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Nisei Citizenship Rights Upheld By Court

Registration of Adult Evacuees Nears Completion

Poston Residents Complimented for Cooperative Attitude

Registration of all adult evacuees for military service and for clearances to determine eligibility for jobs in war production was proceeding at the ten War Relocation centers this week.

Poston's Unit III was one of the first to complete its registration and won commendation from Lieut. John Bolton, head of the Army recruiting team at Poston. Poston II also completed registration on Feb. 16.

Manzanar also wound up its registration this week, while signups were proceeding smoothly at other centers.

The procedure was interpreted as the most important step to return evacuees to the normal American life which had been interrupted by evacuation. It was stressed however, that there would be no program of forced resettlement, although every effort would be made to place evacuees in war industry.

Military officials gave no indication of the number of volunteers in the relocation centers for the special Army combat unit, which will go into training shortly at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

Although original resistance was encountered from groups in several of the relocation centers to the general registration program, this opposition evaporated when the whole program was explained and the evacuees convinced of the sincerity of the government's action, it was stated.

WRA authorities expect the registration to be completed on schedule, it was believed.

At Poston Lieut. Bolton expressed pleasure in the interest shown by Americans of Japanese ancestry and stated that he would be proud to command a nisei combat unit or any part of it. "We have received the best of cooperation from everyone, including the men registering," Bolton said.

All other activities were relegated to the background as registration for Army service met the full response of the nisei, the Poston Chronicle reported.

Reports from Topaz stated that registration clerks were "swamped."

Granada completed the registering of men for military service this week and was proceeding with the registration of women and with men not eligible through age or citizenship for the Army combat team.

Opportunity was provided by the Army recruiting team for alien Japanese to volunteer for military service, although no promises were made whether the applications would be accepted. It was indicated that the War Department was still formulating a definite policy regarding alien enlistments.

Chandler May Visit War Relocation Centers

WASHINGTON — Chances are Senator Albert Chandler, D., Ky., chairman of the Senate Military Affairs subcommittee investigating the war relocation program, will drop in on one or both of the WRA centers in southeast Arkansas during the second week of March, the Associated Press reported.

Before leaving Washington on a trip that will take him to California, the senator said he would likely visit the Arkansas centers on the way home, although his itinerary had been definitely worked out.

Senators Caraway and McClellan of Arkansas will be invited to accompany Chandler if he stops in Arkansas.

Nisei Garnish More Than Million Feet Army Nets

POSTON, Arizona — In its first nine days of operation, the Poston 1 camouflage garnishing plant, manned by nisei residents, processed 1,073,000 square feet of nets for Army use, it was announced this week by the Temporary Council of Poston I.

The factory began operating on Feb. 3 with skeleton crews while negotiations were still in progress between the Community Council and John Stahl, contractor for the War Department.

With negotiations now concluded, the Community Council expected that the full complement

of 800 workers for the plant would be rapidly reached. By Feb. 20, there were about 500 workers employed.

The workers are on a 40-hour week and are being paid prevailing wages for this type of work. However, the workers must pay subsistence to the WRA and all nominal taxes. Also, under the plan approved by the Community Council, the workers will retain 60% of the net proceeds of their wages and contribute the remaining 35% to a dividend fund which will be distributed among other workers in the center.

Stiff Prison Sentences Given Men Who Attacked JACL Head

Topaz Committee Backs Registration For Army, Work

TOPAZ, Utah. — The Topaz "Committee for 33" in effect rescinded its resolution sent to Secretary of War Stimson and Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, asking for clarification of the nisei's status in a new resolution adopted last week.

The new statement came as a result of a meeting between representatives of the committee and representatives of an issei committee, and stated that the Committee of 33 accepted the current War Manpower Commission registration "as an indication of the government's good faith."

The earlier resolution had asked the army at large rather than by for "disbursing nisei soldiers into forming a separate combat team," and classification of loyal aliens as "friendly aliens."

Meatless Tuesdays, Fridays to Be Observed At Topaz Center

TOPAZ, Utah.—Fish, cheese and other similar products will constitute the protein source of food on Tuesdays and Fridays, which were selected as meatless days for Topaz, according to Dr. Russell H. Wehara of the steward department Tuesday. This does not necessarily indicate that meat will always be provided for the other five days of the week, it was emphasized.

The weekly adult allowance of meat for Topaz residents is 2½ pounds, including bones and fat.

Eisenhower "Deeply Gratified" By Reopening of Army to Nisei

Associate OWI Director Calls for Faith in Common Cause, Future

Milton S. Eisenhower, associate director of the Office of War Information and former director of the War Relocation Authority, this week declared he was "deeply gratified" by the recent reopening of the Army to nisei soldiers in a letter to the Pacific Citizen.

His letter declared in full:

"Like millions of Americans, I was deeply gratified when our Government reopened the ranks of our Army to loyal Americans of Japanese descent. Those who are eligible for enlistment have an opportunity to make

a particularly significant contribution to our common fight for a better world.

"This war will end in absolute triumph for the United Nations. This war must usher in a day of greater decency and brotherhood among all men. In such a war, the participation of men from every land, men of every descent, is the strongest possible force and guarantee for a reborn and strengthened freedom.

"The Japanese-Americans who have faith in our common cause and our common future will share an adversity which must inevitably lead to the sharing of greater and enduring democracy."

7-5-12
Shige Hasegawa

Federal Appellate Court Affirms Decision of Lower Tribunal in Test Suit of Native Sons Group

Seven Justices Announce Decision Without Leaving Courtroom; JACL Had Filed Brief As "Friend of Court" Through Attorney Wirin

SAN FRANCISCO — Americans of Japanese ancestry cannot be deprived of their right to vote, the seven Judges of the Federal Appellate Court (U. S. District Court of Appeals) ruled Saturday without leaving the bench.

U. S. Webb, former California Attorney General, argued in behalf of the Native Sons of the Golden West that the names of Americans of Japanese ancestry should be stricken from the registration rolls. The Native Sons suit also asked that the

right of franchise be denied all Americans of non-white ancestry except Negro Americans.

Webb had filed suit in behalf of John T. Regan of San Francisco, grand secretary of the Native Sons, against Cameron King, registrar of voters in San Francisco county, asking that the names of Americans of Japanese ancestry be stricken from the registration rolls on the basis of racial ancestry.

When Walter Dold, assistant city attorney, arose to defend King, Judge Curtis Wilbur said:

"It is not necessary for this court to hear further argument. The decision of the lower court is sustained."

Judge St. Sure in Federal Court in July, 1942, had thrown the Native Sons suit out of court on the ground that the point on which the California group had based its argument had already been determined by the United States Supreme Court in the Wong King Ark case of 1898.

Attorneys of the Japanese American Citizens League, the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild were on hand to present arguments opposing Webb's contentions but were unable to appear when the judges, without leaving the courtroom, affirmed the lower court's decision.

On the question of whether Japanese-Americans should be deprived of the right to vote, Webb inferentially asked the court to rule contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Wong King Ark case. That decision, upholding the citizenship of a Chinese born in this country, has been taken to apply to the Japanese born here.

"Are you asking this court to overrule a decision of the Supreme Court," asked Judge Wilbur.

"I'm asking the court, as God gives it light and power, to give a correct judgment according to law," Webb answered. "I am not aware that you have sworn to follow the decisions of the Supreme Court whether they are right or wrong in your judgment."

When Webb said that the country had been settled and the government organized by whites, Judge William Denman asked him:

"How about the Indians?" Webb answered that "ethnologically speaking" there was a theory that "in the misty past" the Mongolian had been the ancestor of the Indian, whereupon Judge Denman demanded:

"Do you know anybody who disputes it?"

"I contend," Webb replied, "that the American Indian is not an Asiatic."

Webb announced that he would take the Native Sons case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Money has been raised by both Native Sons and Native Daughters organizations in California to accomplish this purpose.

The JACL, appearing as a "friend of court" in the Native Sons case, announced through its special counsel in the case, A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles, that it would again appear as a "friend of court" if the Regan case was taken to the Supreme Court. The JACL, through Wirin, had filed a 100-page brief in the Federal Appellate Court in defense of the citizenship rights, not alone of Americans of Japanese ancestry, but of all non-Caucasian Americans.

Granada Girls Sign Up for WAAC, Nursing Duties

GRANADA, Calo. — Nearly 50 per cent of the women citizens of Japanese ancestry at the Granada relocation center have registered to serve as nurses' aides or members of the WAAC's, registrar Lewis W. Fansian declared last week, according to the Granada Pioneer.

Many of the women who did not volunteer wrote in their questionnaires that children or lack of education prevented their enlistment.

JACL to File Brief in L. A. Property Case

Rights of Evacuees Will Be Tested in California Court

LOS ANGELES.—The California State Court of Appeals this week granted permission to file briefs as a "friend of court" to the JACL and the American Civil Liberties Union in the case of Leon B. Brown and others against Y. Oshiro, which was scheduled to be heard here on Feb. 24.

A. L. Wirin, Southern California counsel for the National office of the A. C. L. U. and a special counsel for the National JACL, will appear for both organizations in this case.

The case is concerned with an evacuee's liability on property leases. Oshiro had a lease on a hotel in "Lil' Tokyo" at the time of evacuation, and Judge Ben R. Ragain of Colusa county, in June of last year, ruled that this lease was strictly enforceable to its terms by the landlord against Oshiro, despite the orders of evacuation.

The Civil Liberties Union entered the case in August of last year, upon order of Superior Court Judge Emmet H. Wilson, as the first time in the twenty years of its existence that it was appearing as a "friend of court" in support of "property rights" instead of "personal rights."

A memorandum was filed at this time by Wirin and Fred Okrand, on behalf of the A. C. L. U. In explaining the reason for the Civil Liberties Union entering the case, Wirin stated that in this instance the denial of "property rights" was closely related to the denial of "personal rights"—namely, the removal of the defendant American Japanese without his consent by the military authorities, and that therefore a departure from the traditional position of the Civil Liberties Union was warranted.

The memorandum declared that the enforcement of the letter of the lease constitutes an abridgment of the liberty and property of the defendant "without due process of law in violation of Amendments Five and Fourteen of the United States Constitution."

27 Arrested By Authorities At Tule Lake

**Group Alleged to
Have Interfered with
Registration at Camp**

SAN FRANCISCO — Twenty-seven Japanese evacuees from the Tule Lake, Calif., relocation center were in jail Monday. 14 of them at Alturas, Calif., and 13 at Klamath Falls, Ore.

The FBI here declined to comment on the case but admitted its agents were working on it. No charges were announced.

Cause of the detentions was not immediately available, the Associated Press said, but it was known there had been some argument in connection with questionnaires in regard to military service. It was understood the questionnaires were similar to those filled out by persons seeking leaves for inland civilian jobs.

The detentions were made by the camp's military police under the Ninth Service command with headquarters at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Eleven at Manzanar Taken Into Custody

MANZANAR, Calif. — Eleven Japanese, under suspicion of causing internal disturbances at this relocation center, were taken into custody on Feb. 19 and placed in the Independence County Jail, Robert Brown, assistant project director, announced.

The raid was conducted by appointive personnel at the camp following weeks of investigation into minor disturbances within the center.

Nisei Soldier Unit Opposed By L. A. Group

**Minority of East L. A.
Breakfast Club Backs
Rights of U. S. Nisei**

EAST LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The East Los Angeles Breakfast Club meeting on Feb. 18 supported a resolution introduced by Fay Strawn Campbell, editor of the Belvedere Citizen, to the effect that enrollment of a United States Army unit of persons of Japanese ancestry would be a "menace to California and the nation."

A minority group emphatically opposed the resolution and it was decided that individual members should send Representative Clet Holifield of the 19th district their opinions on the resolution.

