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U. S. Supreme Court to Rule on Legality Of Evacuation of Nisei From West Coast

Largest Crowd in Honolulu City Bids 'Aloha' to 2,600 Members Of Nisei Army Combat Unit

Prominent Territorial Personalities Take Part in Send-Off Demonstration for Soldiers; Vitousek Says Liberal Racial Policies Vindicated

HONOLULU, T. H.—Honolulu bade more than 2600 Japanese American soldiers of the army's new combat team a typical chamber of commerce aloha Sunday before probably the largest crowd in the city's history, the Associated Press reported.

Veteran crowd viewers estimated that nearly 20,000 jammed the grounds of the military governor's mansion, formerly the royal palace. The crowd was composed almost entirely of Japanese Americans, a few in tears, bidding relatives farewell on the eve of their departure for a training camp at Camp Shelby, Miss. There, at Shelby, the Hawaiian volunteers will be joined by men from war relocation centers in the western U. S. and by other volunteers from cities and farms outside the evacuation camps to form the army's new Japanese American combat team which will be trained for active service in the European war theater.

The Hawaiian volunteers, all wearing leis presented by the chamber of commerce, paraded in obvious discomfort more than a mile from the railroad station to the palace and stood through two hours of music and speeches. Then they marched back. Many accustomed to wearing sandals had some difficulty marching over the uneven pavement in shiny new army shoes, it was reported.

Hundreds of sailors and soldiers looked on silently.

The streets were lined with Japanese Americans as the parade, led by a veteran army band, halted in one of the city's busiest thoroughfares.

The formal program was a cosmopolitan affair, featuring Major General Bryan H. Wells, retired former commanding general in the Hawaiian territory; Ernest Kai, Hawaiian-Chinese, secretary to Territorial Governor Ingram Stainback; Ansai, who quit as manager of one of the island's largest dairies to enlist; Robert Horton, special representative of Interior Secretary Ickes, and legislative and civic officials.

Not once through the eight scheduled speeches was any reference made to Japan or Japanese until Horton, declaring he was so impressed he wanted to speak, shouted into the loudspeaker microphone:

"I won't worry much about the Japanese. Democracy is a form of government where a man can be a man. There no Mitsubishis or Kawanishis here. You can stand shoulder to shoulder with your fellow man without interference from the Mitsubishis.

"Go out and fight for democracy. Kill them and make this thing work."

(The Mitsubishis and Kawanishis are two in a small group of Japanese families of tremendous wealth controlling most of the empire's commerce and industry.)

Maj. Gen. Wells, now executive secretary of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, a group employing many thousands of Japanese, paid "my respects to your splendid volunteers." He pointed out that when the nation finally opened the door to you, more than 9,000 volunteered, although the original quota was only 1,500.

Mayor Lester Petrie of Honolulu said "you have done a fine thing to volunteer for combat service." He appealed at length to

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Nisei Volunteers For Army to Be Inducted Soon

Salt Lake City Draft Board Will Induct Volunteers on April 6

Because of the time necessitated by the loyalty "screening" of volunteers for the army's new combat team, the induction date for Japanese American volunteers from the relocation centers will be sometime after April 10, according to information received here.

Meanwhile, volunteers in the Salt Lake area have received notices from their draft boards to report for induction on April 6.

The National JACL, meanwhile, urged volunteers from the "free zone" to check with their local draft boards to see if their papers had been forwarded to Washington. Some draft boards have delayed sending the questionnaires to Washington, it was stated.

Volunteers in the "free zone" will be called up in the regular quotas of the local draft boards, it was stated.

It was also reported that physical examinations will be given in the six centers, Poston, Manzanar, Tule Lake, Gila River, Topaz and Minidoka, in the Ninth Corps Area. Physical examinations for volunteers in the Heart Mountain, Granada, Rohwer and Jerome centers which are outside the western defense command, will be given at local induction points.

President Roosevelt Sidesteps Question On Exclusion Act

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt at his press conference on March 26 avoided a direct answer to the question whether the Administration would support a proposal in Congress for repeal of laws excluding orientals from permanent entrance into the United States.

He told a reporter that the matter had been taken up by members of Congress with the State Department and the Attorney General and they were told that a decision whether a change should be made was one for Congress to make.

The Chinese Exclusion Act and the Asiatic Exclusion Act of 1924 specifically excludes Orientals from entering the United States as immigrants. The Kennedy bill, now in Congress, would place Chinese immigration on a quota basis, while the Marcantonio bill would allow the naturalization of aliens of oriental ancestry.

Nisei Elected Student Head at Oberlin College

OBERLIN, Ohio — Kenji Okuda, an evacuee transfer student from the University of Washington, was recently elected student body president at Oberlin College.

The nisei student, who came to Oberlin this year from the Granada relocation center, is also a member of the student council. A Negro American student is also a member of the council which is made up of six outstanding students.

Oberlin also has a project to aid the resettlement of evacuees. A "Y" group has been sending deputations to communities in this vicinity, speaking on the evacuation and explaining the present problems of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Last week one of these deputations groups went as far as Port Huron, Michigan. Next week a panel of four will go to Akron, while another group will go to Columbus the following week.

Story of the Week

U. S. Coast Guard Has Lone Japanese American Sailor

WASHINGTON—Toshio Shimabukuro, apprentice seaman, is the only sailor of Japanese ancestry in the United States Coast Guard.

Broad-shouldered, 5 feet 8 inches in height, Shimabukuro played halfback for Springfield College in Massachusetts last season. Although he has never seen the land of his ancestors, Shimabukuro hopes to see it some day in a U. S. Coast Guard uniform.

At present he is stationed in the Coast Guard office in Washington on temporary duty, although he has requested combat service in the Pacific war area. Born in Hawaii, he went to high school in Honolulu and came to the mainland 2½ years ago to go to college.

On trips with the Springfield football team he played against several former schoolmates who had since joined the Coast Guard and were in training at Manhattan Beach, N. Y. Unofficial training officers all, they talked up the Coast Guard in such convincing style that Toshio left

school in January to join up. He was halfway through his junior year.

Fiercely determined to be an example of Japanese American loyalty to the U. S., Toshio has requested duty aboard a Coast Guard cutter in the Pacific war zone. "We can fight for the right cause as well as any other American youth," he declared.

Clean-cut and as thoroughly American as the freckle-faced kid next door, as Toshio was described by the Washington Post, he is a head taller than his father — or was when he left Honolulu. The discrepancy may be greater now. The Post published a picture of Toshio in a Coast Guard uniform saluting the American flag.

Toshio would be in combat duty now if a major had not intervened. The Treasury department requested that his active duty be postponed in order that he could accompany the Japanese two-man suicide submarine which raided Pearl Harbor on December 7 and which will be on exhibit in Washington on April 3, 4 and 5 on a war bond tour.

Yasui, Hirabayashi Test Cases Certified to High Tribunal By Circuit Court of Appeals

WASHINGTON — The United States Supreme Court was asked Tuesday by the Ninth District Court of Appeals to rule on the constitutionality of the evacuation order and on restrictions imposed by army officials on American citizens of Japanese ancestry on the west coast.

The high court received papers from the lower tribunal asking it to decide the issues involved in two cases challenging the legality of orders issued by Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command and Fourth Army, on March 16, 1942, and on subsequent dates requiring all persons of Japanese ancestry to report to civil control stations and imposing restrictions upon them, including a curfew on both aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry and banning them from the west coast military area.

His orders were challenged by Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi of Seattle, Wash., and Minoru Yasui of Portland, Ore. Both were convicted for violating the curfew and failing to report to the proper authorities.

Both violated the military orders and gave themselves up to the authorities as "test cases" challenging the legality of the restrictions as applying to citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Emphasizing they were United States citizens, they contended their constitutional rights had been violated by Gen. DeWitt's orders. They contended that neither the congress or the president had the power to command them, as American citizens, when they were not charged with any specific crime, to report to civilian control stations, simply because of their Japanese ancestry. They also asserted that the authority exercised by the military forces in the area is an unconstitutional delegation of power to define criminal conduct.

SAN FRANCISCO — The Ninth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Saturday certified to the United States Supreme Court the question of constitutionality of two army proclamations governing control of persons of Japanese ancestry in the prohibited military area along the west coast.

The Circuit Court asked the Supreme Court to decide whether Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt's proclamations and civilian exclusion orders involving curfew regulations and the necessity

for persons of Japanese ancestry, alien and American citizen, to report to civil control stations in certain areas, are constitutional exercises of the war powers of the president and U. S. statutes.

The lower court explained it was certifying the questions to the high court to gain instruction in deciding the cases of Minoru Yasui, Portland, Ore., and Gordon Hirabayashi, Seattle. The vote favoring certification was 5 to 1 with Judge Denman dissenting.

"The questions simply transfer to the Supreme Court the final decisions of the matters pending here namely, as to the guilt or inno-

cence of the appellant referred to," Judge Denman said in his dissenting opinion.

"The questions take from this court the valuable contribution which such a court of appeal as this may give to the consideration of issues of such importance. I dissent from the war haste with which the question involving the deportation of 70,000 of our citizens, without hearing, is hurried out of this court with its peculiar qualifications for the consideration of the racial questions involved . . ."

American Legion in California Circulates Petition Calling for Relocation Control by Military

Half Million Signatures Sought by Southern California Group; Would Prevent Return of Evacuees to Former Homes on West Coast

LOS ANGELES — The American Legion's Americanism commission is beginning to campaign "to get a half a million signatures on a petition to have congress transfer all Japanese in America from civilian control to Army control," Dr. John R. Lechner of the Legion group declared this week.

Lechner said that the first petition circulating groups were being organized this week in the 21st Legion District, Santa Ana, and the Sixteenth District, Santa Maria.

The petitions in addition to asking for transfer from civilian to Army control of the Japanese call for:

Confiscation of all Japanese government money impounded here, this money to be used in dealing with the "Japanese problem."

All impounded Japanese farm implements, tires and cars to be turned into the war effort. (Ed. Note: Equipment owned by persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the West coast have not been impounded by the government. Much of the equipment was leased or sold by

the evacuees. Some of it, a small proportion according to a government survey, was stored.)

Prevention of the return of any person of Japanese ancestry to the West coast area.

Conscription of those now held in the camps for farm labor.

Lechner also stated that "just this week" a representative of the federal government called on me and others on instruction from Washington to determine what organizations and groups are opposed to the Japanese in America and are interested in anti-Japanese legislation.

Senator Chandler Offers Plan For Solving Evacuee Problem In Report to Senate Group

Claims \$50,000,000 Can Be Saved by Adoption Of Three-Way Program, Including Release of Loyal Individuals for Military, Civilian Duty

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A three-point plan for the supervision of Japanese evacuees has been submitted by Senator A. B. "Happy" Chandler to the senate military affairs subcommittee investigating relocation centers.

Chandler's plan, which he claims will save the government at least \$50,000,000, calls for the following:

1. Japanese who are avowedly loyal to Japan should be screened and sent to concentration camps.
2. The Japanese loyal to this country and not of military age should be permitted to work and earn their own subsistence.
3. Loyal Japanese of military age should be taken into the armed forces.

Chandler's plan was contained in a report of observations by himself and two other senators on an inspection tour of war relocation centers.

WASHINGTON — Recommendations that relocation centers holding approximately 107,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the west coast be broken up as rapidly as possible will be made to the Senate's military affairs sub-committee within a few days by Senator A. B. Chandler, D., Kentucky, it was reported here.

Senator Chandler, head of a special sub-committee investigating the War Relocation Authority's conduct of the evacuee camps, declared that he would urge that the army take over supervision of all males of Japanese ancestry of military age.

