revolution in face fashions. If you can recall early pictures of Lombard, she went in, as did everybody else of that Follies era, for that insipid, cupid's-bow mouth. But when she started to emphasize her real features—the high cheekbones, the large mouth, normal eyebrows, why then she started to get somewhere. We don't claim her face did it completely, but she did lose that rapid look, and her face acquired character as well as beauty.

This is the point—play down your bad features, play up your good ones. If you've heavy eyebrows, it's likely that they suit you, and that the line of your eyebrows is suited to your face. So don't keep your tweezers busy plucking your brows to a thin, unnatural line. That fashion's passé, anyway.

If your brows are exceptionally heavy, you can pluck out the extra hairs, make them behave. You can emphasize the line of your brows, too. But stay away from that frightened, bewildered look you achieve with the pencil-thin, flyaway eyebrows. It's also permissible to use an eyebrow pencil and drag out the ends a little—but not too much. Anyway, you'll think twice before doing too much plucking if you realize that the farther your eyebrows are from your eyes, the smaller your eyes look. That goes for thin brows, too.

However, before we get too involved in this subject, we'd like to suggest a few axioms for you gals.

First of all, make-up ought not be confused with stage make-up. Keep it simple, keep it clean, keep it natural. If it doesn't look natural, take it off. The painted doll era is also passé.

Secondly, wear a hair-do that goes with your height and figure as well as your face.

Thirdly, you can wear more make-up and a different shade of powder, etc., at night than you can in the daytime under sunlight.

Make-up ought to be applied so it suits your face. If your face is heavy, wear your rouge closer to your nose. If your face is thick bring the rouge out to the edge of the face. The round face takes rouge in an up-and-down line, or in a triangle.

Be sure your rouge matches your lipstick.

Don't use too light a shade of lipstick; use one that's neither too orange nor too purple. Generally, a true red is most flattering to nisei. A faint raspberry tone is nice.

When it comes to powder, never wear a shade that's too light for you. Gives you that floury look.

Your Hairdo

Any nisei girl can have beautiful hair. It ought never be "shaggy," and have that dry, brittle look. It also ought not be oily and stringy.

Daily brushing, shampooing at regular intervals, a good permanent and oil treatment if necessary will guarantee lovely hair. Don't forget that daily brushing—it's your best single treatment for hair.

Don't wear your hair in a fluffy mane on your shoulders if you're inclined to weight. That sheepdog effect never was very attractive, anyway.

Bangs are for the thin or heart-shaped face. However, if your face isn't thin and you insist on bangs, keep them high up on the forehead.

Upswept hairdos are best for the heavier face. Curls on top will lighten the little girl, unless the hairdo gives a heavy effect. In that case, simplify it, keeping a few curls on top.

Hair fluffed at the sides will broaden a too-thin face. You're the gal who can wear lots of curls.

Don't be afraid to experiment with your hair until you find a really satisfactory style. Try it up, down, full, simple. You'll find the best hairdo for yourself. Incidentally, take a full-view look at yourself if you can. It's like trying on a hat—you ought to see yourself full-length.

A Trick or Two

Here's a trick or two that may come in handy:

To make your nose seem longer and thinner, wear darker foundation cream on the sides of your

JACL News

Colorado Calling!

ROLLING ALONG...

Here we are again reporting on our activities in this area. Joe Masaoka and I have been busily engaged during our first two weeks in Denver making contacts, holding interviews, compiling reports and speaking at numerous affairs. Before Nisei we have stressed the need for organizational unity by showing "What We're Up Against." We have enlisted the support of Caucasian audiences by picturing discrimination against the Japanese Americans as not being a Japanese problem, but an American problem.

Among the Caucasian groups we've spoken to are the Inter-Racial Commission of the University of Denver, the Denver Public Affairs Committee and the Colorado Council on Relocation Assistance. Contacts have been made with the local officials of the War Relocation Commission, Anti-trust Division, United States Employment Service, National Youth Administration and War Relocation Authority.

HATS OFF DEPARTMENT...

Our hats are off to Amy Miura, Haruko Kobayashi, Gertrude Sugiooka, Tsuto Tani and Mildred Nakagawa for their efforts and time in arranging meetings at their homes of Niseis interested in the common problems of Japanese Americans. Also, our hats are off to Kimi Mukaye, Loshiko Ariki, Tetsuko Toda, Bee Bailey, George Sakai, Tony Takashima, Jimmie Kanemoto and Floyd Kōshio for their assistance regarding a public meeting which had to be cancelled twice.

