ON NISEI SOLDIERS: ***"There is nothing they would like better than to fight for the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States against the Japanese army."–Lieut. Kiyoshi Kuramoto, 100th Infantry Battalion, U. S. Army, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.***
(See Page Three)

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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Legality of Military Curfew Order on U. S. Nisei Citizens Questioned by Federal Judge

Judge Fee's Decision in Yasui Case May Also Affect Constitutionality of Army's Evacuation and Subsequent Orders

PORTLAND, Ore.—Legality of orders by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command and Fourth Army, regulating activity of civilian American citizens was questioned Monday by Federal Judge James A. Fee, the Associated Press reported.

Specifically, Judge Fee ruled that the curfew order, applying to enemy aliens and persons of Japanese ancestry, and restricting them to their homes between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. in designated military areas, was unquestionably void insofar as it applied to American citizens of Japanese descent.

Judge Fee held that a military commander under the constitution is given no power of legislation.

"It follows, therefore, in this case, that the regulations issued by his sole authority, even though it be established that the territory on the Pacific coast . . . has been invaded and in imminent danger of invasion, confer upon the military commander no power to regulate the life and conduct of the ordinary citizen, nor make that a crime which was not made a crime by an act of congress.

"The congress of the United States is in session and consists of the elective representatives of the people. To this body, alone, is committed the ordinary power of passing laws which govern the conduct of the citizens, even in time of war."

Judge Fee admitted that in case of martial law and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus military commanders have great powers, but he held that this condition does not exist.

He pointed out that "there is no pernicious doctrine known as 'partial martial law,'" calling it "a perversion" that cannot "be justified by any sound theory of civil, constitutional or military law."

Ruling in the case of Minoru Yasui, American-born son of Japanese aliens, Judge Fee declared that the curfew order was "unquestionably void" insofar as American citizens of Japanees ancestry were concerned. But the judge ruled Yasui was an alien and convicted him of violating the order.

Yasui was employed as a legal counsel by the Japanese consular office in Chicago before the war, and the court found he "chose allegiance to the emperor of Japan" and was therefore a Japanese citizen despite his birth in the United States.

the WORLD at PRESS-TIME

On the warm seas off the Solomons during a black, equatorial night last week, the United States scored a smashing naval victory. The defenders of Guadalcanal, United Nations' spearhead in the Pacific counteroffensive, engaged a numerically superior Japanese fleet and emerged with what President Roosevelt Tuesday termed a major triumph. The U. S. navy's scoresheet told of the sinking of 11 Japanese warships, including a battleship and five heavy cruisers and twelve auxiliaries. Secretary Knox said that the navy had clearly won the second phase of the Solomons campaign. The sinking of Japanese transports during the sea battle, one of the greatest in U. S. history, cost the enemy from "20,000 to 40,000 men" who were aboard the ships as reinforcements for enemy troops now in the Solomons.

* * *

On the other side of the world U. S. paratroops along with British parachutists went into action in Tunisia, capturing two airports as allied troops consolidated their positions in North Africa. For the first time in this war, regular U. S. army troops were in contact with the nazi enemy. The African second front was having its effect on the nazi drive in southern Russia and affording some relief to the hard-pressed defenders of Stalingrad.

* * *

Back in the southwest Pacific, General MacArthur was reported to have moved into New Guinea with his ground and air force commanders to direct personally the allied attempt to oust the Japanese from Papua. . . . President Roosevelt told a press conference that political arrangements with the French in North Africa were "only a temporary expedient, justified solely by the stress of battle." . . . Reports from the Solomons told of the death of two U. S. rear admirals, Callaghan and Scott, in the heavy fighting.

* * *

A decision which may have far-reaching consequences regarding the future of the U. S. Japanese was handed down in a Portland federal court last Monday. The presiding judge, James Fee, ruled that Lieutenant General DeWitt had no constitutional right to impose a curfew on citizens of Japanese ancestry. The ruling was handed down during a decision on the Yasui test case. Observers declared that the ruling might ultimately affect numerous army proclamations including the evacuation of persons of Japanese race from the west coast and their relocation on inland resettlement projects. However, spokesmen at General DeWitt's San Francisco headquarters declared: "All military orders and proclamations of this headquarters remain in full force and effect."

Yasui Prefers Soldier's Death To Life in Relocation Center

Sentenced to One Year In Road Camp, $5000, In Portland Court

PORTLAND, Ore. — Expressing a willingness to "die as an American citizen on the field of battle," Minoru Yasui, 26, American-born Japanese lawyer was sentenced Wednesday to a year in a road camp and fined $5000 for violating the enemy alien curfew law.

Appearing before the court, Yasui insisted he violated the curfew law with intention to test its legality. Yasui had been found by Federal Judge James A. Fee to be an alien by choice despite his American birth because he had been employed by the Japanese government before the war. His attorney, John R. Collier, indicated that he would appeal Judge Fee's findings that Yasui is an alien.

"I would prefer a thousand times to die as an American citizen on the field of battle to my present life in comparative comfort and security in a relocation center," Yasui declared. He has been relocated at the Minidoka WRA center in Idaho.

"I have not and never will voluntarily relinquish my American citizenship. Three times I have volunteered for service in the United States Army." It was also pointed out that he had held a reserve commission in the Army.

Yasui condemned Japan for its "cowardly, vicious attack on Pearl Harbor and Manila."

Democracy in Action: JACL Leaders Discuss Problems

Commissioner Collier Breaks Ground for First Poston School

POSTON, Ariz. — Commissioner of Indian Affairs John Collier broke ground for the first Poston school building on Nov. 11 before a crowd of almost 1,000 students, spectators and administrative heads, reports the Press Bulletin.

This will be the first building of the 70 school buildings planned for Poston. About $350,000 has been allotted for school building materials.

Myer to Speak On WRA at Public Meet

Salt Lake Community Invited to Meeting at Memory Grove Sunday

General War Relocation Authority policy and aims will be discussed by Dillon Myer, national director, at a public meeting to be held at 2:30 p. m. Sunday, November 22, at the auditorium in Memory Grove, Salt Lake City.

Myer was scheduled to arrive in Salt Lake City Friday morning to attend the emergency national JACL conference which has been in session since Tuesday, November 17. He is to meet with official delegates Saturday.

The National JACL, sponsoring the meeting, has extended an invitation to all persons interested in relocation problems. Mayor Ab Jenkins of Salt Lake City will also attend.

A brief report on National JACL activities will be presented by Mike Masaoka, secretary. Short talks will also be given by Saburo Kido, national president now residing in the Poston, Ariz., relocation center, and three former national presidents, Walter Tsukamoto of Tule Lake, Dr. T. T. Yatabe of Arkansas and James Y. Sakamoto, Minidoka.

Dr. Jun Kurumada, president of the Salt Lake chapter, will extend greetings on behalf of the host chapter. A minute of silence to honor United Nations war dead, the pledge of allegiance and the national anthem will start the program.

Delegates From War Relocation Centers Discuss Policies At Meeting in Salt Lake City

Problems born of wartime dislocation were under vigorous discussion this week in Salt Lake City as fifty representative delegates of the Japanese American Citizens League from nine war relocation centers and from "free zone" chapters met in an eight-day conference to develop an over-all policy for the JACL.

The discussions explored the present status of Americans of Japanese ancestry, inside and outside the relocation centers, particularly in reference to the civil rights and liberties of the nisei as affected by wartime restrictions.

Delegates from the WRA centers reported on various policies and practices, including community management, health and medical care, student relocation, education, community activities and enterprises, public welfare, internal security, agricultural and industrial development, project newspapers and reports and inside and outside employment.

On Wednesday afternoon the delegates heard Dr. Galen Fisher, executive secretary of the Northern California Committee for Fair Play and a member of the West Coast Protestant Commission, discuss the relationship of religion to the morale of the evacuees in the relocation centers.

A. L. Wirin, general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, main speaker at the Thursday afternoon session, reviewed the civil liberties as affected by evacuation and relocation and discussed the various test cases now pending on exclusion and subsequent military orders as affecting citizens of the United States.

Mike M. Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, presented a lengthy report on the work of the Washington office of the JACL and told of the interest of various religious, liberal and social work organizations on the problems raised by evacuation and on the people affected by it. Masaoka told of the JACL's part in representing nisei Americans in fighting discriminatory legislation and told of the common problems faced by Negro Americans and other minority groups in the United States.

In his report, the national secretary described the JACL as being the "only real outlet those in the relocation centers have to the outside world."

"Just as our country (the United States) is engaged in a life and death struggle, so we Americans of Japanese ancestry are battling for our very destiny," Masaoka said. "A cooperative attitude on your part toward the war relocation authority and other agencies will do much toward having Japanese Americans become an integral part of American society."

He pointed out that the philosophy of the league is to assist in the welfare of the United States' war effort first of all, and to do justice to the American citizens of Japanese descent who want to contribute to the winning of the war by the United Nations.

Delegates to the conference also hoped to develop a basic policy to be followed on the resettlement of evacuees in communities outside war relocation centers.

The delegates looked forward to a closed conference Saturday with Dillon Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, and

(Continued on page 2)

Aged Bachelor Dies Working In Beet Harvest

"He was just a bachelor who died while serving America, his adopted country," writes the Heart Mountain Sentinel this week in reporting the death of Kojiro Kawakami, 62, whose body now lies in the Heart Mountain burial grounds.

'Old and grey, he had volunteered from the Tule Lake Center to do his part in saving the nation's vital food crop and was working in the beet fields of Montana when he was stricken," says the article.

Kawakami was rushed to Heart Mountain, the nearest center, when he was taken ill, but died at the hospital on Sunday, Nov. 1, of pneumonia and old age.

All efforts to locate his relatives failed.

He was buried on Thursday, Nov. 12, with the Rev. Masao Kubose, Buddhist priest, officiating.

Relocation Film Released By Government

OWI Picture Tells Story of West Coast Evacuation, Resettlement

NEW YORK—The new Office of War Information film short, "Japanese Relocation," telling the story of the moving of 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from our west coast to inland centers in Arizona, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arkansas, Idaho and eastern California, was released nationally last week the OWI announced.

"The new film," the OWI said, "shows the standard that the United States is setting for the rest of the world in the treatment of people who may have loyalties to an enemy nation, and how we are protecting ourselves without violating the principles of human decency."

Featured in the short is a commentary by Milton S. Eisenhower, former director of the War Relocation Authority, now associate director of OWI.

Idaho Apple Pickers Injured as Truck Overturns on Road

HUNT, Idaho—Six Hunt apple pickers were injured, one seriously, while five others miraculously escaped without a scratch as the truck in which they were returning to the Minidoka relocation center overturned at a desolate spot about three miles north of Bliss junction, some 62 miles from Hunt, last Wednesday.

Wukichi Sasaki was most seriously injured, receiving a severe cut on the head.

A passing motorist took the injured men to the Gooding county hospital.

JACL Opens Conference on Resettlement

(Continued from page 1)

with Leland Barrows, special administrative officer of the WRA.

Dean Robert O'Brien, national director of the Japanese American Student Relocation Council, was scheduled to discuss the achievements and future outlook of student relocation. Arriving in Salt Lake City Thursday from the east, Dean O'Brien indicated that nearly three hundred colleges and universities had now been cleared for evacuee students of Japanese ancestry and expressed a hope that the program of student relocation would be accelerated. He stated that more than 300 students had now been relocated at colleges and universities outside the west coast combat zone.

The conference discussed means of combatting unfounded rumors of nisei disloyalty, of fabrications of sabotage by residents of Japanese extraction in Hawaii on December 7, of misleading magazine articles, motion pictures and newspaper stories.

"Millions have read the unfounded rumors about the Hawaiian Japanese on December 7, but only a few have seen the Tolan Congressional Committee reports which prove these rumors had no basis in fact," Masaoka said.

Employment and housing discrimination encountered by Japanese Americans was considered. Masaoka reported that the JACL was cooperating with the Presidents' Fair Employment Practices Committee in striving to overcome unjust discrimination against nisei Americans in industry.

The conference noted the "public relations" work being carried out by the 10,000 evacuee workers who had helped save the sugar beet crop of the inland west.