The Kentuckian said he would propose that all agricultural workers among these males of military age be utilized by the war economy of the United States by dispersal to districts that make application for them. Non-agricultural workers left after the selective service weeding out of potential farm help would, under Senator Chandler's plan, be permitted to work at certain industrial jobs. He said he would also advocate that all those deemed dangerous to national security be sent to special detention camps.

"The main thing next to actual security is to put the Japanese into production and relieve ourselves of the growing expense of these ten centers," Senator Chandler said.

Investigated Centers

Chandler and another member of the sub-committee, Senator James E. Murray, D., Montana, have just returned from investigation of the centers.

Senator Chandler said here that "from 40 to 50 percent" of the military-age males had certified themselves as disloyal to the United States. (There has been no confirmation of Senator Chandler's statement regarding the loyalty of the evacuees. At Poston, one of the centers visited by the senator, Assistant Project Director Gelvin last week that the recent registration had shown that the residents were "overwhelmingly loyal" to the United States. Gelvin reported that 233 men at Poston had volunteered for combat duty with the U. S. Army.)

Subcommittee's Stand Told

Chandler declared in a prepared statement:

"This sub-committee was named to hold hearings on a bill by Senator Mon C. Wallgren of Washington and Senator Rufus C. Holman of Oregon, providing that the army take over the conduct of the relocation centers.

"The army pleaded at our committee hearings that it was too busy fighting a war to take on a problem that was to large extent social.

"However we have found that the 40 to 50 percent of subversive Japanese have not been combed out of the free and easy relocation centers and placed in strictly disciplined detention centers, so we see some justification for the concern on the part of the populations around these centers.

"So we feel that if the army cannot conduct the relocation centers, it can at least take over those Japanese men of military age, among whom the largest number of potential saboteurs no doubt exists.

"Through the FBI and by other means the army has a record of those who actually hold allegiance to the Japanese emperor. Under our plan they would be drafted like the rest, but the goats would be separated from the sheep in induction centers, and the goats would be placed where they cannot do harm.

"As for those approved by the army we have received testimony from war department officials that their loyalty to the United States is no more to be questioned than that of any American citizen, and officers have told us they would be willing to fight beside them.

"The army has carried this belief into practice by opening recruiting in the various centers."

Chandler declared that he expected the plan to disperse the evacuees into agricultural work might meet opposition in some places. "But there is a steady cry for farm labor. I think there will be sections so hard pressed that they will ask for these Japanese, and that they can become substantial contributors to the food supply and the war industrial output without the slightest element of danger."

"Right now they are dependents at public expense, and they will remain that way, surrounded by a huge bureau of government employees unless we begin to abolish the relocation centers."

Report Kansas May Decline Evacuee Labor

Unable to Meet Housing Standards Sought by Workers

TOPEKA, Kan. — Western Kansas sugar beet growers probably won't use the labor of Japanese and Japanese American evacuees from war relocation centers after all, Governor Schoepel said Saturday.

The executive said he was informed by Edwin Franzke, head of the U. S. employment service for Kansas, that housing standards requested by the evacuees themselves and by the federal War Relocation Authority were too high for most Kansas farms.

Gov. Schoepel had previously approved the idea of recruiting labor from the Granada relocation center, only a few miles across the Colorado boundary from Kansas.

Housing facilities needed for these workers were discussed at Gardner City recently by federal relocation officials and representatives of the sugar beet industry and the U. S. employment service.

Franzke told the governor the standards requested were higher than the average prevailing in the western rural areas and that beet growers in Kansas indicated they would rather depend on other types of labor to handle the 1943 crop.

Defense Training Program Started At Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—A rural defense training program designed to prepare citizens for diversified farm jobs, including work with mechanical skills and crop and livestock, was started by the adult education department Monday.

The program will provide short, intensive training and brief experience in the operation of various farm tools, machines, processes and the use of materials, and is not designed to produce highly skilled workers, according to Harold Bottrell, adult education director.

Negro Attorney Upholds Rights Of Nisei at West L. A. Forum

Hugh MacBeth Speaks at Discussion of Treatment Of Japanese Americans, Opposing Views Expressed By Representatives of Legion, Native Sons

WEST LOS ANGELES, Calif.

"The question of racial identity of the Japanese is out of the question. It does not matter to me if they are Japanese, Jews, Negroes, or Germans. I claim that the moment the so-called power of government steps in and takes any group of people out of their homes, the very essence of democracy has been ruined."

This was the reply given by Hugh E. MacBeth, chairman of the United Races of America, author and outstanding Negro lawyer, in speaking on the subject of "How Democratic Are We in Dealing with the Japanese?"

MacBeth was one of four speakers at a public forum sponsored on this subject recently by the West Los Angeles branch of the YMCA at the Westwood Hills Congregational church.

Other speakers were Glen Smiley, former clergyman and executive secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation for Southern California; Clyde C. Shoemaker, assistant district attorney and president of the American Legion Luncheon club, and Walter H. Odemar, Southern California representative of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Smiley spoke in a vein similar to that of MacBeth, while Shoemaker and Odemar took the stand that the treatment was entirely correct.

Smiley declared: "I say, to preserve democracy and to make it work in our country, we must destroy Hitleristic tendencies. The ideal is the thing. When we sink to deeds not in keeping with the ideal, then we have departed from the principles of democracy."

Shoemaker contended that the evacuation was carried out as a military necessity, and Odemar declared that his reply to the question could be given in one word, "very" or "quite." He further suggested that the Oriental exclusion provisions of the U. S. immigration laws should be maintained; that "Japanese now in

concentration camps" should be sent to Japan after the war; that no other Japanese should be allowed to come into the United States; and that "those who remain be spread throughout the United States."

"I contend that there is no such thing as a Japanese-American, but should our Supreme Court decide there is, let us spread them out so they cannot elect public officials," Odemar said.

In the open discussion that followed the speakers' period, it was disclosed that the members of the audience were divided on the subject in the same manner as the speakers.

MacBeth, whose views were in vigorous opposition to those of Shoemaker and Odemar, enlarged upon his reply as follows, according to the Westwood Hills Press:

"Democracy is the only thing that can pull the human race through, but as yet we are groping toward that ideal; it's yet a theory.

"To arbitrarily gather a group of people and send them to a concentration camp—that type of procedure violates democratic principles.

"Since the attack upon Pearl Harbor, I have been across the continent four times. By a fortunate circumstance I found men all over the country aroused by the thought of how these people were herded behind barbed wire in encampments, guarded by soldiers with bayonets. Reaction has set in high places in our government.

"We have made the first step in correcting the abuse by letting some of these people join the army.

"We should see that all those in concentration camps be given the benefit of a full and fair hearing—if found free of guilt, be reimbursed in his or her name at government expense.

"Until we have done that we have not fully removed the tarnish from the armor of democracy."

Many Northwest Sport Figures Volunteer for Army at Hunt

Former College, Prep Stars Sign Up for New Combat Unit

HUNT, Idaho — The Army will gain several outstanding Pacific Northwest high school and college athletes when volunteers from the Minidoka Relocation Center are inducted. Among the 304 American citizens of Japanese ancestry from the center who volunteered for induction into the Army to serve in a special combat team are many former Seattle and Portland sports figures.

Masaru (Chick) Uno starred in football, basketball and baseball at Foster High School near Seattle. At Washington State College, Pullman, he was on the boxing team for three years.

Jimmy Sakamoto was an outstanding grid player during his days in Franklin High School in Seattle. Later he climbed the ladder in the boxing world, fought in Madison Square Garden and was a contender for the lightweight championship when he lost his eyesight. In recent years he was editor and publisher of the Japanese American Courier in Seattle. He is a former president of the Japanese American Citizens League.

Top Sergeant Material

Good material for a top sergeant is Harry Yanagimachi, who won all-city football honors while playing for Garfield High in Seattle. He also played basketball and threw the shot. At the University of Washington he made his frosh numerals in football. Two of Harry's brothers, Bill (Fat) and Frank also volunteered. Bill was one of the few Nisei four-year lettermen in Seattle High School competition. He won all-city honorable mention.

Tad Fujioka of Franklin High

in Seattle was named all-city for his gridiron performances and also in his senior year was given the Inspirational Award by his teammates. At the University of Washington he placed on the varsity swimming team.

Other Seattle prep gridders who have signed up with Uncle Sam are Peter Fujino, Broadway High School, and George Okamura, both all-city honorable mentions. Another Seattle boy, Dick Setsuda, a boxer, has volunteered.

From Portland the Army is getting Frank Tanaka, two-year grid letterman at Washington High and pitcher for a junior legion team.

Murphy Ida played basketball for Lincoln High and later for Multnomah Junior College. George Morishita was a boxer at Milwaukee High in Portland.

Gresham High School in Oregon had Hito Heyamoto, baseball ace and Tomomi Namba, track performer.

The Japanese American volunteers will train at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

Gila Net Workers Establish Record

RIVERS, Ariz. — The Gila River camouflage net weavers cracked the million mark on March 16 when they garnished 1,009,852 square feet of netting in one eight-hour day, according to the News-Courier.

Four hundred sixty-four weavers averaged 2,262 square feet each to achieve this new record. One six-man crew hit 3,408 square feet per man to take top honors, while four other crews hit 3,000 or more.

Net payroll for the two-week period at the plant was \$32,944.01. Gross payroll amounted to \$51,163.18. Of this \$8,799.13 was given to the community fund.

Dual Citizen Bill Tabled by State Assembly

County Clerks' Group Head Opposes Bill Requiring Declaration

SACRAMENTO — A bill by Assemblyman Nelson Dilworth which would have required California voters to state whether or not they possessed dual citizenship was tabled last week by the lower house's election committee.

County Clerk Frank Hogan of Santa Clara county, representing the California County Clerks' association, said few dual citizens would admit the fact and Assemblyman Arthur Carlson, Piedmont, said the measure would accomplish nothing.

"It seems to me," Carlson said, "that the proper procedure would be to first prohibit voting by those who claim dual citizenship."

Dilworth said his purpose simply was to obtain information as to dual citizenship and he had no intention of prohibiting voting in such cases.

The bill would have required affidavit of registration to state place of birth of parent, of what country they are citizens, whether affiant possesses rights of citizenship in any other country than the United States and if so, what country and whether or not the affiant has ever exercised rights of citizenship in any other country while a citizen of the United States.

Honolulu Bids 'Aloha' To Nisei Soldiers

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the volunteers to be good will propagandists for Hawaii wherever you go. (The territorial legislature is entertaining resolutions to invite the peace conference to meet in the islands and to conduct a postwar world's fair.)

"You are full fledged nephews of Uncle Sam now," declared Speaker Roy Vitousek of the territorial house of representatives. "You have vindicated the liberal policies of this territory with regard to racial problems."

Secretary Kai said:

"It is only right you should take your place beside the others. Hawaii has believed and will believe in you."

Kai represented Governor Stainback.

Hawaii also has her "own" Japanese American army unit, the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of former members of the Hawaiian National Guard, who fought against the Japanese on December 7 and have been in training at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. The 100th Battalion, composed entirely of Japanese Americans, has been called by high-ranking army officials as one of the crack units of the U. S. army.

Two Poston Youths Indicted by Arizona Jury for Interference

TUCSON, Ariz. — Two Japanese were indicted by the Federal grand jury on March 26 on a charge of interference with Federal Bureau of Investigation agents who were arresting another Japanese at Poston relocation center last Jan. 31.