THE SPORTS FRONT...

There isn't a Nisei hoop league in this city, but there is a mighty potent Nisei basketball team doing all right in the Denver City League. Playing under the banner of Caryl's Malt Shop, this squad is made up of many of the Pacific Coast's former greats; the starting five includes Yuk Kawahara of the San Francisco Mikes, Dave Hoshimiye and Tetsu Narahara of the Los Angeles Shamrocks, Harry Yoshioka of the San Jose Zebras, and Kayo Senzaki of the U. C. Bears. Due to their aggressiveness and speed, they've been able to win their share of games against must taller competition.

MEET THE PEOPLE...

We've met a host of people during the last fourteen days and their names follow:

Colorado—George Miura, Amy Watanabe, Tom Kobayashi, Tsuto Tani, Dr. Mayeda, Dr. Miyamoto, Tetsuko Toda, Toyoko Oka, Margaret and Grace Uyemura, Mrs. G. Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. Takamine, Harry Matsunaka, Mickey Terasaki, Jimmy Taguchi, Mary Kawabata, Mayo Sakaguchi, Masaoka Kato, Kaz Miyamoto, Floyd Kōshio, Jimmie Kanemoto, James Kate, and Mildred, Dorothy, Mary and George Nakagawa.

Washington (formerly)—Masaoka Takayoshi, Lily Yorozu, Taul and Michi Watanabe, Jimmy and Bernadette Kamehachi, Aiko and Mas Fukayama, Ryo Muneoka, Hid Morimizu and Johnny Kusakabe.

Oregon (formerly)—Tony Takashima and Leone Iwakiri.

California (formerly)—Mary Louise Sasaki, Mary Ogi, Hiroshi Wada, Sam Yanagisawa, George and Mabel Hanasono, George Fujii, George Ueno, Yuki Fujisaka, Masaji Goto, Elzo Sakamoto, Nick Iyoya, Alto Higashiuchi, Sho Sato, Fumio Nishida, Eddie Yoshioka, Yuk Kawahara, Nancy Najima, Mits and Alice Kaneko, Junji Nakashima, Art, Walter and Jean Moriya, Eva and Hannah Sakamoto, Hidekazu Hayashi, Mr. and Mrs. T. Okamoto, Mr. and Mrs. J. Yumoto, Mr. and Mrs. S. Date, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sano, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nakamura, and Sam Takagishi.

IN CLOSING...

With many of the local residents aiding us, the Associated Membership Division campaign is now getting under way in Denver. Eventually drives will be conducted in the other sections of this state. Fort Lupton will be the scene of a public meeting this week-end.

nose, lighter foundation along the top.

For narrow nails, coat nails full-length, leaving small unpainted length along both sides.

If your fingers are short and stubby, keep away from round stones on your rings. Ditto for bracelets, if your arms are short.

700 Acres of Land Subjugated For Poston's Farming Project

Hope Irrigation Canals Will Be Completed Within Next Six Months

BY TAKEICHI KADANI
POSTON, Arizona — Today, after six months, the agricultural project at Poston has come to a point where 700 acres of land have been subjugated and are awaiting leveling before the initial planting; where approximately 100 acres are under cultivation with cucumber as the only completely harvested crop; and where, looking toward the future, the agricultural department is contemplating on expansion of the program to 5,000 acres as subsistence requirement and planning for the next six months the harvesting of 922 tons of vegetables, including beets, carrots, radishes, turnips, chards, cucumbers, onions, cabbage, celery, lettuce, spinach, broccoli, tomatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons and honeydews.

It is hoped, too, that the work on the irrigation canals upon which this desert farming must depend, will be completed within the next six months. According to present statistics, the canals require eight miles of construction in addition to five structures and five bridges. The main canal is to be capable of carrying 1,000 cubic feet per second, with the laterals conveying 50 cubic feet per second—all amounting to sufficient water to cultivate 25,000 acres of land.

To hasten the completion of the canal work, the Central Executive committee has issued a call for workers, on the average of two from each block. At work at present are thirty resident workers and also the Indian workers who are constructing the canal from the northern portion.

