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Supreme Court Hears Nisei Test Cases

Senate Committee Reports Relocation, Urging Release Of Loyal Evacuees from Centers

Reinstitution of Selective Service for Japanese Americans Recommended in Report By Senator Chandler on Recent Investigation

WASHINGTON—The senate military affairs committee Friday informally indorsed three recommendations made by Senator Albert D. Chandler, D., Ky., which would release all loyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the country's ten war relocation centers for military service or for resettlement outside the present camps.

Senator Chandler, head of a subcommittee investigating the relocation of the 110,000 west coast evacuees, submitted a three-point recommendation of policy which he asked to be implemented immediately by either executive order or legislation:

1. Reinstitution of selective service for all male Americans of Japanese ancestry.
2. Retention of "disloyal evacuees" in internment camps.
3. Employment of "loyal evacuees" in areas where they will be acceptable to the local population.

It was reported that the committee was undecided as to final disposition of the report. Because passage of indicated corrective legislation would take considerable time, it was believed Senator Chandler's recommendations will be submitted to President Roosevelt for possible executive action.

The United Press reported that the carrying out of Senator Chandler's proposals would "virtually abolish the War Relocation Authority."

Chandler said in his report that there are 135,430 persons of Japanese ancestry in the continental United States. Of this number, he reported that 105,750 are in relocation centers in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Arkansas, Arizona and California.

He reported that the War Department recently called for volunteers for a special combat regiment and that 6 percent, or 1181 men, in the relocation centers volunteered for military service. Of these, 800 were found physically acceptable.

To the question testing their loyalty to the United States, Chandler said that 24 per cent or 4783 answered in the negative, among 19,963 Japanese of draft age tested.

He reported that 7500 Japanese Americans were in the armed forces of the United States, the largest group training for combat service at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Senator Chandler said that the War Relocation Authority had been a "social experiment" and said that it had failed to achieve satisfactory segregation of disloyal evacuees, the United Press reported.

"Our friends and our enemies have been treated in the same way," he was quoted as saying.

Chandler's report said that rioting and fighting between loyal and disloyal groups in the ten war relocation camps should be stopped by abolishing the camps and by segregating the disloyal group.

The senate subcommittee, Chandler added, was in "general agreement" on the drafting of Americans of Japanese ancestry, reporting that 10,500 men between 17 and 37 years of age had expressed willingness to be drafted.

He said the camps are "breeding trouble" because of frequent clashes between friends and enemies of the United States in the centers.

Press services reported that some west coast congressmen had taken issue with the Chandler committee's recommendations.

Hawaii's Food Raised Largely By Japanese

Food Production Head Lauds Contribution, Says No Sabotage

BOISE, Idaho — Most of Hawaii's food is being produced by Japanese Americans and Japanese aliens under strict surveillance of the military, according to Walter F. Dillingham, director of food production for the Hawaiian Islands, who is visiting relatives and friends here.

"There are vast numbers of Japanese in the islands," the food production chief said, in an interview reported by the Idaho Daily Statesman, "but in spite of this fact, there is not a recorded case of sabotage to the American war effort. We have put the Japanese to work and they are doing a good job. The authorities in Washington are depending upon us and are giving support to our efforts in expanding our food production."

"Our people are of many races," Dillingham added. "But they are appreciative of the war necessity and are serving as loyally as one could ask of any community of our country."

Dillingham was appointed director of food production for the Hawaiian Islands by Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons during the latter's administration as military governor and is continuing in the same post under the civilian administration of Territorial Governor Ingram M. Stainback.

California Assembly Passes Lowery Bill as Session Ends

SACRAMENTO — The California state legislature wound up its 1943 regular session last Saturday by passing the Lowery Bill, which will authorize the state to take possession of evacuee-owned and other idle farm machinery by condemnation and payment.

The bill provides an appropriation of \$150,000 to acquire the idle farm equipment.

Aimed primarily at evacuees of Japanese ancestry, the bill's appropriation was cut from \$250,000 to \$150,000 by the senate, with the assembly Saturday night concurring on the amendments.

It was reported that evacuee-owned farm machinery in federal custody will not be affected by the bill.

Meanwhile, the senate passed SR 122, Donnelly, creating a committee of five senators to study the resettlement of evacuee Japanese. The bill carried an appropriation of \$10,000.

Two resolutions affecting the evacuees were passed by the assembly. The bills are Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 by Senator En-

Marengo Citizens Vote Approval Of Nisei Workers

MARENGO, Ill. — Employment of evacuee workers of Japanese ancestry on farms in the Marengo area—a project that was temporarily abandoned recently because of the protests of some local citizens—was approved by a 62 to 21 vote at a mass meeting of leading citizens which was called Saturday by the town council.

The Curtiss Candy Company, which withdrew three of these Japanese Americans from their farms in the area and dropped plans for getting 13 others from relocation centers, announced following the voting that it would continue with its original plans to employ such help.

The vote was taken after the Marengo Kiwanis club adopted a resolution stating "all citizens of this country are entitled to the privileges of citizenship without respect to color, creed and antecedents" and after four Marengo clergymen urged such employment.

Rules Committee Seeking Reports On Two Measures

WASHINGTON—Reports from federal agencies are being sought by Chairman Sabath, D., Ill., of the house rules committee on two resolutions proposing investigations of Japanese Americans in the United States, it was reported last week.

Sabath said that one, introduced by Rep. Leroy Johnson, R., Calif., would authorize investigation of all activities at war relocation centers.

The other, introduced by Rep. Jackson, D., Wash., would authorize the house to appoint a five-man committee to investigate the social, political and economic activities of Japanese in the United States, in order to formulate a program for handling them during the war and postwar periods.

Rep. Jackson last week also asked for the withdrawal of all Japanese Americans from the United States Army and also protested the War Department's program of allowing soldiers of Japanese ancestry "freedom of movement" in the west coast prohibited area.

gle, memorializing congress to initiate action for the forfeiture of American citizenship by persons professing dual citizenship and SJR No. 21 by Senator Burns, asking congress to make available for civilian use the property of Japanese evacuees.

The 1943 session also saw several bills directed at the citizenship and property rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry. However, most of these bills were still in committee when the legislative session was terminated.

The session also passed the Engle Anti-Alien Land bill, tightening up the present State Anti-Alien Land Law.

The state senate also decided to continue the Tenney "Little Dies" committee which has investigated persons of Japanese ancestry in California and recently filed a report on war relocation of evacuees in California, urging that civilian control of the centers be replaced by the military. The authorization carried an appropriation of \$20,000.

Yasui, Hirabayashi Appeals Challenge Constitutionality Of Evacuation of U. S. Citizens

Solicitor General Fahy Presents Government Case Justifying Forced Movement of Persons Of Japanese Ancestry from West Coast Areas

WASHINGTON—Challenging the constitutionality of military orders issued at the time of the west coast evacuation of citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast, two Americans of Japanese descent, Gordon K. Hirabayashi and Minoru Yasui, this week brought their appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Hirabayashi and Yasui cases had been certified to the Supreme Court by the Ninth District Federal Court after hearings in San Francisco in March.

The Japanese American Citizens League, the National American Civil Liberties Union and the Northern California committee of the ACLU filed briefs as "friends of the court," urging the high tribunal to reverse the convictions of Hirabayashi and Yasui for violations of military orders on the ground of discriminatory action.

The legality of military regulations imposing the curfew on west coast persons of Japanese ancestry and the excluding of citizens of Japanese race from designated areas was challenged in arguments Monday by attorneys for Hirabayashi on the ground that they constituted "racial discrimination" against American citizens.

The assertion was made by Frank L. Walters of Seattle and Harold Evans of Philadelphia, counsel for Hirabayashi, a former University of Washington student, who had been convicted in federal court in Seattle of violating the curfew regulations and of failing to report to an evacuation center. He had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The attorneys contended that their client was born in the United States and hence was an American citizen against whom the restrictive regulations could not constitutionally be applied.

Walters asserted that "the entire Japanese population of the west coast, more than 110,000 men, women and children, 70,000 of

Masaoka Will Appear Before House Hearing

WASHINGTON — With the repeal or modification of laws governing the prohibition of persons of Oriental ancestry from entering the United States as immigrants now under consideration, Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary, will appear in behalf of the Japanese American Citizens League at the special hearings of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, which will be held in Washington on Wednesday and Thursday, May 19 and 20.

Masaoka is expected to express the JACL's support for the Marcantonio and other bills which will grant naturalization rights to all persons, regardless of race, and will urge that loyal aliens of Japanese ancestry be permitted to become naturalized citizens.

The JACL's position, which will be presented by Masaoka, is expected to be that naturalization is an individual matter and that our loyal resident Japanese, many of whom have been in continuous residence in the United States for more than 40 years and who have been excellent "citizens," although never permitted to file for actual citizenship status, should be permitted to be naturalized.

Masaoka is also expected to make a special plea at the hearing for the "hansai" aliens of Japanese nationality who were brought to the United States by their parents while children and who have obtained their complete education in the United States.

JACL Counsel Charges Race Bias in Orders

A. L. Wirin Counters Government Argument On Racial Peculiarities

WASHINGTON — Contention that evacuation orders issued by military authorities and affecting American citizens of Japanese ancestry were "unconstitutional" because of the discriminatory nature of the restrictive regulations was expressed by A. L. Wirin, special counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League, when he appeared before the United States Supreme Court on Tuesday in the evacuation test cases of Minoru Yasui and Gordon K. Hirabayashi.

Wirin, Los Angeles attorney who is also representing the American Civil Liberties Union, declared that military orders were "issued in bad faith and were aimed at a group of persons solely because of their race and ancestry."

Quoting Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt's statement that a "Jap's a Jap and it makes no difference whether he's an American citizen or not," Wirin suggested that Gen. DeWitt was influenced by the historic race prejudice of the state of California when he issued the orders in question. These arguments were also contained in the 155-page brief filed by the JACL in the two cases as a "friend of the court."

Pointing out that the evacuated citizens received no opportunity for individual trial or hearing, Wirin held that such hearings could have been conducted and cited the British experience in this matter.

The JACL's brief received frequent mention during the hearing Tuesday since it was the only brief which attempted to answer the argument presented by Solicitor General Fahy, for the government, that Japanese were a peculiar type

Native Sons Oppose Japanese Residence Within California

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — An uncompromising policy of opposition to the granting of permanent residential rights to Japanese in this country was the theme of a conference of the Sixty-sixth Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West which opened here last Monday.

Prior to the conference, the San Francisco Examiner reported John J. Regan, grand secretary of the organization, as saying that Grand President Lloyd J. Cosgrove and other officers and delegates had been working on resolutions aimed at curbing Japanese privileges in the United States. Five hundred delegates from forty-four counties in California were to have attended the conference.

West Coast Congressmen Hit Move to Relax Restrictions Excluding Nisei from Coast

Rep. Anderson Leads Opposition in Congress
Against Any Change in Present Regulations.
Prohibiting Return of Evacuated Citizens

WASHINGTON—The west coast congressional bloc, which actively demanded the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast the immediate weeks following the attack on Pearl Harbor, last week initiated another campaign to prevent the relaxation of present restrictions totally excluding all civilians of Japanese lineage from returning to the evacuated area.

Led by Rep. John Z. Anderson, R., California, the congressmen opened verbal fire in congress on May 5 against any change in the present restrictions and asking that the proclamation under which Japanese Americans in the U. S. army may receive "freedom of movement" within the evacuated area be rescinded.

Rep. Anderson asked for an immediate investigation of the "Japanese problem" and also stated in a speech before congress that he favored the total exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast after the war.

The west coast bloc urged speedy consideration of the house resolution sponsored by Rep. Henry Jackson, D., Washington, asking for the creation of a special congressional committee to investigate persons of Japanese ancestry.

Anderson said he "feared serious racial troubles if any attempt is made to move the Japanese back to the west coast when the war is terminated." He endorsed recent statements by Lt. Gen. John L. De Witt regarding the evacuated citizens.

Other coast congressmen joined Anderson in demanding the exclusion of the evacuees.

"The Japanese are out and they should stay out," Rep. Rolph, R., California, declared.

