

# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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## More Than Thousand Nisei Volunteer in WRA Centers

### War Secretary Cites Figures On Army Unit

#### Sends Congratulations To Mother of Four Minidoka Volunteers

WASHINGTON — Secretary of War Henry Stimson declared at his press conference Thursday, March 25, that "more than one thousand" Americans of Japanese ancestry in the war relocation centers had volunteered for combat duty in the United States army.

Secretary Stimson indicated that the army's new AJA (Americans of Japanese Ancestry) combat team, destined for active service in the European theater of operations, would be activated soon at Camp Shelby, Miss. He stated that the combat team would be made up of volunteers from the war relocation centers and from other mainland points, from the Territory of Hawaii and from Japanese Americans already in the army.

The Secretary of War cited a letter which had been sent from the War Department to Mrs. Misa Sakura, mother of Chet, Howard, Ken-ny and Ted Sakura, the four Minidoka brothers who had volunteered for the army combat team, when news of their volunteering was received. The letter follows:

"Dear Mrs. Sakura:

"The Secretary of War has directed that I extend to you the congratulations of the War Department upon the enlistment of your four sons in the army of the United States. Their action in volunteering for service in the combat team consisting of loyal Americans of Japanese descent is a splendid example of true Americanism.

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

"I am sure that you are proud of your sons who have willingly taken their places in the defense of their country."

### Masaoka Leaves Salt Lake City On Eastern Tour

Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary who is awaiting induction into the army's special combat team, left Salt Lake City Wednesday evening on a tour which will take him to New York, Washington and Philadelphia.

He was accompanied by his bride of five weeks, the former Etsu Mineta of San Jose, Calif.

According to present plans the Masaokas will arrive in Chicago on Friday, March 26. They will leave Chicago on March 29, arriving in New York the following day. They are planning to spend two weeks in New York, leaving for Philadelphia on April 12. On April 14 they are expected to be in Washington.

### U. S. Army Seeks Buddhist Chaplain For Combat Team

WASHINGTON — The War Department is seeking a Buddhist chaplain for its new Japanese American special combat team which will be activated shortly at Camp Shelby, Miss., according to reliable sources this week.

A percentage of the Japanese Americans volunteering for the new combat unit are of the Buddhist faith, it was stated. It was also pointed out that Buddhism is an international religion and is the faith of millions of our Chinese and Indian allies.

### Hawaii Inducts Volunteers for Army Service

#### Nisei to Be Initiated Into Army Life at Schofield Barracks

HONOLULU — The first American volunteers for the army's new AJA (Americans of Japanese Ancestry) combat team were inducted on March 10 and 11 on the island of Kauai, according to military authorities here.

All Kauai volunteers were ordered to report for physical examinations.

Other potential inductees from the remaining boards in the territory were notified to take their physical examinations.

Shortly after the physical examinations are completed on their respective islands, the accepted volunteers will be delivered to the induction center at Schofield Barracks, according to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. There, they will be issued uniforms and will be initiated into army life, preparatory to their departure for Camp Shelby, Miss., where the AJA unit will be activated.

Following the induction of Kauai volunteers, similar induction procedures were held for volunteers on the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Oahu during the past two weeks.

Military authorities here announced last week that Hawaii's quota for volunteers for the new AJA unit had been raised from 1500 to 2600. In all, more than 10,000 were reported to have volunteered from Hawaii for the combat team.

### Japanese Americans Give to Red Cross

HUNT, Idaho — With the campaign about two-thirds completed residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center have contributed \$2564 to the American Red Cross. Following the drive a permanent chapter of the Red Cross will be established here.

### 233 in Poston Volunteer for Combat Team

#### Overwhelming Majority Registered Loyalty to U. S., Says Gelvin

POSTON, Ariz. — Announcement that 233 Japanese American evacuees have volunteered from the Colorado River war relocation center at Poston for combat duty with the United States army was made Tuesday by the management.

The disclosure came as a result of the registration of all persons, 16 years of age or over, in the Poston camp, largest of the ten WRA centers.

Awaiting induction into the army, the volunteers have been guests of honor at a succession of banquets, dances and parties given by their families and friends.

Ralph Gelvin, associate project director, said that an "overwhelming majority" of the American-born and alien Japanese in the Poston center registered their loyalty to the United States.

### Nisei Volunteers Get Plane Trip Into Phoenix

POSTON, Ariz. — When an Army transport plane took off from Parker recently, on board were four nisei guest-passengers, reports the Poston Chronicle.

These four were Yoshio Wada, Art Yoshimura, Tod Morimoto and Isamu Sugimoto, all of this center, who had volunteered for the nisei combat team several days before the official arrival of the Army recruiting team.

The Army plane took them to Phoenix, where they spent a couple of days in sight-seeing and other entertainment. With them on the ride was Col. W. P. Scobey, executive officer to Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy, who arranged the treat for them in recognition of their patriotism.

### Volunteers Outside Centers Urged Check on Papers

WASHINGTON — Americans of Japanese ancestry living outside the war relocation centers who have volunteered for the army's special combat team were advised this week to check with their local draft boards to see if their papers have been sent on to Washington.

Induction of those volunteering outside the relocation centers will be accomplished through the regular quota of the local draft board it was stated.

According to present reports, induction was expected to start sometime after March 25, possibly in the first part of April.

McIntyre wrote the Arizona governor, "that these citizens of Japanese ancestry are no more enemy aliens than are citizens of German or Italian parentage, and that already they have borne with considerable sacrifice the demands put upon them by their removal from the west coast of the United States."

The legislature, in enacting the memorial, had declared that favoritism was being shown the evacuee youths in the advantages offered them.

## Nisei Soldiers in Training



These two Japanese American soldiers, members of the army's crack 100th Infantry Battalion, fire a trench mortar during recent maneuvers in preparation for actual combat experience. — U. S. Army Signal Corps photo.

## JACL Files Brief in Oshiro Evacuee Property Test Case In L. A. as "Friend of Court"

### Wirin Represents Citizens League as Special Counsel

A brief has been filed by the Japanese American Citizens League as "Amicus Curiae" in the case of Leon B. Brown and others against Y. Oshiro, in the California District Court of Appeal at Los Angeles. The JACL is being represented in this matter by its special counsel, A. L. Wirin.

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 evacuation order.

The JACL brief begins by pointing out that both parties in this case have acknowledged the operation in this of the "doctrine of frustration of purpose" and that "the controversy herein revolved about its application in the instant case."

The "doctrine of frustration of purpose" is described as being "that parties to an agreement are excused from a strict performance when the purpose of the agreement becomes impossible of fulfillment."

This is said to "rest upon the theory that there is implied in every contract a condition that it shall terminate if the thing or state of affairs which makes possible the desired object or effort ceases to exist."

The appeal for a new trial is then made on the argument that it was rendered without sufficient cognizance of all the pertinent factors involved, that "the record fails to furnish the court with sufficient facts disclosing either the intention of the parties or the present ability of the lessee to use the premises for the purpose for which it was leased."

The brief is concluded as follows:

"Because of the inconclusive factual record before the court, it is respectfully urged that the judgment be reversed; that a new trial be granted, in order that all the

pertinent facts may be presented to the trial court and made available to the appellate courts so that an adequate determination of the important judicial questions may be made.

"Some of these facts would be: "1. The intention of the parties as to the principal purpose for which the premises were leased; "2. The actual use to which the premises were put, to the knowledge of the parties; and "3. The effect of the military evacuation orders, not only upon the neighborhood, but upon the premises."

## Nisei Problems Discussed at N. Y. Meeting

NEW YORK — A discussion of the most pressing problems of Japanese Americans today was held on March 17 by the Common Council for American Unity at American Common, 40 East 40th Street.

The program "Meet the Japanese American Evacuees" featured talks by Isamu Noguchi, noted sculptor who spent six months in the Poston relocation center, and Eddie Shimano, editor of the Pacemaker at Santa Anita assembly center and The Communicator at Jerome. Other speakers were Bob Cullum of the WRA Office of Reports and Toru Matsumoto of the Federal Council of Churches.

More than 100 persons attended the meeting.

Common Ground, the quarterly magazine published by the Common Ground and edited by Margaret Anderson, has published several articles dealing with problems of Japanese Americans. "Report on Manzanar," a discussion of the December incident, appears in the current spring issue of "Common Ground."

## USO Lounge Open To Servicemen

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The new USO lounge, located at Heart Mountain, is now open to visiting servicemen, reports the Sentinel.



## WRA Report Discloses Only 150 Pieces of Machinery Unused on West Coast Farms

**Private Property Rights Always Recognized by WRA, Says Robinson**

SEATTLE, Wash. — That only 150 pieces of farm machinery owned by Japanese and Japanese Americans are now lying idle was disclosed by Russell T. Robinson, chief of the Evacuee Property Office of the War Relocation Authority, in Seattle Tuesday.

All other farm equipment in Washington, Oregon and California has been sold or leased for farm use, he said.

"All of these people who operated farms before they were moved from military zones were urged to dispose of farm equipment," said Robinson. This was handled by the Farm Security Administration and the Federal Reserve Bank prior to the removal of the Japanese, and has been handled since by the WRA.

"One of the most active projects of the WRA has been to determine just how much machinery urgently needed for farm production is now in storage. When our discussions with implement dealers and county agents reveal a tractor in storage, we contact the man who owns it.

"None of these transactions is in the nature of confiscation. Through the state and county war boards an appraisal is made, and the same boards then determine who needs the equipment, and aid in making the sale."

Robinson said that private property rights are always recognized, and that the WRA and county war boards act as intermediary agents.

## Salinas Group Hears 500 Farm Machines Stored; Finds Five

SALINAS, Calif. — During the recent flurry over farm machinery owned by evacuees, the Salinas Chamber of Commerce heard reports that there were 500 Japanese-owned farm machines idle in the Salinas valley.

A check by the War Production Board showed, however, that there are just five idle pieces of listed farm equipment owned by farmers evacuated from the Salinas Valley.

Now the Chamber of Commerce wants to know:

"Where are the additional 495 pieces of Japanese-owned farm equipment rumored to have been stored in the valley?"

## Bay Area Group Hits Storage of Evacuee Goods at River Ports

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The Bay Area Maritime Committee has recommended that port facilities at Sacramento and Stockton be used for loading and unloading rather than for storage of the property of evacuee Japanese and Japanese Americans.

The committee made this recommendation at a meeting Tuesday, explaining that facilities on the wharf at Sacramento are used for the storage of evacuee property, which, it is charged, interferes with the transshipment of freight from truck and to river barges.

Don Fazackerly of San Francisco is chairman of the committee which includes members of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and the county board of supervisors.

## Poston's Camouflage Net Project Completes First Months Work

POSTON, Ariz. — In February, the first month of operation, workers at the Units I and II camouflage net garnishing plants earned a total sum of \$15,817, with \$5,534.73 of this amount being routed to the dividend fund, according to a statement made to the Poston Chronicle by Franklin Sugiyama, community council chairman at Poston I.

About 300 workers are being employed currently at Unit I and 100 in Unit II, with a night shift in operation at Unit I. Another plant was opened recently at Unit III.

## Two Thousand Alien Japanese Interned By U. S.

WASHINGTON — Internment for the duration has been ordered for 2,100 alien Japanese picked up as "dangerous alien enemies" since Pearl Harbor, according to Attorney General Biddle.

He said 4,163 alien enemies of all nationalities had been ordered interned, 3,257 paroled and 1,151 released, while cases of 500 others are pending. More than 9,000 in all have been seized.

In addition to the 2,199 alien Japanese interned, 1,455 have been placed on parole, while 432 who worked were picked up by Justice Department agents after Pearl Harbor were released.

