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President Roosevelt Endorses Army's Action Reopening War Services for Nisei

Hawaii Fills Quota for Army's Nisei Combat Team; Volunteers Jam Territory's Draft Offices

American-Born Japanese Begin Enlisting As Soon As Change in Army Policy Regarding Nisei Announced by Gen. Delos C. Emmons

HONOLULU, T. H. — Within a few hours after the announcement from Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the Army's Hawaiian department, that American-born Japanese would be accepted for active combat duty in a new unit to go into training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, selective service offices here were jammed with Japanese Americans anxious to take a "crack at the Axis."

It was reported that American-born Japanese began enlisting as rapidly as their applications could be passed on and it was expected that the quota of 1500 for Hawaii would be exceeded.

Reports here said that the initial group of 1,500 will sail for the mainland to go into training at Camp Shelby within a few weeks.

Following upon the commendation expressed by Gen. Emmons for the participation of Hawaii's population of Japanese ancestry in the war effort, other sources noted that Japanese have been important factors in helping construct fortifications, in advancing the rapid excavation and completion of air-raid shelters, and in all other activities where they have been asked or permitted to serve.

Although one battalion from Hawaii, composed entirely of Hawaiians of Japanese descent is already in combat training on the mainland as the 100th Infantry Battalion, the drafting of Japanese Americans had been cancelled since Pearl Harbor. A Los Angeles Times reporter, Kyle Palmer, in Hawaii on special assignment, found that hundreds of university students of Japanese descent, unable for more than a year to enlist in the armed forces, have insisted upon being enrolled in labor battalions.

"In talking to some of these boys, the feeling is inescapable that they are bewildered by the shadow of suspicion that lies upon them; that they would gladly risk their lives to prove their loyalty," Palmer wrote.

These labor battalions of young Americans of Japanese descent, known as the "V. V. V.'s", have been working on war construction at soldier's pay.

British Columbia Seeks to Prevent Nisei Education

VICTORIA, B. C.—The provincial government of British Columbia will sponsor legislation to prevent education of school children of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia schools during the present legislative session which opened Tuesday.

The ban on education for evacuee children by provincial authorities was expected to pass over the vigorous protests of the opposition party. School boards would have a legal right to reject students of Japanese ancestry if the measure passes.

At present most of the schooling of young children in the relocation cities established in Slo-can Valley and other centers in eastern British Columbia is being conducted by young Canadians of Japanese ancestry.

Tule Lake Hawaiians Declare Selves for Voluntary Induction

NEWELL, Calif. — Block 39 Hawaiians are 100 percent behind Secretary of War Stimson's decision for voluntary induction of nisei into the armed forces of the United States, they declared in a letter to the Tule-an Dispatch last week.

The letter expressed the hope that leaders of the JACL will take the initiative and thus set the example for the rest of the nisei in the Project.

Many of the Hawaiians have relatives and friends in the nationally publicized 100th Infantry at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

War Department Contacts Nisei Reserve Group

Walter Tsukamoto Wires Secretary Stimson Volunteering Services

Although the War Department has not yet called up American-born Japanese with reserve officers' commission, it contacted them on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by letter and special forms with a view to reaching a final decision shortly about them, according to word from Washington.

Several Japanese Americans with reserve commissions have offered their services to the United States Army following the War Department's announcement of Jan. 28 on the formation of a Japanese American combat team.

One of them, Walter Tsukamoto, Sacramento attorney and former national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, wired Secretary of War Stimson on Feb. 8:

"I have requested immediate active duty and assignment to my commanding general five times since the war but was advised my Japanese ancestry precluded such assignment. I have been a reserve officer continually since 1927, and my sole reason for becoming an officer was, of course, to serve my country in time of need. May I beg of you to bring about my immediate assignment. My wife and five children, all loyal Americans, join with me in this request."

Tsukamoto, now at the Tule Lake relocation center, holds a reserve commission as a captain in the Judge Advocate General's department of the United States Army.

To Visit Several Relocation Centers

WASHINGTON — Senator Albert Chandler (D., Ky.), chairman of the senate military affairs subcommittee to investigate conditions in the ten war relocation centers for Japanese evacuees, will visit several relocation projects this month while en route to Los Angeles to address a Washington's birthday Democratic banquet on February 22.

Wirin Will Be JACL Counsel In Court Tests

Appointment of A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles attorney, as legal counsel for the National Japanese American Citizens League was announced Thursday by Mike M. Masakoa, national secretary of the JACL.

Mr. Wirin, who is regarded as outstanding attorney on civil rights cases, will represent the JACL in the Regan Native Sons case in the U. S. District Court of Appeals in San Francisco on Feb. 19 and in the Oshiro case in the California State Court of Appeals in Los Angeles on Feb. 24.

He will file briefs and the JACL will appear as a "friend of the court" in both cases. In the Regan case he will represent the JACL jointly with Walter Tsukamoto, former national JACL president.

Mr. Wirin, a graduate of Harvard University in 1921 and Boston University Law School in 1924, has had a distinguished career in the practice of law in Los Angeles, specializing in civil rights cases on behalf of individual Americans, trade unions and race minority groups.

He is at present the Southern California counsel for the National office of the American Civil Liberties Union. He served as counsel for the Southern California ACLU from 1937 to 1942. During this period he also represented the Southern California CIO as counsel. He was senior office attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in Los Angeles from 1933-35 and 1935-37.

A notable case in which Mr. Wirin has figured was the "contempt of court" conviction of the Los Angeles Times which concerned the "freedom of the press" rights of newspapers to comment on court decisions. He successfully appealed the conviction of the Los Angeles Times in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Wirin conferred with members of the national headquarters staff of the JACL on the Regan and Oshiro cases in Salt Lake City on Wednesday.

Captain Kahn Ueyeyama of the United States army has been promoted to the rank of major, according to word received by friends in Salt Lake City.

Major Ueyeyama, formerly a physician in San Francisco JACL, is stationed at Camp Grant, Ill.

He recently visited Salt Lake City and spent two days at the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz.

Nisei Captain Wins Promotion to Major At Camp Grant

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Cites 'Nearly Five Thousand' American-Born Japanese Now in Country's Armed Forces

"Americanism Is Not, and Never Was, a Matter Of Race or Ancestry," Chief Executive Writes Secretary of War Stimson on Feb. 1

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt this week endorsed the Army's new Japanese American combat team which will begin training shortly for combat service in an active theatre of war and declared that these new volunteers will add to the "nearly five thousand loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who are already serving in the armed forces of our country."

In a letter to Secretary of War Stimson, the President foresaw the eventual reinstatement of selective service procedures for all Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The President defined a "good American" as being one "who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy."

"Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry," the President stated.

He declared that all loyal Americans should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution.

The President declared that he was glad to observe that the War Department, Navy Department, the War Manpower Commission, the Department of Justice and the War Relocation Authority are collaborating in a program which will assure the opportunity for all loyal Americans, including Americans of Japanese ancestry, to serve their country.

The complete text of President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary of War Stimson reads as follows:

The White House
February 1, 1943

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

The proposal of the War Department to organize a combat team consisting of loyal American citizens of Japanese descent has my full approval. The new combat team will add to the nearly five thousand loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who are already serving in the armed forces of our country.

This is a natural and logical step toward the reinstatement of the selective service procedures which were temporarily disrupted by the evacuation from the west coast.

No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry. A good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy. Every loyal American citizen should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution—whether it be in the ranks of our armed forces, war production, agriculture, government service, or other work essential to the war effort.

I am glad to observe that the War Department, the Navy Department, the War Manpower Commission, the Department of Justice, and the War Relocation Authority are collaborating in a program which will assure the opportunity for all loyal Americans, including Americans of Japanese ancestry, to serve their country at a time when the fullest and wisest use of our manpower is all-important to the war effort.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Utah Farmers Ask Evacuee Help To Meet Manpower Shortage

WASHINGTON—The use of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to assure a "practical solution for Utah's farm labor problem by March 15" was in the hands of the War Manpower Commission Sunday, it was disclosed by Representative Walter K. Granger, D, Utah, according to the Associated Press.

Acting on an appeal from the Sons of Utah Pioneers, Rep. Granger has suggested to the commission that Japanese American labor in the state be made available to the farmers on a special basis, and that portable buildings formerly occupied by CCC camps be made available for housing the workers.

Special handling of the Utah problem was requested by the Pioneers group on the grounds that farms in the state are small and that farmers cannot meet present federal regulations for utilizing the

labor, including the providing of lodging and transportation.

The letter received by Granger from the Sons of Utah Pioneers in Salt Lake City pointed out that war industry wages, and enlistment and drafting into the armed services have stripped Utah farms of sufficient labor for operation and that Japanese Americans in the state form the greatest available supply of potential food producers, if they are properly regimented.

The letter stated that many farms in the state were faced with the prospect of letting lands lie fallow this spring, and that many rich dairy herds have been sold for beef because the dairymen were unable to hire help. "Assurances that help will be made available must be forthcoming not later than March 15," it said, "or many farmers will be forced to plant easily handled grain crops or forego planting parts of their land altogether."

Wakayama Case Will Be Test Of Army's Evacuation Decree

Legality of Military Orders as Affecting Citizens Questioned

LOS ANGELES—The American Civil Liberties Union has begun a test action in the federal court to determine the legality of military orders under which 70,000 American-born Japanese were removed from the west coast in 1942.