The agents were carrying out a special presidential order in arresting Zenshiro Tachibana, they said in a complaint issued prior to the indictment, when Dan and Kenneth Kobayashi attempted to prevent them from making the arrests. Tachibana is a brother-in-law of the Kobayashis.

Wife of Explorer Contributes Books

HUNT, Idaho—Zetta Wells, who has accompanied her explorer writer husband, Carveth Wells, on many expeditions contributed two of their books to the Hunt school library following her recent visit to the Minidoka Relocation center. They are "Raff, the Jungle Bird," co-authored by Mr. and Mrs. Wells and "North of Singapore" by Mr. Wells. She recently lectured in Twin Falls.

Federal Justice Raps Denial of Nisei Rights

California Bills Ban Commercial Fishing Nisei

Held for Study by Assembly Committee On Fish, Game Laws

SACRAMENTO — Bills aimed at preventing alien Japanese from being allowed to fish, hunt, or engage in commercial fishing in California were held this week by the assembly's fish and game committee for further study by a subcommittee.

One of the bills, by Assemblyman Thomas Ermin, R., El Monte, would make aliens ineligible for fishing and hunting licenses and commercial fishing licenses. It would also require all stockholders of commercial fishing corporations to be citizens.

A second bill by Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey, D., Yolo county, has similar but more detailed restrictions. Both were sent to a subcommittee headed by Assemblyman Frederick H. Kraft, R., San Diego.

This week it was reported that the assembly subcommittee headed by Lowrey was moving rapidly to complete the bill which is designed to eliminate any slim chance of the Japanese commercial fishing industry resuming anywhere on the Pacific coast when war ends.

At the same time Lowrey revealed he was in contact with officials of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and other organizations from which he expects support.

Lowrey pointed out that in event of a trade treaty with Japan after the war, such a document would be based on existing laws of the state, "and that is why we want this law on the books now."

Legionnaire Wants Post-War Action Deporting Nisei

WEST LOS ANGELES, Calif. — "Deportation of all Japanese and an indefinite exclusion of all Japanese nationals" was included as one of the points of a seven-point post-war program offered recently by H. Charles Sieck, commander of the Westwood Bruin Post 271, American Legion.

"We must insist upon deportation of all Japanese and indefinite exclusion of all Japanese nationals," Sieck's program declared, as point No. 3.

"Stamping out of all alien philosophies" was another point given by the Legion commander.

In presenting his program, Sieck insisted that the entire nation must go along a single line of post-war planning.

"Our citizenry in and out of the American Legion must be wholeheartedly in support of whatever post-war policy by whomsoever initiated," Sieck declared.

Twin Falls Nisei Will Form New JACL Group

Preliminary steps toward the organization of a new JACL chapter at Twin Falls, Idaho, will be taken this Saturday, April 3, when leading nisei in the Twin Falls area will meet with Hito Okada, national JACL treasurer, to draw up plans for the new organization.

Several meetings have already been held in Twin Falls with nisei residents of the area voicing their interest in the formation of the new chapter.

Membership of the chapter is expected to include both long-time residents of the Twin Falls district as well as evacuees from the coast, many of whom were members of JACL chapters in their former districts.

The chapter is expected to join the Intermountain District Council of the JACL.

Washington Post Urges Return Of Evacuated Farmers to West Coast Areas to Aid Production

Leading Daily in Nation's Capital Declares Justice, Fair Play Demand Evacuee Citizens Be Reabsorbed Into Economic Life of Country

WASHINGTON—The Washington Post, leading daily in the nation's capital, urged in an editorial Sunday that "trustworthy evacuees" of Japanese ancestry be returned "to their former homes" on the west coast in order that there might be a "substantial increase" in food production.

"While the country is trying desperately to get men back on the land and the President is talking about a land army to be composed of inexperienced youths, we hope that official Washington will not forget that thousands of expert Japanese truck gardeners are still in WRA camps," the Post declared. "The release of those Japanese whose loyalty to the United States has been established would not, of course, solve our agricultural manpower problem. But it would substantially increase the output of food in some areas."

"Justice and fair play demand that American citizens of Japanese origin be reabsorbed into our economic life as soon as that becomes feasible. And the shortage of agricultural labor gives that argument special urgency at the moment," the Post noted. "Many an acre of fertile land would be brought back into war service by allowing trustworthy evacuees to return to their former homes."

"The decision as to whether they may do so rests with the Army," the Post said, pointing out that "if the Army fails to modify its evacuation order, the WRA will face a more difficult task of getting these agricultural workers back on the land in other parts of the country."

The Post editorial also stated: "Less than 5000 of the Japanese

who were evacuated from the West Coast have been relocated outside of camps. Some of them are on indefinite leave and others are working in the vicinity of the camps. Nearly 107,000 are still in the custody of the War Relocation Authority. It is particularly short-sighted to maintain such a large number of persons in comparative idleness at a time of manpower shortages, unless there are compelling reasons for doing so. And in the case of loyal and law-abiding Japanese no such reasons are apparent.

"The Japanese were evacuated from the West Coast in the time of excitement and confusion that followed Pearl Harbor when there seemed to be no immediate means of separating loyal citizens from potential spies and saboteurs. Now there has been ample time to examine records, to observe the conduct of individuals and thus to draw a distinction between loyal and law-abiding aliens of Japanese origin on one hand and potential enemies on the other. Men who have followed the relocation movement closely believe that a majority of the Japanese now in camps could be released without any appreciable risk. That is particularly true, of course, of the American citizens who have never been to Japan and of the older aliens who have spent most of their lives in this country."

American Legion Urges Seizure Of Evacuee-Owned Farm Tools

Wants Emergency Legislation Empowering Confiscation by State

LOS ANGELES — The American Legion Friday urged immediate action by the California legislature to authorize seizure of idle farm machinery, owned by evacuated farmers of Japanese ancestry.

The Legion action, the Los Angeles Times reported, gave new impetus to the move to release the equipment—now officially estimated at 800 pieces.

Wallace M. MacKay, commander of the 20th District of the American Legion and also a member of the War Council of the Los Angeles County Council of the Legion, wired State Departmental Commander Leon Happeil at Sacramento to seek emergency legislation at once empowering Governor Warren to seize the machinery, now idle and rusting.

"We know that hundreds of California farmers are hesitating to plant large acreages because they are lacking in the necessary mechanized equipment and we are going to do everything we can to speed up and win the battle of food production," Commander MacKay said. "There has been too much dilly-dallying about this thing. We must get action soon if this equipment is to be made available to our farmers in time to help them with current crops."

Indicating a more receptive attitude toward the move than in the past, according to the Times, officials of the War Relocation Authority Friday admitted that a survey, now under way, has disclosed 800 pieces of farm equipment, including 150 tractors, now stored on the west coast.

Previously, the Times said, WRA representatives had insisted that most of the farm machinery left behind by the evacuated farmers had been put to productive use.

Shortly more than a month ago, Russell T. Robinson, chief of the WRA's evacuee property division,

was quoted by the Office of War Information as reporting that only "a limited quantity" of the equipment remained idle. He said his report covered a survey in California, Washington and Oregon. Robinson's office Friday explained this discrepancy as due to the fact that additional pieces of farm machinery had been discovered since the earlier survey.

After charging certain federal agencies with complacency and tardiness in solving the problem, officials of the California department of agriculture, with the support of the state attorney general's office, recently began making an independent survey of its own. Through an investigation directed by Frank M. Kramer, supervising director of the state agricultural department in Southern California, quantities of evacuee-owned equipment were discovered, it was stated.

Kramer later met with federal representatives in San Francisco and urged speedy action toward cutting the red tape preventing the release of tractors and other equipment.

The WRA announced that the ownership of all such equipment is being traced and that owners are being requested to dispose of it. According to Kramer and other California state officials, most of the evacuees have refused to sell.

MacKay expressed the opinion that federal officials will concede the use of the property if the California legislature enacts the legislation urged by the Legion.

California Legion Group Opposes Releasing Evacuees

SANTA MARIA, Calif. — Delegates to the Sixteenth district of the American Legion of California went on record at their convention in Santa Maria last week against the release of evacuee Japanese from their present relocation centers.

Judge Denman Files Dissenting Opinion, Says Citizens Treated Like Alien Enemies by Military

Most of Evacuee Farm Equipment in Use, Says WRA

WASHINGTON — The War Relocation Authority has announced that most of the farm equipment owned by the Japanese and Japanese Americans evacuated from Pacific Coast areas has been disposed of for use in 1943 farm production.

WRA Director Dillon Myer declared that the amount of machinery remaining to be transferred to farm operators was "much smaller than the unsupported reports that have been circulating."

500 Canadian Evacuees May Work in East

TORONTO, Ontario—Five hundred Canadian-born Japanese may be brought to Ontario from the west to work on farms during the 1943 sugar beet season, P. M. Dewan, agriculture minister, announced Friday.

Dewan said the Japanese Canadians would be brought to this province provided the sugar beet acreage was such as to require their help.

They will be established in camps in the Kent county area where sugar beets are grown, Dewan said, adding that Ottawa would pay the cost of bringing them from the west coast, and returning them there when the work was finished. The Ontario government will pay incidental expenses.

Japanese Canadians, evacuated from the coastal area of British Columbia, helped in the Ontario sugar beet harvest last year. Several hundred Canadian nisei worked in the Chatham area and many entered other industries after the completion of the farm harvesting work.

Heart Mountain May Have Labor Group

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—The formation of an industrial labor organization to facilitate the supplying of resident labor for outside employment and to prevent the exploitation of evacuee workers is being undertaken at Heart Mountain by block chairmen and managers.

Farm Community in Wisconsin Holds Meet on Evacuee Help

Plans Made to Use Japanese Americans Despite Opposition

MEQUON, Wis. — Despite opposition voted by a meeting of 500 residents of this area, plans were being made this week for the employment of the first contingent of about 15 citizens of Japanese ancestry from western relocation centers.

Herbert Nieman, vice-president of Herbert A. Nieman Co., announced plans to employ the nisei in the firm's canneries and fox farms to relieve labor shortages. Employment of other nisei would depend on how the first group "works out," Nieman said.

"We can't get enough growers to raise sweet corn unless additional help is provided. We'll lease land to the Japanese to raise sweet corn, carrots, lima and snap beans and strawberries and they can work at an hourly wage when there isn't enough work to keep them busy on the land," Nieman explained.

The nisei to be relocated in the Mequon area are of proven loyalty to the United States, Victor Tabaka, head of the War Relocation Authority office in Milwaukee,

Opposes Certification Of Test Cases to High Court of United States

SAN FRANCISCO—Judge William Denman of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Monday charged "discriminating cruelty by the American army" against American-born Japanese "not charged with any treasonable act" in the dissenting opinion to the action of the Ninth District appeals court which on Saturday agreed to certify to the United States Supreme Court the "test cases" of two Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Declaring that American-born Japanese felt "bitter resentment for their treatment as inferiors," Judge Denman contended that "pertinent facts" such as these were not included in the Court of Appeals certification to the Supreme Court.

"These facts," he added, "concern the issue of a present danger of an immediate evil or an intent to bring it about."

As a result, the dissenting opinion contended, a ruling on the cases should have been made in San Francisco, because the Court of Appeals has "greater knowledge" of all the pertinent facts of the case, including psychological facts not included in the certification.

One such psychological fact, the opinion declared, was the presence of a "blind war antagonism."

"We are destroying their businesses, in effect, as if such citizens were enemy aliens," the jurist said.

Judge Denman said American-born Japanese should no more be classified as "treacherous" because of the Pearl Harbor attack than Americans of 90 years ago might be called treacherous because of Commodore Perry's belligerent demonstration when he compelled Japan to open her commerce to Yankee clipper captains.