## Wallgren Will Support Move On Segregation

**Loyal Evacuees Should Get Chance to Work, Says U. S. Senator**

LOS ANGELES — "I am inclined toward a segregation program for the Japanese and reduction in the size of the camps," Senator Mon C. Wallgren, D., Wash., said at the Biltmore last week, after his arrival from the Tule Lake relocation center. He has been visiting the camps as a member of the senate's military affairs subcommittee which has been considering the relocation problem.

Sen. Wallgren is the author of a bill which would turn over control of the relocation centers to the army.

"A number of the men in the camps are known to have declared their allegiance to Japan and these should be put under strict surveillance," Wallgren said. "Others appear to be perfectly loyal and want to do the right thing. They should be given a chance to work."

## Rundquist Visits WRA Centers In Arkansas

**Resettlement Official Leaves on Tour of Ten Relocation Centers**

NEW YORK — George Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, left New York City last week on his first tour of war relocation centers to spur the program for individual relocation outside the WRA projects.

Mr. Rundquist visited the Jerome and Rohwer war relocation centers in Arkansas this week.

The remainder of Mr. Rundquist's itinerary is as follows:

March 26—Gila River relocation center; March 29, Poston; April 1, Los Angeles; April 3, Manzanar; April 6, San Francisco; April 8, Tule Lake; April 11, Portland; April 13, Minidoka; April 16, Salt Lake City; April 19, Topaz; April 22, Denver; April 25, Granada; and, April 28, Heart Mountain.

The Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans maintains offices in New York City and is sponsored jointly by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ and The Home Missions Council in cooperation with the Foreign Missions Conference.

## School Masters To Meet at Hunt

HUNT, Idaho — The South Idaho school masters club will hold its regular meeting Friday evening, March 26 at the Minidoka Relocation Center. The regular business meeting will be held after a tour of the center. Richard A. Pomeroy, Superintendent of Education at the Center, will make arrangements for the meeting.

## 124 Granadans Await Induction Into Special Army Combat Unit

GRANADA, Colo. — One hundred and forty-three Japanese Americans from the Granada relocation center near Lamar, Colorado, have enlisted in the U. S. Army, James G. Lindley, project director, announced today. Of these, 124 soon will begin training in a special combat unit recently announced by the Army. The other 19 enlisted last December and have been in training at Camp Savage, Minn., since that time.

The regular enlistment program for Americans of Japanese extraction was announced by Secretary of War Stimson on January 28, and began at the Granada center on February 10, with an army recruit-

ing team in charge. The total enlistment is about 11 per cent of the male population of the center between the ages of 17 and 38.

Among the volunteers are 15 married men, 8 of whom have children. Forty-one of the enlistees have attended college, including 12 graduates. The average age is 23 years. Included are 8 members of the Granada center fire department and the editor of the newspaper.

"We are all proud of the men of this center who have joined with other American citizens to fight for their country," Lindley said. "We know they will do their very best."

## 'Volunteer for Victory' Group Formed at Topaz by Inductees

**Project Director Announces 104 Sign Up For Army Duty**

TOPAZ — Approximately 10 per cent of more than 1,000 volunteers for the special combat team drawn from the ten relocation centers for active duty with the United States army are listed from the central Utah project at Topaz, Charles F. Ernst, project director, said Saturday.

Mr. Ernst pointed out that approximately seven per cent of those eligible volunteers of the Topaz center offered their services for the combat team. There are 104 volunteers from this center.

The Topaz volunteers organized a "Volunteers for Victory" group and adopted a credo which has been submitted to the volunteers from each of the other nine centers as the first step in bringing all American citizens of Japanese descent serving in the army together to work for civil rights now and after the war.

It is planned to form a local organization in each project to serve as a point of contact so that the volunteers in each center may communicate with each other and plan for developing a long-range program in behalf of all Japanese-American citizens.

## Gila River Center Fetes 100 Volunteers

WASHINGTON — Officials disclosed on March 17 a number of Japanese Americans from the ten relocation centers already have been approved by the War Department as volunteers for the new army combat team to be composed entirely of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Induction of these men into the Army may have started, they said, but there are no reports yet that any of them are actually in uniform. However, it was stated here that large numbers have applied for service with the combat team and the applications are being reviewed as rapidly as possible.

At the Gila River relocation center near Phoenix, Arizona, officers said, the Japanese American residents celebrated with a party Monday night in honor of the 100 men who had volunteered.

Volunteering for the combat team was concluded last week. It was stated that each applicant is investigated thoroughly before the War Department approves his induction. It requires from 30 to 60 days to complete the process of approval and induct the volunteer.

The men will be sent to various army reception centers, then will be assigned to a single replacement center where they will receive their basic military training. This center has been announced as Camp Shelby, one of the biggest army training camps. As announced last month, when President Roosevelt approved its organization, the combat team will include infantry, artillery, engineer and medical units, and will be trained for combat service in an active war zone.

To the extent that qualified men are available, the company officers — of the grade of captain or lower — will be Japanese Americans and their number will be increased by graduates of officer candidate schools.

## Push Relocation Of Evacuees in Wisconsin Area

**WRA Opens Milwaukee Office to Carry on Resettlement Program**

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Release of many Japanese Americans from the ten western relocation centers to jobs in Wisconsin will be handled by an office of the War Relocation Authority which was opened here over the weekend, and another to be established at Madison.

Director of the Milwaukee office is Victor P. Tabaka, 29, formerly of Florence, Wis., for three years an instructor in psychology and education at Marquette University. Tabaka has spent several weeks in the resettlement center at Heart Mountain, Wyoming.

He said release of Americans of Japanese descent was made only after their loyalty had been investigated by the Army, Navy and FBI, and if they have definite jobs awaiting them in communities where they will be accepted as "intelligent and skilled American citizens."

Tabaka said the WRA looked on the Japanese Americans as additional manpower, but that they would not replace workers now holding jobs. They will be released to industry on industry's request and at prevailing wage scales. He stressed that no quota had been set for any city or state. The number released to one community will depend on the manpower situation, size of the community and how the Japanese Americans are accepted.

## Nisei Lieutenant Ordered to Report

POSTON, Ariz. — Second Lieutenant Kiyoshi Kitagawa, U. S. Army, infantry reserves, has received orders from the War Department to report for duty as soon as his WRA leave clearance is secured, according to the Poston Chronicle.

Lieutenant Kitagawa is reported as being one of the few reserve commissioned officers at Poston. He has been employed at the center as assistant to Chief Steward Burdick of Poston III.

## Nisei, Once High-Ranking Boy Scout, Joins New Army Unit

**Harry Osaki Described As Outstanding in U. S. Scouting Annals**

PHOENIX, Ariz. — One of the most enthusiastic and certainly one of the best qualified Japanese American volunteers for the army's new combat unit from the Gila River relocation center is Harry Osaki, 26, of Fresno, Calif., one of the leading scouts in American Boy Scout annals, the Arizona Republic reported this week.

This young Japanese American, who passed through Phoenix last week en route to Salt Lake City where he and some 100 other nisei from Rivers will be inducted, won 103 out of a possible 106 merit badges as a scout.

During his eight months at Rivers, Osaki was head of the juvenile department of the community's law enforcement agency, taught physical education and was a member of the scouting commission.

A senior at Washington State college before evacuation, Osaki majored in veterinary medicine and recreation work before being sent to camp. He compiled an enviable record as an athlete. He was co-captain of Washington State's 1942 intercollegiate championship archery team, badminton champion of the college and a ranking tennis and golf player.

He was scoutmaster of Troop 16 in his home town, Fresno, and a Sea Scout as well as an Eagle Scout. While in Phoenix, he visited with George F. Miller, local scout executive.

Osaki was with his parents and five brothers and sisters at the

Rivers camp, but in the army he may be reunited with his brother, Moro, who was mustered in through the national guard a year ago.

Incidentally, five of the Osaki children have attended college. Before evacuation Osaki's family grew grapes on their central California farm.

According to Harry, the moment he was accepted for service in the U. S. Army was "the happiest of my life."

"I—and the rest of us who volunteered—want to be of use to our country," was the way he put it.

He hopes his scout training in signaling, first aid and kindred work will fit him for vital duties in the army.

Considering the present situation, it takes "a lot of guts for American-born Japanese to volunteer for service," the young nisei said.

Apparently there is no lack of fortitude in Harry's family, the Arizona Republic commented. Harry's sisters, Alice and Grace, both have asked for permission to join the WAACs.

## Capt. Kinoshita Leaves WRA Center For Military Duty

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Captain Robert S. Kinoshita of the U. S. army medical reserve left here recently to report for duty at an army medical training center at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Captain Kinoshita, formerly a medical officer for 33 CCC camps in Oregon, was a member of the Heart Mountain medical staff and was active in the Boy Scouts, YMCA and Coordinating councils. His wife and two sons are remaining at the center.



## WRA Launches Drive for Jobs Outside Centers

**Five Main Employment Offices Opened to Aid In Relocating Evacuees**

WASHINGTON — In order to carry on its program of widespread dispersal and permanent relocation for loyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry, the employment division of the War Relocation Authority has established relocation offices in Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Chicago and Cleveland.

These main WRA relocation offices will in turn be the hub of many sub-offices in adjacent communities and employment centers.

As announced by Thomas W. Holland, chief employment officer of the WRA, the main relocation offices and the area which they will cover will include:

**SALT LAKE CITY:** H. Rey Lee, 318 Atlas Building, supervisor, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, portions of Washington, Oregon and Arizona outside the evacuated area, and most of Montana and western Wyoming.

**DENVER:** Harold S. Choate, supervisor, Midland Savings Building, Yellowstone Valley in Montana, rest of Wyoming, all of Colorado, North and South Dakota, New Mexico, western Nebraska and western Kansas.

**KANSAS CITY, Mo.:** E. H. Leker, supervisor, 1509 Fidelity Building, Balance of Nebraska and Kansas, all of Iowa and Missouri.

**CHICAGO:** Elmer L. Shirrell, supervisor, 266 West Jackson Blvd., Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana.

**CLEVELAND:** Harold Fistere, supervisor, 944 Union Commerce Building, Michigan and Ohio.

## Ten From Tule Lake To Be Relocated Monthly Under Plan

NEWELL, Calif. — Ten persons from the Tule Lake relocation center will be accepted monthly by the new relocation hostel in Chicago, the Tulean Dispatch reports.

Under the hostel plan the evacuees with leave clearances will go to the Chicago hostel, sponsored by the Church of Brethren, where they will be housed until the evacuee finds work and permanent housing. The rate at the hostel is a dollar a day for board and room until the evacuee finds work. After the job is found the rate is \$12 a week until the evacuee finds permanent housing.

## WRA Opens New Salt Lake Office to Spur Employment

**Rex Lee Declares Nine Branch Offices May Be Opened Soon**

The War Relocation Authority employment office, formerly located in San Francisco, has been transferred to the Atlas building in Salt Lake City, where it will aid western farmers and other employers who wish to hire workers of Japanese ancestry, the agency announced this week.

The new office will facilitate employment negotiations in an area including all of Utah, Nevada and Idaho, the western tier of counties in Wyoming, all of Montana except the southeastern corner, and all of Arizona and the coastal states not included in the zones barred to wartime evacuees by the western defense command.

Heading the new office is H. Rex Lee, formerly assistant chief of the WRA employment office in San Francisco, which has had its functions transferred here.

Lee said arrangements are under way to open as soon as possible nine branch offices in other cities strategically situated in the area. A tenth branch office in connection with the area office in Salt Lake City, to handle requests for labor in Salt Lake Valley, will be directed by Henry Harris, Jr., who has headed a similar office since December 1.

Four other principal area re-

## Jewish Americans Oppose Bill To Return Centers to Military

LOS ANGELES — Opposing a bill now before the Senate military affairs committee to return the management of the war relocation centers to the army, the Jewish Peace Fellowship in Los Angeles has written Senator Robert Reynolds, chairman of the Senate group, declaring that such a move "works a hardship upon the American democratic ideal."