Rep. Costello, D., California, challenged congress to "distinguish a good Japanese from a bad one."

Rep. Hinshaw, R., California, urged support of the stand taken by Gen. DeWitt.

Joining in the debate, two other California Republicans, Poulson and Englebright, urged the barring of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the evacuated zones.

Representatives from California, Oregon and Washington met with members of chambers of commerce from coastal cities and reported that their first move to prevent the return of the evacuees would be to confer with Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy regarding the War Department's policy of giving all American soldiers of Japanese ancestry "freedom of movement" inside the evacuated area.

McCloy wrote Rep. Poulson, R., California, it was the War Department's feeling that Japanese American soldiers cannot be called upon "to fight in combat against the enemy without at the same time extending to them the privileges all other American soldiers have."

California congressmen appointed Rep. Costello as chairman of a committee to consult with the War Department opposing the policy of allowing Japanese-American soldiers on furlough to return to the evacuated zone. Other members of Costello's committee are Representatives Englebright, Izac, Anderson and Tolan.

FSA Camp Opened For Evacuees in Idaho

NAMPA, Idaho — An FSA mobile camp for evacuee farm workers from WRA centers has been set up near Melba with W. A. Bickford as employment representative, W. J. Adams, manager of the Nampa U. S. employment office, said.

The camp, with mess hall and sanitary facilities, can house 40 persons.

Children's Haven Opens at Rohwer

ROHWER, Ark. — The doors of the Rohwer Toyland were officially opened early last week to all children 6 to 15 as President Tad Isomoto of the Royal Dukes and Kango Kunitzugu cut the ribbons and Mrs. Yasumichi Umezuka turned the key, according to the Rohwer Outpost.

The Toyland was dedicated to

NISEI AGAINST RETURN TO COAST, SAYS TOPAZ HEAD

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The thousands of nisei in War Relocation Authority centers do not want to return to California, according to Charles Ernst, director of the Central Utah relocation project at Topaz, Utah.

Addressing the annual California conference of social work here, Ernst declared, "The young Japanese Americans look at the situation realistically. Most of them want to go east and settle. Getting them out of their old ruts will make American citizens of them. I think America needs them, but I think they should be sent somewhere other than California."

Ernst added that the United States could assimilate the 107,000 evacuees now in the ten relocation centers. About 19,000 of them, he pointed out, could go into the army through selective service, and with the exception of the very young, the very old and the disloyal, the rest could be placed at work on farms, in technical fields

John McCloy Sees Place For Japanese in California

Centers May Elect Issei to Office In New WRA Ruling

AMACHE, Colo. — War relocation centers may now elect issei to offices, according to new administrative instructions from the Washington WRA office, it was reported here by the Granada Pioneer.

"All persons who are 21 years of age or over, whether citizens or aliens, shall be eligible to hold elective offices," the new instruction declares.

The revision of the former instruction, which limited elective offices to nisei, was necessitated by the fact that a great many citizens are leaving the centers for outside employment, it was stated by the Pioneer.

The Granada center must amend its charter to allow for the new ruling.

Nevada Board Bans Use of Japanese Labor

RENO, Nev. — Although one member of the Washoe county commissioners had changed his stand taken at a previous session, the board voted two to one against welcoming farm workers of Japanese ancestry into this section but stated that individual evacuee workers could be hired.

A. Clair Barrett, WRA official, appeared before the board and asked that the ban be lifted. Commissioner Carl Shelley said he had thought it over and was willing to admit American-born Japanese into Washoe county to work on farms and ranches, but Commissioners James Peckman and S. M. Pickett were as adamant as before, and said Nevada—at least this part of Nevada—does not want them.

The commissioners, however, informed the WRA representative that if there were specific requests for the evacuee workers that they could work on farms in the county, but that the responsibility for the conduct of the workers would rest with the individual employers.

the Royal Dukes, the American Friends Service committee and other contributors. Over a thousand toys and games are now carried at the Toyland.

Utah Educator Praises Topaz School System

The educational program at the Japanese relocation center at Topaz was warmly praised by Charles H. Skidmore, state superintendent of public instruction, following a visit the educator made to the Utah center last Sunday and Monday.

"The education system at Topaz has a big job to do, teaching the Japanese American children that people of all races do have an opportunity in this country so long as they remain loyal Americans," Mr. Skidmore said. "The schools seem to be very well serving the purpose for which they were created, and the administrators and teachers are doing an excellent job."

Mr. Skidmore inspected the Topaz center in the company of Dr. Franklin S. Harris, president of Brigham Young university; Dr. Arthur L. Beeley of the University of Utah; Dr. John C. Carlisle of Utah State Agricultural college, and Rulon Hinkle, member of the Advisory Council on Education for the center.

The group toured the entire camp, paying special attention to the educational facilities, and met with Supt. L. G. Noble, of the Topaz educational department.

and in offices.

There were 7800 Japanese Americans at Topaz, Ernst said, "and I think of them as loyal citizens, for the few who are not are treated as such."

LOS ANGELES — Feeling in the high government quarters that loyal citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry can be returned safely to the Pacific coast was seen recently in new assurances from Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy that "no arbitrary decisions" will be made by federal authorities studying proposals for modifying the relocation program, the Washington correspondent of the Los Angeles Times reported in a dispatch published May 3.

McCloy was reported to have told W. G. Herron, representative of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in Washington, "I feel confident that there is a place in California and elsewhere for loyal Japanese. I also feel that if the problem is dealt with, we may greatly improve the situation which previously existed in this country with regard to the Japanese."

Hirabayashi, Yasui Cases Heard By Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)
whom were citizens, were torn from their homes, occupations and schools and forced to remain in camps surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by soldiers.

Evans contended that the regulations imposed by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command, were not validly authorized by congress.

"The statute under which Hirabayashi was convicted," he asserted, "is void because it is too vague and because, if construed to authorize the military orders, it unlawfully delegates legislative power to the military and improperly authorizes control over civilians by military authority."

Evans said that no hearing was provided by which his client could "establish his loyalty."

Yasui Counsel Hits Curfew

Appearing before the high court Tuesday morning, E. F. Bernard of Portland, Ore., counsel for Yasui, declared that "the curfew law was the first assault on the constitutional rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, but it was the initial one which led to the disgraceful situation where American citizens are staring through barbed-wire barricades on this land of freedom."

"Recent European history," he added, "should make plain to us the danger of wholesale proscription."

Yasui, a former resident of Hood River, Ore., is now in the Multnomah county jail in Portland, serv-

New Born Baby Confounds Coast Exclusion Orders

HANFORD, Calif. — Persons of Japanese descent have been excluded from the Western Defense Command but Teruwo Kajiya, indifferent to the ruling, came into California through the maternity ward at the Kings county hospital, reports the Oakland Tribune.

The birth of the child on April 29 was revealed last week when hospital authorities registered him at the county clerk's office. Mrs. Kajiya, 44, has been a patient at the Springville hospital.

Teruwo was her fourth child. The other three are in relocation centers. Kasuke Kajiya, the father, formerly was employed as a ranch worker in Visalia. He was sent to a relocation center at Poston, Ariz., but recently was released to work on a ranch at Harlem, Mont. The Kajiya's were married in 1921 in Japan.

Having registered the baby, the hospital was wondering just what came next, the Tribune said. No one seemed to know what his status was under the evacuation orders.

Teruo, who weighed nine pounds eight and a half ounces when he was born has not seen his mother since birth to prevent his contract-

ing his mother's illness. Mrs. Kajiya will be returned to Springville, but there are no facilities there for caring for new-born infants even if she were permitted to see the child.

Dr. Lloyd Lees said the hospital did not feel the baby was its responsibility since Mrs. Kajiya was transferred here only for the delivery. Just where the child would be sent was a matter of conjecture, he said, but he was not optimistic about a speedy decision.

"We have one Japanese in the hospital who has been here for months," he said. "I keep writing letters about him and get answers from some other official. When I write to him, I get letters from someone else."

He said he had War Relocation Authority forms to fill out to explain how young Kojiya crashed the Western Defense Command but he thought the hospital would keep the baby after filling them out until a decision was made rather than go through all the letter writing again.

Meanwhile, Teruwo goes on gaining weight and growing older just as if he belonged here, the Tribune commented.

Twin Falls JACL Elects Morita As New President

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Shig Morita of Filer was elected president of the Magic Valley chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League at a meeting Saturday night, May 8, at the Idaho Power company's auditorium.

Elected with Morita were Tsutomu Abo, Rupert, vice president; Mrs. Ivy Yamasaki, Twin Falls, rec. sec.; George Makabe, Twin Falls, cor. sec.; George Ogata, Jerome, treas.; Tishi Saito, Twin Falls, social chairman.

Morita and Abo were named as official delegates, and Mrs. Yamasaki and Makabe as alternates.

In addition to the above officers, a representative, with duties corresponding to those of the vice president, will be elected from each of the following districts: Jerome, Rupert-Burley and Twin Falls.

The chapter has at present 44 members, more than half of whom are native to Idaho. Eight counties are covered by the chapter.

Morita said the purpose of the JACL organization is to promote the welfare of American citizens of Japanese ancestry working in the community, and to work for closer cooperation between workers and employers.

Advisory Group Formed in New York City

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. — A "New York City Advisory Committee for Japanese Americans" has been organized here with the approval of the War Relocation Authority and the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, it was announced this week.

The committee, it was said, will offer the following services to those who are coming to resettle in New York City: "meeting trains, securing suitable lodgings, general counseling, hospitality."

Inquiries concerning employment, it was added, should be directed to Mr. Robert Cullum, WRA office, 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

"The committee welcomes correspondence from anyone who is planning to come to New York, so that arrangements for meeting trains and securing rooms can be made in advance," the announcement said. The committee is located at 150 Fifth avenue, eleventh floor, New York, N. Y.

The committee consists of representatives of the following agencies: Community Service Society of New York, International Center of the YWCA, Travelers Aid Society, Women's Division of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, YMCA, YWCA, Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans and the New York Church Committee for Japanese work.

In case of any "emergency" upon arrival, the Travelers Aid desk, situated in railroad and bus terminals, should be consulted, it was advised.

1,431 Left Poston Since February 1st

SAN FRANCISCO — The War Relocation Authority reported that 200 evacuees in the Poston, Ariz., relocation center were given seasonal leaves last week to work in agricultural harvests.

The WRA said a total of 1,431 have been given either permanent or temporary leave from the Poston camp since February 1. Eight hundred left the Poston camp in April.

been evidence of extensive espionage at Pearl Harbor, made it imperative to take adequate precautionary steps.

"Although it may be assumed that the majority of the Japanese residents on the west coast were loyal to the United States, the very presence of the entire group presented grave danger because that group comprehended an unknown number of unidentified persons who constituted a serious threat."

"The exigencies of war may demand the imposition of restraints that would be unwarranted in times of peace. Indeed, an individual may be required to give up his freedom and lay down his life. The curfew and exclusion measures are certainly less drastic than compulsory military service."

JACL Brief in Evacuation Raised Cases Opposes Race Issue By Government Attorney

National Organization Files Comprehensive Document Presenting the Case for Americans Of Japanese Ancestry Before Supreme Court

An exhaustive brief, believed to be the most thorough attempt made thus far to answer government arguments justifying the wholesale evacuation of Japanese from the west coast, was submitted this week before the United States Supreme Court by the National Japanese American Citizens League. The JACL "friend of court" brief, a document of 155 pages, was filed in support of the Hirabayashi and Yasui test cases, which were heard jointly by the high court Monday and Tuesday.

The brief opens with a statement of JACL policy and attitude on the whole question of evacuation and is a comprehensive review of the background and events leading to the clearing out of all Japanese from the Pacific Coast. Legal precedents and pre-evacuation statements by high government officials are liberally quoted, and the past and present status of Americans of Japanese ancestry is clarified in an effort to prove invalid the military orders which brought about the largest forced migration in American history.

Major contention of the brief is that the evacuation orders, aimed only against and affecting only Americans of a particular race, "violate the minimum requirements of equality inherent in due process of law," and that the expulsion of the Japanese from the Pacific states was engineered by "a small but highly organized vigorously anti-Japanese element" which "took advantage of the fears, confusion, rumors and emotions engendered by the war to press their fanatical program . . ."