"Under the threat of penitentiary sentences to these 70,000 American citizens who have relied on the right they believe the constitution gives them, we are driving them from their homes to internment camps; not men alone, as with the deportation of the Dutch by the Germans, but with their wives and children, without giving the latter the choice to remain in their homes."

Poston Center Passes Top in Red Cross Drive

told the Mequon gathering on March 24. He recommended that residents demonstrate true democratic tolerance by giving the nisei a chance to rehabilitate their war-wrecked lives.

However, a motion by Walter D. Corrigan, Sr., attorney, to declare Mequon's opposition to the WRA plan received thundrous approval, it was stated.

William Shoenen, Port Washington, attorney for the Nieman company, denied that his client was trying to trim wages or bring any hardship upon residents of the community by bringing the nisei to Mequon.

Poston Center Passes Top in Red Cross Drive

POSTON, Ariz.—With 31 blocks reporting, the Poston Red Cross drive has already passed its quota of \$2500, reports T. K. Shindo, publicity manager, in the Poston Chronicle.

Many of the blocks reported a 400 per cent response in their individual quotas.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Going Home Again

When, on March 3, Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt announced rescinding of military restrictions from military zone No. 1 in Arizona, it seemed to many to be to some degree a vindication of the nisei and loyal aliens. It was announced that 250 Japanese were evacuated from this area, of whom some 200 would be released from the relocation centers to resume their normal lives in this now free region.

But the problem of "going home again" was not to be so simple. In Poston a block manager at a hearing held by a senate subcommittee official revealed:

"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."

This is the first instance of a mass return of a block of individuals to a once-evacuated area. It forebodes sharply and clearly the problems that will be fomented when the centers are finally broken up and the evacuees allowed to return to their homes. The great majority will have no homes to which to return.

The confusion and heartache engendered by the mass evacuation of a year ago will be as nothing compared to this new confusion. Evacuation was outwardly, at least, an orderly process. And the evacuees had their destination—the relocation centers.

The farms and the homes in California, tenanted for so many decades by the Japanese, are now occupied by others. The businesses dependent upon Japanese trade are now closed or are owned and occupied by other persons. A good deal of farm equipment has been sold. Furniture, cars, equipment—these are owned and leased by others.

This indicates also that the government through the WRA must accelerate its relocation program. Every person remaining in a center at the end of the war will mean a difficult problem in resettlement. Every inducement and every aid to hasten relocation must be made and made at this time.

The government should also look well into the matter of financial aid—perhaps long-term loans—for those willing to leave the centers now, but who are unable to carry the added financial burden. These loans, in the long run, will mean far less in actual dollars than the amount necessary to maintain the centers after the war till relocation and resettlement are completed.

Reasons for Volunteering

More than one thousand young Americans of Japanese ancestry have volunteered from the war relocation centers for the army's new combat team which will be activated soon at Camp Shelby in Mississippi.

A publication, "Volunteers for Victory," issued by army volunteers at the Central Utah relocation center, reveals the deep convictions of the Japanese Americans who have stepped forward for military service.

One nisei declares: "I have always believed in fighting for the freedom and right of the 'common man.' Believing that these principles for which we have been struggling are at stake in this war, and believing that a victory over our enemies abroad will be a victory over our enemies at home, I want to take up arms to help hurry this

Army Action Heartening

Following the certification of two court cases testing the legality of the wholesale evacuation of United States citizens of Japanese ancestry to the Supreme Court by the Ninth District Federal Court of Appeals, a final determination may be expected shortly on the constitutionality of the military orders involved.

It is a heartening fact, however, that the army, which ordered Japanese exclusion in the name of military necessity, has already taken steps to alleviate some of the injustices wrought by this evacuation. The War Department's announcement of January 28, announcing the organization of a special Japanese American combat unit for active overseas service, was recognition of the army's belief in the loyalty of the majority of the evacuee citizens and was accompanied by Secretary Stimson's statement that "it is the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the nation's battle."

During the recent period of recruiting of volunteers for this new combat team in the war relocation centers, the War Department has affirmed its sincerity through its patience and understanding of the psychological confusion of so many of the evacuees who, having been denied those civil rights common to every American citizen and living in barrack cities behind armed guards, reacted variously to the army's new policy. It may be said that the army's presentation of this policy was too abrupt and that the evacuees were not mentally prepared, because of ten months behind the barbed wires and watchtowers of concentration centers, to accept unconditionally this change in their status. In some cases the army's action was misinterpreted, while in others an attempt was made to use the situation to obtain a full redress of grievances. The important thing, however, is that the army, which one year ago had given *de facto* recognition to a principle that racial ancestry determines an individual's loyalty by removing all persons of a single racial origin from the west coast, has reversed its position. By its recognition of the loyalty of the majority of Americans of Japanese ancestry and by its action granting these citizens the common right of participation in the nation's defense, the army is today proving that racial ancestry is not the test for Americanism.

The Japanese American is not unmindful of the fact that in reversing its former policy the War Department has placed itself open to criticism from native reactionaries and those of the fascist mind. To the Japanese American the War Department's action is encouraging proof that the army is a citizen army, a people's army fighting a people's war. And the fact that more than one thousand men have come out of the barracks of the war relocation centers to volunteer for combat service is justification of the army's attitude.

people's victory and the people's peace to follow."

Recognition that this war is a struggle against fascist forces is given in the statements of two American-born Japanese who were educated in Japan. One of them said:

"I consider myself an educator. I have been doing what little I could to advance the cause of the common man's struggle against tyranny. My volunteering in the armed forces of the United States is merely an extension of my daily activities as a humble teacher. I am against the military-fascist dictatorship that rules Japan, Germany and all other axis-dominated nations."

Another kibe said: "I was educated in Japan, where I learned the meaning of fascism and where I learned to fight against its oppressive measures. I fought its police dogs and its military lackeys. As I now volunteer to serve in the United States army I am thinking not only of defending American democracy against all its foes, but also of whatever contribution I may be able to make toward the emancipation of all peoples, including the common people of Japan, from their fascist masters."

The statements of these volunteers and the declarations of others like them show that the new Japanese American combat unit of the United States army will derive great strength from the determination of the men who have volunteered for dangerous duty because of their loyalty to their country and to their democratic convictions.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Legislative Offensive

It is an interesting and disturbing fact that in the America of 1943 a single minority group has been singled out as the target of racial legislation, some of which approached in hate and prejudice Hitler's Nuremberg laws against the Jews. We can think of no other American group which, in recent time, has been made the object of similar legislative treatment.

The winter offensive in the law-making assemblies of the western states against residents and ex-residents of Japanese ancestry has slackened now with the arrival of spring. Many state legislatures have already adjourned, especially in the mountain states, with some members hurrying home for the spring plowing. This is perhaps as good a time as any to survey some of the handiwork of these various state bodies in the field of race relations and American fair play.

Arkansas, with a tradition of southern Jim Crowism, passed one of the most vicious of the measures, the Williams bill, which was made law by the signature of Governor Adkins. This bill specifically provided that from now and forever no person of Japanese ancestry could own any real property in the state of Arkansas. The Williams law, one of several measures with similar intent which was proposed by Little Rock legislators, has all the brutal trimmings of a decree from the Reichsfuhrer himself and is something to gladden the eye of a Joe Goebbels and to add a ring of sincerity to a broadcast from Radio Tokyo.

The Williams law affects only 16 persons of Japanese ancestry living in Arkansas outside the Rohwer and Jerome relocation centers at the present time, but there is already talk that a legal attempt will be made to test the measure's constitutionality.

California's senate and assembly are still in session with several bills, resolutions and memorials which will affect the future of all the state's evacuated citizens of Japanese origin still in the hands of committees. The Engle, Lowrey and Thurman memorials to Congress, seeking the disenfranchisement of United States citizens on a basis of racial ancestry and asking for legal restrictions upon them, are being opposed by individuals and groups who see in the proposals a threat to the liberties of all Americans as well. Present indications are that these memorials to Congress may be allowed to die in committee. At Sacramento, however, the Engle bill to tighten the present provisions of the state's anti-alien land law, passed in the frenzy of a similar period of hysteria against persons of Oriental origin more than two decades ago, will probably be sent to Governor Warren shortly for signature. It was approved unanimously by the senate last week.

Another resolution by Assemblyman Lowrey, calling for government requisition of the stored agricultural equipment of the former evacuees, was voted by the California assembly last Thursday.

Governor Maw of Utah, who recently vetoed an anti-alien land bill—drawn up on the model of California's anti-alien property law, finally signed a modified substitute. This bill was jammed through the closing hours of the Utah legislative meeting. The new measure differs from the original in that it permits one-year leases by alien Japanese, although prohibiting their ownership of the land itself.

Both houses of the Arizona state government passed and sent to President Roosevelt a memorial opposing the student relocation program. The presentation of this memorial to the White House was acknowledged by Marvin McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt, who took the occasion to point out the sacrifice made by Japanese Americans in accepting evacuation.

A new Arizona law, signed last week by Governor Osborn, is a

direct by-product of evacuation. Aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry and supplementing the state's stringent anti-alien land law, the act provides that persons who expect to have business transactions in Arizona with "those whose movements are restricted" must file public notice of their intentions hereafter. Since persons of Japanese ancestry are the only racial group subject to restrictions of movement, this new Arizona law is an obvious attempt to embarrass them in pursuing business dealings.

The Oregon senate roused a hornet's nest when it passed the Mahoney resolution urging the disenfranchisement and deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry. Prominent churchmen attacked this expression of wartime hysteria and the lawmakers were besieged with letters protesting the senate's action.

An attempt to pass an anti-alien land bill in Colorado was defeated when opponents of the measure pointed out that in denying "aliens ineligible to citizenship" the right to purchase real property, the bill struck equally at Chinese and Filipinos as it did against alien Japanese, against whom it was directed.

A joint memorial protesting the releasing of students from war relocation centers to attend schools outside the centers was introduced in the Idaho legislature at Boise, while the Iowa assembly at Des Moines entertained the Findlay resolution which would return evacuee students attending Iowa schools to relocation centers.

Wyoming pitched in with a bill which forbids persons relocated in Wyoming because of the war, meaning the ten thousand evacuees at Heart Mountain, from voting in Wyoming state elections. This bill, however, does not deny the evacuee to vote by absentee ballots in elections in their home states.

the copy desk

THE JUNIOR PIONEERS, publication of the Amache elementary school, made its appearance late last month at Granada. Heading the staff is Roger Tokunaga, editor; Earsel Hinoki, city editor; Arthur Okamura, art editor; Fred Furuta, news editor; Hiro Hamamoto and Sally Kuge, sports editors.

We are . . . gravely conscious of the subtle change in the psychological make-up or some evacuees who are no longer willing to undergo the same trials that other people are subject to. In the year that they have spent as government wards, some have grown soft.

As we say, we expected this. It is perhaps inevitable . . .

But it is to combat this very growing dependence on a protector that resettlement is so vitally necessary. Unless evacuees can maintain the will to succeed in anything they undertake, their future is far from bright. It is necessary to shed the philosophy of escapism they are heir to in a protected community of this nature. —Editorial in the Gila News-Courier.

Khan Jim Komai, writer of "Town Hall Talk" in the Granada Pioneer has succeeded Bob Hirano as editor of the Pioneer. Hirano is now waiting induction into the army.

New Quarterly

Poston technicians are now at work on a 70-page quarterly to be issued by Easter. Short stories, features, poems and thumbnail sketches from the other relocation centers will be featured. Copies will go for a nickel, according to Editor Henry Mori.