The Los Angeles chapter of the Jewish Peace Fellowship has sent both money and clothes to evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the war relocation centers and has petitioned the national Jewish organization, B'nai B'rith, to assist in the relocation of Japanese and Japanese Americans.

"The more totally we regulate citizens (Nisei) without individual hearings, the greater harm we do to our own ability to solve problems in a democratic fashion," the letter to Sen. Reynolds stated. "Without any self-sympathy, we probably can say that as Jews we intuitively feel the harm a society may do unto itself when it handles a minority with unnecessarily restrictive methods. . . . We will appreciate your continued efforts in the relocation of the Japanese."

The letter was signed by Selma Sepe, secretary of the Los Angeles chapter of the Jewish Peace Fellowship.

## Evacuees Will Provide Supply Of Labor for Western Farms

### Nisei Character Proves Hero in Comic Magazine

A nisei boy, Nikki Fuji, was featured last month in a comic magazine, "Four Favorites," in a serial titled "Captain Courageous," according to the Tulean Dispatch.

Nikki Fuji escapes from the Santa Anita Assembly center and goes home to Los Angeles in search of his pet dog, who had been left behind during evacuation.

In Los Angeles, Nikki meets his uncle, who is working with a Japanese saboteur. Nikki helps Captain Courageous to overcome the plotted sabotage.

Nikki, portrayed as a typical American youngster throughout the story, is in the end commended by a naval commander, who says, "American is a matter of mind, not race or color."

Once before, in "Joe Palooka," the nisei was portrayed as a typical American aiding the war effort.

### Iron Mine Retrieved From Japanese Owner in New Jersey

PATERSON, N. J.—Iron mines that yielded ore for American cannons in four wars were in the hands of alien property custodian this week, after 32 years under Japanese ownership.

They had been acquired by Baron Heitaro Fujita, Japanese financier and industrialist, from Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Tasker in 1911, 1912 and 1913.

cation offices were established recently in Denver, Kansas City, Chicago and Cleveland. They all will have a two-fold purpose: First, to cooperate with employers in relieving man power shortages in agriculture and other critical industries over a wide range of the country, and, second, to help residents of the relocation centers find types of employment for which they are best fitted by training and experience.

"We will make every effort," Lee said, "to assist qualified employers to obtain needed evacuees. However, since many residents in relocation centers are being recruited for the army and for employment on the production front in states farther east, the number which will be available for employment in any area will be limited. Evacuees eligible for leave from a relocation center are at liberty to accept any approved work offers."

It was explained that indefinite leaves for year around employment are granted only to relocation center residents whose backgrounds and loyalties have been investigated by the WRA, and after a record check by the FBI. All evacuee families eligible for leaves who have not accepted offers of year around employment are being encouraged to accept temporary seasonal work.

This program has been approved by the war department, department of justice and war manpower commission.

### Beet Sugar Industry Looks to Relocation Centers For Assistance

With thousands of Utah and Idaho sugar beet growers getting ready this week to draw up contracts with processing companies and begin plantings to meet wartime goals, it was revealed that evacuees in War Relocation Authority centers will again be called upon to provide a substantial part of the labor needed to carry out the program.

Last season, throughout the western states, a total of 8019 evacuee workers harvested approximately 915,000 tons of beets from 80,000 acres of land—enough beets to produce 265,000,000 pounds of sugar (reported by the Western Farm Life, published in Denver, Colo.)

Responsibility for providing the growers with adequate labor, according to a program recently adopted, will be placed this year upon the U. S. Employment Service, acting in full cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the War Manpower Commission, the War Relocation Authority, and sugar beet growers and processors.

The program calls for the use of evacuee workers, a portion of 48,000 workers expected from Mexico for farm labor throughout the nation, students and men and women from cities and towns.

It was emphasized that, more than ever, the production of sugar will be a vital part of the nation's war effort. J. B. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Washington, D. C., declared in a letter to the Utah-Idaho Sugar company:

"Since it is necessary that the maximum possible tonnage of ocean shipping be available for direct war uses and that the rationed demand of consumers be met, continental production of sugar is an essential part of the war effort. You are requested to call to the attention of your growers the urgent need for meeting the announced acreage."

Utah-Idaho Sugar company officials announced this week that the final price contract for 1943 sugar beets in the Utah and Idaho districts has been received from the Commodity Credit corporation.

With an incentive, or bonus, payment of \$1.50 per ton to be paid this year to the growers by the CCC under the terms of this contract, it was expected that the growers will receive \$11 or more per ton. Last year's payments by processors averaged \$9.50 per ton.

There are about 8000 sugar beet growers in Utah affected by terms of this contract, and more than 7500 growers in Utah, Idaho, Montana, South Dakota and Washington for the Utah-Idaho Sugar company. Utah growers contract with four Utah processing companies. Sugar beet growing is Utah's No. 2 crop, ranking next to alfalfa.

As announced previously (Pacific Citizen, March 4), in line with the increased returns to growers, the wages for sugar beet work are expected to be approximately 23 per cent higher than last year for the country as a whole. This is according to an estimate made by R. H. Simpson of Washington, D. C., a representative of the sugar branch of the food distribution administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## Great Opposition Developing Against Oregon's Senate Move To Deport Nisei, Says Paper

### Drawing by Evacuee Artist Shown at S. F. Art Museum

SAN FRANCISCO — Present military restrictions exclude persons of Japanese ancestry from California, but art knows no boundaries.

A painting by a young former San Francisco bay region artist, Mine Okubo, now a resident of the Topaz relocation center in Utah, is included in the annual exhibition of drawings and prints at the San Francisco Museum of Art.

Miss Okubo, whose drawings have been exhibited in many west coast galleries, was the recipient of the Harmon traveling fellowship from the University of California and spent two years in Europe before the war.

She has also done several murals for government buildings in the San Francisco area. At Topaz she is the art editor of "Trek" and has conducted classes in art.

Her entry in the San Francisco show is titled "On Guard" and shows two members of the military guard on patrol against a background of barracks, a watchtower and desert mountains. A photo of her drawing was published by the San Francisco Chronicle last Sunday.

## California Will Make Inventory Of Equipment

### Seeks to Release Farm Machinery of Japanese Evacuees

LOS ANGELES — With California farmers reported pleading for much-needed farm equipment in order to increase their production of necessary foods, the California state department of agriculture last week began an inventory of farm machinery owned by evacuees of Japanese ancestry, most of whom are now in war relocation centers.

"The state department of agriculture is bringing this important matter to the attention of Federal authorities, and will do everything it can to get this vital agricultural machinery released to our farmers who need it badly," Frank M. Kramer, supervising inspector for the department declared upon his return from a conference in San Francisco.

Washington officials so far have denied local government agencies the right to take steps to obtain possession of the machinery. The problem has been with the U. S. Department of Agriculture for some time, it was stated.

## Nisei Jiu-Jitsu Instructor Proves Value of Defense Art

CHICAGO — An American-born Japanese jiu-jitsu expert proved in a special test match in Chicago recently that the Oriental art of self defense equalized the difference between a 143-pound fighter and an opponent weighing 205 pounds.

The nisei instructor was Masato Tamura, 30. His opponent was Karl Pojello, 60, Lithuanian born who has appeared throughout the world as a professional wrestler.

The special match was held before a hand-picked audience of 15, including Navy and marine officers and Avery Brundage, former president of the National AAU. The idea of the match was to determine whether men in the services need more wrestling or jiu-jitsu training for hand-to-hand combat on the battlefield.

The principals agreed that all rough stuff, such as kicking in the groin, was out. All wrestling was to be done on the mat.

Pojello, a skilled wrestler, was positive he could make any jiu-jitsu instructor surrender by using wrestling tactics. He knows now that a man, skilled in the defensive science of jiu-jitsu, can knock out a man with a little jerk in less

### Doubtful If Bill Will Be Reported Out of Committee, is Belief

SALEM, Ore. — "So great an opposition is developing that it is doubtful if the memorial (to deport all persons of Japanese ancestry after the war) is reported out of committee," the Oregon Statesman, one of the state's leading newspapers, declared last week.

The Statesman is published and edited by Charles A. Sprague, former governor of Oregon whose term ended in 1942.

The Statesman said that "many protests are reaching house members against the Mahoney memorial-to-congress to kick all the Japs out of the country when the war is over. The senate, either afraid to face the issue or knowing the worthlessness of memorials to congress, passed the memorial and sent it on to the house."

The newspaper declared in an editorial:

"Meantime the fact that the senate passed the bill gives the state wide and bad publicity. It is not love of the Japanese but love of the principles of fair play which prompts these protests. Most American-born Japanese are loyal to this country, and want to remain here. Their labor is so much needed now that communities where once they were unwelcome clamor for their aid. It's the nazi method to line up and shoot members of despised races or to deport them or enslave them. We fight the nazis because we do not approve of that method. So we ought not to ape them with resolutions espousing similar action here. The trouble-making Japanese or other aliens of other races may properly be deported; but we should separate sheep from goats and not pack them all in the same outbound vessel."

### Kenny Urges Use Of Idle Equipment Left by Evacuees

SACRAMENTO—Attorney General Robert Kenny this week urged Secretary of Agriculture Wickard to release idle farm equipment left behind by evacuated farmers of Japanese ancestry.

The farm equipment shortage will be greatly alleviated if a release is given, Kenny said, because the regional attorney for the War Production Board in San Francisco desires to issue a requisition for the idle equipment but is unable to do so unless Wickard acts.

than two seconds if he gets a hold at the throat. Tamura did exactly that.

Pojello, who fought for four years in World War I, was game, but his age and lack of condition was a tremendous handicap. After a few preliminary moves, Pojello slammed his opponent to the mat and they quickly squirmed to the edge. There Tamura instantly applied a cross-hand grip to the collar of Pojello's jacket, quickly stopping the flow of blood to the brain.

Referee Ted Tonnenman commanded them to break holds and return to the center of the mat but Tamura screamed, "He's out." Pojello unconscious, lay flat on his face. The time was 1:10. Then Pojello, his face flushed, jumped to his feet and begged to continue. He tossed Tamura flat on his back a half dozen times and began applying bone-crushing holds while on top, only to have the bare-footed Masateo kick him into the air.

They continued for 14 minutes, until the referee stepped between them and called it a draw.

Ringsiders said that the match, although called a draw, saw Pojello getting the worst of it.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI .....EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Notes on Segregation

The Senate Military Affairs subcommittee investigating relocation centers has, at least unofficially, expressed itself for segregation through its chairman, Senator Chandler, segregation, in this instance, referring to the separation of the disloyal from the loyal residents of the relocation centers.

Certainly no thinking person will disagree with the senator's statement. Recent gang-like activity against outspoken loyal leaders have made increasingly clear the necessity for ridding the centers of the pro-Axis elements. These elements must be wiped out, not only because they are pro-Axis and therefore alien to the majority thinking, but also because these elements have wielded a degree of power entirely out of proportion to their numbers. In certain of the camps small groups have managed to speak as though for the majority, have been able by threats and intimidation to force entire camps into submission, though not into acquiescence or agreement.

In recent weeks the first attempts to check this group have been made. The action was belated and was not taken until a great deal of harm had already been done, both by physical violence and in morale. Nevertheless, the WRA has started its clean-up of the centers.

A senate investigating committee has no power of action. It does have the right to investigate, suggest and accuse, and it does exert a great deal of influence.

It is our hope that the subcommittee investigating conditions in the relocation centers in its official report will, in asking for segregation, take a strong stand on two related points.

The first is on the method of determining the disloyal.