The introductory to the brief states that the JACL agreed to cooperate in the evacuation process, but that the organization "did not then, and does not now, concede the legality or constitutionality of this unprecedented action."

The concern of the League, the introductory concludes, "is for all the minority racial groups in this country who may be the next victims of similar discrimination resulting from war or other prejudices and hysterias . . . unless this court calls an immediate halt to the arbitrary and discriminatory treatment meted out to the 80,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry—the most defenseless and most misunderstood group of citizens in our land today."

More than 20 pages of the brief are devoted to refute the "myth" of a dual citizenship problem among Americans of Japanese ancestry, and to prove that "no people of foreign origin have exercised themselves as greatly to terminate dual citizenship than have the Japanese in America and their children." Many authorities on international law are quoted to refute the existence of a dual citizenship problem.

A particularly telling passage is that which holds up the contrast between the treatment of Japanese in the Territory of Hawaii and that accorded their racial brothers of the Pacific Coast as enduring proof that all of the reasons advanced in behalf of the evacuation "will not endure the tests of logic and time."

"It is a strange thing that all the arguments for west coast evacuation apply much more to a place where evacuation never took place," the brief states.

Case after case of special interest groups which strove successfully to evict Japanese from the farms and shops of the Pacific coast are cited, with direct quotations of undisguised hatred and prejudice voiced by spokesmen for such groups.

Austin E. Anson, managing secretary of the Salinas Vegetable Growers-Shippers Association, is quoted, for instance, as follows: "We're charged with wanting to get rid of the Japs for selfish reasons. We might as well be honest. We do."

The entire history of anti-Oriental agitation, especially in California, is pointedly recounted and leads to the charge that "the formula of military necessity is a face-saving device by which the nation now seeks to excuse the extent to which it has yielded to the historic Know-Nothingism of the West."

The JACL in a final argument (Continued on Page 8)

More Volunteers Leave From Hunt

HUNT, Idaho — A group of 31 American-born Japanese from the Minidoka Relocation Center left Thursday night for the Fort Douglas Reception Center, Salt Lake City, for final physical examinations and induction into the U. S. Army.

They were the second group to leave from the Minidoka center where more than 300 have volunteered for the Army. They will be trained in a Japanese-American combat unit at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

Those who left Thursday night were: Roy Kazuyuki Komachi, Minoru Nagaoka, Shigeo Tom Sakai, Robert Tsuyoshi Endo, Michael Masayuki Ozaki, Samuel Sakae Aoyama, Kazuo Kiyomura, Mitsuru Mitz Yamamoto, Tony Satoru Sumamoto, Tatsuya Ariyasu, Edward Aasuku Sasaki, Frances Kinoshita, Hideo Sam Onoda, Franklin Masahiro Koriyama, Masayasu Mac Nogaki, Kenji Nagaishi, Hiroshi Sumida, Yutaka Morishita, George Morishita, Tadao Horita, Tatsumi Tada, Tom Namba, Terry Ogawa, Hifumi Matsui, Sam Sasaki, Roy Susuki, Mathew Masato Hasegawa, Victor Moriyasu, Howard Sakura (acting corporal), Chester Sakura, and Yahachi Sagami.

ACLU Files "Friend of Court" In Evacuation Test Cases

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The American Civil Liberties Union last week submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States a brief as a "friend of the court" in behalf of Gordon Hirabayashi and Minoru Yasui, American citizens of Japanese ancestry, whose challenge of the constitutionality of the military exclusion orders, evacuating American citizens of Japanese descent from the Pacific coast, is pending before the Supreme Court.

As reported in the Open Forum, published by the Southern California ACLU, the brief declares: "The government in our judgment has the constitutional right in the present war to establish military zones and to remove persons, either citizens or aliens, from such zones when their presence may endanger national security, even in the absence of a declaration of martial law. Such removals, however, are justified only if directly necessary to the prosecution of the war or the defense of national security."

"Except in cases of immediate emergency, the necessity for such removals should be determined by civilian authorities and such removals should be carried out by civilian authorities. Such removals should be carried out in a manner, and based upon a classification, having a reasonable relationship to the danger intended to be met."

"Each person affected should have an opportunity of showing that he does not come within the necessities of the situation; and hearing boards should be established to pass upon all such claims."

"Persons so removed, unless held for other reasons, should be allowed full liberty in the United States outside of such military zones. Their property rights should be fully protected and reasonable arrangements should

Coordinated Action on Nisei Problems Sought at Parley

Large Nisei Influx Into St. Paul Area Reported by Tanbara

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Many evacuees are now coming to this city, according to Earl Tanbara, of the St. Paul office of the National JACL. Tanbara added that the housing problem is more serious than ever before.

Tanbara was a speaker at a panel discussion held recently at the Westminster Presbyterian church in Minneapolis. Other speakers on the program included Lt. Paul Rush, formerly of St. Paul University at Tokyo, Japan; Capt. Doud and Dr. Morris Robinson. Tanbara also spoke before a state vocational meeting of high school students at the university farm campus. The students were reported as especially interested in the agricultural activities and accomplishments of the evacuees.

Garey, McWilliams, whose book on racial minorities, "Brothers Under the Skin," was published recently, was a guest speaker at a state conference of social workers held here.

Sacramento Farm Bureau Opposes Evacuees' Return

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The board of directors of the Sacramento county farm bureau last week urged the American Legion and other groups to continue opposition to any proposal for returning Japanese evacuees to the west coast, and recommended "prompt seizure" and sale of all farm implements owned by Japanese who formerly resided in the area.

A resolution passed by the group declared that Japanese are "an alien and unassimilable race whose standards are contrary to the American way of life," and that their re-establishment in evacuated areas would cause "unrest" in the coastal population.

Special National JACL Meet In New York City Will Discuss Resettlement of Evacuees

NEW YORK—With representatives of more than 50 organizations expected to attend, the National Japanese American Citizens League will hold a special eastern regional conference on May 17 and 18 at American Common, 40 East 40th Street, in New York City.

Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the National JACL, declared that the organizations invited to the conference are those which have been interested in the wartime problems of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, is expected to speak at the Monday afternoon session.

Other guest speakers will include C. V. Hibbart, director of the National Student Relocation Council; John W. Thomas, secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Society; Roger Baldwin, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and George Rundquist, director of the Committee on Japanese American Resettlement.

Saburo Kido, National JACL president, Dr. T. T. Yatabe, past national president and Chicago representative of the JACL, and Larry Tajiri, editor of the Pacific Citizen, will represent the National JACL.

Masaoka will preside as chairman of the conference. T. Scott Miyakawa of New York City has assisted in arrangements for the meeting.

Masaoka stated that one of the primary purposes of this first JACL conference in New York City was to bring all interested individuals and organizations in the East up to date on the problems of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

"We hope that the conference will help work out a coordinated program of action which will be built around our National JACL objectives for the return of full citizenship rights to Japanese Americans," he added.

The conference program was announced as follows:

- Monday, May 7, 2 p. m.**
1. Pledge of Allegiance.
 2. Introductory remarks, Mike Masaoka, chairman.
 3. Evacuation and Its Aftermath, Larry Tajiri, Salt Lake City.
 4. The WRA: Present Status and Future Plans, Dillon S. Myer, Washington, D. C.
 5. The Resettlement Program, George Rundquist, New York City.
 6. The Resettlement Problem, Dr. T. T. Yatabe, Chicago, formerly of Jerome relocation center, Arkansas.

- Tuesday, May 18, 2 p. m.**
1. Student Relocation Program, C. V. Hibbart, Philadelphia.
 2. The Relocation Center Program, John W. Thomas, New York City.
 3. Relocation Center Problems, Saburo Kido, Salt Lake City, formerly of Poston, Arizona.
 4. The problem of Civil Liberties, Roger Baldwin, New York.
 5. The Government, Legislative and Public Relations Problems.
 6. Announcements.

Tuesday, May 18, 8 p. m.

There will be a consideration of the problems presented at the previous sessions, with special emphasis on the formulation of a concrete and workable plan of action.

Placer County's Supervisors Oppose Nisei Citizenship

AUBURN, Calif. — Supervisors of Placer county last week adopted a resolution requesting all persons of Japanese ancestry, alien or native-born, be prohibited from becoming United States citizens, and that they be forbidden to own farm or agricultural land or other real property.

The motion was made by Supervisor Jerry Shelly of Roseville and seconded by Supervisor Charles Geinsendorfer of Colfax.

JACL Officials Will Speak to New York Japanese Americans

NEW YORK — The general problems of Japanese Americans and the National JACL's objectives will be discussed at a mass meeting of Japanese and Japanese Americans at the Japanese Methodist Institute in New York City on Sunday, May 16.

Officials of the National JACL who are expected to address the meeting include Mike Masaoka, Saburo Kido, Dr. T. T. Yatabe and Larry Tajiri.

Masaoka will also present the JACL's views at a meeting at American Common, sponsored by the Common Council for American Unity, at which time discrimination in Oriental immigration and its effect on the war will be discussed.

Eisenhower To Assume School Post

First WRA Head Accepts Presidency Of Kansas College

WASHINGTON—Milton S. Eisenhower, first national director of the War Relocation Authority, will leave his post of associate director of the Office of War Information to become president of Kansas State college, his alma mater, on Sept. 1.

Mr. Eisenhower, who has held important government posts for the past 17 years, is a younger brother of Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of Allied forces in North Africa.

Elmer Davis, director of OWI, said he had worked with Mr. Eisenhower "in as complete harmony as any partnership could ever."

Mr. Eisenhower, who is 43 years old, was born in Abilene, Kansas, and educated at Kansas State and Edinburgh. He was appointed by President Roosevelt to organize the civilian government agency to take charge of the relocation of west coast evacuees in March, 1942. He left the WRA post in June to become administrative director of OWI.

The First Victim

The criminal record of the Nipponese aggressors who are the equal if not superior cousins in infamy of the German Nazis is as long as it is dishonorable. They who now fatuously boast of bringing humiliation and death to the mightiest of the democracies first practiced their criminal methods at home more than a decade ago. They murdered and intimidated their way into power, literally in a sea of blood extracted from now dead and almost forgotten Japanese statesmen, scholars, labor leaders and military moderates who, as a pre-condition for peaceful relations with the rest of the world, sought to keep functioning in Japan a rudimentary form of democracy. The first victims of the usurpers of the Japanese national State, as in the cases of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, were their own people. —From an editorial in the Minidoka Irrigator.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

A Dangerous Argument

It is both alarming and regrettable that Solicitor General Charles Fahy, in presenting the government's case in the controversy over the constitutionality of the military orders which restricted and uprooted the lives of 80,000 American citizens of Japanese descent, has advanced before the highest tribunal of the land the patently questionable argument that Japanese Americans are a peculiar type of people who had to be considered and treated in a special manner. Word received from Washington, where two test cases challenging the validity of Lieutenant General DeWitt's curfew and evacuation orders were accorded verbal hearing by the United States Supreme Court on Monday and Tuesday, conveys the report that the Solicitor General contended that language schools, filial affiliations, unassimilability and other aspects of pre-evacuation Japanese community life on the west coast placed them, the nisei, in a distinct category by themselves, separate and apart from other racial minorities, and that their peculiarities justified a special classification on the basis of race.

That a high official representing the government as its legal spokesman before the United States Supreme Court should attempt to justify government action with an argument bearing an uncomfortable resemblance to certain obnoxious tenets which gained notoriety in a volume entitled *Mein Kampf*, is more than sufficient cause for expressing a profound concern for the future of this democracy. While a display of racial bias and prejudice is common enough among certain politicians and provincial authorities, it is not every day that a counselor for the federal government adopts a racial argument in a debate before the benches occupied by the nation's ultimate arbiters.

Solicitor General Fahy's ill-advised remarks contrast sharply and unfavorably with the tempered, rational and fair-minded views which have often been expressed on the subject of America's Japanese by officials of equal and higher position. There is ample reason to believe, therefore, that Japanese Americans will not be alone in feeling and voicing anxiety upon hearing the screechings of native fascism translated into the less harsh but nonetheless dangerous phraseology of a federal counselor.