Vagaries

Nisei at War

Nisei soldiers, like Sgt. Fred Nishitsugi of Los Angeles, have distinguished themselves on the broad Pacific front where U. S. forces are fighting the Japanese enemy. The army is using nisei who know the Japanese language in the war against Japan. But so far the navy has declined to use the U. S. Japanese. According to Time magazine, navy admirals recently turned down a request from naval intelligence for ten nisei to work in the south Pacific . . . The navy does use nisei and loyal alien Japanese as teachers at its language school at Boulder.

There have been no nisei casualties reported from the fighting fronts since the attack on Pearl Harbor when Japanese Americans were among those who gave their lives for America. There have been rumors, however, of nisei soldiers being killed or wounded in action. None of these rumors have any factual basis, according to present reports. One report tells of a nisei soldier who was aboard a transport which was torpedoed. The soldier in the story still at an army post in America, declared that he was more surprised than anyone to hear of his sudden demise . . . Another rumor tells of a nisei who is killed in action on an overseas front. This rumor originated when the soldier lost his identification tag and his tag was reportedly forwarded to his parents in a war relocation center. The soldier was not injured.

Common Ground

Eddie Shimano, editor of the Santa Anita Pacemaker, one of the best assembly center newspapers, is now in New York, working on the staff of Common Ground magazine . . . Warner's super-thriller, "Air Force," the argosy of a flying fortress, still includes a sequence in which the plane lands on an island in the Hawaiian group and is attacked by "fifth columnists," presumably local Japanese, although there is no such record of disloyalty by Hawaii's population of Japanese ancestry.

Tall Story

Typical of the type of exaggeration practiced by some Congressional race-baiters is the latest from Rep. Jack Anderson of California, author of a bill in the 77th Congress to disenfranchise the nisei. Rep. Anderson claimed last week, according to a newspaper published in his district, that the war department was organizing 28,000 American-born Japanese into a combat unit. He called for a Congressional investigation of Japanese Americans by a "super-Dies Committee" to be headed by Rep. Henry Jackson of Washington. Jackson has asked for a standing house committee to devote itself entirely to the investigation of persons of Japanese ancestry in America. On the West coast Jackson has the backing of Hearst, who, no doubt, sees an opportunity for scareheads and more "yellow journalism" about the "yellow peril." . . . Although the actual figure for the new army combat team are a military secret, it is not expected to exceed 5,000 men.

The High Sun

One of the most interesting of the new books should be the autobiography of Jun Iwamatsu, "The High Sun," which will be published this spring by Henry Holt. Jun Iwamatsu is a young Japanese artist who fought fascism in Japan and who received periodic beatings at the hands of the police. His high-born wife joined him in the struggle for democracy within Japan. She, too, felt the terror of the secret police . . . The Iwamatsums came to America shortly before the outbreak of the European war. They felt hunger and the bitter New York winter in a cold water flat on the east side. But they loved America, because in America a man can think as he pleases, in America there burns brightly the hope for a great free world. The Iwamatsums are today active in the war of democracy against the dark forces of fascism.

You're in the Army Now!

Nisei Relates Experiences of Induction Into Uncle Sam's Army

It Takes Only a Few Days to Change a Civilian Into a Citizen Soldier, GI Style—Only a Few Days Between Induction and KP Duty

By ALEX YORICHI,
Pfc., U. S. Army

The following is an account of the induction and reception processes as encountered by nisei volunteers several months ago, (Nov.-Dec. '42), as they were inducted into the Army of the United States. Such processes seem to be standardized and except for minor deviations inductees go through almost an identical experience at the different Army centers before being shipped to replacement and training camps such as Camp Shelby.

Instead of reporting directly to an induction center, last year's volunteers were inducted into the Army while still in the relocation centers by mobile Army parties which visited each of the 10 centers. We received the physical examination from the MP medical officer, while our eye examination and urinalysis were made by the center hospital staff. Afterwards we were sworn into the service in the "community government" office.

It is to our understanding that some of those who volunteered for the AJ combat team will report to Utah's Fort Douglas reception center before being sent to Camp Shelby.

A few days after our induction we left the center with a multi-colored "Volunteer" band on our arms, and traveled over 1500 miles to our reception center at Fort Snelling, Minn.

We reached St. Paul, Minn., in the night time, several hours behind schedule and in the midst of snowy, sub-zero weather, and were warmly received in the Union station branch of the USO. We had hot coffee, sandwiches, doughnuts, and apples as we waited for transportation to Fort Snelling. (During some of our longer train stops on the way to our destination, Red Cross girls in chic, blue uniforms boarded our train and distributed basketsful of candy bars and fruits to soldiers and volunteers.)

In Fort Snelling we were quartered in a 2-story wooden barrack (like Fort Ord's), given a roster (group) number and a guide who was to instruct and advise us on different matters. We had to memorize our roster and barrack numbers because, we were told, many rookies get lost.

Still wearing our "civies" the first morning in the Fort we were told to sweep and mop the floors of the barrack, empty No. 10 cans of cigarette ashes and butts, and learn how to make beds, Army style. Most of us wished we had taken the nurse's aides course back in the camp because most of us didn't know how to fold blanket corners nor take out wrinkles.

Later in the day a medic pricked the third finger of our left hand and squeezed some droplets of blood onto a slide in order to find our blood type.

Just about noon we were taken to a large class room where we took three examinations — Army general classification (IQ) mechanical aptitude, and a recorded telegraph code (dot and dash) tests. The IQ test dwelt on true and false questions, vocabulary, math, and block-counting.

In the afternoon we went to a fair-sized auditorium where we received an insight into Army's sugar-coated form of presenting dry subjects in a novel way—visual education. We were shown three movies on the Articles of War, military courtesy, and venereal disease.

This ended our first day in an Army camp and we learned that we had to be up by 4:30 a. m., breakfast at 5, dinner at 10 a. m., and supper at 3 p. m.

The next day our group was mustered into a large building which was divided into several compartments. We saw a number of rail fences that reminded us of the stockyards where steers were made to walk one by one into waiting freight trains. We were instructed to take off all our clothes except underwear and pants, and T-shirts and long undershirts if we wore them. Then we rolled up our pant cuffs and put on a pair of GI socks which we had received. And in that plight we lined up and went round and round in the

rails. In one of the compartments some medics were waiting for us with loaded hypos. Within a few seconds each person underwent a series of jabs in both arms — typhoid and tetanus "shots" and small-pox vaccination. (The shots are an annual affair in the Army).

Next we came to a room where a soldier with a tape measure began to measure us from head to toe. This was recorded on a clothing slip which we took with us. As we went into a large supply room which smelled of moth balls crystals we got on a small platform and had our feet measured for size and width by use of scientific gadgets. We got two pairs of GI shoes and tried them on. We were given a khaki colored barracks (duffle) bag into which we dumped the extra pair of shoes. The clothing slip was taken from us and we started to walk around three counters like viewing exhibits at a center hobby show.

Everybody started to call numbers and within a few minutes we had received the following GI issues: two wool Olive Drab shirts and two ODT slacks, two suntan shirts and two pairs of suntan slacks, a blouse (uniform coat), raincoat, field jacket, overcoat, two pairs of denim fatigue pants and coats, fatigue hat, overseas and suntan caps, bath towel, two face towels, shaving brush, safety razor and five blades, long comb, toothbrush, two suntan ties, two pairs uppers and drawers (winter wear), two pairs undershirts and shorts, three pairs grayish socks, three pairs OD socks, three handkerchiefs, pair suntan leggings, OD belt, pair of wool mittens, canteen, mess kit, and a cloth string to tie our dogtags on. By the time we dumped our civies into the barracks bag we thought we had enough clothes to start a haberdashery.

That night we went to town looking like CCC boys—but at last we were in uniforms! But our arms sure pained and ached!

On the third day we had the interviews. Individually, we were called and given a sales talk that "we were the highest paid soldiers in the world," and that "part of the \$50 per month salary should be invested in War Bonds." So we all signed up to have a few dollars deducted from our monthly pay towards buying a war bond. A few nisei signed up to buy a bond a month (\$18.75). Next we signed up for insurance policies from \$1000 to \$10,000 for which we also have a few dollars deducted from our pay each month.

The last interview we had was that of finding out our educational and vocational background so that the Army would have a record of our general fitness and qualification.

Now that we were through with the reception center, we were transferred to a shipping company where we had to wait for our shipping orders. During our stay there we saw groups of a few selected rookies come into the shipping center and then leave for the many and varied Army replacement and training camps throughout the United States. Here we came upon what is known as KP duty. Every morning while we stayed there, we were assigned to different details such as kitchen police, latrine orderly, and fire-guard. Now we were real buck privates —U. S. A.!

On the A-J's

Front-line participation by the best of our young men in the war to exterminate the roots and weeds of all that Hitler and Tojo represent is our most eloquent answer to those who persist in attempting to implant similar roots within our own borders at our expense. But ignorance, hatred, reaction and tendencies toward exploitation at home must be met with the same "all-out" effort we expend abroad against the Axis, and the volunteers at Topaz were undoubtedly motivated by this recognition of necessity for double-barreled action all the way around. — From the Minidoka Irrigator.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Vicious Cartoon Hurts War Relocation Program

Just when we thought we had the "coddling" and "pampering" issue regarding operation of WRA centers pretty well straightened out, the Denver Post came out late in March with a vicious cartoon calculated to do the evacuee's position no good. The Post, renowned in journalistic history for its utter lack of inhibitions, still doesn't bother to pull its punches, and it certainly wasn't thinking about the welfare of the evacuees when it published this cartoon.

Technically, the WRA's treatment of evacuees wasn't attacked at all, because part of the cartoon is a sign on the wall which labels the scene as a Japanese alien enemy concentration camp. But the loose manner in which concentration camp and relocation center have been used interchangeably by the popular press makes it inevitable that the public—never much at trying to keep such technicalities straight—will think of the WRA centers. There has been almost no public comment about the alien enemy detention camps, anyway, but the WRA relocation centers have been bandied from one headline to another in a variety of ways, too often viciously unfavorable.

The cartoon depicts a toothy and repulsive-looking Japanese family sitting about a dinner table while a tall, smiling Uncle Sam looms near by, standing like a waiter at attention with a great trayful of things labeled "meat" and "luxuries."

A buck-toothed little Jap is saying: "Home was never like this," and everyone is grinning happily while an American couple with a child, all three looking thin and wan, are outside gazing hungrily through the window.

The Denver Post's boasts of circulation aside, it is a potent force in the Rocky Mountain area where large numbers of evacuees are now finding employment. In fact, the sugar companies, the farmers, railroads and small employers desperately in need of help are bombarding the centers with more requests for help than the WRA can ever hope to provide.

Here we have a situation in which the Post is doing no one any good, indulging in a bit of sensationalism through a terrible canard while impeding the movement of much-needed manpower, now lying fallow in the centers, to positions where it can be a definite help to the nation. This is, obviously, a type of vicious, destructive journalism that we can very well do without.

The issue of whether or not we are being pampered and allowed to get fat has been pretty well settled by some convincing statements by investigators who should be in position to know. In fact, the statements of some congressional investigators who pointedly acknowledged the fact that the evacuees were being treated to no frills, were published with some prominence in the Post itself.

Now comes the cartoon. It has taken much time and effort to try to convince timid evacuees that the world is not full of super-patriots just waiting to slit their throats should they ever set foot outside the center's barbed wire confines. It has also taken much time and effort to educate some of the "general American public about the evacuees, and the part that these people can play in the nation's war effort.