It must not be determined in any arbitrary, mechanical way. That is to say, because the kibe have to date been generally and oft accused of disloyalty, it must not follow that all kibe be automatically segregated. Each case must be considered individually. There must be no more mass evacuations. We cannot afford again to make the mistake of making the loyal suffer with the disloyal.

Let us not assume either that the outspokenly loyal were the only loyal persons in the centers. The disloyal were not only vociferous, they were also strong on intimidation. When the center administrations were not fully able to protect those threatened and when it did not immediately ferret out the guilty, it strengthened the disloyal, who were able and also free to coerce and threaten. In such cases, loyalty was to a degree dependent upon and relative to the amount of protection offered by the administration. In most cases it was not enough.

The second point which we hope the Senate Committee will make clear is one growing directly out of segregation. That is that persons cleared of any charges of disloyalty be granted the full rights and privileges enjoyed by all other loyal Americans—that of freedom of movement, freedom of action. They must be free to accept employment anywhere and in any industry. They must be given the right to selective service and the right to volunteer for any branch of the armed forces.

We hope that Senator Chandler's committee will take a positive stand on these points. Translation of these points into action would wipe out to a great degree the

## Hawaii and Evacuation

America can be proud of the splendid response of Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry to the army's call for volunteers. It has been announced that in recent weeks 40 per cent of all eligible males of Japanese race in the Hawaiian Islands have stepped forward to volunteer for combat duty. This percentage of volunteers is the highest of any group in the United States or its territories and bears out the statement of President Roosevelt in connection with this Japanese American combat unit that "Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

This expression of loyalty by Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry quashes the abortive attempt of a Honolulu businessman who, with the aid of the Joint Immigration Committee in California, had sought to force the evacuation of all Japanese and Japanese Americans from our Pacific bastion.

It is interesting to note that upon the publication of the "Balch plan" for the evacuation of Japanese Hawaiians, the first groups to outspokenly oppose this proposal for mass evacuation on the basis of racial ancestry were Chinese and Filipino Americans in Hawaii. The territory's Oriental Americans realize that the denial of democratic rights to even one small racial minority soon menaces the rights of all.

There is no case for Japanese evacuation from Hawaii today, for Japanese Hawaiians have proven their loyalty under fire, while the bombs were bursting on December 7 and in the tense fifteen months since then. Japanese Hawaiians demonstrated their loyalty most dramatically in connection with the volunteering for the army combat team. Their response exceeded every expectation.

## Hawaii Uses the Nisei

The Tenney hearings in Los Angeles were concerned in part with the fact that Japanese Americans were employed on vital projects in Hawaii.

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin on Feb. 22 carries an editorial answer to those who wonder about the utilization of Japanese American manpower:

"Visitors on various wartime projects and in various wartime offices here often see industriously at work some persons who obviously are of Japanese blood.

"The question is asked, 'Why should persons of Japanese ancestry be employed? Aren't we fighting the Japanese?'"

"These questions were recently put to one of the busiest, most important, most vital divisions of our armed forces. And here is the answer:

"The hiring of clerical help of Japanese ancestry is in no sense a departure from our regular policy. Japanese workers have been and are being used on many phases of the work under the jurisdiction of this district and in many cases have demonstrated exceptional ability and a spirit of enthusiasm difficult to equal anywhere.

"The acute shortage of qualified clerical help has made it expedient to employ a number of girls of Japanese ancestry who can competently handle a certain type of routine work. Procurement of this personnel has been handled in the usual manner by our personnel section in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the civil service commission."

## Newspapers in Relocation

The work of the center papers in recent weeks in the matter of the nisei volunteer combat unit is to be commended. The editors recognized the full import of the army's action and gave it not only complete reportage, but also strong editorial support.

These papers, reaching every home in the center, have and can exert a great deal of influence for necessary measures. The editors have used this power wisely and for the good of the residents.

injustices of mass evacuation. Positive action on these points would mean democracy in action not only for loyal evacuees, but also for the millions who fight today for that democracy.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## The Un-American Legion

The California state department of the American Legion is today engaged in a vigorous campaign, calling for the detention and deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

In the words of State Commander Leon Happell:

"If the American Legion has anything to do with it, we will put them away for keeps. The Japanese problem is a racial one and will be until we solve it."

Commander Happell's solution is, of course, mass deportation.

In recent weeks, local posts of the American Legion, in Iowa, in Pennsylvania and in Illinois, have attempted to foment community action to prevent the relocation of students and the employment of evacuees.

The American Legion is today a spearhead of an un-American attack upon a minority group.

Why is the American Legion so vindictive in its present campaign against what it calls "the Japanese problem"? What is the American Legion?

To the average nisei, to Taro Suzuki in a desert war relocation center, to Johnny Sato in a midland town, the American Legion has always been an organization of war veterans, of men grayed now at the temples and cutting not quite as trim a figure as when they came marching home in 1919, but a band of heroes nevertheless. Few nisei knew or cared of the role of the Legion as a tool for American reaction, as an enemy of social progress and of racial minority groups. The American Legion has been listed year after year by the American Civil Liberties Union in its annual reports as the No. 1 enemy of civil liberties and the ACLU has published evidence to prove this charge.

But many nisei are interested today in the American Legion because the Legion's attacks on loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, on the army's new nisei combat unit, on student relocation, on civilian control of the war relocation centers and on the release of evacuees from the WRA projects to individual resettlement now affects their very lives. Legion outbursts against evacuee resettlement in midland America have only occurred in isolated instances but on the west coast the Legion is engaged in large-scale activity aiming to prevent the return of the evacuees to their former homes.

In its issue for the week of March 22, In Fact, one of the few U. S. publications with the guts to fight native fascism, presents some facts about the American Legion. These are documented, one of the principal sources being the book, "The American Legion as Education," by Prof. William Gellerman of Columbia University. The Gellerman book is sponsored by Teachers College, Columbia University, and presents undisputable evidence, naming the men who started the Legion, the money contributed to keep it going and lists the bankers, business executives and corporation lawyers who have run the Legion.

Some of the facts presented by In Fact are:

"In order to keep American soldiers from getting what was promised them in the World War, namely, a 'Land Fit for Heroes,' and to check what was termed 'radical' thought for a better world, certain officers aided by a big fund raised by corporations, founded the Legion. 'Almost all (national) Legion commanders have been corporation men.

"More than one Legion commander has come out for Fascism.

"The Legion was the greatest unofficial force to smash the labor movement; it was the greatest strikebreaking force in America until recently.

"The Legion announced its policy of 100 per cent Americanism; it denounced all other isms, but it never in its entire history published one word against Fascism.

"Year after year, from its beginning, the Legion was listed as No. 1 enemy of civil liberties in the annual report of the ACLU. . . .

"Only 1,000,000 of 4,000,000 men entitled to belong have ever

been members. Legion statistics show it is composed of the wealthier element, and few workmen."

On the west coast the American Legion has long been an important influence in the race hatred bloc which is today concentrating its fire on resident Japanese and Japanese Americans. As one of the three organizations comprising the California Joint Immigration Committee, it was instrumental in fomenting public sentiment against the "yellow peril" and in the passage of the Asiatic Exclusion Act of 1924. It is today conducting a shameful campaign of prejudice and misrepresentation to prevent the relocation of evacuees of Japanese ancestry, even though each of these relocated evacuees must have been "processed" by the WRA and must have obtained an individual clearance from the FBI before leaving their center.

If west coast pressure groups were responsible for wholesale evacuation, the American Legion must be recognized as perhaps the most powerful of those pressure groups. And American Legion officials since evacuation have remained in the forefront of a campaign for punitive measures against the evacuated people. Legion men like John Lechner, James Fisk and Clyde Shoemaker have made almost a professional career of race-baiting.

The economic stake involved in the evacuation of west coast citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry has been estimated as upwards to \$400,000,000. The forces behind California reaction, the influences which have kept the "yellow peril" issue alive along the sunken coast, the gargantuan financial and industrial dynasties of the state have benefitted materially from evacuation. And many of these same interests are represented in the leadership of the American Legion in California. With this relationship in mind, it is not difficult to understand why the Legion is today such an active force in the campaign to keep the evacuees from returning to the west coast, except to use one of the ports for an embarkation point.

In its treatment of its own members of Japanese ancestry, the Legion segregated them into two racial units in the two population centers, Los Angeles and San Francisco, although local posts in smaller communities did fully accept the membership of Japanese American veterans. After evacuation, however, the state Legion kicked out the Commander Perry and Townsend Harris posts.

Persecution on the basis of racial ancestry alone is a fascistic and wholly un-American act which contradicts every democratic principle. In pursuing its present course the leadership of the west coast American Legion shames every man who fought for democracy and for a free and decent world in the first World War. And it should be a sorry thing if this hate and this vindictiveness were the bitter fruits of participation in an earlier struggle for the ideals for which young Americans fight today. We know that the Legion's reactionary and race-hating leadership in California does not represent the thinking of all of its membership. Yet as long as these men control the Legion, every Legionnaire will bear the stigma of the lynch mob and the witch hunt.

One of the most damning statements on the American Legion was issued in 1922 in an interview given by Alvin M. Owsley, then its National Commander, to the NEA (Scripps-Howard) news service. Legion Commander Owsley said:

"If ever needed, the American Legion stands ready to protect our country's institutions and ideals as the Fascists dealt with the destructionists who menaced Italy!

"Do not forget that the Fascists are to Italy what the American Legion is to the United States. And that Mussolini, the new premier, was the commander of the Legion — the service men — of Italy. . . ."

Considering the fascistic program of the California American Legion in 1943 in regard to loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, the Legion has not come far from Commander Owsley and 1922.



## Some Notes for the Nisei

By Fred Fertig

There are two Japans and there are two Americas: There is the Japan of militarism and there is the America of racialism; there is the Japan of exquisite culture and there is the America of social democracy.

For the Japanese alien living in America, and who has been driven to make a choice by the advent of war, he does not have to choose between Japan and no Japan at all. He can still choose the Japan that has been the world's teacher in matters of culture and courtesy, even as he is denying the Japan that tries her brief but disastrously destined experiment in imperialism.

For the American citizen of Japanese ancestry, whose birth and nurture in America makes him loyal to this country when war puts him to the test, he does not need to curse his ancestors and all things Japanese. Even as United Nations policy towards Japan discriminates between the Japanese militarist and the Japanese people, so can the Japanese American choose between Tojo and the simple peaceful Japanese farmer who preferred peace and plenty instead of war against his neighbors in China and his white friends in America.

In terms of political and economic democracy, and peaceful intention, we can all still have faith in the liberal Japan of the 1920's. It is this kind of Japan with which we must and will join in building a better post-war world. This is a Japan whose existence, whose sincerity, we have testimony for by such various authorities as Hugh Byas, William Henry Chamberlain, Sir George Sansom and Ambassador Grew. It was a Japan that against strong opposition won manhood suffrage. In it trade unions were organized and parliament supported its first truly civilian and "business" government. This government, in 1927, rejected the British government's proposal for forcible intervention in China!

The true enemy is fascism-imperialism-racialism in both Japan and America. Japan has her Black Dragon Society, and America has her Ku Klux Klan. It is these groups and their counterparts in both nations that are the real saboteurs of national welfare and of peace around the Pacific. One suggests "Asia for the Asiatics" and what they really mean is "Asia for the Japanese," and they do not mean all Japanese but a special few of rich and power-hungry Japanese. The other suggests "America for the Americans" and what they are really proposing is "America for the white Americans," to the exclusion of all other races and nationalities. Until Asia and America—and every continent—end their self-seeking, and begin to offer their human and natural resources for the common use of all, we shall have starvation, suspicion, malice, war, no matter where we live.