Tom Yego of Tule Lake, who has been doing furlough work in Idaho, noted that in the spring when evacuee workers first went into the fields of the inland west, they encountered considerable community resistance. However, the contributions of the evacuee workers toward meeting the manpower shortage which had threatened the thinning and harvesting of the vital crop had created a "much better" situation in these communities.

"The outlook looks good for next spring," Yego said.

The conference was scheduled to discuss the problems faced by the evacuee beet sugar workers, especially regarding community acceptance, contractual differences and difficulties faced in housing and working conditions.

All sessions are being held at the Japanese Church of Christ.

Masaoka pointed out that the conference must lay plans first, to determine how Americans of Japanese descent can best contribute to the war effort, and second, to enable loyal American Japanese to take an active part in helping the nation to victory.

"Our future, as people born and raised in this country, is with the United States," Masaoka declared. "American people want to do right and in my contacts with various people in the East I have found a general desire to see justice done to this American minority."

Masaoka asserted that the cooperative spirit with which some 110,000 American-born Japanese and their resident parents have met this great problem of dislocation has done much to convince people of the loyalty of the group. Many Caucasian Americans, Masaoka pointed out, are aware of the dangers facing our war aims if a small American minority is treated differently from others purely on a basis of racial characteristics.

At Thursday's session Masaoka urged that the session draft a resolution to President Roosevelt and to military authorities asking that Americans of Japanese ancestry be accepted, without prejudice and discrimination, into the armed forces under selective service system.

In asking for this vote, Mike Masaoka declared: "Through this baptism of fire, on some battlefront, we can show for all time to come where our loyalties lie. We call upon Franklin Roosevelt to reinstitute Selective Service for all nisei. . . .

He pointed out the necessity for active nisei participation in the nation's armed forces as a basis for postwar rehabilitation and the postwar fight for the preservation of civil liberties.

Delegates to the conference included:

Saburo Kido, Sim Togasaki, Lyle Kurisaki and Dr. T. G. Ishimaru, Poston, Ariz.

Dr. Carl Hirota and Vernon Ichisaka, Topaz, Utah.

Nobu Kawai and Ken Tashiro, Gila River, Ariz.

Masao Satow and Henry Shimizu, Granada, Colo.

James Sakamoto, Tom Iseri and Milton Maeda, Hunt, Idaho.

Walter Tsukamoto, Ted Naak- Fred Tayama and Kiyoshi Himura and Tom Yego, Tule Lake gashi, Manzanar, Cal.

Bill Hosokawa and Henry Mitarai, Heart Mountain, Wyo.

Dr. T. T. Yatabe and Tom Shimazaki, Denson, Ark.

James Yoshinobu and Frank Ishii, Rohwer, Ark.

Delegates from "free zone" chapters and invited observers included:

Mitsugi Kasai, Idaho Falls JACL; Tatsuo Koga, Michi Sato, Fumiko Takahashi, Ogden JACL; Shig Tanita, Jack Sudo, Arizona JACL; Ichi Nosagi, T. Nakano, Davis county JACL; Haruo Yamasaki, Kiyoshi Sakota, Yellowstone JACL; Masao Yamashita, Boise Valley JACL; Paul Okamura, Bill Yoden, George Shiozawa, Pocatello JACL; Dr. Jun Kurumada, Jerry Katayama, Shigeki Ushio, Bill Yamauchi, Salt Lake JACL; Yoshiko Ariki and Kimi Mukaye, Denver, and Isamu Noguchi, Poston. Koji Ariyoshi of Manzanar was invited to the meeting to present observations on sugar beet and other furlough work.

JACL Sends Gifts of Celery To President, Other Officials

Protection, Exercise Of Civil Rights Cited In Accompanying Letter

A Thanksgiving gift of Utah celery has been set to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, Secretary of War Henry Stimson, Governor Herbert Maw of Utah, Secretary of State E. E. Monson of Utah and Ab Jenkins, mayor of Salt Lake City, by the National Japanese American Citizens League.

In a letter accompanying the gift to President Roosevelt, the Citizens League declared:

Dear Mr. President:

At this season of Thanksgiving, the Japanese American Citizens League, representing American citizens of Japanese ancestry in War Relocation Authority centers and others living in areas without restraint, is meeting in conference in Salt Lake City.

We give thanks that you have deemed the protection and exercise of rights and privileges of all American citizens, regardless of origin, a public trust.

In appreciation we send this Utah celery to grace your Thanksgiving table.

Our best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Japanese American Citizens League.

The letter was signed by Saburo Kido, national president, and Mike Masaoka, national secretary.

Challenging Discrimination Will Help Win War, Declares Wirin

A. L. Wirin, west coast representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, told delegates to the emergency national conference in Salt Lake City at Thursday afternoon's meeting that it was every American's duty to make the words of the pledge to the flag a living reality for all.

Wirin declared that the Civil Liberties Union challenged certain military restrictions against citizens of Japanese ancestry and stated that the just disposition of the entire issue is fundamental in laying the basis for a postwar world.

"We are interested in the issue because a successful challenge to the evacuation orders which were enforced solely on a racial basis may help win the war," Wirin said. "More than 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States and the hundreds of millions of Chinese, Hindus and Filipinos (in Asia) are watching to see the outcome. We must show the people of Japan that we do not tolerate racial discrimination."

Wirin asserted that since this nation is pledged to bring freedom to the whole world, the country as a democracy must preserve as many freedoms as possible while fighting this war.

He scored the theory of punishing "all loyal Americans of Japanese descent because a few may be disloyal" as incompatible with the American principles of fair play." 'Protective custody' as used to deprive citizens of rights is a foreign practice," he said.

Referring to the number of trial cases pending and presented before various courts, Wirin pointed out that Supreme Court Justice Black had ruled in a recent case that an enemy alien had the right to sue in court. Justice Black asserted in his opinion, Wirin said, that American laws provide equal opportunity for everyone in this country, regardless of racial origin, provided they abide by American laws.

Volunteer Traffic Patrols Safeguard Gila School Tots

RIVERS, Ariz.—A Junior Traffic patrol system, made up of volunteer members, is now maintaining safety on the streets of the two Gila communities for all children going to and from school.

Resettlement Plan Continuation Of Army Policy, Says Fisher

JACL Commends WRA's Liberal Policy on Relocation Problems

The War Relocation Authority policy of trying to resettle Japanese evacuees from relocation centers is a continuation of the army's plans for voluntary evacuation and permanent resettlement outside of the possible combat zone on the Pacific coast, Dr. Galen Fisher, executive secretary of the Northern California Committee for Fair Play told the Japanese American Citizens League conference Wednesday.

Dr. Fisher asserted the WRA plan was nothing startling nor new, but merely renewal of a policy which Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command suspending temporarily on March 29 of this year.

The speaker pointed out resettlement by evacuees in small, inconspicuous groups throughout various sections of the United States was one of the solutions to the problem of evacuation as well as a great step in integrating Americans of Japanese descent in the American way of life.

"I expect, that some day there will no longer be Japanese Christian churches," Dr. Fisher said. "Instead, the members of those churches will be good Christian members of Caucasian American churches."

Another prominent conference speaker was Isamu Noguchi, artist and sculptor, who asserted the need of promoting art as an avocational outlet for creative abilities within the relocation centers.

Noguchi, who is well known in New York and west coast art circles, entered voluntarily the Poston relocation center in Arizona and is now on his way east on a temporary leave.

Earlier in the day delegates from the 10 relocation centers went on record as commending the liberal, far-sighted and understanding attitude of the War Relocation Authority as demonstrated in basic policies of the WRA as well as by the individual efforts of the respective project directors. This move followed a three-hour discussion on WRA policy and personalities.

Discussion during the day covered the administrative, public health and community management aspects of the relocation centers, while in a special night session community activities and community enterprises were under consideration.

First Nisei Soldier Visits Gila Center

RIVERS, Ariz. — Under a new WRA-WCCA ruling permitting such visits, Pvt. Mataki Yeto from Camp Crowder, Mo. entered the Gila River center last week as the first nisei soldier to visit the center. He is visiting hs mother, Mrs. Koto Yeto.

Previously, visits by nisei soldiers had not been permitted at the Gila River, Colorado River, Manzanar and Tule Lake centers which are within Military Area No. 1.

American Legion Post Will Send Gifts to Nisei Men-in-Arms

POSTON, Ariz.—The Huntington Beach American Legion announced recently that their organization will mail Christmas packages to all nisei soldiers who are graduates of Huntington Beach schools, according to the Press Bulletin.

All persons knowing of such soldiers are asked to send the soldier's name and address to Harley Asari, Rec. 11, Poston, Ariz., or to Ray Elliot at Huntington Beach High school in Huntington, Calif.

Project Workers Start Granada Welfare Fund

AMACHE, Colo. — Fifty-five project workers at the Granada relocation center have made initial contributions of two dollars each toward a center welfare fund, reports the Granada Pioneer.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Central Organization For Nisei Necessary

When I bade farewell to San Francisco last May, I had hopes of meeting old friends in the future, but it was not a very strong one. And then when I went to Poston, Ariz., as one of the evacuees, I began to have my doubts if I would ever see my friends again. No one can blame me from becoming skeptical over the future prospects when a map is taken out and the various relocation centers are marked out.

When I came into Salt Lake City with the Poston delegation, it was indeed a happy moment to see the familiar faces of the JACL leaders sitting down and attending to the business as outlined in the agenda.

Memories of the last National Council meeting held in San Francisco while the first evacuation orders were impending came to my mind. Yoshiko Kinata and Fumi Yaki were two of the hard-working secretaries. And they were serving in the same capacity at this conference, which was a pleasant surprise.

As we look back, we have no doubt that the council made a wise decision in continuing National Headquarters. Casting aside all conflicts and differences with the local officers or some of the policies, no one can deny that a central organization to represent the nisei of this country is necessary. In fact, it is of great importance today, because the large majority are now in the relocation centers and are losing contacts with the outside world. The league can serve as the connecting link and thereby help those in the centers, which function it is assuming more and more.

The fact that an organization still exists has made it possible for this JACL conference to be called at Salt Lake City. From the reports being represented by the delegates from the ten relocation centers, a great deal of good is going to result. Most of the delegates are holding important positions in the centers. The ideas and conditions they hear will help them to have a clearer picture of the status of their center in comparison to others. The informal discussions outside of the meetings are serving as a medium also to show what some of the older centers had to contend with in the beginning, and which the newer centers are going through or will in the days to come.

My sincere hope is that this conference is just a prelude to brighter days for the evacuees in the relocation centers. In other words, I am looking forward to improved public understanding by the American public whereby it will become possible to leave the relocation centers on furloughs or indefinite leaves. This may require much missionary work. But it is not a hopeless task, from what I have observed.

Evacuees Disappointed By Latest Action

The average picking of cotton was climbing higher and higher. The last daily report of the Poston pickers was 9000 pounds. Just when everybody was becoming enthusiastic, orders were issued by General John DeWitt that the permit to go cotton picking had been canceled. For a while, it was thought that possibly it applied only to the Gila River project. It was a great disappointment to the farmers of Parker Valley and the residents and administration Poston.

There was no question that the administration members worked hard to create interest in cotton picking. Hardly anyone had experience as a cotton grower or picker. The first few who volunteered to go out for a day came back with sad reports. Just for curiosity, I went out for a few hours one day to see for myself. Kaz Oka of the Press Bulletin and I worked side by side for two solid hours without doing much talking and gathered 12 pounds per person. At 4 cents a pound, this meant 24 cents an hour. This was with the long staple cotton which the army needed.

Farmers Enthusiastic About Volunteers

A Texan who was on the same ranch told us during the lunch hour that he had been a cotton picker for years. His average on short staple was about 285 pounds a day and only 87 pounds on the long staple. The Poston pickers then knew that there was not going to be much money as far as long staple picking was concerned. But they began to look forward to the time when they would be able to work on the short staple cotton after cleaning up the long staple.

The high school classes and the block residents got into the spirit of the special undertaking when it was decided that they could use the money for their classes or block welfare. When the army order to cancel the permit arrived, the farmers were unable to accommodate the number who were volunteering for each day's work. Each block was awaiting for its turn to come when it could go out to the fields to bring in some income for its block treasury.