The agricultural department, which has been classified as the leading project at Poston, is currently employing 335 residents, 50 per cent of whom are issei who have had long years of farming experience in America. The advisory board of the executive staff consists of issei who are working outdoors with the field workers in moral and material achievements. The department is also collaborating closely with agriculture students in the high schools, as a measure to round out their educational program.

Another major problem, in addition to the canals, with which the department is faced is that of procurement of supplies. Difficulties in securing vitally needed materials have substantially hindered the farm program.

In this, there has been the matter of securing priority ratings, of advertising before purchasing, and misunderstandings of the data and which have created time-taking specifications of the requisitions, "recalls." To alleviate the situation, the creation of an assistant from this department to aid the procurement office has been considered.

All in all, in viewing the agricultural progress of the past six months, it may be considered that the material accomplishments have fallen short of first hopes, but the existing morale would speak well of what has been accomplished on

Evacuee Food Facts Given By Merritt

Meat Served Sparingly, Project Director Says In L. A. Interview

LOS ANGELES—In order to combat wild rumors regarding the food served evacuees at war relocation centers, Ralph P. Merritt, director of the Manzanar, Calif. camp last week answered the question of what kind of food was served to evacuees at the California project.

The evacuees get no eggs, no butter, less sugar than the civilian quota, and one cup of coffee a day.

Meat is served sparingly, with no steaks, chops or roasts, Merritt said. Purchases for the Manzanar kitchens are not charged against civilian quotas, so civilians in California are not deprived of meat.

Sugar rationing averages seven and one-half ounces a week instead of the eight permitted to American citizens. Manzanar evacuees, Merritt said, have already raised more than \$40,000 worth of vegetables for the community mess halls.

Gov. Carville Raps Use of Evacuee Labor

Reiterates Stand Taken Last Year on Nevada Employment for Group

CARSON CITY, Nev. — Governor E. P. Carville of Nevada Monday reiterated his vigorous stand against importation of persons of Japanese ancestry, evacuated from Pacific coast areas, to aid in planting and harvesting of Nevada's crops.

He said the only condition under which he would agree to have "Japanese" brought into the state would be "under guarantee of the government to police them and provide protection against sabotage."

Governor Carville, reelected last year to a new term, was one of the first of the western governors to oppose voluntary evacuation of persons of Japanese origin from the west coast. Governor Carville, at the time of evacuation, threatened to throw even American citizens of Japanese ancestry into concentration camps if they entered Nevada.

this desert farm front in spite of lack of supplies and labor and limited cooperation from the residents.

The work has been under the capable supervision of Frank Mizuzawa, Charles Onoye, Harvey Iwata, Dr. William Takahashi, Henry Sakemi, Harry Kikuchi and Harvey Suzuki, with advisory assistance from a group of issei and administrative aid from Homer Matheisen and W. Sharp.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Yoneo Tsukida, a boy on Jan. 16 at Gila River.
To Mrs. Isamu Namba, a boy on Jan. 17 at Poston.
To Mrs. Genroku Tabuchi, a boy on Jan. 18 at Poston.
To Mrs. Monroe, a girl on Jan. 18 at Poston.
To Mrs. Kiyoshi Kitagawa, a boy on Jan. 18 at Poston.
To Mrs. Kiyoshi Kan, a boy on Jan. 19 at Gila River.
To Mrs. Takio Nakata, a boy on Jan. 20 at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Fukutaro Shingyu, a boy on Jan. 20 at Gila River.
To Mrs. Dave Hirahara, a girl on Jan. 20 at Rohwer.
To Mrs. George Morio, a boy on Jan. 20 at Minidoka.
To Mrs. Shinichi Okuhara, a boy on Jan. 20 at Rohwer.
To Mrs. Katsuji Kamasaka, a girl on Jan. 20 at Rohwer.
To Mrs. Hiyoshi Nishijima, a boy on Jan. 20 at Poston.
To Mrs. George Iseri, a boy on Jan. 21 at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Akira Funai, a girl on Jan. 21 at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Gein Seki, a boy on Jan. 21 at Gila River.
To Mrs. George Yoshida, a girl on Jan. 21 at Poston.
To Mrs. Tadao Murai, a girl on Jan. 21 at Granada.
To Mrs. Yoshio Tademaru, a boy on Jan. 21 at Granada.
To Mrs. Yoneaki Kariya, a girl on Jan. 22 at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Hiko Yanagibashi, a girl on Jan. 22 at Gila River.
To Mrs. Yoneo Umosa, a girl on Jan. 22 at Gila River.
To Mrs. Roy Yagami, a girl on Jan. 22 at Gila River.
To Mrs. Masao Kusamura, a boy on Jan. 22 at Poston.
To Mrs. Minoru Wada, a girl on Jan. 22 at Jerome.
To Mrs. Yukito Yukijiro, a boy on Jan. 22 at Granada.
To Mrs. Ikuto Suzuki, a boy on Jan. 22 at Granada.
To Mrs. George Matsui, a girl on Jan. 23 at Minidoka.
To Mrs. Fred Suglura, a boy on Jan. 23 at Poston.
To Mrs. Yon Hamai, a girl on Jan. 23 at Poston.
To Mrs. Yoshitada Nakatani, a boy on Jan. 23 at Granada.
To Mrs. Fukutaro Takata, a girl on Jan. 24 at Gila River.
To Mrs. Harry Nakashima, a girl on Jan. 24 at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Masashi Namimatsu, a girl on Jan. 24, at Gila River.
To Mrs. Jimmy Goishi, a boy on Jan. 25 at Poston.
To Mrs. Kazuo Funai, a boy on Jan. 25 at Granada.
To Mrs. Harry Aoyagi, a girl on Jan. 26 at Gila River.
To Mrs. Shigeki Nakaguchi, a boy on Jan. 26 at Gila River.
To Mrs. Isami Nakano, a girl on Jan. 28 at Granada.

