



7425 Nisei Volunteer For Army in Hawaii

Court Reviews Army Orders On Evacuation

Legality of Exclusion Decrees Considered in U. S. Appeals Tribunal

SAN FRANCISCO—Court tests involving the legality of military orders issued concerning the evacuation and forced relocation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry will be instituted on Friday, Feb. 19, when an extraordinary seven-judge court of the United States District Court of Appeals will consider the Korematsu and Hirabayashi evacuation cases, the Yasui curfew case and the Regan Native Sons suit.

The JACL, filing in the Regan case as a "friend of court," is also considering entering the other evacuation cases if they are taken to the U. S. Supreme Court, according to attorney A. L. Wirin, special counsel for the JACL in the Native Sons case.

The cases of Fred Korematsu, former Oakland, Calif., shipyard worker, and Gordon Hirabayashi, former University of Washington student, test the constitutionality of the military orders on evacuation of American citizens. Both were convicted in the Federal district court when the court upheld the right of the military to impose a curfew on citizens in the martial law. Min Yasui of Hood River, Ore., was convicted in the Federal court of Judge Fee in Portland when he tested the right of the military to impose a curfew on the citizens in the absence of martial law. Yasui, however, was convicted on the ground that he was a Japanese subject, although the court held that the military did not have the power to impose a curfew on citizens.

27 Evacuees Arrested at Gila Center

Charged With Activities Incompatible With Majority Interests of Residents

RIVERS, Ariz. — Twenty-seven persons of Japanese ancestry were removed Tuesday from the Gila River relocation center for "behavior incompatible with majority interests of other evacuees," Leroy H. Bennett, project director, announced.

Bennett indicated that the removal order had been predicated on dissension caused by the group.

Thirteen were transferred to the center at Moab, Utah. They were American-born but educated in Japan, Bennett said.

Fourteen others, all Japanese aliens, were taken into custody by FBI agents and will be held for arraignment before an alien internment board in El Paso, Texas.

Evacuees Respond To Pleas to Offer Equipment For Use

PORTLAND, Ore. — The office of War Information said Monday farm machinery left behind by evacuated Japanese farmers is being collected for possible use by other farmers.

The evacuees are responding to offers to sell the machinery, and its transfer is being facilitated, the OWI said.

Located to date in Oregon and Washington are 43 tractors, 35 plows, 35 discs and harrows, 24 trucks and a collection of planters and cultivators.

Ben Kuroki of the USAAF



The first American-born Japanese to fight under fire on the European front is SERGEANT BEN KUROKI of Hershey, Neb., who was recently promoted to the rank of sergeant for meritorious conduct while on a flying mission as a member of the United States army air force over continental Europe. Army officials say that when Sergeant Kuroki lets go with his .50-caliber machine gun from his turret in a Liberator bomber over Axis-occupied territory, he's not only doing the job that earned him his three chevrons, he's paying off a personal score. One of four Nebraska-born brothers of Japanese ancestry serving with the United States army, Sergeant Kuroki says he's "gone through a lot of hell because of Pearl Harbor." Now he's dishing out some of his own as well as proving to the folks back home in Nebraska that their confidence in the family on the Kuroki farm wasn't misplaced.—Photo by courtesy U. S. Army Air Force.

Arkansas Governor Signs Bill Prohibiting American Citizens From Owning Land in State

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Persons of Japanese ancestry and their descendants, regardless of citizenship, will be prohibited from ever owning land in Arkansas under a bill signed Saturday, Feb. 13, by Governor Homer Adkins.

The law is aimed at thousands of west coast and Hawaiian residents of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated to Arkansas and are now residents of the Rohwer and Jerome relocation projects in the southeastern part of the state.

The author of the bill, State Senator B. Frank Williams, said he wanted to make sure "that no Japanese citizen or descendant of a Japanese citizen shall ever purchase or hold title to any lands in the State of Arkansas."

SECTION 2. No corporation, trustee, agent or any person whatever shall purchase or own any lands in the State of Arkansas in which a Japanese or a descendant of a Japanese is interested directly or indirectly.

SECTION 3. No corporation, trustee, agent or any person whatever shall rent for a term of over one (1) year any lands in Arkansas in which a Japanese or a descendant of a Japanese shall be interested directly or indirectly.

SECTION 4. All sales, conveyances or leases in conflict with this Act shall be absolutely void and of no effect whatever. Provided that any taxpayer in any county in which an attempted sale or lease is located shall have the authority to file suit for the purpose of ousting any pretended purchasers or leasee in violation of this Act.

SECTION 5. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Other acts to safeguard the originality of the state of Arkansas for the citizens thereof are hereby repealed.

On or after the effective date of this Act, no Japanese or descendant of a Japanese

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Response to War Department's Announcement Swamps Draft Boards in Hawaiian Islands

Entire Japanese American Personnel of Fire Department in Honolulu Seeks Voluntary Induction; Many More Expected to Enlist

HONOLULU, T. H.—In less than two weeks since military service was reinstituted for Americans of Japanese ancestry, a call for 1500 volunteers for an army combat team composed of Japanese Americans has brought 7425 responses in the Hawaiian Islands, army authorities disclosed on Feb. 12.

Magna, Utah, Claims 100 Per Cent Responses For Army AJ Unit

MAGNA, Utah — The town of Magna, a defense boom town, claimed a one hundred per cent response to the U. S. Army's call for volunteers for its proposed AJ combat team.

Immediately upon the announcement of the War Department's decision, the only two Americans of Japanese ancestry eligible for military service volunteered at their local draft board. The two are Tadao Sako and Henry Mori.

Sako, now a resident of Salt Lake City, is employed as a first aid attendant at a mine hospital in Magna. Mori operates a grocery.

It was believed that response to the War Department's announcement far exceeded even the most optimistic expectations as to the reaction of the Hawaiian Japanese to the opportunity to serve in the United States army.

One hundred per cent support of the army's voluntary enlistment plan was registered by Honolulu's fire department personnel of Japanese ancestry. All 76 nisei firemen in Honolulu offered themselves as volunteers and expressed "their profound appreciation and gratitude to Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons" for the opportunity "to show their patriotism in a tangible way."

With voluntary enlistments still being received, it was expected that the number of volunteers would be far above the present high figure of 7425, especially when full reports are received from other islands.

Many Volunteer In Salt Lake For Army Unit

A large number of American-born Japanese in the Salt Lake City area have volunteered for military service with the Army's new Japanese American combat team, it was reported.

Volunteers in the Salt Lake area were informed that induction would start sometime after February 23. Maj. Sconberg of the selective service headquarters in Salt Lake indicated that applications of volunteers would be taken during the entire month of February and that no deadline had been set for the end of the volunteering period.

Several nisei arrived in Salt Lake City from Nevada and Idaho to register at the Salt Lake City draft board when their local boards declared they had no knowledge of the voluntary induction procedure for Japanese Americans.

Requests were received at the National JACL office in Salt Lake City, Utah, from points as widely separated as Newman Lake, Washington, and St. Louis, Missouri, from American-born Japanese who requested information on the new Army combat unit.

The first volunteer from the Island of Maui was Frank Robert Kahookale, 10-year-old office worker. Despite his name, which is that of his stepfather, Frank's parents were both Japanese. He declared that he had volunteered because he was an American "and anxious to prove it."

San Francisco-born Dr. Homer Izumi, chairman of the Maui emergency service committee, was the first volunteer in the Paia district. He is a graduate of Berkeley high school and the University of California medical college. He served his internship in San Francisco city hospital.

The VVV's (Varsity Victory Volunteers) who have been working as a labor army on military construction in Oahu requests and received an order inactivating the entire group. Following the inactivation ceremony, members of the VVV, a group of 157 Hawaii-born Japanese, enlisted in the new Army combat unit.

Volunteering by Hawaiian Japanese for the new Army unit had the full support of all sections of the residents of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii.

Acting Governor Ernest K. Kai issued a directive to all department heads stating that the proposal has "unqualified approval and that every assistance should be rendered to any territorial employee who desires to enlist."

Story of the Week

Nisei Climbs 90-Foot Pole To Rescue American Flag

AMACHE, Colorado—This happened on Lincoln's birthday, reports the Granada Pioneer. A runaway American flag, stranded on the top of a 90-foot pole, was rescued by a nisei fireman.

At sunset on February 12, as the military police were attempting to lower the flag, the halyard broke and the flag raced to the top of the pole, 90-foot high.

There were 130 MP's present, but none among them could attempt to reach the flag.

"Noting their predicament," according to the Pioneer, "nisei firemen stationed across the street

volunteered their services. A 30-foot ladder was placed against the waving, ice-cold steel pole, and Hiroshi "Horse" Tadakuma, Company 1's engineer and driver, began the perilous ascent.

"Twice he failed. Barefooted, with a piece of rope serving as an improvised belt, he made a third try. This time his ascent was slow but steady. He reached the top, grabbed the rope and the flag, and returned safely to the ground."

This done, Tadakuma's comment was: "All in a day's work. I'm always glad to be of service to my country in any capacity."

California Group Starts Drive For Permanent Exclusion of Japanese Evacuated From State

Should Strike Now While Sentiment in Country Is Right, Santa Barbara County Meeting Told; Movement Has Backing of State Senator Ward

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — State Senator Clarence C. Ward is addressing public gatherings in his home county of Santa Barbara in an effort to crystallize support for legislation for the permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry.

At Santa Maria the audience overflowed the Superior Court chambers and the meeting was moved to the Veterans Memorial building.

A committee of nine, under the chairmanship of Robert E. Eaton, was appointed to draw up an exclusion recommendation which will be forwarded to congress. More than half of a \$500 fund to forward the movement was raised by voluntary contributions. An amendment to the constitution of the United States changing the status of alien landowners will be asked.

State Senator Ward charged at the meeting that alien and American-born Japanese had prior knowledge of the attack on Pearl Harbor and asserted that "many in the state transferred their bank accounts on Dec. 6, 1941, the day prior to the attack."

The Senator stated that he and others in the senate have already introduced amendments to the alien land law of the state to prohibit an alien from working the land of a minor for whom he is guardian and to compel such guardians to report every 30 days the money earned for the minor.

He said state action on curbing citizenship is not possible; that this is something that only congress can handle. The problem is a serious one, he declared, because a large part of the Japanese population of the state prior to the war were natives and therefore citizens, some with dual citizenship in Japan and the United States.

"While we can't say all were bad, we can't say that even all our citizens of Japanese ancestry were good citizens," he declared.

"Our Japanese situation is one thing that even peace won't solve," he continued. "We have got to work this out carefully and without heat or anger. It is going to require study and patience."

Another speaker, C. L. Preisker, declared: "We should strike now while the sentiment over the country is right."

"The feeling in the East will grow more bitter before this war is over and if we begin now to try to shut out the Japanese after the war, we have a chance of accomplishing something," he continued. "Now that all treaties between the two nations have been abrogated by Japan's war on the United States, congress is under no treaty obligation and it could easily pass an act ordering all nationals of Japan to return home after the peace and forbidding the immigration of others after the war. This would at least relieve us of part of the problem. Maybe the return of the aliens would mean that some of their American-born relatives would follow them. I think the state legislature should memorialize congress for action. We don't want to see the time return when we have to compete with the Japanese again in this valley."

Don Underwood, of Santa Maria, said organized labor "will contribute what it can to legally eliminate the Japanese from this area" and asserted that "we do not consider them fair competition; they do not have our standards of living and do not contribute to better conditions of life, for which organized labor is aiming." He counseled against any hasty action, however, that might be a detriment to peace after the war.