Technically, of course, alien enemies in internment camps are assured a certain standard of subsistence under international treaty. If the Post is advocating abrogation of these promises, then it is also urging the negation of good faith in international dealings which happens to be one of those things for which we are fighting.

However, because of the lead that the Post has taken in the past it is unmistakable that the cartoon was directed against the WRA, which is an indirect way of making life miserable for the evacuees who would like to resume their rightful places in the nation.

We are against government regulation or restriction of newspa-

pers because we believe in journalistic responsibility. But surely the manner of presentation and circumstances surrounding the publication of this cartoon indicate an utter lack of a sense of responsibility. Its publication can be termed only as malicious, and we have no place for that sort of journalism in this country, especially when we are striving for national unity and the utmost utilization of manpower during a bitter war to the finish.

That cartoon could not have done a single thing to promote the national war effort. The damage it did is immeasurable.

An Editorial: Investigation Proves Worth of WRA Program

Some of the press statements attributed to members of the Senate military affairs subcommittee investigating WRA centers have given us the impression that a lot of feinting and shadow-boxing is going on with no basically telling blows falling upon the administrators of the relocation program. While politicians are usually expected to fan the air with more unnecessary vigor than ordinary mortals, they still somehow manage to keep us guessing at times, and Senator "Happy" Chandler's subcommittee has given us no reasons for considering it an exception.

Though it has never been suggested that the subcommittee is solely interested in making political capital of the Japanese evacuee problem, certain of the committee members have not always approached the question with fairness and objectivity. It is also true that some of the members were total strangers to the subject and may have been influenced by the chorus of irrational bombast which is forever emanating from the Pacific coast. There are senators on the subcommittee who may have been totally ignorant as to the why and where of Japanese relocation centers.

It now appears, however, that the subcommittee is finding little to throw at the WRA in the way of criticism. Senator Chandler's most recent statements are in effect mere echoes of what the WRA has repeatedly advanced in its official policy. The WRA has always had as its objectives the segregation of the disloyal from the loyal and the quickest possible dissolution of the relocation centers through resettlement of the loyal. In recommending a course which the WRA, the War Department and other federal agencies have advocated from the very beginning of the evacuation from the Pacific coast, the Senate subcommittee is vindicating the only policy that is rational and feasible in a democracy.

There is still some talk, of course, about the "inadequacy" of the guard system at the centers visited by the subcommittee members, but that is what we have in mind when we make references to shadow-boxing. The tenor of the present investigation in such that it appears the administration and disposition of the evacuee problem will remain in the hands of the WRA.—Editorial in the Minidoka Irrigator.

FREE PRESS

The special 18-page edition of the Manzanar Free Press commemorating Manzanar's first year appeared March 20. Special mention for the selection of striking photographs of the center; for Helen Aoki's sketch of the "incredible first year."

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the financial and moral support extended last week by the former Tacoma chapter of the JACL as conveyed to us in their letter of March 23, reading:

"We wish to express at this time our thanks to the members of the national headquarters for the wonderful work which they are doing, to uphold and maintain our citizenship and property rights.

"Inasmuch as the Tacoma JACL members would like to aid you financially, we are in an embarrassing position. However, we have a few dollars in our treasury and we wish to donate it to you for your work.

"Enclosed you will find two checks amounting to \$141.08.

"We realize this amount is very small considering what other chapters have contributed, but this will clear our treasury and it will aid you a little, whereas it will be just lying idle in our possession."

We appreciate this generous gesture on the part of the Tacoma chapter, for it is the spirit motivating the gift that counts as much as the amount of the gift.

AN INTERESTING LETTER was received last week from a former San Francisco chapter member now attending Eden Theological Seminary in Webster Groves, Mo. . . . because his letter outlines so effectively the type of public relations and educational work being conducted by transfer students and other relocatees and because it can serve as an incentive and example to others we are quoting the following:

"Enclosed is \$10 which is what I could afford at present. 'You are not alone in this fight for the right to live as Americans. There are many of us in the outlying states working silently and effectively in this fight for democratic justice.

"More specifically, we are pioneering this jungle of public sentiment. Breaking down racial prejudices, creating a sympathetic understanding, challenging the democratic sincerity of indifferent citizens, mobilizing enthusiastic support for actual social action — these have been our tasks. Lectures, discussions, sermons have been directed in our endeavors.

"Our social acceptance — the most powerful of all influences — into the hearts of the community has wiped away the distorted notion of many citizens concerning the character of the Japanese Americans.

"We accept your challenge and support you wholeheartedly." Also working toward wide acceptance and better understanding on the part of the public of the Japanese American resettlement program is a group of nisei students on the campus of Oberlin college, Oberlin, Ohio . . . as you may recall the student body of this university recently elected as its president, a nisei, Kenji Okuda, formerly of the University of Washington.

ASSOCIATED MEMBERSHIP applications, accompanied by sizable donations to the league, have been made via the postal service in good number during the past week . . . these applications have been postmarked from Newell, Calif.; to Flemington, N. J., covering interesting spots as Laramie, Wyo.; Webster Groves, Mo., and many others . . . to our donors we extend a hearty "thank you," for the names are too many to list in this column . . . incidentally, from centers where an official chapter of the JACL is not being established, national headquarters is now accepting Associated Memberships at a fee of \$3 and 50 cents for each additional member of the family . . . your support through this medium will be of great value for all concerned . . .

CONSOLIDATION of our entire membership set-up now brings the active and asso-

The Church and Evacuation "All This Feeling Against Our Americans of Japanese Descent Is Naziism," Writes Rev. Waser

By RAYMOND A. WASER,
(In the Rocky Mountain Church-
man of Feb. 14).

One of the highest tributes that the Christian Church has received today springs out of its work and attitude toward our Japanese American citizens. In their evacuation and settlement in "concentration camps" we were faced with a problem in citizenship. One would think that the patriotic societies such as the D. A. R. and the American Legion would have stepped into the picture. Citizenship — its rights and preservation — is their strong firsts. But strangely enough they have shown no united interest. In fact, some of the groups have applauded the setting up of the camps and would like to see them kept and kept at the lowest possible standards. On the other hand, some chapters and posts have expressed a real concern.

In the face of the above, I would name three observations: First, anyone, though his ancestors go back to the Mayflower, who does not seek to redress the grievance we have done to these citizens without a trial or proven charge is a saboteur of American democracy. When he speaks against these citizens he is doing exactly what Hitler wants him to do. He is spreading Nazi propaganda. He is dividing citizen against citizen. He is repeating and encouraging in America exactly what the short wave radio from Berlin has been urging and has hoped for.

When I hear an American citizen talk against these citizens I say to myself: "He is a tool of Hitler and doesn't know it."

No American wants to do what Hitler wants him to do. He would shun such action as the devil's. Yet every time I hear an American citizen seek to justify our treatment as if they were no different from the Japanese nationals in Japan, I know I am listening to an innocent mouthpiece of Hitler and Goebbels. Yes, all this feeling against our own American citizens of Japanese descent is Nazism and unfortunately is being spread not only by Nazi agents but by patriotic Americans who unwittingly are the kind of fifth columnists who may destroy the democracy they think they are preserving.

Secondly, these camps are sores on the body of America. They are the kind of sores that are contagious. If we can lock up without trial an American citizen and thus deprive him of his inalienable rights to life and liberty, we will soon be doing the same thing with other groups of our citizens.

A small leak can sink a great ship. A small leak can lead to a deluge. That's why these camps raise questions that go way beyond

the Japanese themselves. If this present action stands, who will be next? Who can tell whether the Jewish Americans, or American labor, or the Christian church will have the innings? Who can tell, if this be gotten away with, what part of the Constitution will be annulled next and made a mere scrap of paper? We are playing with Nazi poison in our treatment of Japanese-American citizens.

Former Governor Carr of Colorado, speaking as governor in 1942, said:

"May I not say in passing, however, that I am not in sympathy with those who demand that all evacuees be placed in concentration camps, regardless of their American citizenship or of the legality of their presence here. Our Constitution guarantees to every man, before he is deprived of his freedom, that there be charges and profits of misconduct in a fair trial."

"I am not talking on behalf of Japanese, of Italians, or Germans as such when I say this. I am talking for you, working men of Colorado, for the farmers, the industrialists, for all American people, whether their skins be white, brown, or black, and regardless of the birthplaces of their grandfathers, when I say that if a majority may deprive a minority of its freedom, contrary to the terms of the Constitution today, then you as a minority may be subjected to the same ill-will of the majority tomorrow."

Yea, so long as one person remains in one camp deprived of his rights and property as a citizen, our freedom, yours and mine, is in mortal danger, and the four freedoms of the President are the laughing stock of the world. Can others in the world expect freedom and justice from us when we deny it to our own citizens without trial or hearing? Therefore, I believe if we lost our democracy tomorrow, we may well point to our attitude and action toward these citizens as the beginning of the end.

Thirdly, the action of the church in seeking to bring understanding to our people and to have a concrete fellowship with the evacuees in proof both of the reality of its Christian life and of its high and genuine patriotism and faith in democracy. Here in Colorado, almost every major Protestant denomination has a church worker and counselor who is working with the evacuees in and out of the camps and with public opinion at large. If democracy fails in America, it won't be the fault of our churches. By an irony of fate, it may well be the fault of our many misguided "patriots." Concerning citizenship, the words of Washington are true: "Let every American be on guard tonight."

WASHINGTON LETTER

Do Women Make Good War Workers?

By PETER WOOD

Because of the army's need for manpower, American industry is going to be run more and more, during the coming months, by women. Already, with women putting on overalls and becoming riveters, welders, lathe operators and mechanics, the phrase "a man's work" is coming to have less and less significance.

More than 1,800 war occupations have been catalogued by the United States Employment Service as suitable for women.

What's going to happen to industry, as more and more of the jobs are filled by women? Is there truth in the masculine belief that women don't know how to handle machines and tools?

For an answer, let's go to the outskirts of one midwestern town, and to a factory built on a site that two years ago was planted to corn.

The factory turns out airplane motors. It employs about 25,000

people, and thirty-five per cent of them are women. By fall there will be 40,000 workers and sixty per cent of them will be women.

Two years ago the women who now hold one-third of the jobs were farm girls, housewives, stenographers, salesgirls. Today they are handling highly complicated machine tools and precision instruments.

How are they making out?

Well, one of the workers is a 47-year old woman who had never been inside a factory before 1942. Now she finishes airplane cylinder heads—and that's "a man's job." The best record any man ever made at this job was 20 cylinder heads a day. This woman finishes 27.

You can see why the personnel manager of this plant is anxious to increase the number of women workers. He says women do "almost every job" better than men. Why?

One reason is that nearly every one of them has a man she loves in the fighting forces—a son, a brother, a sweetheart. Another reason is that these women are rooted in the community where they work. They have a stable home and community life; they are sturdy and in good health.

Most of them are unmarried.

Davis Chapter Gives \$275 to Red Cross

LAYTON, Utah — A four-day house-to-house canvass by the Davis county JACL Red Cross Drive committee netted \$275 for the Davis County Red Cross Board, according to the chapter reporter, Minoru Miya.

The drive was the chapter's major project for March. Leading the drive was George Fujiki, chairman, and his committeeman, Takeo Satomura, Henry Kawa, Mitsuo Nakaiishi, William Yamane, Ichiro Endo, Kenji Kawa, Hideo Miyawaki, Kay Shiba, Misuko Yamada, Mary Yoneda, Tadashi Yamamoto and Bill Nozaki.