DEATHS

Yosuke Kato, 53, on Jan. 16 at Poston.
Otomatsu Ikeda, 66, on Jan. 17 at Poston.
Mrs. Uta Sakurai, 49, on Jan. 18 at Topaz.
Shintaro Komatsu, 62, on Jan. 19 at Topaz.
Sui Hamakami, 54, on Jan. 19 at Tule Lake.
Sakuichi Nishikawa, 56, on Jan. 20 at Rohwer.
Masako Ikegami, 7 mos., on Jan. 24 at Jerome.
Shozo Suyeda, 52, on Jan. 25 at Jerome.

MARRIAGES

Michie Tanigawa to John Fujiki on Jan. 20 at Gila River.
Shizu Irinaga to Tatsuo Kaki-shita on Jan. 20 at Minidoka.
Lily Takiguchi to John Kanemura on Jan. 23 at Poston.

Fifty-seven Register For Selective Service At Topaz Center

TOPAZ, Utah — Fifty-seven youths who recently reached their eighteenth birthdays registered for selective service at the Topaz, Utah relocation center this week. The majority of the registrants had reached their eighteenth birthday after July 1, 1942, according to Tsune Baba, chairman of the registration committee.

Seven non-citizen residents who had not previously registered in the 42-65 age bracket also registered.

A permanent draft board, Local 30, has been established in Topaz. During the continuance of the war, those who were born on or after January 1, 1925 will be registered on the day they attain their eighteenth birthday, except on Sundays or holidays when registration will be filed on the days following.

Coast Newspapers Favor Army Plan to Use Nisei Troops

Mike Masaoka: Why I Volunteered

(Continued from page 4)

thousand more men for a "condemned battalion," even if they wanted to, which is contrary to their traditions and their history.

I know that there are others who have raised the cry of discrimination and segregation, who have demanded selective service on the same basis as that granted to all other Americans. In principle, we oppose segregation and discrimination of any kind based upon race, or color, or creed. But, in this particular case, the propaganda value of this special combat team composed and officered by Japanese Americans cannot be overestimated. A few thousand Japanese Americans scattered here and there among the millions which make up America's fighting forces would make no impression, but that same few thousand in a special unit, we can fight for recognition and identification of our position. And, on the "home front," the fact that there is a special combat unit composed of Japanese Americans can be used as an opening wedge to solicit our employment into the defense and other industries, for, if we are good enough to fight for our country, we are good enough to help build the fighting equipment. Moreover, this special team could be our most effective weapon to silence our critics and discourage discriminatory legislation. The common bond of fighting together for a common cause erases many supposed and imagined grievances. To those who shout "discrimination" simply to be shouting, I answer that no person, regardless of his nationality or his color, is entitled to equal treatment and consideration unless he is willing to earn that right — and to protect that right against all those who seek to destroy it.