After listening to these speakers, the meeting decided to have a committee of nine, with Eaton as chairman, act for the meeting in carrying out what appeared to be its unanimous sentiment. Named to this committee were Eaton, Underwood, M. M. Purkiss and W. B. Johnson, of Santa Maria; Tom Parks and Fred Gillette of Lompoc; Nic Ardantz of Guadalupe; Frank Giorgi of Santa Ynez valley; William Hollister of Goleta; George Petersen of Solvang.

The meeting was then moved in-

to an organization, tentatively titled as California Citizens' Association of Santa Barbara county, and the executive committee decided to hold its first meeting within a week's time.

Hanford Group Against Return Of Japanese

State Senator Among Group Signing Resolution Asking Detention

HANFORD, Calif. — Opposition to any plan to permit persons of Japanese ancestry to return to the West coast from inland relocation centers was voiced in a resolution adopted here last week by a citizens' committee.

The resolution urged that persons of Japanese descent, both aliens and citizens, "be retained in relocation centers for the duration unless they are placed under direct and absolute supervision and full control of Army authority and are engaged in the furtherance of our war effort."

Signers of the resolution included District Attorney Roger R. Walch, State Senator Roy R. Cunningham, L. M. Stone, superintendent of the Kings County Development Co., M. G. Odenheimer, city councilman, and S. P. Ross, lumber company executive.

Native Sons Protest Formation of Nisei Army Combat Group

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles Parlor No. 45 of the Native Sons of the Golden West last week protested the formation of the Japanese American combat unit that would include American citizens of Japanese ancestry now held in relocation centers.

Protest was made in a resolution which stated in part, "The enrollment of Japanese would be inimical to the welfare of California, the United States and will undoubtedly create a dangerous threat to a proper and adequate defense of this country."

The group asked that congress nullify "the declared intention of the War Department to organize and enroll such a unit."

Wilson Makabe First To Volunteer at Twin Falls, Idaho

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Wilson Makabe, 24, a resident of the Twin Falls area, is the first American of Japanese ancestry in Twin Falls county to volunteer for the U. S. Army's new AJ (American Japanese) combat team, according to selective service officials here.

Makabe, a former resident of Loomis, California, before evacuation, has two brothers already serving in the army.

Corp. Daniel Makabe is at Fort Benning, Georgia, while Pvt. Paul Makabe is serving at Camp Robinson, Arkansas.

Reports here indicated that many Americans of Japanese ancestry in other Idaho areas were volunteering for the new AJ unit.

Nisei Enlistment in Army Opposed by California Group

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The Orchard City-Grange last week passed a resolution to the effect that "Japanese of American ancestry should not be trusted with an American uniform," and copies of it were sent to state and national granges and senators and congressmen representing this district.

The resolution further stated that suitable wartime work could be found for these American Japanese instead of induction into the armed forces.

Repeal of Exclusion Act Advocated By U. S. Congressman

WASHINGTON — Repeal of the 1924 Asiatic exclusion act was demanded Wednesday by Representative Walter H. Judd, R., Minnesota, as the most important immediate step that could be taken to bolster waning Chinese morale and to forestall the threatened collapse of China.

Judd, for many years a missionary in China, declared that by placing Asiatics on a quota immigration basis, the United States would do much to make Asiatics feel that this country really means what it says about "the four freedoms."

Alien Property Bill Passed By Utah House

Will Affect Leaseholds, Crop-Sharing Contracts Made by Alien Japanese

Utah's house of representatives Wednesday passed the Senate-sponsored alien property restriction bill, denying the right of real property ownership to aliens ineligible to citizenship.

In outlining the reasons for the alien property bill, which affects all alien Orientals, Rep. Harry B. Walker, D., Salt Lake, said it is now a foregone conclusion that after the war the "Japanese evacuees that have been moved inland will not go back to the coast." The Tribune quoted Walker as saying "the bill is to afford a measure of protection to white citizens."

Some members of the house opposed the bill on the ground that it violated democratic principles, and others declared it would not accomplish what it is intended to because most of the Japanese aliens have American-born children in whose names they could place the title to any property they might wish to acquire.

Rep. Clifton G. M. Kerr, R., Box Elder, declared "Japanese labor has saved the sugar beet situation in Utah," and he believed the bill would interfere with contracts between beet growers and evacuee workers.

Some opposed the bill because it would apply to Chinese aliens as well as Japanese but proponents of the bill explained that if this country negotiates a reciprocal treaty with China on land owning then nationals of that country can own property in Utah, since the bill provides except where treaties provide that Americans can own property in the home country of the aliens involved.

Under terms of the bill leaseholds and cropping contracts are to be considered as ownership rights, and therefore aliens ineligible to citizenship would not be allowed to enter into such leases or cropping contracts. Rep. Kerr attempted to have this clause of the bill removed but his proposal was defeated on a voice vote.

YWCA Official Asks Rehearing on Utah's Anti-Alien Land Bill

The State Women's Legislative Council of Utah last Thursday took under advisement the plea of Miss Florence Pierce, YWCA general secretary, for another public hearing of SB 5, which would prohibit aliens and alien corporations from acquiring property in Utah.

Miss Pierce declared that the measure discriminates against Orientals, particularly Chinese, who are not allowed to become citizens because of the 1924 Exclusion Act. She pointed out the unfairness of the bill in relation to the recent abrogation of extra-territorialism in China.

Sergeant Kishiyama Visits Relatives

POCATELLO, Idaho — Sergeant Stanley Kishiyama, formerly of Pocatello, who is stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois, has been here on a 15-day furlough, visiting friends and relatives.

ACLU Brief Charges Native Sons Assail Cherished Rights

Similar Brief Entered In Circuit Court by National Lawyers' Guild

SAN FRANCISCO — Declaring that the attack of the Native Sons of California on the citizenship rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry "assails our cherished constitutional rights," the American Civil Liberties Union last week filed a brief as "a friend of court" in the case of Regan vs. King which will be heard by the United States District Court of Appeals on Feb. 19.

A similar brief, which points out the international significance of the Native Sons suit, has been filed by the National Lawyers Guild.

In its vigorous brief the American Civil Liberties Union describes the Native Sons of the Golden West and the groups cooperating with it:

"The old agitational groups from which this suit seemingly stems have changed their names but not their identities and would now masquerade in garments that bear the semblance of respectability. They continue to nurse old prejudices and hates that are products of a past age which was nourished on inflammatory propaganda and sordid yellow-journalism. They still appeal to prejudice and abandon reason. They continue to sow the seeds of race-hatred."

Concluding the brief declares:

"Those who instituted this suit have chosen a strange time in which to assail our cherished constitutional rights and liberties. The attack is the embodiment of intolerance toward minorities within our midst who are good and loyal citizens. It is an affront to our thousands of citizens of oriental ancestry, Japanese, Chinese, East Indians, Filipinos and others who are serving in our armed forces, and to their families. It is an affront to all American citizens. It is an affront to our dark-skinned allies of other races who are joined with us in a great common cause to defeat the oppressor nations. It strikes at the morale of our racial minorities and at the morale of the American public. It might spread the germs of disunity among our citizenry at a time when we most need unity."

Lawyers Guild Enters Case

A similar approach is found in the National Lawyers Guild brief. Says the National Lawyers Guild:

"We are fighting a war for the preservation of the Four Freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt for the installation of the Atlantic Charter and for the triumph of democracy over slavery, but if democracy is only to be for the white people, our war aims are meaningless and there is little distinction between them and Hitler's aim to conquer the world for the German people. The possibility that our war aims could be so limited is revolting to every right-thinking American citizen."

"We have already in the Far East sustained terrific losses because of the insistence of white people upon their racial superiority to all others. The loss of Singapore, Malaya, Burma, and the Dutch East Indies is in large measure attributable to the smug complacency of white colonial administrators. The United Nations, composed of various stocks, are not racially homogeneous and they could never be united in any common war effort for the preservation of democracy on any slogan of white racial superiority. The idea that this is a white man's war and that peoples of other colors will not win the support of the peoples of the people in India, China, and Africa. And unless these ideas, which challenge the very basis of our war aims, are completely rooted out of our thinking, the Axis powers may well win the war."

It is because the action can only be regarded as a disruptive of the war effort that we have sought to appeal as a friend of the court. This case presents not only a legal but a political question of the first magnitude.

"The political question is: Either this country is a democracy with equal and universal suffrage, or it is a narrow, bigoted and intolerant oligarchy based on the infamous and detestable conception of race superiority."

Timely Topics

By SABURO KIDO

Spring Will Start Exodus From Centers

The coming of spring will start an exodus from the relocation centers. This, of course, will depend upon the speed with which the clearance offices facilitate matters. A great deal of red tape still exists which should be simplified. It is claimed that if twenty-five per cent of the population can be resettled, then the undertaking will be considered a success.

There is no doubt that a large number will still be in the relocation centers when the war is over. Inasmuch as the economic foundations of many have been wiped out, it is possible that some will be unable to re-establish themselves without government aid.

In this connection, the center residents often wonder if the relocation projects cannot be placed on a status whereby they may be able to enjoy the fruits of their toil. When it is known that the land will return to the Indians or to the government when the war is over, there is little incentive.

Poston Land Will Be Returned to Indians

Poston, for instance, is an Indian reservation and includes an area of approximately 100,000 acres. The land will be returned to the Indians after the war. The evacuees are doing a splendid job of clearing off the brush and mesquite trees. The wage scale is \$16 a month as a cash allowance. Once water is made available upon the completion of the canal, the land will be ready for cultivation. But the experienced farmers who have made a study of the soil claim that alfalfa and other types of cover crops must be planted for two or three years at least.

A fair study of the entire problem may draw one to the conclusion that a long term lease should be granted the evacuees so that they will have some economic stake upon which they can build their future while they are working in the relocation centers.

ACLU Protests Wallgren Bill On Evacuees

NEW YORK—A bill to transfer to the War Department all functions and personnel of the War Relocation Authority, which supervises relocation centers for the 110,000 Japanese evacuees from the west coast area, was protested last week by the American Civil Liberties Union to Senator Mon C. Wallgren of Washington, the measure's sponsor.

According to the union, this bill together with a senate investigation of the administration of the relocation centers comes as the result of "agitation" based on distorted accounts of recent disorders at one of the camps.

In the letter to Senator Wallgren the union said that "the War Relocation Authority is doing an admirable job under great difficulties. Its effort to resettle in normal life that portion of those people whose loyalty is attested by FBI investigations should be encouraged. This is the only possible alternative to indefinite confinement in what are in effect concentration camps. It is the only way to promote Americanization by a wide distribution of these people in communities willing to accept them. The manpower shortage demands the maximum use of their available labor. The great majority are loyal, hard-working citizens ready to take their places in American life."

According to a recent WRA report, there are 50,000 potential workers in the centers. Nearly 1500 internees have already left, and it is expected that 10,000 will leave during 1943.

Nisei Outside WRA Projects May Volunteer

Draft Boards Apprised Of New Policy Adopted By War Department

WASHINGTON—American citizens of Japanese ancestry who are between the ages of 18 and 38 and who live outside WRA centers may volunteer for active service in the U. S. army by applying at the nearest local draft board, according to instructions released last week by the national headquarters of the Selective Service System and mailed to draft boards throughout the country. Volunteering will be for the combat team to be composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry under the recently announced plan of the War Department.

Administrative instructions from the Selective Service headquarters in Washington are included in Local Board Release No. 179.

A special form entitled "Statement of U. S. citizen of Japanese ancestry"—Form 304A—will be used by local draft boards in accepting applications from those who wish to volunteer for the special combat team. This form will also be used by the War Department representatives in the ten relocation centers.

It was announced that this combat team would "be composed entirely of United States citizens of Japanese extraction or parentage, who have made application for voluntary induction through the Selective Service system, and who are found by the armed forces to be physically qualified for general military service."