Lon Hester, president of the club presented Walter B. Odemar, grand trustee of the Native Sons of the Golden West, who emphatically opposed permitting Americans of Japanese ancestry active participation in the war.

C. D. Enfield, principal of the Eastman Street school, said he did not believe in discriminating against the Japanese any more than against the Germans or Italians as an entire group.

Legion Commander Seeks Deportation Of U. S. Japanese

PASADENA, Calif. — Leon Hapell of Stockton, California, department commander of the American Legion, Friday advocated the removal of all Japanese residing in the United States to mandated Pacific islands following the war.

Addressing the Pasadena Legion post, Hapell also opposed inclusion of Americans of Japanese ancestry in American fighting forces, and also urged Army control of relocation centers.

Gold Fireman's Badge Presented to Nisei

AMACHE, Colo. — Susie Onomiyama is now sporting a gold-plated fireman's badge presented by 16 members of the fire department, reports the Granada Pioneer.

She is "probably the only girl evacuee, or maybe the only girl in the whole United States, or for that matter in the whole world to possess a real gold-plated fireman's badge," says the Pioneer.

New Santa Barbara Group Will Seek Permanent Exclusion of Evacuees from California Area

SANTA MARIA, Calif. — Formal approval of the name, "The California Citizens' Association of Santa Barbara county," was given to an organization which will work for the permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from California as members of the executive committee named for the group met at Veterans Hall on Feb. 15.

The organization was launched the week previous at a mass meeting attended by State Senator Clarence Ward of Santa Barbara.

R. E. Easton presided at Monday's meeting. Attending were Henry G. Peterson, Solvang; Frank Giorgi, Gaviota; Milo Ferini and Dominick Ardantz, Guadalupe; Herb McLaughlin, Fred K. Gillett and T. M. Parks, Lompoc; A. B. Hanson, W. B. Johnson, M. M. Purkiss, Robert E. Easton, Don Underwood and L. R. Adam, Santa Maria.

Easton and State Senator Ward plan to attend the agricultural section of the State Chamber of Commerce meeting in Los Angeles in the interests of the organization.

The aims of the new organization were outlined as follows, according to the Santa Maria Daily Times:

1. Strengthen alien land laws.
2. Examine the present status of the act governing citizenship.
3. Eliminate schools teaching foreign doctrines.
4. Elimination of dual citizenship.
5. Examine qualifications of obtaining citizenship with alien parentage which cannot obtain citizenship.
6. Protect American industry and resources against alien encroachment.
7. Protect the American way of life.

Parks of Lompoc and Petersen of Solvang were chosen vice-chairmen of the organization.

It was decided that a campaign should be started to interest organizations in other counties in this movement.

The finance committee reported that most of the pledges made at the Feb. 8 meeting had been paid and that a number of persons are asking about making additional pledges.

Publisher Asks End of Move To Strip Nisei of Citizenship

**Miller Freeman Has
Plan for Post-War
Solution of Problem**

"In the very beginning, there should be an end of proposals to revoke the American citizenship of Japanese who, under our laws, have been born to it.

"We can require them to prove themselves worthy of that citizenship, and publicly to accept its responsibilities; but there is no ground in justice for wholesale revocation of citizenship which we in our prodigality have freely given, with no questions asked. To revoke that citizenship now would be a blot on this nation which could never be erased."

Such was the answer given by Miller Freeman, in replying to a California legislator's request for Freeman's views on the postwar handling of the problem presented by residents of Japanese ancestry. Freeman, a Seattle publisher, has long been recognized in certain Pacific Coast circles as an authority on the "Japanese problem."

Freeman's statement was published recently in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, accompanied by an editorial comment that said: "During the decades preceding Pearl Harbor Mr. Miller Freeman of Seattle has been so right in recognizing the menace of Japanese infiltration that he is entitled to full attention for any solution of the postwar problem that he may suggest."

In his statement, Freeman continued: "First step in any sound and permanent solution of the problem of our Japanese must be taken by them. They must cut themselves aloof completely from the control and authority of Japan and its emperor. This renunciation must be made from the heart, and must be such that it will be evident to all America."

Freeman declared that this severance from Japan must be made complete in all respects, that no Japan-inspired influence of any kind can be allowed to function in the United States. He advocated abolition of all traces of dual citizenship, of Japan-controlled firms and institutions operating in the United States under direction from the Japanese government, and of "unsupervised Japanese language schools conducted in the United States and its territories by the Japanese government for the purpose of indoctrinating the American born."

Freeman also declared that "the Japanese who would be loyal to the United States must take the lead in weeding out Fascist, Japan-adhering elements."

In this, Freeman said, "our federal and state governments must protect the loyal American-Japanese in their renunciation of dual citizenship and alien control. Within their colonies, the Japanese who

Des Moines Girl Not Beaten in Home, Is Report

Contrary to a story reported in the newspapers, Fumi Miyaki, a nisei girl employed as a domestic in Des Moines, Iowa, was not beaten by a stranger who invaded her employer's home, according to a letter received by the Pacific Citizen from Goldye Vee Allen, director of employment for the Des Moines YWCA.

The news story, originally reported by International News Service, stated: "When she answered the doorbell, Fumi Mae Miyaki told police, the man asked her if she were Japanese. She answered in the affirmative and he forced her into the kitchen, where he beat her."

Miss Allen said in her letter that this was an erroneous report and that what happened was this:

"Of course, the police were called as soon as Miss Miyaki was found — but her opinion is that the man asked her if she is Japanese and fainted. He would not have appeared at the door at six o'clock in the evening if he planned to molest her personally. There were no bruises on her body and she was not beaten up."

"Police calls do get newspaper publicity which no one can help and the story was in our local newspaper but her employer, Fumi and I are all of the opinion that she fainted when the man appeared — and that he was, perhaps, as surprised as she when he saw a Japanese."

Miss Allen said the YWCA employment bureau in Des Moines has worked with a large number of nisei who have come to the city and they are "interested in each of them."

are loyal Americans live under the threat of Fascistic elements controlled and directed by Tokyo."

Freeman, however, warned that "these things must be done justly and with tolerance." He said:

"There must be no witch-burning, no persecution, no rabble-rousing. This is a problem in the humanities. It must be dealt with according to American principles of justice, albeit with a new awareness and determination that there is no place among American citizens for dual allegiance."

The Post-Intelligencer editorial agreed with Freeman in that "any proposal for wholesale revocation of the citizenship of Japanese born in this country is out of the question."

The Post-Intelligencer also agreed with Freeman's point that "the root of the whole problem" is this question of eradicating all ties with Tokyo.

Seek Committee To Investigate Japanese in U. S.

**Rep. Johnson Opposes
Any Return of Group
For Duration of War**

WASHINGTON. — Rep. Henry M. Jackson, W., Wash., this week announced completion of the draft of a resolution for the appointment of a standing House committee with the tremendously broad scope of investigative power "in all Japanese matters affecting the security of the United States."

One of the powers which this committee will have, if the appointment of the committee is approved by the House, would be to "investigate . . . every phase of Japanese subversive activity in the United States, in order to assist in the eradication of all organized and unorganized efforts of Japanese in this country to aid Japan in its war against the United States."

Change In Nisei Status Sought By Californian

**Status of Americans
Of Japanese Ancestry
Discussed at Meeting**

LOS ANGELES — California State Senator Clarence C. Ward of Santa Barbara asked for a "sharp revision of the status of Japanese in America" at the end of the war, in a talk to the California State Chamber of Commerce Southern Council meeting at the Biltmore hotel on Feb. 19.

"While those who are American citizens are entitled to full protection of the 14th Amendment," he declared, "a trend of thought must be started which will forever abolish some of the unsound thinking that has prevailed."

The peace treaty must force Japan to relinquish her claims of dual citizenship, Japanese language schools must be abolished, and Japan must never again be allowed to promote financially or otherwise the business interests of any Japanese in this country, he declared.

Three Brothers Seek Army Service in Unit Of Japanese Americans

HUNT, Idaho — Three brothers, ranging in age from 21 to 26, have volunteered for induction into the United States Army to serve in the combat team being formed from volunteers of Japanese ancestry, officials of the Minidoka Relocation Center revealed this week.

The brothers, all former Seattle residents, are Ko (Bill), 26, Kaun, 24, and Satoru Onodera 21, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Toyosuke Onodera, also residents of the Minidoka center. Mr. Onodera formerly was a tailor in Seattle.

"Bill" Onodera was working in the Seattle post office at the time of evacuation. He graduated from Colman grade school in Seattle in 1930 and from Franklin High School in Seattle in 1934. Like his brothers, he is a sports fan and favors football swimming, baseball and basketball.

Kaun, who graduated from Colman grade school in 1931 and from Garfield High School in Seattle in 1936, formerly was a drug clerk in Seattle. Satoru was a gardener's helper. He graduated from Garfield High in 1939 after completing his grade school education at the Washington school in 1935. There are two other children in the Onodera family, Fumiko, a daughter, and Yutaka, 15, a son.

Lieutenant Stanley D. Arnold, Sergeants Carl E. Teurk, Eugene F. Jendrek, and Akira Kato, from the War Department, Washington, D. C., are now at the Minidoka Relocation Center to take applications from Japanese-American citizens, who volunteer for induction.

All residents of the center 17 years of age and over are being registered by the War Relocation Authority as the first step in obtaining clearance for all loyal persons of Japanese ancestry and in eventual placement of them in war work.



Gandhi . . .

Two great Oriental figures made history this week. One was recovering from an illness, the other marching resolutely toward what to many seemed certain death. In India, a wizened old man ended the second week of his three-week fast. It was Gandhi's tenth and possibly last fast in protest of British rule. U. S. observers, fully cognizant of the effect the loved leader's death would have upon the history of India and the United Nations, hoped that Britain would make some move toward conciliation. An embittered India, they knew, might easily move, either deliberately or by the threat of Axis aggression, into the camp of Hitler and Hirohito. Even Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed the "concern" of the United States in a note to the British government in India. It was as yet the strongest note ever sent by this country in regard to the Indian problem, and marked a change from the "hands-off" policy heretofore rigidly observed. But as Gandhi entered on the third week of his fast, the British held to the announced intention of refusing to change their present policy.

Mme Chiang . . .

In the U. S., a slender, dark-haired woman stood before a packed House of Representatives while members of the House and the galleries cheered a verbal spanking just administered by the woman, Madame Chiang Kai-shek. The first lady of China had made it thoroughly clear that China needs arms and munitions and she needs them now. Still on Madame Chiang's itinerary were New York, Chicago, San Francisco and then Ottawa. To those who heard or read her House speech, it was clear that China was fighting not only for the war but for the peace. In China's winning of both of these lies the winning of the peace for all Asia, the winning of democracy for Asia's millions. That the Chinese, first of the Orientals to feel discrimination in this country, will lead the way toward equal treatment of the Asiatic countries in the future history of the world was foreseen by many a thinking observer.

Rationed World . . .

Evacuees leaving the relocation centers this week found themselves in a strange new world, far removed from the country they left a scant year ago. Today's America was regulated by ration books, by sugar stamps, by shortages in meat and other vital commodities. The U. S., still attempting to find an economic level that would assure security for all as well as sufficient food and clothing and material for her armed forces, was wavering between shortages and a Black Market. Housewives as well as storekeepers awaited March 1, date on which rationing would go into effect, as a date on which fair methods of distribution would be instituted for American households.

Death Valley Camp Closed

**Many Resettled in
Midwest; Camp Resulted
From Manzanar Affair**

The Death Valley temporary WRA camp for 60 evacuees who were removed from the Manzanar relocation center for their own protection, following the rioting at the center on December 5 and 6, was closed this week as the last group of the 60 persons originally taken there left for resettlement in inland areas.

Some of the Death Valley group have been resettled in Chicago where many already have obtained jobs. Others are located at an American Friends Service hostel in the midwest city.