The Parker farmers were skeptical in the beginning about this type of volunteer workers. But they became enthusiastic about the Poston pickers because of the amount being picked daily. Special petitions were sent from the farmers to General DeWitt to make an exception of Parker Valley.

Whether the army modified its order or not is still unknown. There is one thing, however, which has resulted from this cotton picking project. The people of Parker and Poston have become better friends. The farmers have been writing letters to the project director about their appeciation for the splendid work and help in harvesting the cotton. The residents realized that not only was money involved, but that they were doing their neighbors in distress a good turn. A fine spirit has been created which may lead on to closer ties between the two groups of Parker Valley.

Prominent Californians Tell Faith in Loyalty of U. S. Nisei

Delegates to the emergency national conference of the Japanese American Citizens League heard Dr. Galen Fisher read, at Wednesday's session, letters and messages expressing the confidence of prominent California citizens in the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry. These messages, which commended the War Relocation Authority for its policy of resettling the evacuees outside the military and relocation areas, included the following:

MELVYN DOUGLAS, motion picture actor, OCD Official.

October 21, 1942

I am of the opinion that the War Relocation Authority and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are completely competent to select Japanese-Americans for gradual release to areas where they can be useful to the community and themselves.

This seems to me a most desirable policy in view of the genuinely patriotic manner in which the large majority of Japanese-Americans have accepted their burden. It is this kind of approach which will help to establish the fact that we mean it when we say we are fighting the war for the Four Freedoms.

(signed)
Melvyn Douglas.

MONROE E. DEUTSCH, Vice-President and Provost, University of California.

September 12, 1942

As one who has lived almost all his life in California and has seen a great deal of the Japanese population, I feel able to express a considered judgment on them. I have never had occasion to doubt the loyalty of any of those with whom I have been in contact; I have found them hard working, devoted and law-abiding. On the Berkeley campus of the University of California we have had some four hundred American-Japanese; they have acquitted themselves well, not only in their studies, but in their conduct, also. It has been a joy to me to see how in the days preceding the war these students were accepted more and more as part of the student life on the campus.

(signed)
Monroe E. Deutsch.

JAMES CHAMBERLAIN BAKER, Bishop of The Methodist Church for the California Area.

I have known intimately many Japanese-American citizens. I am proud of them as *fellow-citizens* and should count it a privilege to have them as my neighbors. They are persons of character and are devoted to the ideals of American democracy.

The War Relocation Authority in its scattered resettlement policy, can be depended upon to select only such loyal Americans as will be genuine assets in any community. The willingness to welcome these fellow-citizens is a searching test of the reality of our own Americanism.

(signed)
James C. Baker.

HENRY F. GRADY, President, American President Lines; formerly, Assistant Secretary of State.

September 1, 1942

With reference to the Japanese who have been evacuated from California, it should be recognized that the Army took this step to remove all Japanese from vital military areas as a precautionary one. No one has ever assumed that all the Japanese on the Pacific Coast were disloyal. On the contrary, it is thoroughly recognized by all, including the Army officials, that they are not all disloyal —in fact the number of disloyal is probably few. The Army felt, however, that we should take no chances whatsoever and ordered the complete evacuation of all Japanese, both American citizens and non-citizens.

(signed)
Henry F. Grady.

CHESTER ROWELL, Editor Emeritus, San Francisco Chronicle.

October 8, 1942

I have known many Japanese, including some who worked for me personally and others of much higher social status, of whose personal loyalty to me I was 100% certain, and whose loyalty to the United States I had no reason whatever to doubt.

I know that it is the opinion of the national authorities, including the very ones who conducted the deportation, that this attitude was then more common than the reverse one. In my opinion it is our responsibility to make it possible to preserve that attitude.

(signed)
Chester Rowell.

IRVING F. REICHERT, Rabbi Congregation Emanu-El, San Francisco.

The War Relocation Authority is to be commended for its enlightened policy of resettling selected Japanese in communities at a distance from the "Target Zone". Many of the interned Japanese are persons of unquestioned loyalty to our country and uncompromising hostility to the Axis cause. We on the Pacific Coast, who have known Japanese, can bear witness to the sterling character and integrity of many of them. Heroic measures and exceptional precautions were required after Pearl Harbor to minimize Fifth column activities. This resulted inevitably in grave injustices to American citizens of Japanese ancestry. It is reassuring to find the War Relocation Authority, with the cooperation of the F.B.I., endeavoring to correct these errors, and return our loyal Japanese citizens their constitutional rights.

(signed)
Irving F. Reichert.

AUGUST VOLLMER, Criminologist, formerly Chief of Police Berkeley, Calif.; Professor of Police Administration in University of Chicago and University of California.

October 12, 1942

Since I have unbounded faith in J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I would unhesitatingly approve the release of evacuees who in Mr. Hoover's opinion are worthy to be released.

Most of the native born persons of Japanese parentage are undoubtedly good citizens and will not give the government any trouble if released.

(signed)
August Vollmer.

FREDERICK J. KOSTER, President, California Barrel Co., Ltd.; Chairman of the San Francisco Chapter of Red Cross; San Francisco, California.

September 18, 1942

From my own asosciation with Japanese people throughout the years, I have no hesitation in expressing my confidence that there are many who are just as loyal to our country as any of us, and I believe that we can depend upon the judgment of the War Relocation Authority and the F.B.I. to certify those who are worthy. I believe the policy of the W.R.A. of gradually releasing those evacuees whom it and the F.B.I. deem worthy, providing inland communities will welcome them, is entirely sound.

(signed)
Frederick J. Koster.

U. S. Nisei Battalion Trains For War Combat Duty at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin

Japanese Americans from Hawaii Demonstrated Their Loyalty on Dec. 7, Says Commander; Nisei Make Best Soldiers, Says Captain

CAMP McCOY, Wis.—"Here is proof that the lights of liberty continue to burn in the hearts of men in spite of race, creed or color," the La Crosse Tribune and Leader-Press said in a special story on Camp McCoy's American soldiers of Japanese ancestry last week.

The La Crosse newspaper pupblished a special page on the soldiers at Camp McCoy, printing several news shots of the nisei troops.

"The American-Japanese soldiers, from the Hawaiian Islands and stationed at Camp McCoy, are in the midst of very intensive training for the day, not in the too far distant future, they all hope, when they will be in readiness to meet their enemy, particularly the Japs," the Tribune and Leader-Press said.

The soldiers, all born, reared and educated on American soil in the Hawaiian Islands, are descendants of the Japanese, but owe allegiance to the only country they have ever known, the United States of America.

Questioned as to whether or not the American-Japanese soldiers in the 100th infantry battalion would be willing to be pitted against the army of the country from which they descended, Lieutenant Kiyoshi Kuramoto replied, "There is nothing they would like better than to fight for the bill of rights and for the constitution of the United States against the Japanese army. That would be the only way we could settle this issue once and for all and prove to the people of the United States that we are loyal to our country, America."

Lieutenant Russell Law, also an officer in the 100th infantry, placed his confidence in his soldiers so high that he said if he were to go over the top and could choose a platoon to go with him from any of the armed forces of the United States, his choice would definitely be his own boys of the 100th infantry battalion.

Speaking from a record of 23 years in the army, another 100th infantry officer, Captain Dillard Wills, said the type of real American soldiers in the 100th infantry battalion are of the best he had observed in his 23 years of military experience. Also enthusiastic in their praise of the boys are Captain Kenneth Raeder and Lieutenant L. Key, officers in the regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Farrant L. Turner, commanding officer of the 100th infantry, related that all members of the battalion were stationed in the Hawaiian Islands at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack. He said many of the boys, now with him at Camp McCoy, were off on week-end leaves, some at Waikiki beach, 20 miles from the station. The boys, according to Colonel Turner, reported for duty wearing their swimming trunks and a towel tied about their necks. They lost no time reporting for duty with all the speed they could muster.

"Those of us who had the privilege to witness the demonstration of these boys on the morning of December 7 would never dare question their royalty," Colonel Turner said.

Their excellent usage of the American language, their knowledge of the condition of the United States, and the manners exemplified by members of the 100th infantry battalion, especially those who have been privileged to receive an advanced education, is indicative of the highest type of Americanism, the La Crosse newspaper commented.

The boys of the 100th infantry at Camp McCow have only one plea to make:

"Just give us the same consideration as you would the men in uniform of any American soldier, even though he may be a descendant of the German, Italian or other races of the axis powers."

Honolulu Newsman Caught by Evacuation, Joins Hunt Staff

HUNT, Idaho — The newest by-line in the Minidoka Irrigator, project newspaper, is that of Max Morinaga, veteran Honolulu newspaperman.

It was explained that Morinaga, long a staff writer on the Nippu Jiji, Hawaii's leading American-Japanese daily, was caught in the evacuation swirl at Portland while on a tour of the continental United States.

His column, "Here and There," will be a regular feature of the Irrigator. Before joining the Irrigator staff, Morinaga labored as a furlough worker in the sugar beet harvest.

Morinaga's interviews with prominent personages, including movie stars, millionaires and statesmen, were a feature of the Honolulu newspaper.

To Investigate Attack Upon Nisei Soldier

Passes for Enlisted Men to Visit Center Frozen Until Inquiry

DERMOTT, Ark.—An investigation into the firing upon last week in Dermott, Ark., of a nisei soldier by a civilian will be made by the military provost marshal at the Jerome relocation center, and no further passes will be issued nisei soldiers at Camp Robinson to visit this area until the investigation is completed, according to Colonel Grover C. Graham, commanding officer at Camp Robinson.

The soldier, Private Louis Furushiro, 22, of Camp Robinson, was fired upon by W. M. Wood of Dermott Tuesday of last week. Furushiro was on furlough visiting relatives at the center. He had stopped at a Dermott cafe for breakfast when the incident occurred.

Dermott officers who investigated the shooting said that someone told Wood that a Japanese was in the cafe. Wood then went home, returned to the cafe, and asked Furushiro if he were a "Jap." According to the officers, Furushiro answered "yes," whereupon Wood opened fire. The soldier fell from the stool on which he was sitting, and a load of squirrel shot scattered through latticework in the rear of the cafe.

Wood was arrested by City Marshal Thad Hawkins of Dermott and is being held without formal charge, pending military investigation of the incident.

The affair is the first instance of racial disturbance since the Jerome colony was established.

University of Denver Officials Visit Center at Amache

AMACHE, Colo.—Four University of Denver officials visited the Granada center recently to discuss the possibility of starting extension courses for students unable to complete their schooling. They also explained in detail the facilities and curriculum offered by the school.

The officials are A. C. Nelson, dean of the graduate school; R. P. McConough, director of extension division; H. H. Threlkeld, director of admissions and placements, and C. E. Cushing, assistant director of admissions and placements.

Pfc. Roy Yamada Visits Mother

NAMPA, Idaho.—Pfc. Roy Yamada left here recently for Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., following a brief visit at the home of his mother.

Nebraska Seeks to Keep Nisei Volunteers Throughout Winter

SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb.—The estimated three hundred evacuee Japanese who have been doing farm work in this area have served so satisfactorily that an effort is being made to keep them through the winter, the Associated Press reported.

Each of the workers from war relocation centers has an individual contract with a farmer for certain work, and when he has completed that work he ordinarily would return to the WRA project.

Last week Earl Brooks and James H. Curtis, associate employment investigators, and Ben Yoshioka, associate employment representative, all from the Denver office of the war relocation authority, conferred with Russell Hand, manager of the Scottsbluff office of the. U. S. employment service.

Topaz Entertainers Plan Programs for Delta Community

TOPAZ, Utah — A traveling troupe of 50 Topaz entertainers, in addition to technicians, will give three programs on Nov. 25, at Delta for elementary school pupils, high school students and the townspeople of Delta, reports the Topaz Times.

On the preceding day, Nov. 24, the Delta High school concert band will present a one-hour program for the Topaz residents.

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LARRY TAJIRI .....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Nisei Have a Stake

It would be simple to say that the nisei in America have a very definite and vital stake in the complete military victory of the United Nations.