"Such volunteers will be limited to persons who were born in the United States, or its territories, and who speak English."

The army will be ready to accept such volunteers on and after February 23, 1943.

Local boards were requested by Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, to take prompt action on the voluntary induction of American-born Japanese "in order that the induction of such registrants and the formation of the army combat team may be accomplished as promptly as possible."

U. S. Considers Volunteering of Alien Japanese

Indicate Requests From Non-Citizen Group For Service to Be Considered

TOPAZ, Utah—The Topaz Times reported Thursday that a War Department telegram to Lieut. William L. Tracy, captain of the Army recruiting team at Topaz, reported that aliens of Japanese ancestry who wished to volunteer for the United States Army should execute Form 304A, the same selective service form given to citizens.

It was stressed, however, that this action would not commit the War Department to any policy of inducing alien Japanese, although an "effort will be made to permit their enlistment but no promises can be made."

According to the Topaz Times, Col. Scooby, of the office of the assistant Secretary of War, wired Lieut. Tracy:

"Aliens desiring to volunteer should execute 304A. Efforts will be made to permit their enlistment but no promises can be made."

Evacuee Laborers Seen as Big Aid To Idaho Farmers

NAMPA, Idaho—Evacuee Japanese farm laborers from war relocation centers are the best hope for meeting the problem of agricultural labor shortage in Canyon county in 1943, farmers were told in the first session of the Farmer's Institute last week.

W. J. Adams, U. S. employment service manager in Nampa, said evacuee workers will be available provided transportation is provided for them.

A Message to JACL Members On Army's New Nisei Unit

Fellow Members:

The fate of the American-born Japanese in this country may be decided for all time to come within the next two weeks. And our actions alone may be the decisive factor in that determination. And our actions alone may be the decisive factor in that determination.

The War Department has announced a special combat team for Japanese Americans alone, and the enthusiasm with which eligible persons volunteer for this special unit may serve as a criterion of our loyalty and allegiance to this government. Whether this is just or not is beside the point; the American public at large will use this as the measuring stick of our fidelity.

This action on the part of the War Department constitutes a victory for our friends who have insisted all along that we are as loyal to this country as any other nationality group. Although the idea of a special combat team may seem discriminatory in nature, in terms of winning approval for our cause there could not be a more effective method. A few thousand of us hidden in the millions of armed men who make up America's fighting forces could not serve as effective refutation to those who charge us with hiding behind the cloak of our citizenship. But, that same few thousand, organized into a special combat team composed exclusively of Japanese Americans, spotlighted by the glare of public interest, could become the most potent weapon which we have ever had in answering our doubters, our critics, and our would-be exploiters. It could be more than living rebuttal that we are 100 per cent Americans in spite of our color and physical characteristics; it could be an aggressive affirmative factor in our favor which no one can dispute or question.

This unprecedented move on the part of our government appears to be a vindication of our position as loyal Americans and an admission that, perhaps, evacuation was unnecessary. Our friends have won their point; we cannot let them down, we cannot repudiate their confidence and faith in us, by failing to register and to volunteer.

We Japanese Americans have been called upon to make many great decisions in the past 18 months, many of which required great sacrifices on our part. Today, we are called upon to make another epochal decision. But this present decision does not ask us to make sacrifices which other Americans are not called upon to make; it gives us an opportunity to once again join in the common lot and life of all Americans, a chance to prove for once and for all whether we are willing to answer the call to colors of our country as millions of our fellow Americans have answered that same clarion call to arms.

Today, we Japanese Americans stand at the crossroads of our existence. Two paths lie before us: one, the rocky road to win for ourselves and our posterity the lasting gratitude and confidence of the American people; the other, the easy highway of refusal, philosophical discussion, self-pity, and theoretical rights.

Once again, we call upon you, our loyal membership, to assume your obligations and your duties of your country, your people, and your organization by making the only decision possible under the circumstances: register and volunteer for the defense of our ideals and our future destiny here in these United States of America.

SABURO KIDO, National President,
Poson, Arizona.
MIKE MASAOKA, National Secretary,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Topaz Citizens Send Message To Stimson; Loyalty Stressed

TOPAZ, Utah—Contradicting a resolution which had been transmitted to Secretary of War Stimson last Monday by a group claiming to represent the residents of the Central Utah relocation center, citizen evacuees Thursday wired Secretary Stimson:

"We, residents of Topaz, taking exception to the resolution presented to the Honorable Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, as the expression of the majority, we wish to state the following:

"We feel that loyalty to our country is something to be expressed without reference to past grievances or wrongs.

"We feel that in according us the right to the second article of the Bill of Rights, that it is the right of every man to bear arms in the defense of his country, the War Department has in good faith started the first step to restore to us all rights as citizens of the United States.

"We feel that the issue of expressing our loyalty has been confused.

"We believe in fighting for our rights, but we believe that fighting for our country and our ideals is the most important thing when our country is at war trying to uphold those ideals for which we stand.

"We shall register. We are loyal. We shall fight for the United States of America."

(Signed)

Other Residents of Topaz. The original resolution, which asked for the fulfillment of certain conditions to "rectify" certain grievances relating to the evacuation and its after effects, was adopted at a meeting held on Sunday. Several citizen leaders at Topaz commented this week, however, that the meeting Sunday was "not representative" and did not express the views of the great majority of people at Topaz.

These citizens pointed to the fact

Evacuee Members Of Maritime Union May Get War Jobs

TOPAZ, Utah—Topaz residents who were formerly members of a seamen's union on the Pacific coast as merchant seamen, fishermen, and galley cooks and desire employment along these lines may register at once with Ferdinand C. Smith, national secretary, National Maritime Union, 346 West 17th Street, New York City. At present the only area open for such work will be in the Great Lakes region.

The CIO National Maritime Union office in Chicago also advises that such candidates should register with Jack Lawrenson, vice president, National Maritime Union, 317 West Fort Street, Detroit, Mich., and mark the letter "Hold," according to a letter to Project Director Charles F. Ernst, from Elmer L. Shirrell, WRA relocation supervisor.

The letter also states that the season will open within 30 days and those interested are advised to get on these two lists.

Honolulu's Nisei Policemen Volunteer

HONOLULU—Many of Honolulu's 41 policemen of Japanese ancestry volunteered for the army's new Japanese American combat team immediately upon hearing news of the formation of the unit, it was reported here.

that registration was proceeding normally at Topaz and declared that the facts will prove their contention that the first resolution was the expression of only "a very small minority."

JACL Brief in Regan Case Attacks Racial Nationalism of California Native Sons Group

Two Negro Attorneys Join Wirin, Kido, Tsukamoto In Signing Nisei Organization's Statement as "Friend of Court" in U. S. District Court of Appeals

SAN FRANCISCO — The Japanese American Citizens League Wednesday filed a brief as a "friend of court" in the United States District Court of Appeals in the Native Sons test case which seeks the revocation of the citizenship rights of American-born Japanese.

Permission for the JACL to file a brief was granted by the Circuit Court on Monday in the case of John T. Regan, grand secretary of the Native Sons, against Cameron King, registrar of voters for San Francisco county. The Regan suit seeks to force King to throw out all names of second generation Japanese from the San Francisco voters registry on the basis of racial ancestry.

The 100-page JACL brief was filed in San Francisco by A. L. Wirin, special counsel for the JACL in the Regan case.

Besides Wirin, the brief is signed by Walter Tsukamoto and Saburo Kido, acting as special counsel with Wirin, and by Hugh E. MacBeth, and Thomas L. Griffith, Jr. MacBeth is a noted Negro attorney of Los Angeles, and Griffith is Southern California chairman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Kido is national president of the JACL and Tsukamoto is past national president.

The JACL brief begins by pointing out that the Native Sons contention is that nisei are not citizens of the United States on the ground "that for more than one hundred years Congress in the exercise of its power to adopt uniform naturalization laws had steadfastly restricted the right of naturalization to white people" and that the policy has been "to restrict immigration as well as naturalization to white persons."

This point, the JACL brief declares, is "strained and irrelevant" as the citizenship of the nisei is theirs by right of birth and is not concerned with immigration and naturalization.

More than this, the brief continues, this very contention of the Native Sons is false as Congress has increasingly extended the right of naturalization to other than "white races." Examples of this are that right of naturalization has been granted to American Indians, whom anthropologists classify as Mongloid; to Filipinos, who are also Mongloid; to Puerto Ricans, and recently to "descendants of races indigenous to the Western Hemisphere," who are predominantly Mongloid.

On this point, the JACL brief concludes that directly contrary to the claim of the Native Sons, the trend in naturalization in the United States has been away from race criteria.

As another point, the JACL brief mentions that the Native Sons contend that the Fourteenth Amendment was meant to apply only to the Negroes and that its grant of citizenship by birth is applicable only to those "eligible to citizenship under the naturalization laws."

This, the JACL brief declares, is contrary to all authoritative opinion passed upon the subject, including the Supreme Court ruling that found it "broad and clear" that the Fourteenth Amendment grants citizenship to all persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

The Fourteenth Amendment was

passed in immediate connection with the Negroes, the brief says, but it was based upon the common law policy of jure soli and therefore was clearly designed to apply to any and all persons, regardless of race. And this fact, it is cited, has been noted by a series of court cases and by authorities on law.

As another argument, the Native Sons are reported as harping on the "unassimilability" of the nisei. In replying to this, the JACL brief points out that exhaustive studies on the subject have revealed that in point of cultural assimilation, the nisei have done excellently.

As a fourth point, the JACL brief mentions that the Native Sons contention is that of racial nationalism and is thus the same as that of Adolf Hitler; and that this racial nationalism is directed not only against those of Japanese ancestry but against those of Chinese, Negro, Filipino, Mexican and all other "non-white" ancestries.

In guarding the citizenship right of the nisei in this case, the brief continues on this point, the courts are being asked to guard the nation's democratic ideals against the Nazi racial nationalism which is even now engaged in armed war with our democratic faith.

Nisei Leaders In Hawaii Back Army's Action

Wholehearted Support Voiced by Interisland Committee in Territory

HONOLULU — The Interisland Morale committee, composed of outstanding citizen leaders of Japanese ancestry in the Hawaiian Islands, announced its wholehearted support of the Army's plan to form a special combat team of American Japanese.

"Our government, through the War Department and Gen. Delos C. Emmons, has presented to us Americans of Japanese ancestry the highest opportunity to serve our country," the committee said in a prepared statement.

"This is the opportunity we have been fighting for to help preserve our democratic ideals so that this great nation shall continue to lead in creating a better world. We will not fail."

The statement was signed by the following members of the committee.

Tom Okino, Hawaii; Barney Fumoto, Hawaii; Toshio Ansai, Dr. Homer Izumi and Masao Aizawa, Maui; Charles Ishii and Rev. Masao Yamada, Kauai; Walter Mihata, Y. Baron Goto, Masa Katagiri, Masaji Marumoto, Mitsuyuki Kido, Dr. Robert Kuninobu, Dr. James Kuninobu, Katsuro Miho, Stanley Miyamoto, Iwao Miyake, Dr. Ernest Murai, Dr. Shunzo, Sakamaki and Shigeo Yoshida, Oahu.

Registration for War Service In Full Swing at WRA Centers

Registration of all adult evacuees in the ten war relocation centers was reported in full swing this week, as voluntary induction procedures for eligible males were also initiated.

At Topaz and at Heart Mountain where registration was postponed for several days, the mass sign-up was proceeding according to schedule. At the other centers, indications were that the registration was going according to original plans.

No figures were released by the War Department or the War Relocation Authority on the number

of nisei volunteers. However, it was reported that one center had a 20 percent response for volunteers for the Army's new AJ combat team. At another center the affirmative response to the question of the willingness of the citizen evacuee to volunteer or to be drafted into the U. S. Army was reported to have exceeded 95 percent of those registering.