The Death Valley group, quartered at the Cow Creek CCC camp, were among those who were outspoken in their loyalty to the United States and were threatened by the small group of pro-Axis agitators who precipitated the recent rioting.

Idaho Protests Army Move to Form Nisei Unit

State Legislature Gets Memorial to President Regarding Evacuees

BOISE, Idaho—A joint legislative memorial (S. No. 8), directed to the President of the United States, and protesting the inclusion of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the armed forces of the United States and asking the immediate discharge of all nisei now in the U. S. army, has been introduced in the Idaho legislature.

Sponsored by Senator Mahoney, the memorial was read on Feb. 12 in the State Senate.

Another memorial to the President (S. No. 9), also sponsored by Mahoney, asks for the deportation of aliens of Japanese ancestry after the war and the cancellation of citizenship of American-born Japanese and their eventual deportation. Both memorials were referred to the committee on resolutions.

Meanwhile, a legislative memorial in the Idaho House of Representatives opposing the War Relocation Authority in according eligibility to allow two thousand evacuee college students to leave relocation centers to enter colleges was introduced on Feb. 19.

The memorial asked that steps be taken to prevent that privilege to Americans of Japanese ancestry and that evacuees "be given opportunity to serve the war effort in ways in which their racial extraction will prove no impediment," and any given that privilege be returned to relocation centers.

Evacuees Saved Crop, Senate Hearing Told

Idaho Farmer Criticizes Conditions Demanded For Farm Laborers

WASHINGTON — A Senate investigating committee was told Monday that Japanese evacuee volunteers from a relocation center had saved the potato crop in southern Idaho.

E. S. Harper, grower and marketing agent of Twin Falls, Idaho, said that use of 3800 evacuees had been responsible for saving the crop last fall.

However, Harper criticized what he termed "ridiculous contracts" which the government required.

"We had to guarantee the Japs a bath every night and if we didn't have sufficient facilities we had to take them into town to a barber shop every night," he told the senators.

The Senate committee has been investigating the efforts of the Farm Security Administration to meet the nation's farm problems.

Suicide Attempt at Poston Is Thwarted

POSTON, Ariz.—An attempt to commit suicide by Yugi Matsumoto, 34, at Poston on Feb. 12, was thwarted when Matsumoto was discovered by a friend and rushed to the Unit 1 hospital, according to the Poston Chronicle.

L. A. Times Reports Criticism Of Evacuee Release Program

LOS ANGELES — Acceleration of government plans to release loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry from relocation centers to overcome farm labor shortages drew criticism this week from Congressmen in Washington, according to the Times' Washington correspondent.

The Times reported that disclosure that the War Relocation Authority expects to release more than 40,000 Pacific Coast evacuees by the end of the year prompted new protests against any relaxation of controls which might permit the Japanese to return to restricted areas on the west coast.

Rep. Leroy Johnson, Stockton, Republican, protested against allowing any Japanese to return to California during the war.

Consumers Paid 20 Millions More for Vegetables in L. A. Since Evacuation, Is Report

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles Daily News reported on Feb. 17 that the Federal State Market News Service, in its annual report on the southern California fruit and vegetable situation, revealed that "because of the expulsion of the Japanese, consumers in this area paid \$20,000,000.00 more for 10,00 truckloads less of perishables during 1942.

However, the agency praised the job done by American farmers who took over the Japanese holdings, pointing out that when the transition and labor shortage were considered, a remarkable job had been done.

The report stated, according to the Daily News account, that after Pearl Harbor and prior to evacuation, hundreds of Japanese truck farmers allowed their crops to deteriorate. In addition,

the Japanese farmers, realizing the inevitability of expulsion, rushed tons of immature crops to market, the report said.

Commodity unloads on the Los Angeles produce market during 1942 were led by potatoes with 10,267 carloads reaching the market.

Following were tomatoes, 5206 carloads; oranges, 5157 carloads; lettuce, 4956; apples, 3849, and celery, peaches, carrots, cabbages, bananas, dry onions, grapefruit, squash, grapes, corn, spinach, and lemons.

The few commodities which reached market in larger quantities in 1942 than in 1941 included peaches, pears, artichokes, oranges, carrots, avocados, lemons and grapefruit, the majority of which were the types of crops not produced by Japanese farmers.

U. S. Officials Say Evacuees Will Help Meet Labor Shortage

Evacuees Become Issue in Seattle's Dull City Elections

SEATTLE — Striking a spark in an otherwise dull city election campaign, James P. Kelly, 71-year old campaigner for the City Council, on Feb. 20 assailed use of the absentee ballot by Americans of Japanese ancestry in the relocation centers.

Kelly said he would seek a Superior Court injunction to forestall the counting of ballots cast by Seattle Japanese in evacuation camps.

"I believe their citizenship status is in some doubt," declared Kelly, who for many years was chief registration clerk in the city controllers' office prior to his recent retirement.

"I will ask the courts to prevent the county auditor from issuing absentee ballots for the general election March 9, and will ask for an order prohibiting the counting of votes cast by the Japanese in the Tuesday primary."

Hawaiian Teachers Volunteer for Army's New Combat Team

HONOLULU, T. H. — Anticipating an enthusiastic response from among the school personnel of Japanese ancestry in the Hawaiian Islands to the recently announced voluntary induction program of the U. S. Army, Oren E. Long, school superintendent, recently issued circular letters to all principals congratulating volunteers and extending them full recognition, states the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

All volunteers from the school system personnel will be guaranteed a return to their positions upon receiving an honorable discharge from the Army, the letter declared.

Hope to Have Evacuee Group Assist in Farm Manpower Problem

WASHINGTON — Persons of Japanese ancestry who were removed from the west coast after the outbreak of the war will be used to help fill farm labor shortages next summer, the Agriculture Department said today.

Food officials have arranged with the War Relocation Authority to make such persons available to farmers desiring to employ them, providing they are acceptable to the community in which they work.

The department said there were more than 40,000 employable evacuees in the inland relocation centers and estimated that about half of them would be experienced in or adapted to farm work.

The Agriculture Department said that in order to make as many evacuees available for farming as possible, the War Relocation Authority is setting up field placement offices in Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Chicago and Cleveland.

An Agriculture Department official said:

"It should be realized that about two-thirds of these persons of Japanese ancestry are by birth citizens of the United States and in moving them from the west coast, the federal government, realizing that undoubtedly most of them are loyal to the United States, is at present recruiting in the army a standard combat team of several thousand American-born youths of Japanese ancestry.

"It is our desire that others, including the older people with agricultural backgrounds, whose records have been checked by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and given clearance by the War Relocation Authority, be encouraged to reenter agricultural occupations where their skills and experience will aid in the war food program."

Poston Group Will Tour Idaho, Montana To Check on Farms

POSTON, Arizona — To investigate farming conditions on crop-share basis in Idaho and Montana, a representative group from Poston will make a 20-day tour of the two states, it was announced this week by the employment division of this center.

The group will be accompanied on this investigation by Ford Scalley, farm supervisor for the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, and the project attorney, who will make a study of contracts offered by farmers in the sugar company's territory.

Plans are for the group to leave here about March 1 and visit more than 150 farms. It has been reported to the group that an estimated 2500 beet workers will be needed this year in the Idaho and Montana area.

Legality of Army Evacuation Of Coast Japanese Argued In U. S. District Appeals Court

Constitutional Issues Heard by Seven Justices In San Francisco; Citizen Rights of Majority of Evacuees Told by Defense Counsels in S. F. Court

SAN FRANCISCO—The Federal Appellate Court (Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals) this week had under advisement three cases testing the legality of the Japanese exclusion orders issued in 1942 by Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt and affecting American citizens as well as alien Japanese.

The constitutional issue, which has been declared the most important of all legal issues raised in America in World War II, came before the Federal Court through appeals of three American-born Japanese, who had been arrested for refusing to obey the exclusion orders and attendant curfew regulations. They are Fred T. Korematsu, 23, formerly of Oakland, Calif.; Minoru Yasui, University of Oregon graduate who was a reserve officer in the U. S. army, and Gordon Hirabayashi, former student of the University of Washington.

Frank Walters, Seattle attorney representing Hirabayashi, protested that American-born Japanese had been deprived of constitutional guarantee purely because of ancestry. According to the San Francisco Chronicle, Walters said that these were the main issues: Internment without hearing; discrimination; validity of the presidential executive order; martial law; validity of public law 503, through which internment was effected.

"If these things can be done to one minority group, such as the Japanese, they can be done to other minority groups, merely because they happen to be Chinese or Negroes, or Jews or Catholics. We do not want our boys to come home from foreign fronts and find that the very liberties for which they fought have been dissipated during their absence."

The defense counsels contended that the U. S. government acted in bad faith in ordering internment of citizens of Japanese ancestry, and charged that the government did not seek to prove they were guilty of disloyalty or sabotage before internment and that public records failed to show any disloyalty among them, even in Hawaii.

The judge frequently interrupted, according to the Chronicle, to remind defense counsels that the case in point was whether the government had the power in wartime to transfer any persons from one point to another in the interests of military security.

Attorney Wayne Collins, representing the Civil Liberties Union, declared that "if such an order had been issued by King George III of England there would have been no United States."

"These people," Collins declared, "have the same rights as all citizens, but they have been discriminated against because of their color and race."

Defense arguments were vigorously attacked by Assistant U. S. Attorney A. J. Zirpoli and Edward J. Ennis, special assistant from Washington.

"This present war is ruthless and barbaric," Zirpoli said. "We are fighting enemies avowedly committed to stamping out our democratic institutions. France fell in five pitiful weeks because there was no close supervision over persons there in a similar classification as these Japanese. We must have strict supervision over all persons because of the great danger of sabotage and espionage."

E. F. Bernard of Portland, attorney for Yasui, confined his argument to specific details of Yasui's, disagreeing with the findings of the trial judge who held Yasui had forfeited his rights as an American citizen by attempting to maintain dual citizenship. Bernard challenged that holding, pointing out that Yasui had twice sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States, once taking the oath as a reserve Army officer, and again when being admitted to the practice of law in Oregon.

Zirpoli said that the treatment of the evacuated Japanese adequately proves the good faith of the government and demonstrates that all their rights and properties

will be restored when the dangers of war have passed.

Answering the charge that the President overstepped his authority and acted without authorization of Congress, Zirpoli pointed out that Congress had appropriated funds for relocation of the Japanese and had thus approved the presidential order, after it had been acted upon.

Legal cases upholding the exclusion orders and the right to issue them were cited by Edward J. Ennis, director of the enemy alien control division of the Department of Justice. "In wartime, protection of the body politic permits measures which would be outrageous in peacetime."

Quoting Abraham Lincoln, Attorney Collins of the American Civil Liberties Union argued that this country was "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." He read a clipping from a paper published at the Manzanar relocation center quoting President Roosevelt as saying in reference to a proposal to have Japanese combat units into the U. S. Army:

"Americanism is a matter of mind or heart, not a matter of ancestry."

To this Judge William Denman commented, "You say nothing about the war emergency."

Collins replied that would come up later.

Masaoka May Speak to U. S. Social Workers

Appearance to Depend Upon Time of Induction Into U. S. Army Unit

Mike Masaoka, National JACL Secretary, will be one of three speakers at a regional meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, to be held Friday, May 28, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Speaking with Masaoka on this program, under the general topic of "Americans with Japanese Ancestry," will be Annie Clo Watson, of the national board of the YWCA, and Celene Gifford, of the Washington office of the WRA.

Miss Gifford will speak on some of the problems that have grown out of the evacuation method, and Miss Watson will touch on some of the plans for resettlement. Masaoka will deal with the viewpoint of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Invitation to participate in this program was extended to Masaoka this week by Howard R. Knight, general secretary of the National Conference of Social Work.