A writ of habeas corpus was asked in behalf of Ernest Wakayama, Hawaiian-born Japanese World War veteran and a member of the American Legion, and his American-born wife, Toki Wakayama.

Federal Judge Henry A. Hollzer granted the writ Monday and ordered it returned in his court on March 5. Sitting with Judge Hollzer in the case were Judges Campbell Beaumont and J. F. T. O'Connor.

A. L. Wirin, attorney for the ACLU, said he will attempt to show that a presidential order limited the authority of the military commanders to exclude the two persons of Japanese ancestry from military areas and, in addition, did not include the authority to detain them.

United States Attorney Leo Silverstein and the state attorney general's office opposed the habeas corpus petition, contending the detention of Japanese is legal and the president has authority in wartime to take any steps he considers necessary to safeguard the nation.

Earl Warren, now governor of the state of California and former attorney general, prepared a brief, stating:

"The evacuation measure is not punitive but precautionary. The order does not mean such a practice will be continued after the war. Among Japanese communities along the coast, there is enough disloyalty, potential if not active, with possible results in sabotage, to warrant evacuation."

Wirin, in filing the petition, stated:

"The test is, not if the persons involved look or act as we do, but if they think like us, and the majority of these Japanese are loyal. The evacuation order may have been justified by military necessity, but continued detention of Japanese American citizens is not justified or warranted under the American system of justice."

Five Hundred May Volunteer at Minidoka, Says Idaho Official

BOISE, Idaho — About 500 of the 1661 American-born Japanese eligible for military service at the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt are expected to volunteer for Army combat service, Major William S. Perry, Idaho state draft official, said Sunday after returning from the WRA center.

It was reported here in the Boise Evening Statesman that Jerome area farmers were opposing plans to enlist American-born Japanese in the Army because they need them for harvesting work this year.

Student Relocation Group Will Centralize Work at Philadelphia

In a telegram to the Pacific Citizen this week, Dean Robert O'Brien of the University of Washington, who is retiring as national director of the Japanese American Student Relocation Council, advised that, starting February 15, all correspondence to the student relocation group should be directed to the new consolidated office in Philadelphia, Pa., at 1201 Chestnut street.

Consolidation of the offices of the Student Relocation Council is now in process, and offices in San Francisco, Portland and Seattle are being closed, he indicated.

Dean O'Brien said that students must expect a slight delay in the answering of correspondence while the files are being moved from

Evacuees Barred From Voting by Wyoming Bill

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — The Wyoming House of Representatives passed on Feb. 4 a Senate approved measure to prevent persons relocated in Wyoming because of the war from voting in Wyoming state elections.

The bill, aimed at the 10,000 Japanese evacuees at the Heart Mountain relocation center, was adopted 41 to 14 and sent to Gov. Lester C. Hunt.

It is believed the bill does not affect absentee voting by the evacuees whose legal residence is in the west coast states from which they were moved.

Anti-Alien Bill Approved by Utah Senate

Twenty Senators Back Hopkin Measure Which Bans Alien Ownership

The Utah state senate Monday passed the anti-alien property ownership bill, aimed primarily at aliens of Japanese ancestry, without debate and without a dissenting vote.

The measure (S.B. 5) sponsored by Senator Alonzo Hopkin was passed under suspension of the rules with 20 senators voting "aye" and three absent. It was amended to give the attorney general power to proceed against violators of the act; to make it mandatory that his office start proceedings when a violation occurs; and to make the act effective upon approval.

The main provisions of the bill, which was copied from the California law, are:

1. That aliens ineligible for U. S. citizenship (Orientals) are ineligible to own real property in Utah.

2. That corporations, in which a majority of the owners are individually ineligible for citizenship, are likewise ineligible to own real property.

3. That where this country has a treaty or agreement with a foreign country providing for reciprocal property ownership rights, aliens of that country may acquire real property in this state.

4. That property may not pass to an ineligible alien by inheritance.

5. That property acquired in violation of the act shall escheat to the state.

Senate Hopkin explained that the bill went as far as the constitution permitted.

Tule Lake Cooperative Increases Membership

NEWELL, Cal.—Total membership of the Tule Lake Cooperative Enterprise, Inc., has increased to 6120 following the second membership campaign held recently, reports the Dispatch.

Wirin: JACL's Action is Step Of Major Significance Toward Preserving Fundamental Rights

By A. L. Wirin

I have accepted the privilege of serving the JACL, as one of its attorneys, in association with Saburo Kido and Walter Tsukamoto, with a full appreciation of the vast importance and the heavy responsibility of the legal task ahead; I have undertaken this assignment, moreover, because of a profound conviction that as one of JACL counsel (and the one not in a detention camp or relocation center), I shall be furnished with an additional opportunity, as well as obligation, to fight the good fight on the home battlefield not for the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry alone, but for all the minority, racial, and political groups through the United States.

It is with this spirit that I deem the decision of the JACL staff to appear in the Federal and California state courts, a vital step of major significance in the general struggle to preserve the rights of all the people.

On two fighting legal fronts has the JACL now launched campaigns:

I. The fight to protect fundamental human rights.

II. The struggle to preserve basic property rights, for both alien and American Japanese.

1. To protect human rights of American citizens, the JACL will appear as a "Friend of the Court," in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco next Friday, February 19th, to safeguard the American citizenship of 70,000 Nisei. It will oppose the efforts of the "Native Sons of the Golden West" to cancel the citizenship of American born Japanese.

Appearing for the JACL will be Caucasian, as well as Japanese, Negro and other lawyers representing minority racial groups in the

United States.

The race-baiting program of the Native Sons, and the other pressure groups aligned with them, will be fought on the basis that not alone Japanese are its prospective victims, but all minority racial groups in the country as well.

2. The JACL, will appear in addition, again as a "Friend of the Court" in the California District Court of Appeals at Los Angeles. This time it is to be in support of the property rights of the Japanese.

A Los Angeles judge has decided that a Japanese lessee of a hotel in Los Angeles' "Little Tokyo" who was himself evacuated as well as all his roomers under military orders, continued nonetheless to be fully liable for all payments due under the lease. The case is on appeal to the District Court of Appeal. The case involves in the first place the rights of Issei as well as Nisei; in the second place, it affects the legal obligations of all evacuees, not only under leases, but by virtue of all contracts both oral or written. Such contracts include all obligations to pay money whether by promissory note or otherwise.

If the case is won both Japanese lessees or other Japanese evacuees are in a position to benefit substantially.

The JACL has pledged itself to support the fight to protect such property interests of all evacuees, and to cooperate in further appeal if necessary including an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

This case, too, affords an opportunity to protect the rights not alone of Japanese, but of any others who have suffered unnecessary and illegal financial losses occasioned by the war.

Southern California Christian Groups Oppose Discrimination

Open Letter Sent to Legislators Regarding Anti-Nisei Measures

LOS ANGELES—A letter of protest "as Christians and as representatives of Christian churches" against discriminatory proposals aimed at Americans of Japanese ancestry in the state legislature of California has been sent to members of the assembly and senate by the Church Federation of Los Angeles and the Southern California Council of Churches.

The letter, dated January 30, noted that "many of the persons potentially affected by the proposed legislation are members of our churches" and "discrimination against them contradicts the international work of Christian missionary endeavor."

The letter further pointed out: "The state legislature and you individual members thereof are confronted with legislative proposals which are directed against American citizens of Japanese ancestry who formerly resided in our state and who are now relocated elsewhere because of war exigencies, but who because of home and business ties in California might be expected to return to the state following the war. Some of this proposed legislation, we are informed, provides for the cancellation of citizenship of those who are American-born and for other severe limitations of a discriminatory nature."

"The burden of our message to you is to protest against these discriminatory proposals and to urge that a spirit of justice, fair play and far-sighted deliberation may be exercised. It is our prayer that our state and nation may overcome any temptations to fall to the level of that racism which is spreading terror to so many parts of the globe."

The letter, signed by Alonzo E. Bell, president of the Church Federation of Los Angeles, and by Dr. Donald H. Tippett, president of the Southern California Council of Churches, concluded:

"Your positions as legislators inevitably cause you to face race issues as among the most critical problems before our democ-

Forum to Discuss Japanese Americans

NEW YORK—In order to promote a better understanding of the role of Japanese Americans in the national victory program, a special forum will discuss the subject on Saturday, Feb. 13, at the Hotel Commodore.

Dr. Arthur Upham Pope of New York, president of the Committee on National Morale, will be chairman. Speakers on the forum will include Dillon Myer, national WRA director; Blake Clark, author of "Remember Pearl Harbor"; Donald Henderson, international president of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America (UCAPAWA); CIO; Louis Goldblatt, international representative, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; CIO; Michael J. Obermeier, president, Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local No. 6, AFL; Janet Fukushima, chairman, Japanese American Committee for Democracy, and Abner Green, American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born.

The meeting will be sponsored by the Japanese American Committee for Democracy and the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Discriminatory legislation against the members of one race causes anxiety, restlessness and friction among all racial minorities which look to the spirit of democratic justice as their security. If racial groups cannot depend on the understanding, the tolerance and the good will of Christian democracy, their hope is gone. The hope turned to despair will rise in global conflagration and racial warfare. Your attitudes now will have historical repercussions.