Meetings and discussions were held in all of the centers to discuss the Army's proposed combat team and to consider the WRA intensified program for individual relocation of all evacuees.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Arkansas Joins the Axis

The Williams law, passed by the Arkansas legislature and signed last week by Governor Adkins, is an example of race legislation every bit as reprehensible as the worst of Hitler's anti-Semitic decrees. In denying Americans of Japanese ancestry the right of free residence in Arkansas through the denial of the right to own real property, the bill is not so much an expression of race feeling inflamed by wartime tempers as it is an avowal of a fear of economic competition.

This new Arkansas law is a smear on the record of American democracy. The Little Rock legislators could not have done more harm to the progress and extension of democracy here and everywhere had it acted under the personal bidding of Goebbels or Tojo. The Axis has scored a major victory in Arkansas and has established a beachhead of race hatred in the Ozarks. We would not be surprised to see the swastika of the "master race" flying over the state house in Little Rock.

The Williams bill, made into law by the pen of Governor Adkins last week, is a fulfillment of the sort of white superiority doctrine which the Native Sons are peddling today in California. It makes more vivid the need at this time for a third front in the United States itself for the unrestricted realization of democratic concepts of freedom and equality, the same ideals for which American fighting men bleed overseas.

This denial of a fundamental right to American citizens on the basis of racial ancestry alone should not go unchallenged. Each day such an evil law remains on the statute books of an American commonwealth sharpens the doubts of other non-white groups, particularly the Negro and the Chinese, as to the sincerity of American war and peace aims.

The United Nations are on the offensive in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters of war, but the cause of democracy itself has sustained a sharp defeat at Little Rock.

Birthplace: Japan

According to a news report elsewhere in this newspaper, aliens desiring to volunteer for the U. S. armed forces may fill out form 304A.

"Efforts will be made to permit their enlistment but no promise can be made," according to a wire sent to Lieut. William L. Tracy, captain of the Army recruiting team at Topaz.

Thus came cognizance, at least, of a group of persons who by technicality of birthplace are barred from the U. S. Army. There is a group of persons, small but nonetheless not to be overlooked, who were born in Japan, but brought by immigrant parents to America and raised in the United States from their earliest years. They are American in speech, thought and action.

It is to be hoped they, too, will be allowed eventually to volunteer for active service.

Someday it will be recognized that into the making of an American go not the outer appurtenances of physical make-up and technicalities of birthplace, but the mental qualities and attitudes that make a man an American.

Some day it will be recognized that "Birthplace: Japan" ought not bar a man from taking part in a battle he feels is his own — that of freeing of the world for the common man.

The Burden of Proof

Nisei Americans, firm in their belief and loyalty, may wonder at the circumstances which warrant their present situation in America. Public attitudes, poisoned and undermined by four decades of hate and fear propaganda from selfish interests on the west coast, still maintain that the burden of proof rests with Japanese Americans.

During the past few weeks the campaign to exclude and to deport all Japanese Americans after the war has gained new adherents in California. The voices of bigotry grow in volume. These words by Pearl Buck, in a message to Japanese Americans, express the true heart of America:

"Even those Japanese who are most loyal to our democratic cause and to the American government and to the American people must bear the added burden of doubt and suspicion. The burden of proof rests upon any Japanese, and for the moment there is no way of removing this burden of proof. . . .

"Ignorant persons, in their anger, may wreak childish vengeance upon these Japanese. The population includes many childish persons—persons whose bodies are full-grown, but whose minds are half-developed and unable to reason or to control their own prejudices.

"When such acts happen, I beg you Japanese Americans that you will not despair of democracy or of America. Remember that we are all suffering in a sense today from the ignorance of undeveloped individuals—the mind of Hitler, a clever, warped mind, an undeveloped mind, a mind unable to reason, a mind blind to moral right and of justice. Japan today is ruled by such minds. . . .

"We have these minds in America, too—some among the high and some among the low. They are full of prejudices. They want to wreak vengeance, however unjustly, and we all suffer from them. Our nation suffers. Remember this when ignorant persons make you suffer, especially at this moment. Say to yourselves, 'This is not America. This is a man, ignorant, undeveloped, who does not himself understand what he is doing. He only happens to be in America, as he is everywhere.'

"And it is true, of course, that we must be vigilant for those Japanese who are not American, who are secretly working for the enemy. These must be found and dealt with as individuals dangerous to our democracy, but the test of your loyalty to democracy will be in the manner in which you bear the necessity of discovering the disloyal individuals and the doubts which will be visited upon many of you unjustly.

"A test will be, too, in the way in which you endure the acts of undemocratic persons now. If you truly believe in democracy, if you are really loyal to the best for which America stands today, you will not swerve in your loyalty because some unworthy American citizen offers you an insult in the way he behaves toward you. I apologize to you for these unworthy American citizens."

The burden of proof rests still with the nisei. In the army's new combat team, nisei Americans have an unusual and dramatic opportunity to answer those who question the loyalty of Americans of Japanese parentage. The nisei who volunteers for the army will be fighting, not alone to exercise his inherent right to bear arms in the defense of his country, but also to insure the return of all loyal persons of Japanese ancestry to that place in American life which they enjoyed before Pearl Harbor and before evacuation.

"One fellow from Southern California asked one night, 'What have I got against the Japs? In the town where I live, Jap restaurants were the only decent place we could go—and when my kid sister was hit by a truck, it was a Jap doctor who let them bring her in. At the white doctor's office right near the accident they said they were too busy.' The fellows in regiment never tired of telling how they were treated in Oregon last winter. 'Those folks were glad to see us.' — From a letter by a negro soldier printed in *Common Sense* magazine of January, 1943.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Growing Up in California

It happened that we grew up in the back streets of Los Angeles. A long time ago, when we were nine or ten, California was steaming with as violent an exhibition of racist antagonisms as is evident again today. Then, however, the fire and verbal brimstone were directed against an inarticulate, alien group, while today the American children of those immigrants are the targets.

In California, the heat has been turned on so long against the Oriental that, though our formative years were no doubt as normal as that of any American child, occasionally our experiences were tinged by contact with some singular expression of racial antipathy. And these experiences undoubtedly contributed to our later interest in the majority problems of minority Americans.

In those days, there was a general campaign in California for the exclusion of all Oriental immigrants, particularly those from Japan. The Hearst papers were livid with editorials about the "yellow peril" and Wallace Irwin had just written his bitterly prejudiced novel about Japanese farmers in California called "Seed of the Sun" for the Saturday Evening Post. (Fifteen years later we saw our first copy of the Irwin book in the library of the late V. S. McClatchy, who had been a spearhead of that "yellow peril" movement, in his apartment on Nob Hill in San Francisco, and McClatchy told how that book came to be written and how it helped influence public opinion toward accepting the Asiatic Exclusion of 1924.) A lot of men, ambitious for public office, were stumping the state in the interests of Japanese exclusion, just as many men in public office today advocate new restrictions against any Californian who has been so unpatriotic as to have been born of Japanese parents. But in those days we were nine or ten and completely unaware of the general implications of even such instances of racial prejudice which come within the ken of a boy growing up in a western city.

In fact, although there were occasional scraps of conversation from the older people about "haiseki" and "hainichi," both relating to prejudice against the Japanese in America, all we can remember of 1924 is the day when an earthquake hit Los Angeles and the streets heaved and the buildings shook. We remember our grandfather warning us not to fly a red kite because the police would get mad. He said it had something to do with a "gang" of "bolsheviks" called the IWW's. We remember because we had made a kite and wanted to fly it in the spring wind. There must have been a lot of red-baiting and labor-hating in Los Angeles even in those days. Then there was the day of the gun battle in the street, and we all ran out and saw a man dead on the pavement with his blood running into the gutter.

The rest are just the usual recollections. Like the way the high afternoon sun used to stream in through the windows of the third-floor classroom as the class sang "America, the Beautiful," and how sleepy you got during the first hour after lunch. We do remember some headlines from that far back. One was the night in 1923 when we were awakened by the cries of the newsboys at 3 a. m. with the story of President Harding's sudden death in San Francisco. There was something about Teapot Dome and about Muscle Shoals in the papers about that time, but we preferred Happy Hooligan and Barney Google and Sparkplug. And there was that bold headline emblazoned across the front pages in September of 1923 about the earthquake in Japan which had killed 100,000 people. But we can't remember about the Exclusion Act being passed in 1924, although that event, the crystallization of a campaign of race discrimination in California, reverberates to this day.

When you are nine it is difficult to comprehend bigotry or prejudice. One day we were riding through a Los Angeles suburb when someone pointed out signs which said, "Japs Keep Moving," "No Japs Allowed in Belvedere."

And in El Centro one day we came across signs in the shop windows, "For White Trade Only." Later in many of the dusty towns in the hot California valleys we were to come across similar signs. But try to figure them out when you are nine years of age.

It's not too hard to understand V. S. McClatchy's side of it. He said he was trying to protect the people of California from what he feared would be ruinous economic competition. He had nothing against young Americans of Japanese ancestry as long as they were good Americans and believed in this country. But some of his associates of the days of the "yellow peril" are still active today. There were men like U. S. Webb, who was the attorney general of California then and who is now a spokesman for the Native Sons of the Golden West. Webb is a mouthpiece for a lot of verbal garbage about race superiority which sounds a lot like the blatherings of a man named Hitler, who lives in a vulture's nest called Berchtesgaden. It is difficult to understand men like Webb or the people in Santa Barbara or Hanford and Visalia who want to deport a whole generation of Americans just because their parents came from a country called Japan. That sort of thing is dangerous. Once you get it going and start playing group against group and race against race, pretty soon only the Indians would be left. Then you would have to buy Manhattan back for \$24 and start all over again.

Bibliography:

Articles, Comment on Evacuation Listed

A bibliography on evacuation, in a twelve-page mimeographed pamphlet form, has been issued by the Northern California office of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Termed "A Selected Bibliography on the Japanese Evacuation," it lists published material on various phases of the evacuation, including the pre-war background.

Through its manner of presentation, it serves as a commentary as well as a bibliography on evacuation.

In its section on forces leading to the evacuation, under the title of "The Press and the American Japanese," there is presented a graph showing the nature and number of stories, relative to American Japanese, appearing in the San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner between December 1, 1942 and March 3, 1942.

The stories are divided into two categories: Pro-American-Japanese and anti-American-Japanese. It is explained that "pro-American-Japanese" stories are those which urged tolerance, fair play and opposed evacuation; anti-American-Japanese, which created hatred or suspicion, or urged discrimination or evacuation.

On this basis, it is shown that in the period from December 1 to December 31, 1941, the "pro-stories" outnumbered the "anti-stories." But beginning on Jan. 1, 1942, the anti-stories rapidly increased in number until in the period from Feb. 11 to March 3, 1942, the count was 20 pro-stories against 110 anti-stories.

The comment accompanying this graph states: "These stories make it equally clear that the anti-American-Japanese fire was fanned by journalists and politicians, who saw in the 'yellow peril' a sure-fire political issue. The overwhelming majority of anti-American Japanese stories were demands for evacuation by congressmen, mayors, county boards of supervisors and other politicians."

The bibliography also has another graph, entitled "Evacuation Demands and Their Origins." This shows the total number of demands for evacuation appearing in two San Francisco newspapers between Dec. 1, 1941 and March 1, 1942. The demands are dated, within ten-day periods, and are classified into three categories: "political, patriotic groups and public."

The graph indicates that the
(Continued on page 5)

MANZANAR, U. S. A.: Sentry Tower

By Fukuhara



"Sentry Tower" is the first of a series of drawings by Henry Fukuhara of Manzanar on relocation center scenes.