Many Americans of Japanese ancestry, living today the barrack life of wartime relocation, knowing that certain reactionary forces are already at work to further restrict their lives and livelihood, may wonder how and why.

As we see it, the United States has two main objectives in this greatest of wars. The first objective is self-explanatory, the defense of our nation against the aggrandizement of powerful and brutal gangster powers. The second is the preservation and extension of democratic practices which will insure a post-war world in which every human being will enjoy his birthright of freedom, decency and justice.

The Administration's views and the hopes of all men of good-will have no better spokesman than Vice-President Henry Wallace. In his historic speech of May 10, he expressed in simple, understandable terms the hopes of democracy for the world in which we will live after the last battle is won. Mr. Wallace described the war as a continuation of the people's revolution which had started before 1776. He said that the post-war world would be "the century of the common man."

Two weeks ago the Vice-President further clarified this "democracy of the common man". It is this democracy which holds the future hopes of Americans of Japanese ancestry, of the nation's thirteen million Negroes, of disenfranchised millions, both white and black in southern poll-tax states, of all the economic and racial minorities which have enjoyed only a limited share in a limited democracy.

Vice-President Wallace's "democracy of the common man" was summarized by a New York newspaper as follows:

Political democracy, of which we have a full measure in the fundamental freedoms of our Bill of Rights.

Economic democracy, on which a practical balance must be reached somewhere between exploitation of the people and centralization of all power in a government which apportions goods among them.

Ethnic democracy, which in simple terms is equality of jobs and opportunity for minority groups and races.

Educational democracy, the equality of educational opportunity for all and broadening of educational facilities.

Sex democracy, elimination of economic discriminations against women.

Nisei in America will be particularly interested in Mr. Wallace's definition of ethnic democracy. For there are still "No Japs Wanted" signs in the windows of shops on some Main Streets in America. There are invisible "No Japs Wanted" signs in the employment offices of certain industries, although we are progressing in some measure toward the realization of ethnic democracy for Japanese Americans because some of these signs are coming down and because many more people are beginning to realize that the "Japs" in question are in reality good Americans.

Of ethnic democracy, the Vice-President said on November 8:

"A third kind of democracy, which I call ethnic, is in my opinion vital to the new democracy. It merely means that the different races and minority groups must be given equality of economic opportunity. President Roosevelt was guided by ethnic democracy when in June of 1941 he issued an Executive Order prohibiting racial discrimination in the employing of workers by National Defense industries. Russia has probably gone further than any other nation in the world in practicing ethnic democracy. From the Russians we can learn much, for unfortunately the Anglo-Saxons have had an attitude toward other races which has made them exceedingly unpopular in many parts of the world. We have not sunk to the lunatic level of the Nazi myth of racial superiority, but we have sinned enough to cost us already the blood of tens of thousands of previous lives. Ethnic democracy, built from the heart, is perhaps the greatest need of Anglo-Saxon tradition."

The world of the future must insure the fullest practice of ethnic democracy. We know the nisei are vitally concerned with it. The question asked most often of us in the relocation centers is:

"How are they treating you—on the outside?"

Ethnic democracy means equal treatment and freedom of opportunity. It is worth fighting for.

The JACL Conference

One of the great regrets accompanying the current emergency national Japanese American Citizens League conference is the fact that every Nisei from all the relocation centers cannot attend the sessions. Many requests to attend by others than official delegates had to be refused for obvious reasons, although much might have been contributed to the discussions had it been possible to accommodate a larger number of representatives.

Without trying to be dramatic or to claim undue credit for the JACL, it is true to say that the futures of the Nisei will depend to a not inconsiderable degree on the decisions and basic policies to be laid down by the delegates. In the interests of the greatest representation it would have been better if a larger number of individuals could have participated in the discussions out of which policy will be shaped.

More important, however, is the necessity of bringing home to every last Nisei his responsibility for taking an active part, or at least an interest, in the determination of his future. Despite the splendid efforts of many to arouse the Nisei's realization of his unique position and the problems and responsibilities which accompany it, there has been a deplorable apathy in some quarters.

In some of the relocation centers the project directors have expressed the desire that more Nisei take an interest in local affairs pertaining to self-government. These men are cognizant of the fact that the Nisei must be the leaders of this American minority in the post-war America. This is a trust that large numbers of the Nisei themselves do not fully realize.

The conference sessions are bringing to light the thoughts and ideas of individuals who look beyond today. The sessions are also revealing the handiwork of certain Nisei leaders who have labored to better the position that their fellows have been forced to assume. Only time can evaluate their handiwork. It is certain, however, that some progress has been made by these leaders in establishing the Nisei's niche in the American way of life. This record of that accomplishment, small though it may be, could well serve as incentive among the apathetic to renewed interest.

Unfortunately, inspiration is something that often is dissipated by time and distance. We trust, however, that out of this conference there can rise new hope, faith and strength to push the battle for recognition. If we have our enemies, our friends are speaking up too in greater number. There is a record of courage and determination among many of the latter that should spur the Nisei on. There is good news among the bad which the delegates can carry back.

Not This Time

When the United Nations finish off Hitler and the Axis, World War II will also have its Armistice. And this time, they who fought for things that have nothing in common with loot, revenge and empire will see to it that the second Armistice inaugurates the "Century of the Common Man."

This time, the Armistice will not be a prelude to a sell-out. For since the last time, a wind has been rising in every corner of the world where men seek to shape their own destiny, and no combination of statesmen in frock coats will dare or be able to say nay.—*Editorial in the Minidoka Irrigator, Nov. 11.*

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Listen to America on a Cross-Country Bus

He was a young red-headed soldier who talked with the drawl of Dixieland, and he had kept the whole bus entertained most of the evening with his quick humor. Somehow the talk turned to Negroes, and the red-head went to town.

"I'll put 'em in their place," he was saying. He didn't like the way some Negro sat down beside him at the last bus stop.

"I tole 'im, 'nigger get out of here an' don' you never sit down by a white man.' "

"That's right," the fat woman from St. Louis said. "Back in St. Louis we put them in their places, and they ride their own buses and stay in their own districts."

Now it was the Georgia woman's turn. She talked with a drawl too and she said Jews were "just niggers turned inside out. They can make money on a popcorn stand and they stink."

The red-headed soldier was talking again. "One night I had a gal out in Seattle who said a nigger was just as good as any other man. I says, 'Honey-chile, I guess you want to go home right now' and so I took her home and I ain't went back since."

The others in the bus had kept their peace, but now a slim, quiet girl with corn-colored hair said suddenly: "I wouldn't be judging others by yourself." The others stopped to listen. "I think any man is just as good as any other man and I wouldn't hate a man on account of his race."

The red-head flared up. "If you want to go live with a nigger, go ahead."

"I don't want to live with a colored man," the girl retorted, "but that doesn't stop me from respecting him."

The soldier shut up. The fat woman from St. Louis and the woman from Georgia kept quiet. The bus rolled on.

* * *

This was in the washroom at Cheyenne. Three soldiers were standing around drinking out of a pint whiskey bottle when they saw me come in.

"Betcha he's Chinese," one of them said.

"Naw, he's Japanese," another said.

The third said: "Let's ask him," and they did.

"I'm an American," I said.

The three suddenly stood up a little straighter and one of them came forward with his right hand extended and said: "Put 'er there, fellow, we're all Americans." The one with the bottle offered me a drink.

The third said: "Sure, we're all Americans. But tell me, what's your descent? Japanese or Chinese?"

I told him.

"Hell," he said, "I'm of German descent. What the hell, we're all Americans." We shook hands all around.

* * *

America is great, grand country whose horizons are almost endless. On her broad plains grow the wheat and the corn that will help feed the post-war world. In the foothills and on the prairies graze the cattle and sheep which will help to meet the needs of the world for meat and wool and hides.

It's a great, rich and glorious country, and the only things mean and petty about it are the prejudices of some of her people. Jew, Gentile or Jap; white, colored or yellow, they're all Americans.

We often wonder what that red-headed soldier believes in, and what he thinks he's fighting for with the millons of other fine Americans in uniform.

WASHINGTON LETTER

The World Looks at North African Offensive

The appeal of President Roosevelt to the French people, at the moment of our attacks in North Africa, has made dramatically evident the importance of the radio in the conduct of modern war. Less dramatic, but also important, is the rapidity with which world reactions to any military or political development become available by radio.

Reactions to the spectacular allied offensive in North Africa gave a revealing picture of the enemy's surprise and the sympathy of "neutral" nations for the allied cause.

Even the Germans, who fancy themselves master propagandists, were caught unprepared. While German-controlled radios at first predicted successful French resistance, it was not until two days after the fighting began that Berlin admitted the strategic importance of the operations. Then from the German-controlled radio in Paris came a revealing statement of concern over the vital matter of foodstuffs. "One fact is absolutely certain—vast food supplies which France has been obtaining from these French possessions will be interrupted for an indefinite time."

The Paris radio states that all wheat products consumed in France came from Algeria and Morocco, which also supplied 17,000,000 hectoliters of red wine. Large quantities of frozen meat, fruits and vegetables were also shipped to the mother country which, already on short rations thanks to German domination, will now be dangerously short.

It remained for Japan—the aggressor which has overrun half of the Orient and enslaved half a billion people—to cry out against American and British "international immorality" in occupying French territory.

Frankest of all enemy broadcasts were those of Italy, where real alarm over the unprecedented allied successes was shown. Appeals for the maintenance of morale at home became nearly frantic, and the American landings in North Africa are seen as the prelude to an attack on Italy. Africa, Rome says, "is of special importance to us because of its nearness to our territory and to the Libyan theater of war."

"The strategic situation in Africa and in the Mediterranean is undoubtedly a serious one which heralds a particularly hard phase of the war for the Italian people," Rome says. "What is happening is very painful for us because our brave and beloved soldiers are in an extremely dramatic situation. We feel all the sadness, all the pathos of the hard lot fate has meted out to them."

The Vichy French radio, which admitted from the first the seriousness of the situation, revealed the weakness of its hold over the people of France by begging them not to listen to "certain foreign radios." Presumably, the appeals of President Roosevelt and General Eisenhower, and the stirring call of General Giraud to the French African army to join the United Nations forces against the axis control of France were what the Vichy government feared.

In South America the swift and successful American moves were hailed as the turning point of the war. The president of Peru sent a congratulatory message to President Roosevelt. The former minister of foreign relations of Chile, who had opposed the breaking of Chilean relations with the axis, said: "This North American action has been launched to protect the interests of America. As sons of this continent we must be thankful for it." A Buenos Aires newspaper was quoted as saying that the initiative of the United States "has been received joyously by all the countries opposing the axis. Among these nations is France."

And from a distinguished group of Chileans went a message to President Roosevelt praising his message to the French. "Your efforts in behalf of eternal France will yield spiritual benefit for Latin America," they said. President Camacho of Mexico, in a radio speech, praised the U. S. move as one which would "carry the light of liberty which is the very soul of France."

One of the most revealing of all broadcasts came from Ankara, Turkey—a "neutral" country in a warring world . "We are now facing that state of war," Ankara said,

(Continued on page 6)

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

Individual Resettlement Is Progressive Step

Manzanar, Calif.

The evacuees' interest in the government's program to relocate them to private industry is mounting gradually. A long confinement in assembly and relocation centers has stimulated their desire to get out into communities outside military areas.

The government's program to relocate all Japanese now in relocation centers to the interior is a progressive step and, particularly at this time, it reassures them that the government is seriously thinking of their welfare and their place in a postwar world.

All evacuated Japanese, it seems to me, must be relocated before war ends. Otherwise, the problem of relocating them will become difficult and maybe impossible when millions of soldiers return to civilian life. To a great extent, the government's success or failure in relocating the evacuees will depend upon the evacuees themselves. If they are uncooperative, then the relocation program during wartime will be a failure.

With huge manpower shortages in many vital industries, employment for the evacuees in intermountain and midwestern communities may absorb a large number of them. There is, however, a problem of whether the Japanese will be accepted into these communities by the Caucasion population. Certainly with the progress of the war, American casualties are bound to be enormous and thereby the hatred for the Japanese may increase.