Shizuko Yokomizo was chosen a chairman of the Women's Red Cross sewing division, for this year.

The chapter acknowledged a donation from Mr. Sugano of Layton, Utah.

The April meeting of the chapter has been set for April 2 at the North Davis Junior High at 8 p. m. Saburo Kido and Hito Okada of the national headquarters are scheduled to speak. All nisei of Davis county have been invited to attend.

Evacuee Launches Business Enterprise Near WRA Center

AMACHE, Colo. — A fish market has been opened in the neighboring town of Granada by a former resident of this relocation center.

Called the "Granada Fish Market," the proprietor is Frank Tsuchiya, a Seattle-born nisei who has served as a fisherman in Alaska, a meat butcher in Seattle, an accountant in Los Angeles and as owner-manager of the Santa Monica Fish Co. in Los Angeles.

An advertisement appearing recently in a Granada newspaper carried a statement, signed by a group of Granada merchants, that declared: "Frank Tsuchiya is most welcome in our midst."

Tsuchiya, who is now residing in Granada with his wife, served at this center as chairman of the Co-op organizing committee.

Poston Symphony in Debut Performance

POSTON, Ariz.—Approximately 1000 persons attended the debut performance of the 40-piece Poston Symphony orchestra, under Michael Sosnowski, in the Cottonwood Bowl on March 23, reports the Poston Chronicle.

The program included the following numbers: "Tales From the Vienna Woods," Strauss; the second movement of Haydn's "Surprise Symphony"; "Sara-bande," by Bohm; Rubenstein's "Kamenoi Ostro"; "Intermezzo," from Cavalleria Rusticana, by Mascagni; "Barcarolle," by Offenbach, and "Ballet Egyptienne," Lugini.

Many of them never had a job before. Those who have worked before had no experience in the kind of job they are now doing. But they learned quickly. Some of the best mechanics are former school teachers.

This particular company has decided that women who have children and a household to look after don't work out well. If one of the children gets sick, or if the husband begins to make more money, they are likely to quit. And that means that a lot of valuable training has been wasted. They have an important job to do for the nation at home—keeping the children well, helping to keep the man on the job.

Besides being good workers, and productive workers, women also get a high mark for behavior, according to the personnel manager. Committees let the management know when anything needs attention. So far this factory has had no problems that could not be solved at once. The women have a good record for keeping on the job, too.

What's going to happen to these women after the war? According to one personnel officer, they're in the factories to stay.

A lot of men in the armed services are going to have intimate acquaintance with potato peeling and dish washing when they get back.

Maybe that's the answer.

Ann Nisei Says: A Visit With the Serisawas in Their Modern Apartment

The Sueo Serisawas (he's the ex-Southern California artist, of course) started housekeeping at scratch in a two-room Denver apartment. Now Sueo Serisawa is well known for what he can do with paint and brush on canvas, but not so well known is what the man can do with more prosaic materials.

Given a piece of wood, some string and paper, he comes up with a modernistic table lamp. Every piece of furniture in the apartment was made by the Serisawas, with the exception of a chest of drawers, which got a complete face-lifting. But more about that little business later.

The Serisawas spent their first weeks in the apartment doing it over completely. The two rooms are connected by a large arched doorway. The front room received a coat of gray kalsomine. The back room has sections done in dull gray-rose kalsomine.

Curtains in the living room are full, floor-length striped denim in coral and white.

However, we want to save enough room here to go into some detail about the furniture, especially certain pieces that might give you ideas in doing over your new home or center apartment.

Most of us hesitate to make big chairs, because of the difficulty of padding the seat and back, or because we feel that springs and webbing are absolutely necessary. The Serisawas solved this problem very simply.

The chair itself is of the modern type, looking a bit like a well-made, heavy camp chair with arms. It's low, well-braced and the wood is simply finished with plain varnish.

But the back and the seat—here's where ingenuity really came into play. Two rungs were placed crosswise at the back of the chair, one about seat level; the other just below the top-piece. These two rungs were wound round and round with strong white cotton rope. The rope was bound closely. The seat was formed by weaving rope across it.

Then the seat and back were well padded with blankets and covered with bright percale.

A modernistic table lamp is another bright idea you might copy. The base is made of three wooden poles about ten inches long. These are lashed together and then wound from top to bottom with heavy white string. (Because round poles are used, you already have a hole down the center for the wires.) These poles were then mounted upon a plain wooden base. The lampshade is made of white paper decorated with gilt. Fixtures, of course, came from the hardware store. However, if you have an old lamp, you can sometimes salvage the parts to make a new lamp.

The back room of the Serisawa apartment includes the kitchen. However, since they wanted to screen off the stove, the Serisawas put up a partition, setting off that part of the room. The partition is made of ordinary wooden slats laid crosswise about an inch apart. The bottom part of the partition is made of open shelves to display dishes.

There were lots of other bright ideas to be gotten from this young couple. However, we've only time for one more.

The chest of drawers was the type you see anywhere in the unfinished furniture department of your local store. That is, it was. But this particular chest of drawers got a beauty treatment. The drawer pulls were taken off and replaced by new ones. These were square, with a thin ridge running down the center. The chest was finished with, of all things, wood filler. This is a gray substance used to treat wood before painting. But it gives a nice gray tone that leaves the marking of the wood itself. The drawer pulls were varnished and stained a dark brown.

Fort Lupton JACL Closes Successful Membership Drive

FORT LUPTON, Colo. — As a result of the membership drive recently concluded, the Fort Lupton JACL now has 1191 members an increase of fifty-seven over last year's membership.

Two winning teams of the membership drive contest will be given a party Saturday evening, April 3, at the Junior Chamber of Commerce building. Frank Sunata was captain of the winners, and Fred Funakoshi led the losers, who are being assessed 25 cents each for the party.

Jack Kobayashi, Hugh Nishimoto and Frank Sunata were responsible for bringing in the largest number of new members.

Funakoshi, with Sunata as his assistant, will act as general chairman of the party, which will be open only to those presenting membership cards.

Arrangements are being made by the following committees: Tom Hayashi, George Hishinuma, Henry Ichikawa and Willie Aoki, reception; Car Fujii, Sam Koshio and Sam Okamoto, entertainment; Mary Ono, Mary Emoto, Tsugiko Murata and Fumiko Sunata, refreshments; Takashi Sunata, Tom Urano, Ben Yonaga, Kazuo Miyahara, George Matsushima, Lee Murata and Harry Nishimoto, clean-up.

IDC to Hold Board Meeting

Delegates from Eight Chapters Expected to Attend Ogden Parley

A special board meeting of the Intermountain District Council will be held on Sunday, April 4, at Hotel Ben Lomond in Ogden, according to Bill Yamauchi, of Springville, Utah, IDC chairman.

Delegates from the Salt Lake, Davis County, Ogden, Northern Utah, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Yellowstone and Boise Valley chapters are expected to attend.

IDC officials are expected to discuss a program for greater participation of intermountain Japanese Americans in the nation's war effort, as well as the WRA's program for individual relocation of evacuees in the intermountain district.

Nakama Wins Two National College Swimming Titles

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Kiyoshi Nakama, young Japanese American swimming star at Ohio State, won two National Collegiate Athletic Association championships last week as the great Ohio State team won the NCAA title, to add to its Western Conference "Big Ten" crown.

The Buckeyes, with their two great Hawaiian stars, Nakama and Bill Smith, piled up a record total of 81 points.

Nakama won his second NCAA title with a 4:43.2 performance in the 440-yard free style race. He had previously won the 1500-meter championship.

Nakama and Smith were members of the Alexander House, Maui, team which has won the National AAU championship.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Tom Ito (219-13-E, Poston), a boy, on March 15.

To Mrs. Frank Nagai (227-14-E, Poston), a girl, on March 15.

To Mrs. Toshikatsu Ezaki (306-13-F, Poston), a boy, on March 16.

To Mrs. Gloria Shimojima, a boy, Patrick Kanetomo, on March 17, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Yoshimatsu Minami (40-3-C, Gila River), a boy, on March 18.

To Mrs. Harukiji Otsuji (10-6A, Granada), a boy, on March 18.

To Mrs. Chitoshi Nonaka, a boy, on March 18, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Susumu Nakamoto (54-11-C, Poston), a girl, on March 18.

To Mrs. Kichiemon Kuroiwa (216-12-D), Poston, a boy, on March 19.

To Mrs. George Yamaguchi (220-10-B), Poston, a girl, on March 19.

To Mrs. Masato Errol Ishii (8-11-B, Gila River), a boy, on March 20.

To Mrs. Lincoln H. Okada (12F-8E, Granada), a girl, on March 21.

To Mrs. Toshimichi Mori (21-12-B, Gila River), a boy, on March 21.

To Mrs. Taneo Hirano (4-5-C, Gila River), a boy, on March 23.

To Mrs. Taichi Oishi (3-2-A, Minidoka), a boy, on March 20.

To Mrs. Akira Maeda (26-1-F, Minidoka), a girl, on March 20.

To Mrs. Henry Nitta (22-6-1, Manzanar), a boy, on March 16.

To Mrs. Isamu Kosako (46-9-C, Poston), a girl, on March 22.

To Mrs. George Kubo (227-13-G, Poston), a girl, on March 23.

To Mrs. Masaru Nishimura (305-4-B, Poston), a girl on March 24.

To Mrs. Fred Kodani (30-9-D, Poston), a boy, on March 24.

DEATHS

Mrs. Cherry Suzuki (36-1-A, Topaz), on March 11, at Ogden.

Takeo Takehara, 45, on March 12, at Lordsburg, N. M.

Richard Iwai Mindo, 5 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi T. Mindo (11-5-C, Poston), on March 12.

Saiichi Nakayama, 67 (317-13-C, Poston), on March 16.

Shizue Ichikawa, 42, (3-12-D, Poston).

Kenzo Okubo, 65, (1302-D, Tule Lake), on March 23.

Sosuke Yamamoto on March 23 at Gila River.

Mrs. Shin Morimoto, 65, on March 18, at Granada.

Kanjiro Ehama, 64, (29-10-E, Minidoka), on March 18.

Fukujiro Minamide, 43, (18-11-2, Manzanar), on March 17.

Shin Nagao, 43, (2-11-3, Manzanar), on March 20.

Yasujiro Ohama, 78, (222-9-C), Poston, on March 22.

Tetsunisuke Sugihara, 61, (26-10-A, Poston), on March 23.

Nobusuke Miura, 62 (226-7-A, Poston), on March 24.

Kakichi Roy Nakatani, 56, (46-4-B, Poston), on March 25.

Mrs. K. Sogo (19-5-A, Poston), on March 25.

Kazuye Kanezawa, 49, (21-12-C, Poston), on March 25.

MARRIAGES

Akiko Hoshizaki to Minoru Inagi on March 15 at Poston.

Fuyoko Shimamatsu to Kiyoshi Taniguchi on March 20 at Poston.

Mary Itsuki to Bob Miyamoto on March 22 at Gila River.

Katherine Asakawa to George Yamashita at Twin Falls on March 23.

Masami Yamaguchi to George M. Iida on March 24 at Twin Falls.

Yoshino Tajiri to Peter Hasegawa on March 19 at Poston.

Florence Ogino to Private Henry Shinichi Iida, on March 22, in Minnesota.

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Nisei Soldier's Letter Published By Newspaper in Arkansas

On Books:

Davis and Lindley Tell How War Came to the U. S.

By ROBERT R. TSUDA

Continuing with last week's column, we are still with Forrest Davis and Ernest K. Lindley's story of how this war came to the President and his State Department, as told in their book, "How War Came." (Simon and Schuster, 1942, 342 pp.)