Vagaries

Evacuees at a relocation center were worried because they were told by some members of the military guard that certain m. p.'s now on duty at the center had just returned from Guadalcanal. These reports have been given some credence in the center itself, leading evacuees to fear the worst. The rumor is absolutely not true. Until a few weeks ago Marines, and not Army men, were the only U. S. fighters on Guadalcanal. M. P. detachments, such as those on guard duty at the relocation centers, are not combat units. . . . High praise has been given by army officials to the 100th Infantry Battalion, the all-nisei combat unit, which has been in training at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. One day recently a group of generals paid an unexpected visit to Camp McCoy and an inspection tour was conducted. Lt. Katsumi Kometani of the 100th reported: "I don't know of any officer in our outfit who did not have a lump in his throat after the day's inspection when the general gave a short talk and said that this is one of the best organized units he had the privilege to inspect. . . . and that he shall so report to his department." The soldiers of the 100th Battalion were also praised for a "superior exhibition of gunnery."

In Hawaii friends and members of the families of the soldiers in the 100th Battalion contributed \$7,660.50 toward a Christmas fund for the nisei troops. The contributions were used to purchase warm clothing, sweaters, mufflers, socks and athletic shirts for every soldier. . . . First nisei to volunteer in Hawaii was Wilfred Tsukiyama, former city and county attorney and a veteran of the last war.

According to the report of a typical co-op, largest single expenditure of relocation center residents in the community stores of a representative center, Minidoka, is for food. Forty per cent of sales at Minidoka in December were for groceries, amounting to a cash take of \$17,455.20. Twenty-five per cent of sales were of tobacco, with \$11,022.08 going up in smoke. Fourteen per cent of the sales were of candies. The remainder of the community co-op's business was for household goods and publications.

The Native Sons, who have adopted a general program of advocacy of restrictive and discriminatory measures against persons of Japanese ancestry in California, are now extending their influence to the Hawaiian Islands which, heretofore, have been generally free of the type of racial antagonisms which are characterized by racial discrimination in the American south or on the Pacific coast. John A. Balch, the retired businessman who is the spearhead of a new movement to evacuate 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii, is reported by Joseph Driscoll, special New York Herald-Tribune correspondent, to be working in cooperation with the California Joint Immigration committee, in

WASHINGTON LETTER

Japan Loses a Battle in the South Pacific

By Peter Wood

Although the outstanding military advances of the past week were in Russia, where the Red Army continued its reconquest of such vital centers as Kursk the announcement that the Japanese had been driven off the island of Guadalcanal was also important as a reminder of the global war we are fighting.

The Japanese occupied the Solomon Islands over a year ago in the course of their attempts to cut the allied supply line to Australia. But it was not until last August that the name of Guadalcanal Island became familiar to American readers with the launching of a surprise allied offensive against the Japanese entrenched there. At that time our forces under Major General Alexander Vandegrift established beachheads and captured the airfield which the Japanese had with great difficulty hacked out of the jungle. The air base is now known to the world as Henderson Field.

The Japanese were caught off balance. They made every effort to retake the island, beginning only a day after our forces had landed with an attack by a thousand crack troops especially trained in jungle fighting. The struggle for the control of Guadalcanal led to a number of sea engagements, including the battle of Savo Island and the battle of the Eastern Solomons on August 25th when a strong enemy reconnaissance fleet was wiped out.

Reinforcements for our marines were landed on October 12th, following another naval battle in which a Japanese heavy cruiser and four destroyers were sunk. Late in October the duel still continued. In the battle of Santa Cruz Islands we lost the carrier Hornet and the destroyer Porter while inflicting heavy damage on two Japanese carriers, a battleship, and other vessels.

Then in the middle of November came the Japanese naval disaster when a large invasion fleet was smashed by the brilliant tactics of our naval and air forces, resulting in the sinking of 28 enemy ships and the damaging of ten others.

Finally, on January 1th, starved and exhausted Japanese soldiers began to give themselves up at the rate of a thousand a day, in response to American offers by loudspeaker of food and good treatment. And on January 21 our marines, who had fought a grueling battle without relief for five months were largely replaced by army troops under Major General Alexander Patch. Despite another

which the Native Sons are most active. . . . Balch has been unable to get the backing of the army or navy in Hawaii or the Honolulu chamber of commerce to his evacuation proposals, according to Driscoll. . . . General public sentiment expressed in newspapers editorials and vox pop columns, has opposed Balch's proposal.

attempt of the enemy to reinforce its troops from the sea, our offensive continued. And last week the Japanese themselves announced the evacuation of their forces from Guadalcanal.

The fight to keep Guadalcanal cost the Japanese at least 57 ships sunk, seven probably sunk, and 101 damaged. It cost them at least 792 planes shot down, and it cost them from 30,000 to 50,000 men. American losses were 28 ships, not more than 200 planes—probably less, and several hundred men. While an unknown number of high-ranking Japanese officers were removed by destroyers and submarines, there was no mass removal of troops.

Why did Japan make such sacrifices in an attempt to retain control of a small island of the South Pacific, a little outcropping jungle, like thousands of other islands, in a vast expanse of water?

One answer, of course, is that the Japanese wished to support the myth that they could not be defeated. Significant evidence of the trouble they were having in the Solomons, however, was the fact that they consistently ignored or played down the land actions in the Solomons in their broadcasts to the home audience. A few weeks ago, aware that they could not hold out much longer, they began to describe the difficulties of warfare in that area. A Japanese officer complained, on the Tokyo radio, that "At our landing points fierce fire at the rate of 300 shells per minute came from all sides, and it was such that even an ant could not find a point to break through. . . . Our stomachs were already empty. Our comrades in arms got wounded, fall, and day by day our numbers decrease. We do not know where the blood comes from but, anyway, our clothes are dyed a deep red."

A Tokyo correspondent who was with the Japanese troops at Guadalcanal reported that "the minute we started cooking, enemy planes attacked us by following the smoke. . . . There have been times when we could not send for supplies for a week or so. The first day we landed here the enemy carried out 19 raids and 13 raids were carried out the second day."

Thus the Japanese people were prepared for the first admission of a major defeat, which of course was couched in terms of "orderly withdrawal" and "removing to another place after having obtained their objectives."

The Japanese did not want to give up Guadalcanal because they know it offers a spearhead for attacks against their bases at Munda, Rekata Bay and other places within bomber range. That the offensive will not be long in coming is suggested by the words of Capt. Myles Browning, Chief of Staff to Admiral Halsey: "We are going to take offensive action in which the complete seizure of Guadalcanal has an important part."

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

The Other Side of the Picture on Relocation

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The tragic story of too little and too late which has been the theme of many allied campaigns so far some day may be made applicable to the history of the effort to resettle and rehabilitate evacuees from WRA centers. We hope this will never be, and that the steps now being undertaken by everyone concerned will remove beyond all doubt the possibility that this may be so.

After watching the mechanism, human as well as official, reacting to the relocation program within the WRA centers, it has been illuminating to see the other side of the picture. There are shortcomings on both ends, and so far it would appear that more of these are within than without the centers.

First, the inability of the WRA to provide rapid clearance for evacuees has impeded the employment and placement of evacuees to a tremendous extent. No doubt this handicap will be removed under the wholesale clearance plan now getting under way.

But after that are a number of difficulties, mostly the concern of the evacuees themselves, which have delayed the program.

The toll that almost a year of confinement behind barbed wire has taken on evacuee initiative, ambition, courage and enterprise is amazing. People who would have taken far greater risks a year ago to evacuate voluntarily, keep their self-respect and take their chances in a new community are hesitant about accepting jobs on the outside.

I have been through voluminous files of letters here relating to the efforts of evacuees to resettle. Almost without exception, evacuees are concerned about public opinion and community acceptance. Many others ask about living conditions, the effect of rationing, the availability of essentials such as food, heat, shelter.

These, naturally, are logical questions and any sane-minded person would be sure to get satisfactory answers before attempting to strike out anew in a strange community.

But, the significant part of these questions is the alternative that the evacuee, either implies or voices openly in his letter. Some write, others hint, that rather than take a chance on making a success of resettlement under difficult conditions, they would prefer to live the gregarious, carefree life of wards within the WRA centers.

This is proof that center life is not too unpleasant for many concerned. Some of the letters in the files actually gloat about the social life to be had in the centers, and others make much of the excellent (for camp life) meals over the holidays.

No doubt there are many reasons for this sort of psychology. Obviously many have been through so much since evacuation that the comparative security of WRA center life looms importantly. The thought of further insecurity is almost terrifying. Then again perhaps the leaders themselves have been instrumental in bringing about this mental condition. The resettlement program has not been sold completely to many who listened too well to exhortations to cooperate, smile and make the best of center life when resettlement prospects were remote.

But getting back to the theme of too little and too late, there has been altogether too much in decision and hesitation so far by the evacuees to call this program a success, in this area, at least. The files indicate that perhaps three times as many persons could have been relocated hereabouts, many of them in good-paying professional and skilled jobs, had the evacuees been more willing to take a chance with resettlement.

Earl Tanbara, JACL representative at St. Paul, who has placed a large percentage of evacuees now working in the Twin Cities, and who is in a position to find suitable jobs for many more, believes evacuees must hurry and make up their minds. They must decide either to stay in the centers, or to pioneer a new life among strangers who, as it usu-

ally develops, are only too anxious to give you a helping hand.

Once the decision is made the work will be simplified for him and many others. They would be able to concentrate on helping those who want to leave the centers and have definite ideas about it, and forget about those still undecided.

Tanbara's files are filled with letters of indecision. Knowing certain individuals to be qualified he has made definite offers of employment in which it was specified that an early answer was necessary. Some of these letters have gone unanswered for weeks and months. Others have brought answers which asked numerous questions about conditions without a definite commitment either way.

Meanwhile, the jobs disappeared as the prospective employer, forced by the rapid tempo of wartime America, looked elsewhere for urgently needed help.

There is no easy road, or standard road to resettlement. Each individual will run into his own peculiar problems as has been proven in numerous cases. But certain things are fundamental: the prospective resettler must be determined to make good, and be prepared to start from scratch in a new community where he has a chance to stand on his own capabilities without being too harshly prejudged.

Of course, there are chiselers, leeches and bloodsuckers who are only too willing to exploit evacuee labor. Some employers, according to the records, appeared to think they had purchased title to chattels when they hired evacuee labor from the way they protested when workers left their employ because they were overworked. But the handling of these is a personal problem, and, although some have been victimized for a while, not a single one in this district has had difficulty in righting the situation once he set his mind to do it.

the copy desk

In the centers, we evacuees have felt that the nation deviated from the democratic principle when it evacuated us. We are embittered, even. Yet, what good does it do or has it done to speak bitterly to each other, screwing up courage to say even bitterer things than are meant.

It is time that we cleared the cobwebs from our minds. We cannot be selfishly dwelling only on the material and spiritual injustice committed against us. We must help bear the burdens of our and other minority groups, and for such groups, we must realize that true democracy is the only hope. We must maintain a rational attitude towards our present situation and discard the emotions engendered by the trials we have gone through.—From an editorial in the Gila News-Courier, Feb. 11.

Bibliography

(Continued from page 4). Great majority of the demands were "political" in origin, and the accompanying comment states: "It is significant that there were only two such demands before January 22; that the overwhelming majority of the demands were political in origin—made by congressmen, mayors, other city and state officials, county workers, etc."