In accepting the invitation, Masaoka added that if induction into the Army prevented his participation, some other member of the JACL would serve as speaker in his place.

Congressman Hits Pottery Plant at Heart Mountain

WHEELING, W. Va.—Congressman A. C. Schiffler of West Virginia charged this week that a pottery plant has been erected at a Japanese relocation center at Heart Mountain, Wyo.

The congressman said that Secretary of War Stimson had told him all wares produced will be used only the relocation centers.

Rep. Schiffler attacked the policy which he said would encourage competition with regular pottery manufacturers.

Corp. Miyamoto Visits Pocatello

POCATELLO, Idaho — Corporal Kiyoshi Morimoto arrived here on Feb. 11 for a fifteen-day furlough from Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

He was accompanied by Corporal Hisao Miyamoto, formerly of Pasadena, California. Miyamoto is staying with Morimoto at the latter's home.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Press Repudiates the Bigots

Recent editorial expressions in the American press, particularly in the middle west, provide a welcome contrast to the vituperations of California's race hatred bloc which last week was carrying on its unreasoning campaign of prejudice against an American minority.

According to a Washington source, 95 per cent of the U. S. newspaper comment on the Army's recent reopening of military service to Americans of Japanese ancestry has been definitely favorable. Midwest papers have also given a friendly appraisal to the War Relocation Authority's policy of resettling a large number of loyal evacuees in that vast American plainland and prairie between the Rockies and the Alleghenies.

Typical of the editorials published on the U. S. nisei today is that which appeared in the New York Times of Jan. 30 titled "Japanese American 'Yanks'" which approved of Secretary Stimson's plan. Speaking of the Japanese American, the Times said "their eagerness now to bear arms in the nation's battle may ameliorate their rather lonesome lot in this country." The Baltimore Sun declared that "tyranny is the enemy, and a liberty-loving Japanese may hate it as heartily as any other man. If he hates it, we can help him strike a blow against it."

The Minneapolis Journal on Feb. 7 stated its belief that the Army and the President were going in the right direction on this question of providing service for loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry. "To treat these loyal Japanese as all other loyal citizens are, would be a practical demonstration of democracy whose effect might be far reaching, especially among Asiatic peoples," the Journal said. Speaking in similar vein, the Akron, Ohio, Beacon-Journal believed loyal nisei "should be given an opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty."

The Beacon-Journal, recently the subject of a congressional investigation for its publication of an unconfirmed story about union seamen at Guadalcanal, cautioned that "before anyone hereabouts breaks into a rash of apprehension over word that some 10,000 Japanese Americans are to be resettled in Ohio, Michigan and West Virginia, let him consider the practicalities." Noting that these 10,000 would help ease the manpower shortage in the states involved, the Beacon-Journal stated that the 10,000 "have to be established somewhere and it might as well be the middle west. Only the most hopelessly prejudiced will resent the resettlement decision."

The Des Moines Register went farther to condemn the demagoguery of such men in Congress as Senator Robert Reynolds of North Carolina and Representative John Rankin of Mississippi who have been in the forefront of opposition to any program of fair play to Japanese Americans. The Register declared, "The white supremacy boys are at it again." The Milwaukee Journal said that here "is another example of congressmen butting in to air their predilections and prejudices," and recalled that Mississippi's Rankin "has always been shocked at any proposal to give citizens of Negro blood full democracy."

Editorials in these newspapers, representing as they do a substantial section of American press opinion, recognize the inherent right of all Americans to join in the common struggle against the nation's enemies. The American press, by its splendid attitude, is serving to repudiate those in America who would use the present war situation to discriminate against fellow Americans on the basis of racial ancestry.

Segregating the Disloyal

The government last week arrested twenty-seven persons at the Gila River relocation center, twenty-seven at Tule Lake and eleven at Manzanar.

They were arrested as fomenters of disturbances and riots.

But the implications of their arrest are clear and far deeper than any charges in print. These persons had sought to destroy the unity and democratic structure of the relocation centers. They had sought to vilify all pro-American leaders. They used obstructionist methods, with evacuation as their potent weapon, to spread pro-Axis propaganda.

These persons had tried to foment riots and disturbances, in the hope that major riots, brought on by a few, would give the entire center and all its residents, the appearance of pro-Axis camps. Success on their part would have brought actual internment and concentration camp conditions to the relocation centers. It would have resulted in internment without prospect of release for the thousands upon thousands of innocent persons.

These individuals were arrested not only to be punished but also to safeguard the loyal majorities in the centers. The government has indicated, by this action, their cognizance of the loyalty of the majority, and their sincere desire, moreover, to protect that loyalty.

The nisei have a right to live in and rear their families in an atmosphere of security and freedom. They have a right to make their own decisions without intimidation or fear. They have a right to volunteer for selective service without threats from the Axis line. They have a right to the continuation of democracy within their homes and a right to the security of their persons.

These agitators were a threat to that security of thought and person. So long as they remained within the limits of the centers, these rights were worthless, waived by verbal threats and the brandishment of an iron pipe.

There have been too many instances in the past of attacks upon pro-American leaders. There have been, moreover, too many instances in which these attacks were not followed by apprehension and conviction of the criminals by the authorities. The success of these beatings served notice on all pro-democratic persons to cease any activity or speech in behalf of themselves, the nisei or the government.

But the government now has served its own notice upon the agitators and others of their ilk — the loyal majority shall be protected in their fight to establish and maintain conditions of democracy within their centers. Their right to freedom of speech and freedom of decision shall be protected.

Clamor for Evacuee Property

The latest California bombshell directed against the state's evacuated residents of Japanese ancestry has proven a dud.

For weeks now, many of the pressure and special interest groups which once clamored for evacuation of California Japanese have been pounding desks and button-holing legislators in Washington and Sacramento, crying for confiscation or forced sale of the "stored" properties of the evacuees, particularly farm equipment and automobile tires. Fantastic estimates of the amount of idle machinery left behind by the evacuees have been published in California papers. It was also claimed that some 100,000 automobile tires had been left behind in storage by the evacuees.

These charges of large amounts of idle machinery and goods held in storage by the evacuees aroused immediate reaction. It was reasonable to argue that if such a reservoir of equipment existed it should be utilized for war production purposes. However, a survey conducted by government authorities on the west coast has revealed an entirely different picture from that painted by the American Legion and other California groups which had charged that the evacuees were hoarding equipment. The Office of War Information announced in San Francisco that when west coast farmers of Japanese ancestry were moved from coastal areas, most of them leased or sold their farm machinery. The survey proved that most of the equipment owned by the evacuees has remained in use, producing for America's war effort.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

California's Race Hatred Bloc

A question can be raised, particularly during a week like this when the white supremacy boys and the bigots have been quite busy, whether or not the nisei as a group tend to overemphasize the influence and importance of the various organizations and individuals who are today dedicated to the proposition that all men are not created equal and that some persons, meaning Americans of Japanese ancestry, should be shipped outright to a foreign country most of them have never seen.

The past week has seen the formation of a new organization, the California Citizens Association of Santa Barbara county, which has announced its intentions with all the subtlety of a lynch mob and with all the finesse of a bunch of night riders. The purpose of this new group, sponsored by State Senator Ward and by a group of California super-patriots, seems to be to finish the job started by evacuation by permanently excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry from the area. Admitting that the county or the state would be unable to bar the return of citizens of Japanese ancestry once military restrictions were lifted, Senator Ward proposes that federal legislative action be taken to revoke the citizenship rights of the American-born Japanese. The state senator from the picturesque county of Santa Barbara proposes to accomplish via legislation what the Native Sons have so far unsuccessfully attempted through the courts.

It becomes increasingly apparent that an attempt is being made to utilize present war tempers and the fact of military evacuation itself to force through discriminatory legislation both in the state legislature at Sacramento and in Washington. The cause of democracy on the west coast is fortunate in that the congressional delegation from the Pacific coast includes men, especially such freshmen representatives like Will Rogers Jr., George Outland and Chet Holifield and veterans like Voorhis and Izac who had the guts to vote against the Dies committee and who will not be stamped by mere appeals to race prejudice.

The Native Sons and the American Legion, both with statewide organizations, have stepped up the tempo of their demands for punitive measures against the state's persons of Japanese ancestry. It grieves us especially to see the American Legion emulating the notorious Black Legion and dirtying its hands in the muck of race-baiting and un-American activity. It would be interesting to study whether the present all-out policies of both the Native Sons and the Legion were formulated as a result of the demands of the rank and file membership of the organization or whether the orders for such policies came from above and just who, or what group of individuals, is responsible. Edward J. Ennis, representing the Attorney General of the United States, told the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco last week that he knew of no single case "from Pearl Harbor to the evacuation" wherein even one of the 70,000 American-born Japanese had been "found by competent authority to be a menace." Yet the alleged "treacherous nature" of these same American-born Japanese is being used as an argument by California's race hatred bloc in their demand for the deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

It is a fact that prior to evacuation Californians of Japanese ancestry occupied an important position in the state's production and economy. It appears that the present revival of the "yellow peril" bogey in California masks a program of economic aggrandizement every bit as ugly as Hitler's use of anti-Semitism for a similar purpose in Europe or

the Tokyo militarist's call of Pan-Asianism to establish their overlordship of the peoples of the Far East. It is probably no coincidence that the California Citizens Association was formed in California's Santa Maria Valley, an agricultural area in which Japanese farmers were singularly successful and where they occupied a dominant position in truck vegetable production before evacuation.

Although the news of late is full of the activities of the west coast race-baiters it would be a mistake to assume that they represented the majority opinion of the people of the Pacific coast. The Gallup poll, sampled in December, revealed that only about one-fourth of the people interviewed definitely opposed the return of the evacuees to their homes after the military emergency. On this basis the work of the individuals and organizations bent on the destruction of the American future of residents of Japanese ancestry may be over-exaggerated. But the real danger which is presented by the exponents of race hatred cannot be overstressed. In their flaunting of race distinctions, in their greed for property and their repudiation of the human rights of a minority group, they are the advance agents of a native fascism. The Native Sons, in fact, have already publicly proclaimed their espousal of the white supremacy line of the master race. These west coast groups are already far more powerful than was Hitler when he emerged from a Munich beer hall. These west coast groups are the most violent wing of American reaction. And it was Mussolini's definition that fascism is reaction.

The fate of a small minority such as the U. S. Japanese under a native American fascism is not pleasant to contemplate. It is necessary only to look to Hitler for fascists' solution of minority race problem.

the copy desk

"We must all work hard for peace and freedom. To attain that, ruthless Japan and her Axis partners must be crushed soon. I will always be working for that happy day to come, and I know all of you will too." From a letter from Sgt. Fred Nishitsuji, to the Rev. Lester E. Suzuki at the Granada relocation center. From the Granada Pioneer.

A Volunteer Writes:

"He felt this way. America was his Country. It had given him an education, employment and imbued him with a way of life. He remembered his school years . . . impressionistic years. Grade school . . . learning the ABC's of education . . . the little blond girl with her pigtails . . . the hard eyed arithmetic teacher . . . the subjects he hated. High school . . . with its spirited football and basketball games . . . the cokes and hamburgers at Mother's Place, across the street from school . . . the senior . . . taking soc. and econ. . . getting an idea of what you'd like to be. College . . . with its frats and dorms . . . making the 8 o'clock psych class . . . taking part in football rally . . . hopes and ambitions. Employment . . . enabling us to put around the coast in a jalopy . . . giving us an opportunity to bowl . . . taking in shows . . . sip a scotch and soda . . . buy Christmas presents . . . attending the New Year's ball. Where else could you find such a life?

"Sure, we've been called Japs, sure we've lost dough and we've even been locked up. But to hell with all that. I'll take the bitter with the sweet. America is my country. I have faith in the American way of life. She is asking for our help.