I volunteered because I have confidence in this government and the majority of the American people. The very fact that the army itself, when it is pressed with the serious problems of fighting a global war, has come forth with this plan which constitutes an affirmation of their trust and faith in us is more than indicative of their desire to aid us regain our rightful status. This action on the part of the most important department of our government in wartime, when ordinary volunteering for the average citizen has ceased, is the greatest endorsement which our group could receive.

True, there are still many influential persons and organizations which are dedicated to seek our destruction as an integral part of the American life. But this single announcement more than offsets all of their combined influence.

The army and government of the United States have done their part. It is now up to us to either justify their confidence in us as a group or to prove as being true the contentions of those interests which seek to nullify, circumvent and cancel our citizenship in this country. The burden of proof, now more than ever before, is on us. We cannot compromise; we cannot "straddle" the "fence"; we cannot equivocate. We must make our decision now.

I have a stake in America. I believe that it is worth fighting for. As an American, and the national secretary and field executive of the JACL, I volunteered because I sincerely feel that I could do no less.

Poston Police School Gives Twelve Diplomas

POSTON, Ariz. — Twelve diplomas were awarded here recently at the first commencement exercises of the Poston Police Academy at Unit 2, reports the Press Chronicle.

Awarded diplomas were the following: Co. B: Chief of Police Harry Madokoro; Capt. Fred Yamamoto, James Inokuchi, Shigeto Fujimoto, Richard Fukunaga; and Lieuts. Tom Fujiki, Paul Kuwabara.

Co. C: Assistant Chief Jack Sakai; Lieuts. Giichi Kageyama, Don Kurihara, Sam Oda; and Sgt. Charlie Abe.

Only Proper Test Is Loyalty, Not Race, Declares Chronicle

West coast newspapers commented favorably this week on the Army's action in reopening military service to citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The San Francisco Chronicle in its issue of Jan. 30 declared:

"We must concede that the Army is the best judge of the availability for its forces of American citizens of Japanese descent. The Army thinks there are such citizens of unquestioned loyalty and that these not only can be used and ought to be used, but have the right to be used. The word of Lieutenant General Emmons, our commander in Hawaii, where there are more such citizens than anywhere else, is impressive.

"For some time it has been obvious that loyal citizens ought not to be shut up in camps with disloyal Japanese Americans, citizens or otherwise. It has taken some time to work out the problem, but the process of separating these out and freeing them for useful employment is under way. The decision of the War Department to treat them like other citizens in the mustering of men for the armed forces will gratify all who have felt that the only proper test in their case is loyalty, not racial origin.

In the San Francisco Chronicle of Feb. 1, Chester Rowell, editor emeritus of the paper, commented that "there are encouraging beginnings toward a more rational treatment of citizens of Americans of Japanese ancestry" and cited the Army's action as one such action.

In an editorial, "Use the Japanese!", the Seattle Post-Intelligencer declared that Secretary Stimson's announcement on Americans of Japanese ancestry is "one desirable step toward meeting this vexing problem."

"If Japanese of military age can be organized for combat duty, other Japanese can certainly be organized, on a wide scale, for work in war industries and in agriculture," the Seattle paper editorialized.

The Santa Rosa, Calif., Press Democrat said that the idea to form an all-Japanese fighting unit within the United States, with its own officers, infantry, medical personnel and mechanized force "was perfectly sound."

"The surprising thing about it all is that such a plan had not been in operation long ago. Such a fighting unit would not necessarily be sent to fight the Japanese. It could be sent to face the Italians and Germans. It could, with good effect, be given a small sector in Tunisia, or on any other battlefield," the Press Democrat added.

"A move of this kind would end forever any American talk about the Japanese in relocation settlements being pampered," the paper stated.

Boise Valley JACL Hears Parley Report

BOISE, Idaho — Various topics were discussed by the JACL members of the Boise Valley chapter at the first meeting of the year called by President Abe Saito on Jan. 30, at the Caldwell F S A camp.

George Hashitani, official board delegate, gave a report on the recent Intermountain District Council meeting held in Pocatello. Mrs. George Hashitani and Abe Saito also attended the meeting.

It was decided that each district would launch an intensive campaign to obtain subscriptions to the Pacific Citizen. Plans for an installation and dinner dance were discussed.

Following the meeting, dancing and refreshments were enjoyed.

Nampa Girl Leaves For Minnesota for Nurse's Training

BOISE, Idaho — Laura Nakamura, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Nakamura of Nampa, Idaho, left recently for Rochester, Minnesota, to start nurse's training at St. Mary's hospital.