"In the name of the church, we earnestly pray that you will resist the legislative proposals which we have referred to and will stand for open, constructive and generous handling of the problems which will exist when the war with Japan has been terminated."

E. C. Farnham is executive secretary of the Church Federation and the Southern California Council of Churches.



World at War

This week Japan lost the six-months long battle for Guadalcanal while the Red Armies of the Soviet Union plunged forward in their blitz attack against the retreating legions of Nazi Germany. While the remnants of the Japanese army on Guadalcanal were evacuating the island, Soviet forces were fighting in the streets of Rostov and were threatening Kharkov. German retreat on the eastern front was turning into a full-fledged rout. The Russians, in capturing an annihilating German force around Stalingrad had taken a Nazi field marshal and several generals. All in all, the German "winter line" was leaking like a sieve. In the north the siege on the heroic city of Leningrad was lifted. Day after day, the German people heard the mournful music of the "Funeral March" from the Berlin radio as the Nazis announced the defeat at Stalingrad. So vast was the extent of the Russian gains that Adolph Hitler was back to where he was 18 months ago in the battle for Russia.

As the Red Army pressed forward, Ex-Ambassador to Russia Davies, even hazarded a guess that Hitler was dead, either a suicide or the victim of the German high command. . . . Meanwhile, U. S. Economic Stabilization Director Bynes forecast an Allied offensive on Hitler's fortress of continental Europe in 1943 as he announced a compulsory 48-hour week for labor in 32 manpower shortage areas. All workers will receive time and a half, however, over 40 hours. . . . Shoe rationing was also announced Sunday. At one relocation center (Topaz) the community council took action to obtain shoes for evacuees at the center, since residents of WRA centers do not have ration books.

In Hawaii

In Hawaii, where there have been some demands for the evacuation of the whole Japanese population, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding the Hawaiian area, Monday relinquished 18 major civil functions which had been carried on by the army since Pearl Harbor. His action served to return a majority of civil functions to the civilian government in Hawaii, although the island bastions are still under martial law and the right of habeas corpus is still suspended.

Gen. Emmons who has commended Hawaii's Japanese for their cooperation since Pearl Harbor has declared that there will be "no mass evacuation" from Hawaii. . . . Return of civil functions to the territorial government follows upon a visit to Washington by Governor-General Ingram Stainback. During the latter's absence the acting governor of Hawaii has been Ernest Kai.

Des Moines Police Seek Man Who Beat Young Nisei Domestic

DES MOINES, Iowa—A "shabbily-dressed" man who invaded a Des Moines home and beat a 19-year-old American girl of Japanese ancestry into unconsciousness was sought by police Saturday.

When she answered the doorbell, Fumi Mae Miyuki told police, the man asked her if she were Japanese. She answered in the affirmative and he forced her into the kitchen, where he beat her, the International News Service reported.

The girl was employed as a domestic in the home.

March of Dimes Campaign Nets \$400 at Jerome

DENSON, Ark.—A total of \$402.73 was raised in the Jerome Infantile Paralysis drive, reports the Jerome Communicator. The president's birthday dance netted \$142.

Nisei Soldiers Prepare For Combat Duty



These official U. S. Army photos show some of the activities in which American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, are engaging in preparation for eventual combat duty in an active theater of war. In the top photo members of the 100th Infantry Battalion head toward their objective in a simulated landing attack. They are, left to right, Pvt. Mamoru Takabayashi, Pvt. Morris Kihara, Sgt. Robert M. Takeo, Pfc. Naoto Takamoto and Pfc. Arthur Tengen.

In the middle photo nisei soldiers from Hawaii man an anti-tank gun, nicknamed "Madame Pele" after a famous Hawaiian volcano. Members of the crew are Pvt. Wallace Onume, Corp. Tetsuo Hayashi and Corp. Harry Nakao.

22-Year Old Evacuee, Born in Japan, Writes to President, Pleads for Chance to Fight

Because Henry Ebihara, 22, is an alien, he is barred from the armed forces of the country he prefers to call his own — the United States.

But his pal "Curly" was killed in action at Pearl Harbor. Other friends came home maimed for life. Then more of his friends volunteered. "They were last heard of as missing in the Philippines."

Henry Ebihara wanted to fight to avenge the death of these friends. But more than that, he believes that "the fate of the free peoples is at stake. Last week he wrote to President Roosevelt and to Secretary of War Stimson asking for "a chance to enlist for active combat duty."

The letter, written from Ebihara's present Topaz relocation center home, declares:

"I know you are a very busy man and I hate to bother you like this when you are so busy in more important matters.

This is just a simple plea that comes from within my heart, crying for someone to listen.

"I was very happy when Secretary of War Stimson announced that Nisei Americans would be given a chance to volunteer for active combat duty. But at the same time I was sad—sad because under your present laws I am an enemy alien. I am a 22-year old boy, American in thought, American in act, as American as any other citizen. I was born in Japan. My parents brought me to America when I was only two years old. Since coming to America as an infant, my whole life was spent in New Mexico. My only friends were Caucasian boys.

"At Pearl Harbor my pal, Curly Moppins was killed outright without a chance to fight back when the Japanese planes swooped down in a treacherous attack. And Dickie Harrell and other boys from my home town came back maimed for life. Then more of my classmates volunteered — Bud Henderson, Bob and Jack Aldridge, etc.; they were last heard of as missing in the Philippines. It tears my heart out to think that I could not avenge their deaths.

"The laws of this country bar me from citizenship — because I am an Oriental — because my skin is yellow. This is not a good law and bad laws could be changed.

"But this is not what I want to bring up at this time. As you well know, this is a people's war. The fate of the free people all over the world hangs in a balance. I only ask that I be given a chance to fight to preserve the principles that I have been brought up on and which I will not sacrifice at any cost. Please give me a chance to serve in your armed forces.

"In volunteering for active combat duty, my conscience will be clear and I can proudly say to myself that I wasn't sitting around, doing nothing when the fate of the free people was at stake.

"Any of my Caucasian friends would vouch for my loyalty and sincerity. Even now some of them may be sleeping an eternal sleep in a lonely grave far away from home, dying for the principles they loved and sincerely believed.

"I am not asking for any favors or sympathy. I only ask

Evacuation Legality Will Face Test in U. S. Court of Appeals

SAN FRANCISCO—Legal actions challenging the constitutionality of the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast and the legality of related military proclamations will be heard by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco on February 19th.

Three such cases have been grouped together by the court, as has the litigation instituted by the Native Sons of the Golden West and other organizations testing the citizenship rights of

American-born Japanese.

Such importance has been attached to the actions that they will be heard by a seven judge court, instead of the customary three man tribunal. Undoubtedly, no matter how the trials result, the decisions will be taken to the United States Supreme Court because, in the opinion of many legal observers, they perhaps represent the most far reaching litigation growing out of World War II.

Evacuees Directly Affected

Directly affected by the actions are some 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry now in the relocation centers, and more particularly, the two-thirds of the group who are American-born citizens.

At stake will be the power of the military to evacuate certain areas or otherwise restrict the activities of citizens of foreign ancestry as a matter of wartime necessity.

The evacuation, as well as other related steps such as the curfew regulations, was accomplished through proclamations and exclusion orders issued by Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command.

General DeWitt issued the proclamations under authority granted him in an executive order signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt a few weeks after the outbreak of the war. The executive order delegated power of evacuation to the Secretary of War or any "appropriate military commander."

Ordered by Gen. DeWitt While ordered by General DeWitt, the actual physical evacuation was carried out by the War-time Civil Control Administration established by Gen. DeWitt for that particular purpose. The evacuees were delivered by the WCCA after several months in assembly centers to relocation centers where they came under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority, a civilian agency created by another executive order.

The test cases already on file cover four related subjects. To be heard February 19th will be arguments on actions filed by Fred T. Korematsu, formerly of Oakland, Calif., and Gordon Hirabayashi, University of Washington student, testing the validity of the evacuation of the evacuation order; on the case of Minoru Yasui of Hood River, Ore., testing the curfew proclamation, and the litigation which is designed to take citizenship status away from persons of Japanese ancestry.

Endo Case Undecided

Also before the courts but not included in this group is the habeas corpus action of Hitsuie Endo, former Sacramento civil service employee, now at the Tule Lake relocation center, which challenges the authority of the War Relocation Authority to confine her to the relocation center. Miss Endo seeks her release to continue her education.

Arguments in the Endo case were heard last summer by Federal District Judge Michael J. Roche, but the court is withholding ruling until the circuit court reaches a decision in other actions.

The case of Ernest Wakayama, World War veteran, and his wife, Toki, in Los Angeles has been set for March 5. The Wakayamas who filed habeas corpus action in October were issued a writ last week in Los Angeles.

New Wyoming Senator Criticizes Handling of Evacuee Relocation

PHILADELPHIA—Sen. Edward V. Robertson (R., Wyo.) Saturday accused the administration of "pampering" Japanese held in war relocation centers.

Robertson, who lives in Cody, Wyo., said that the government's treatment of 11,800 persons of Japanese ancestry at the Heart Mountain center in Wyoming was causing "great unrest" among the residents there.

"Those Japanese do nothing but sit around all day, eat tons of good food, and get fat," he said.