All who feel that anxiety may find interest and hope in the fact that the Japanese American Citizens League has filed with the Supreme Court a brief *amicus curiae* in support of the Yasui and Hirabayashi test cases which, while being reviewed by the high tribunal, elicited the Solicitor General's completely untenable statements.

There is no more eloquent refutation of the particular argument advanced by the counsel for the government than that passage in the JACL brief which states that "it is a strange thing that all the arguments for West Coast evacuation apply much more to a place where evacuation never took place. It is said that the West Coast evacuation was necessary because of danger from attack. Yet it was at Hawaii that the first and most important attack of the war took place, and Hawaii is 1500 miles closer to the main theatre of war in the Pacific. It is said that evacuation was necessary because of the numbers of persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast, yet in Hawaii they repre-

Victory at Marengo

Democracy won out in one sector of the home front this week. A town council meeting of leading citizens in Marengo, Ill., by a 62 to 21 vote approved the employment of Japanese American evacuee workers on farms in the vicinity. The Curtiss Candy Company, which had been forced to withdraw three Japanese Americans from its farms in the Marengo area and abandoned plans for employing additional evacuees from relocation centers, subsequently announced that it will re-institute its original policy of hiring Japanese Americans.

The development is a heartening reversal of the adverse position in which three relocated Japanese Americans found themselves a few weeks ago. At that time, a minority of Marengo citizens, understandably aroused by the murder of the Doolittle flyers, opposed the employment of Japanese Americans, and made it necessary for the Curtiss Candy Company and the WRA to remove three from their jobs. The incident was a plain case of an irrational attitude and a misunderstanding of the issues of the war combining to defeat the rational, democratic American way, and its unfortunate occurrence was cause for considerable concern, not only among Japanese Americans, but also among other advocates of American fairness—as later events were to prove.

The righting of the wrong at Marengo is to be credited to four clergymen of courage and clear minds, to those citizens of that area who refused to let Tokyo's warlords divert them from democratic practices, and to the Marengo Kiwanis Club which resolved that "all citizens of this country are entitled to the privileges of citizenship without respect to color, creed and antecedents."

Japanese Americans and all others determined that democracy shall not be a casualty of this war owe these Marengo citizens many thanks, and can find new encouragement in the fact that our cause is winning in our backyard, as well as on the battlefields overseas.

End of the "Citizen"

For all Americans, including those of Japanese ancestry, we have always advocated complete absorption and assimilation with the economic and social life of this country. It therefore seems paradoxical that at the same time we must push such all-nisei projects as the Japanese American Citizens League and the Pacific Citizen.

We see, however, the time when the Pacific Citizen, having served its usefulness, disappears.

So long as the nisei are attacked upon a racial basis, so long must the Pacific Citizen continue. There will come a time, certainly, when an injury upon a nisei is an injury upon an individual citizen of this country. There will come a time when all the people of this country realize that an injustice to one of its citizens, nisei or any other, is an injustice to all. When that day comes, there will be no need for a nisei newspaper.

The nisei press, like the negro press, the Chinese press and the Italian press, reflects a social condition. It reflects an ingrown society whose bond is racial. Though that press depict purely social activities, it indicates that we have not yet attained that ideal—the assimilation of all the groups, blocs and peoples that constitute this country.

America cannot achieve her final growth until these ingrown social blocs have disappeared. The races that live side by side become the races that are pitted one against the other in the established technique of the Fascist, foreign or native.

When we have achieved oneness with all the races of America, we shall have done away with the need for the minority press.

sent 37 per cent of the population and on the West Coast approximately 1 per cent. Hawaii too had its Japanese language schools (and Chinese and Korean language schools as well). It had Shinto Shrines, dual citizens and residents who had taken trips to Japan...

But the Japanese in Hawaii were not considered a peculiar type of people. They were not arbitrarily relegated to a special category or classification. They were not evacuated. And Hawaii, accepting and making good use of its Japanese as American citizens and subjects and as an integral part of Territorial humanity, is doing very well as a fortress and outpost of American democracy.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Political Football

It becomes increasingly apparent that last week's verbal furore in Congress over the alleged "pampering and coddling" of evacuees at the Heart Mountain war relocation center was instigated with more in mind than the mere embarrassment of the War Relocation Authority.

In Wyoming, at least, and that is where the Heart Mountain center is located, the west coast evacuees seem to have been caught in a crossfire between Old Deal and New Deal forces, with the Republicans doing most of the shooting. The attack on the WRA, complete with snide remarks about "social experiments" and "bureaucrats," coincides with similar offensives by the hatchmen of political reaction against the Farm Security Administration, the Federal Communications Commission, and even the OWI. The WRA is in the disfavor of congressional reactionaries as much because of the fact that it is a New Deal agency as for its attempt to approach the whole ugly problem of racial segregation with sympathy and decency.

Senator Robertson, an Old Deal Republican, was elected last November in a bitterly contested election. He immediately saw political capital in the fact that 10,000 unfortunate war refugees, all of Japanese ancestry, had been relocated in his bailiwick for the duration. Senator Robertson, although he had never visited the Heart Mountain center, which is only 13 miles from his home town

of Cody, immediately gave out with statements about "luxuries" provided by the "social reformers" of the WRA for the evacuees. At the time of his first statement about Heart Mountain, Senator Robertson's charges were answered by a Democratic party official at Cheyenne, who declared that the junior senator from Wyoming was indulging in a bit of party politics and prejudices. Since taking office in January, Senator Robertson has continued to voice his accusations of the "pampering and coddling" of the residents of the war relocation center. He has never personally visited the project, although invited to do so.

It is damaging to the evacuees' morale, already strained by all heart-rending experiences of evacuation, that their present situation has become the center of bitter political controversy. Evacuation and relocation is not a New Deal problem, a fact to which even such an unregenerated New Deal-hater as Westbrook Pegler has attested. The decision to evacuate the Japanese and the nisei was made and carried out by military authorities. The New Deal agency, the WRA, stepped in when the military had finished its job of moving the people. If the WRA has erred in its program to relocate the evacuees, such errors were generally made on the side of humanity, for it must always be remembered that almost 70 per cent of the evacuees are American citizens unaccused of any crime. In general, however, the War Relocation Authority has done a splendid job under the prevailing conditions, the difficulties of sustaining a belief in American democracy among people who, though not accused of disloyal acts, were placed behind barbed-wire and armed guards. The fact that a majority of the evacuees questioned during the recent registration have indicated that they have maintained their faith in America is a strong argument to the credit of the War Relocation Authority. Stripped of property, torn from their homes, a small percentage of the evacuees indicated that they had lost faith, but the greater number has been able to maintain faith in the inherent justice of the American way.

The west coast congressional cabal, which last week violently opposed any move to return any of the evacuees to the evacuated zone, is largely composed of gentlemen of anti-New Deal temper and includes such diehards as Anderson and Costello of California, along with Republicans Rolph, Englebright, Leroy Johnson, Poulson and Gearhart, and Democrats Izac and Tolan, all of California, and Angell of Oregon and Jackson of Washington. The group has lost its spiritual leader in Leland S. Ford, who once wanted to place labor leaders in concentration camps, and who was defeated by young Will Rogers Jr. at the last election.

this mass of the people is to be distinguished from the military caste that has now gained dominance; and this is a difference that has existed for at least a thousand years—in customs, ideals and outlook on life. The attributes of the military caste, as we know, are such as we now term "fascist."

Harris believes that the military, in their dominance, is able to inflict its imprint upon the Japanese; but that the imprint doesn't take too deeply and readily goes away.

The military is able to make a fanatic warrior out of the Japanese youth, as has been reported. "But," Harris says, "if he would happen to be taken prisoner he is apt to reveal (as his captors have told us) that he, too, is human. The bent bow relaxes. Freed from the ever-present atmosphere of tense, ferocious, selfless determination which he has breathed since joining the army, he drifts back—though there are, of course, exceptions—to his former careless self, and perhaps has no great wish to escape or be rescued."

Harris points out, too, that the dominance of the military has been gained only over a strong opposition. He writes:

"When the modern builders of
(Continued on Page 5)

Re: Japan

HARPER'S ARTICLE CLARIFIES ROLE OF MILITARY

The May issue of Harper's has an article by Omori Harris, titled "Will Japan Crack Up?"

Omori Harris, it is explained, is W. E. Harris, who left Japan shortly before Pearl Harbor after residing there as an English teacher for close to 40 years.

As an English teacher, Harris taught at the Military Academy, the Staff College, the First High School, the Third Middle School, and the Peers' College, besides two or three evenings a week at a large private school where the students were mostly store clerks, factory hands and a few retired merchants. Among Harris' pupils, also, were the Emperor's brothers, Chichibu and Mikasa.

Harris, therefore, was not only a resident of Japan for nearly forty years, but he also had the opportunity of coming into contact with all sorts of people, ranging from factory clerks to the emperor's brothers, from schoolboys to retired merchants.

In his article, based upon this extensive acquaintanceship with the Japanese, Harris brings out a number of basic facts about the history of Japan and the Japanese people. He doesn't say anything startlingly new, but he does hold to those things which may be accepted as patently true in days of peace, but tend to be forgotten in a time of war.

By holding to these truths, such as that the cult of emperor worship is not at all what it is now trumped up to be, Harris makes clear his belief that Japan is at present dominated by a small but powerful group of militarists, and the war we fight against Japan is a war against fascism.

Harris begins by pointing out that the West has known little about Japan and its people; and that, in this absence of knowledge, a legend has grown up. To wit:

"Excelling all others in courage, patriotism, industry and self-sacrifice, loyalty and scorn of death, they are, we have lately discovered, at the same time cunning, treacherous, brutal, bloodthirsty, cruel, longanimous and inflexibly persistent."

But, Harris says, "After nearly forty years' residence among them I am inclined to say that in all these respects they are, in the mass and by nature, remarkably like the rest of the world."

However, Harris emphasizes,

Vagaries

U. S. Press . . .

One factor which has not helped morale at the Manzanar and Poston relocation centers is the fact that two Los Angeles papers, the Times and the Examiner, are the main sources of news for the evacuees. Hundreds of copies of both papers are sold daily in the two centers. The Times and the Hearst Examiner have both violently opposed the lessening of restrictions on persons of Japanese ancestry, loyal or otherwise, and their editorial policies have tended to incite race violence. Reading these newspapers, the evacuees get a perverted view of the general attitude of their fellow Americans regarding their status. The policies of the L. A. Times and the Examiner are helping sustain those insidious forces within the centers which are attempting to destroy the Americanism of the Nisei evacuees. . . . The majority of U. S. newspapers have been fair and understanding in their editorial treatments of the Japanese American problems. Outside the west coast, 98 per cent of the press has maintained a thoroughly American approach to the entire problem. Papers like the New York Times, Baltimore Sun, Chicago Sun, New York PM, Minneapolis Journal, Des Moines Register, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Denver Rocky Mountain News, Christian Science Monitor, ranking among the nation's outstanding dailies, have been consistently fair in news and editorial matters relating to Americans with Japanese faces. . . . Newspapers in the intermountain area, with the single exception of the Denver Post, have also maintained an attitude generally uncolored by the bitter prejudice exhibited by west coast papers.

Report . . .

Senator Chandler's committee investigating relocation reported to the senate last week that 71,000 of the 105,750 evacuees in the war relocation centers are American-born citizens, of whom 5680 were "kibei." The Chandler report declared that 65,320, or 92 per cent of the evacuee citizens in the camps, were educated in the United States and never have been to Japan. . . . The committee also reported that 14,800 persons of Japanese ancestry, living outside the prohibited west coast area at the time of evacuation, were never assigned to camps, while 6238 evacuees were now out on leave from the WRA centers. . . . The committee also noted that the average age of the 34,750 aliens of Japanese ancestry in the centers was 59 years.

War Workers . . .