She graduated from Nampa High school last year with valedictorian honors.

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For U. S. nisei the biggest news-break of the week, in fact, of many a week, was the story of the U. S. Army's decision to re-enlist nisei on a volunteer basis into the armed forces of this country. But on many a battle front, the war which the nisei were destined to enter by reason of this proclamation, was still raging. In the Caucasus area the Germans faced a Dunkirk of their own, as the Russians pressed the last remnants of the axis troops toward the Sea of Azov. But more important to the people of the world was news of the final victory for the Russians in their valiant defense of Stalingrad. Stalingrad, memorable symbol of valor and honor during long weeks of bottle when every street and every building in the city was a front battleline, vanquished her enemy, and on Feb. 2 announced the end of the battle. German captives taken numbered 91,000.

The navies of the United States and Japan were again fighting for control of the Solomon Islands this week, where air and sea battles were taking place as the Japanese sought to regain bases lost in the southern Solomons. The Japanese struck twice at tiny Guadalcanal. Stalingrad of the Solomons. Although both ships and planes battered each other in this area, neither side advanced, as both sparred for position.

On the domestic front, the varying issues of a wartime economy confronted the people. As March 15, income tax day, came closer, proponents of pay-as-you-go tax plans increased pressure to put their plans into effect. The Beardsley Rumml plan of putting the tax year one year ahead was getting nationwide publicity. The treasury, fearing the nation was beginning to confuse this proposed plan with the actual tax plan, had earlier reiterated that income taxes were due March 15 as originally scheduled. But last week, as a counter proposal to the many plans of easier tax payments, the treasury proposed its own 24 percent pay-as-you-go plan. The 24 percent tax would include the present 5 percent victory tax and would be deductible from pay envelopes. With meat and canned food rationing imminent, the OPA last week announced a further cut in the next coffee ration, which would allow one pound per person per six weeks in contrast with the former five-week period. Housewives, already trying out ways and means of making coffee go further, smiled ruefully, but made no protest.

Topaz Citizens Will Organize JACL Group

Informal Meeting of
Interested Residents
Launches New Chapter

TOPAZ, Utah—The Topaz Times reported last week that the first step for the organization of a Topaz chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League was taken on Jan. 25 at an informal meeting of interested residents and JACL leaders. After a discussion on the necessity and feasibility of founding such an organization, it was unanimously agreed that a League chapter should be established, it was reported.

The consensus of opinion among those attending the meeting was centered about the need for an organized front among the Japanese Americans against the various anti-minority groups throughout the nation, the Times said. Cognizant of this need, it was stated, they decided that the JACL, in being the only nationwide nisei organization in existence today, should be the central organization for the representation of the Japanese people in America.

An organizational rally to be held on Feb. 7 is being planned.

Hog Raising Project Proves Successful At Topaz Center

TOPAZ, Utah—Hog raising in the Topaz, Utah, relocation center has proven successful, according to Roscoe Bell, chief of the agricultural division. The annual production of hogs will be stepped up to enable Topaz to be self-sufficient by the end of this year, if possible, he said.

Eleven hogs purchased in November at a total weight of 1430 pounds weighed 3060 pounds at the time of slaughter, or an average gain of two pounds per day for the 69 day period. This is more than the pound and a half average maintained at the U. S. experimental farms.

The cost of feeding the eleven hogs was negligible. Garbage collected from the dining halls, cracked wheat and alfalfa hay were provided the hogs, the only cash expenditure being the purchase of alfalfa hay for approximately \$10. At the current hog price of 14 cents per pound, the net gain on these hogs was about \$200.

Sausage from the hogs will be served in Topaz dining halls Thursday.

Due to the lack of state inspection facilities in Topaz, the butchering took place at the Kelly Packing Company in Fillmore.

Protestant Group Plans to Aid Evacuee Resettlement Program

The Protestant Commission for Japanese Service, headed by the Rev. Frank Herron Smith, this week released an account of its activities for 1942 and announced that its next major effort will be to aid in the resettlement program of the evacuees.

According to the Rev. Smith, his commission will cooperate in this resettlement work with the WRA, the Rundquist committee, the JACL and all other organizations aiding in this program. Together with Dr. Clarence Gillet (Congregational) and the Bishop Reifsnider (Episcopal), the Rev. Smith will go into the mid-west area to work to create favorable sentiment and locate employment for the evacuees. Other members of the commission are to follow later.