Japanese Aliens Retain Residence Rights, Says Kenny

SAN FRANCISCO — An alien of Japanese ancestry, evacuated from California by military order and resettled in a relocation center outside the state, does not lose his residence because of his removal, Attorney General Robert Kenny said in an opinion Saturday.

The opinion was asked by Matt Brady, San Francisco district attorney. He wanted to know if such a person, in an out-of-state center, could file for divorce in California and submit his case through depositions.

Kenny said it was discretionary with the judge as to whether he should grant a decree on a deposition and in the absence of the complainant.

Mass Exodus From Hawaii Not Planned

Gen. Emmons Answers Rumors of Japanese Evacuation of Islands

HONOLULU, T. H. — Noting rumors current in Honolulu concerning evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the territory of Hawaii, Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the Hawaiian department, recently reiterated that no mass evacuation of Hawaiian Japanese from the islands is contemplated.

The commanding general said that misunderstanding concerning the army policy of evacuating nonessential and undesirable persons from Hawaii had given rise to new rumors on Japanese evacuation.

"No mass or large-scale evacuation is intended or currently possible," the army announcement stated.

It was stated that in the present situation, evacuation will have to be compulsory in some cases. However, each person or family selected for evacuation, except those being evacuated for security purposes, will be given an opportunity to discuss his case with the military authorities. Deferral will be granted where circumstances justify such action, it was said.

Relocation on the mainland will be under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority.

(Gen. Emmons on Jan. 28 highly commended Hawaii's Americans of Japanese ancestry and cited their contributions to the island's military effort.)

(In the first two instances of group evacuation, some 600 persons of Japanese ancestry have been moved from Hawaii to the Jerome relocation center in Arkansas.)

that I be given a chance — a chance to enlist for active combat duty. How can a democratic nation allow a technicality of birthplace to stand in the way when the nation is fighting for that very thing — to preserve the rights of free men?

"The high governmental officials have stated oft-times that this is a people's struggle — regardless of race or color. Could it be a people's struggle if you bar a person who sincerely believes in the very principles we are all fighting for from taking part?

"I beg you to take my plea and give it your careful consideration.

"Sincerely,
"HENRY EBIHARA."

Lawyer's Guild Defends Rights Of U. S. Nisei

SAN FRANCISCO — A suit seeking to bar American-born Japanese from voting was criticized as undemocratic Monday by the National Lawyers' Guild in a brief filed with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals as a friend of court.

Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure dismissed the original action brought by John T. Regan, grand marshal of the Native Sons of the Golden West last July. The Native Sons appealed.

The guild's brief said: "If democracy is only to be for white people, our war aims are meaningless and there is little distinction between them and Hitler's aim to conquer the world for the 'Aryan' people."

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:
The Native Sons Case

The Native Sons of the Golden West, a race-baiting organization for white Californians only, in pursuing its campaign for an Aryan America, is pressing a suit in the United States District Court of Appeals for the cancellation of the citizenship rights of not alone all Americans of Japanese ancestry, but of other non-white extraction, with the exception of Negro Americans. The Native Sons, representing in this the lunatic fringe of reaction, have announced their intention to carry this legal test to the Supreme Court of the United States in an effort to reverse the high court's decision in the Wong Kim Ark case which has determined the right to citizenship of any person born within the jurisdiction of the United States, regardless of race, creed or color.

The Japanese American Citizens League is actively entering the Native Sons case (Regan vs. King) and, as "a friend of court," is filing a brief through its attorneys, A. L. Wirin and Walter Tsukamoto. Since it is entirely conceivable that, because of the fantastic representations made by the Native Sons and because of the fascist-like attitude pursued by them in their arguments, the case may be thrown out of court on a technicality, the JACL through its legal representatives will urge that the case be determined on its merits. In this, the JACL will seek judicial affirmation of the American rights of all Americans, regardless of racial ancestry.

It is interesting to note that Negro Americans are repudiating the Native Sons' concept that United States citizenship is a right for white people only, with the exception again of Negro Americans who, according to the Native Sons, owe their citizenship rights to the Fourteenth Amendment. Prominent Negro attorneys will sign the JACL's brief in the Native Sons case and have signed the brief prepared by the National Lawyers Guild, which is also entering this case as "a friend of court."

Evacuee Property

On the premise that total war demands the total use of the machinery for production, there is certainly merit in the demands now being heard in California for the full utilization of such materials and equipment which were stored by evacuees of Japanese ancestry before their departure for relocation centers. But the approach being made toward the realization of the use of the farm machinery and the rubber tires on idle evacuee-owned cars is to be strongly questioned.

Demands for outright confiscation have been made, and it is also interesting to note that many of advocates of the seizure of this war-needed equipment, like certain American Legion posts, have previously recommended other punitive measures against the state's residents of Japanese ancestry.

In the matter of idle rubber tires, given wide publicity by the McClatchy press in California, a fantastic claim has been made that there are 20,000 to 25,000 cars stored by the evacuees and the figure of 100,000 idle tires has been published. By this reasoning there is one car stored on the west coast for every four or five persons in the relocation centers. The estimate of the War Relocation Authority that there are from 8,000 to 10,000 cars in dead storage is probably much closer to the truth, al-

Segregation Not Implied

A point has been raised in some quarters, in connection with the army's announcement of the formation of a complete combat team to be composed wholly of Americans of Japanese ancestry, that this constitutes an extension of that segregation which was the result of racial evacuation. There is, among those of Japanese descent who were evacuated from the west coast, an understandable fear of anything which smacks of racial distinctions, of "Jim Crowism."

The question whether the formation of a Japanese American combat team is an expression of race segregation was admirably answered this week by Lieutenant William L. Tracy and his War Department recruiting team at the Central Utah relocation center when the question was presented to them. The answer, which reflects the sincerity of the War Department in this entire situation, should put to rest any fears the Japanese Americans may hold on the subject of segregation.

"The organization of your men into a separate combat team is not segregation. It is the means of making the most effective use of your strength for the good of the national war effort and for the ultimate good of all Japanese Americans. *There will be other Japanese Americans taken into the army and they will be assigned in the same way as any other American soldier.* The organization of a separate Japanese American combat team has the distinct and very definite advantage and value of bringing the Japanese American question to the attention of the American public and to establish their position as loyal American citizens."

The War Department's proclamation on this Japanese American combat team declares:

"The effort is not a campaign or a drive, but is an attempt to find a workable solution for the acute wartime problem of one portion of our population. Its fundamental purpose is to put your situation on a plane which is consistent with the dignity of American citizenship.

"Americans of Japanese ancestry are wanted to fight for the United States like any other citizens. They are wanted for combat duty where they are fitted for combat duty and for war work where they are best suited for war work. *They are wanted because the government and the army are convinced of their loyalty.* . . ."

The War Department's action reinstating military service for Americans of Japanese ancestry and its statements and proclamation accompanying the announcement of that decision is heart-warming assurance that the fires of democracy and justice still burn brightly across this whole broad land. Americans of Japanese ancestry will guard dearly the faith and trust shown in them by the government of the United States.

though even this figure may be an excessive one. Thousands of cars were sold by the west coast Japanese before evacuation, while hundreds of others were disposed of, either by sale to the army or to used car dealers, after the evacuees were in assembly centers.

In the matter of farm equipment, although a large percentage was immobilized through storage, an equally large percentage has been rented, sold or loaned and has remained in production on west coast farms.

It is reassuring that government authorities have taken a "cautious attitude" on the problem, despite the public and editorial clamor which is similar in many ways to the demands one year earlier for evacuation, and are awaiting the completion of a War Relocation Authority survey before taking any definite action.

The reservoir of prewar grade rubber on the cars stored by the evacuees will help ease the present dire shortage of tires.

In the matter of farm machinery it should be determined whether the present demands for confiscation or for forced sale stem from immediate necessity for such equipment in production and not from any desire to eliminate the threat of postwar competition by taking away the tools with which the evacuee may resume production. If an urgent need for such equipment exists, government authorities should assure that the rights of the evacuees will be protected in any arrangement which may be deemed necessary.

AN AMERICAN HERO

By Fukuhara



Nisei **USA**
by LARRY TAJIRI

Abraham Lincoln in 1943

We spent a few moments of an afternoon one day about a year ago at the Lincoln memorial in Washington. Japanese planes had left their calling cards of destruction at Pearl Harbor on a Sunday morning some weeks before. The United States was at war and Washington was already gearing itself to its function as the brain of a great and sprawling nation. Hotels were jammed; restaurants were full, and the huge, cow barn-like Union Station was already alive with men in uniform, government girls and well-dressed civilians with briefcases. It was impossible to get a cab on Pennsylvania avenue.

It is only a few minutes from the cacophony of F street and the metallic clatter of the cafeterias to the quiet hill which the American people have dedicated to the immortal memory of a common man who has helped insure for all time the rights of his fellow men. There, in the massive austerity of Tennessee marble, is the people's tribute to Abraham Lincoln. And there, the great seated figure of Lincoln in stone looks out over the land he loved. "With malice toward none, with charity for all," the great carved inscription reads, "With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right."