Copies of this bibliography may be secured from the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2151 Vine street, Berkeley, Calif. It was prepared by Caleb Foote and Malcolm Parker.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

AN EVENTFUL WEEK

was topped off last Sunday by our national secretary's taking out a life membership with the benedicts through his marriage to Miss Etsu Mineta, formerly of San Jose . . . a capacity crowd of friends gathered at the Memory Hall in Memory Park on St. Valentine's Day to witness this happy occasion . . . the bride was attended by Mrs. Hito Okada as matron of honor, while Mike Masaoka's best man was his elder brother, Ben, here from Topaz for the ceremony . . . giving the bride away in the absence of Mr. K. Mineta was Larry Tajiri, a friend of the family, while the vocal numbers were melodiously rendered with an almost professional air by Hito Okada and with the balance of the staff serving the refreshments, national headquarters had the situation well in hand . . . the ceremony was officiated by Rev. Taro Goto, cousin of the groom, who also journeyed from Topaz for the event . . . let's join in a toast to the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Masaoka, with hearty wishes for a happy and successful life together.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby requested of treasurers, presidents and other chapter officials who are signing up renewals of membership for 1943 . . . in making out the membership receipt forms, please print or write legibly so that membership cards and other records can be made out correctly . . . also, please write with enough pressure so that the carbon is readable . . . your cooperation will facilitate the issuance of cards and the handling of membership records in general.

"TOWARD NEW HORIZONS," subtitled, "The World Beyond the War" is the first in a series of publications being issued by the Office of War Information to define or illuminate the developing policy of the United Nations . . . the first booklet contains the speeches or statements of Vice President Henry A. Wallace, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Ambassador John G. Winant, and Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare . . . according to the foreword by Elmer Davis, Director of the OWI, these papers are combined "because of the light they throw upon the development of American thinking on the subject of the post-war world from their various points of view. In relation to their varied fields of responsibility, these American leaders chart out the problem and suggest lines of attack . . . Individual citizens 'as well will find in these speeches clarification of their personal relation to the winning of the war and the peace which will follow.' . . . 'Toward New Horizons' may be obtained free of cost by writing to Bureau of Public Inquiry, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

SCRIPTURES

in English and Japanese are being made available to relocation centers through the good offices of the American Bible Society — Japanese Gospels of Luke and John at 5c each, Japanese New Testaments at 48c; English Gospels at 1c, Testaments at 5c and up, and Bibles from 33c up . . . orders are to be sent to the nearest office — American Bible Society, 224 McAllister St., San Francisco, California, or 1915 Main Street, Dallas, Texas . . . the prices quoted are cost, so remittance plus postage should be forwarded with your order . . . according to the Society, pastors are urged to write for free supplies for use of those unable to pay — address Ralph Bayless at the San Francisco location from California centers; Frank Langham at Dallas from Arkansas and all other centers should address H. H. Ragatz, 650 17th Street, Denver, Colorado. . . it may be of interest to note that the American Bible Society is a missionary organization for the translation, publication, and distribution of the scriptures without note or comment and without purpose of profit.

Shoe Rationing

HUNT, Idaho—The problem of enabling the 9,500 residents of the Minidoka Relocation center to buy shoes is being tackled jointly by county rationing board.

Utah Senators Report Rumors Of Topaz Luxury Unfounded

State Officials File Report in Senate After Visiting Relocation Center; Living Conditions, Agricultural Possibilities Checked During Visit

The report of Utah senate's special investigating committee on Topaz indicates that recent charges of preferential treatment for the evacuees at Topaz were largely, if not wholly, unfounded, the Deseret News stated last week in a front page story.

The News said that the senators, upon return from their visit to Topaz on February 10, indicated that the evacuees "are adequately if somewhat uncomfortably housed, provided with good sanitary facilities, good medical and dental care and given plenty of first class food, but there were no indications of choice cuts of meat or other special foods going to camp."

"Topaz residents," it was added, "definitely do not have cars of their own, as had been charged by Davis county residents a week ago. The evacuees are positively forbidden to use automobiles and those who previously owned them have either sold them or had them stored for the duration."

Report Given Senate

The official report of the committee, given to the senate on Feb. 11, stated that it was withholding "any specific recommendations until the problem throughout the state is given further study."

Members of this committee, which was appointed to investigate conditions relative to residents of Japanese ancestry in Utah, are Senators Ira A. Huggins (D., Weber), James A. Kelly (R., Millard), Lynn S. Richards (D., Salt Lake), William A. Dawson (R., Davis) and Alonzo Hopkins (D., Woodruff).

Regarding supplies received by Topaz, the committee's official report said: "We find that all the food, medicines, drugs, etc., used at the center are requisitioned and purchased from the United States military quartermaster's department and are, therefore, of the same class nature and quality of merchandise used by the military forces of the United States, except meat which is of the same class of quality or one class lower."

Surroundings Not Ideal

Living quarters were described as "clean and warm," but that "physical surroundings are not ideal, due to the location of the center, being approximately 15 miles west of Delta in the center of the Delta valley where there is considerable wind and dust when dry, and with moderately low temperatures during the winter."

As to medical facilities, the committee said: "Free medical and dental services are provided for all residents. One Japanese physician and surgeon does all surgery; there are three other physicians. They have a fairly well-equipped hospital with registered nurses, operating room, clinics and other standard wards. They claim a shortage of some surgical instruments, particularly those necessary for tonsillectomies and certain female operations. Otherwise, they seem to be adequately equipped. They report some shortage of dental drugs, no gas or gas machine, and are limited to ether and spinal anesthesia."

The educational system was said to be correlated with the State Department of Public Instruction, but that all equipment was obtained from the Federal Department of Education. "Schools are conducted from the first grade through high school with professionally trained supervisors and resident Japanese teachers. Most, if not all of the Japanese teachers are not trained teachers, but many of them are college and university students and graduates."

Agricultural Possibilities

In touching upon agricultural possibilities at Topaz, the committee reported that "it is estimated that about 700 acres of land will be put under cultivation by these residents for the coming year, where mostly vegetables, grain, hay, etc., will be grown for their own consumption and the consumption of their hogs and cattle. There is some question about the quality of the soil."

The committee also commented upon the possibility of using Topaz residents for outside farm work, saying that "it is doubtful that much agricultural labor can be obtained from this center, since, as above stated, only 7 per cent of the residents have had agricultural experience and most of them as owners rather than laborers."

This was in reference to the committee's over-all description of the center residents, which stated:

"There are approximately 8500 Japanese living at the center under the direction of a Caucasian staff of federal employees. Of the 8500 we were advised approximately 65 per cent are American citizens, having been born in America, and approximately 35 per cent are aliens. Nearly all, if not all of them, were evacuated from the San Francisco Bay area, about 7 per cent from agricultural pursuits and the balance from business pursuits in and about that area. The 7 per cent evacuated from agricultural pursuits were mostly landowners rather than laborers. The population ranges in age from birth to 90 years. We attach a graph showing the approximate number in each age group."

Arizona AC Takes Doubleheader

GLENDAL, Ariz. — The Arizona A. C. took two basketball games in a doubleheader played Feb. 9 at the Peoria high school gym.

The A. C.'s were divided into two squads, the Esquires and the AC Bombers. The Esquires took the Matsumoto's Hot Shots in the first game by a score of 19-13. Joe Tadano and Lindy Okabayashi tied for high scoring honors for the Esquires with 6 points each. H. Matsumoto tallied 5 points for the losers.

The second game saw the Poston Falcons hold off the Bombers until the waning minutes of the games.

On the following Thursday, the Esquires trounced their sister team, the Bombers, 22-11. Lindy Okabayashi led the scoring with 10 points.

The second game found the Matsumoto's Hot Shots in a close tilt with the Mesa All Stars, finally edging out a 14-12 victory.

The Arizona A. C. Esquires now lead the league with two wins and no losses.

Shigeno-Saito Rites Held in Oregon City

ONTARIO, Oregon — In a single ring ceremony performed at the Women's club here on Sunday evening, Feb. 14, Miss Dorothy Haruye Shigeno and Albert Saito, both of this city, were united in marriage by the Rev. I. L. Shaver, of the Methodist church in Caldwell, Idaho.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Tadao Shigeno, and was attended by her sister, Miss Beulah Shigeno, as maid of honor. Best man for the bridegroom was his brother, TFC Joe Saito of Camp Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. George Hashitani and Masao Hayashi served as ushers.

A reception for some seventy guests was held following the ceremony, at the clubhouse.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ishi Shigeno and the bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Saito.

The couple plan to reside in Weiser, Idaho, after a wedding trip to Salt Lake City. Saito is at present serving as president of the Boise Valley JACL.

Construction Begins On School Assembly

MANANAR, Calif. — Work on the new Manzanar high school assembly hall began here recently following authorization of plans by the WRA, reports the Free Press.

Ann Nisei Says: Flowers Will Add Glamor 'By the Bunch' To Your Clothes

Clothes, hair-dos, hats and shoes — they're all getting strictly simple and casual these days. But once in a while we want a little glamour.

Here's glamour, at your price — and it comes "by the bunch." All you need is a little time, a little thought, and a bunch of flowers.

HAT: A few posies atop your head plus a yard or so of veiling makes one of those luscious, "springy" hats that are swell for weddings, teas and other special occasions. The flowers can be worn in a bunch or spread out. If you like your "hat" flat, separate the flowers from the bunch. Tack them onto a frame that fits your head. (Make or buy this frame. If you've an old felt skullcap, that will do nicely. Trim down to the desired size.)

DRAPES: The veil any way you like. You can have it all floating down the back, or brought across the face and tied in back, or draping down all around.

It's nice to save two or three of the flowers and tack them onto the veil.

DRESS: A plain dark dress, wool or crepe, can be really glamorized by the addition of some tiny flowers.

If your dress has an open V neck, tack a thin net base across the neckline as a base for the flowers. Then sew the tiny flowers onto this base.

This is a nice way to remake an old black crepe dress.

Pale blue flowers on black are nice, as are pink. White flowers of course, are always effective.

Don't have so many flowers that the dress looks weighted down.

SCARF: All the rage now are scarves worn draped over the head and shoulders. For a real glamor evening, make one for yourself out of black veiling and a bunch of flowers. Have the veiling long enough to drape over the head and hang well over the shoulders — two yards isn't too long. Tack the flowers all over haphazardly.

GLOVES: Tie a bunch of flowers to the top of your left glove for dressy occasions. Just a small bunch.

EVENING WEAR: Scatter pink flowers over the skirt of your dark evening dress. Wear a bunch of posies on your left wrist. Or tack white and yellow daisies to the hem of your white cotton formal.

MISCELLANY: Refurbish that old felt or straw sailor with new flowers. Tie small bunches of flowers together, surround with white paper doily, and wear as lapel ornament or under your chin.

Ada Moriyasu Weds Bill Kishiyama in Idaho Falls

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — In the presence of relatives and friends, Miss Ada Moriyasu and Bill Kishiyama were united in marriage on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14, at the Trinity Methodist church. The ceremony, held at 2 p. m., was conducted by Dr. Carl M. Davidson, pastor of the church.

The Misses Asako Haga and Jeanne Mayeda attended the bride as bridesmaids, while Yukio Inouye and Hitoshi Yamada served as ushers.

The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Moriyasu and the bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Kishiyama of Pocatello.

Following the ceremony, a reception was given at a local restaurant.

Pocatello Citizens Start Campaign For New Members

POCATELLO, Idaho — The Pocatello chapter of the JACL held their regular meeting Feb. 7 at the Courthouse. Paul Okamura, chapter president, presided.

Discussion centered on a campaign for new members and subscribers for the Pacific Citizen. A committee was appointed to make a house-to-house canvass to raise the quota of \$980 for the National Chapter.



Nazis Backtrack

For the first time since the June dawn in 1941 when Adolf Hitler suddenly attacked the Soviet Union, a major German army was fleeing in disorder across the frozen Russian plains. The Red army threatened to annihilate all of the Nazi forces east of the Dnieper river. Kharkov fell to the Russians and Rostov was recaptured. As the Red army moved forward, Adolf Hitler was back where he was in December, 1941, when his legions were besieging Moscow and Leningrad.