"That's why I volunteered."—Tulean Dispatch.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Nisei Couple Lays Groundwork for Relocation

ST. PAUL, Minn. — This is the story of the Tanbaras, Earl and his wife Ruth, a nisei team which has helped lay the groundwork in this district for relocation of substantial numbers of evacuees.

The extent of their work is to be seen in cold figures, and in testimonial letters by individuals who have heard them and were impressed.

Since last August the two, either together or individually, have met with some 75 different groups, addressing more than 2000 persons on the problem of resettling evacuees now in WRA relocation centers.

Last week the Tanbara team made five appearances. Even during the busy holiday month of December they made ten talks. They met with a variety of organizations, mostly churches, civic service clubs, prominent socialites and high school groups.

Here is their schedule for two weeks in December. On December 5, talked to 15 members of a church home study group. Two days later talked before 30 members of the Zontas, which is a sort of women's Rotary club. The next day, 100 persons at a church meeting. Six days later, 45 members of a Girl Reserves group at the city's outstanding high school. Three days later at a Baptist church.

The results have been gratifying. Most of the people of this section have never seen a nisei before. Many have become intensely interested in resettlement problems, and some groups as a result of these talks have made collections of clothing, reading matter or toys and sent them on to relocation centers. Others have offered jobs, or have been instrumental in finding or opening jobs.

Here are some excerpts from letters that the Tanbaras have received following their talks.

From a farm women's group: "It is talks like yours, and opportunities to meet those of differing racial ancestries, that will eventually make for a true brotherhood and sisterhood the world over. I speak for all the farm women who were present when I thank you for the contribution you made towards understanding and tolerance of racial problems in America."

From a Methodist church women's group: "You were really an 'Ambassador of Good Fellowship' and told us so many things we were glad to hear about."

Often persons who hear the Tanbaras ask them to address other groups. After talking to one group of ministers, Tanbara discovered that at least one of them went back to his congregation and spent an entire sermon on the subject.

The Tanbaras' appointments extend months ahead. Just the other day Mrs. Tanbara received a letter from a woman of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. She writes:

"I was so impressed by you and your talk that I am writing to you to ask if you would consider making a series of talks in our county during March or April similar to the talk you gave that night. I would like to have you as my personal guest and could you arrange about four meetings on consecutive afternoons or evenings. I will gladly make arrangements but I must know far enough in advance to get newspaper notices published. Your personal talks will do much to write the peace we so earnestly desire."

The Tanbaras make these talks without charge, usually on their own time, and foot their own expenses unless the sponsoring group offers to defray transportation. Since Mrs. Tanbara works at the YWCA during the day her afternoon time is limited. That means she must make her talks in the evening, and it is not unusual for the Tanbaras to go out to fill these engagements when the temperature is 20 degrees below zero.

Some groups have offered to pay a few dollars for the services of the speakers. The Tanbaras are putting this money aside to start a student loan fund which will be available to relocated college students temporarily in need.

Speaking to small groups, and opening the floor to specific questions, the Tanbaras have been able to talk intimately to their audiences. These appearances have also helped to open the doors to many fine Twin Cities homes and have aroused the interest of socially and civically prominent individuals.

Tanbara has more requests for domestic help than he can begin to fill. Other jobs are beginning to open up. Just this week he placed an X-ray technician and a stenographer. There are positions open for optical lens grinders, farm help with wages and a share in profits, milk pasteurizers, nurses, gardeners, and a variety of other positions. Thanks both to Tanbara and the local WRA representative, there are also openings in dry cleaning plants, auto repair shops and beauty parlors. The biggest problem now is to get people to accept these jobs.

Strangely enough Tanbara and his wife have not been in either a WRA or WCCA center. They evacuated from their home in Berkeley to Zone 2 in California, and then to St. Paul. They feel that helping other evacuees to find new jobs and homes, and telling understanding Americans here the story of evacuation, is the least they can do for fellow nisei and their parents.

Nisei in Print

A Checklist of Selected Reading

By ROBERT R. TSUDA

Last week's issue of the Pacific Citizen (Feb. 18) carried a story on the JACL's filing of a brief as "a friend of court" in the Native Sons test case on nisei citizenship.

The story outlined the main arguments of the JACL brief. But to this account could be added this mention that the brief, in point of documentary interest, presents a commentary on American democracy as a whole, as well as being a special plea for nisei citizenship.

The basis of the Native Sons attack on nisei citizenship is racial nationalism, a Hitlerish claim that the United States of America was meant to be a nation only for "white people" and that this intent has been followed throughout the nation's history and should further be extended at this time.

The JACL brief replies that the American democracy was designed as a democracy for all races and all peoples, that this design has increasingly prevailed in line with the nation's growth, and that this principle must be maintained at this time.

The Native Sons also contend that such a racial minority group as that of Japanese ancestry can never be assimilated into the American scene. The JACL's reply, supported by reference to extensive sociological studies made on the subject, is that the nisei have done very well to date.

So, then, two fundamental questions are raised; one, as to whether America was meant to be developed along race lines, or whether America's democracy was meant to embrace all races of men; and two, whether a racial minority group, as that of Japanese ancestry, can be assimilated into the American scene. In other words, the first question is that of intent, and the second is that of possibility. And in these two questions, it would seem, lie a good part of the future of American democracy.

So those concerned with this question of the direction of American democracy may find this brief profitable reading in that it carries reference to a number of cases regarding America's action in the past on racial minorities; and in that it gives one minority's reply to the question of assimilability.

In this regard, it should be mentioned that the JACL brief was filed following those of the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild. Both these organizations entered

Significance of the Regan Case: U.S. Court Upholds Citizenship Rights of Japanese Americans

Fourteenth, Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments Prohibit Racial Discrimination in Privilege of Voting; Court's Action Decisive and Dramatic

By A. L. WIRIN

Special Counsel for the JACL. Persons born in the United States are citizens of the United States irrespective of race, color, or ancestry. This applies equally to American born Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Negroes, and white persons. Racial discrimination in the right of citizenship and the privilege of voting, is prohibited by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. This prohibition against such racial discrimination applies to American born citizens of Japanese ancestry with the same force as it applies to all other persons of whatever race or ancestry.

The above is the effect of the summary action of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco when, last Saturday, it rejected the appeal of the Native Sons of the Golden West, to cancel the citizenship of American born Japanese.

The action of the court was as decisive as it was dramatic.

Appreciating the widespread importance of the proceeding as affecting all American born not of the "caucasian" race, the Circuit Court of Appeals heard the case "en banc"; all of the seven judges participating in hearing the case and in the decision. The Court listened to the arguments of U. S. Webb, former Attorney General of California, and counsel for the Native Sons. Prior to Webb's argument, the Court had granted special permission to me, representing the Japanese American Citizens League, to participate in the oral argument in opposition to the Native Sons' suit. Immediately upon the conclusion of Mr. Webb's argument, the members of the Court held a hurried whispered momentary conference without leaving the bench, and with the court audience still in attendance, announced that it was unnecessary for counsel resisting the Native Sons' effort to cancel the citizenship of American born Japanese to make any argument. Senior Circuit Judge Curtis Wilbur, speaking for the Court, peremptorily ruled: "The judgment of the trial court is affirmed."

The trial court, Federal Judge J. F. St. Sure of the San Francisco federal district court had ordered the Native Sons' suit dismissed on the ground that the lower Federal Courts were bound by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Wong Kim Ark, which ruled that an American born Chinese was an American citizen even though his Chinese parents were ineligible for citizenship.

the case on the ground that the Native Sons brand of Americanism, which is the blood brother of Adolf Hitler's racial nationalism, is not the kind of Americanism this nation should have. Again, as in the JACL brief, the question is that of the direction of American democracy.

The great volume of words being written on the evacuation and allied questions would seem to indicate that an increasingly large number of American citizens are beginning to think that the current "Japanese" problem is of vital concern to them, too; that the treatment being accorded the nisei is, in many ways, serving as a barometer on the present state and future course of America's democratic ideals.

As also reported in last week's Pacific Citizen, a comprehensive check-list on published material on the evacuation has been issued by the Northern California office of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. It's entitled, "A Selected Bibliography on the Japanese Evacuation" and extra copies may be secured, at five cents each, from the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2151 Vine Street, Berkeley, Calif.

It's the intent of this column to keep up a check-list and reviews and comments on current books and articles on this subject of "racial minorities."

With the summary rejection of the suit by the Circuit Court, the Native Sons, the American Legion, and the other race baiting organizations cooperating in the suit, thus suffer a second major setback. Mr. Webb announced, however, that the case will be taken by the Native Sons to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Appearing before the Circuit Court, through briefs filed as friends of the court, were the American Civil Liberties Union, the Los Angeles and San Francisco Chapters of the National Lawyers Guild, and the Japanese American Citizens League.

When I requested the court for an opportunity to participate in the argument of the case, Circuit Judge William Denman inquired: "How many members does the Japanese American Citizens League have?" I replied: "The JACL has a membership of approximately 20,000, in many branches throughout the United States. Ninety per cent of the voters of Japanese ancestry in the County of San Francisco are members of the JACL; these are now either in relocation centers or in the United States Army. Therefore, the JACL has a more direct interest in these proceedings than any other party." Based upon this statement the court thereafter announced special permission to me to participate in the oral argument of the appeal.

In the cause of Mr. Webb's oral presentation a number of the Judges interrupted him and put numerous questions to him. The first questioner was the presiding judge, Curtis Wilbur. Judge Wilbur queried: "General — are you asking this Court to overrule the Supreme Court of the United States?" Mr. Webb replied that he was not; but that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Wong Kim Ark case was erroneous. He urged that this Circuit Court of Appeals was not bound to follow an erroneous United States Supreme Court decision. Immediately Judge Wm. Denman spoke up: "Tell us why the Supreme Court opinion is wrong," he said. "I can't find any reason why this opinion is wrong," he continued.

Mr. Webb's reply was that he would develop that point later in his argument. After a few minutes Judge Denman reopened his questioning. When Mr. Webb was urging that historically the American colonies were settled exclusively by Europeans and that the American Government was organized, "by the whites, of the whites, and for the whites", Judge Denman inquired, "What about the American Indian?" Mr. Webb replied that he knew that many race authorities were of the opinion that the American Indian was related to the Mongolian race; but indicated that he was not convinced of the truth of this claim. At this point, Circuit Judge Bert Haney entered the discussion. "Doesn't an Amendment to the Constitution prohibit discrimination in voting because of race or color", he inquired.

"Wasn't this Amendment adopted after a civil war", he continued.

Mr. Webb admitted the existence of such an Amendment noting that it was the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. He urged that the Amendment applied only to Negroes however; and not to others.

At this point, Presiding Judge Curtis Wilbur entered the discussion with the suggestion that the judges should not interrupt Mr. Webb further, but should permit him to finish his argument and reserve their questions until Mr. Webb had completed his formal argument. When the half hour for oral argument, requested by Mr. Webb, had expired, Judge Wilbur stated to Mr. Webb: "You have taken all of your time." At this point Mr. Webb observed, "but I have just begun." "I have not finished my argument. May I have an additional five minutes?" Then Mr. Webb concluded: "Well I guess I won't take any more time."

It was at this point that the Court after a hurried momentary conference announced its decision. The usual practice for the Court

Vagaries

Post War Nisei . . .

Pearl Buck's suggestion that Japanese Americans be used in post-war reconstruction of Japan, which she originally made in her message to Japanese Americans in her book, "American Unity and Asia," was again made recently in a symposium on the subject "Should Japan Be Destroyed?" The symposium, sponsored by the New York newspaper PM, was published in many other U.S. newspapers . . . Miss Buck's suggestion is similar to that expressed by Louis Adamic in his publication, "In Re Two-Way Passage," which carries forward the ideas expressed in his book "Two-Way Passage." Adamic advocated the training of Japanese American leaders to bring democracy to post-war Japan . . . Carey McWilliams' new book, to be published in March by Little, Brown, will be a study of racial minorities in America. McWilliams, one of the outstanding authorities on west coast minority problems, is expected to discuss the evacuation problem in this book.