In spite of all the difficulties that they may face, the evacuated Japanese would be in a far better position if they were permanently relocated before the war is over.

There are many evacuees who are disinclined to go out into the interior to settle in individual family groups. Somehow they are afraid to venture out into communities that never saw a Japanese before. The pioneering spirit is now needed more than ever among the evacuees if thy are intending to come out successful from an almost hopeless situation.

I do not think that the government will permit the Japanese to settle in colonies as they have done in the past. Group settlement is bound to bring hostile feeling from Caucasian Americans.

Relocating the entire evacuated Japanese population is a big problem. Without doubt the evacuees must take the initiative in getting out of the relocation centers. The government, of course, will not "force" them out, I am sure. But if they intend to stay, they might find themselves here for a long, long time.

At the present time the evacuees must wait for quite a while before they are released from the relocation cnters. Much of this red tape must be eliminated if relocation is to proceed faster.

The first step toward finding employment for the evacuees is proceeding satisfactorily. Many jobs are waiting for the evacuees. Those qualified should seize this opportunity without waiting for the rest of the interneees to go out with them.

In urging the evacuees to go out from the relocation centers for permament settlement, I do not mean for them to take jobs blindly, but only after thorough investigation. If the jobs are menial, they may regret later and they may want to return to the centers.

A considerable number of evacuees, I am told, see no future in getting relocated to the interior, and they are still bitter over their evacuation. To them I can only say: No evacuee is going to get anywhere by being bitter, thinking of the injustices of evacuation. It's all over. We must look forward, not backward.

William A. White of the Emporia Gazette once wrote:

"This is a funny world. About all we can do is to move with it, and grow with it. Those who do not move are dead in the shell."

A Japanese American's Letter . . .

Nisei Evacuees Shall Keep Faith in This---Their America

The 70,000 citizen evacuees shall keep their faith in this—their America," writes James Nakamura, former executive secretary of the San Luis Obispo JACL, in a letter in the San Luis Obispo Telegram-Tribune of Nov. 14.

Nakamura is now at the Gila River Relocation center at Rivers, Arizona.

In his letter he said:

It was quite a shock when news came that certain individuals in Arroyo Grande and in nearby communities had declared publicly that Japs are no longer wanted in Arroyo Grande or San Luis Obispo county.

It was known, of course, that there were elements in Arroyo Grande who were actively associated with the Yellow Peril school of thought. For this reason the news, perhaps, should not have hit us as it did. But when among people with whom one has lived the greater part of one's life and whom one has grown to accept as neighbors, there is a sentiment that one is no longer acceptable as a neighbor, it is only human to be hurt.

The statements regarding the evacuees which appeared in the Herald Recorder were that Japs are no longer to be trusted because of Pearl Harbor and because the county can get along without them, they are no longer wanted.

All the propaganda dished out about sabotage during the attack on Pearl Harbor in the mainland papers has been refuted by responsible reports from newspaper men, and by investigation of the FBI.

The Tolan Committee report to the Congress of the United States—a credit to democratic America, if there ever was one—gave the first clear lie to the pressure group propagandists who made skillful use of falsified reports to fan race prejudice to a high pitch.

Perhaps, considering the amount of such printed accusations, it is only amazing that the evacuees have as many friends as they have. The fact remains that to date there has been no evidence of sabotage on the mainland or Hawaii, attributed to Japanese American citizens.

The un-Americanism of the second argument which is obviously based on economic motives—that is, the elimination of the evacuee competition—is evident.

America stands for freedom and equal opportunity for all. During this crisis, to be sure, people have been uprooted—young men in the military service, people in the defense industries, evacuees in relocation centers.

The evacuees have submitted with good grace to the wartime emergency, though in many cases the justice and necessity of the move was strongly questioned. Then, too, when people are loyal it is bewildering to tell them that they are suspected. But, submitting now, the 70,000 citizen evacuees shall insist that America remain true to her tradition of the five rights.

Hitler has stated that he intends to smash America by pitting race against race, creed against creed. He has allies in those few people who raised their voices against the absentee citizens of communites and cities scattered throughout the Pacific coast states.

He has allies in the reactionary South where die-hards are fighting thee Anti-Poll Tax bill, which has already passed the House of Representatives and, if adopted, will establish in the South an elementary democratic process, the right of a man to vote despite the status of his wealth.

There is a small town in Wyoming, Powell by name, where the evacuees from the neighboring Relocation Center are being accorded wonderful consideration. The women's club has organized to help the evacuee mothers in the center.

The town paper has been an outstanding leader in proclaiming justice, tolerance and friendliness. There are many other communities which have similarly shown the meaning of a democratic Christian spirit to the evacuees.

The writer can recall the morning of April 30. The scene was the Arroyo Grande high school campus. Some two hundred people were gathered there that morning preparatory to a starting on the strangest trek yet seen in this country.

Those people were not going west as so many other groups had done in the past. They were not going because they wanted to go, for they loved the place. They were going because for some reason inexplicable to these people, the army had decreed that people of their race, citizens and aliens alike, must leave the coast. Military necessity, they said, but that was a nebulous, meaningless term.

These people had gathered there at seven and by 10:30 that morning all had left. But the writer recalls vividly the friends with tears in their eyes who had come out to see the evacuees off; the townspeople out in the streets bidding the departing busloads of people goodbye; the writer is warmed again by the cup of hot coffee served by the women's group, and the doughnut (only breakfast he had that morning).

Because the evacuees have friends back home in whom they have complete faith, because there is friendship and justice extended in the most out of the way and unexpected places, the 70,00 citizen evacuees shall keep their faith in this — their America.

James Nakamura.

The Supreme Court Decision:

In Democratic America Even Japanese Aliens Have Rights

By A. L. WIRIN
Counsel, American Civil Liberties Union

In vigorous forthright and summary action a unanimous Supreme Court of the United States, through its great liberal and humanitarian Justice Hugo L. Black, has announced it will protect the rights of Japanese. It did so in the case of Kumezo Kawato—not an American citizen, but an "enemy alien"—and an interned enemy alien as well.

The highest court in the land has ruled that a poor Japanese fisherman may sue a wealthy American Corporation for wages due him and to recover for injuries suffered by him; and that the courts of the land are equally open to a poor Japanese alien as they are available to the rich American citizen.

The Supreme Court began its noteworthy decision by taking the sting out of the epithet "alien enemy" used so readily by the professional American alien-baiters.

Said the court:

" 'Alien enemy' as applied to petitioner is at present but the legal definition of his status because he was born in Japan with which we are at war. Nothing in this record indicates, and we cannot assume, that he came to America for any purpose different from which prompted millions of others to seek our shores —a chance to make his home and work in a free country, governed by just laws, which promise equal protection to all who abide by them. His suit invokes the protection of those laws through our courts both to obtain payment of wages alleged to have been promised him by American citizens for lawful work and reimbursement on account of damages suffered while working for these citizens."

Justice Black then traced the historical development of the concept alien enemy, admitting "there doubtless was a time when the common law of England would have supported dismissal of petitioner's action but that time has long since past"; that in the later development of the law it recognized the "modern, humane principle" that aliens—"enemy" or friendly—and even though the former were interned—should be accorded the right to plead for justice in the courts on a par with citizens.

Said humanitarian Justice Black, speaking for the entire court:

"The original English common law rule, long ago abandoned there, was, from the beginning, objectionable here. The policy of severity toward alien enemies was clearly impossible for a country whose life blood came from an immigrant stream. In the war of 1812, for example, many persons born in England fought on the American side. Harshness toward immigrants was inconsistent with that national knowledge, present then as now, of the contributions made in peace and war of the millions of immigrants who have learned to love the country of their adoption more than the country of their birth."

Here is perhaps a subtle recognition of the contributions of the 5,000 Nisei in the armed forces of the United States; of the role of Japanese in the defense of Pearl Harbor from the treacherous assault by the forces of our common enemy, the Empire of Japan; of the loyalty of the vast majority of Japanese American citizens and Japanese aliens alike; and of the sacrifice of a whole race of people in submitting to wholesale evacuation from a large area of the United States and internment in assembly and relocation centers.

The Court then considered and rejected the claim that a Japanese alien may not sue in the Federal courts because of the Trading with the Enemy Act. Holding that this law does not apply to resident aliens of special Presidential Proclamation making it thus applcable, the Courts concluded that the consequence of the Federal legislation and the administrative policy of the United States "is a clear authorization to resident enemy aliens to proceed in all courts until administrative action is taken to exclude them. Were this not true, contractual promises made to them by individuals, as well as promises held out to them under our laws, would become no more than teasing illusions. The doors of our courts have not been shut to peaceablel aw-abiding aliens to enforce rights growing out of legal occupations."

The effect of this great liberal and just decision upon the rights of Japanese American citizens is of course subject to wide speculation.

Certain it is, that a unanimous United States Supreme Court vigorously determined to protect the civil rights of an interned "enemy alien", will be equally jealous of the constitutional liberties of the interned "American citizen of Japanese ancestry." What about the rights of 70,000 American citizens evacuated from the Pacific Coast solely because their ancestors were born in Japan? American citizens of Japanese ancestry born in the United States—like fisherman Kumezo Kawato—to paraphrase Justice Black—have made their homes and have worked in this free country; they too are willing, and have the rght to insist, that they be "governed by just laws, which promise **equal protection** to all who abide by them." Will the Supreme Court protect equally the right of American citizens of Japanese nationality to be free from discrimination and internment solely because of race, nationality, or ancestry.

Will that Court fulfill to such American citizens the "promise (of) equal protection"?

The answer to these searching and perhaps embarrassing questions will be written in the judicial history of tomorrow; sufficient unto today is the bright page in American legal history which carries the caption: "In the Matter of Kumezo Kawato", interned Japanese "enemy alien".

I've Been There

"Well, if you don't like it here you can go to Japan after the war," we ventured.

"Nah!" His answer was emphatic. "I've been there. Five years ago when my grandfather died. They were plenty nice to me as long as I was spending money, but I know they were talking about me behind my back. I couldn't get their lingo, anyway. If I go there now, they'd probably call me a 'dirty Yank' just like they call me a 'dirty Jap here. Some life!"—Conversation quoted in editorial column of Manzanar Freee Press, November 9.

Vagaries

USO for Niseei

With many nisei soldiers now stationed at Fort Warren, near Cheyenne, Wyoming, the USO recently assembled some forty nisei girls from the families in the Cheyenne area and transported them to the Army post for a dance with the "J-A" troops. The girls were picked up in Army transports. The Outpost, project newspaper at Rohwer, Arkansas, recently advocated editorially the establishment of an RSO (Rohwer Service Organization) for the entertainment of visiting nisei soldiers from Camp Robinson and other nearby posts.

* * *

Commandos

Nisei soldiersa re ploying their parts in this global war. At an eastern Army camp some nisei are training with a commando unit.... There are three nisei captains in the 100th Infantry training at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, according to a recent report authorized by the Army. . . . Prospects for the utilization of trained nisei workers in defense construction and similar war industries in the intermountain area are brighter this week. Nisei are already working in war industries in the east. . . .

* * *

Sculptor

Isamu Noguchi, the noted American sculptor who voluntarily relocated himself at Poston, Arizona, is on his way to New York City on a short-term leave from the project. Noguchi's last public exhibition was a showing of his work at the San Francisco Museum of Art in July, after the Japanese had been evacuated from the west coast. One of Noguchi's best-known works, the figure of a lynched Negro, was not shown in San Francisco. It seemed that a prominent veterans' organization protested the showing of the statue . . . Noguchi, outstanding in his field of sculpture, has long fought against fascism and for democracy. His father, Yone Noguchi, was an outstanding California poet and a close friend of the late Joaquin Miller.

* * *

Several nisei writers have works in progress which are being considered by eastern publishers. . . . Incidentally, one nisei writer, Toshio Mori, is head of the documentary reports section at Topaz, Utah....

the copy desk

Dokie

The Irrigator (Minidoka) mascot was last week screeaming it from a watchtower—that his name was "Dokie." Name was entered by Yasuko Koyama.