The Japanese American does not need to believe that all America and all Americans are against him and his. The recent Gallup Poll regarding the evacuation has demonstrated the fallacy of that belief. The main prejudice against Japanese was shown to be on the Pacific Coast, and even there the absolutely prejudiced were shown to be in the minority. And even members of that minority are changing their minds when the facts as to the loyalty of Japanese in Hawaii and on the Pacific Coast are brought to their attention. It is because the pressure and prejudice organizations are so vocal, shouting their prejudice to the very skies, that it seems their clamor represents the majority of citizens. But the mills of democratic justice and truth grind slowly, and without much noise. The true advocates of the Japanese in America, in government and out, work quietly, like the Quakers, knowing that democracy is not preserved or extended by shouting or tumult. Because some groups recommend such extremes as revocation of citizenship and expatriation of all Japanese, we do not have to despise America on account of their extremism. We do not even have to hate these groups as a part of America, for they often act out of the best of motives—but on the basis of misinformation and driven by war-time hysteria. If we match their preju-

dice with our hatred, we but add to the sum total of hysteria that makes for un-Americanism—and racial conflict. Some Legionnaires have recognized that this blanket indictment against all Japanese in America is un-American. I recently heard last year's National Vice Commander of the Legion, W. C. Sawyer, defend the loyalty of the great majority of Japanese of Rivers Relocation Center before Senator Chandler. Mr. Sawyer might have been thinking of the preamble to the American Legion constitution when he gave his witness: "For God and Country we associate ourselves together . . . to uphold the Constitution of the United States . . . to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses . . . to safeguard the principles of justice, freedom and democracy . . ." In seeking to answer the accusations of Legionnaires, for example, we must make our appeal to the facts, and to the spirit of their constitution and the U. S. Constitution; not resting our case on counter-accusations. This is the American way.

Americanism is that "all men are created equal" and that "a man is innocent until proved guilty"; not the Hitleristic method of designating races as inferior and superior, of stealing from a man his rights and obligations as a born and sworn citizen. The major trend in American history has been towards equality and fair play for all. We hounded and murdered the Indians, then remembering that these were the first Americans, established them in their citizenship and returned them to their land. (The Indians were the authentic Native Sons of the Golden West—and of the East too). We enslaved the Negroes, but remembered Americanism, and a great American wrote out the Emancipation Proclamation. We persecuted German Americans during the first World War, then recalling that America was born of those who came from every nation seeking liberty and justice, we repented. Today we maltreat the Japanese in America. Tomorrow, America, shall repent, and make the Japanese—Chinese, Filipinos, Mexicans, Jews—equal part of the nation that is the "last, best hope of earth".

America, as does any democracy, lives and grows by trial and error. Our history is full of the errors of racial discrimination, but with each mistake we have learned, and have marched forward. Can you believe this? Do I believe this? We must, for in that faith—and hope—is our future—and the world's future.

## the copy desk

"Oh, Gona is a 'goner' And Buna is the same; The Jap in hot New Guinea Must wish he never came."  
—Taro Katayama, in "Trek."

## War on Rumors

Center papers are still making war on rumors, the scourge of center administrators and leaders. Latest rumor to be pooh-poohed is that of the "huge shipment of crutches and wheelchairs." Given the brush-off at Poston, this rumor is now spreading at other centers.

The Denson Tribune last week took its crack at this rumor through Richard Itanaga, writer of "Here and There." Itanaga checked the rumor which declared "2000 pairs of crutches and 1000 wheelchairs arrived here recently,"

## Fair Play

### Race-Baiters Comprise Small Segment of California Population

The formation, in California, of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play brings out once again the fact that the Native Sons and their companions in race-ranting comprise but a very small segment of California's population.

The list of officials of the Fair Play group reads like a "Who's Who" roll call of Bay Region's community leaders. These names enjoy far more prominence and respect in their communities than the names of those who lead the race-ranting clans. It surely follows, then, that their sentiments are more representative of the state's people than those of the race-ranters.

This same point was brought out in the Tolan hearings. The Pacific Coast's leading educators, church groups and community-service workers were in the fore of the group that advocated the fairest treatment possible for the residents of Japanese descent. As a whole, the group was opposed to any mass evacuation and favored individual consideration.

In telling contrast, the group that struck out most viciously against the nisei were led by politicians and "professional" race-ranters. In both their quality and quantity as citizens, these race-ranters were clearly outranked by the "fair play" group—the teachers, ministers, and other responsible members of their communities.

It must be recognized, therefore, that so long as such groups as the Fair Play committee exist, it can never be assumed that the race-ranters are at any time expressing the sentiments of any substantial part of the West Coast population. Such an assumption would be an affront to the intelligence of the majority of the citizens of the West Coast and a willful denial of the heart and mind of the memberships of such groups as the Fair Play committee, who have clearly and courageously indicated that they are fully cognizant of the principles that are America's.

We hope that in the resettlement of evacuees in Midwest America, this point about Pacific Coast America will not ever be forgotten. When some groups in the Midwest begin to emulate the Native Sons of the Golden West, we hope that there will not ever be cause for granting them any over-attention.

If these small but raucous groups, whose understanding of American principles are so unfortunately faulty, are ever to be given undue recognition, we might just as well start preparing for a second evacuation.

In a democratic America, these clamorous voices will always be shouting away. That is their right. But if America is to be maintained as a democracy, the clamors of a bellicose few must not be allowed to drown out the sentiments, however quietly held, of the majority of the citizens concerned.

—Robert Tsuda.

found that only "one pair of crutches" had arrived recently.

## Topaz Trek

The second issue of Trek, special publication of the Project Reports Division at Topaz, proved as carefully written and edited a piece of work as the first issue.

The strong, mural-like drawings by Mine Okubo illustrate the magazine.

Contributors include Editors Jim Yamada, Taro, Katayama and Marii Kyogoku; Frank Beckwith, Sr., publisher of the Millard County Chronicle; and Toshio Mori, Lillian Ota, Henry Ebihara and "Globularius Schraub," specialist in "Evacuee."

The Gila News-Courier inaugurated a feature page in its issue of March 16. This new section is destined to appear weekly, Tuesdays.

Statistics from the column "Your Farmer," (Gila News-Courier, March 16) reveal that Gila River residents consumed over five million pounds of vegetables raised at the center during 1942; that within two months 800,000 pounds of vegetables were shipped to other centers; that plans for this year provide for an eleven million pounds production program.

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### Housing Shortage Hinders Resettlement Program

Heart Mountain, Wyo.

Lack of adequate housing appears to be one of the worst bottlenecks delaying the evacuee resettlement program, which, in this day, is not hard to understand. Since this is a problem affecting the entire nation, there is no obvious solution.

## Vagaries

### The Sakuras . . . .

Almost two decades ago a Japanese father, on his deathbed, spoke to his four young sons. "If there is ever another war," he said, "Fight for America." That's why, they say, the four Sakura brothers volunteered for the army's new AJ combat team at Minidoka recently. Incidentally, the Sakura brothers are not the only fraternal quartet to volunteer for the army. The Obayashi brothers in Poston III also volunteered during the recent sign-up.

### Minstrel . . . .

Woody Guthrie is a twentieth century minstrel, a wandering singer of the songs of the people, of workers, of migrant farm hands, of lonely seamen. Woody has recorded two albums for Victor under the title, "Dust Bowl Ballads." For Woody was one of the Okies who came west to California with the Joads. The "Dust Bowl Ballads" tell of dust and desert and vigilantes. In "I'm Going Down This Road Feeling Bad," he poignantly captures the feeling of that whole mass evacuation from the western prairies. . . . Woody Guthrie recently wrote an autobiography and Dutton has published it. It is called "Bound for Glory," the personal story of a guy who had songs to sing and sang them everywhere he went. One of his experiences, which he tells in his book, would interest the nisei. Woody and his pal, Cisco, were singing in the "skid row" bars in Los Angeles on the night after Pearl Harbor. In one of the bars a "big pugugly . . . said he was going to beat hell out of all the Japs in Los Angeles." Woody and Cisco thought otherwise and when the "pugugly" got together a mob to wreck a nearby Japanese restaurant, Woody and his friends lined up a crowd to protect it. They all sang, "We Shall Not Be Moved," and held back the mob.

### Newsreel . . . .

Paramount newsreel's clip on the nisei volunteering for the special army combat team has been applauded by the theatre audiences wherever shown . . . It's reported that nisei will now be accepted into the Army's enlisted reserve . . . Arthur Hale's Mutual network program, "Confidentially Yours," recently gave out with some misleading and wholly fantastic claims of the nisei. The broadcast repeated the rumors of large stores of idle evacuee-owned equipment in California, although these stories have long since been nailed following an OPA survey and a check by the WRA of evacuee machinery and other equipment on the coast . . . Tom Clark, new head of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, succeeding Thurman Arnold, handled much of the preliminary civilian phase of Japanese evacuation from the west coast, being particularly active before the WRA stepped into the picture.

### The Legislature . . . .

Legislative notes: Present indications are that the California bills seeking to disenfranchise and deport citizens of Japanese ancestry will not come out of committee. However, legislative forces which seek restrictions against the evacuees may be expected to concentrate their support to tighten up the anti-alien land law and to bar "ineligible aliens" from commercial fishing . . . There are only a handful of persons of Japanese ancestry residing in Arkansas outside the Jerome and Rhower centers but some test may be expected soon of the state's clearly undemocratic bill which prohibits any person of Japanese ancestry, although he may be a citizen, from ever owning real property in the state . . .

The hostels, sponsored by the Quakers, apparently have been successful in providing temporary housing for small numbers of people until permanent lodging can be found. Public-minded individuals with resources may be another source of relief.

In Detroit, for instance, where the housing situation is extremely bad, a nisei restaurateur named Jack Shimoda is ready to purchase a suitable building and open a rooming house which incoming evacuees can use until they found other lodging. Only lack of knowledge as to the need for such a project is holding him up, Shimoda said recently.

In other respects the housing shortage is proving an aid to assimilation since, in many cities, it is impossible for evacuees to congregate in colonies. Nisei families in a number of mid-western cities report that they are living in the better residential districts, something which would not have been possible on the coast where there are strict residential restrictions.

But on the other hand the crowded conditions have led to unfortunate congregating in certain other cities, notable among them Denver, where Larimer street and the vicinity is reported to be becoming another "Li'l Tokyo" in the middle of one of the town's most depressed areas.

A friend in Denver writes that only 20 per cent of the available residential areas there are open to the nisei, and apparently the restrictions apply to Chinese Americans as well. As this friend writes, "residential restrictions are a very undemocratic aspect of American life which we Americans must strive to banish, especially after this war is over and a double victory is won both at home and abroad for real democracy."

Fortunately various interested groups are trying to improve the situation in Denver. Among them are the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences of the University of Denver, and the Denver Planning Commission, a city government agency. The most active part of the work, it appears, is being done by church committees and among the students, by the campus Student Christian Movement.

The problem, according to informed sources, "is an enormous one, and the slight accomplishments are hardly noticeable."

While the problem of housing is universal, there are certain aspects magnified for the evacuees in many areas. These specialized problems will increase as the resettlement program is accelerated, and they present a challenge which must be met.

In the many areas where evacuees are being welcomed, the bitter and deep-seated Pacific Coast prejudice against those of Japanese blood is not prevalent, and diplomatic procedure may break down what opposition there is. Intercession by influential individuals who can be interested in the problem should help in other cases.

But the bulk of the responsibility belongs, here as in many other resettlement problems, with the evacuees themselves. Outside of certain prejudiced sections of the country, it will depend on the attitude and conduct of the evacuees themselves whether they will be acceptable in desirable residential districts. Nor is it likely the nisei will ever revert to the old immigrant standard of living which the issei had to endure as did every group of incoming immigrants of whatever nationality — and which proved objectionable to their longer established predecessors.