Seeing Service . . .

Before peace is won nisei soldiers in U.S. khaki will see service on many fronts. There are reported to be nisei training in the Army's ski army for far northern service . . . Nisei girls in Hawaii recently petitioned for the right to join the WAAC's. Similar sentiment has been expressed by girls in the Granada and Topaz centers. Authorities are now considering the opening of military service to nisei women. There is a possibility that if nisei WAAC's are inducted they may be stationed at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where the Japanese American combat team will train . . . Camp Shelby, incidentally, is one of the biggest Army training camps in the country.

Ex-Movie Star . . .

Lieut. William L. Tracy, head of the Army's recruiting team at the Topaz center, is Lee Tracy, the motion picture star of such notable films as "Blessed Event." Another film actor named William Tracy, seen in "Tobacco Road" and in Army life films produced by Hal Roach, once played the character of an American-born Japanese, Mike Akagawa, in the CBS broadcast of William Saroyan's radio play, "People With Light Coming Out of Them." This Saroyan play, incidentally, received its first stage production at the Poston relocation center some months ago.

Nisei in New York . . .

Nisei in New York expect a fairly large migration of evacuees to Manhattan eventually. "Almost everyone out here has a brother, a sister or a friend in a relocation center and is trying to get them out," according to one New York nisei. He writes that the "job situation isn't bad, but probably won't be able to take care of very many, as New York is one of the areas where there is still a surplus of workers."

Letter to the Editor

Editor, Pacific Citizen, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir: We would like to make a correction on an article in the February 11 issue of the Pacific Citizen.

There has been a slight misunderstanding by a member of the Tulean Dispatch as to our recent letter to them concerning the War Departments' new declaration. Nowhere in the letter has there been stated that we Hawaiians of Block 39 have declared ourselves for voluntary induction. We were merely in favor of the JACL leaders and members volunteering ahead of all the other nisei.

Sincerely yours,
Shig Matsunaga,
Block 39 Hawaiians
Tule Lake, California.

of Appeals is to announce its opinions, in the event any substantial question is involved, after the oral arguments are concluded, and only after study of the arguments and the briefs.

Prior to Mr. Webb's argument the Court had been hearing oral arguments in the test cases involving the constitutionality of the military evacuation orders as affecting American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

OUR THANKS

this week are being conveyed to several out-of-way places in the midwest . . . to Garryowen, Mont., home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Nagashima, who have graciously contributed \$5.00 to the JACL fund . . . to Mankato, Minn., where the International Chick Sexing Assn., formerly of Fresno, is continuing its activities . . . its proprietor, Ty Salki, has generously contributed \$25.00 for the furtherance of our work; while the executive secretary of the concern, Fred Hirasuna, former active member of the Fresno Chapter, has added his \$10.00 . . . also to Ted Hondo, now of Salt Lake City and formerly of West Los Angeles, for his kind donation of \$12.00 to the league coffers.

GOOD NEWS

comes to us from the L. D. S. Hospital where our national treasurer has been confined for the past week, suffering from blood poisoning . . . Hito is now completely out of danger and well on his way to recovery . . . a couple more days of rest and relaxation and he is to be discharged as a new man in A-1 condition . . . and to think that an injury incurred on the hand while changing tires could cause so much suffering and worry, but the worst is now over and we all join with Mrs. Okada and Carolyn in rejoicing over Hito's recovery.

ADVERTISING RATES

in the Pacific Citizens have necessarily been increased due to rising costs and wider circulation . . . regular advertising now costs \$1.50 per column inch, 10 percent discount on ads of 10 inches or more . . . classified ads are now being placed at 20c per line, 3 lines for 50c.

THE \$10,000 PLEDGE

of the Intermountain District Council is now being raised by the local chapters through various activities . . . the Davis County Chapter, one of the smaller groups, was the first to fulfill its quota of the pledge — \$1076.00 — a few weeks ago and the Yellowstone Chapter of Rexburg, Idaho, today remitted \$500.00, about one-half of its share . . . according to IDC Chairman Bill Yamauchi, remittance in full should be realized by the end of the month of February . . . as you will recall, this pledge was made by the council at the emergency national council meeting held here in November, 1942, to assure the continued efforts of national headquarters.

"WHAT WE'RE UP AGAINST"

a graphic, up-to-the-minute brochure, outlining the problems and conditions faced in these world-stirring times by a minority group in America, namely, the Americans of Japanese ancestry, and the policies and activities of the JACL in connection therewith, is now on the press . . . copies will be distributed to all JACL leaders and national board members in the next two weeks . . . we shall be glad to forward this vital material without cost to all members or non-members who desire copies . . . let us have your reservation now so that we may send you a copy of "What We're Up Against" immediately it is off the press . . . it may be of passing interest to note that this brochure was originally intended by director Joe Masaoka for his Associated Members Division; however, as the items were developed and assembled the material took on such a comprehensive and significant aspect that it is now being prepared for general distribution.

Belated Acknowledgement

with our sincere thanks is now expressed to the Y. S. B. C. chapter, whose representatives, headed by Frank Nakamura, donated the sum of \$50.00 to national headquarters early in January . . . we regret that in the press of business at the beginning of the new year this matter was inadvertently overlooked.

Davis County JACL Gets New Advisers

LAYTON, Utah — Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Steed, Jr. of Clearfield have accepted to serve as advisers to the Davis County JACL for the year, according to Minoru Miya, chapter reporter.

At a recent meeting of the chapter's board of directors, George Fujiki was chosen Red Cross chairman.

The March meeting is tentatively set for March 5 at the North Davis Jr. High School at 8 p. m.

Ann Nisei Says: Some New Hints On Application of Finger Nail Polish

There are probably a baker's dozen ways to apply finger nail polish. Doubtless you have your own method. But perhaps you'll get a hint or two from hearing about other methods.

How often do you give yourself a manicure? Despite the ads which claim that nail polish will last for ten days, we've never had any such luck, and neither, we believe, have you. Generally speaking, we don't think any brand of polish lasts any longer than any other. You'll just have to find the polish that you think lasts longest on your nails.

Most of us have to do all sorts of things that wreak havoc with even the best of manicures. We do dishes, wash out clothes, do housework, work in an office. If your hands get especially rough treatment, you'll have to decide either to give yourself frequent thorough manicures, or else to dispense completely with nail polish—at least with the very dark polishes. Nothing looks worse than bright, chipped nail polish. And it's hard to prevent that under present day conditions, when we're always working with our hands.

You'll want to give yourself a good manicure at least once a week. Because nail polish remover is so harsh, we suggest you give your hands a good hot oil treatment before applying new polish. (Just rub hot olive oil into your hands. Soak in oil, if possible. Allow at least fifteen minutes for this.) Then wash your hands in soapy water, dry, and you're ready for a new manicure.

Of course you'll shape your nails, filing down where necessary, and pushing back the cuticle with a cotton tipped orange stick. As for filing the tips, we're agin overly long and sharply pointed nails. They're passe.

Now for finger nail polish. Apply this in long strokes, covering the moon and going the full length of the nail. Use a piece of Kleenex or your finger to wipe off an infinitesimal amount of polish along the tip. Let this coat of polish alone while it dries, and allow at least a quarter hour for this. It's the slightly damp polish that causes chipped nails later on.

We like two coats of polish. The second coat takes longer to dry than the first; so give it plenty of time.

Here's one trick: when your polish is dry, dip your finger tips into very cold water. That sets the polish nicely.

Dry your finger tips, and then apply one of those colorless over coats that seal and preserve the undercoats of polish. Dry and you're through.

Your nightly ritual will consist of patching up the chipped edges of polish and applying another coat of the sealing coat. That's the quickest way. If you're a fastidious person and have the time, you can give yourself as many manicures as necessary throughout the week. As far as we're concerned, that comes to a lot of manicures. We prefer the simpler method of "patching." Wince if you like, but it's fast.

Some people apply four and five coats of polish at one time. You might try this. Those who do use this method claim it makes for a really long lasting manicure. Just be sure one coat is dry before you apply the next.

As for colors, we like them all, or mostly all. We think, though, that the dark, brown-red shades are attractive only on pale, untanned hands. As for us, we don't like the pale colors, particularly the orangey ones. If your hands are dark, (but not rough) they will take medium deep shades very well.

However, if your hands are rough, or if they're large and you don't want other people to notice your hands, play down your nails. If you want, go without polish. Just keep your hands and nails in good condition, keeping your nails well shaped and neat.

Large, broad nails can be made to seem slender if you apply the polish along the center, keeping away from the outer edges of the nails (that is, along the sides.)

Nails that split, break off, are ragged, or have white spots generally indicate that something is wrong with you, not necessarily just with your nails. Don't attempt to "cover up" with lots of nail polish. Your nails may indi-

Fort Lupton JACL Discusses Plans for Membership Drive

FORT LUPTON, Colo.—A membership drive by the Fort Lupton chapter of the JACL was discussed at a general meeting held at the Junior Chamber of Commerce building on Feb. 19 under President Floyd Koshio.

The chapter will continue its drive until March 12. Two teams, captained by Frank Sunata and Fred Funakoshi, will compete in the drive. Sam Kato is general chairman for the campaign.

With the unanimous approval of the members present, the dues of the Fort Lupton chapter for 1943 were reduced to \$1.75 for active members and \$1.25 for associate members, with membership cards included. An additional \$2.00 must be paid, however, for the Pacific Citizen.

The chapter voted to purchase specially made notice cards and stationery for the organization.

It was decided to hold monthly meetings on the second Friday of each month except during the months of July, August and October. The next meeting will be held March 12 at 8 p. m.

The chapter was scheduled to have deputies present at Fort Lupton on February 23 and 24 to aid local Japanese in filing their income tax returns. Floyd Koshio and Anna Kato were to be present on Feb. 23, while Saburo Tanaka and Fumiko Mitamura were to aid in the work on Feb. 24.

Pocatello Couple Married; Groom Will Enter Army Service

POCATELLO, Idaho — Mr. and Mrs. Bill Utaka Yoden, who were wed on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, at the Fort Hall Episcopal Mission have left for Omaha, Nebraska, where Yoden is to enlist in the American Japanese combat team, according to Toyome Murakami, reporter for the Pocatello JACL.

The bride is the former Miss Mary Nishisaki, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nishisaki of Fort Hall, and the bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Yoden of Omaha.

The wedding, a double ring ceremony, was performed by the Reverend Hogben in the presence of relatives and friends. The bride was given in marriage by her father, while Mrs. Y. Tanabe represented Mr. and Mrs. Yoden in their absence.

Attended by Mrs. R. Anthony as matron of honor, the bride wore a gown of white lace and tulle, with a fingertip veil, and carried a bouquet of talisman roses and gardenias. Tsuneo Tanabe was best man for the groom.

A reception was held following the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Takeichi and Mr. and Mrs. S. Nakashima were baishakunins.

Yoden has been serving as vice-president of the Pocatello JACL, the bride, a graduate of Pocatello High School, held the position of recording secretary.

Arizona Cagers Lose To Mesa All-Stars

GLENDAL, Arizona—The Arizona A. C. Esquires lost their first game in three starts to the Mesa All-Stars, 30 to 26, in a tilt played here last week.

Coached by Bill Kajikawa, the All-Stars came out with a revamped line-up and smooth floorwork to edge out the favored Esquires. Kats Ikeda led the Mesans in scoring with 9 points, while John Tadanoo was high man for the losers, also with 9 points.