In these days of war, as America fights to preserve the freedoms for which Lincoln fought and died, it is well to remember that the common, ordinary people of America have dedicated their shrines in Washington to the memory of three men, all builders, all humanitarians. Washington freed this country from tyranny. Jefferson defined its democratic course. Lincoln saved it and renewed its faith. And the bullet from Booth's gun may have killed the mortal Lincoln but for the people of America and the world Abe Lincoln has never died. He has been, and will remain, a symbol of freedom and equality. Today, as in Lincoln's day, the issue is fundamentally one of the right of the state and of property as opposed to human rights. Lincoln would have fought as fiercely and as uncompromisingly today against the Nazi-fascists and the rampant Japanese militarists as he did in his time against the agrarian aristocrats of the south. It is perhaps significant that the brave young Americans who went to the aid of the young Spanish republic in 1937 in the dress rehearsal of the world war against fascism and who left their blood and their bodies in the thir-

sty brown soil of Spain, called themselves the Abraham Lincoln Battalion. And the first American Japanese to fight in that gallant struggle was a New York restaurant worker, Jack Shirai, who died behind a machine gun at Brunete.

It is, after all, the same war. It is the war for freedom and against slavery, whether the war aims include the emancipation of the Negro or the emancipation of the Chinese millions or the freeing of the unhappy peoples of Nazi Europe. The war has been waged on a thousand fronts, over a period of centuries. With each battle, with each war, the people of the war have neared the final victory over the lords of aggrandizement and power-hungry dictators. And in this war we fight today the freedom-loving peoples must keep their war aims and their peace goals sharp and clearly defined. We must win, not only the military war, the war for space and definite terrestrial objectives, but the greater war for freedom, not alone for ourselves, but for all the other people of the world. The victory of the democratic powers can mean a new emancipation proclamation for all the subject peoples, for the decent people of Japan and Germany as well. Annihilation of the military masters of the Axis combination will mean a new opportunity for the peoples of those nations to join again with the free peoples of the world in striving for a better world society. Lincoln would like that.

About a year ago we spent a few moments on a quiet hill in Washington. We sat on the steps of the Lincoln memorial, watching the dusk come to Washington. Like Mr. Smith in Frank Capra's fable, we think the experience helped recharge our faith in democracy. As a nisei American that faith has been sorely tested by the events of the year that followed. But we believe it has remained firm and strong.

On this wartime Lincoln's Birthday it is good to know that things have changed again for all nisei Americans. The government and the War Department, in the midst of a great war, has, in the past two weeks, clearly demonstrated its faith in us, has definitely shown that this is not a race war. Abe Lincoln would have liked that, too.

HENRY FUKUHARA, the artist whose impression of Abraham Lincoln appears on this page, is a resident of the Manzanar relocation center in California. A landscape architect in Santa Monica, he was the president of the Santa Monica JACL prior to evacuation.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Issei Japanese Among Pioneers of American West

A west coast newspaper recently put the question of returning evacuees before the public in its public opinion column where a reporter goes about asking people on the street what they think of current issues.

Of seven or eight persons questioned, only one said she would be willing to see evacuees return. The others, in more or less similar language, declared that they did not want evacuees to come back to their pre-war homes.

Running like a theme through the answers of these persons was the declaration that "we don't need them, we are getting along without them, so we don't want them."

In the first place the question as put by the reporter was misleading. It asked if they would permit "Japanese" to return to their homes. The answers might have been different if, for instance, the people had been asked about their "fellow citizens of Japanese extraction."

At any rate, this newspaper item is indicative of the feeling among many people on the West Coast that we, as a group, do not "belong". They seem to feel that we are a foreign element, permitted to reside in their United States on sufferance, and to be allowed that privilege only so long as our presence was of benefit to them in one way or another.

Many, apparently, do not seem to know that most of the older Japanese are to be numbered among the pioneers of the American west. This is more true in the Northwest which was developed later than California. But in portions of interior California as well as farther north, it was Japanese labor coming in during the lusty, vigorous period of settlement and development that provided valuable manpower in hastening progress.

In certain districts whole valleys were wrested from the wilderness and converted into some of the richest farming country in the nation by these immigrants from the Orient.

It will be important to stress this phase of the background in educating the American public about the evacuees. Giant strides have been taken in recent days toward improving public feeling toward evacuees, and these can be supplemented by an educational program telling the public about the contributions the evacuees have made toward American greatness.

There is a passage which might be applied to our peculiar position in an article on Abraham Lincoln by Harold J. Laski appearing in a recent Reader's Digest. Laski writes:

"Lincoln is America, and America is democracy. It is a prophecy, but it is also a warning. For the America that Lincoln means, the democracy he preserved, does not maintain it-

self. It has to be safeguarded always; it has to be fought for always. For America, like every other land, has no other clue to its freedom than the willingness of men to give their lives for the dream; as Lincoln gave his life. America is always in mortal peril, from selfishness and greed, from the powerful who want yet more power, from the ignorant who fear the innovating power of thought."

In our battle to save democratic action from the selfishness and greed of both the powerful and ignorant, our actions now and future will speak far more eloquently than any recital of long-past accomplishments. But it will not be amiss to let the hundreds of thousands who never heard of Japanese in America until the war know more fully our historic role in the United States. Where an individual's outlook is not warped by fear, greed or blind hating prejudice, presentation of such facts cannot but help bring about better understanding.

Prof. Obata, Wife Give Lectures in Salt Lake City

Professor and Mrs. Chiura Obata of Topaz, Utah, were in Salt Lake City last week for three days of art lectures, demonstrations and short talks before interested groups at the University of Utah and city groups.

They were accompanied by Mrs. Kim Obata, dietician at Topaz; Grace Iida, Mr. Obata's secretary, and Shigeo Aoki of the adult education department.

On Wednesday morning, they addressed three groups meeting in the Union building ballroom at the university. Luncheon with 25 faculty members followed the morning lectures.

Thursday, engagements for Professor Obata and his wife included a talk at the university Union building with demonstrations in art and flower arrangement; a meeting with a Salt Lake City literary club, and a meeting with the Art society at the university.

The Wakayama Case: Court Order Declared New Milestone in Judicial History

Marks First Issuance of Writ of Habeas Corpus in Connection with Challenge of Military Orders Since Beginning of War

An unpretentious court order last week set a new milestone in wartime judicial history in the United States, when a three-judge federal court at Los Angeles ordered writs of habeas corpus to issue in behalf of Ernest Wakayama, first World War veteran and American Legion adjutant of Japanese ancestry, and his American-born wife, Toki.

This marks the first issuance of writs by any United States court since the declaration of war in connection with a challenge of the constitutionality of military orders.

The Wakayama petitions filed in the Los Angeles federal court were sponsored by the Southern California Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union in cooperation with the National ACLU office. They attack the constitutionality of the military exclusion and detention orders issued by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, as those orders affect American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The habeas corpus petitions were filed last September and were intended as test cases, to be taken to the supreme court of the United States, to secure a final court ruling upon the constitutionality of the orders; the cases were argued last October before a specially convened three-judge federal court consisting of Judges Harry A. Hollzer, Campbell E. Beaumont and J. F. T. O'Connor. Appearing at the oral arguments were Attorney A. L. Wirin and Hugh E. Macbeth. On the briefs filed with the court were Attorneys E. W. Camp, Loren Miller and Fred Okrand, as well as Arthur Garfield Hays and Osmond K. Fraenkel of New York City, national ACLU counsel.

No comment by the judges accompanied the formal order.

Taking personal charge of the case, Leo V. Silverstein, United States attorney for southern California, appeared last week before Judge Hollzer seeking a postponement of the hearing until next May. Upon opposition by Attorney Wirin, the hearing was finally set for March 9 in Judge Hollzer's courtroom in the federal building at 9:30 a. m.

It is expected that both Mr. and Mrs. Wakayama will be in court for the hearing. This, too, marks a precedent; the Wakayamas will be the first Japanese to be within a military area on the Pacific coast, not in the custody of the United States marshal, charged with a criminal offense since the evacuation orders last September, and not in a detention camp.

At the forthcoming hearing, ACLU counsel will offer evidence to support the charges asserted in the petitions for the writs of habeas corpus, some of which are:

1. "That the vast majority of American citizens of Japanese ancestry are loyal to the United States, and to its democratic war aims, and are opposed to the antidemocratic imperialistic war aims of Japan.

2. That loyalty "hearings to determine which Americans citizens of Japanese ancestry are loyal and which disloyal" are practicable and appropriate, and that "the release of those who can demonstrate their loyalty, will in no way impede the war effort or be inconsistent with any genuine military necessity; that the only democratic nation in the world that has imprisoned its citizens en masse because of their ancestry or national origin is the United States."

3. That there have been no acts of sabotage or espionage by American citizens of Japanese ancestry, either on the Pacific coast or in the Hawaiian Islands, and "that the imprisonment of the petitioner, or of all Americans of Japanese ancestry, is not necessary in order to prevent espionage and sabotage on the Pacific coast."

4. "That the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Department of Justice have ample facilities adequately to investigate and cause the prosecution of any persons, irrespective of race or ancestry, for the commission of acts of sabotage and espionage, or any other acts interfering with the prosecution of the war or the defense of our nation, and that the FBI and Department of Justice are prepared adequately to cope with any present or imminent danger from the sources indicated."

5. That there is no basis for the imprisonment of Japanese-American citizens as well as Japanese aliens on the plea of "protective custody."