Cartoon of the Week: "Day after Day," by Don in the Granada Pioneer, March 17: the obese sumo champ, smoking pistol in his hand, bending over his fallen opponent. Caption: "I'm not very familiar with sumo. Was that legal?"

The Heart press is now behind Rep. Henry Jackson of Washington's attempt to form a special Congressional investigating committee for the sole purpose of investigating Japanese and Japanese Americans.



## CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

"W W F F"

does not represent another women's unit but are the initials of "What Were Fighting For", the currently popular piece of JACL literature . . . 10,000 were printed about two weeks ago, but they're gone like pancakes and our supply is now down to about 2,000 copies . . . but more than just being popular, our brochure has succeeded in explaining JACL activities and policies to convince many that the League must be supported if Americanism and democracy for all Americans is to be realized . . . within a week after the distribution of W W F F, our treasurer reports donations totaling over \$60.00 and for this we say . . .

MANY THANKS,

first of all to William Carr, Executive Secretary of the Pasadena Committee on Fair Play, long a staunch friend of loyal Japanese Americans . . . also to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Nagashima of Garryowen, Montana . . . to Mrs. Hana Yamada of Minidoka, formerly active in the Portland Chapter . . . to Jack N. Kawakami, a chick-sexer of Wilmar, Minnesota, and former member of the Fresno Chapter . . . and last, but by no means least, to Taira Kuhara of Phoenix and a member of the Arizona Chapter . . .

A NEW TYPE

of membership which includes Caucasian Americans is today established by national headquarters as a result of the interest aroused by our W W F F . . . this is also in line with Article XVIII of the by-laws of our constitution, which article has heretofore been inoperative and reads in part:

"The non-participating, non-voting membership of this organization shall be composed of persons who, although not eligible for general membership, have expressed deep interest in the aims and program of the JACL. This class of membership shall be divided into two divisions: (1) Financial Contributors and (2) Advisory Council Members."

The Financial Contributors will receive membership cards classifying them as contributing, sustaining or patron members, depending upon the extent of support . . . there is still some work to be done with regard to advisory council members and these will be announced at a later date.

WITH THE ADVENT

of spring, we heartily hope the luck of the Kido family will undergo a swift change for the better . . . a week ago today our national president Saburo Kido left Salt Lake City for Topaz to join his family at the funeral of Mrs. Harada, his mother-in-law . . . as luck would have it, Sab took cold last weekend which rapidly developed into pneumonia and he was confined at the Topaz hospital . . . however, a telephone call from Mrs. Kido today reports that his condition is no longer serious and he may be released from the hospital by the end of the week . . . the staff will be much relieved to have them back in Salt Lake City once again.

VOLUNTEERS

outside of relocation centers for the special Japanese American combat unit, in case you failed to read this caution elsewhere . . . check immediately with your local board as to whether your volunteer papers have been sent to Washington . . . these papers must be approved by the War Department, then returned to your board, whereupon you will receive your induction notice . . . we make this suggestion because some of the local boards have overlooked dispatching 304-A's to Washington and this will mean delay in your induction.

## YWCA Officials To Visit Hunt

HUNT, Idaho — Following the YWCA work-shop at Pocatello March 23-26, three national officials of the YWCA from New York will visit the Minidoka Relocation Center March 27 for a one-day conference with Girls Reserves and YWCA leaders.

The three officials are Mrs. Bartlett B. Heard, national board member for the Western region, Miss Helen Flack, advisory secretary, division of community, and Miss Elsie Harper, national secretary for public affairs.

## How War Came

Pre-Pearl Harbor  
Days Retold in  
Davis, Lindley Book

By ROBERT R. TSUDA

How this war came to the President and to his State Department. This is the story that is told by Forrest Davis and Ernest K. Lindley, newswriters, in their book, "How War Came." (Simon and Schuster, 1942, 342 pp.)

Although the book is subtitled "An American White Paper from the Fall of France to Pearl Harbor," the authors explain in their preface that this is not meant to be in any way an official paper on the subject, since it is a book written by private observers. However, the book did seem to us to present an understandable view of the war from the standpoint of the administration. And, as such, we thought that it would be well worth mentioning here.

As quite clearly related in the book, the war did not come to an isolationist administration, to minds that in any way looked upon our nation as a vast continent protectively isolated from the rest of the world. Rather, the war came to a President who saw his nation as an island power vulnerable to attack from all directions; to whom the oceans could be not only protective bodies of water, but high seas that might harbor menacing warships and which were dotted with little isles on which could be based points of attack against our nation.

It all depended upon Great Britain. So long as Britain, a friendly power, remained in control of the European side of the Atlantic, the ocean was a friendly lake. But if an enemy power were to seize control of the European shores and surrounding waters, the Atlantic would become storm-laden, with menacing waves. Instead of being fronted by the ocean, we would be faced by it; instead of being protected, we would be surrounded.

So, to the President and his State Department, the war in Europe was never a war "way out yonder," an affair to be left to Europe alone. A blow upon England was a blow struck at our own defenses. England, stricken, would fall heavily right upon us.

England, therefore, had to be maintained. The waters about us, and the islands near us (measured by long-distance bombers), had all to be carefully watched. Should there be any danger that any vantage point might fall into enemy hands, it was imperative that we act quickly and effectively to prevent it.

In a sense, then, we were always in the war; certainly, we were never out of it. The time when our armed forces would be called into it depended to a good extent upon how well Britain's armed forces could hold off the enemy.

Viewed in this light, you can see pretty clearly why the President did all that he did; why he did not sit back but reached out to touch the war at all points. In this regard, the book relates in detail the "swapping" of old destroyers (to bolster Britain's sea defenses) for islands near us (to shape our defenses), the negotiations with our neighbors in Central and South America, and the Administration's policy toward the Vichy government. The Vichy group, it is pointed out, still retained some degree of control over a fleet and some territorial possessions, strategically located. Petain had agreed to attempt to withhold these from use by the Nazis, in exchange for the Administration's agreement "not to recognize changes in French sovereignty produced by force."

But, as you will remember, there were forces at home that were very much opposed to this manner in which the President viewed the situation. There were those who continued to maintain that Europe was strictly European and should be left alone. There were those who argued that Britain did not have to be maintained, that Hitler's Germany would do just as well. And, although closer to being in agreement, there was also argument as to what extent our armed forces should venture out from the country proper in looking to our defenses.

But all of which arguments, very sadly for the nisei, was settled by Japan on December 7, at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

The details of the coming of Pearl Harbor, naturally, take up the other half of the book. In next

## Ann Nisei Says: Question of the Hour: Shall I Leave the Center?

There is no question so hard to answer today as the one, "Shall I leave the center?"

Certainly it's presumptuous for us to try to tell you what to do. You are as cognizant as the rest of the necessity for relocation. You are most cognizant, too, of the danger of the "Indian reservation" mind. You were first to recognize that danger.

We realize, too, that leave clearance is so maddeningly slow a procedure that many a person has lost a job because of the delay.

But such talk is often purely academic. In back of a good deal of doubt and hesitation is the nagging fear, "How will I be received? Will I have trouble?" And that type of fear is only natural.

We are not going to throw at you any stories of how other evacuees have fared. You've heard enough. You've heard about A, who has a good job, likes his new community and is having a swell time. And then you hear of B, who was booted out of a restaurant and insulted on the street.

A's story is a familiar one. And it's the common one. But B—his is the type of story that gets the retelling. It's enlarged upon, made worse than it seems.

We say, why let B's example get you down? Why let one incident keep you from living your own, full deserved life? Why let it keep you from making a living and assuming your own responsibilities?

Should you go out, you ought not go out with the feeling that everyone is going to stare at you, insult you, hate you. Nor, on the other hand, should you go out with the feeling that everyone is going to go out of his way to be friendly and help you. It so happens that most people are pretty intent upon themselves, upon their own work and their own worries. Actually, most people aren't going to pay much attention to you.

Don't go out of the center with a chip on your shoulder. If you have a chip on your shoulder all the time, it's only natural that someone is going to come along and knock it off.

And then, when some unpleasant incident does happen to you, don't let it get you down. Most incidents can be laughed off, if you keep your sanity and keep your sense of humor. Suppose a drunk does make a crack about you. So what? The drunk isn't going to remember it the next day. Why should you? And anyway, why should you care what a drunk has to say?

Very few people go through any period of time—months or years—without some unpleasant incidents happening to them. So why should yours be a bed of roses? Chances are nothing untoward will happen to you. Then why worry about it?

You've a bigger job to do right now than worry. You've a home to build, a living to make, a family to take care of. Concentrate on that bigger job. Hundreds and hundreds of persons have already gone out to do that thing. They're making a full rounded life for themselves where they belong—with the rest of the American public in the free areas. That's where you belong.

## Soldier Weds Ogden Girl in Mormon Rites

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Sergeant "Sud" Sadao Takahashi, stationed at Camp Savage, Minn., and Miss Susie Oka of Ogden, Utah, were wed here recently at the Latter Day Saints mission.

The ceremony was conducted by the Elder Robert D. Richards of the L. D. S. church and was attended by close friends of the couple, including Sgt. Mas Yoshio, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Honey, Corp. George Fukuhara, Pvt. and Mrs. Frank Kishi, Pfc. Alex Yorichi, Corp. Saige Aramaki, Pvt. George Shimizu, Pfc. Jack Tanimoto and Pfc. Yoash Hino. A reception was held at a restaurant here.

Sgt. Takahashi, who is also from Utah, was inducted into the Army almost two years ago, while employed in San Francisco, Calif. His bride was employed as a floral arranger for an Ogden florist.

week's column, we hope to get to this portion of the story.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

### Senators Move Toward International Cooperation

By PETER WOOD

A resolution has been introduced in the United States Senate which would guarantee American participation in an international plan of post-war relief and the prevention of aggression. The resolution calls for the fullest use of the resources of the United Nations in order to win the war, for the temporary administration of territory retaken from the enemy, for relief and rehabilitation of areas and populations stricken by war, for a plan of settling disagreements between governments, and for a world police force that will prevent future aggression.

No one is simple enough to believe that all these ends can be achieved by passing a resolution. The resolution itself will probably undergo a number of changes before it is even presented for a vote. The significant point is that by presenting such a resolution on non-partisan lines—for both Democrats and Republicans were behind it—the way has been opened for the American people to make known their attitudes toward their government's participation in international planning.

A good deal hinges on what they think.

In the words of Vice President Wallace: "We shall decide sometime in 1943 or 1944 whether to plant the seeds for World War No. 3 . . . That war will be probable if we fail to demonstrate that we can furnish full employment after this war comes to an end and fascist interests motivated largely by anti-Russian bias gets control of our government . . . Another possible cause of World War No. 3 might rise out of our own willingness to repeat the mistakes we made after World War No. 1. When a creditor nation raises its tariffs and asks foreign nations to pay up, and at the same time refuses to let them pay in goods, the result is irritation of a sort that sooner or later leads first to trade war and then to bloodshed."

In other words, the old issues of internationalism versus isolationism has got to be settled soon. The rest of the world is not at all sure that the United States will not withdraw into itself once again when this war is over, leaving the problem of rehabilitation and safety against aggression as unsettled as ever.

There are many encouraging signs which point to the interest the American people are taking in the problem of this country's relation to the rest of the world. The widespread interest in the plan of Governor Stassen of Minnesota for a form of world union is one such sign. The response to Vice President Wallace's speeches on the need for international planning is another.

The American people are beginning to face the fact that power—military, economic, and political power—is in their hands, possibly the greatest power the world has ever known. And they are beginning to realize that when a nation possesses such power, great moral responsibility goes with it. There is no way to isolate that power or that responsibility from the affairs of the rest of the world.

In the past Americans have feared such power. Their history has led them to mistrust such influences in international affairs. They have thought of power as synonymous with evil.