Several Nisei war workers at a Hawaiian airfield were severely injured recently when an army bomber crashed near a concentration project on which they were working. . . . The dominion government's program of compulsory liquidation of real estate owned by evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry in Vancouver and elsewhere in British Columbia is being fought by the evacuees who are now raising a fund of 10 per cent of their annual civic taxation with which to finance a court fight testing the Canadian government's order. . . . Meanwhile, Canadian evacuees are putting pressure on members of their group who have been appointed by the government to act on advisory committees to facilitate liquidation urging these representatives to resign. Two of the evacuees are members of disposal committees dealing with Vancouver and Fraser Valley properties.

The Irrigator

The Minidoka Irrigator last week issued a special second section dedicated to the Minidoka volunteers. The Irrigator's latest relocation casualty is Dyke Miyagawa, who joined the staff of the Pacific Citizen in Salt Lake City. Brother Daiki Miyagawa, another staff member, also relocated, going to Chicago.

Shanghai Evening Post Writer Says Racists Show Little Faith in American Civilization

By GRACE COOK
(In the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, New York Edition, April 30, 1943)

More deeply hurt by Japan's lawless savagery against our airmen than most other Americans, except the families of actual or potential victims, were, probably, the Nisei—for they were shamed as well as shocked. They knew that while "3000 loyal American soldiers of Japanese extraction" in training at a Mississippi camp were subscribing over \$100,000 in war bonds in the first thirty hours after the news came, to show where they stood, the "once a Jap, always a Jap," contingent, strong as Hitler against science in their faith that race is all, would be shrieking new demands that these same soldiers, along with all other Americans of their ancestry, forfeit their citizenship and be placed in custody, or, most fantastic variant of all, be deported to Japan.

They show little faith, these senators, these Legionnaires, in the civilization they are fighting for. They do not believe that a child born into it, exposed to it through all his formative years, schooled in its public schools, playing with our children, reading our newspapers and books, hearing our radios, seeing our pictures, breathing our ideals, grows up one whit different from a child bred in the miasma of suppressions and superstitions, lies and distortions mechanized veneer on primitive myth, that is Japan today.

If I agreed with Senator Stewart that the Four Freedoms in action are thus impotent, I should see less point than I do in figuring for them. But I do not agree. I know a few Nisei—always a handicap to vindictive generalizations. And I know many more on paper. Before this news came, I

was planning a column of letters from these young Americans now interned in their native land, and without apology to the memories of those other American boys who died in Tokyo—they would not ask it—I give you Tomi.

Tomi would be doubly suspected because, though born in this country, he was later taken back to Japan. But Tomi, determined to "be an American," defied tradition, broke from his family, came back alone to California, got work as a houseboy, and, older now than the rest, went back to grammar school. It was the school of which Afton Dill Nance, whom many will remember warmly from SAS, was principal. "He was a leader almost at once, in this mixed group," writes Afton, "and is almost a genius in his grasp of mathematical concepts."

Then came exile. Alone, he was sent away. ("As the bus hurried on, I thought how kindly Mr. and Mrs. B. had treated me, as any parents would treat their children.")

But he writes back from camp: "Do not feel sorry for me, for I am very well contented here except there is no school. I think I was lucky to see all those states. . . . School was going to start yesterday, but equipment was not ready, so it was postponed. I quit the warehouse job and got a part-time cook's-help job so I could go to school. I am very grateful that the block manager and the chef were kind enough to give me the job. Also the dishes are tin and so I do not have any fear of breaking one."

At my request, Afton sent me letters from both school and college youngsters; I shall try to find room for more another time. (Continued on Page 8)

BOOKS: ONE WORLD

WENDELL WILLKIE'S GLOBAL VIEWS

(Current Books—Reviewed by Stephen Pearce)

Wendell L. Willkie has written a book based on his round-the-world journey last summer aboard a converted American Liberator bomber aptly named "The Gulliver."

Mr. Willkie relates for the first time in this new volume many of the cogent and intimate details of his 49-day journey which took him 31,000 miles to democracy's major battlefields. He returned with a burning conviction about war and the peace.

"When I say that peace must be planned on a world basis," Mr. Willkie concludes, "I mean quite literally that it must embrace the earth. Continents and oceans are quite plainly only parts of a whole, seen as I have seen them, from the air. England and America are parts. Russia and China, Egypt, Syria and Turkey, Iraq and Iran are also parts. And it is inescapable that there can be no peace for any part of the world unless the foundations of a peace are made secure throughout all parts of the world."

Now Mr. Willkie is again off to distant parts to continue his study of the world at war. However, each passing day seems to convince the nominal head of the Republican party that the responsibilities which the United States faces in the post-war world are necessarily increasing. Mr. Willkie's book, "One World," expresses the firm conviction that there cannot be junior partners in the post-war world. He calls for unity of purpose and unity of spirit among the United Nations.

Mr. Willkie believes that it is possible to bring greater unity and a better common understanding of war aims from the United Nations before the last shot is fired. He warns America of the vital role which it will have to play after this war.

"America must choose one of three roles after this war," Mr. Willkie says, "narrow nationalism, which inevitably means the ultimate loss of our own liberty; international imperialism, which means the sacrifice of some other

nation's liberty; or the creation of a world in which there shall be an equality of opportunity for every race and every nation. I am confident that the American people will choose, by overwhelming majority, the last of these courses."

Mr. Willkie's global journey brought him into intimate touch with the war leaders of most of the great nations. He met many of the leading military figures as well as the civil leaders of the warring United Nations. Willkie was greeted with enthusiasm everywhere. According to reports, he made a particularly deep impression since he traveled as an unofficial emissary of President Roosevelt. To many countries this was a display of the unity within the United States which crystallized after the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor.

There is ample evidence that Willkie's globe-girdling journey caused the Nazis plenty of anguish. For example, the Berlin radio complained about his presence in neutral Turkey. Newsmen asked him for comment. Mr. Willkie's answer was clear and to the point.

"I told the newspaper men that the answer was simple," Willkie declared. "Invite Hitler to send to Turkey, as a representative of Germany, his opposition candidate."

Willkie reports that the problems offered by China, India and the Far East made a profound impression on him. He describes his visits with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the other leaders of wartime China. He summed up his reactions to the China visit as follows:

"We must decide whether or not we can ever find a better ally in eastern Asia than the Chinese, and if the answer is negative, as I predict it will be, then we must be prepared to fulfill the obligations of an ally. These obligations will include economic cooperation and present military help. But they also include the obligation to understand the Chinese and their problems. Chinese faith in noble phrases and protestations is wearing thin."

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

The barrage of anti-evacuee activity set off by the Denver Post, and echoed by politicians who know of no better way to get newspaper space, emphasizes more than ever the need for a comprehensive public relations program.

On the government front, the church front, the liberal organizations front, and in a number of other places we have made considerable progress in getting recognition of the special problems of evacuees. But there is much to be done with the general public.

the copy desk

The first contingent of our volunteers for the U. S. Army combat forces leaves tomorrow for induction at Fort Douglas, and marks in the annals of the Japanese American evacuation a new chapter which may be titled "Faith in America."

These youths have not forgotten the trials imposed upon them and their friends and relatives by the wartime measure of evacuation. But to match the War Department's faith in their loyalty, these youths have shown a potent faith in America, and by showing this faith, they seek for themselves and their people in America a brighter and happier future beyond the present scope of grievances and discouragement.—From an editorial in the Topaz Times.

Harper's Article Discusses People, Military of Japan

(Continued from Page 4)

Japan took over control in 1868 they tried to fashion a completely organic state around the idea of the God-Emperor as its spiritual center, and for that purpose took out and refurbished the doctrine of Shinto—for ten centuries a vague cult among the common people, a meaningless form of ritual in the imperial family and its entourage—and established it as the state religion in place of Buddhism, which was shorn of much of its land, belongings and privileges. In this way they intended to perpetuate their military oligarchy. But at the same time two Western influences, international commerce and liberal education, were beginning to undermine them. Japan's history since the turn of the century has been a race or struggle between these opposing forces.

So marked is this streak of liberalism, Harris says, that in the period from the outbreak of the war in 1939 until he left Japan, six months before Pearl Harbor, he found the majority of his pupils were "sympathetic with England and expected her ultimate victory."

This was true in regard to members of the ruling class, as well as in regard to the common people. The exceptions he found were the "ultrapatriots of the my-country-right-or-wrong type."

Also, his pupils in the military schools were naturally exceptions, but even here he found that "a few officers predicted final success for the British arms; the rest smiled politely and kept silence when the point was raised, though I preached the Allied cause with as much fervor as I dared."

In regard to the court, Harris writes: "It was possibly the most painful moment of the Emperor's life when he signed the declaration of war with Great Britain. His brothers, Chichibu and Mikasa, each of whom I taught for more than three years, are very democratically inclined, great admirers of Western free institutions and particularly of the British royal house."

As another case in point, Harris mentions that when Admiral Yamanishi took over the headship of the Peers' College from Admiral Nomura, his opening address was a homily on "Two Great Heroes: Wellington and Nelson." And at the time of the French capitulation, the admiral expressed concern lest the French fleet be handed over to Germany. "If they join the British," he said to Harris, "it will be very good. Otherwise, I fear your country will have a hard time."

A government official (not WRA) of Jewish descent dropped in the other day, and, although he had come in to talk business he got sidetracked on evacuee problems and spent more than an hour giving his views. In retrospect, his most important contribution to the issue was a reminder of the power within a three-cent stamp.

"You still have uncensored access to the mails," he said, "and that's where you can do the most good. Invest in a three-cent stamp, lots of them, and get your story out to your friends and every public figure."

His thesis was that the American people are fundamentally good. A public figure popping off about the evacuees does not necessarily mean that he is unalterably opposed to Americans of Japanese descent, he contended. In his opinion it was much more likely that the individual is honestly misinformed, and is willing to hear the other side.

With some, of course, this is not true. Senators Stewart and Reynolds and Congressman Rankin have proven beyond a doubt that their bigoted views of race superiority cannot be made compatible with a fair-minded outlook on the evacuee issue. With others, like Senator Robertson and Congressman Barrett of Wyoming, there has been no effort to ascertain the fashion of all politicians, they have picked up a piece of bad newspaper reporting, paraphrased it, and issued it under their names as something approaching gospel truth. Perhaps there is not much hope of ever converting these individuals.

But vast sections of the American public have shown that they are willing to be shown. We have had countless reports of individual evacuees telling their stories in face-to-face contacts, in written applications for jobs, in casual meetings, and getting sympathetic, understanding reception.

Busy business men have taken time to hear the stories that evacuees have to tell of their problems. "No," one of them said, "pounding his desk when he heard of indiscriminate mass evacuation, 'they can't do that to you in America.' But it was true, and he hadn't heard about evacuation, much less realized its implications, a whole year after it had taken place."

Another girl, whose family name is Tojo, suggested to a prospective employer that she might change her name. He was aghast. That wasn't the American way, and she was going to be judged on her individual merits, regardless of her name. Now she's working in the office of a defense plant.

There is much truth and good advice in what this American of Jewish descent says. "Keep your problems before the public. Every bit of newspaper publicity counts. Write articles telling your side of the story. They may be rejected, but at least someone will read them and some day someone important may become interested. Write letters, send out circulars, keep your problems public. Don't let them forget you or you will become a lost people."

He also gave a short lecture on the workings of democratic government. Many government officials, he said, are anxious to hear what the public has to offer. They do not have all the solutions. If the evacuees have suggestions or proposals—for instance on steps to rehabilitate evacuee farmers under a Farm Security Administration program—put them down on paper and let the officials look at them.

There is much to his contention that ideas, many of which may be made workable, are lying latent among the evacuees who have not put them before people in authority as concrete and constructive suggestions.

We agree with his final analysis that while the government and the public can help, the solution to evacuee problems is in the hands of evacuees alone. They must save themselves, because no one else can save them.

JACL News

Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA

Denver, Colo.

BILL OF GOODS HARDEST TO SELL are those of us who have Japanese faces. Evacuation, jobs, housing, rentals, business licenses are salesmanship challenges in public relations that confront every one of us every day.

Barron B. Beshoar, War Manpower consultant of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices for five western states declared, "If I introduced you as a Chinese, or American Indian, or as a Spanish American, there wouldn't be any difficulty in getting you placed. But as a Japanese American, all the mental images built up by prejudices, propaganda, and popular misconceptions have to be surmounted."