The Hull-Nomura (and Kurusu) conversations, which tell the story of the Pacific, are here related in detail. They were begun in mid-March of 1941 and lasted almost unbrokenly until December 7.

At several points in the conversations, it appeared as though some temporary agreement might be reached. But there was always this stumbling block: the United States wanted the Japanese army to retire from China, and the Japanese army wanted the United States to allow Japan to do as she wished in China. At one point, just prior to Pearl Harbor, the State Department was almost willing to give in enough to effect a temporary "living-arrangement." But the Chinese stood adamant against any arrangement of this sort.

As it was, though, in a more basic sense, the situation in the Pacific was much the same as in the Atlantic. Even as the Anglo-American powers could not afford a Europe dominated by Nazi Germany, they could not acquiesce to an Asia ruled by an expanding Imperial Japan.

As the Atlantic war was inevitable so long as Hitler kept on expanding, so was the war in the Pacific bound to occur so long as the Japanese militarists rode in the saddle. It never seemed to be anything more than a question of time.

But with the war in Europe going so badly, time was a thing the Anglo-Americans could use in the Pacific. So when the Japanese government, for reasons of their own, asked for the Hull-Nomura conversations, the State Department was quite willing. If some agreement could be reached for the time being, that would be fine. And if nothing came of the talks, there was still the time gained.

But, as said, there was never much hope that the war could be avoided altogether. At the Atlantic Charter conference, President Roosevelt is reported to have said to Prime Minister Churchill: "I think I can baby them along for three months." This was, as you remember, in August of 1941.

But while it was expected that the war would come, it appears that its terrific entrance through Pearl Harbor was unexpected, even to the State Department. The expectation was that the Japanese would keep advancing in the South Pacific, and the State Department's worry was as to how this nation could check the Japanese advances without falling into a position of actually precipitating the war. So, shockingly calamitous as it was, the Pearl Harbor attack was perhaps

ROHWER, Ark. — Explaining that it "expressed the fine spirit which most of our young men in this center have, C. B. Price, director of community activities at this center, made public recently a letter he received from a former resident who had joined the U. S. Army.

Writing to the editor of the Arkansas Gazette, published at Little Rock, Price said:

"Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I received from one of our young Japanese-Americans who has joined the army. This young man was interested in journalism and did a fine job on our paper before leaving.

"After I had written him a letter of reference, he answered with the enclosed letter, which expressed the fine spirit which most of our young men of this center have.

I thought you might like to publish it in the 'From the People' column."

The nisei soldier's letter was published by the Gazette, together with that of Price. Written by Private Dick Honma, it said:

"Thank you for your letter of reference. May I say in all sincerity that I have gained added faith in America's spirit of fair play and an encouraging hope for our future from it?

"We are plugging every minute of the day preparing for the biggest job any nisei has ever been called upon to carry out; and while the school routine is undeniably tough and intensive and sometimes unkind, the pressure of time makes it imperative that a speedy tempo be maintained at all times.

"Some of our comrades have already given their lives to the end that some day our loyalty to the flag will never again be questioned. I am glad to be able to say that our fellow nisei who have preceded us are doing splendid and commendable work overseas.

Topaz Volunteer Committee Visits Salt Lake City

A committee of five delegates, representing the "Volunteers for Victory" at the War Relocation Authority center at Topaz, visited Salt Lake City over the week-end to arrange for public relations work in clarifying for the general American public the position of those nisei who have volunteered for the U. S. Army's special nisei combat team.

The "Volunteers for Victory" group is comprised of combat team volunteers at Topaz. The five delegates were Robert Iki, Aki Moriwaki, Nobumitsu Takahashi, James Yamamoto and John Yoshino. Another delegate, Dr. Carl Hirota, was unable to accompany the group on this trip.

not without its element of relief to Mr. Hull and his men. At least, there was no more worry on this ticklish point.

We should add that, remembering the Hull-Nomura-Kurusu conversations, and how wishfully we clung to them to the very end, it felt rather strange to be reporting Davis and Lindley's story of how simply inevitable the whole thing was. Can it be that it was really so simple?

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Topaz Entry Wins Salt Lake JACL Basketball Tournament

Former San Francisco Bay Cagers Defeat Trojans in Finals

The annual invitational basketball tournament of the Salt Lake City JACL was won this year by an "all-star" team from Topaz, winning over the Salt Lake Trojans, 43-31, Saturday night at the Westminster college gymnasium.

The two finalists were tied at 20-all at the half mark, but the boys from Topaz began clicking in the second half and forged ahead decisively. Once the combination began to work smoothly, the manpower brought up by Topaz was too much for the Trojans.

Effie Kawahara, former star player for the University of California's 145-pound team, led the Topaz All-Stars' attack and garnered 13 point, as the game's highest scorer. Jimmy Kaneda led the shooting for the Trojans with 11 points.

The fray was something of a Northern California versus Southern California affair, since the All-Stars were comprised mostly of the bright boys of outstanding Northern California teams, and the Trojans were staffed in the main by former members of the L. A. Cardinals and Utes.

The Topaz boys took the Murray team, 42-19, on Thursday night, and edged out a 27-25 win over the Golden Buffs on Friday night to qualify as a finalist. The Trojans got up there by vanquishing the Ogden team, 35-24, and clouting the Nuggets, 37-27.

Other games played on the first night of the three-night tournament saw the Nuggets win over the Busseis, 29-28, and the Buffs defeat the Idaho Falls boys, 34-20.

On the second night, in the

consolation flight, the Ogden team defeated the Busseis, 33-29, and the Idaho Falls cagers won over the Murray Tayos, 36-21.

On the final night, the Idaho Falls five outshot the Ogden cagers, 43-26, and the Buffs skimmed over the Nuggets, 27-25.

These results gave the following tournament ratings, in ranking order: Topaz, Trojans, Buffs, Idaho Falls, Nuggets and Ogden. Ogden's Wat Misaka was high scorer for the tournament, with a total of 42 points for the three nights. He was followed by Trojans' Kaneda, with 40 points.

WRA Program Wins Backing

Releasing of Evacuees From Centers Sought By Eastern Group

WASHINGTON — A recommendation that all Americans of Japanese ancestry, "held in custody without due process of law," be released from relocation camps was made here recently by the National Council for Prevention of War.

The Council's program regarding the U. S. Japanese also advocates that the WRA be given full support in reestablishing Japanese Americans and aliens in normal civilian life, whether as students in colleges or in family groups and as individuals in private employment.

Evacuee Workers Will Not Commute

HUNT, Idaho — Residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center who accept private employment outside the center will not be permitted to live at the center, according to instructions of the War Relocation Authority received by Joseph G. Beeson, employment officer.

Evacuees who wish to accept such employment must make arrangements to live outside the center during the period of such employment.

Last fall more than 500 residents of the center commuted daily to farm jobs in the vicinity of Hunt. An additional 1800 lived outside the center while working in southern Idaho harvest fields.

Airplane Enthusiasts Pursue Hobby at Poston Center

POSTON, Ariz. — Enthusiastic nisei at Poston are currently constructing model airplanes as a hobby.

Though their average pay is \$16 monthly, these air enthusiasts use expensive equipment in turning out gas models. More than twenty models can be seen at the miniature airport.

Some of the planes have been clocked at 55 miles per hour.



Holding hope for greater inclusion of Russia in plans for the war and the peace was the prediction made Tuesday by President Roosevelt at his press conference of an early Russian-American conference. Though the president would give no specific information, the announcement heartened many a U. S. citizen who has felt that Russia's voice in the war and the peace aims of the United Nations should be as strong as her fight in that war.

Possibility of an early juncture of American and British forces in Africa was indicated this week as they came within fifty miles of each other in their tightening squeeze upon the German troops. The British were closing in from north and south, while American forces pushed in from the west. Rommel was fleeing northward from Gabes toward Sousse, and it appeared likely that Montgomery's British forces advancing northward upon the heels of the Africa Corps might meet somewhere north of Gabes with the Americans.

Rohwer High School Forms Chapter of National Society

ROHWER, Ark. — A charter for the formation of a Rohwer chapter has been granted by the National Honor society, reports the Rohwer Outpost.

A letter has been received from H. V. Church, secretary of the National Honor society, declaring that the constitution of the local high school has been approved. The charter is now being endorsed by the national council.

Membership in the local chapters of the society are open to those ranking highest in character, leadership and service, and who also belong to the upper third in scholastic standing.

Two Delta Residents Join Topaz Faculty

TOPAZ—Two residents of Delta have joined the faculty of the Topaz City High School at the Central Utah relocation project, Eleanor Gerard, vice principal, said Thursday.

Mrs. Hannah Larsen, wife of the district Farm Security head, was assigned to the seventh grade classes. She is an alumna of the Brigham Young university, Provo.

E. H. Harris, also a graduate of Brigham Young university, is in the social sciences department of the senior division of the high school. Mr. Harris was once principal of the Delta elementary school and at one time taught a group of Japanese miners in eastern Utah, on American citizenship.

Post-War Fears Haunt Evacuees, WRA Declares

WASHINGTON — The most "overwhelming fear" among the evacuees of Japanese ancestry in war relocation centers focuses on their position in the United States after the war, the War Relocation Authority reported on March 26.

Citing questions the WRA had been asked by Japanese and Japanese Americans concerning where they would be located after the war and how they might earn a livelihood, the report to the Senate said few, even among the citizen evacuees, "were able to provide themselves with encouraging answers."

Seek 400 Workers For Farms in Utah's Davis County Region

LAYTON, Utah — Sugar company officials and farm labor representatives in Davis county will probably seek government aid in bringing 400 seasonal evacuee workers from war relocation centers in Arizona and California, in the opinion of M. P. Whitesides, chairman of the Davis County War Board.

Mr. Whitesides, who returned Monday from a ten-day trip to Poston and Manzanar where they studied the possibilities of transferring the workers, said he believed the project could be carried out in the near future, possibly with some government assistance.

"It is impossible to get sharecroppers from the relocation centers to come to the farms," Mr. Whitesides said. "Therefore, the seasonal workers will be brought in to relieve the labor shortage."

Regarding the Topaz center in Utah as a labor source, Mr. Whitesides explained that most of the inhabitants at that camp are generally considered as being from urban areas in the San Francisco Bay district and are probably not as familiar with farming as residents of the other two camps.

California State Senate Passes Anti-Alien Bill

Would Tighten Present Laws Denying Ownership Of Land to Aliens

SACRAMENTO — The California senate last week moved to clinch existing laws directed at ownership and control of land by aliens of Japanese ancestry by passing unanimously SB 140 by Senator Clair Engle of Tehama county, making it a felony for aliens to use the "subterfuge" of guardianship for enjoyment or possession of real property or for owners to lease to aliens by means of such subterfuges.

As it reached the assembly, the Engle bill prohibits alien guardians from profiting in any way from management of estates of American-born minors of alien ancestry and gives the attorney general full authority for investigation or prosecution or violations.

Nisei Fighter Wins Intermountain AAU Bantamweight Title

Knocking out his opponent in the finals of the intermountain senior AAU boxing championships in Salt Lake City, Frank Tominaga of Firth, Idaho, won the regional amateur title Wednesday night.

Tominaga won by a TKO over his opponent, Bernell McIntyre, Idaho Southern, in the second round. The first round was close, but in the second Tominaga backed McIntyre into a corner and blasted away with rights and lefts until the scrappy Idaho Southern fighter dropped to the canvas. McIntyre's seconds then threw in the towel, much to McIntyre's disgust.

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