* * *

"We are told that we may be living behind barbed wire fences soon, not because we have been especially bad, but because every other project has some sort of fence around it. In the last war, we lived behind barbed wire fences too, for our dad managed a restaurant on the factory grounds of a munitions factory. We wonder what the sentry at the gate would say if we went back there tomorrow and said, "Let me in, I used to live here'." — Editor Ken Tashiro in his column "Gila Tom Tom" in the Gila News-Courier.

* * *

What the Heart Mountain Sentinel described as its "first serious competition" appeared last week with the publication of Echoes, the high school paper.

A four-page mimeo job, it carried school news, editorials, features and sports.

* * *

I met a nice lady in there (Cody Trading Company, Cody, Wyo.), who told me she was here from the East. "I'm from the West," I told her proudly. I don't know why, but I liked saying that. It made me feel as if I'd done a lot of traveling. Anyway, that's one thing I couldn't say when I was back in California.—From "The Scratch Pad," Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Electrified Barbed-Wire Fence Disconnected at Idaho Center

Electrification Was Not Authorized by Either Army or WRA

HUNT, Idaho—The furore created last week when colonists at the Minidoka relocation center discovered that the barbed wire fence inclosing the center area was being electrified was expected to subside somewhat with the announcement that the electrification was not authorized either by the army or the WRA, according to administration sources quoted by the Minidoka Irrigator.

A generator, installed last Thursday behind the warehouse area to supply power for the electrification of the fence, was consequently disconnected, the Irrigator reported.

The barbed wire remains as before, the paper said.

It was explained that the generator was connected to the wires by the contractor in order to dissuade residents from cutting the wires and uprooting the fence posts.

Idaho Chapter Reviews Year

Members Volunteered To Help Meet Severe Shortage of Labor

REXBURG, Idaho — The Yellowstone chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League has carried on active work for the welfare of the Rexburg community for residents of Japanese ancestry in the upper Snake river valley, according to Kiyoshi Sakata, president.

Most successful project promoted by the JACL was the gesture of the members in volunteering for two full days to help thin sugar beets on farms in the vicinity when local farmers were plagued by a labor shortage.

During the year the chapter has carried on drives for the JACL emergency fund and for Navy Relief, and has carried on a house-to-house canvass to promote the sale of U. S. war bonds.

Sakata said that the chapter went over one hundred percent in the USO drive and the Red Cross campaign was also "very successful."

Officers and members of the chapter are now busy trying to complete their fall farm work before the winter freeze sets in.

Santa Anita Now Ghost Town as Evacuees Gone

AMACHE, Colo.—Santa Anita Assembly center, once the home of 18,000 residents, is now a ghost town, reports the Pioneer published at the Granada center, which is the new home of many former Santa Anitans.

"Words scribbled in the last-minute rush of departure can be read on doors and windows . . . saying, 'Left for winter resort' or 'gone with the wind to Wyoming,'" reports the Pioneer.

"Now there are no waiting lines at the mess hall, post office, laundries or showers, and Seabiscuit and Man 'o War avenues, one-time centers of all streets, are but lanes on the asphalt parking lot," continued the article.

Gila River Ships First Produce to Poston Project

RIVERS, Ariz.—The first carload shipment of vegetables from the Gila relocation center at Rivers, Ariz., left November 6 from Casa Grande for the center at Poston, according to K. Hamada, senior marketing specialist, reports the Gila News-Courier.

The car was filled with 10½ tons of turnips, 4½ tons of beets and and a small trial shipment of squash.

Another carload shipment will go out this month, reports Hamada, but the bulk of the shipping will be in December, when large quantities of cabbage, daikon, spinach, carrots and lettuce will leave Casa Grande for other relocation centers.

Ann Nisei Says: Easy-to-Knit Gifts For First Xmas In WRA Centers

This week, again through the courtesy of Sumi Terada, we present more easy-to-make directions for lovely Christmas gifts.

We particularly recommend these angora mittens, which any young girl would love. Angora, of course, makes anything knit of it a luxury gift.

Angora Mittens

3 balls French angora (½-oz. balls).

A set of double-pointed needles, No. 10.

Gauge: Six st. to the inch.

Cast on 40 sts. on 3 needles. Join, being careful not to twist the stitches. Work in ribbing of K 2, P 2 for 2 stitches. Then work in stockinette st. (K each round) for 1½ inches. Next round K 8, increase in next st., K 1, increase in next st. (increasing here for thumb), K remaining sts. Work 2 rounds straight.

Continue in this manner, increasing 2 sts. on every third round (having 2 additional sts. between the increases in each increase round) until 14 sts. in all are increased for thumb.

On next round, work across 9 sts., transfer the next 14 sts. onto a safety pin (to be picked up later for thumb). Cast on 4 sts. and complete round. Now work around these 44 sts., decreasing if necessary, until mitten, when tried on, reaches to tip of little finger. On next round, *decrease 6 sts. at equal distances apart. Work 3 rounds straight. Repeat from* until 20 sts. remain.

On next round, *K 1, K 2 tog., K 1. Repeat from * till 10 sts. remain. K one round and break off yarn, leaving about 8 inches of thread. Thread this through a needle, draw it through remaining sts. Fasten securely on wrong side.

Thumb: Transfer the 14 sts. of thumb onto 2 needles. With third needle pick up 4 sts. around the opening of thumb and continue to work in rounds until, when tried on, it reaches to ½ inch from tip of thumb. Then K 3, K 2 tog., repeating around. Work 1 round straight. Then K 1, K 2 tog., repeat until 6 sts. remain. Break off, leaving about 6 inches long. Finish off as before. Make other mitten to match.

Matching Headband

A matching headband is very chic. Make band about 4 inches wide and just long enough to go around the head.

Basic Hat

1 ball sport yarn.

1 No. 3 crochet hook.

Chain 3, join. Row 1: 6 s. c. in ring.

Row 2: 2 s. c. in each st.

Row 3: 2 s. c. in each st. Then single crochet 6. 2 s. c. in 1, then 6 s. c.; 2 s. c. in 1 st., etc. until crown measures 5½ inches in diameter. Work even for 3 to 3½ inches. Break off, trim as desired.

Mrs. Terada suggests for trimming: Crocheted flowers, French-knots of various colors dotted over the cap, a pom-pom.

Crocheted Flowers

Crochet hook No. 7.

Crocheted flowers can be made of all your scrap yarn. Use them to make headbands for children, to decorate belts, to make lapel ornaments, etc.

Flowers: Chain 3 and join. Single crochet 10 in this loop. Make 5 petals by dividing the 10 single crochet into 5 equal parts. In each part crochet: 1 s. c., 3 d. c., 1 s. c.

For double petals, put two flowers together.

Bells: Crochet 3 chain, put together, single crochet right on without increasing desired length of bell if crocheted. If you want a wider bell, make the base row larger by increasing the single crochet row.

Open Flowers: Chain 3 and join. Second row: s. c. 10. Third row: Chain 5, single crochet, chain 5, until 5 chain loops are made.

Fourth row: Single crochet 7-8-9 times in each chain loop.

Leaf: Chain seven, single crochet around this and cut yarn. If fatter leaf is desired, crochet around it again.

Flowered Headband

Enough elastic cord or elastic banding to fit the head.

Crochet hook No. 7.

Green yarn for base and leaves.

Yellow yarn for center of each flower.

Sew elastic band together and cover this with green yarn by crocheting around it. Push crocheting together so that when stretched, elastic band will not show. Sew flowers, leaves onto band.

Story of the Week

Letter to President Gets Results for Evacuee Youth

POSTON, Ariz.—Yosh Ochi, 14-year-old Poston boy, now knows that a nation at war still takes time out to listen to the wants of youth. And because Yosh wanted above everything else a model airplane, Franklin D. Roosevelt, the U. S. Department of Labor and Dillon Myer of the WRA aided in seeing that he got one.

According to the Press Bulletin, published in Poston, Yosh Ochi wanted to get a job to earn enough money to buy a model airplane, but as WRA regulations do not permit those under 16 to work, he wrote the following letter to the president:

"Dear Mr. President: I live in a relocation center in Arizona, under the WRA. People over 16 can only work and get paid. I am 14 years old and want to buy a model airplane, but don't get paid or work, so I can't buy any airplane or bonds. Can you please send me a dollar to buy a model airplane? I have nothing else to do."

A few weeks ago an official-looking letter addressed to Y. Ochi came from the U. S. Department of Labor, children's bureau. The letter read:

"Dear Y. Ochi: President Roosevelt is so busy he is not able to answer any of his letters personally, but he does see that they are answered by someone who can be helpful to you. The children's bureau is especially interested in the program for boys and girls, so we were asked to answer your letter. You stated that you were living in a WRA relocation center so I called a man who works in the Washington office of the WRA. His office is trying to help the boys and girls in the Center have a program for their free time. For that reason I am sending your letter to him and he will do anything he can to help. It may take a little time to get this all worked out. I hope you are able to get your model airplane soon.

"Sincerely yours,

"Merrill B. Conover.

"Consultant in Group Work, Social Service Division."

On September 21, the office of Poston Project Director W. Wade Head received a letter from the WRA office in Washington. It contained a copy of Yosh's letter and stated that Mr. Myer, national director of the WRA, suggested that some sort of work be given to Yosh.

Said Yosh, "Gosh, as soon as I get my pay, I can buy me the model plane and something else, too!"

Protestant Group Appeals for Materials to Aid Evacuees

Need for Recreational Equipment Stressed by Gordon Chapman

SAN FRANCISCO—An appeal for recreational equipment, gifts and contributions for evacuees in the ten WRA relocation centers was made here recently by Gordon K. Chapman, executive secretary of the Protestant Commission for Japanese Service. The appeal was addressed especially to all Protestant churches and Sunday schools.

In a bulletin issued from the Commission's office at Room 207, 228 McAllister street, San Francisco, Chapman declares:

"Already about 125,000 persons of Japanese ancestry have been separated from their principal means of livelihood and are residing in ten rather isolated Relocaton Centers. The majority of these are quite young and were born and reared in the United States. Fully twenty per cent of the aliens and fifty per cent of the American citizen group are Protestant Christians. As the Relocation Centers are more or less temporary, i. e., for the duration, they are equipped with unadorned, barrack-like structures, with the various facilities in common.

"The War Relocation Authority is ordered certain equipment, and making some provision for recreation and adult education activities, etc., at the Projects, and the evacuees themselves are raising funds to buy materials, but these hardly begin to meet the needs. Thus the bulk of the needed equipment and supplies must be provided by private donation, if at all. . . .

"Tens of thousands of Japanese-American children, young people and adults, who for the first time in their lives will be separated from the communities where they have enjoyed the Christmas season in past years, will be without such privileges this year unless the Christian churches lend a helping hand. Christmas in America means much, not only to members of churches of Sunday schools, but to the whole community, and this is true even of those who are nominally Buddhists.

"The appeal is thus made to all Protestant churches and Sunday schools that they plan immediately to prepare boxes of Christmas decorations and gifts which can be forwarded to our Japanese pastors and church leaders in the Relocation Centers."

Chapman made the suggestion that interested denominations and other Christian agencies will want "to make large grants from their war-time emergency funds."

He suggested that gifts of goods be sent to the Centers in care of the project directors and that the Protestant Commission office be notified at the same time.

Included in the bulletin was a list of supplies and equipment needed as prepared by WRA administrators. It included $6000 for two community church centers equipped with auditorium, club rooms, office, furniture and motion picture equipment.

Also included in the list of supplies needed by each center were musical instruments, arts and crafts materials, books and magazines and athletic equipment.

Money is needed, according to the bulletin, to buy specific equipment for certain activities and for unforseen requirements.

Washington Letter

(Continued from page 4)

"in which a large-scale allied plan of action and offensive is in the process of application. The British offensive at El Alamein, now transformed into a full retreat of the axis forces, must have been only part of a general plan which is now being applied to the whole of North Africa. The objective must necessarily be no other than ousting the axis from the Mediterranean." Ankara believes that the offensive was timed to coincide with Russian winter offensives which are soon expected. "It must be borne in mind," the Turkish radio continued, "that the Americans, who have halted Japan in the Pacific and are already on the offensive there, have been able to transport another large army of 140,000 men across the Atlantic, and to land them on the North African coast."