The first game of the evening saw Poston Falcons win over the Matsumoto Hot Shots. Joe Nagato scored 12 points for the Falcons, and Hiromi Matsumoto did equally well for the losers.

The Esquires are planning to hold a double elimination basketball tournament during the first week of March. A prize of \$25.00 is being offered by the Showa Shoyu Brewing Company and the Black Canyon grocery store.

cate a calcium deficiency, or some minor ailment.

Lovely, well-cared-for hands are something every girl can and ought to have. Of course soft hands won't win you a husband or save a marriage or do any of the other things the ads sometimes claim, but nice hands are definitely on the asset side of the ledger.

WASHINGTON LETTER

U. S. Government Believes in Loyalty of Nisei

By PETER WOOD

The recent announcement of the War Department that Japanese-Americans would again be eligible for duty in the Army has been favorably received by the American press and by all Americans who believe in equal justice for all. While Americans of Japanese ancestry will not be drafted, they are free to volunteer for service in a special combat unit which will include the customary elements of infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel.

Of the 110,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans evacuated from the West Coast last spring and subsequently removed to relocation centers in several of the western states and in Arkansas, two-thirds are American citizens. Government intelligence officers are agreed that these Americans of Japanese ancestry, most of whom have never seen Japan, are for the most part loyal to the United States. The Japanese-Americans are young. Their average age is about twenty. They have a lifetime ahead of them in the United States. And they have been asking for a long time for the opportunity to prove their loyalty, which the War Department's step now allows them to do.

Japanese-Americans have already proved themselves good soldiers. Before the drafting of Nisei (the Japanese word for American-born Japanese) was temporarily halted, five thousand or more were already in the army. At Camp McCoy in Sparta, Wis., the 100th Infantry Battalion is made up of Nisei, many of them from Hawaii. Their officers are enthusiastic about them. "These men are interested in being soldiers," says Capt. Andrew Fraser. "They buy expensive technical manuals that most soldiers never see." Another of their officers said, "I'd rather have a hundred of these men behind me than a hundred of any others I've ever been with." The officer has had twenty-two years of experience in the army.

They know what they are fighting for. Capt. Jack Mizuhara says: "I know that I'm fighting so that my wife and 4-year-old daughter in Hawaii can live in honor as loyal Americans." Or there is Ben Kuroki, whose picture recently appeared on the front page of the Army's European newspaper, Stars and Stripes. Kuroki is the gunner of a Liberator bomber. "I've gone through a lot of hell because of Pearl Harbor," he says. "It's become a sort of personal matter with me, and there's a score to settle." Sergeant Kuroki's brother is in the army finance section at Fort Hayes, Ohio. Still another brother is training for a commission. And the folks at home are raising food for victory on a Nebraska farm.

The treachery of the Pearl Harbor attack magnified the danger of a possible attack on our West Coast by Japan. Pressure groups which for years had been agitating for the removal of the Japanese were prompt to seize the opportunity and to encourage a mass evacuation. Whatever the wisdom of that move, the more significant fact, now that they have been removed, is the existence of a large labor force which could be helping to produce food for victory, working in war industries, or taking the places of other Americans who are drawn from civilian occupations into war jobs. At present they are segregated, living in hastily constructed camps under primitive conditions, where they can contribute little or nothing to the war effort.

Two steps have recently been taken which promise to correct this situation. First is the provision already referred to which allows Japanese-Americans to volunteer for service in the army. President Roosevelt in a recent letter to the Secretary of War stated that this step has his full approval. "No loyal citizen of the United States," the President wrote, "should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry. A good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy."

The second step is that taken by the War Relocation Authority, which has charge of the Japanese in relocation centers, to hasten the steps toward resettlement so that Japanese and Japanese-Americans of proved loyalty to America can

go where they are needed and contribute their skills and their labor to the war effort. For this purpose a number of regional offices have been established to facilitate the hiring of Japanese where farm or industrial manpower is needed.

Judging from editorials appearing all over the country, public opinion now feels that we have failed to carry through on American principles by keeping these people, two-thirds of them Americans and most of them admittedly loyal, in the relocation centers.

Typical editorial comment is that of the Dallas News: "Japanese of American birth, who have given proof of their loyalty, merit as fair treatment as has been accorded Americans of Italian and German ancestry. It is not fair to concentrate them in camps with the disloyal. They are usable outside these camps, and should be used. The ordered relaxation, not of vigilance, but of restrictions, now seems safe and warranted."

It is estimated that fifty thousand of those in relocation centers are employable.

Idaho Falls JACL Discusses Army's New Combat Team

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — The Idaho Falls JACL held its first meeting of the year on Feb. 21 at its headquarters here, according to the chapter reporter.

Among the subjects of discussion at this meeting was the War Department's provisions for an American Japanese combat team. Yukio Inouye, chapter president, announced the details of these provisions and urged that as many members as possible volunteer for service. He mentioned also the possibility of enlistment in the WAAC's for the girls.

Inouye also explained the work of the National JACL and announced that the Idaho Falls chapter has its quota of the \$10,000 fund drive ready for fulfillment. Mitsuye Kasai gave an estimate of the expenditures of the National JACL, to indicate how and where the money thus appropriated will be spent.

It was planned that the chapter will conduct a membership drive, and it was noted that the attendance at this first meeting was greater than had been anticipated.

Details of the Pacific Citizen subscription contest were announced, and the chapter decided that the winners will be treated to a party by the losers.

Martha Nishioka, secretary, read an account of the attack made on Saburo Kido, National JACL president, at the Poston WRA center. Relative to this, problems and attitudes of evacuees were discussed.

Sunday, March 14, was set tentatively as the date for the next chapter meeting.

Acknowledgements were made of donations received by the chapter from Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Nagato, \$20.00; Mr. and Mrs. Mayeda, \$20.00; Mr. and Mrs. Bill Kishiyama, \$15.00. All three couples are newlyweds.

Hood River Group Opposes Return of Japanese Into Valley

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—The Hood River county Pomona grange, after hearing an address by Robert Frey, Commander of the Hood River post of the American Legion, who is leader of the campaign to have all Japanese and American-born children deported at the end of the war, indorsed a resolution this week to the effect that Japanese, when the war ends, be not permitted to concentrate in the Hood River valley, or anywhere else in the United States.

Proposed Ban on Nisei Children In Canada Schools is Opposed

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Definite clashes of opinion, cleaving through church and state lines, marked local comment last week on the announced intention of British Columbia's Minister of Education, H. G. T. Perry, to introduce legislation to bar children of Japanese ancestry from British Columbia schools, the News-Herald reported.

Perry had stated that he was recommending "legalization" of the action already taken by the government in refusing to provide educational facilities for Japanese children who were removed from their school districts by the British Columbia Security Commission, and whose responsibility it has become to provide accommodation, and not that of the local school boards in the districts to which the Japanese were evacuated.

Harold Winch, leader of the CCF opposition at Victoria stated:

"Such a pronouncement is a definitely retrograde and uncivilized step, contrary to the high ideals for which we are supposed to be fighting."

The Daily Province, commenting editorially said in part:

"It is still difficult to understand why Mr. Perry, the Provincial Minister of Education, should resort to such a sweeping measure as that of outlawing Japanese children from our public schools."

"This would be to visit upon innocent children born here all the consequences of the war in the inflammation of public sentiment against their race and of all the explosive implications of the unresolved Oriental problem in Canada and especially in British Columbia."

"If the Japanese born here are to be permitted to stay here, they should have the protection of Canadian law without any such harsh discriminations against them and certainly they should have that protection now, while they are still here."

Canadian Evacuees Denied Use of Radios

VANCOUVER, B. C.—As an aftermath to widespread protests led here by the Vancouver Sun, persons of Japanese ancestry removed from the coastal-defense area have been refused the use of radios, except for those exempted from the ruling on recommendation of the British Columbia Security Commission or the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Exemptions include Japanese in the protected area, it was revealed by the Mountain Police. These are at the tuberculosis hospital at Hastings Park.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. John H. Terakawa a boy on Feb. 15 at Poston.
To Mrs. Norman Morikawa a boy on Feb. 12 at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Takayuki Amyama a girl on Feb. 16 at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Yazo Ishizaki, a boy on Feb. 17 at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Kinbei Shiozaki, a boy, on Feb. 10, at Poston.
To Mrs. Frank Yasuyuki, a boy, on Feb. 10, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Sam Kawahata, a boy, on Feb. 10, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Takeo Hasobe, a boy, on Feb. 10, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. Shigeru Fukushima, a boy, on Feb. 11, at Tule Lake.
To Mrs. S. Yamashita, a girl, on Feb. 11, at Poston.
To Mrs. Harry T. Suzuki, a boy, on Feb. 11, at Topaz.
To Mrs. Yoshiko Morishita, a boy, on Feb. 12, at Manzanar.
To Mrs. Joseph Yoshino, a girl, on Feb. 13 at Topaz.
To Mrs. Tadairo Hagiwara, a son, Kenichi, on Feb. 13, at Rohwer.
To Mrs. Terry Uyemoto, a boy, on Feb. 13, at Granada.
To Mrs. Kamao Kinoshita, a boy, on Feb. 14, at Rohwer.
To Mrs. Satoru Sugli, a boy, on Feb. 14, at Poston.
To Mrs. Kazuichi Nakamura, a girl, on Feb. 15, at Granada.
To Mrs. James Yamaguchi, a boy, on Feb. 16, at Granada.
To Mrs. Kikuo Toji, a boy, on Feb. 17, at Topaz.
To Mrs. Harry Matsumoto, a girl, on Feb. 19, at Denver.
To Mrs. James Goto, a girl, on Feb. 22, at Salt Lake City.
To Mrs. Mosaku Gotanda a girl on Feb. 14 at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. Frank Miyahara a girl on Feb. 15 at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. Koyo Mori a boy on Feb. 15 at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. Arthur Emi a boy on Feb. 16 at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. Masayuki Minami a girl on Feb. 17 at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. Shigeru Hirose a boy on Feb. 17 at Heart Mountain.
To Mrs. George Sato, a boy on Feb. 19 at Pocatello, Idaho.
To Mrs. Shigeo Sakata, a boy on Feb. 17 at Rohwer.

DEATHS

Utena Yamashita on Feb. 15 at Tule Lake.
Kenichi Sakai, 54, on Feb. 11, at Poston.
Mrs. Shizue Sano, 42, on Feb. 13, at Manzanar.
Masuhei Nakagawa, 54, on Feb. 14, at Manzanar.
Matagoro Matsuda, 71, on Feb. 15, at Rohwer.
Genichi Fujii on Feb. 16 at Heart Mountain.
Shigeru Higa, 2, on Feb. 17 at Poston.
Chiyomatsu Komori, 70, on Feb. 17 at Poston.
Kametarō Inouye, 75, on Feb. 18 at Poston.
Mrs. Seye Miyamoto, on Feb. 18 at Poston.

MARRIAGES

Shizuko Morita, 21, to Masaaki Yonemura, 29, on Feb. 13, at Rohwer.
Tomeko Helen Nakagawa to George Kakita on Feb. 14 at Poston.
Grace Mori to Jack Oda at Poston.
Alice Tamura to John Ito on Feb. 14 at Tule Lake.

Poston Mess Hall Razed By Severe Blaze

POSTON, Arizona — Poston's first major fire occurred here at Camp 1 last week when Dining Hall 36 was burned to the extent that the entire building will have to be torn down to the foundation, reports the Poston Chronicle.

A fire believed to have been set off by a "heated chimney" burned down the kitchen section of the dining hall and grazed the entire interior of the dining section, destroying or rendering useless three refrigerators and stoves, all cooking utensils and dishes and cups, and all the food in the stockroom, including the canned goods.