A realtor in Denver who specializes in ranches and rangelands for cattle raisers observed that the sudden attack on Pearl Harbor while peace talks were going on in Washington was treachery. "People," he said, "think that sort of treachery belongs to the Japanese race. That's a handicap all Japanese Americans unfortunately have to overcome."

MANZANAR'S WATCH TOWER had an Italian American M. P. who averred that "97 per cent of those in Manzanar are loyal but the 3 per cent who may be disloyal caused you to be evacuated." There was the M. P. who detained us at the entrance to Topaz, while examining our passes. "Don't think I like this job," he stated. "I was wounded in Alaska; that's why I'm here. It's too bad your parents can't be anything but Japanese citizens but that's why all of you had to be put in here."

By many, the fact of evacuation is taken to prove untrustworthiness. Against this tidal wave of misinformation, the sales promotion executive of one of our largest automobile companies recommended Japanese Americans conduct a sales drive to sell the public on Japanese Americans in the same manner that national concerns organize and stage merchandising campaigns.

POINTS TO EMPHASIZE would be: the uprooting of an entire race from their homes, their properties and life-long associations; and that their evacuation was possible only through the most remarkable cooperation on the part of Japanese Americans as their contribution to the war effort. This sacrifice was made in the face of the wholesale discrimination that those of the Japanese race were singled out, that an unnecessarily large territory was included, and that no charges were made or hearings conducted.

SEÑOR FEDERICO GUITERREZ PASTOR, new Mexican Consul in Denver, agreed that discrimination spreads like an infection. The Good Neighbor policy of the United States must be implemented by sincere treatment of all minority peoples within its own borders—that is the first test of democracy.

FORMER FURNITURE SALESMAN on the coast, a nisei is working in a defense job, a precision instrument company. He had to break down prejudice among plant workers and management. But he had an unconscious shortcoming that brought down suspicion upon him—he had to overcome that, too. He had an overwhelming curiosity to learn everything about the plant—tools, parts, methods, machines. The old Chinese adage still holds: "Don't tie your sandals in the melon patch of another."

In a clothing manufacturing company, nisei girl power machine operators picked up techniques and surpassed quotas in such short time that fellow operators were alarmed lest they would be displaced by other nisei. Good with techniques as well as vocational techniques, are "musts" that have to be practiced by every nisei.

"HORNET'S NEST" is a mild word for it," declared a real estate agent here, when he described the sale of a house to a nisei family in the Park Hill residential section. "My phone jangled all day long with protests. Why, they even called the mayor long distance to Washington where he was about to christen a ship."

"It'll kill your building," ad-

Colorado Church Council Presents Facts to Refute Charges Against Evacuee

DENVER, Colo. — The Denver and Colorado Council of Churches, through their Commission on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, recently issued a statement challenging the unfavorable newspaper publicity given War Relocation Authority centers and their evacuee residents.

"We feel it is imperative for church people to become aware of the FACTS (versus vicious, hate-inciting propaganda, which, without investigation, may be believed," the statement said.

"Having become acquainted with the facts it is most important that intelligent church people act promptly to avert tragic blunders which threaten the destruction of the foundations of democracy and Christian ideals," the statement continued.

Noting that much adverse criticism had been made regarding "food hoarding" in a relocation center, the statement declared that the Council, after careful investigation, found that the facts were: that all food sent to WRA centers is approved by the quartermaster corps of the army; that a center must secure food for as many as 10,000 people, to last as long as 100 days; that in each center evacuees receive all their meals in central dining halls; and that meals for evacuees are strictly rationed on the same basis as civilians throughout the country.

"In spite of widely publicized charges," the statement continued, "the facts tend to prove that:

"1. The 'Carloads of Bacon' for Granada never arrived there.

"2. Frigidaires (a stock propaganda issue) have never been given to the Japanese evacuees.

"3. The 'high salaries for Japanese evacuees' have never reached the \$20 a month level.

"4. In spite of the fact that the Protestant Commission was given evidence that the Japanese were placed in relocation centers because of 'sabotage,' a Congressional investigation committee has been unable to discover one actual case of sabotage among these accused people.

"5. We have found the Japanese relocation centers located on a barren wasteland with conditions that make a normal home life almost impossible; the proper training of children most difficult; the normal social relations between young men and women, boys and girls, difficult to maintain.

"6. The matter of mis-administration of food does not seem to us to be the primary issue. The Japanese Americans would like their 'freedom.' We feel that we should cooperate heartily with the governmental policy of securing this freedom for deserving Japanese Americans through its resettlement program."

The statement concluded by quoting Pearl Buck, noted author, as saying:

"We cannot fight a war for freedom if we don't want it for all peoples. The man who keeps alive Oriental exclusion at home is putting race prejudice ahead of winning the war. If race prejudice is to be the pillar of our society instead of the 'brotherhood of man' we had better know it and stop wasting our blood in a war for a freedom which we cannot possibly win."

visited the attorney to an office building owner when JACL representatives sought to rent office space for the Denver office. Housing discriminations are hurdles Japanese Americans must surmount in their assimilation into American community life. But in these problems,

WE ARE NOT ALONE. In Denver, individuals and organizations are spending time, energy and money in alleviating these distressing situations. The Denver and Colorado Council of Churches, the Citizens' Committee, the YWCA, the War Relocation Authority, the War Manpower Commission and others are concerned with this American problem. To rally their aid and to encourage them to renewed efforts is one of the purposes of the Denver office of the JACL.

Topaz Song Sought By Community Activities Contest

TOPAZ, Utah—A contest for an official Topaz song was announced last month as part of National Music Week, reports the Topaz Times.

The contest is being sponsored by the Community Activities section. Last date for entries was set at May 7.

CALLING

All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

THE W. I. L. P. F., (Women's International League for Peace and Freedom), recently voted at its annual meeting to set up a special committee on Japanese Americans. . . . the chairman of the committee is Mrs. Theodore Waiser, of New York City, the wife of a Presbyterian missionary formerly stationed in the Orient and just recently returned on the "Gripsholm" . . . one of the first projects of this group calls for the establishing of a hostel in St. Louis, Mo., for which the finance committee has allotted \$1000 . . . it is interesting to note that among Mrs. Waiser's committee members there is a Mrs. Yone U. Stafford of Springfield, Mass., a recently enrolled JACL member and supporter . . . and it is indeed heartening to find that there are American groups such as this one, who are energetically rallying their efforts to carry out their concepts of a democracy.

JUNE, 1943 will commemorate the start of the second year of publication in Salt Lake City of our "Pacific Citizen" . . . for one thing, this means that several hundred subscriptions are expiring this month and in sending us your renewals, we must remind you also to renew your membership affiliation with the JACL . . . without your current membership status in good standing, it will not be possible to allow the special rate of \$2.00 . . . if you are not within the jurisdiction of an established JACL chapter, we suggest that you remit the associated membership fee of \$3.50, which includes a year's subscription to the P. C., or \$3.00, which entitles you to the same membership if you are residing in a center . . . your good and close attention to this matter will be helpful in minimizing our correspondence and in keeping our records in order.

A WORD TO our new members about National JACL pins . . . nine months ago we were able to have the jewelers fill our order for several hundred pins, and this is the last order for the duration . . . we still have about 200 of these pins on hand, so if you desire to wear the JACL insignia on your lapel let us have your order with your remittance of \$2.00.

IN RESPONSE TO our call a few weeks ago for mimeographing machines, the San Mateo Chapter, through its former president, Dr. George Takahashi of Topaz, on visit to Salt Lake City for a few days, has offered us the use of a machine . . . this is to be used in one of our eastern offices, shipping costs to be borne by national headquarters, and the mimeograph will be returned to the owners when required in as good condition as when received here . . . we are seeking at least one more of these machines, so if you have one that we may borrow won't you drop us a line?

ACKNOWLEDGMENT is hereby made to the Salinas chapter for its renewal of another year's subscription to the "Salinas Californian" . . . also to the Sacramento chapter, through former President Dr. George Muramoto, for its renewal of the Sacramento Bee and the Sacramento Union . . . further such renewals for other coast papers will be helpful and mutually beneficial.

Ann Nisei Says: Try Cottons for Inexpensive and Pretty Wardrobe

Yours can be the prettiest and almost the least expensive summer wardrobe in camp if you make it completely of cottons.

Have an inter-related wardrobe, so that all parts are interchangeable. Two or three cotton shirts, for instance, can be used with slacks, shorts, skirts and suits. And if you have made a simple two-piece suit, you can use the jacket with separate dresses or skirts.

A good minimum wardrobe, designed for center needs, might include the following things: one suit, two dresses, slacks or shorts, a dirndl skirt, one jumper or pinafore, two blouses (one tailored, one frilled), one evening dress and a corduroy coat that can go over all your dresses as well as your evening dress.

Use a variety of materials. Cottons are so varied in type, weight and uses that you'll have an overabundance of choices. You can find dainty sheers and medium-weight gingham and heavy-weight fabrics like ticking and linen.

Check your present wardrobe and then decide upon what you need to round it out. Doubtless you have several things left over from last year that are still in good condition.

Here are some suggestions for your wardrobe, whether you sew or buy your garments:

Your suit should be the mainstay of your wardrobe. You'll wear it to meetings, classes, shopping, visiting. You might try something very, very tailored in beige linen. It will be cut and tailored as exactly as your tailored wool suit.

It might be made of blue-and-white striped mattress ticking, also tailored to a T. Or for a lighter weight fabric, you'll go for a plaid or checked gingham. Worn with a white straw hat, spectator pumps and white string gloves, even this fabric takes on a dressed-up air.

You might have one dress in a dark sheer, one in a light medium-weight cotton. Or you might like a grey linen dress with heavy white lace trimming. You'd like one striped chambray, certainly, for that's the easiest of all fabrics to wash and iron.

Have at least one pretty, frilled pinafore in gay chintz or a bright checked gingham. Once you make or buy one pinafore, you'll not stop till you have a collection in all fabrics and all colors. The bright cotton ones are as practical as housedresses and aprons and a dozen times prettier. And your husband will prefer the sweet, frilly look of a pinafore to a duty-bound, practical apron.

Your dress for dancing might be white pique trimmed with heavy lace. It might be a bright, flowered cotton print, or it might be a pastel eyelet. Have it ruffled and pretty with a sweeping skirt, bare shoulders, and a tiny waistline. If it's a white dress, touch it up with black velvet ribbon or a lacy edging. Anyway, make it pretty. We believe in an all-out program for evening wear.

COMMITTEE WILL STUDY CALIFORNIA JAPANESE PROBLEM

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The California Assembly last week adopted a resolution creating a committee to study problems faced by the state in regard to residents of Japanese ancestry.

The resolution was introduced by Assemblyman Jacob M. Leonard of Hollister and was unanimously adopted after Leonard stressed the acute situation which will confront the state when hostilities end and emphasized the "constitutional and legal questions involved."

"We hope to be able to work out a program fair to individual Japanese and satisfactory to other citizens of the state," Leonard said.

"The American Legion, Elks lodge and a number of other organizations have pledged cooperation in the effort, which will be complicated by numerous outright demands for outright exclusion of both foreign and American-born Japanese at the war's end."

Town Councils Offer Advice On Behavior

Denver Post Charges Affect Sentiments of Cody, Powell Citizens

CODY, Wyo. — Following the publication of sensational charges against the Heart Mountain relocation center by the Denver Post, the town councils of Cody and Powell, the two Wyoming towns closest to the WRA project, last week issued recommendations which they said were aimed at "avoiding trouble."

It was reported that sentiment of townspeople in Cody and Powell had been affected by the Post's stories which charged food hoarding and "pampering" at Heart Mountain. The Post's charges were denied by WRA officials.

The recommendations, sent to Guy Robertson, Heart Mountain director, included:

1. To avoid trouble, visits by evacuees outside the camp should be held to a minimum.

2. No visitors' passes to the camp should be issued except when necessary.

3. Evacuees leaving the camp should be accompanied by an "authorized escort."

Cody Mayor Paul Stock and Powell Mayor Ora Beaver said the recommendations were not intended to discourage evacuees on leave from working in essential war industries or on farms and ranches.