In the war capital of our ally China, news of the American offensive "electrified Chungking, which was flooded with extras as soon as the news was flashed from London."

And Prime Minister Churchill, in a broadcast speech declared that "the president of the United States, who is commander in chief of the American armed forces, is the author of this mighty undertaking."

Evacuee Trust Fund Sought By Utahns

Committee at Topaz Discusses New Setup With Center Leaders

TOPAZ, Utah — A definite desire for an "evacuee trust fund" was expressed at the open hearing on labor problems held last Wednesday evening by the labor committee of the Community Council of Topaz, according to the Topaz Times.

The evacuee trust fund would apply only to those working in Topaz at private employment or commuting from the City to work outside. Part of the earnings of those so affected would be returned to the fund.

Among the panel speakers were the following: Assistant Project Director James F. Hughes, Hiro Katayama and Hi Bando of Social Welfare; George Shimamoto, maintenance department, Tadao Takiuchi, commissary; G. Nakahiro, kitchen; and James Hirano, representing the block managers.

Streets of Topaz Now Named After Stones, Trees

TOPAZ, Utah — Topaz City streets have now been named, following adoption by the Planning Commission of names recommended by the Community Council.

Streets running east and west have been named after precious and semiprecious stones found on the project area: Alexandria, Malachite, Crystal, Obsidian, Zircon, Tournaline, Topaz, Jasper, Agate, Opal and Cinnabar streets.

Streets running north and south have been named after trees and shrubs growing in the city and its vicinity, as follows: Tule, Cactus, Ponderosa, Greasewood, Cottonwood, Elm, Sage, Tamarisk, Juniper, Poplar, Willow and Locust.

Discusses Aid to National Organization

CALDWELL, Idaho—Discussion of suggestions that local delegates might make at the JACL board meeting in Salt Lake City highlighted the meeting of the Boise Valley chapter held at the Methodist church here Sunday evening. Also discussed was the aid the local chapter could give the national organization during the coming year.

Tom Yego, formerly of Placerville county, California, made suggestions as to contact work by outside chapters for those who are now in relocation centers. It was suggested that the local group form a fact-finding committee to keep a like body at the center informed as to various questions. Yego also pleaded for support of the work now carried on by the national JACL, emphasizing the fact that it is the only organization that can speak for the nisei now.

Mrs. George Hashitani of Weiser, Idaho, was appointed chairman of a committee to select and mail gifts to members now in the armed service.

The group voted to make Christmas gift boxes for children in the relocation centers. This will be done in cooperation with a simlar movement now in Utah.

Due to gas and tire rationing, the annual election will be held by mailed ballots. A nominating committee, headed by Mrs. Martha Nishitani, selected candidates for office, and their names will be placed on the ballots to be mailed to the members.

Official Visits Hunt Girl Scouts

HUNT, Idaho—Ruth F. Stephenson, Portland, Ore., member of the national field staff of the Girl Scouts, spent Monday and Tuesday at the Minidoka Relocation Center assisting in the organization of Girl Scout activities.

Boy Scout activities also are getting under way at the center. Young people of Japanese ancestry were prominent in these two groups in Seattle and Portland prior to evacuation.

Work to Start on Ceramics Plant at Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Work on the new Heart Mountain ceramics plant is expected to begin in a few weeks, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

The plant will be housed in a model , one-story structure providing a total of 16,000 square feet for the entire plant.

The main building will be 76 by 94 feet and will provide approximately 6,000 square feet. The kiln will be placed in this building.

Casting, drying, finishing, glazing, baking and decorating will be done in the main building.

Two wings, with a connecting section to the main building will provide storage, packing and shipping facilities and space for offices, laboratories, lecture room and training shop.

Plaque to Honor Heart Mountain Honored Dead

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — A plaque honoring Heart Mountain residents who give their lives in line of service to the project will be sponsored by the Sentinel, it was announced here recently.

First name to be placed on the plaque will be that of Genichiro Nishiyama, who fell to his death while helping to dismantle CCC buildings in Powell.

The plaque will be dedicated at a simple ceremony and will be hung in the project director's office.

Beet Crews Return From Harvest Work

Glad to Be Back in Manzanar, Reports Project's Newspaper

MANZANAR, Calif. — One hundred and forty-three workers, members of the first returning contingents from the beet fields of Montana and Idaho, returned to Manzanar on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Members of the first group, composed of 65 men and one woman, were mostly from Chinook, Blaine County, with some from the Phillips and Valley counties, in Montana.

All the workers were glad to be back at Manzanar, reported the Free Press. Although the majority of them expressed that the treatment they received outside was favorable, a few said that some anti-Japanese feeling was encountered. Working conditions on the most part were satisfactory, although not of the best, they declared.

Poston-Gila Athletic Meet Is Seen as Future Possibility

POSTON, Ariz.—An intercenter field day and conference between Poston and Gila relocation centers was seen as a possibility following the return of Dr. J. W. Powell, from the three-day conference of representatives from six western projects at San Francisco.

Dr. Powell presented a challenge from the Poston community activities department to the Gila center recreational department chief, Martin Gaba.

Authorities in charge of issuing permits and other officials consulted agreed that such an inter-project meeting might be arranged, according to the Press Bulletin.

Tule Little Theatre To Have First Performance Soon

NEWELL, Calif. — Tule Lake Colony will soon see its first Little Theater performance, reports the Dispatch.

Garret Starmer, instructor in the University of California extension division, will assist the group one night each week on voice and diction. Classes in make-up, stage designing, directing and other phases of theater work are being planned.

Fire Destroys Property Of Evacuees

Building Used as Storage Depot by Evacuated Japanese

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—Fire of undetermined origin last Thursday destroyed a garage and bunkhouse on the Kobuke dryer property at Manzana station, a mile north of Graton.

The building, owned by evacuated American Japanese, who for years operated the drier, had been used during operations of the drier as a garage and bunk quarters for the crew, neighbors said. It had been used since evacuation as a storage depot for some of the Kobuke family belongings.

Loss included household furnishings and drier equipment stored on the second floor of the 80x30 galvanized iron building, and a large truck, stored in the lower portion.

The drier had not been in operation this year, it was reported, and the building had not been occupied since evacuation.

The Santa Rosa forestry crew was summoned and managed to save the near-by buildings.

Youths Sentenced In Assault Trial

POSTON, Ariz. — Five youths, aged 17 to 19, were given suspended sentences of 30 and 60 days, following their trial on charges of assault and battery.

Sentence was imposed by the Poston II Judicial Council in Chief of Internal Security. The youths pleaded guilty.

One youth, 17, was sentenced to 60 days, with sentence suspended to 60 days probation. The other youths were sentenced to 30 days in the city jail, with sentence suspended to 60 days probation.

The boys were probationed to Chief of Police Ken Sato of Unit III.

Nisei Football Star Injured in Scrimmage

RUPERT, Ida. — Danny Shibuya, who was a star fullback at John Francis Polytechnic high school in Los Angeles last year before evacuation, suffered a broken hand last week in a scrimmage at Rupert high school where he has been playing on the school eleven.

Tule Lakers Urged To Make Own Christmas Cards

NEWELL, Calif. — Plans by which individuals and organizations may make holiday greeting cards for their own use and for sale are now being made by the Community Activity department, reports the Daily Tulean Dispatch.

In charge of the plan is Waichi Oyanagi.

Already on sale at Tule Lake are cards made by the high school art department. All profits from these students' cards will be used for materials and equipment for the art department.

Vital Statistics

DEATHS

Miya Shiina, 69, on November 11, at Manzanar.

Jihei Kuga, on Nov. 1, at Camp Livingston, La.

Kojiro Kawakami, 62, of Tule Lake, on Nov. 1, at Heart Mountain.

Miyo Doi, 1, on Nov. 6, at Rohwer, Ark.

Sanguchi Okimoto, 55, on Nov. 6, at Jerome, Ark.

Naozo Kobashima, 72, on Nov. 7, at Rohwer, Ark.

Mrs. Fuki Murakami, 52, on Nov. 7, at Dermott, Ark.

Genichiro Nishiyama, 39, on Nov. 10, at Powell, Wyo.

Tatsuo Sakata, 23, on Sept. 30, at Sonoma hospital.

MARRIAGES

Miss Ida Nakamura to Paul Abe, on Nov. 7, at Washington, D. C.

Miss Ruby Tsuyuki to Dr. Mitsuo Miura, on Nov. 7, at Poston.

Miss Edna Setsuko Koba to Pvt. Glenn Oku, on Nov. 9, at Cody, Wyoming.

Miss Kikue Suzuki to Pvt. Shigeto Suzuki, on Nov. 9, at Cody, Wyoming.

Miss Yuki Shiozawa to Taro Katayama, on Nov. 15, at Topaz.

Miss Ayako Yoshida to Harold Ota, on November 7, at Ogden, Utah.

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Tadao Sakaguchi, a girl on Nov. 3, at Poston.

To Mrs. Robert Kanno, a girl on Nov. 3, at Poston.

To Mrs. Tom Tsuboi, a boy on Nov. 4, at Poston.

To Mrs. Tadashi Johnson Kinoshita, a girl on Nov. 5, at Poston.

To Mrs. Hatsuki Kagawa, a girl on Nov. 5, at Poston.

To Mrs. K. Sasaki, a boy on Nov. 6, at Poston.

To Mrs. Frank Shigemi, a girl on Nov. 7, at Poston.

To Mrs. Ken Nishimoto, a boy on Nov. 7, at Poston.

To Mrs. Ed. K. Yamato, a boy on Nov. 7, at Poston.

To Mrs. Kataro Urabe, a girl on Nov. 7, at Poston.

To Mrs. Frank S. Maeda, a boy on Nov. 7, at Minidoka.

To Mrs. Kazuye Teranishi, a girl on Nov. 8, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. S. Hayatsu, a boy on Nov. 8, at Minidoka.

To Mrs. Yoshio Aaramaki, a girl on Nov. 8, at Poston.

To Mrs. Tsugio Yamami, a boy on Nov. 8, at Poston.

To Mrs. Louise Izuno, a boy on Nov. 9, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Yoshi Matsunaga, a boy on Nov. 9, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Kiyoshi Hiroshige, a girl on Nov. 9, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Matsusho Shimabukuro, a boy on Nov. 9, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Reichi Mohri, a boy on Nov. 11, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Noboru Nakamoto, a girl on Nov. 12, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Harukichi Tanaka, a girl, on November 5, at Gila.

To Mrs. Takeo Taira, a boy, on November 8, at Gila.

To Mrs. Fumi Kodani, a girl, on November 12, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Jack Aramaki, a boy, on November 15, at Price, Utah.

To Mrs. Richard Hamada, a girl, on Oct. 31, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Kaneichi Nakamura, a girl, on Nov. 8, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Harvey Itagawa, a boy, on Nov. 9, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Nathan Iwasaki, a girl, on Nov. 10, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Grace Ogawa, a girl, Nancy Lynn, on Sept. 29, at Topaz.

To Mrs. Yoshiye Tsuyuki, a boy, on Nov. 3, in Topaz.

To Mrs. Tomoye Otani, a boy, on Nov. 8, in Topaz.

To Mrs. Albert Ito, a boy on Nov. 12, at Minidoka.

To Mrs. Ken Yamada, a boy on Nov. 12, at Minidoka.

Red Cross Organizes Units In Six War Relocation Centers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organization of a number of Red Cross units in six War Relocation Project Centers to which Japanese residents of the west coast have been moved from specified defense areas is announced by the American Red Cross. The scope of the programs to be conducted by these units will be determined largely by the community life of the center and will be primarily for the benefit of the center.

In addition to those already established, a number of units are in process of organization. The structure of these units will be substantially the same as that of Red Cross chapters, and all are being created at the express desire of project officials and the project inhabitants themselves.

A number of the units have already held inaugural ceremonies, and programs outlined have been received with enthusiasm by all persons concerned. Red Cross classes in first aid, water safety, accident prevention and home nursing are being organized, and programs for the production of various articles are being instituted. All items produced at present are for the benefit of the inhabitants of the centers themselves. For the younger people Junior Red Cross progams are being organized.