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Government Survey Discloses Few Pieces of Farm Equipment

N. Y. Committee Holds Meeting On Evacuees

NEW YORK — The need of developing leadership among American groups of foreign ancestries was expressed by a number of speakers at a meeting held here recently at the Hotel Commodore under auspices of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Among the speakers at this meeting were John Baker, head of the reports division of the War Relocation Authority, and Blake Clark of the Office of War Information, both of whom reviewed the American Japanese situation since Pearl Harbor.

Other speakers were Donald Henderson, international president of the United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers CIO; Michael J. Obermeier, president of the Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, A. F. of L.; and Janet Fukushima, president of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy.

Miss Fukushima, referring to present conditions in the relocation camps, declared that "it is imperative that the pro-Fascist groups be rooted out so they can no longer disturb the rest with their dangerous propaganda."

Obermeier, in speaking of the need for leadership among the second generation groups, included for mention in this category those of German and Italian ancestries, as well as the nisei. "Among them," he said, "there are certainly some persons who are not loyal; the problem that must be met is the extermination of those unloyal groups."

Baker, in describing the WRA centers, said living conditions in the camps were of "minimum standards." He described the attempts to get many of the workers into

SAN FRANCISCO — Charges, given wide newspaper publicity, that 25,000 automobiles and thousands of pieces of farm equipment are lying idle in California, were countered last week by an OWI report that "there is some — but not much — Japanese-owned auto equipment and farm machinery lying around and not in productive use."

The San Francisco office of the Office of War Information reported that the equipment still idle will be put to work as rapidly as possible.

Russell T. Robinson, chief of the evacuee property division of the WRA in San Francisco, disclosed that a survey in California turned up 13 tractors, six trucks and a few other machines in the Sacramento valley, and five pieces of farm equipment in Salinas.

In Oregon and Washington, searchers found 45 tractors, 35 plows, 35 discs and harrows and 24 trucks.

The OWI said that when the Japanese were moved from the coastal areas, most of them leased or sold their farm machinery.

Two Rohwerites Visit Little Rock

ROHWER, Ark.—Jimmy Sasaki and Fred Ito were recently picked as representatives of 100 percent blocks in the recent Infantile Paralysis drive to accompany the committee for the drive to Little Rock.

Members who also made the trip through the invitation of the Arkansas State Foundation for Infantile Paralysis are Ken Cole, Tom Makino, Bill Mimbu and Jerry Uchiyama.

industrial or farm productive jobs in other sections. Questionnaires, he said, were being distributed so that release of the evacuees would be expedited by having the necessary investigations completed in advance.

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Wirin Seeks Radio Forum On U. S. Nisei

Would Terminate ACLU, KFWB Controversy on Radio Censorship Issue

LOS ANGELES — A. L. Wirin, west coast counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union last week proposed to the Federal Communications Commission that the controversy between the ACLU and radio station KFWB over the alleged censorship of a proposed broadcast by Wirin on the constitutional rights of American-born Japanese be terminated by KFWB arranging for a radio discussion of the rights of Japanese Americans.

The ACLU had filed charges with the FCC that the Warner Brothers radio station had improperly censored a radio talk which Wirin was to have made on Dec. 13 in a broadcast marking the anniversary of the "Bill of Rights."

Mr. Wirin's proposal, as communicated to the FCC, is that both he and an opponent of the ACLU position on the subject be permitted the use of KFWB facilities.

In connection with its promised investigation of the matter, the Federal Communications Commission has requested of KFWB a statement of its version of the controversy. Manny Ostroff, KFWB's production manager, replied that Mr. Wirin's proposed reference to the rights of American citizen Japanese was "extremely untimely" on Dec. 13 because of the riot at Manzanar the week before. He deemed such reference untimely because "public sentiment in Southern California was definitely aroused."

In a reply to Mr. Ostroff, addressed to the FCC, the Southern California ACLU Committee expressed the view that Ostroff merely made out a case that the issue was highly controversial and hence warranted full radio discussion.

"Moreover," the ACLU reply stated, "a radio talk in Southern California on the constitutional rights of American citizens whose parents happen to have been born in Japan was not only timely, but in the public interest—if the radio is to serve as a vital instrument in maintaining the democratic method of full and free discussion."

"For months, both prior to and since the military orders directed against American citizens, as well as Japanese aliens, the radio, the press, and other vehicles of propaganda in Los Angeles have agitated for the abridgment of the rights of these American citizens. The testimony of Dr. Eric C. Bellquist of the University of California before the Tolan Committee . . . is to the effect that, prior to the evacuation orders, public hysteria was whipped up against these American citizens and pressure groups."

To Begin Work On Auditorium At Utah Center

TOPAZ, Utah — Construction of the Topaz high school auditorium will start within the next few days, it was announced by Henry R. Watson, Senior Project Engineer. The buildings were assured of construction with the siphoning of requisite materials, the priorities bottleneck.

This combination gymnasium and assembly hall will be the first of the contemplated high school buildings to go up, so that it can be utilized while the other buildings are being constructed, Watson pointed out.

The auditorium will have a seating area, 80 ft. by 96 ft. The material for the construction of the building has not arrived at the project yet, but early delivery is anticipated. Meanwhile, the laying of foundations and sewer and water lines will be carried on.

Watson said that the construction crew will be comprised of Topaz residents, under the supervision of appointive personnel.

Adult Classes Begin at Hunt

HUNT, Idaho—Adult education classes in industrial arts have been started in the Minidoka Relocation Center under the general supervision of Stanley Trenhaile of the Idaho State Vocational Education Department, Jerome.

Citizenship Status of Nisei Joining Internees Unaffected

Present indications are that the citizenship status of nisei citizens will not be affected by entering the special camps being planned for reuniting families whose heads have been interned by the Federal Government, it was stated this

week by Edward J. Ennis, director of the alien enemy control unit of the Department of Justice. Citizens over twenty-one years of age, as well as minors, are to be eligible to enter these camps.

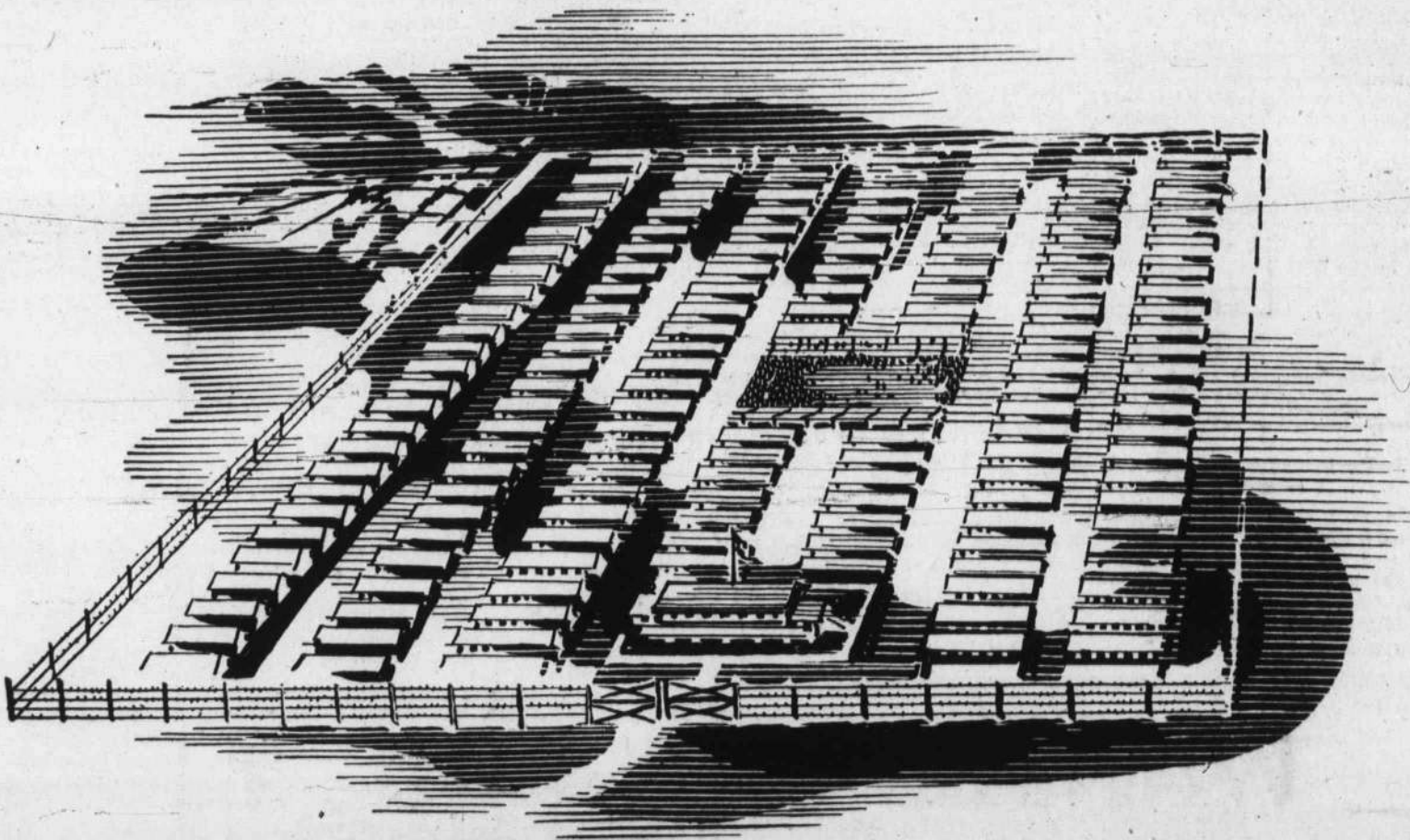
"It is not expected at the present

time that the citizenship status of these persons would be affected by their joining their parents in internment camps," Ennis declared. He added that it was not expected that the assets of such nisei would be frozen, or that they would be requested to sign expatriation papers, or that they would be deported to Japan in the case of their parents' deportation.

No final program has as yet been established for these camps,

Ennis said, and it could not now be indicated whether those entering would be obliged to remain in the camps for the duration, or whether they would be allowed to apply for resettlement, as under W R A provisions.

Also, no definite information could be given as to who would bear the cost of transportation for families entering the camps, and as to whether special privileges would attain to citizens in these camps because of their citizenship.



YOU DON'T NEED TO WAIT ANY LONGER TO GET OUT

Every evacuee has been looking forward to the day when he could permanently leave the relocation center that has been his temporary residence, but not a real home, these long and tiresome months.

"Some day," he has said, "I'll leave here . . . to return to my former home, or to start over in a new and friendly community. Some day I'll be a part of America again . . . to produce or fight for it."

Well, that day has come to those who will take it. . . Here's how: Get yourself a job on a farm . . . to begin with. Sign up for thinning and blocking beets; that's one of the first jobs of the season.

Pick yourself a friendly community, where a variety of crops are grown. Then work through the spring and summer, taking the crops as they come along . . . returning to sugar beets in the fall.

HERE ARE THE REWARDS:

- 1 Freedom to work for yourself and your family at prevailing high wages (rates of minimum pay for beet workers are guaranteed by Federal order);
- 2 Adequate housing (the Federal government requires every farmer to supply this before his offer of employment can be officially approved);
- 3 A new chance to make friends for yourself and for all other persons of Japanese birth or ancestry;

- 4 A stepping stone to permanent year-round employment in agriculture, or industry;
- 5 Healthful employment . . . for yourself and for other members of your family, if you have one, even down to fourteen-year-old boys and girls;
- 6 An opportunity to produce more food for freedom, thereby helping America win the war and the peace to follow;
- 7 A means of earning money for an education or for profitable investment, now or in the future.



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are the best way out for the greatest number of evacuees. When you accept a beet contract, take one with the organization that pioneered the way for evacuee job seekers nearly a year ago; take one with an organization that can give you a wide choice of locations and climates.

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