Outpost Editorial

"We are a dangerous element," he (Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt), says, and consequently we were removed from the Pacific coast. However, what have we done that has proven us to be so dangerous? Why are we such a menace?

"Has it been a menace to help develop the tule lands of the San Joaquin valley; has it been a menace to have the lowest racial criminal group; has it been a menace to have such a small number of us on the relief rolls; has it been a menace for the Japanese to aid the community chest funds by always surpassing our quota; has it been a menace for us to make our living by our 'stoop labor' and contribute toward the reclamation and productivity of waste lands; has it been a menace for us to strive toward better ideals and standards? If so, we ourselves must admit that we have wronged the United States."—From the Rohwer Outpost.

Topaz Students Get Chance to Work on Agricultural Projects

TOPAZ, Utah—Topaz secondary school students are offered the opportunity to work in various phases of local farm duties as part of the high school vocational training program, according to Rosecoe Bell, chief of the agricultural division.

You can be tailored and trim all day long. Why not go in for a little glamour at night?

Shorts or slacks—you'll let your figure make the final decision. Of course there's every possible length these days in shorts and trousers—the short shorts and the long ones, short slacks and full-length ones. Our favorite is the long shorts, but that's a purely personal reaction. We like shorts in luscious colors—like strawberry pink and lime green.

You can make one or a dozen additions to this basic wardrobe. For instance, you might want to add a one-piece play suit in striped chambray. Also practical are culottes, and we'd suggest gingham for this.

Cotton accessories are, of course, perfect with cotton clothes. Go through some pattern books and you'll get a dozen ideas—for short white pique gloves, for bags, for hats and caps. Try a matching hat and bag in a polka dot to wear with a plain dress. Make one of those little skullcaps that you can decorate in so many ways. And try a square handbag in heavy linen.

This summer you can wear cotton from head to toe—and you'll be grateful for its budget prices, its washability and above all, its downright attractiveness.

Resettlement in Arizona to Be Withheld for Time Being

**WRA Director Says
Advice of Governor
Will Be Followed**

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Carl Hayden, senior U. S. senator from Arizona, last week assured Gov. Osborn that no employment office would be maintained in Phoenix by the War Relocation Authority for the purpose of finding jobs for persons of Japanese ancestry from war relocation centers, the Arizona Republic reported.

"I have just talked with Dillon Myer, director of the WRA, who has just returned here from the west coast," Hayden telegraphed the governor, "and he promises he will respect your objections and will see to it no Japanese employment office is opened in our state and that no effort will be made to place Japanese workers in Arizona until you advise such course should be followed."

Governor Osborn had wired Senator Hayden urging him to intercede to halt plans for the establishment of an employment office and objecting to any effort to relocate more than Arizona's share of the Japanese evacuees in this state.

An office designed to receive requests from persons desiring to obtain the services of persons of Japanese ancestry now in the relocation centers and to check sentiment in regard to such employment in communities from which requests come, has been established and is now operating in 401 Security Building, Phoenix.

Whether this office is involved directly in the statement made by Mr. Myer, Senator Hayden's telegram did not make clear, the Republic reported.

Missionary to India Slated as Speaker For Rohwer Confab

ROHWER, Ark.—Dr. E. Stanley Jones, from India, one of the world's outstanding missionaries, will be the main speaker at the Rohwer Christian Mission scheduled for May 16 to 21, reports the Outpost.

Other speakers will include outstanding Christian leaders of America. Meetings and seminars will be held daily throughout the conference with mass meetings to be held at night.

The Rev. Joseph K. Fukushima will be chairman of the Christian Mission.

Thirteen Clubs To Get YMCA Charters At Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Thirteen clubs at Heart Mountain center were scheduled to receive YMCA charters on Wednesday, May 5, at a meeting of the Keymen, the president's council, made up of presidents of the clubs.

Clubs receiving charters are the Clippers, Mercuries, Kiowas, Kardiac Juniors, Cardinals, Cavaliers, Apollo-ites, Junior Hi-Y, Falcons, Senior Hi-Y, Royal Aces, Club 21 Juniors, and the Royal Dukes.

Release of 20,000 Evacuees Expected

CHICAGO, Ill. — Twenty thousand evacuees are expected to be given indefinite leave from the ten War Relocation Authority centers this year to be reabsorbed by areas of the United States outside of the restricted west coast, Thomas W. Holland, chief of the WRA's employment division, said here Saturday.

The WRA relocation program, Holland pointed out, affects only those who were evacuated from the west coast to relocation centers early in the war and in no way applies to approximately 20,000 in other parts of the country who were not moved.

HIROSHI "Rusty" TSUTSUI, formerly employed by the Japanese American News (Nichi-Bei) in San Francisco, or anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Mr. Tsutsui, please contact his friend, **JAMES YANAGIHARA**, c/o National Maritime Union, 17 West Fourth Street, Detroit, Michigan.

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Bussei Will Hold Intermountain Confab in May

With "Carry On Bussei" as the theme, the Salt Lake Young Buddhist association will be host to the ninth annual Intermountain Young Buddhist association conference to be held here Sunday, May 23. Approximately 305 delegates are expected to attend, coming from Ogden, Syracuse, Honeyville, Corinne, and from the Topaz, Minidoka and Heart Mountain relocation centers.

The conference will be directed by a committee of seven, comprised of Kay Terashima, Tomiko Kimura, Ruth Matsuda, Roy Iwata, Ichiro Doi, Frank Tashima and Rose Kumagai.

Among other committee heads are Rose Yagi, secretary; Toshi Igata and Tommy Seo, finance; Mary Murakami and Ruth Tashima, registration; Akira Tohiro, general arrangements; Tom Shinoki and Harry Mizuno, program booklets; George Doi and John Mizuno, decorations; Frank Tashima and Ben Terashima, dance; Miyoko and Hiroko Kusaba, badges; Ben Terashima, pictures; Tsuruko Iwata, Roy Endo and Sachiko Ikegami, music and entertainment; Ruby Tashima, Masako Okino, May Oike and May Matsuda, reception; and Yoshinobu Kojimoto, publicity.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Yoshino Akiyoshi (6-2-B, Topaz), a girl, on April 25.
To Mrs. Yuriko Oka (16-8-A, Topaz), a girl, on April 26.
To Mrs. John Shozo Yoshihara (12-5-A, Jerome), a boy, on April 26.
To Mrs. Fumiko Tsurumoto (30-11-F, Topaz), a boy, on April 27.
To Mrs. Shizue Hirabayashi (6-2-F, Topaz), a boy, on April 27.
To Mrs. Fusano Hagihara (26-10-2, Manzanar), a girl, on April 27.
To Mrs. Misao Uyematsu (26-3-2, Manzanar), a girl, on April 27.
To Mrs. Toshimi Tamura (17-4-2, Manzanar), a girl, on April 28.
To Mrs. Tsano Iwamasa (14-9-2, Manzanar), a boy, on April 28.
To Sgt. and Mrs. Susumu Kazahaya, a girl, on April 28, at Rohwer.
To Mrs. Utaka Akiyoshi (8-5-E, Minidoka), a boy, on April 28.
To Mrs. Jiro Yasutome (69-13-D, Tule Lake), a boy, on April 29.
To Mrs. Kiyoto Ushijima (19-11-C, Jerome), a boy, on April 29.
To Mrs. Tokuo Nomura (6802-E, Tule Lake), a boy, on April 30.
To Mrs. Sam Ishimoto (3718-B, Tule Lake), a girl, on April 30.
To Mrs. Sawaye Fujino (21-11-2, Manzanar), a girl, on April 30.
To Mrs. Kiyo Takimitsu (27-7-4, Manzanar), a boy, on April 30.
To Mrs. Akira Sunada (7-11-D, Rohwer), a boy, on May 2.
To Mrs. Masajuro Murata (11E-4E, Granada), a girl, on May 2.
To Mrs. Yoshio Hamada (207-6-Poston), a boy, on May 3.
To Mrs. Frank Ando (32-9-B, Minidoka), a girl, on May 3.
To Mrs. Masao Hayashi (26-1-A, Minidoka), a girl, on May 3.
To Mrs. Mason Funabiki (24-18-A, Heart Mountain), a boy, on May 10.
To Mrs. Tatsuzo Ishibashi (12H-A, Poston), a boy, on May 2.
To Mrs. Fred Yoshioka (213-4E, 10B, Granada), a girl, on May 3.

DEATHS

Hitsuji Araki, 73, (23-6-A, Topaz), on April 17.
Mrs. Isayo Hironaka, 54, 10-2-E, Topaz, on April 28.
Kitaru Marubayashi, 64, (3-3-2, Manzanar), on April 30.
Mrs. Rose Yokoyama, 46, (37-8-C, Minidoka), on April 30.
Kamizo Yamamura, 77, (23-3-A, Rohwer), on May 2.
One-day-old son of Feshiro Otani (4-2-B, Rohwer), on May 3.
Iwagoro Matsushita (8E-3B, Granada), on May 3.

MARRIAGES

Rose Emiko Ito to Shimpei Sam Ishihara, on May 1, at Rohwer.
Tomiye Tashiro to Masao Okamura, on May 1, at Poston.
Edna Sakamoto to Hogumo Ogawa, on May 2, at Poston.
Hagino Nishikawa to George Shigeno, on May 4, at Minidoka.
Misako Osa to Harry S. Sasaki, on May 4, at Rohwer.
Sachie Ito to Pfc. Sam M. Itava, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Marv Mivo Fujita to Lincoln M. Shimidzu, at Rohwer.
May Toyota to George Sono, in Chicago.

Poston Faced By Manpower Shortage; Commission Is Formed for Labor Study

By Frank Fukuda

About the middle of March, Poston's camouflage net factory began operating almost on full scale, and attracted over 300 nisei workers who would otherwise be available for project maintenance. Army enlistments resulted in an additional toll of 100. These developments, coupled with the news that issuance of leave clearances was to be accelerated, made it apparent that all departments faced a manpower shortage. Within a short while, approximately 400 workers were lost to project work departments. And although figures previously compiled by the Employment Department showed that there was sufficient manpower, distribution of workers among the different departments was unbalanced.

Since the need for planning a solution was acutely felt, the Temporary Community Council of Unit 1 sponsored a conference, with both the evacuees and the project administrators represented. At this gathering, the figures and facts concerning all project activities, as well as future plans, were carefully discussed and studied.

Others Following Suit

It might be interesting to note that Units 2 and 3 were invited to this confab, but their representatives lost interest before the meeting adjourned. However, now that Unit 1 has increased the wage advances for approximately 2000 men to \$19, these other units are frantically attempting to follow the general plan before a month's advance is entirely lost to their workers.

It was agreed that a joint board called the Manpower Commission should study the facts and try to make mutually beneficial adjustments of labor policies. Mr. Ralph M. Gelvin, acting Project Director, endorsed the creation of a Commission which would be composed of both evacuees and administration representatives.

First Meetings

At the first meeting of the Commission, representatives from the appointed personnel were: A. W. Empie, Chief of Administrative Branch; Nell Findley, Community Service; R. H. Rupkep, Chief Engineer; H. A. Mathieson, Agriculture and Industries Chief; V. Kennedy, Director of Employment; J. G. Evans, Unit 1 Administrator. The evacuee delegates were: Franklyn S. Sugiyama, Chairman of the Temporary Community Council, Unit 1; K. Matsumoto, Executive Board; Frank Fukuda and Tom Yanai, Labor Relations Board; Bob Kinoshita, Camouflage Net Shop committee, and N. Mizushima, Advisory Board chairman.

F. S. Sugiyama was elected chairman of the Commission, and Frank Fukuda was named secretary.

Meetings of the Commission have been held on the average of two to three times weekly. One of the major accomplishments thus far has been the grading of the various occupations on the project as vital, or Class A. 1,821 workers have been placed in this classification.

All workers in Mr. Mathieson's agriculture department, with the exception of landscaping gardeners and flower nursery workers, were included in Class A for the reason that they were considered essential in food production. The engineering department's break-

down includes maintenance of essential services like garbage disposal, maintaining of water, sewage, electric lights, irrigation and road maintenance. Road construction and land levelling were listed in the B category. The road levelling is so far ahead of the irrigation construction that the Commission felt that the job could be deferred to the lower category for at least three months.