In addition, the habeas corpus petitions charge that the evacuation orders are "the result of the activities of organized political, economic and anti-racial pressure groups, who fomented, agitated and exploited, either for their own selfish interests, or out of a false sense of super (and hence pseudo) patriotism, prejudice and hysteria against Japanese-American citizens solely because of their race, and that said groups and said prejudices and hysteria were the dominant forces in bringing about said evacuation and imprisonment of the petitioners."

In the meantime, set for argument in San Francisco on February 19, in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, have been four cases involving the rights of Americans of Japanese race; one case from Seattle, another from Portland and two from San Francisco.

Of first importance is the suit sponsored by the Native Sons of the Golden West, filed by former Attorney General U. S. Webb, seeking to cancel the citizenship of all Japanese born in the United States.

Opposing the cancellation of such citizenship, in briefs filed as friends of the court, are the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild. The ACLU brief was prepared by Wayne M. Collins, San Francisco ACLU counsel, and was countersigned by Attorney Wirin. The brief in behalf of the Los Angeles and San Francisco chapters of the National Lawyers Guild bears the signatures of Harold M. Sawyer for the San Francisco committee, and Cloe Warne, Charles J. Katz, Loren Miller, Laurence M. Weinberg and A. L. Wirin for the Los Angeles committee.—From the "Open Forum."

the copy desk

Under Fire

The prewar custom of elaborate preparations for weddings, funerals and other social functions has been under fire in recent editorials in the Tulean Dispatch.

"We who had to vote down the theater building proposition a few months ago on the ground that it meant a money-spending proposition—are we today in a position to spend so extravagantly on various affairs?" asked Guest Columnist Father Daisuke Kitagawa in the Jan. 30 issue.

Commended

The members of the Poston police force are being highly commended by evacuee and administrative leaders for their swift, efficient endeavors in apprehending the youths responsible for a recent assault and battery case in Unit II. That such praise is merited, there is no doubt.

It matters not who the victim was or might have been. The point for evaluation is the

Vagaries

Nisei in Paris

Friends of Atsuko Kiyota, American-born Japanese girl from Los Angeles, have been wondering about her whereabouts. Miss Kiyota went to Europe to study art shortly before Hitler's march on Poland. In Paris she married a Dutch citizen, a refugee from Nazi-occupied Netherlands, and was reportedly in the one-time French capital when the Nazis marched in Last week's execution of Walter Avery at the Utah state penitentiary recalls again the case of Utah's "forgotten man," Masato Karumai, who was sentenced to death in 1926 for slaying a fellow Japanese after a quarrel in Carbon county. For some reason the execution was not carried out on the appointed day in 1926 and Karumai became a "forgotten man" behind penitentiary walls. For 15' years his case remained "lost" as far as the law was concerned. In 1941 a state official, checking through old records, again "discovered" Karumai. The old Japanese, now 71, was taken to court and again sentenced to die in October, 1941. Before the state firing squad. However, the state board of pardons commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.

Sgt. Kuroki

Sgt. Ben Kuroki, the nisei gunner who has been raiding occupied France and Nazi Germany and who was recently cited and promoted for "meritorious" conduct, was recently featured in a front-page picture in Stars and Stripes, the American Army newspaper published in England. Sgt. Kuroki is Nebraska-born and a member of the North Platte chapter of the JACL. . . . According to reports, the highest ranking nisei officer in the U. S. Army is a lieutenant-colonel in the Engineers Corps. There are quite a few with captain's bars, mostly in the medical corps. . . .

Keetley, Utah

Fred Wada's "Food for Freedom" farming colony at Keetley, Utah, 6000 feet up in the Wasatch mountains and 40 miles southeast of Salt Lake City on the Lincoln highway, is the subject of an article by Galen M. Fisher in the Survey Graphic magazine's February issue. The Keetley colony was originally composed of 130 voluntary evacuees from California who were brought out by Wada, formerly a successful merchant in Oakland, Calif. They were settled in tourist cabins on the George Fisher ranch at Keetley. With the winter weather freezing all agricultural activities, many Keetley youths are working in the Salt Lake area. Keetley even has a nisei basketball team in the Salt Lake JACL league.

Labor Union

Labor: Willard Townsend and the United Transport Service Employees Union recently made it a matter of union policy to obtain jobs for about 50 members of their union now in Japanese relocation centers.

Legislation

Following the recent flood of bills in the California state legislature against persons of Japanese ancestry, there has been a noticeable reaction in some quarters advising against the passage of discriminatory legislation in the heat of wartime tempers. A group of prominent west coast citizens is reportedly interested in seeing that fair play is assured all loyal Americans. A recent editorial in the San Francisco News urged legislators to "go slow" on legislation affecting U. S. Japanese.

confessed fact that the very life of a human being was endangered; that the right to live in security, assured all the people by our constitution, was outrageously abridged. — From an editorial in the Press Chronicle.

Recognizing the difficulties of nisei 15 to 25 who, in the majority, are still confined in relocation centers, the Rohwer Outpost this week asked editorially for increased vocational training opportunities as "the best means to the end," that of easing of relocation difficulties in the postwar period.

In the 'New Republic': Isamu Noguchi Comments on Recent Center Disturbances

Isamu Noguchi, noted American sculptor, discusses reasons for the recent Poston and Manzanar disturbances and the necessity for hastened relocation in an article, "Trouble Among Japanese Americans," in the New Republic of Feb. 1.

Declaring that the newspaper interpretations of the disturbances, which charged pro-Axis elements with beginning the riots, were oversimplified, Noguchi says that the great sense of frustration felt by all members of the camps and the cleavage between the first and second generations within the camps, were contributing factors to the general situation of which the pro-Axis elements took advantage.

"The riots, though deplorable, were in a sense helpful, since they attracted attention to problems which can only be solved with the help of public opinion. The solution decided on by the WRA is to remove as many as possible of the loyal evacuees for work in communities outside the military areas. They see that resettlement and assimilation must be pushed forward now, while the shortage of labor throughout the

country makes it economically easier," declares Noguchi.

Because individual relocation is a step mtny Japanese and nisei hesitate to take, Noguchi suggests that a plan for group resettlement, by which 25 families would relocate for agricultural purposes, would facilitate the relocation program and also return persons to a needed field.

The nisei should also be available as part of the War Manpower Pool, for placement in factories, he declares.

Of those remaining in the centers for the duration, Noguchi suggests that small-group tenancies, "whereby at least a few of the relocation areas may be developed by the evacuees themselves, with their own capital, tools and manual skill" will prevent the decline of the relocation centers into "stagnant reservations for the old, the misfit and the very young."

Isamu Noguchi, whose work has been on exhibition in many of the leading museums of the country, voluntarily entered the Poston relocation center in April of last year. He returned to New York recently.

JACL Groups at Tule Lake Want Kido Attackers Punished

Protesting the "brutal attack" on Saburo Kido, national JACL president, by "pro-Axis sympathizers" at the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Ariz., JACL members at the Tule Lake center sent a communication to Wade Head, project director at Poston, on Feb. 5.

Pointing out that this was the second attack upon the person of Mr. Kido, the letter stated:

"These attacks upon Mr. Kido cannot be tolerated or excused, and the members of the Citizens league demand that a complete investigation be made and if the assault is established to be entirely unwarranted, as we have reason to believe it is, we insist that the attackers be prosecuted in the Court or Courts having jurisdiction thereof to the end that the maximum penalty under the law be meted out to each of the guilty persons."

The communication was signed by the JACL chapters of Sacramento, Yuba-Sutter-Butte-Colusa, Delta, Tacoma, Valley Civic, Hood River Valley and in the names of members-at-large at Tule Lake.

Reports from Poston indicate that all legal steps are being taken to prosecute the seven men who have signed written confessions of the attack upon Saburo Kido. It is believed that the men face sentences of from one to ten years in prison.

Arizona State Acts Against Nisei Students

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Strongly worded opposition to permitting evacuees of Japanese ancestry to leave war relocation centers to attend college was contained in a memorial introduced in the state house of representatives on Jan. 26.

Sponsored by nine of the chamber's 58 members, the memorial would ask the President and Congress to take either administrative or legislative action to prevent the War Relocation Authority from releasing 2500 young Japanese Americans to continue their education.

Public Relations Program Mapped By Boise Valley

WEISER, Idaho — Plans for a definite public relations program were discussed at a special meeting of the Oregon district of the Boise Valley JACL at the home of George Hashitani last Friday night.

The group voted to place copies of the Pacific Citizen in all public libraries in the district and to have a coordination committee to work with service clubs in the area on community projects.

Mamaro Wakasugi was elected chairman of the district for the coming year. Other officers elected were Alice Hashitani, secretary; Paul Saito, treasurer, and Roy Hashitani, social chairman. Wakasugi and Joe Kumoto will represent the group in the Boise Valley JACL council.

Program for Students Will Be Intensified

Relocation Group Now Seeking Successor to Director O'Brien

NEW YORK CITY — A motion to intensify and extend the work of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council under the increased supervision and support of interested churches, organizations and other groups whose representatives expressed a willingness to accept the financial and other responsibilities was adopted at the meeting of the National Executive Committee held here last week, according to Dr. John Nason, chairman.

This meant a more equal sharing of the burden, much of which had been borne by the American Friends Service Committee. Upon the further recommendation of the special committee which had been appointed by Dr. Nason to look into various matters, the committee voted to have the national office in Philadelphia.