The commission's review of activities, covering the period from February through December, 1942, reported that the group set up Protestant panels to testify in the hearings of the Tolan Congressional Committee and advocated, instead of any mass evacuation, a selective evacuation with a hearing for each person suspected of disloyalty.

When evacuation was decided upon by the authorities, the commission urged all Protestant churches and friends to come to the aid of the evacuees, and "the response was tremendous and a wonderful chapter of loving service was written."

At every one of the eighteen WCCA centers, the commission planned and carried out religious services and aided in organizing inter-denominational programs.

When the evacuees were moved to WRA centers, the commission contacted churches and federations in the regions of the centers and encouraged their aid and fellowship for the evacuees. The members also continued their visits to the evacuees, even at the distant projects of Wyoming and Arkansas.

At both the WCCA and WRA centers, the commission secured for the evacuees "dozens of organs and pianos, hundreds of benches, thousands of song-books, great quantities of recreational material, magazines, books, crayons, mimeograph supplies, chapel furnishings, bicycles and other needed items."

For Christmas at the WRA centers, the commission cooperated with a number of other organizations in providing special programs and gifts for all children, Buddhist and Christian alike.

Throughout the entire period, the commission endeavored to create favorable public sentiment for the evacuees and maintained close consultative contact with WCCA and WRA officials, rendering information and advice and "seeking correction of the situation when abuses were found by going directly to the officials concerned, and not by newspaper publicity." The commission also served as a channel of communication for all Protestant agencies and individuals seeking to serve the evacuees.

In relocation work, the commission found places for many relocated students and secured employment for many who wished to leave the centers.

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Use of Evacuee-Owned Cars Advocated by California Group

Stored Autos Equipped
With Pre-War Grade of
Tires, Declares Paper

FRESNO, Calif. — The Fresno Bee said on Jan. 28 an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 automobiles and trucks, owned by evacuees of Japanese ancestry, which are equipped with pre-war grade tires in good condition, are believed to be stored for the duration in public and private garages in the three Pacific Coast states.

The Bee article said:

"These cars represent a market value of from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 on a basis of \$50 a car. But of more importance during the rubber shortage, they carry from 100,000 to 125,000 tires made out of good rubber.

"Their owners are in Japanese relocation centers in California and other states.

"Before they left for these centers, however, they carefully stored their autos, passenger and trucks. They jacked them up, put blocks under axles, removed the batteries and deflated tires to about 10 pounds.

"These revealing facts came to light when OPA investigators started check for excess tires and found two buildings in West Fresno, owned by Nipponese now in relocation centers. They house more than 100 cars in excellent condition, all belonging to the Japanese, and the cars are not for sale. These investigators know where there are several hundred more Japanese-owned cars stored in Fresno county.

"A check with the State Motor Vehicle department in Sacramento shows there were 35,000 automobiles and trucks registered to the Japanese when the evacuation order of General John L. DeWitt became effective. In the first warning DeWitt advised the Orientals to move east of the military areas or they would be interned. It is estimated by government authorities that from 5000 to 6000 automobiles were driven out of

Legislature Will Probe Evacuee Car Situation

SACRAMENTO—Reports that a considerable number of trucks and automobiles, as well as farm equipment, have been stored in California by evacuees of Japanese ancestry will be investigated by a committee of the State Legislature.

Senator Jack B. Tenney, Los Angeles, chairman of the committee on un-American activities, announced last week that his group will try to find a way to bring the tires from such cars to the nation's stock pile. Hugh M. Burns, Fresno, a member of the Tenney "Little Dies" committee, was authorized to start the investigation in Fresno next week.

Evacuee Youths Choose Inland Empire Schools

HUNT, Idaho — Five students from the Minidoka Relocation Center have been granted leave to resume their college studies at two Inland Empire schools.

Ted Uomoto, Tom Shimizu, and Frank Yoshimura will attend Washington State College at Pullman. Taka Oka and Robert Yamasaki will be enrolled at Gonzaga University, Spokane.

Before obtaining leave the students were cleared by the F.B.I.

the state to avoid detention, by owners heeding this warning.

"Several hundred cars were driven to assembly centers by their owners and the government impounded them and purchased about 200. Others were sold in private deals, but the balance of the 25,000 are believed in storage in various cities until such a time as the Japanese can return to civilian life and use them."

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