To date, units have, or are being, organized in the following War relocation projects: Colorado River at Poston, Ariz.; Gila River at Rivers, Ariz.; Minidoka at Eden, Idaho; Tule Lake at Newell, Calif.; Manzanar at Manzanar, Calif., and Central Utah at Delta, Utah.

Killing Told By Canadian At Hearing

Morii Charged With Extortion While on Security Commission

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Accused of extortion and "dark alley" tactics in obtaining money from others of his race during their evacuation from coastal British Columbia, Estuji Morii, said to be a leader of a British Columbia "Black Dragon" society, last week told how he killed a man in a "judo" scuffle.

Morii told the story during a hearing on his activities as a member of the Provincial Security Commission. Morii admitted that he was once convicted of manslaughter but was let off with a suspended sentence.

Morii was charged by other provincial Japanese with using jiu-jitsu experts to intimidate them and extort money while he was supposed to be representing them on the British Columbia Security Commission.

Morii also admitted receiving $200 to $300 a month from various judo clubs with which he was connected.

Former Disney Men To Head Granada's Classes in Art

AMACHE, Colo.—Chris Ishii and Tom Okamoto, former Walt Disney studio artists, will head the fine art classes at the adult night school, according to the Granada Pioneer.

Both Okamoto and Ishii are graduates of the Chouinard Art Institute.

Commercial art will be taught by Atsushi Kikuchi, alumnus of the Art Center School of Los Angeles.

Minidoka Resident Flies to Alaska Court Appearance

HUNT, Idaho—Bill Sato, resident of the Minidoka relocation center, who was evacuated to Idaho from Alaska, rushed to Anchorage, Alaska, last week by plane after being subpoenaed as a witness in a court case. He was accompnied by a U. S. marshal.

Nisei Men Outnumber Women, Survey by WCCA Discloses

SAN FRANCISCO, — Nisei men outnumber women by 4680, according to figures released by the WCCA Statistical Division of the Western Defense Command.

These figures, which belie the general belief that there are more females than males among citizens of Japanese parentage, showed that most of the nisei are between the ages of 15 and 20, of whom there are 9200 males and 8500 females.

Within the 20-25-year age group, there are 7600 men and 6500 women, while 8500 males and 6200 females fall in the 10-15-year category.

Until the 30-35-year group, the nisei outnumber the issei, but from 35-40 and up, the issei take the lead.

About thirty male nisei fall into the 55-60 age group, while 20 are in the 55-60 classification.

Through all the groups, men slightly outnumber the women, except in the 5-10 group, where both male and female number 4100.

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Nisei Police Official Beaten In Manzanar

Tom Imai Attacked From Behind by Hoodlums, Report

MANZANAR, Calif.—Tom Imai, detective on the Manzanar police force, suffered injuries in the face and in the region of the kidneys when he was attacked by unknown assailants on Nov. 10, reports the Manzanar Free Press.

Attacked from behind, Imai was unable to identify any of his assailants, who fled as soon as he was down. No reason for the attack could be advanced by the police heads, who declared that Imai was a conscientious, steady worker.

"The cowardly attack on Tom Imai can be taken only as directed against the whole police force, and we are going to do all we can to apprehend the hoodlums," declared Police Chief Willard E. Schmidt.

Commenting on the incident in the same issue of the Free Press was Tad Uyeno, columnist, who wrote:

"These hoodlums are cowards of the first order. The only things they seem to know and understand is brute force. They haven't the intelligence to think that by their actions they are jeopardizing the welfare of all center residents by invoking unnecessary restrictions on all of them.

"I cannot tolerate cowards. The hoodlums who attacked the policeman from the rear in such a cowardly manner showed themselves to be cheap, dishonorable humans of the lowest kind. It is a downright shame that we must have them in our midst."

Report Work Leaves From Topaz Frozen

TOPAZ, Utah — Although there are many technical workers in all industrial and professional categories at Topaz, Central Utah Relocation Project. Applications were frozen for prospective outside employment due to a three-week duration needed for their clearance from Washington, it was learned today.

With a large number of sugar beet workers expected to return to Topaz after the completion of the sugar beet harvest in two or three weeks, a reservoir of skilled and technicall abor will be established and a register of names and occupational classifications will be set up n Tonaz from which outside employers may call qualified evacuee employees.

The WRA is proceeding carefully on the plan for placing Topaz residents in outside employment. The qualifications of work applicants, especially their loyalty to the United States, are thoroughly studied and inquiries are also made on the assurance of friendly welcome by the communities to which the evacuee workers are sent.

Nuttall Will Head Grammar Schools At Topaz Center

TOPAZ, Utah—Drayton B. Nuttall of Berkeley, California, arrived at Topaz Monday morning, November 8, to accept his post as principal of the City elementary schools. Prior to attendance for graduate work at the University of California, from whence he came. Nuttall was principal of elementary schools at Payson, Utah. He was summer session instructor at the University of Colorado in 1941. His father is the Superintendent of Schools at Salt Lake City.

Dr. Reese Maughan, director of curriculum, was acting principal, pending Nuttall's arrival.

Young Couple Moves To Caldwell, Idaho

CALDWELL, Idaho. — Mr. and Mrs. Bill Nishioka arrived here recently following their marriage in Spokane, Wn., on Nov. 12. The ceremony took place at the Japanese Mission with the Rev. John Cobb officiating.

Mrs. Nishioka, formerly Etsu Miyagawa, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe G. Miyagawa of Spokane. Nishioka is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Nishioka of Caldwell.

Big Cotton Producers Striking Against FSA Wage, Report

Refuse to Accept 30 Cents Minimum Sought by Government

WASHINGTON — The Farm Security Administration reported last week that the big cotton producers in Arizona are still striking against the Government's minimum wage of 30 cents an hour for cotton pickers, but that many of the small growers had accepted the terms, according to the Washington D. C. bureau of PM, New York daily newspaper.

(Evacuee volunteers from the Colorado River and Gila River relocation centers have been working in Arizona long staple cotton fields under an arrangement authorized by the western defense command since the cotton areas are inside Military Area No. 1 from which persons of Japanese ancestry have been excluded. However, Lt. Gen. DeWitt withdrew the authorization on Nov. 12 because the number of volunteers was declared insufficient to engage the services of the large number of Army troops which have been stationed to guard the exterior boundaries of the cotton picking area.)

The strike, according to Nathan Robertson of PM, is endangering much of Arizona's long staple cotton crop, which is needed for production of parachutes for the Army and Navy. The Government, it was stated, has offered to transport workers for picking the cotton, provided the growers pay a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour.

"Used to fixing their own cotton-picking wages, and employing cheap migratory labor, the big Arizona cotton producers have balked at the Government's terms. They have been backed up strongly by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the reactionary farm lobby which represents big Southern cotton planters.

"Although the Government has raised the price of long staple cotton to compensate for the wage minimum, the growers fear the Government's regulation of working conditions will establish a precedent for protection of labor in the cotton fields.

"The reason for the growers' concern is disclosed in a recent report by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee which said that the low wage rates in the Arizona cotton fields, maintained by co-ordinated action of the growers in maintaining an oversupply of labor, "serve to maintain the large profit margins enjoyed by the industry.

"The (Senate) Committee reported that these low wage rates were 'not necessary, as sometimes has been claimed, to maintain the very existence of the industry.' It found that the low wage policy was founded upon a significant 'unity and co-ordination' among the growers operating through the Farm Labor Service, largely controlled and financed by the Western Cotton Products Co., a subsidiary of Anderson, Clayton and Co., one of the biggest cotton firms in the world."

Any person knowing the whereabouts of KENICHI KATAGI, formerly of Redwood City, California, will kindly contact his father, TAMEKICHI KATAGI, at 29-11-E, Minidoka Relocation Center, Hunt, Idaho.

Ask Authority To Continue Cotton Work

Telegram Sent Army Chief by Growers in Parker District

POSTON, Ariz.—Twelve Parker Valley cotton growers Monday, November 9, indorsed a telegram to be forwarded to Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, requesting that school children and other evacuee groups from Poston be permitted to continue the harvesting of crops in this area, according to the Press Bulletin.

Under the edict from the Fourth Command headquarters in San Francisco, cotton picking in the region by evacuees ceased on November 12.

A supplementary wire from the Poston administration requested the lifting of this edict.

Poston residents had, up to November 10, picked 42,000 pounds of cotton.

Nisei Halfback Stars in Game for Louisiana State

NEW YORK—Joe Nagata, Nisei gridder on the Varsity LSU eleven, starred for the southern team as LSU defeated Fordham, 26-13, at the Polo grounds November 7.

In the opening of the fourth quarter, LSU had the ball on Fordham's 39-yard line, when right Half Harris faded back to the 49, as Left Half Nagata raced down the sidelines to the 14, where he took a pass over his shoulders and raced to pay dirt, without a hand touching him.

This proved to be the element of victory as the LSU team scored two more touchdowns in rapid succession.

Sagebrush Art Exhibit Is Set

HUNT, Idaho — An arts and handicraft exhibit will be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday at the Minidoka Relocation Center of articles made by residents in handicraft classes.

Small portable gardens and artistic pieces made from sagebrush will be among the exhibits. The residents have learned how to make a number of useful and artistic articles from the twisted sagebrush wood which covers the area in which the center is located.

Stanford President Presents Books

POSTON, Ariz. — Seven books, including S. I. Hayakawa's Book-of-the-Month "Language in Action," have been presented to the Poston Community library by Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford university.

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JACL Officials Rush Plasma To Topaz to Help Save Life

The telephone rang at 2:30 a. m. in the home of a JACL official.

A nisei doctor was on the wire. An urgent call had come from the relocation center at Topaz for blood plasma. It was an emergency, a woman's life hung in the balance. In the half-completed hospital at Topaz City, 160 miles over paved highway and washboard desert road from Salt Lake City, Dr. Masaatsu Harada and members of his staff were waiting.

George Inagaki and Scotty Tsuchiya of the JACL national headquarters staff left in the former's station wagon minutes after the call had been received. They drove through snow and sleet, arriving at Topaz at 7 p. m.

Dr. Harada immediately operated on the woman.

At last report, the patient was recovering.

Why plasma from Salt Lake City, 160 miles away? There are blood donors available at Topaz, but a federal law specifies that blood donors must have Wasserman tests. There are no facilities at Topaz as yet for Wasserman or Kahn tests. The doctors had asked for plasma, but as yet the project does not have its blood bank.

Evacuee Workers Finish Beet Harvesting in Eastern Idaho

Mixed Comments on Conditions Voiced by Volunteer Harvesters

IDAHO FALLS, Ida. — Having finished their assignments in upper Snake River valley fields, evacuee workers of Japanese ancestry were returning Wednesday to relocation centers, and many of them expressed satisfaction with employment here, the U. S. employment service office managers reported.

A number, however, expressed dissatisfaction with housing conditions on most farms, and said they hoped farmers would prepare better accomodations should they return for next year's harvest.

In reports to employment service office managers, it was reported that some of the evacuee workers noted instances where farmers discriminated against them by assigning them to low yielding fields of potatoes and sugar beets while "favored" workers were given the better yielding fields.

It was stated that a crew of 14 evacuee workers under the direction of Ken Tanaka earned almost $2000 during the harvest season in the vicinity of Idaho Falls. Tanaka said that he would like to recruit 100 workers next season and do all of the Osgood section in Bonneville county. Farmers who employed Tanaka's crews expressed satisfaction with their speed and efficiency.

By next season many farmers will have taken advantage of loans being offered by the Utah-Idaho Sugar company for improving housing conditions for workers, employment officials said.

One evacuee's report said in part: "Farmers were all square in their dealings but beets and spuds were not what we were led to believe and so we did not make any money. We would like to come back next year if conditions are satisfactory. We got along very well with the bosses."

Another reported: "Tonnage of beets was under nine tons," and another: "Tonnage (beets) under nine tons (per acre) should have a substantial guarantee or bonus; otherwise we cannot make a decent wage."

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