Schools Considered Important

In Miss Findley's branch, the hospital staff, from top to bottom, was included together with the evacuee school teachers and school administrative workers. Although the school operation does not enter into the absolutely essential category, the Commission felt that it was vital on the ground that the children must be trained to accept the future responsibilities of life. The janitors, who are part of the school operation, were not included in the A category. The Commission believes that anybody can be a janitor, but not a teacher. The entire administrative branch was placed in the A classification on the ground that the project's paper work must be carried on. In the operation of the warehouses, however, the branch was limited to a total of 85 workers.

In the mess halls, only 240 cooks and assistant cooks were given consideration. The firemen and police were limited to 36 members each. Block Managers and Supervisors, needless to say, are essential, and were so classified. In rounding out the A category, Mr. Zimmerman, who has replaced Mr. Kennedy, submitted 110 people employed in the leave clearance and project employment offices.

All of these Class A jobs have
(Continued on Page 8)

County Board Votes Against Nisei in Army

SANTA CRUZ, Calif. — The county board of supervisors at its last meeting adopted resolutions against inclusion of men of Japanese descent in the American army, according to the San Jose Mercury Herald.

The resolution is similar to one adopted by the board of supervisors of San Benito county. Five of the points follow, as reported by the Mercury Herald:

"1. Following Pearl Harbor Japanese were moved from the coast; to permit them to return would again submit us to danger of sabotage and the difficulty of defending our shoreline.

"2. Due to the temper of U. S. citizens since Pearl Harbor, release may prove detrimental to the best interests of the Japanese.

"3. If they return, cooperation of American agricultural workers could not be expected if they have to associate with Japanese.

"4. To allow young Japanese to leave relocation camps to resume their education would be unjust to American youths now fighting for their country.

"5. It is the opinion of the board that Japanese should be contributing to the war effort but it feels that it should be in areas removed from the Pacific coast and then under United States army supervision."

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Mrs. Roosevelt Reiterates Stand on Release of Nisei

Evacuee Centers Are Artificial Communities Says President's Wife

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Roosevelt, who recently urged the release of loyal Japanese Americans from war relocation centers after visiting the Gila River evacuee camp in Arizona, this week quoted relocation authorities as agreeing that thoroughly Americanized Japanese should be allowed to work in small groups in communities outside restricted areas.

The Associated Press reported the first lady declared at a press conference Monday that the war relocation centers are "artificial communities" which packed together many people of widely different backgrounds and abilities.

"The authorities think it easy to become institutionalized if you live in barracks and somebody thinks for you," she added.

Mrs. Roosevelt had previously spoken in favor of the War Relocation Authority's resettlement policy for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, and had declared upon visiting the Gila project that she found no evidence to support charges that evacuees were being pampered.

Japanese who hold American citizenship by birth fall into varying divisions of loyalty, the first lady told reporters. She classified them as those brought up in the American way, those educated under Japanese tutelage and loyal to their ancestral country, and some few who returned from Japan before Pearl Harbor to avoid fighting for either nation.

Shanghai Evening Post Columnist Flays Race Bias

(Continued From Page 5).

There was Shigeji, 13, whom his classmates, two-thirds of them Caucasian, had elected class president after December 7, 1941. (Can it be that our children are better democrats than our senators?)

There was Matsuo, who sent "my best regards to Dick and David. Tell them that I swam at least once this year, maybe not in our regular swimming hole, but in the Arkansas River, where I never thought of coming."

"One nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all"—that's what we brought them up on. They said it with us every day and believed it; but if anything can shake their loyalty, "once a Jap, always a Jap" ought to do it nicely.

He was worried, though, because he thinks the outside drivers coming into camp are careless, "wrecking the trucks, when this country needs trucks and tires."

Language School Bill Passed By Hawaii Assembly

HONOLULU, T. H. — The territorial house recently passed Senate Bill 158 providing for regulation of establishment and operation of foreign language schools.

Poston Manpower Committee To Study Labor Shortage

(Continued from Page 7)

been recommended by the Commission and approved by the Project Director for \$19 per month. The Commission has started to work on the B category, which will include occupations in the engineering department, field parties, drafting room, post-office, express office, assistant block managers and council committees, such as the Executive Board and the labor Relations Board. The C category will include all jobs not mentioned in the above listed classes.

Aims of Commission

One of the aims of the Commission is to bring about a proper distribution of workers by making the A category jobs as lucrative as possible in order to keep them filled at all times. Further inducement will be added when

To the Editor: "Americanese" Suggested as Name For U. S. Japanese

Pacific Citizen, Salt Lake City, Utah. Dear Sirs:

I notice that a new name is desired to substitute for "Americans of Japanese ancestry."

I suggest "Americanese."

Sincerely,

A. G. Learned, Elk Grove, Calif.

Nisei Volunteers Feted By Davis County JACL

LAYTON, Utah — The Davis county JACL held its monthly meeting May 7 at the North Davis Jr. high school. Following the meeting, a social period was held in honor of Kozo Yamane and John Nakaishi, who left Monday to join the nisei combat team at Fort Shelby, Miss. They received gifts from the chapter.

JACL Brief Entered In Supreme Court Case on Evacuation

(Continued from Page 3)

which seeks to prove that evacuation has been detrimental to the war effort, contends that, unless its appeal to the high court succeeds, the shadow of evacuation "will follow this country to the peace table and into a troubled future."

The brief, signed by counsels Saburo Kido, National JACL President, A. L. Wirin, H. E. Macbeth and Clifford Forster, concludes:

"American citizens of Japanese descent, for whom the Japanese American Citizens League speaks, bear no rancor or ill will toward their government, although they feel that they have been made the victims of war prejudices and hysterias; nonetheless, they will continue to offer their lives to their country—the United States of America—for service in our armed forces, or for any other similar war effort, despite this, or similar discrimination or prejudices, in the hope that they may become 'Better Americans in a Greater America.'"

"But they look to this Court, as the guardian of the liberties of all the people of the United States—of which Japanese Americans are a living and integral part—with confidence to protect them from such discriminations as this, which is so alien to the American way of life, not for their sake alone, but also for the sake of every minority racial group in American life."

"In this brief, we believe we have presented a fair, but by no means complete, survey of the sociological, economic and constitutional problems presented by the evacuation from the west coast of American citizens of Japanese ancestry. This action, unprecedented in American history, is a challenge both to our Constitution and to the lofty principles for which our country has dedicated itself in this global war."

incomes from the camouflage net project are divided on the basis of A, B, and C categories. The jobs in the A category will pay the top evacuee wages plus the largest share of the camouflage net income.

Because labor is the key that unlocks the future plans for the project, the Manpower Commission is indirectly a policy forming group. This is the first time that the evacuees have had a hand in this field. The Commission was born of necessity, and it is yet in the experimental stage. There are no set rules and regulations to govern its actions, but the evacuee opinion seems very favorable and the appointed staff is cooperating nicely. All of which leads the Project Director, Mr. Head, to feel very optimistic about the whole plan.

Tule Lake Evacuees Fined For Snaring Ducks Near Center

SACRAMENTO — George Kaway and Yasukichi Natsuhara of the Tule Lake war relocation center were sentenced to three months each in the county jail for snaring ducks on the wild game refuge near the Tule Lake war relocation center.

Explaining the severe sentences given the men, the court noted that the usual sentence for Migratory Bird Act violations is \$25, but both testified that because they have been removed from their farming occupations by the evacuation they were unable to pay the fine. The court then announced the jail sentences.

Coverly Denies Tule Strike Story

KLAMATH FALLS — Reports that a strike had halted unloading of coal at the Tule Lake relocation center last week were emphatically denied by Project Director Harvey Coverly.

Coverly explained that members of the 80-man coal crew had complained when an especially heavy supply of coal arrived, but that volunteer crews helped to ease the situation. There was no work stoppage, he said.

The project director also stated that ten carloads of coal have been diverted to an army camp to reduce the heavy supply on the siding at the center.

Solano County Board Opposed Return of Evacuees to State

FAIRFIELD, Calif. — The Solano County Board of Supervisors is on record "in line with other counties throughout the state" in opposing the return of evacuees to California. The board instructed District Attorney Phil Lynch to draw up a resolution to present at its next meeting "when it will be adopted."

JACL Counsel Hits Race Discrimination In Evacuation Orders

(Continued from Page 1)

of people who had to be treated in a special manner. Fahy contended before the court that language schools, affiliations, unassimilability and other conditions placed the "Japanese" in a different category from Germans and Italians.

Justices Jackson, Black and Frankfurter were reported to have questioned whether the courts had power to pass on decisions of military leaders concerning what action should be taken in face of an invasion threat. Wirin contended that the regulations issued were subject to judicial review.

It was reported that the questions of the justices indicate that these cases may be determined on the validity of the President's authority in wartime. The government conceded that such discrimination on the basis of race in peacetime would be unconstitutional but that in wartime it was necessary. During the arguments regarding the application of the Milligan case, Justice Frankfurter declared that it was "loose language" and that he would not subscribe to it. Martial law was declared to be "just a phrase" by Justice Jackson. A number of the justices expressed the view that in time of war the courts must accept without question the reasons given by a military commander for any action taken by him.

Justice Murphy asked Solicitor General Fahy whether the landing on the eastern coast of saboteurs would warrant the exclusion from the eastern coast of all persons of German descent. Mr. Fahy responded that, in his opinion, if the military ruled so, it would be lawful. Besides the JACL and ACLU briefs contending that evacuation was unlawful, an extended brief supporting the government's view was submitted by the attorney generals of California, Oregon and Washington.

The arguments Monday and Tuesday were on the validity of the convictions in lower courts of Hirabayashi and Yasui for the violation of curfew and evacuation orders.

Heart Mountain Center Head Denies Extravagance in Food

CODY, Wyo. — Guy Robertson, director of the Heart Mountain relocation center, says he does not believe the cost of \$119,804 to feed 10,588 evacuee residents of the center during March indicated "extravagance or waste," according to the Associated Press.

Robertson made his declaration in a statement he said was intended to answer charges of food waste, extravagance and hoarding at the camp in northwestern Wyoming.

Robertson said the March feeding costs averaged 36.8 cents a day per person, or 12.3 cents a meal.

"Prior to point rationing we were accepting carload shipments of canned foods to save freight," Robertson said. "One of our principal

food supplies was canned fruits and vegetables because of the prohibitive price of fresh produce.

"If we had known that canned fruit and vegetables would be point rationed we would not, of course, have purchased in such large quantities. When point rationing was anticipated we stopped ordering this type of food and canceled merchandise ordered but not en route. Rationing regulations are strictly adhered to. Rationing makes it necessary for us to purchase more fresh fruits and vegetables."

Robertson indicated that a farming project at the center contemplates self-sufficiency in certain lines. He said 2000 acres of land are scheduled to be cultivated and poultry and livestock raised.

Young Poston Artist Has One-Man Show

POSTON, Ariz. — George Tajiri, young artist of Poston's Unit III, is currently holding a one-man show at the Poston School central library, according to the Poston Chronicle.

The exhibit includes oils, ink and charcoal sketches.

Tajiri is a volunteer for the nisei combat unit, and expects to go into training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, in the near future.

Topaz Director Speaks at L. A. Meet

TOPAZ, Utah — Charles F. Ernst, director of the central Utah relocation project, spoke on "Progress Report on Relocation of Japanese" at the annual meeting of the California state conference of social workers last Tuesday night in Los Angeles.

Mr. Ernst left the project Thursday and will return in about one week after visiting other cities on the west coast.

Civil Air Agency Seeks Information On Nisei Air Pilots

The Civil Aeronautics Administration is interested in obtaining information concerning citizens of Japanese ancestry who formerly possessed a pilot's or aircraft mechanic's certificate, the Tulean Dispatch reported last week.

Tule Lake Japanese Americans holding certificates were requested to submit the following information to Lorne Huycke, head of the Leave Section: Name, certificates now held or previously held, their number, and the date on which they were cancelled, if they were cancelled.

Specific reasons for the CAA request were not disclosed.

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