Tunisia

On Wednesday the American people had news of heavy fighting between Americans and Nazis in Tunisia and the reports indicated that the fighting was hard and tough. Marshal Rommel's veteran tank units pushed U. S. forces back 18 miles, as U. S. air forces evacuated three airfields in Tunisia, according to an official allied communique. . . . News from the Southwest Pacific was far more cheerful. The navy announced the results of recent engagements with Japanese forces in the Solomons. During a 10-day period beginning January 31, 17 Japanese ships were sunk or damaged and 60 of Tojo's aircraft were destroyed. The U. S. lost the heavy cruiser Chicago, a destroyer and 22 planes.

Votes at 18

The state of Georgia passed a law giving the right of franchise to citizens 18 years of age, the theory being "old enough to fight, old enough to vote." . . . Oklahoma's court of appeals reversed a criminal syndicalism conviction against three defendants of the state's 1940 communism trials which attracted national attention . . . Arkansas passed the Williams bill denying any person of Japanese ancestry the right of permanent residence in the state . . . The House of Representatives in Washington continued the Dies committee for two more years but not until Martin Dies had weathered some of the most determined opposition since the committee was first organized in 1938. Some of the opposition came from two freshman California legislators, Will Rogers, Jr., of Santa Monica and George Outland of Santa Barbara.

New Offensive

President Roosevelt declared that the United Nations would soon launch an offensive against Japan and the Pacific war council met Wednesday at the White House and canvassed methods "to hit Japan now." . . . China's Mme. Chiang Kai-shek visited the White House and it was believed that her presence would spur efforts to send more American lease-lend aid to Chungking . . . Meanwhile, three members of the British viceroy's council in India resigned as the Raj refused to release Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian leader's condition was described as weakening as he entered the eighth day of his scheduled three weeks' fast.

Boise Valley JACL Discusses Finances

BOISE, Idaho — Discussion of the financial status of the Boise Valley JACL and means of meeting pledges and obligations highlighted the council meeting held Feb. 6 at Ontario, Oregon.

It was decided to hold a combination semi-formal dinner dance on Feb. 20 at Caldwell.

Vice President Manoba Yamada appointed the following committeemen to carry out plans for the affair, for which a military theme will be carried out.

Ray Hashitani and Mas Yamashita, orchestra; Mr. and Mrs. George Nishitani, decorations; Mrs. Mataro Nakanishi and Kaley Uyematsu, menu; Alice Hashitani, program; Mrs. George Hashitani, invitations; Kay Inouye, finance; Mamoru Wakasugi, tickets and advertising; Bill Nishioka, cleanup.

Chick Sexors Get 1500-Mile Monthly Gasoline Allowance

JOLIET, Ill.—Two American-born Japanese have requested a 7,000 mile gasoline allowance on the ground their occupation—determining the sex of newly-hatched chicks—is essential to the war effort.

The two, Michael Morihiko Azuma, 23, and his brother-in-law, Henry Makoshima, 23, presented this thesis to their rationing board:

"Hatcheries sell young chicks to farmers. If the sex isn't positively determined, a farmer might be awakened some morning by lusty crows from what he thought was his flock of egg-layers."

Azuma said if he can inspect a chick within six hours after it has been hatched, he can determine its sex with 100 percent accuracy. If he waits as long as 24 hours, he said, it sometimes necessitates a six week delay.

He offered letters from 30 Chicago area hatcheries vouching for his claims. The hatcheries, he explained, time their settings so he and Makoshima can be there when they hatch.

Azuma didn't explain his secret, but the board granted him a 1500-miles a month temporary allowance pending further study.

Hawaiian Groups Give Full Support to Army Volunteers

Acting Governor Kai
Issues Directive to
Territorial Officials

HONOLULU — The Honolulu chamber of commerce today called upon its membership for the fullest cooperation in connection with the volunteer enlistment of 1,500 American citizens of Japanese ancestry into the U. S. Army to "insure results that will be a lasting credit to the people and businessmen of the territory."

The chamber, in a letter to the membership authorized by the board of directors, urges no obstacles be placed in the path of the formation of the proposed combat units, asserting the matter is of profound importance to the territory.

The chamber directors urge that Americans of Japanese ancestry who volunteer their services be assured reemployment after the war, citing the selective service action which contemplates firms will reemploy persons leaving their jobs because of the war.

Meanwhile, officials of the municipal and territorial governments moved to expedite the enlistments by giving their full support and approval to the proposal of the army to form a volunteer combat team for service on the European front.

The city and county of Honolulu has 337 male employees of Japanese ancestry, it was stated.

Bean Sprouts Grown For Topaz Menus

TOPAZ, Utah—Bean sprouts, a Chinese vegetable raised in Topaz, are being distributed in the project dining halls this week, according to Brandon Watson, chief steward. However, as only about 200 pounds of the present supply are made available each week, the kitchens will receive the sprouts in sequence.

Roscoe E. Bell, chief of the agriculture division, indicated that there will soon be a quantity of bean sprouts raised, which will be sufficient to supply all the dining halls each week.

Evacuation Mistake, FOR Official Tells San Jose Group

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The War Relocation Authority is doing a good job in conducting the Japanese evacuee relocation centers, but the whole evacuation and relocation was "an unfortunate mistake," Caleb Foote of Berkeley, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation told a meeting on Feb. 7 in the First Congregational church, according to the San Jose Mercury Herald.

It is estimated, he said, that relocation has cost America \$2,000 for each Japanese evacuated. "The whole war effort has been impaired."

He blamed the evacuation on "unfounded fifth column rumors."

Foote praised the present civilian administration of the camps. Military police, he said, patrol outside the camps but are not allowed inside, even to maintain order, except in unusual circumstances when martial law may be proclaimed at the camp as was done recently at Manzanar. To place the camps under military rule, would be a mistake, as most of the evacuees are American citizens, he pointed out.

All Citizens of Japanese Descent May Go Into Army

HUNT, Idaho—American citizens of Japanese ancestry who are between the ages of 18 and 38 and who live outside War Relocation centers may volunteer for active service in the United States army by applying at the nearest local draft board, according to instructions issued by national headquarters of the selective service system.

Instructions refer to the announcement made recently by Secretary of War Stimson that a combat team composed entirely of United States citizens of Japanese ancestry will be formed for active service in a theatre of war.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Fujioka, a girl, on Jan. 31, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Hiroshi Higa, a boy, on Feb. 1, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. K. Inomoto, a girl, on Feb. 1, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Sachiko Hirose, a girl, on Feb. 1, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Mary Akiyama, a girl, on Feb. 2, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Takemitsu Shiba, a girl, on Feb. 2, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Hidejiro Kotsubo, a girl, on Feb. 2, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Fukujiro Koide, a girl, on Feb. 2, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Rose Mikami, a boy, on Feb. 3, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. H. Tokunaga, a boy, on Feb. 3, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. H. Mayeda, a girl, on Feb. 3, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Toshio Akahori, a boy, on Feb. 3, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. George K. Uyeda, a girl, on Feb. 3, at Granada.

To Mrs. Masao Yata, a boy, on Feb. 4, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Tadao Masuda, a girl, on Feb. 4, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Aki Fujii, a girl, on Feb. 4, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Tokumatsu Kotabe, a boy, on Feb. 5, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Nakahara, a girl, on Feb. 5, at Topaz.

To Mrs. Yoshiko Furuyama, a girl, on Feb. 5, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Isamu Kusunoki, a boy, on Feb. 5, at Poston.

To Mrs. Isao Sunamoto, a boy, on Feb. 6, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Shinamoto, a boy, on Feb. 6, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Suwako Nonaka, a boy, on Feb. 6, at Topaz.

To Mrs. Masatane Mitani, a girl, on Feb. 6, at Poston.

To Mrs. Shigeto Iwata, a girl, on Feb. 6, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Tokuzo Shida, a boy, on Feb. 6, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Ted Nakamura, a girl, on Feb. 6, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Yoshio Kimura, a girl, on Feb. 6, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Susumu Iwanaga, a boy, on Feb. 6, at Granada.

To Mrs. Ichio Nakatani, a girl, on Feb. 7, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Tomeki Yamada, a boy, on Feb. 7, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Yoshigusu Nakatani, a boy, on Feb. 7, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Henry Ogawa, a boy, on Feb. 7, at Topaz.

To Mrs. Jinnosuke Shiba, a girl, on Feb. 8, at Poston.

To Mrs. Hidashi Yamamoto, a girl, on Feb. 8, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Tadaichi Okuhara, a girl, on Feb. 8, at Granada.

To Mrs. Kinbei Shiozaki, a boy, on Feb. 10, at Poston.

To Mrs. Mildred Suzuki, a boy, on Feb. 11, at Topaz.

To Mrs. Mikako Nomura, a girl, on Feb. 10 at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Shikiichi Nakashima, a girl, Miniko, on Feb. 7 at Minidoka.

To Mrs. Richard Nomura, a boy, Robin David, on Feb. 11 at Minidoka.

To Mrs. Satoshi Miyahara, a boy, on Feb. 11 at Minidoka.

To Mrs. Hidetaka Komai, a girl, on Feb. 8 at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Roy Nishimura, a boy, on Feb. 11 at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Kinbei Shiozaki, a boy, on Feb. 10 at Poston.

DEATHS

Terukichi Hirata, 62, on Feb. 2, at Jerome.

Itaro Nakashima, on Feb. 2, at Gila River.

Mrs. Chiye Amabe, 24, on Feb. 4, at Manzanar.

Otokichi Kanzaki, 78, on Feb. 5, at Topaz.

Sannosuke Hiraoka, 66, on Feb. 6, at Rohwer.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Shibame, stillborn, on Feb. 6, at Jerome.

Shuzaburo Yamamoto, 64, on Feb. 8 at Manzanar.

Mrs. Tora Shibuya, 51, on Feb. 7 at Heart Mountain.

MARRIAGES

Haruye Yoshino to Herbert Takeshita, on Jan. 30, at Gila River.

Mari Koshiyama to George Yoshida, on Feb. 3, at Cody, Wyo.

Suzanne Mariko Okizaki to Ted Tanii, on Feb. 4, at Cody, Wyo.

Etsu Mineta to Mike Masaoka, on Feb. 14, at Salt Lake.

FSA Plans to House 5000 Evacuees in Oregon, Idaho

Etsu Mineta Weds Mike Masaoka in Salt Lake Rites

Miss Etsu Mineta became the bride of Mr. Mike Masaoka in a ceremony held Sunday, February 14, in Salt Lake City before two hundred guests.

The bride was attended by Mrs. Hito Okada, matron of honor, while Ben Masaoka, brother of the groom, served as best man.

The bride was given away by Mr. Larry Tajiri.

Miss Mineta is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kunisaku Mineta, formerly of San Jose, Cal. They now reside at Heart Mountain.

Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League, is the son of Mrs. Ejiro Masaoka of Salt Lake City. He is taking a leave of absence from the post volunteer for the nisei combat unit.

U. S. Officials Non-Committal On Balch Plan

Evacuation of Japanese
In Hawaii Proposed by
Honolulu Businessman

WASHINGTON—Official comment is generally lacking regarding the proposal of John A. Balch, Honolulu, former president of the Mutual Telephone company, in the territory, to remove 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry to the mainland and replace them with Puerto Ricans and Filipinos.

Best available government sources said that it would be a matter for determination by the War Department.

(Most recent statements of Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the army's Hawaiian department, have stressed that "no mass evacuation" of any group is planned. General Emmons has also warmly commended the loyalty of Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry.)