The offer of the Friends for the continued use of the present office space was accepted and a vote of appreciation expressed.

A substantial grant by the Columbia Foundation of San Francisco for administrative purposes, and the pledge by church and organization boards of a monthly grant to meet expenses, as announced by retiring Director Robert W. O'Brien, meant that the work of the council would be carried on with renewed vigor.

The special committee also presented a list of names of men prominent in student and college work from which a successor to Dean O'Brien could be chosen. No selection was made, but after a discussion, a committee was named to look into the availability and further qualifications of the men presented.

A motion was carried that an administrative committee of six to eight members be appointed by Chairman Nason which would be authorized to appoint new members, representing additional groups, to the National Council. An expression of appreciation was voted the retiring director.

Heart Mountain Will Build Civic Center

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Heart Mountain city council last week approved plans to create a civic center for Heart Mountain and selected a triangular plot east of blocks 15 and 14 and south of block 23 for the site, reports the Sentinel.

Tentatively planned for the civic center are a community enterprise building to house a department store, bowling alleys, bank, police station with adjoining court and jail, library, several administration buildings and churches.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Kiyo Ono, a boy, on Jan. 18, at Manzanar.
 To Mrs. John Hasegawa, a girl, on Jan. 20, at Manzanar.
 To Mrs. Yasutoshi Okuji, a boy, on Jan. 21, at Heart Mountain.
 To Mrs. James Tsuchiya, a girl, on Jan. 23, at Heart Mountain.
 To Mrs. Seichi Hanashiro, a girl, on Jan. 23, at Heart Mountain.
 To Mrs. Ikiko Tasui, twin boys, Takao and Atsushi, on Jan. 24, at Manzanar.
 To Mrs. Lucille Sato, a boy, on Jan. 24, at Manzanar.
 To Mrs. Aiko Miyazaki, a girl, Gerrie, on Jan. 25, at Manzanar.
 To Mrs. Tom Shioji, a boy, Gordon, on Jan. 25, at Manzanar.
 To Mrs. Sam Higa, a boy, on Jan. 26, at Heart Mountain.
 To Mrs. Tom Makaji, a girl, on Jan. 26, at Jerome.
 To Mrs. Ritsuo Fujisada, a girl, on Jan. 27, at Heart Mountain.
 To Mrs. Jiro Kawashiri, a girl, on Jan. 27, at Jerome.
 To Mrs. Fudekichi, a boy, on Jan. 28, at Gila River.
 To Mrs. Mitsunori Komura, a girl, on Jan. 28, at Poston.
 To Mrs. Masaki Mitani, a boy, on Jan. 28, at Gila River.
 To Mrs. Satoshi Hashikuni, a boy, on Jan. 28, at Tule Lake.
 To Mrs. Yoshito Koshizumi, a boy, on Jan. 29, at Poston.
 To Mrs. Ichiro Morizono, a boy, David, on Jan. 29, at Granada.
 To Mrs. Kengo Kawaoka, a boy, on Jan. 29, at Gila River.
 To Mrs. Shigetaka Harada, a girl, on Jan. 30, at Gila River.
 To Mrs. Hifumi Ikeda, a boy, on Jan. 30, at Jerome.
 To Mrs. T. Ibara, a boy on Jan. 30, at Poston.
 To Mrs. Fumio Nakahara, a boy, on Jan. 30, at Tule Lake.
 To Mrs. Minoru Nakagawa, a boy, on Jan. 30, at Topaz.
 To Mrs. Raymond Kunishi, a girl, on Jan. 30, at Rohwer.
 To Mrs. Tomoo Inouye, a boy, on Jan. 30, at Rohwer.
 To Mrs. Mitsuo Nakamura, a boy, on Jan. 31, at Rohwer.
 To Mrs. Roy Nikaide, a boy, on Feb. 1, at Tule Lake.
 To Mrs. Hisashi Kaneko, a boy, on Feb. 1, at Tule Lake.
 To Mrs. Masakazu Yoshihara, a boy, on Feb. 1, at Granada.
 To Mrs. Kikuo Frank Kitagawa, a boy, Kiyoshi, on Feb. 1, at Rohwer.
 To Mrs. Isamu Miyamoto, a boy, on Feb. 2, at Rohwer.
 To Mrs. Sadako Sakamoto, a boy, on Feb. 3, at Topaz.
 To Mrs. Tom Sasaki, a girl, on Feb. 3, at Poston.

DEATHS

Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kenichi Tsuru, at birth on Jan. 25, at Minidoka.
 Sun Akinobu Hatago, on Jan. 24, at Manzanar.
 Shuso Suyeda, 52, on Jan. 25, at Jerome.
 Yasuzo Karaki, 70, on Jan. 27, at Poston.
 Sue Yoshizuka, 1 day, on Jan. 27, at Tule Lake.
 Mrs. Fuji Mimaki, 53, on Jan. 28, at Heart Mountain.
 Kuzo Kuniji, 62, on Jan. 30, at Granada.
 Mrs. Sada Yukutake, 57, on Jan. 29, at Jerome.
 Kanichi Oshita, on Jan. 30, at Granada.
 Tokusaburo Tonoda, 72, on Jan. 31, at Topaz.
 Miyoko Fukushima, 1, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tajiro Fukushima, on Feb. 2, at Poston.

MARRIAGES
 Rose Yamada to Shigeo Murakami, on Jan. 20, at Cody, Wyo.
 Setsuko Takahashi to George Ishiyama, on Jan. 30, at Powell, Wyo.
 Kathleen Mitsuoka to Saoru Ikemoto, on Jan. 28, at Poston.
 Aiko Kawakami to Corporal Salvador Jio, on Jan. 29, at Heart Mountain.
 Jane Hanamura to Noboru Shigemasa, at Poston.

NISEI SOLDIER TAKES PART IN BROADCAST

FORT SILL, Okla. — Pvt. Charles Tanaka, stationed at Fort Sill, went to Dallas, Texas, last Friday to participate in the "What's Your Name, Soldier?" radio broadcast. Pvt. Tanaka has purchased more than \$1,000 in war bonds. "I buy two each month," he said. The program was broadcast over all Texas Quality network stations.

WRA Policy Affected by Army Induction Plans, Says Ernst

Two Evacuees Face Jail Terms

Kobayashi Brothers Arrested at Poston By Federal Officials

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Two American-born Japanese farmer brothers, charged with obstructing and resisting Federal Bureau of Investigation agents at the Colorado River war relocation center at Poston were being held in Phoenix this week, according to F. A. Hickernell, U. S. commissioner.

The two, sons of Oritaro Kobayashi, an alien Japanese farmer who was one of seven aliens arrested Sunday night in connection with the uprising at the evacuee camp last November, are Ken Kobayashi, 22, and Dan, 19. They are brothers-in-law of Zenshiro Tachibana, another of the seven arrested. Both were lodged at the Maricopa county jail in lieu of \$2,500 bond after appearing before the commissioner on Feb. 1.

Poston's Net Workers Elect Labor Group

Camouflage Factory Workers Select Three-Man Bargaining Committee

POSTON, Ariz. — Ray Tanaka, Joe Kobayashi, Bob Shimamoto and Frank Mimamura were unanimously elected for a temporary camouflage factory workers' committee by about 50 factory hands in a meeting held in the Block 22 schoolroom Saturday under the sponsorship of the Temporary Community Council 1 camouflage committee, it was reported by George Fujii, executive secretary.

Since the council's plan for distribution of the factory income was defeated previously, several new plans have been brought up which were discussed at the meeting.

Frank Kuwahara, acting chairman, explained the provisions of the proposed contract under negotiation. One of the clauses of the contract provide for a factory workers' committee which will serve as the sole bargaining agency for the workers in all negotiations with the management. It was decided that Tanaka, Kobayashi, Shimamoto and Mimamura would serve on this committee on a temporary basis until another committee is elected, which will be after the factory is filled with its full labor complement.

In the afternoon the TCC 1 camouflage committee, the temporary workers' factory committee, and the Unit 2 Council committee headed by John Maeno and George Ono, met with John Stahl, the contractor, to complete the contract.

Stahl, according to one observer, seemed to resist each clause of the proposed agreement. Although he did agree to recognize a committee elected by the factory workers as the sole bargaining agency, wages for the non-weaving help, overtime pay, working conditions and arbitration have not been definitely agreed upon. Stahl returned to Los Angeles Saturday evening, leaving word he will confer with the engineers before continuing negotiations. He was expected to return this week to settle final details.

Meanwhile, it was decided to resume work in the factory. Some 120 persons are now on the job.

Work was resumed on Feb. 3. Enough persons have signed up in Camps 1 and 2 to run the plant at capacity, which requires some 700 people.

Special Subscription Rate Only for 1943 Members of JACL

The special \$2 a year subscription rate for JACL members for the Pacific Citizen is granted only to members who have taken out 1943 memberships. Uta Takasu, circulation secretary, announced this week.

Greater Opportunities For Resettlement Seen By Topaz Director

TOPAZ, Utah — "The entire War Relocation Authority program has been definitely affected by the War Department's new policy calling for the admittance of citizens of Japanese extraction into the U. S. Army," declared Project Director Charles F. Ernst in a statement made upon his return from the WRA conference of project directors in Denver, Colo., January 28, 29 and 30.