Before the American people can clear their minds regarding the status of their country in world affairs, they must realize that power of itself is not evil—that it is unavoidable. Power is evil only when through laziness or fear a people with an instinct for justice abdicate the power they possess, and thus allow an unscrupulous aggressor to impose upon the weak.

It was this fear of using political and economic power which gave Hitler his chance to pick off the nations of Europe, one by one, and which allowed Japan to dismember China. If the American people, the British people, had not held to the mistaken notion that power is evil, they could have stopped the aggressors be-

fore they began their conquests.

Power can be used in the interests of justice. A police force operates on the theory that it is better to prevent crime than to let it occur first and then punish it. In international affairs the same theory must come to prevail if we are to prevent international crime.

To refuse the obligations of possessing power is no solution. It is, in fact, an encouragement to aggression. Any thought about post-war planning is useless until this fact is faced: tremendous power is in the hands of the American people. It can be a power for good if it is utilized. Failure to use it will certainly invite the use of power for evil.

To the Editor:

## DUAL CITIZEN STATUS PROVEN TO BE A MYTH

Dear Editor:

Perhaps you and the readers of the Pacific Citizen would be interested to know that it was a lady who discovered that there was no such thing as dual citizenship.

Mrs. Edna Isensee, my wife, made this lucky find while engaged in research for the very purpose of uncovering something that might assist in the perplexing problems of the evacuees.

I would be very grateful if you would make this acknowledgement in your columns.

We had deeply deplored the treatment accorded our loyal American friends of Japanese ancestry and were aghast that such a vicious, stupid, illegal measure ever could have been taken. We came to the conclusion that only because of a commonly accepted belief in dual citizenship was the evacuation possible.

"Dual Citizenship" as a question mark against American loyalty remained unchallenged for over a year after Pearl Harbor. This myth had appeared in print countless times and worse yet was an invariable subject of conversation whenever there was a discussion involving those of Japanese ancestry.

Cordially yours,  
Otto K. Isensee.

## Nisei Loyalty Told By JACL Speaker at Weiser Meeting

WEISER, Idaho. — Loyalty of Japanese Americans to the United States was stressed by Masa Mukai, chairman of the public relations co-ordination committee of the Oregon district, Boise Valley JACL, in his talk to the Weiser Commercial club on Monday, March 15.

The speaker told of the efforts during the past season by local Japanese Americans to assist in obtaining labor for growing and harvesting of crops in the area and of the results achieved. For the current year, he stated, the effort was for increased food production on owned and leased farms as well as labor.

Mukai told of the men of Japanese ancestry in the American armed forces, of their record to date on the various battlefronts throughout the world and of the recently formed combat team to be trained for active duty, emphasizing again their loyalty to the United States.

Explaining the organization and aims of the Japanese American Citizens League, the speaker expressed the willingness of the local organization to cooperate with local officials and organization on community problems, projects and functions. He concluded his address by reading the Japanese American Creed.

Mukai has been invited to speak next week to the Weiser Lions club.

## Hunt Will Raise Own Vegetables

HUNT, Idaho — A five-mile lateral from the Milner-Gooding canal to the Minidoka relocation center will be excavated by Dan J. Cavanagh, Twin Falls contractor. All other work on the canal including turnouts, headgates and weirs will be done by workers from the center.



# Heart Mountain Pushes Work On Vigorous Agricultural Plan

Hope to Make Center Self-Sustaining in Regard to Farm Foods

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—The Sentinel reported this week that while ambitious plans for industrial development have been curtailed at Heart Mountain in accordance with the WRA policy for individual resettlement, work on the relocation project's agricultural program is being pushed more vigorously than ever.

With the recent selection of seven men by the agricultural committee to comprise the farm advisory board, Glen Hartman, chief of agriculture and industry, revealed that the Heart Mountain farm program is emerging from the "blueprint" stage and will soon be in full swing.

The agricultural development will put Heart Mountain on a self-sustaining basis as far as vegetables are concerned.

Hartman revealed that over 1000 acres of virgin land surrounding the project have been cleared of sagebrush and plowing will begin as soon as the land thaws out. The almost daily arrival of additional farm equipment is also speeding up the program, he said.

Hartman also disclosed that Shuichi Ujifusa, one of the pioneer farmers in the Big Horn basin, in which Heart Mountain is located, donated six chickens and 12 pigeons, the first to be received for the poultry project. Besides poultry, hogs for subsistence will be raised on the project farm.

Hartman also disclosed that the project farmers had also received much advice from Japanese farmers in the surrounding Big Horn Basin area. H. Kawano, a Powell farmer, donated 50 pounds of azuki beans and 100 pounds of string bean seeds to the project.

## Utah Tuberculosis Group to Cooperate With Topaz Medics

"The Utah Tuberculosis Association is planning to cooperate with Dr. Donnell Boardman, new medical director at the War Relocation Authority center at Topaz, in an intensive health education program stressing preventive measures," Mrs. Ada Taylor Graham, executive secretary for the association announced Tuesday upon her return from a conference with Dr. Boardman.

"The Topaz center does not have a chest to give special surgical treatment to tubercular patients, so it is especially important that we emphasize prevention."

"Dr. Boardman is much interested in the public health program presented by the group of 8,500 people in such a small center, and he is doing all possible to prevent the spread of infection," Mrs. Graham said.

On her trip to the center, Mrs. Graham took with her Miss Viola Elliott, resident secretary of the Salt Lake YWCA, and two nisei girls working in Salt Lake whose parents are living at Topaz.

## National JACL Official Speaks In Colorado

Joe Masaoka Talks On Evacuation Topic At Longmont Rotary

DENVER, Colo. — Joe Grant Masaoka, director of the associated members of the National JACL, spoke recently to the Longmont Rotary club on the subject of evacuation. The affair was arranged by James Kanemoto, a nisei leader and long-time resident of Longmont.

Masaoka asserted that the evacuation, carried out without any formal charges or hearings, violated the American concepts of freedom and liberty and that it was "the great blot and shame of this country."

He further declared that the Asiatic peoples now resisting aggression, without whose aid victory is impossible, are watching America's treatment of the evacuees as a demonstration of her sincerity in her war aims.

Sympathetic treatment and genuine assistance toward these Americans of Japanese descent uprooted by government edict will do much to lessen this tragedy, Masaoka added.

## Awakened Political Consciousness Urged

DENVER, Colo. — Forty issei and nisei residents of Longmont attended a meeting last week to hear Joe Masaoka, director of the associated members division of the National JACL. In the estimate of James Kanemoto, who introduced the speaker to the gathering, this was the entire Japanese-descent population of Longmont.

"Awakening of political consciousness and realization of the deleterious forces confronting Americans with Japanese faces is now vitally necessary," Masaoka declared.

He also spoke of the current activities of the JACL. The interest of the audience kept the meeting in session until near midnight.

## Heart Mountain Band To Make Weekly Radio Broadcast

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Alfred Tanaka and his Surf Riders, Hawaiian band at Heart Mountain, are now making weekly broadcasts Thursday evenings at 7:30 over station KPOW in Powell, Wyoming, according to the Sentinel.

The success of the Red Cross benefit program on March 5-6, in which the band played, prompted Mrs. Rosemary Meyer, operator of the Powell station, to invite the Surf Riders to make regular weekly appearances over that station.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mrs. Kosaburo Nakagawa (72-8-D, Gila River) a girl on March 9.

To Mrs. Robert Shimamoto (39-8-B, Poston) a girl on March 10.

To Mrs. Gihei Hirose (42-8-D, Poston) a boy on March 10.

To Mrs. Kenneth Iwamoto (6-10-C, Minidoka) a girl on March 11.

To Mrs. Jimmy Hongo (35-12-H, Minidoka) a girl on March 11.

To Mrs. Tom Watanabe (39-13-A, Gila River) a girl on March 11.

To Mrs. George Fukuda, Jr., (7H-1A, Granada) a boy on March 12.

To Mrs. George Matsumoto, (209-10-D, Poston) a boy on March 12.

To Mrs. Suekichi Tai (44-10-D, Gila River) a boy on March 1.

To Mrs. Sachiko Sasaki, (13-11-2, Manzanar) a girl on March 13.

To Mrs. Fumiko Furuta, (3-11-2, Manzanar) a girl on March 13.

To Mrs. Harry Nakahara (815-C, Tule Lake) a girl on March 13.

To Mrs. George Fukuhara (1507-B, Tule Lake) a boy on March 13.

To Mrs. Toshio Mizuhata (6915-A) a boy on March 13.

To Mrs. Frank Kameda (38-3-E, Rohwer) a girl on March 13.

To Mrs. Tsuguo Nakaoaka (30-11-B, Gila River) a boy on March 13.

To Mrs. Kazuo Yamamoto (4-11-D, Rohwer) a girl on March 14.

To Mrs. James Hamano (1-4-F, Rohwer) a girl on March 14.

To Mrs. George Fukuhara (26-8-A, Minidoka) a boy on March 14.

To Mrs. Tom Kasahara (518-B, Tule Lake) a girl on March 13.

To Mrs. Masao Tasaki (25-14-C, Heart Mountain) a girl on March 16.

To Mrs. Tsutae Muraoka (21-6-B, Heart Mountain) a girl on March 17.

To Mrs. Junsuke John Nakamura (17-6-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on March 18.

To Mrs. Tsugio James Ikegami (27-7-E, Heart Mountain) a boy on March 18.

### DEATHS

Kodenji Yokosawa, 63, (6-6-E, Minidoka) on March 13.

Tokuo Okazaki, 66, (44-6-B, Minidoka) on March 13.

Nizo Yoshida, 73, (1704-A, Tule Lake) on March 14.

Kanari Takemori, 54, (3193-D, Tule Lake) on March 15.

### MARRIAGES

Mitsuko Matsumura, 22, to Sadao Deguchi, 39, on March 11 at Rohwer.

Kikuye Emily Nomura to Sgt. Shinji Henry Miyata on March 12 at Poston.

Mae Haruye Ouye, 22, to Pvt. Henry Y. Tanabe on March 13 at Rohwer.

Molly Ito to George Iwanaga on March 14 at Lamar.

Hideko Hisashima to Frank Nakano on March 15 at Rohwer.

Rose Ninomiya to Satoshi Masuda on March 16 at Twin Falls.

Yoshiye Matoba to Hideo Hamamura on March 17 at Minidoka.

## New Seasonal Work Leaves Announced

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — A new type of leave to enable immediate release of evacuees for seasonal work has been announced by the WRA, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Called the seasonal work leave, the pass will apply to all evacuees going out of the center on seasonal jobs of not longer than seven months duration. It also provides specifically that the evacuee will return to the center not more than 30 days after termination of work, unless he receives an indefinite leave permit enabling him to remain outside.

Joe Carroll, employment officer at Heart Mountain, pointed out that there were hundreds of positions now open with the renewal of activities in this section. Offers of employment have been made by railroad companies, beet farmers and other employers.

### HANASONO

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## Problems Faced by WRA in Relocating Evacuees Told In Christian Science Monitor

Problems faced by the War Relocation Authority in carrying out its program of resettling evacuees in the Midwest area were discussed in an article recently by Dorothea Kahn, writing from Chicago, Ill., as staff correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, one of the nation's leading newspapers.

The article, given front-page play in the Monitor, presented the situation as follows:

"The man in the audience who raised the question was a corn-belt farmer in need of labor, as too many are.

"Why isn't it possible," he asked in a panel of experts on labor, speaking at a Middle Western agricultural college forum, 'why isn't it possible for us to get some of those loyal Japanese now held in camps out west? They say they make good farmers.'

"The question started a warm discussion," pro and con. The farmer who started it was joined by another who suggested that bringing in some of these citizens of another race might help solve some of the country's post-war problems.