The War Department's response to the Balch proposal was "no comment."

Well-informed sources pointed out that the most "dangerous" Japanese on the islands have been interned and questioned whether shipping would be available.

These sources presumed the Japanese situation in Hawaii was covered in conferences among interior, war and navy department officials with Governor Ingram Stainback of Hawaii and Attorney General J. Garner Anthony.

Congressmen, with a few exceptions, preferred to make no comment. Senator Millard E. Tydings, D., Maryland, said the proposal should "receive sympathetic consideration" of his committee if presented by the War Department, but said it would want the War Department's advice before formulating any opinion. He also questioned whether shipping could be spared and wondered how it would determine which Japanese should be removed.

Representative Lex Green, D., Florida, said the Japanese should "be put to work right there in Honolulu."

Representative Fred Crawford said he favored the Balch proposal.

Selective Service Board Selected at Central Utah Center

TOPAZ, Utah — Appointed chief registrar for Topaz by the Selective Service board 30 of Millard county, Tsune Baba, chairman of the community council, assigned Saiki Muneno, Vernon Ichisaka and Mike Maruyama to act on the advisory board this week, it was learned.

The duties of the advisory board will be to assist registrants in the preparation of DDS Form 40, Selective Service questionnaires and other forms. The board is responsible for the notarization of the DDS form also.

Federal Agency Will Also Arrange Recruiting, Transportation of Workers

PORTLAND, Ore. — Plans for recruiting, transporting and housing up to 5000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry for seasonal agricultural work in sugar beet, potato and truck areas of eastern Oregon and Idaho are rapidly being completed in co-operation with the War Relocation Authority, Walter A. Duffy, regional FSA director, declared here.

Clearance of orders for evacuees to insure payment of prevailing wages and adequate housing, determination of need for workers and areas of employment in the region are assigned to the Farm Security Administration, while other phases of the program will be carried out with WRA, including setting up of restricted zones, according to instructions received from the FSA administrator in Washington, D. C.

"Over 3000 Japanese were housed in the Oregon Nyssa-Adrian FSA camp and 17 other labor units in Idaho last year, and growers were unanimous in reporting evacuees as hard workers and for the most part patriotic American citizens," Duffy said. "Final details for mobilizing available Japanese to meet shortages of essential farm labor in eastern Oregon, Idaho and possibly parts of Washington will be worked out with regional WRA representatives within the next 30 days."

FSA labor camp locations being considered for use of evacuees include the Nyssa-Adrian camp in Oregon and the Wilder, Payette, Emmett, Donnelly, Filer, Jerome, Gooding, Rupert, Pocatello, Shelley, Sugar City, Preston, Twin Falls and Caldwell locations in Idaho. If evacuee workers and camp equipment are available other locations will be considered, it was stated.

Nevada Accepts Limited Group Of Evacuees

Governor Carville Had
Previously Opposed Any
Use of Evacuee Labor

CARSON CITY, Nev.—Governor E. P. Carville last week went to the aid of tomato growers in California by agreeing to permit the employment of 100 persons of Japanese ancestry in the cultivation of tomato plants in the Moapa Valley in Clark county.

Previously, the governor had expressed opposition to the employment of workers of Japanese ancestry from relocation centers in any capacity.

The Nevada executive explained to the joint meeting of the ways and means committees of the assembly and senate that the Clark County Farm Bureau had informed him the production of canning tomatoes in 10,000 acres of land in California and Utah depend upon the raising of the tomato plants in Moapa Valley. The area supplies extensive tomato-growing areas in the neighboring states with the required plants.

In line with his announcement of the partial lifting of the ban against evacuee Japanese labor, Governor Carville explained the federal government definitely refuses to permit the use of regular troops to guard the camps where the evacuees will be located. He urged favorable action on his measure to activate the state police force, already provided for in a law which has been on the statute books for a number of years. The present bill would make some changes in the law and would provide for nine state police officers.

Carville denied there is any political background to his request and declared the organization is needed for the protection of the community as well as of the Japanese workers.

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Use of Stored Cars Sought By Legislators

Tenney Committee Will Conduct Inquiry Into Evacuee-Stored Autos

FRESNO, Calif. — Looking to possible release and use of evacuee owned cars and tires stored in Fresno county and other places throughout California, a joint State legislative committee will attempt "to trace suspected un-American activities" of evacuees now in relocation centers.

This was revealed as members of the committee, including State Senator Jack B. Tenney, chairman, and State Senator Hugh M. Burns of Fresno, met in executive session in Los Angeles to hear a report by R. E. Combs of Visalia, special investigator, and to map plans for a series of hearings.

Combs said the task of the legislative committee will be to obtain evidence and testimony showing "subversive elements were present among the Japanese."

"Such proof," Combs asserted, "will establish jurisdiction needed to take suggested steps toward remedying the situation. An important factor on the committee program involves getting witnesses. Certain of the key ones, for instance, are in the Manzanar camp and other locations."

This matter of cars and tires stored by evacuees is also being investigated currently by the Office of Price Administration.

Farewell Dance Is Held for Pocatellans

POCATELLO, Idaho—Bill Yoden, vice president of the Pocatello JACL, and Tsuneo Tanabe were honored at a farewell dance held February 13.

They were scheduled to leave for Omaha, Neb., on Feb. 15. In Omaha they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Yoden before volunteering for the nisei combat unit.

WPB Orders Halt on Construction Work on Heart Mountain Schools

WASHINGTON—The War Production Board Saturday cancelled priorities and halted construction on two elementary schools at the Heart Mountain relocation center of the War Relocation Authority.

The action followed recent orders by WPB to halt work on two elementary schools at the Granada relocation center in Colorado.

Army General Pays Tribute to Nisei Soldier in U. S. Army

WAILUKU, Maui, T. H.—Brig Gen. R. E. Mittelstaedt, Maui district commander of the U. S. Army, recently paid tribute to American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in a speech at Baldwin high school in observance of the opening of volunteering on Maui for the proposed Japanese American combat unit.

"Before coming here I served with the army in California and commanded California troops," the general said. "Among the men under me were many Americans of Japanese ancestry, and I want to say they were among the best soldiers we had. We are proud of them and the record they made. They are very fine, high class soldiers

and the type of soldiers who present no disciplinary problems. We were very sorry to lose them when they were sent east."

(The American Japanese soldiers of whom Gen. Mittelstaedt refers were California nisei who were in training at various U. S. Army posts in California before evacuation. At the time of evacuation the nisei soldiers were also reassigned to new posts outside the Western Defense Command.)

Gen. Mittelstaedt had high praise for the contributions of Americans of Japanese extraction in the defense and war effort of Maui and the part they have played in the general war effort.

Charge Evacuees "Pampered" Called Republican Propaganda

Portland Man Tests Military Power in Court

PORTLAND, Ore.—First legal repercussions of Federal Judge Fee's decision in the Minoru Yasui test case that "in absence of martial law the military lacked authority over civilians" were recorded here Saturday when Henry L. Beach, a Portland mechanic, challenged the right of the Western Defense Command to rule on his eligibility to remain in the western defense zone.

He asked the federal court to enjoin Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the WDC; Lieutenant Colonel Randall Larson and others from molesting him or ejecting him from the zone.

He said he was twice questioned by army officers under authority of the Wartime Civil Control Administration on his "actions, thoughts, ideas of government, war, religion, politics and fraternal and social affiliations."

On neither occasion, he said in the complaint, was he formally accused of anything. After the first hearings he was notified that "the commanding general does not at this time contemplate the issuance of an individual exclusion order."

Judge Fee, who ruled on the Yasui case, is currently in New York.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Assertions that evacuee Japanese residents of the Heart Mountain relocation center near Cody are being "pampered" were Monday branded as "just Republican propaganda" by Walter Q. Phelan, Democratic State chairman for Wyoming, according to the United Press.

Phelan said U. S. Senator E. V. Robertson of Wyoming was attempting to hit at the Administration when he charged that the evacuees led a "soft life."

The Democratic chairman declared the inmates of the camp, composed of evacuees from California, Oregon and Washington, had been provided with the essentials of healthful living, but were "certainly not babied."

Robertson, newly-elected Senator from Wyoming had charged that the evacuees "do nothing but sit around all day, eat tons of good food, and get fat."

Monterey Supervisors Seek Use of Stored Evacuee Equipment

SALINAS, Calif. — The Monterey board of supervisors Monday passed a resolution calling upon the Farm Security Administration to obtain and appraise Japanese farm machinery now in California Washington and Oregon for re-sale to farmers under the approval of the county war board.

The measure was passed upon the recommendation of the King City American Legion.

Mike Masaoka Will Address Dinner of Utah Sales Group

The position of the American Japanese in the war crisis will be told by Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary, to members of the Utah Sales Managers' association at their monthly meeting at the Temple Square hotel Friday at 6:30 p. m., it was announced this week by Earl J. Glade, program chairman.

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Chicago Resident Emulates Cupid; Held By Police

CHICAGO, Ill. — Police Saturday held Gilbert Hayashi, 40, on an open charge after his roommate, Anton Larson, 40, complained to the authorities that when he returned to his lodgings at 3 a. m., "with good will toward all," there stood Hayashi, posed for archery, ready to shoot him with an arrow from a 6-foot bow.

Larson said he slammed the door as Hayashi twanged the bow. "I would have been a goner," he said. "I can't understand it. I have known him for ten years."

Hayashi, who said he was born in Honolulu, said it was understandable as far as he was concerned. He said that he had reached the end of his patience with Larson. Hayashi explained:

"We would be sitting in our room and he would mumble something. I would say, 'What did you say?' He would say, 'I didn't speak.' Then pretty soon he would mumble again and would say, 'Did you speak?' He would say, 'I didn't speak, you must be hearing things.' He would keep this up all the time. He was driving me nuts. He was using some kind of psychology on me."

Police asked Hayashi if he aimed the arrow at his roommate. He shrugged his shoulders. "I am interested in archery," he said.

Authorities ordered him held on an open charge while his citizenship was checked.

Rohwerites Attend Red Cross Confab

ROHWER, Ark.—Four officers of the Rohwer Red Cross left the center Feb. 10 to attend the state conference of the American Red Cross in Hot Springs, Ark., reports the Outpost.

Rohwer representatives are Merrill Ziegler, chairman; Fed Koyama, vice chairman; Kosuke Ijichi, treasurer; and Dorothy Kato, secretary.

The representatives will present problems confronting the Rohwer unit.

Wage Scale For Camouflage Project Set

Workers Gain All Points In Discussions With Net Work Contractor

POSTON, Ariz. — A proposal to allow factory workers on the Poston 1 camouflage net project 65 percent of the net proceeds from their wages following deductions for subsistence, taxes and other expenses was to be submitted to the Poston 1 Council on Wednesday, Feb. 17, according to George Fujii, executive secretary of the Council.

The remaining 35 percent, according to the plan, will be placed in the Dividend Fund, to be divided among Work Corps members, including the factory hands. The factory workers will contribute their share of the 35 percent to the block where they reside.

The contract for the net work was signed with John Stahl, contractor, on Feb. 14, after negotiations starting Friday night, Feb. 12. All the points insisted upon by the workers were won. Previously, disagreement on these points held up the signing of the contract.

Some 150 workers in Camp 1 are now on the project, with 200 others who will report to work shortly.

Chihiro Kikuchi Joins Faculty at Haverford

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The appointment of Chihiro Kikuchi, formerly of the University of Washington, to the faculty of Haverford college in Haverford, Pennsylvania, was revealed recently.

Kikuchi was working for his doctorate in physics at the University of Washington prior to evacuation. He evacuated Seattle voluntarily before the travel freezing order and was at the graduate school at the University of Cincinnati until his recent appointment.

He will teach in meteorology according to reports.

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