"Greater opportunities for resettlement throughout the entire nation will be possible as defense industries, to support the army's new stand, will open their doors to citizens of Japanese ancestry, according to the city's chief executive.

"Obviously all the government agencies will want to give support to this plan, which will have a beneficial effect all along the line," he said. "Already a noticeable effect can be seen on the congressional groups urging the investigation of the WRA centers."

Endorsement of the army's new stand by Secretary Henry L. Stimson was followed by support from the former ambassador to Japan, Joseph C. Grew. It is hoped, added Ernst, that President Roosevelt will also make a statement supporting the policy upon his return from North Africa.

Acceptance of nisei women into the WAAC's is contemplated also.

"In the meantime, the Topaz project program will proceed as planned, as it is estimated that about 80 per cent of the residents here will continue to live in the city during 1943," he asserted.

Japanese-Americans Will Register For Part in War Effort

HUNT, Idaho — Registration of all residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center 17 years of age or older began Monday, Feb. 8 as the first step of a program to use loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry in the war effort.

Male citizens between the ages of 17 and 37 will be offered an opportunity to serve in a combat unit of American citizens of Japanese ancestry to be formed for active service in a theatre of war. This plan was announced last week by Secretary of War Stimson.

A group from the War Department, Washington, D. C., personnel of which is headed by Lt. Stanley D. Arnold, and including Sgts. Carl E. Tuerk, Eugene F. Jendrek and Akira Kato, has arrived at the Minidoka center and will accept applications from those eligible for service in this Japanese-American combat unit of the U. S. Army. Sgt. Kato, who has served in the Army for almost a year at various posts, is staying with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Zenzo Kato, who are residents of the center.

To Work in Production
 Japanese-American men who do not desire to volunteer for induction or who are beyond military age, American-born girls and women of Japanese ancestry and males of Japanese ancestry who are not citizens will be considered for jobs in agriculture and in plants producing war materials. Citizens fit for military service who do not wish to volunteer for induction now probably will be taken into the service in due time.

It was estimated by officials of the War Relocation Authority, civilian agency which administers the Minidoka and nine other relocation centers, that approximately 8,400 persons will be registered here. It will require nearly a month to complete the registration since each resident over 17 must be interviewed.

VALENTINE MIXER PLANNED IN SPOKANE

SPOKANE, Wash. — An invitational Valentine mixer will be held by the newly-formed Quest club at the YWCA on February 13.

The dance will be under the chairmanship of Kimi Nishibue, assisted by Asako Yoshida, Cookie Bitow, Miyoko Migaki and Yasuko Kayahara.

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Uncertainty on Status Affects Evacuee Morale

Dillon Myer Declares Outside Discrimination Becomes Major Problem

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Uncertainty over their post-war status as United States residents has made many Japanese in relocation centers listen to agitators, Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, said on Feb. 3.

He said this uncertainty has become a major problem in administration of the WRA's program.

Myer asserted that discrimination against the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who have been moved to war relocation centers had resulted in a frustration within their ranks and in many instances had made them unwilling to cooperate with the war effort.

"Many of the older Japanese have been led to believe that they will be forced to return to Japan after the war and are afraid to aid this country in any way for fear of retribution when they return there," he said.

Aviator Henry Ohye Instructs Club in Model Airplanes

RIVERS, Ariz. — Henry Ohye, famed nisei aviator, is now instructing a group of 200 nisei known as the Butte Aeronautical Association in experimental and research work in aviation at the Gila River center, reports the News-Courier.

Assisting Ohye is Bert Doi, inventor in the field of aeronautics. Shug Mizukami and Akira Ito are serving as technicians.

Much of the work at present centers around construction of various types of model planes. Eventual plans call for the construction of a scale wind tunnel.

L.A. Chinese Girl Scouts Send Materials to Evacuee Friends

Best Way to Express Fact Scouts Have No Race Barriers, Is View

LOS ANGELES — Sending a package of scouting materials to Girl Scouts of Japanese ancestry in the Heart Mountain relocation center was one of the first projects of the newly organized Chinese Girl Scout troop of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Times reported on Feb. 7.

"We felt that in this way we could best express our conviction that in Girl Scouting there are no racial barriers," explained Julia K. L. Chung, leader of the new troop.

Folding 1500 bed kits for Los Angeles hospitals was another of the group's initial projects.

The members are binding books which they will fill with puzzles and articles for injured servicemen and they hope to enter Red Cross work soon.

The Chinese Union Churches of Los Angeles, the Chinese Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches, are sponsors of the troop and there is a troop committee headed by Mrs. N. S. Yuen. Girls of Troop 45 are led by Miss Chung who has had previous scouting experience in Honolulu.

Poston Sociology Group Makes Trip

POSTON, Ariz.—Thirteen members of the Bureau of Sociological Research left Poston Wednesday of last week for Window Rock, Ariz., where they will spend two or three weeks in intensive study, reviewing and consolidating data gathered in Poston to date, says the Chronicle.

The group was accompanied by Dr. A. H. Leighton, head of the bureau, and Miss Elizabeth Colson.

U. S. Studying Evacuee Tire Use, Report

Government Proceeds Carefully in Making Use Of Needed Materials

WASHINGTON — Officials in the office of Rubber Director William M. Jeffers this week informed California interests the government agency is making a survey of the Japanese evacuee tire situation with a view toward ordering the release of inactive tires owned by persons of Japanese ancestry.

Arthur Dudley, secretary-manager of the Sacramento chamber of commerce, was given this assurance after a conference with officials of the Jeffers organization.

Dudley joined with Representative B. W. Gearhart, R., Fresno and Representative Leroy Johnson, R., Fresno, in urging the Jeffers agency to take steps toward making the tires available for relief of the rubber shortage.

Officials assured Dudley the rubber agency has not overlooked the possibility of securing for immediate use large numbers of tires on stored automobiles and trucks owned by persons of Japanese ancestry who have been evacuated to relocation centers.

Government Proceeds Cautiously

At the same time, however, it was stated the Jeffers office was "proceeding cautiously" in the matter.

"I am informed," said Dudley, "that a survey is now being made of the Japanese tire situation and certain decisions will be announced with respect to the tires as soon as the findings are in."

Officials of the War Relocation Authority estimated at least 8,000 cars owned by persons of Japanese ancestry in California are in storage and available for securing tires. This estimate contrasts with views of the California State chamber of commerce and other groups that there are 20,000 to 25,000 cars owned by evacuees in storage.

In a speech before the House, Rep. Gearhart last week criticized Jeffers for failing to use the tires owned by the evacuees and asked for "immediate action."

Johnson Asks House Action On Investigation

WASHINGTON — Rep. Leroy Johnson, R., California, said this week he had asked the House rules committee for a hearing on his resolution to investigate the war relocation centers for Japanese evacuees.

Johnson said he had pointed out there had been no segregation of aliens and American-born Japanese, that there has been much evidence of loose handling of the situation and that many cars belonging to the evacuees are in storage and are useless.

"If they give me a chance to present the resolution to the House, we will then have a hearing as to whether the investigation should be authorized," he said. "The Senate now has before it a bill to transfer authority over these persons to the War Department."

Meanwhile Senator Mon C. Wallgren, D., Washington, expressed the hope this week that investigations by the Senate military affairs sub-committee will result in a new policy for handling the evacuees which is both "humane and realistic."

In a letter to a Washington business man, Wallgren stated that he hoped the investigation, started by introduction of his resolution calling for transfer of management of the centers from the War Relocation Authority to the War Department, would result in sorting out loyal from disloyal Japanese.

"There is no doubt in my mind," he said, "but that there should be rigorous military control of all suspected disloyal individuals among the Japanese. On the other hand, I think that in this time of vital manpower shortages the nation can ill afford to waste the manpower resources represented by the loyal Japanese who now, at best, are making no real contribution to the nation's well-being."

The senator said his resolution had been introduced in an effort to develop a study of the whole evacuation question and to develop a program best suited to assure "an American way of handling this difficult problem."

Stored Farm Equipment May Be Utilized

Will Be Placed in Use To Produce War-Needed Crops, According to Plans

SAN FRANCISCO — Several hundred pieces of idle farm equipment owned by persons of Japanese ancestry now in war relocation centers will be put to use producing war-needed crops if plans of the War Relocation Authority materialize.

The fact that large quantities of farm machinery are in storage in the three Pacific Coast states, serving no useful purpose, was the subject of recent criticism by the California Senate committee on economic planning.

Russell Robinson, head of the WRA's division on evacuee property, said everything possible is being done to put this equipment to use.

At present, a survey is under way at the ten relocation centers to determine from the evacuees themselves all of the farm machinery they still own. In addition, representatives of the division have been in the field from Canada to Mexico contacting all agencies concerned to find out everything possible about stored equipment.

"In a few weeks," Robinson said, "we will have a complete inventory of every piece of farm equipment that still is in the ownership of the Japanese."

Topaz Engagement Is Announced

TOPAZ, Utah—The engagement of Rose Ogi to Private Tei Tao of Fort Warren, Wyoming, was announced by Mr. and Mrs. K. Ogi of 4-2-D Sunday afternoon at an informal tea party attended by close friends. Private Tao, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. K. Someya of Topaz, and his fiancée will be married shortly at Fort Warren where they will make their home.

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