"These two Illinois farmers, willing to make an experiment in tolerance, will get support in their efforts from a new government office opened in Chicago last January. It is a regional branch of the War Relocation Authority, charged with finding positions in four Middle Western states for worthy citizens of Japanese descent. The purpose of the Authority is to get able-bodied Japanese of proved loyalty out of the relocation centers into positions where they can do useful work and possibly be of real help in the war effort.

"Heading the Chicago office is a former Californian who is a friend of the evacuees. Elmer L. Shirrell, who supervises the program in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan, got to know these people when a civil service appointment placed him in charge of the Tule Lake Relocation Center in California. During some nine months there he came to know the evacuees intimately and was impressed, he said, with their patriotism. Two-thirds of them are citizens, educated in American schools. About half are members of Christian faiths. They would like nothing better than to be given a chance to help the war effort, Mr. Shirrell said.

"Now that the F. B. I. has had time to investigate individuals, it appears quite practicable to him to recommend those with clean records for placement in jobs in the interior. Some have already been placed and are proving their worthiness. This office does not intend to do any wholesale 'relocating' but will simply keep its ear to the ground to find opportunities, and then bring the prospective employer and employee together, letting them take care of the rest of the negotiations.

"Four field men will work out of this office in co-operation with the United States Employment Service. They will visit communities in which are found people willing to employ Japanese labor, make certain that it will be reasonably friendly to the newcomers, and that the particular jobs offered are at prevailing wages. This program is by no means one to provide 'cheap labor,' as its sponsors see it.

"Nor do its sponsors think of the program as providing a labor pool for seasonal workers. Last year 10,000 Japanese were brought to

the sugar beet regions to help with the harvest, and that project was successful. But it did not solve the problem of what to do about the displaced Japanese.

"The War Relocation Authority is looking for a permanent solution of the problems facing the uprooted families. Its leaders believe that dispersal of them in various parts of the country will do much to solve the Japanese problem in this Nation. There are only about 140,000 of these people in the United States, a very small number in comparison with, say, the 12,000,000 Negroes. Yet, because they formerly lived in a concentrated area, they appear a large minority group.

"Dispersed they would be far less subject to Japanese influence and would become more thoroughly American, these students of the problem believe.

"The big obstacle to such a movement is local public opinion. The war has developed much feeling against the Japanese regardless of their individual character and loyalty to the United States. The hope of Mr. Shirrell and others is that as exemplary Japanese citizens are placed in communities that have previously known Japanese only from cartoons, they will themselves break down prejudice and open the way for others.

"Great care will be taken, Mr. Shirrell said, that those encouraged to take positions in the interior are people of the best type. Placement of some experienced household servants, both women and couples, has shown that community prejudice eventually gives way as people come to know the good qualities of the workers, he said. But he believes a great deal of educational work is needed to open the way for the first placements. He does not expect the program to be carried out without many difficulties."

## Townpeople Give Plants to Hunt

HUNT, Idaho — A small quantity of bulbs, shrubs, and flower seeds has been donated to residents of the Minidoka relocation center by Twin Falls residents. Greater quantities of landscaping materials are expected following the agreement of the Twin Falls Parks department to permit such donations to be left at the bandstand in the city park for pick-up by WRA trucks.

Due to limited government funds to be used for beautifying the community of Japanese Americans, the residents are making the fullest use of cuttings, roots, bulbs, and seeds which are given to them. Hunt is located in an area cleared of sagebrush less than a year ago and the town-site is bare of vegetation.

Numerous small victory gardens are springing up in the center and some sort of landscaping program with donated materials is planned to tie down the loose soil before the dust season arrives. High school students are taking vocational training in agriculture and will operate small plots of ground and possibly a poultry project.

In order to use all donated plants and seeds in the most effective way, it was requested that donors attach a small tag to their contributions, stating the plant variety and name of donor.

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## Senator Chandler May Revive Issue of Control of Relocation

WASHINGTON — Return of Senator A. B. Chandler, D., Kentucky, to Washington after an inspection of war relocation centers in California, Arizona and Arkansas is expected to bring the issue of civilian or military management of the Japanese evacuee camps once more to the fore.

Sen. Chandler is the chairman of a senate military affairs subcommittee which has been investigating the relocation situation. A member of the subcommittee, Sen. Mon. C. Wallgren, D., Washington, has a bill pending in committee which would transfer the control of the relocation centers to the army.

It was reported here, however, that the War Department is not interested in taking over control of the centers. Pressure for military control of the centers, according to an observer, has come from west coast pressure groups which urge

further restrictions against citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry. Some of these groups, it was stated, have urged the detention of the evacuees for the duration and their eventual deportation. There was no indication, however, that this sentiment was shared by any civilian or military official in Washington. It was also pointed out here that recent statements by President Roosevelt and by Secretary of War Stimson, made in connection with the War Department's announcement of the Japanese American combat team, indicate the administration's policy on the treatment of the evacuees.

Sen. Chandler, in published statements during his tour, has declared that he will recommend the segregation of all disloyal individuals in the relocation centers and will ask for a speedy depopulation of the centers to avoid another "Indian problem" after the war.

## Senate Committee Official Holds Hearing at Poston

**Says Wallgren Bill Hopes to Focus Public Attention on Problem**

POSTON, Ariz.—The Senate bill proposed by Senators Mon Wallgren (D., Wash.) and Rufus Holman (Rep., Ore.) is not aimed at the transfer of the relocation centers from the War Relocation Authority to the U. S. Army, according to George W. Malone, special consultant to Senator A. B. Chandler's subcommittee of the Senate military affairs committee.

Malone made this statement at a hearing conducted here recently, according to the Poston Chronicle. He further explained:

"It is an attempt to bring the relocation centers to the public's attention. It is a feeler, a sort of a trial balloon that has been

launched to settle a very difficult postwar problem now."

Twenty resident leaders from Poston's three units were present at the hearing, held in the office of Project Director Wade Head and conducted by Malone, in the absence of Senator Chandler. Col. W. P. Scobey, of the War Department, was present as an interested observer.

It was brought out at this hearing that only a few Arizona families may be able to return to the zone recently "freed" by Army decree. A block manager revealed that:

"There are about 250 persons in my block from Arizona. They sold everything before coming here. Only two or three families will be able to go back. The others will not go back because they have nothing to go back to."

### Fifty Topaz Evacuees Leave for Farm Work

TOPAZ — Fifty residents of the Central Utah Relocation project at Topaz have left the center during the past week for agricultural labor in the cultivation and harvesting of "Food for Victory" crops, Claude C. Cornwall, chief of the employment division, said Wednesday.

On a contract submitted by the I. K. I. farms in Logandale, Nevada, 25 workers left for carrot harvesting.

Fifteen men were called to a farm operated by B. H. Hartman of Midvale, Utah and the others went to the Spanish Fork and Provo areas.

### Idaho Farmers Will Use Evacuee Workers

GOODING, Idaho — Farmers in the Gooding area have been informed that they will again be able to secure evacuee labor from the Minidoka relocation center in Jerome county if adequate housing can be furnished.



### Dust and Ashes

Promising that Hitler "and his powers of evil" will be beaten into "death, dust and ashes," Prime Minister Winston Churchill this week warned the British people against over-optimism and hope for an early end to war. He proposed postwar councils of the United Nations to ensure peace, and suggested for the British people a four-year plan to solve the problems of unemployment, public health, social insurance and equal opportunities.

### North Africa

The Allied offensives in North Africa and Russia were temporarily stalemated this week. In Tunisia, American and British forces were attempting to hem in Rommel's Africa korps, with the Americans driving down from the North and the British attacking from the south and the southeast. The British advanced into the Mareth Line on Tuesday, were on Wednesday forced back from the German "Little Maginot" line. Positions of all three armies changed daily, with fierce attacking and counter-attacking marking the battle of Tunisia.

### Meat Rationing

With meat ration values announced this week, the country looked for systematic and equal buying of meat, fats, and canned meat, despite a decided drop from pre-war quantities purchased by individuals. Sighs of relief were loudest from areas suffering from acute shortages in these products, such as California and the east, where near riots have occurred among buyers. The new rationing table, scheduled to go into effect on March 29, showed an average of about 8 points per pound for meat and fats. With the weekly allotment set at 16 points per individual, the customer can expect to buy a total of some two pounds weekly of these products.

### Farm Labor

The critical farm labor shortage on the Pacific coast, intensified last year by evacuation, was expected to be relieved soon by Mexican workers, following an announcement late last week by the agriculture department that the Mexican government had authorized resumption of the movement of Mexican workers into California and Arizona. Some 4,000 laborers have already signed up for work.

### Minidoka Mass Choir Director Goes East

HUNT, Idaho — The Minidoka Mass Choir, which is becoming well-known in the Magic Valley, has lost its director. Mrs. I. Hara, who formerly directed a prize-winning choir in Seattle, has left the Minidoka Relocation Center to direct musical activities at the Laird Settlement House in Chicago. Her husband has taken a position at the Y. M. C. A. in Chicago.

## Quick Action Urged On Resolution to Investigate Japanese

WASHINGTON — Representative Jack Z. Anderson, R., California, Friday urged the house to speed action on a resolution by Rep. Jackson, D., Washington, for creation of a special committee to study the "Japanese problem" in this country.

Anderson, who was the author of a bill to disenfranchise Japanese Americans because of racial ancestry, warned that there would be postwar racial trouble unless the status of American and alien Japanese was clarified.

## Hunt Crew Will Help to Fight Fires on Range

HUNT, Idaho — A volunteer crew is being organized at the Minidoka Relocation Center to help fight forest, brush and grass fires in this region under the direction of the U. S. Forest Service and U. S. Grazing Service.

The general manpower shortage, especially the absence of CCC crews, prompted the organization of a volunteer crew of fifty young men in the relocation center who will be ready to travel to the scene of a fire on short notice.

Plans for the fire fighting crew of young men of Japanese ancestry were made at a conference at the relocation center attended by Maurice W. March, U. S. Grazing Service, Burley; John T. Mathews, superintendent, Minidoka national forest, Burley; Elmer C. Ross, forest ranger, Twin Falls; Leon R. Nadeau, district grazier, Shoshone; Harry L. Stafford, director of the Minidoka center and William L. Yeager, fire protection officer of the center.

An education program to train the crew members will begin March 29 at the center under the direction of forest service and grazing service officials. This crew will not only be useful in combating outside fires but also in protecting the 68,000 acres in

## West Jordan Farmers Seek Evacuee Help

**Create Farm Workers Housing Center in Salt Lake County**

Seventeen West Jordan farmers, faced with an asserted "impossible" labor situation a few short weeks ago, have now announced the creation of a farm workers' center which has already attracted 14 workers from the War Relocation Authority center at Topaz, according to the Salt Lake Tribune.

B. A. Hartman, chairman of a committee of three farmers who made arrangements to set up an empty boarding house property for the benefit of workers from the relocation center, said the first fourteen are working "beautifully" at chores preliminary to planting early next month. A score more are expected to join them shortly.

Their headquarters, a two-story building owned by the Utah-Idaho Sugar company's West Jordan factory, was turned over to them, with a cook of their own choosing, through cooperation of J. E. Jensen, manager of the West Jordan factory.

The workers will be free to work not only for the farmers, but also for the Utah-Idaho Sugar company, and plans are being made for them to work at truck gardening as well as sugar beets.

Some members of the first group are reported as being also trained in mechanical work. The farmers hope their help will remain "for the duration," the Tribune said.

the project area, mostly covered by sagebrush and cheat grass. Because of the large amount of moisture this winter it is anticipated that the growth of brush and grass on the plains and underbrush in the forest will be unusually heavy.

The crew from the Minidoka center will respond to fire calls only from the forest service or the grazing service and not from individuals.

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